



# South Sudan - Protection

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2020

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in the country, restricting humanitarian access and hindering the flow of information required by aid partners to deliver humanitarian assistance to populations in need. To address information gaps faced by the humanitarian response in South Sudan, REACH employs its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas to inform humanitarian planning and interventions outside formal settlement sites.

Using the AoK methodology, REACH remotely monitors needs and access to services in the Greater

Upper Nile, Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. AoK data is collected monthly and through multi-sector interviews with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- KIs who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have been visiting one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining in hard-to-reach settlements, contacted through phone

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response.

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad protection trends in assessed

settlements in May 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,954** Key Informants interviewed

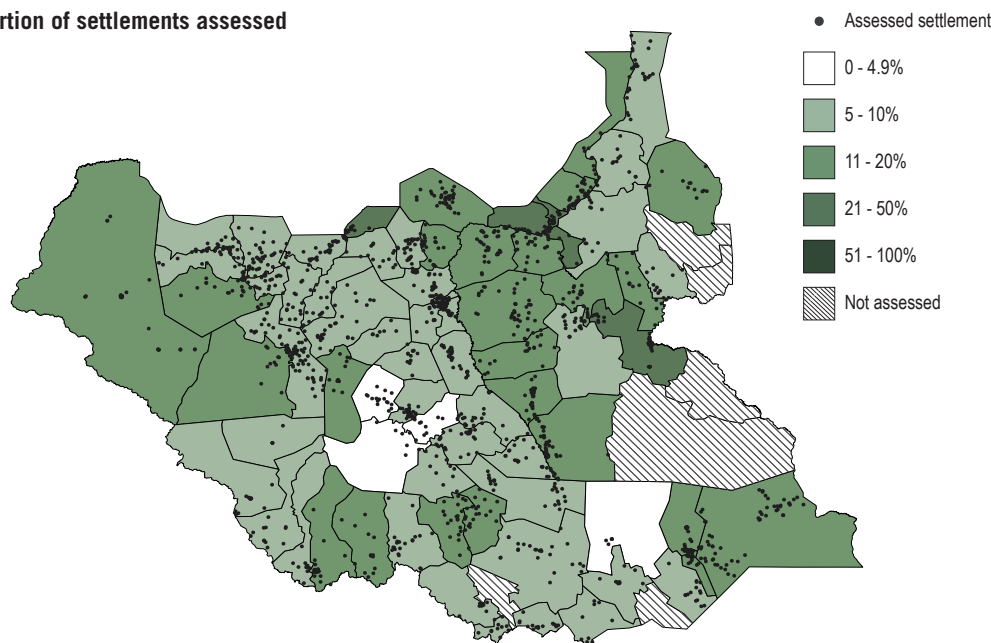
**1,629** Settlements assessed

**72** Counties assessed

**68** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

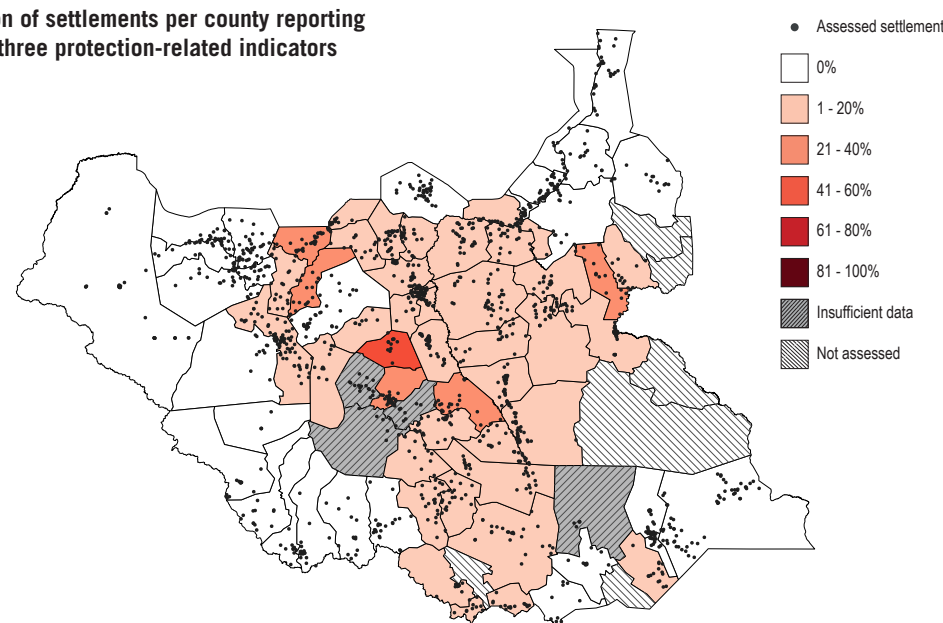
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Conflict composite indicator

