



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 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, 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 October 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,452 Key informants interviewed

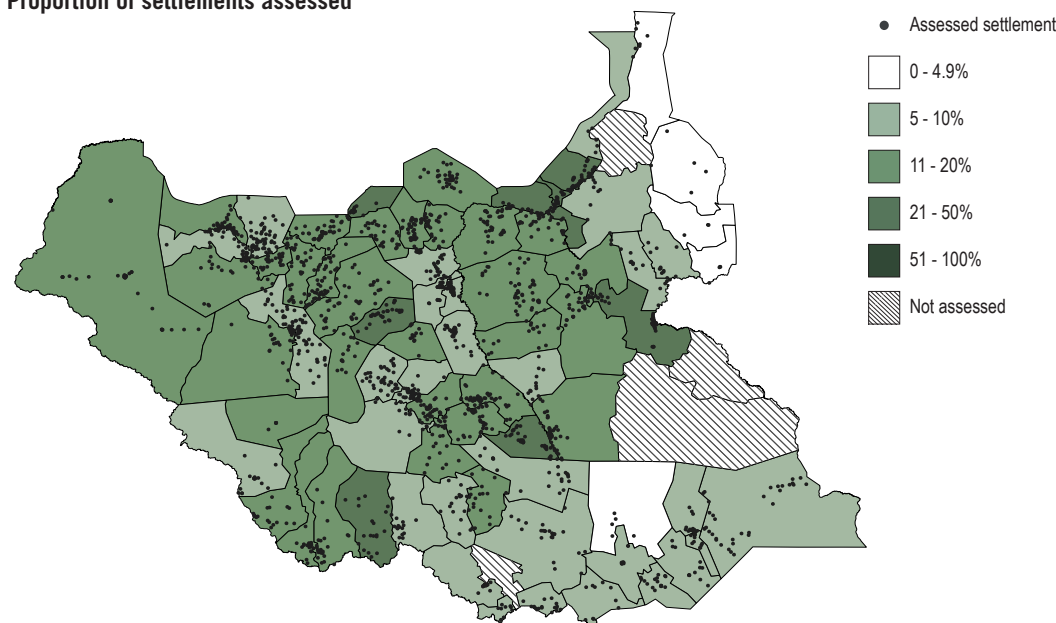
1,978 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

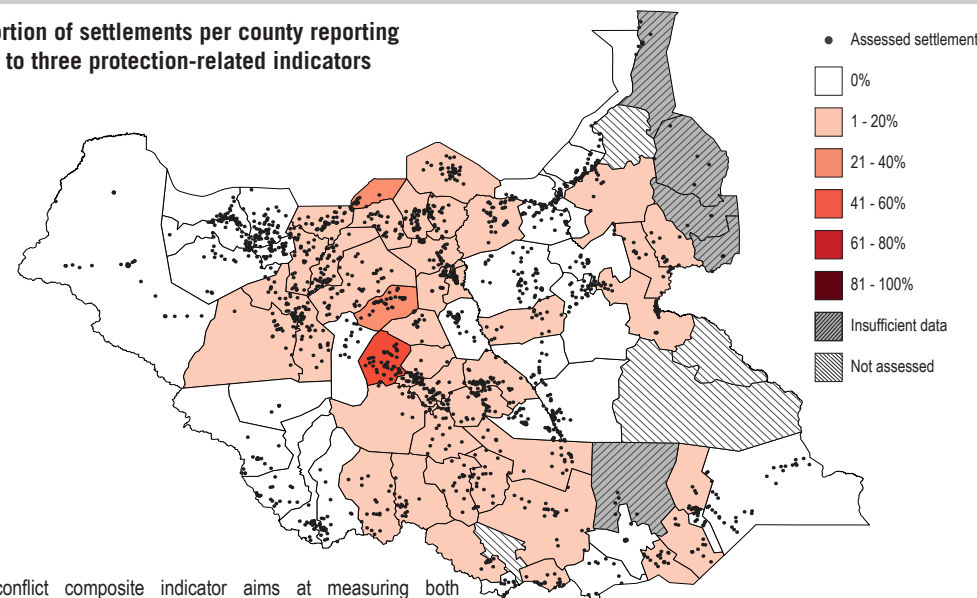
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

