



# South Sudan - Protection

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2022

### 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<sup>2</sup> 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 March 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**3124** Key informants interviewed

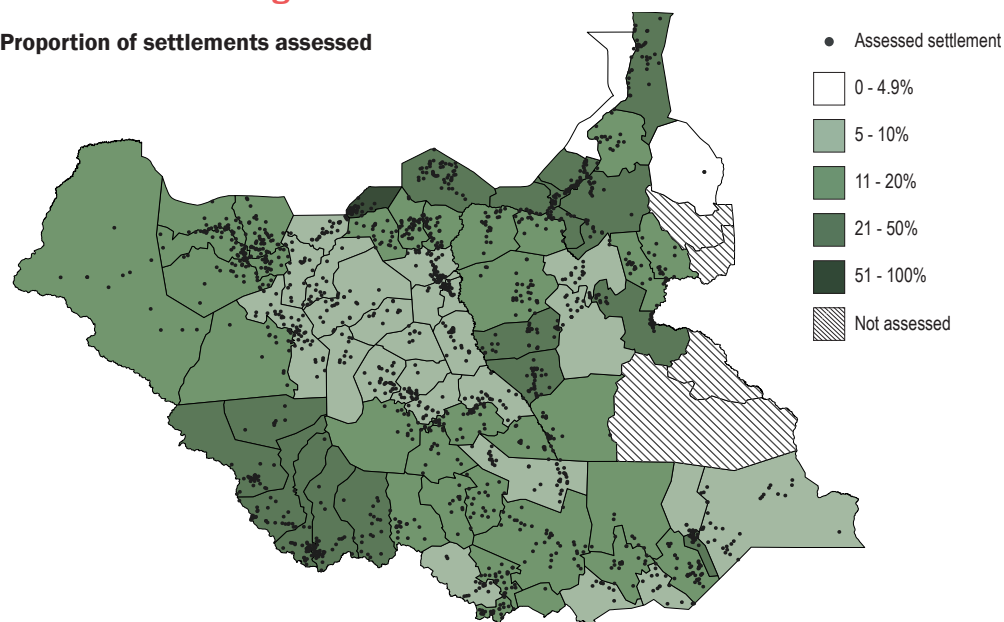
**2434** Settlements assessed

**74** Counties assessed

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

### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed

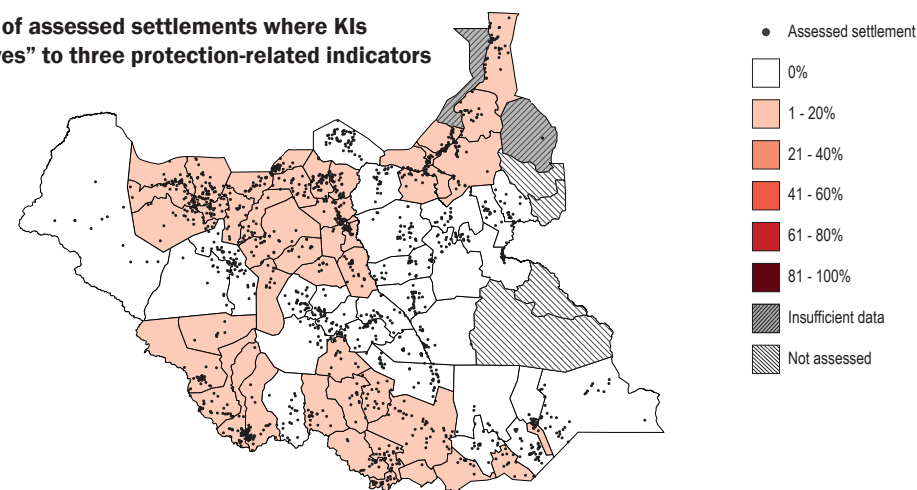


<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

<sup>2</sup> During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a census or report 'don't know' are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes. Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection

### Conflict composite indicator

#### Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported "yes" to three protection-related indicators