#### Proportion of settlements per county reporting "yes" to three protection-related indicators



<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

This conflict composite indicator aims at measuring both perceptions of certain risks associated with conflict as well as the occurrence and impact of reported conflict. The composite was created by averaging the 'yes' responses of settlements reporting on the following indicators, with all indicators considered to have the same weight:

- Killing or forced recruitment cited as a main protection concern
- Incidence of conflict resulting in civilian death
- Incidence of shelter damage due to conflict



# South Sudan - Protection

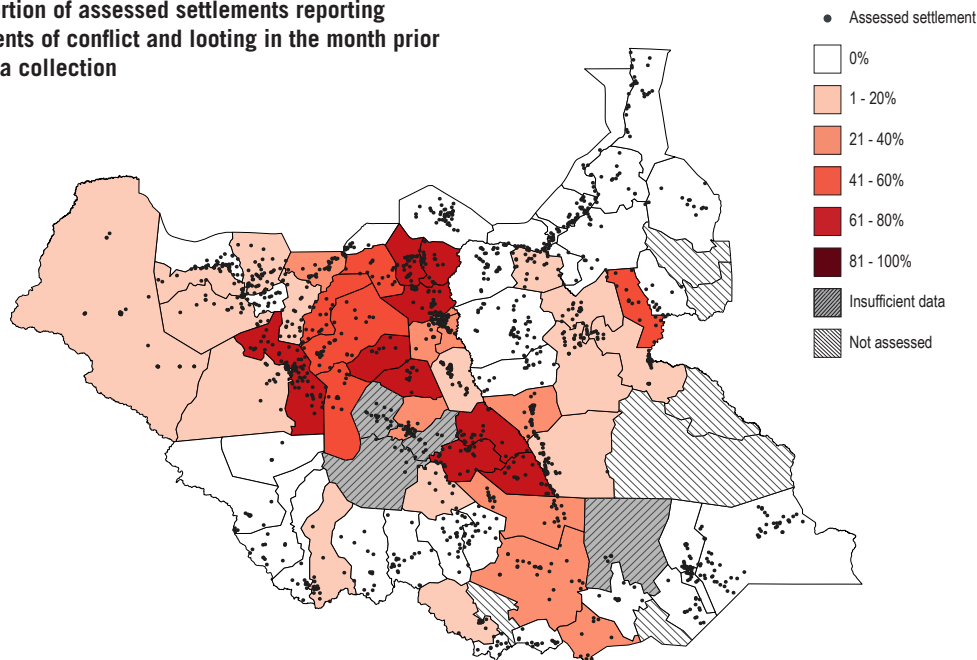
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