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



¹ 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 in the month prior to data collection. 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



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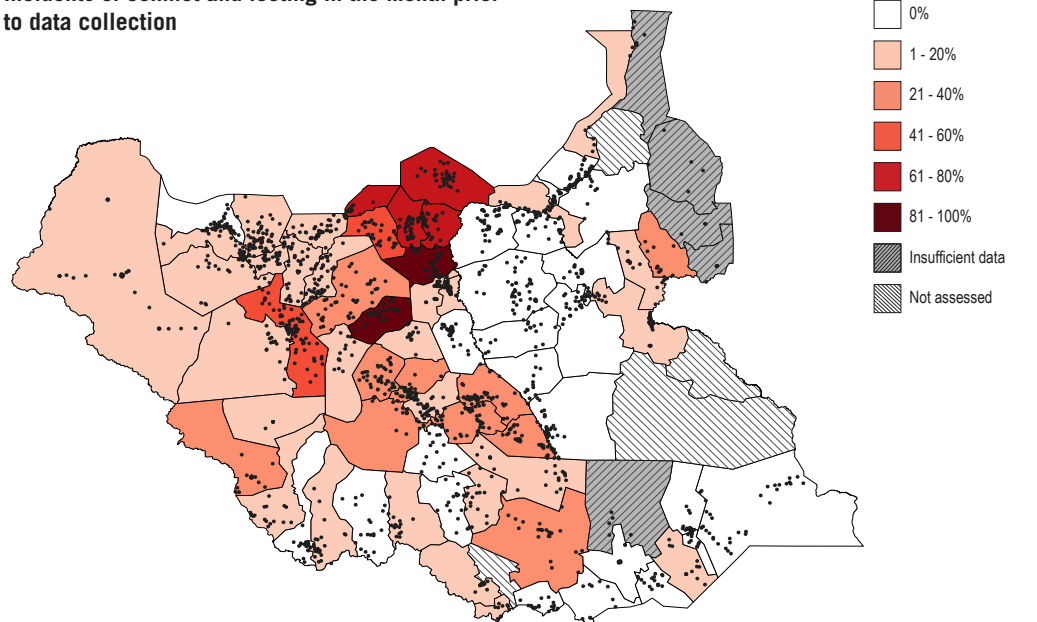
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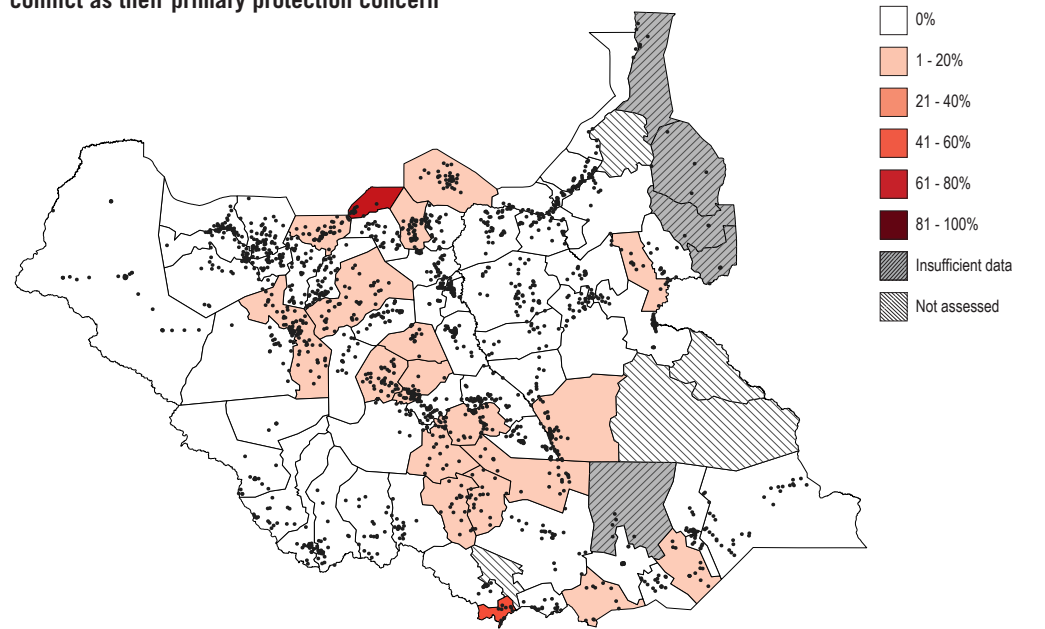
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Abiemnhom	80%	<div></div>
Cueibet	45%	<div></div>
Ayod	44%	<div></div>
Yirol East	41%	<div></div>
Yei	38%	<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