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



# South Sudan - Protection

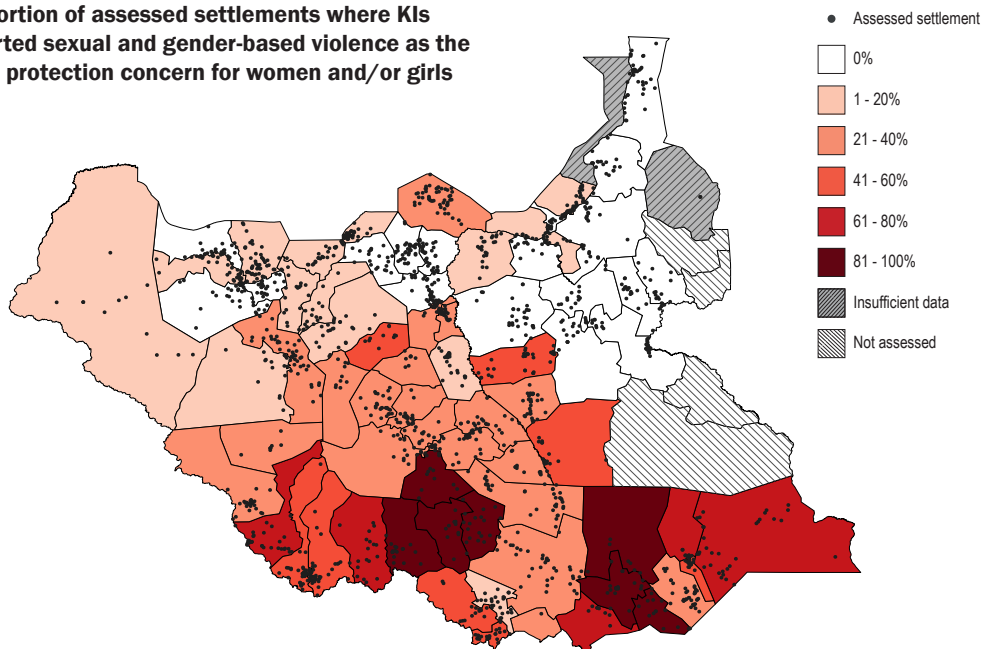
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2022

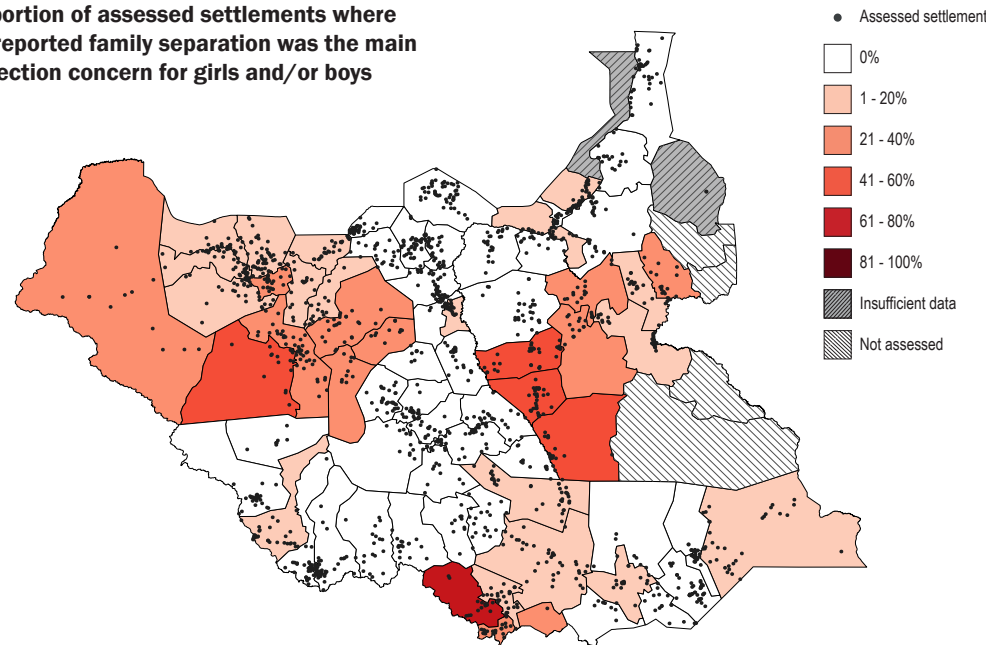
### Sexual and gender based violence

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



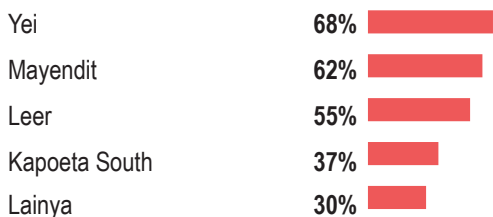
### Family separation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported family separation was the main protection concern for girls and/or boys