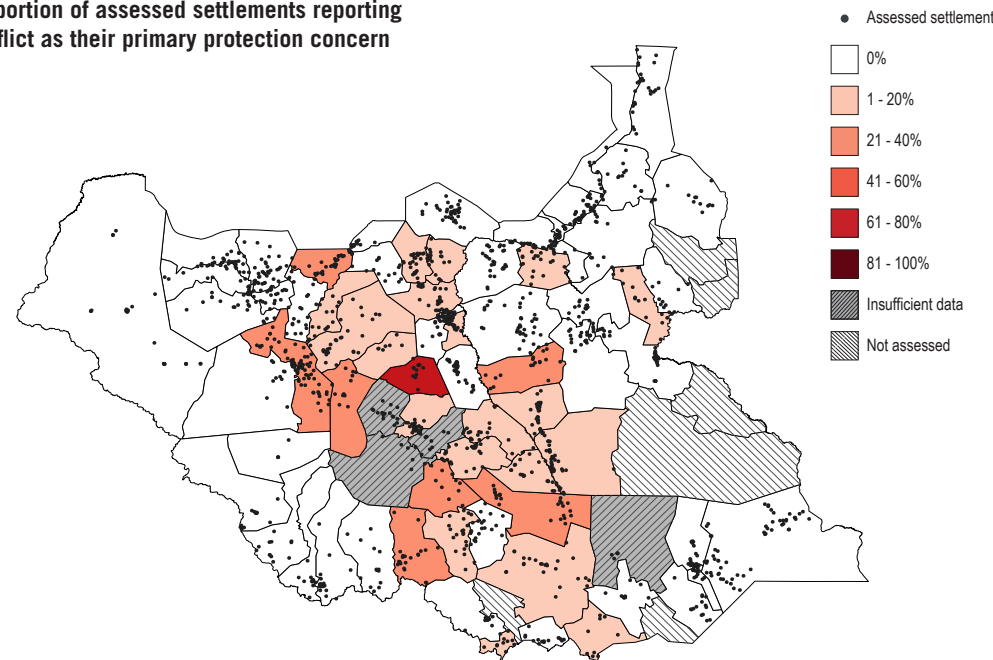
May 2020

### Incidence of conflict and looting

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting incidents of conflict and looting in the month prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting conflict as their primary protection concern



### Main Protection Concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Ayod	61%	<div></div>
Twic	47%	<div></div>
Yirol West	44%	<div></div>
Yirol East	37%	<div></div>
Tonj South	33%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related

Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Mvolo	91%	<div></div>
Ulang	88%	<div></div>
Tonj East	88%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	85%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for girls (younger than 18 years) is conflict-related

Twic	50%	<div></div>
Ayod	36%	<div></div>
Awerial	29%	<div></div>
Yirol East	26%	<div></div>
Twic East	21%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the main protection concern for boys (younger than 18 years) is conflict-related

Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	77%	<div></div>
Mvolo	73%	<div></div>
Twic	65%	<div></div>
Mundri East	62%	<div></div>



# South Sudan - Protection

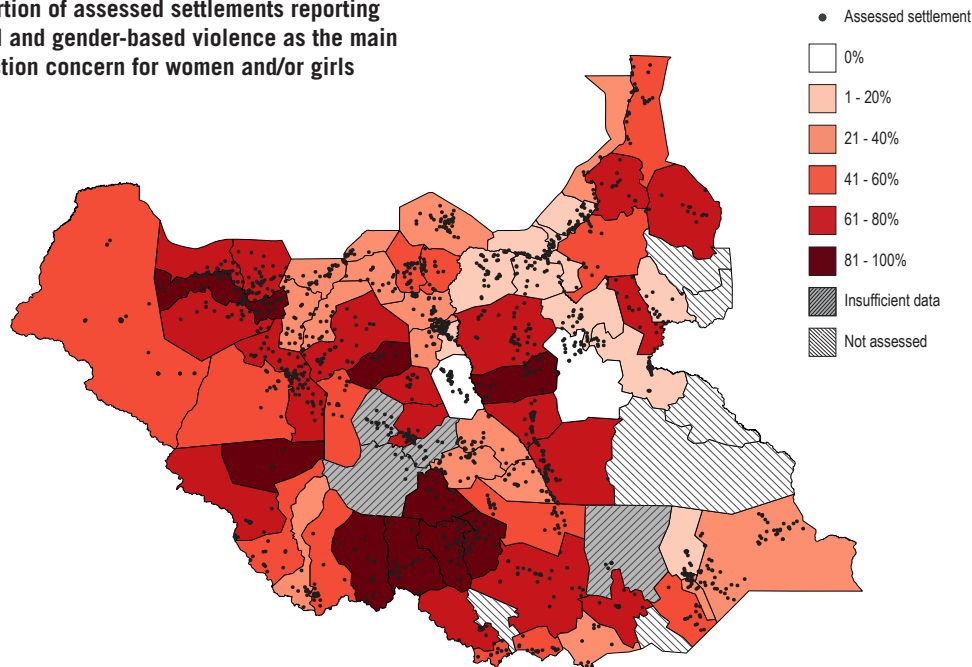
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2020