Ulang	100%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	97%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	93%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	88%	<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

Ayod	61%	<div></div>
Cueibet	50%	<div></div>
Juba	28%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	27%	<div></div>
Yirol East	26%	<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	92%	<div></div>
Mundri West	85%	<div></div>
Mundri East	83%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	76%	<div></div>
Cueibet	71%	<div></div>



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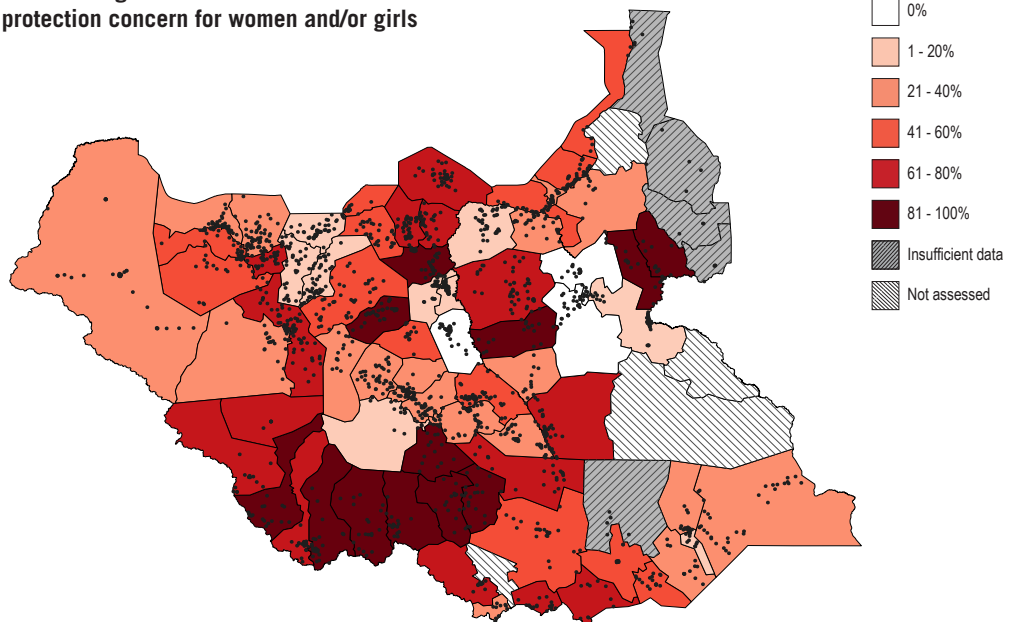
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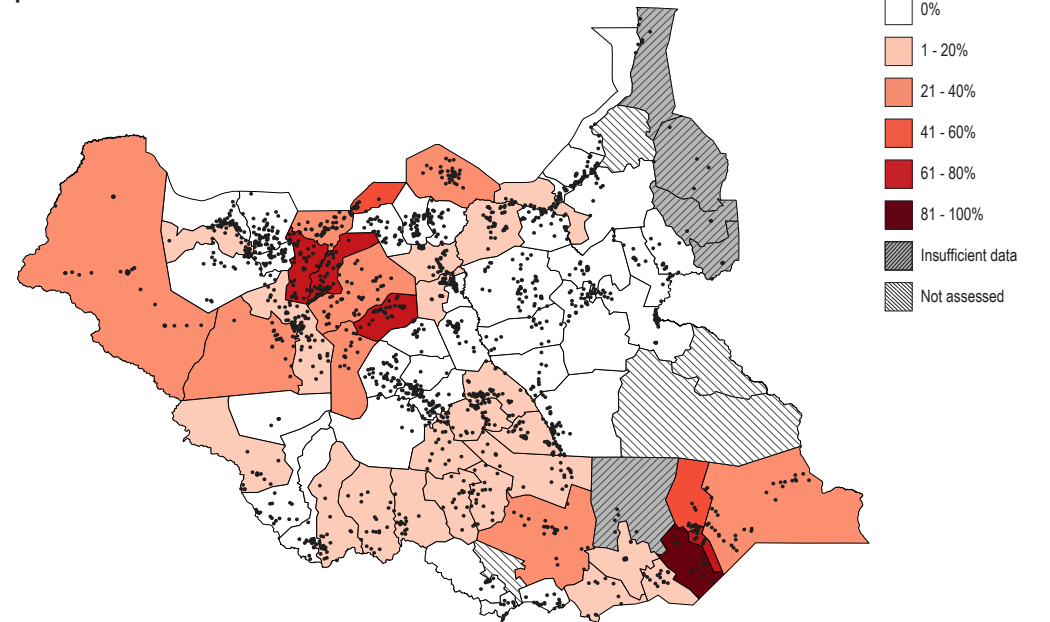
Sexual and gender-based violence