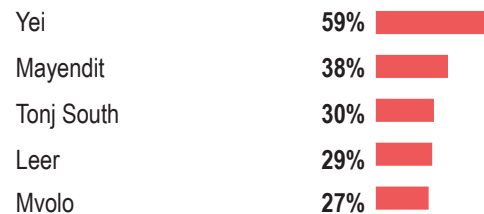


### Main Protection Concerns

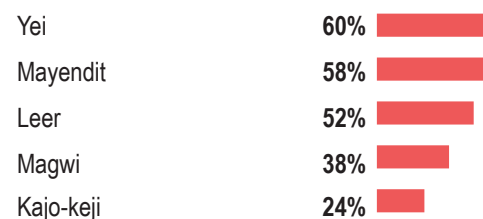
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related



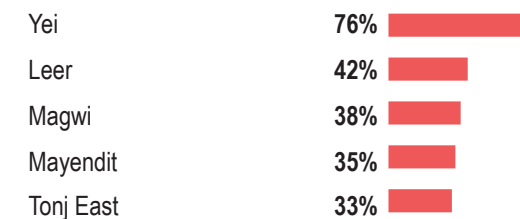
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related



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



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





# South Sudan - Protection

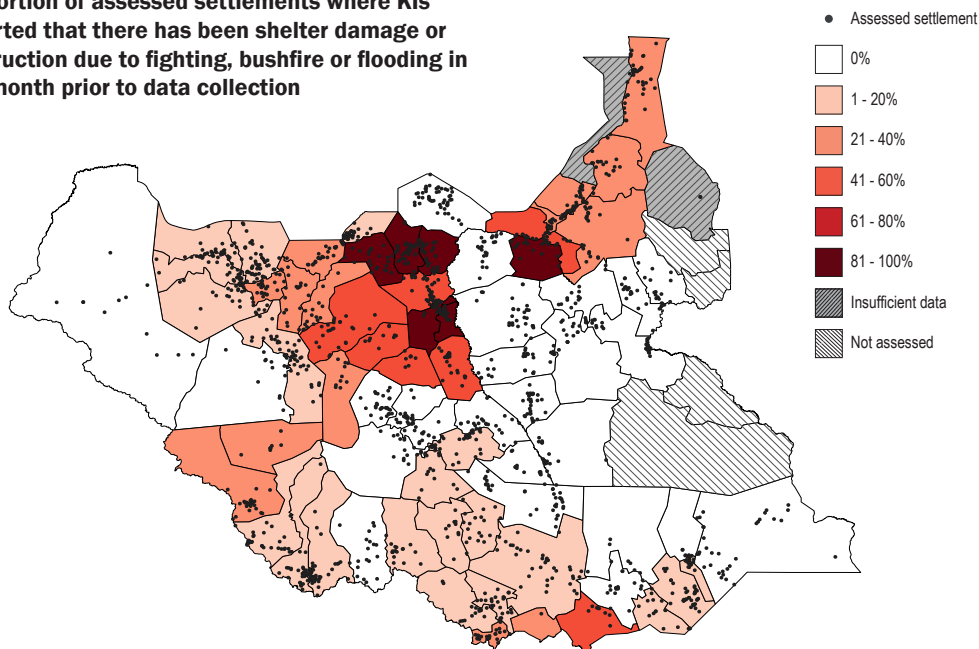
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