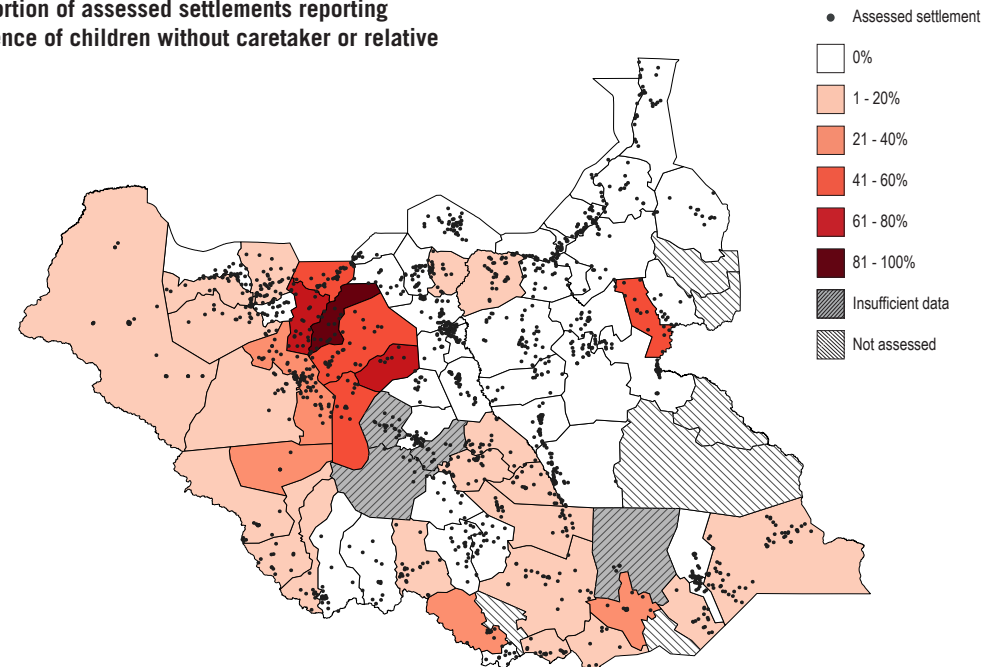
### Sexual and gender-based violence

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting sexual and gender-based violence as the main protection concern for women and/or girls



### Unaccompanied or separated children

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of children without caretaker or relative



### Landmines and unexploded ordnance

One county where assessed settlements reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance

Panyikang 14%

### COVID-19: Protection concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern

Akobo	100%
Budi	100%
Uror	100%
Magwi	100%
Kapoeta North	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Abiemnhom, Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North

### Community relations

Four counties where highest proportion of assessed settlements reported IDP presence and that IDPs generally have a poor relationship with the local community

Ulang	17%
Panyijiar	12%
Awerial	12%
Twic	6%

### Land disputes

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported disputes about land ownership

Tonj East	88%
Budi	60%
Yambio	59%
Tonj North	59%
Ibba	50%



# South Sudan - Protection

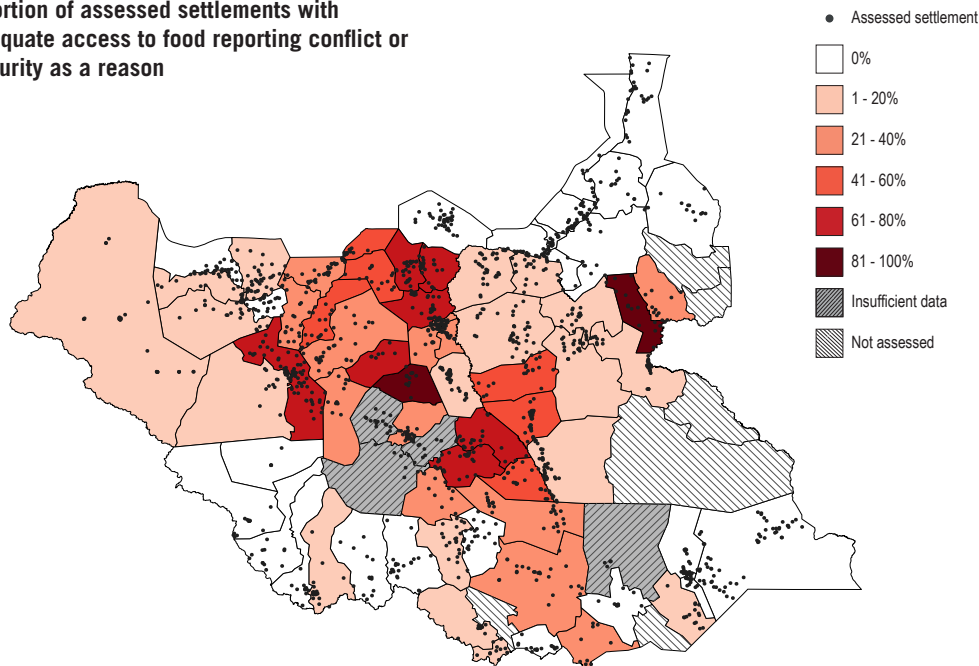
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