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



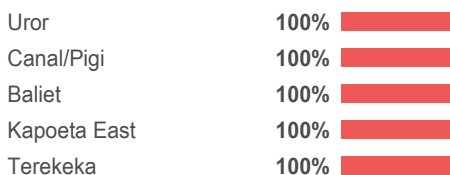
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Two counties where assessed settlements reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance



COVID-19: Protection concerns

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



*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Akobo, Ayod, Budi, Fangak, Fashoda, Juba, Kajo-keji, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Lafon, Maban, Magwi, Malakal, Manyo, Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Nyirol, Nzara, Panyijar, Panyikang, Renk, Rumbek North, Torit, and Tonj East

Community relations

Three counties where assessed settlements reported IDP presence and that IDPs generally have a poor relationship with the local community



Land disputes

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





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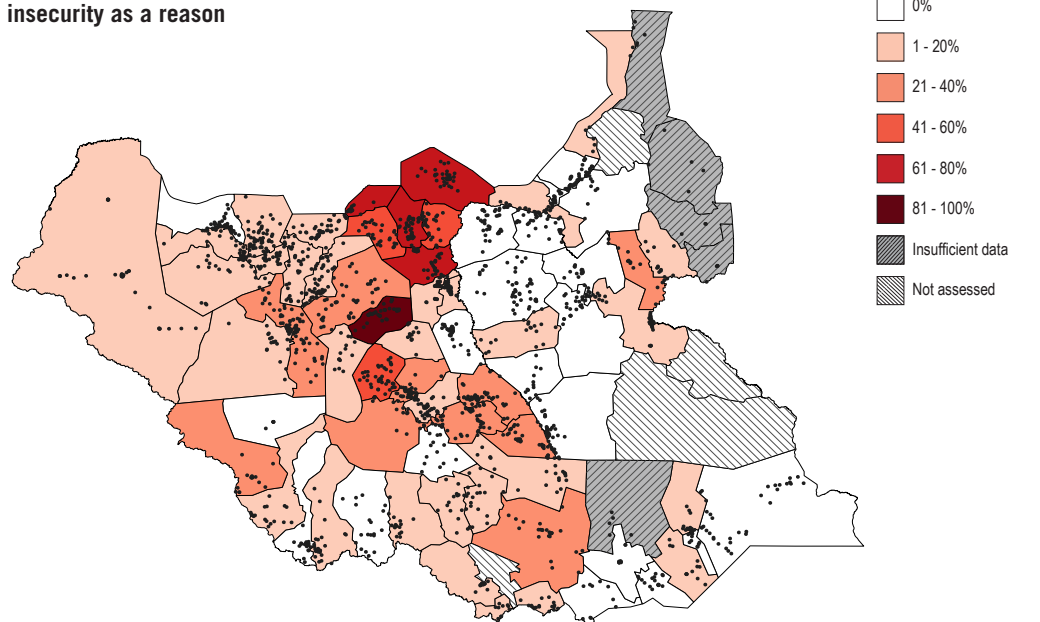
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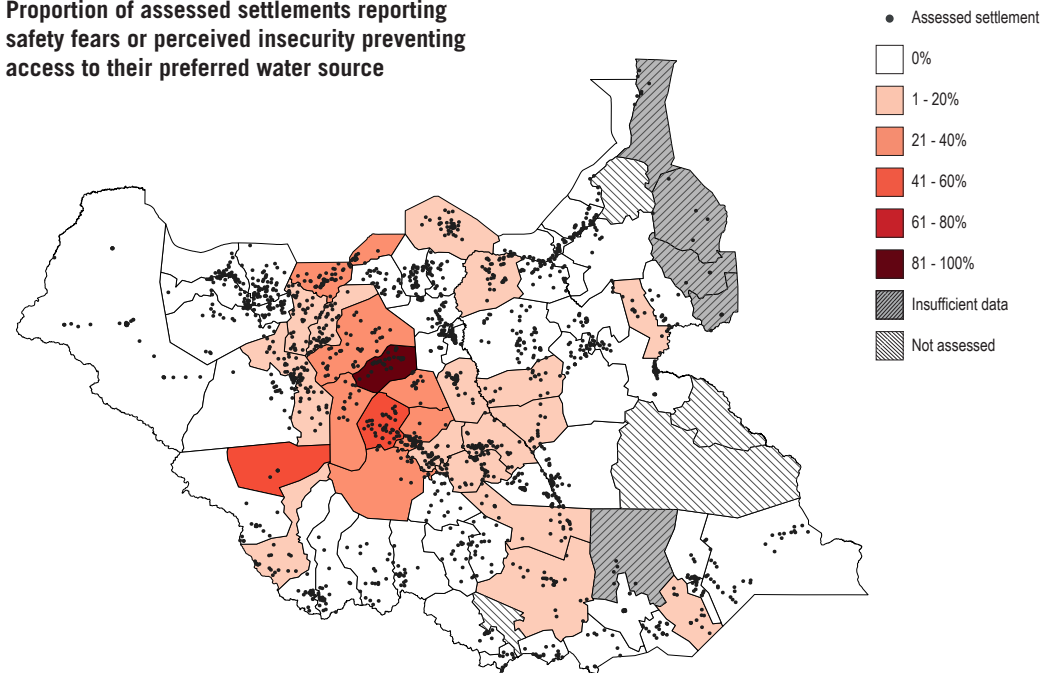
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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	86%	<div></div>
Ulang	54%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	47%	<div></div>
Cueibet	44%	<div></div>
Tonj South	36%	<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	62%	<div></div>
Baliet	44%	<div></div>
Jur River	34%	<div></div>
Morobo	27%	<div></div>
Panyikang	24%	<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*

Mvolo	100%	<div></div>
Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Budi	67%	<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*

Tonj East	65%	<div></div>
Yei	31%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	29%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	20%	<div></div>
Baliet	11%	<div></div>