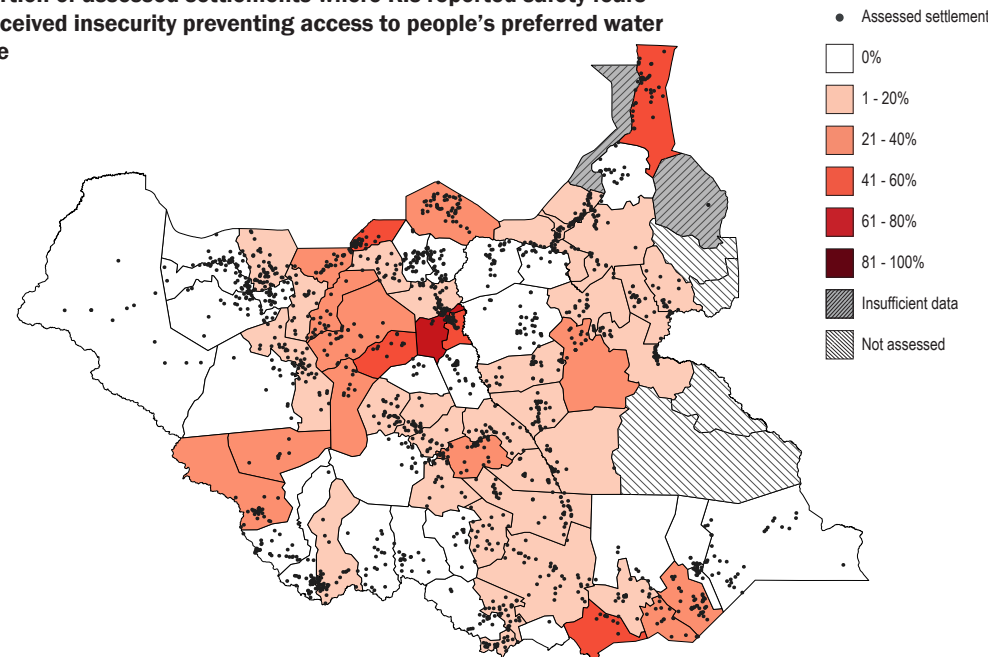
March 2022

### Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

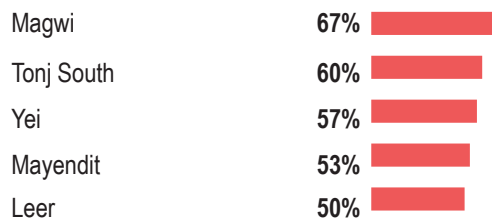


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



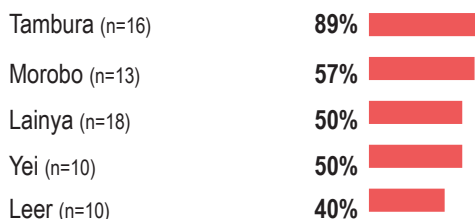
### Insecurity: market services

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict as a barrier to accessing the nearest functional market



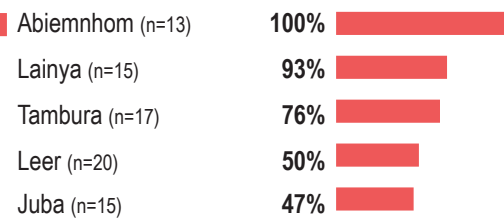
### Insecurity: education services\*

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



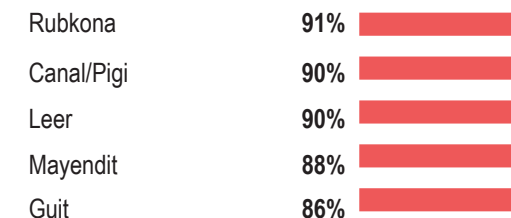
### Insecurity: livelihoods\*

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



### Insecurity: shelter

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection



\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported no access to a walkable education service.

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported that people's ability to engage livelihood activities had decreased in the month prior to data collection.



# South Sudan - Protection

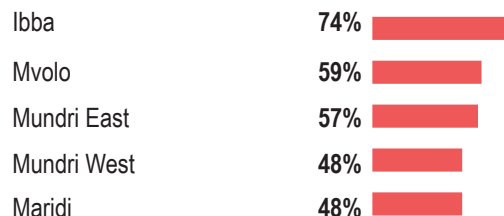
## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2022

### Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported housing, land, and property rights issues in the 30 days prior to data collection



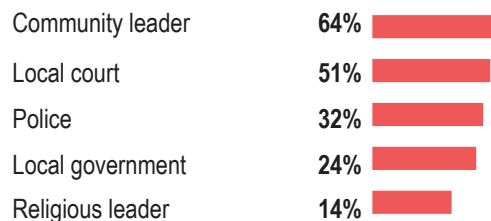
### Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Four counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance in the last 3 months prior to data collection