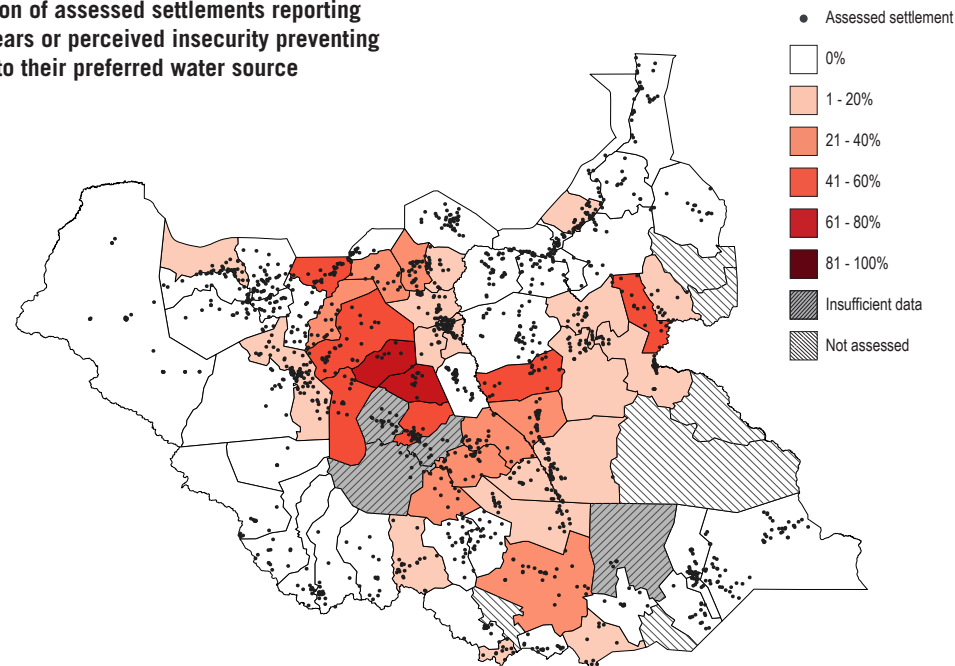
May 2020

### Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements with inadequate access to food reporting conflict or insecurity as a reason



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source



### Insecurity: market services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported people are unable to access their preferred market due to fears for their safety

Tonj East	75%	<div></div>
Twic East	68%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	64%	<div></div>
Duk	53%	<div></div>
Ulang	50%	<div></div>

### Insecurity: education services

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements\*

Canal/Pigi	76%	<div></div>
Malakal	38%	<div></div>
Morobo	27%	<div></div>
Baliet	20%	<div></div>
Jur River	17%	<div></div>

### Insecurity: livelihoods

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons\*

Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Twic East	79%	<div></div>
Maridi	75%	<div></div>
Twic	66%	<div></div>

### Insecurity: shelter

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to conflict or insecurity\*

Yei	50%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	45%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	44%	<div></div>
Ulang	43%	<div></div>
Morobo	27%	<div></div>

\*Insecurity or conflict has been defined as fighting in the AoK tool.



# South Sudan - Protection

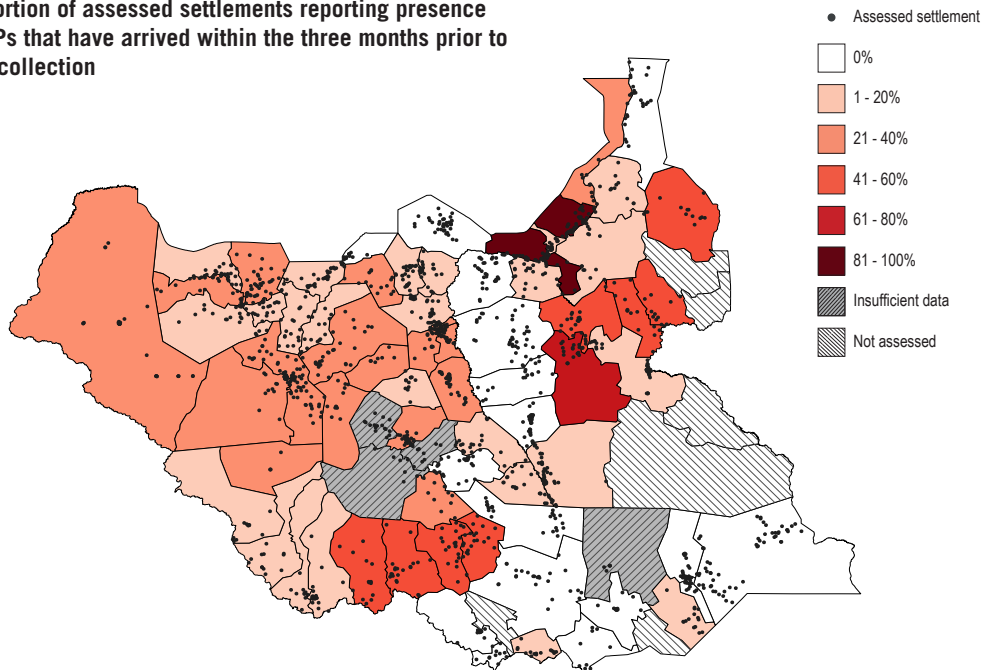
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