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



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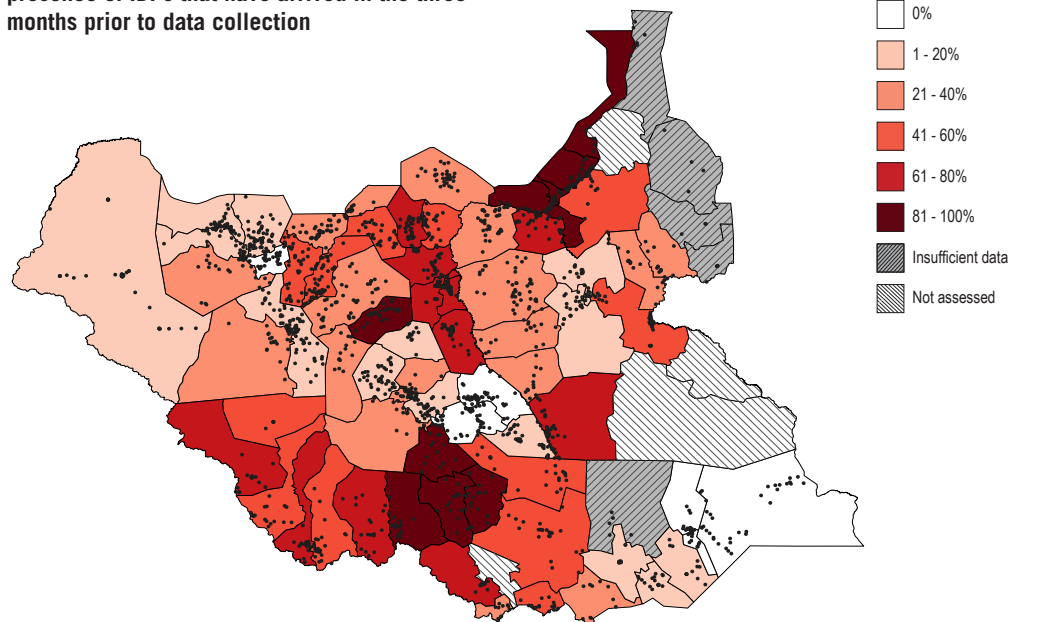
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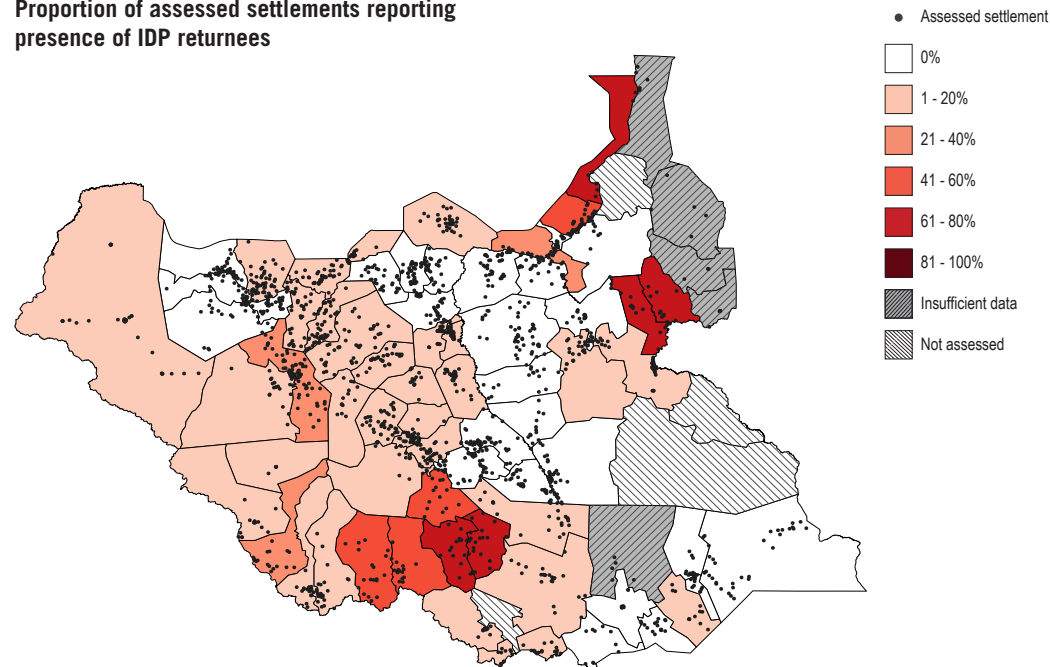
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Displacement and Population Movement

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



Proportion of assessed settlements reporting presence of IDP 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*

Wulu	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>

*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: Canai/Pigi, Longochuk, Malakal, Morobo and Rumbek North

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*

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	50%	<div></div>
Morobo	33%	<div></div>
Tambura	20%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	20%	<div></div>

*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

Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Jur River	100%	<div></div>
Wau	77%	<div></div>
Twic East	67%	<div></div>
Cueibet	50%	<div></div>

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

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Torit	100%	<div></div>
Awerial	100%	<div></div>

*No other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open.