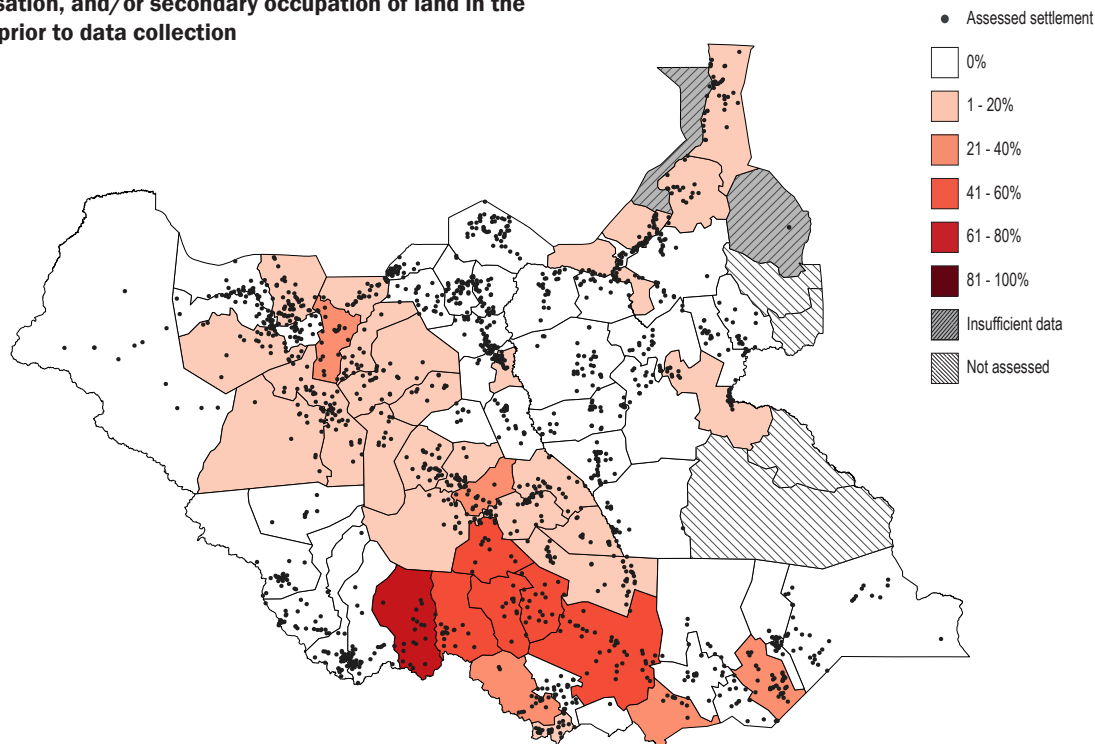
### Dispute mechanisms

Top five most commonly reported actors most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems by proportion of assessed settlements



### Land grabbing/secondary occupation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land grabbing, land being taken without sufficient compensation, and/or secondary occupation of land in the 30 days prior to data collection



### Definitions<sup>3</sup>

Land grabbing is generally understood to mean a process of large-scale acquisition of agricultural land by any person or entity (public or private, foreign or domestic) via any means ('legal' or 'illegal') without consulting the local population beforehand or obtaining its consent.

Secondary occupation occurs when any person settles or occupies a land or house without a customary or legal title or without the express consent of the owner or person legally in charge of the property.

Data for this indicator was collected in January 2022

<sup>3</sup> Definitions are from the Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group, South Sudan



# South Sudan - Protection

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2022

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	40
2	Akobo	49
3	Aweil Centre	38
4	Aweil East	83
5	Aweil North	44
6	Aweil South	39
7	Aweil West	51
8	Awerial	24
9	Ayod	33
10	Baliet	33
11	Bor South	53
12	Budi	43
13	Canal/Pigi	21
14	Cueibet	36
15	Duk	35
16	Ezo	50
17	Fangak	31
18	Fashoda	42
19	Gogrial East	20
20	Gogrial West	26
21	Guit	35
22	Ibba	23
23	Ikotos	17
24	Juba	51
25	Jur River	58
26	Kajo-keji	41
27	Kapoeta East	48
28	Kapoeta North	17
29	Kapoeta South	19
30	Koch	44

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	16
32	Lainya	30
33	Leer	31
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	18
35	Maban	3
36	Magwi	8
37	Malakal	29
38	Manyo	2
39	Maridi	27
40	Mayendit	26
41	Mayom	24
42	Melut	37
43	Morobo	23
44	Mundri East	21
45	Mundri West	21
46	Mvolo	22
47	Nagero	11
48	Nyirrol	18
49	Nzara	57
50	Panyijiar	33
51	Panyikang	23
52	Pariang	53
53	Raja	36
54	Renk	77
55	Rubkona	46
56	Rumbek Centre	33
57	Rumbek East	31
58	Rumbek North	10
59	Tambura	46
60	Terekeka	37

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	9
62	Tonj North	31
63	Tonj South	10
64	Torit	30
65	Twic	34
66	Twic East	48
67	Ulang	23
68	Uror	16
69	Wau	50
70	Wulu	16
71	Yambio	70
72	Yei	25
73	Yirol East	36
74	Yirol West	43