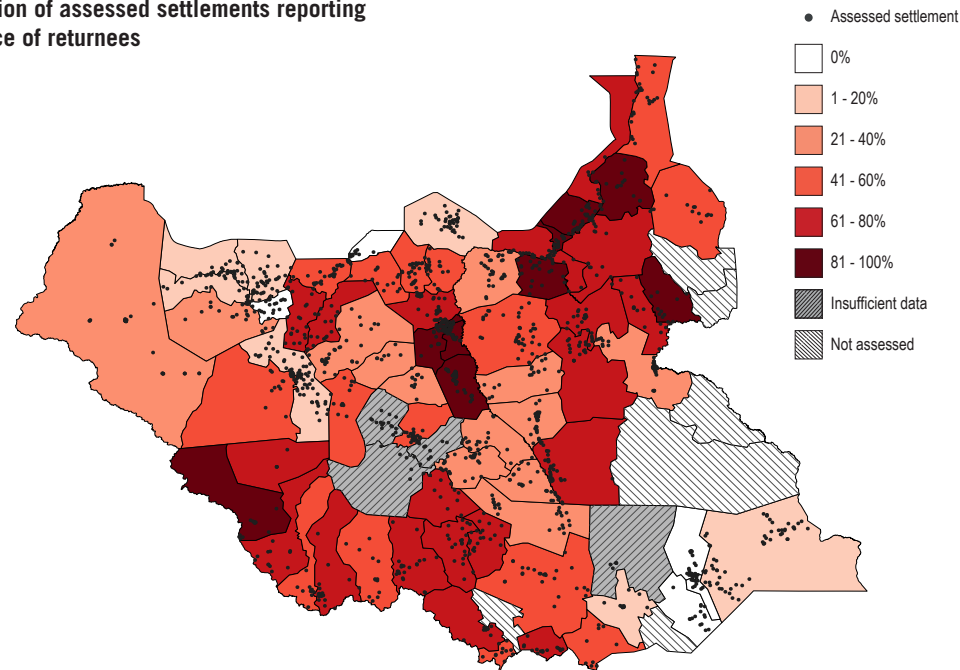
May 2020

### Displacement and Population Movement

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDPs that have arrived within the three months prior to data collection



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of returnees



### Insecurity as a push factor: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that the displacement of the most recently arrived IDPs was driven primarily by conflict or insecurity\*

Rumbek North	100%
Yei	100%
Rumbek Centre	100%
Nzara	100%
Terekeka	100%

\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that the displacement of the most recently arrived IDPs was driven primarily by conflict or insecurity include: Cueibet, Jur River, Kapoeta East, Tambura and Wulu.

### Insecurity as a push factor: Returnees

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that recently arrived returnees chose to return primarily due to conflict or insecurity in their former settlements\*

Gogrial West	50%
Yambio	20%
Luakpiny/Nasir	11%
Ulang	10%
Panyikang	6%

\*Conflict or insecurity defined in the tool as killing, rape, fighting, looting or cattle raiding

### Lack of IDP support

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that the local community is not sharing resources with IDPs

Duk	100%
Jur River	91%
Wau	80%
Yambio	53%
Nagero	50%

### Living conditions: IDPs

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open

Morobo	100%
Kapoeta East	100%
Duk	75%
Terekeka	67%
Aweil West	50%