



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 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 December 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,560 Key informants interviewed

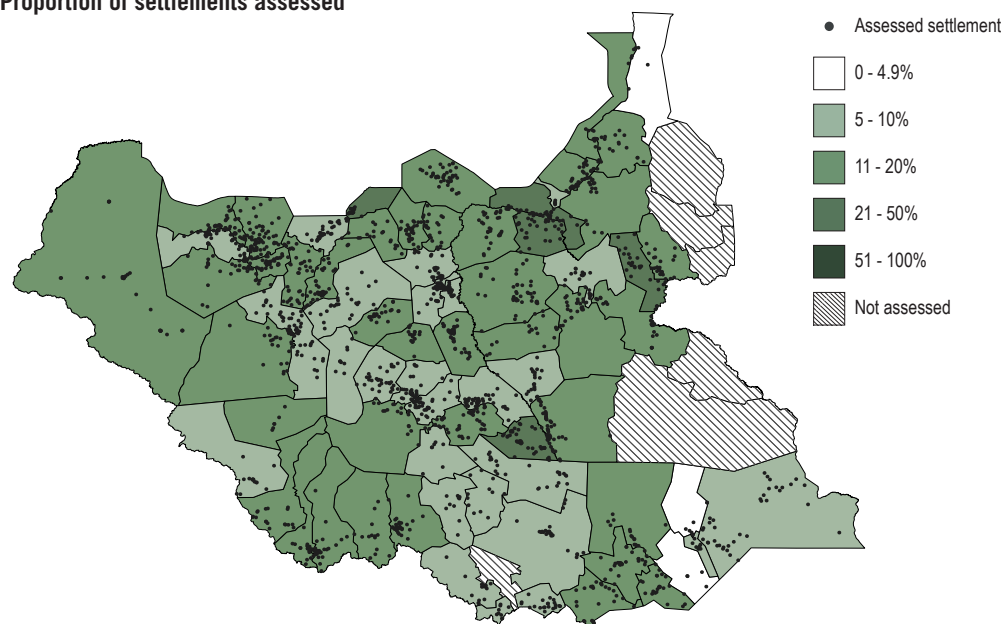
1,966 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

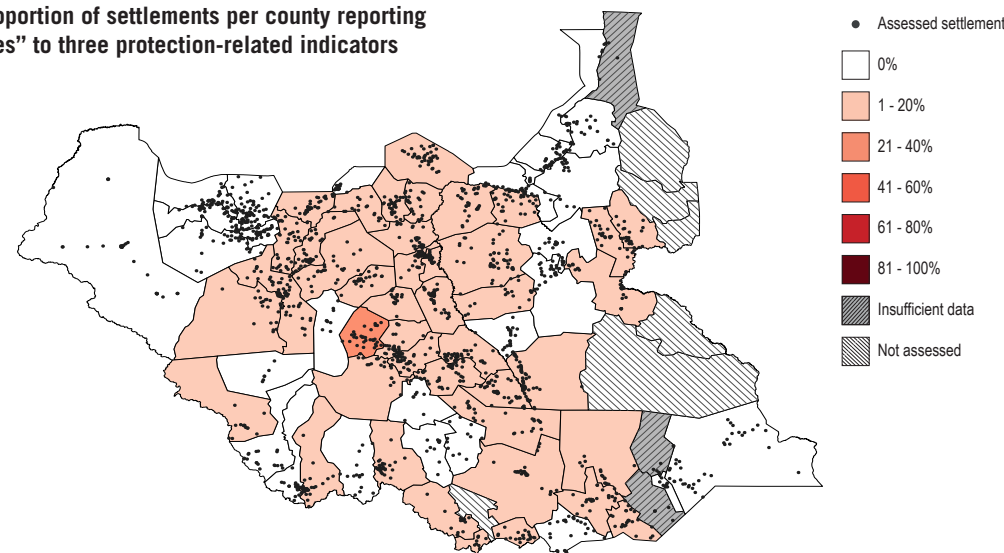
Proportion of settlements assessed



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.

Conflict composite indicator

Proportion of settlements per county reporting "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



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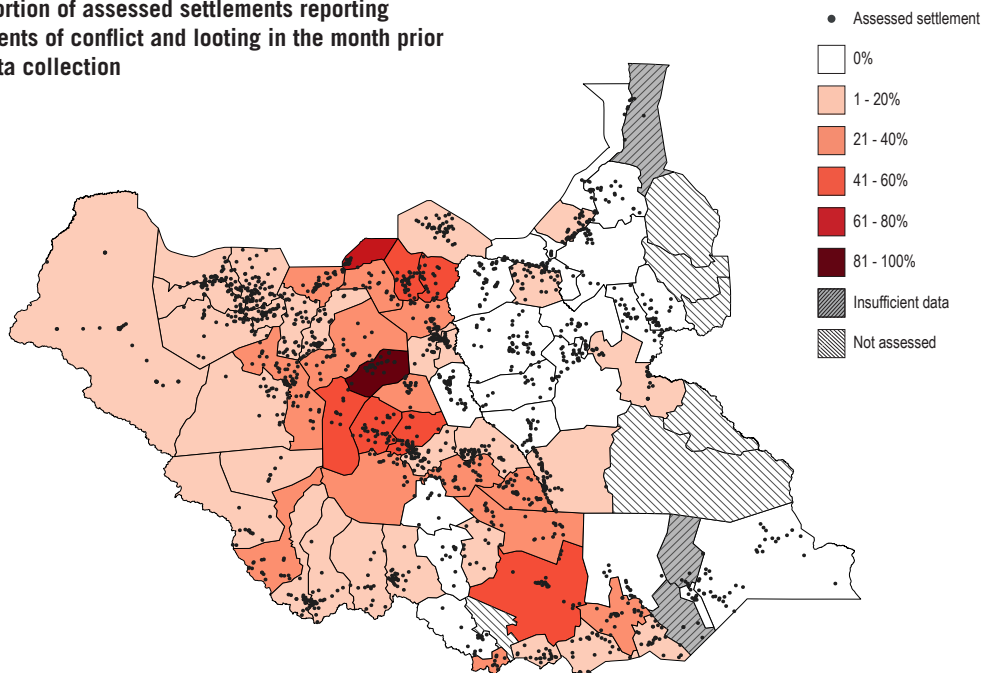
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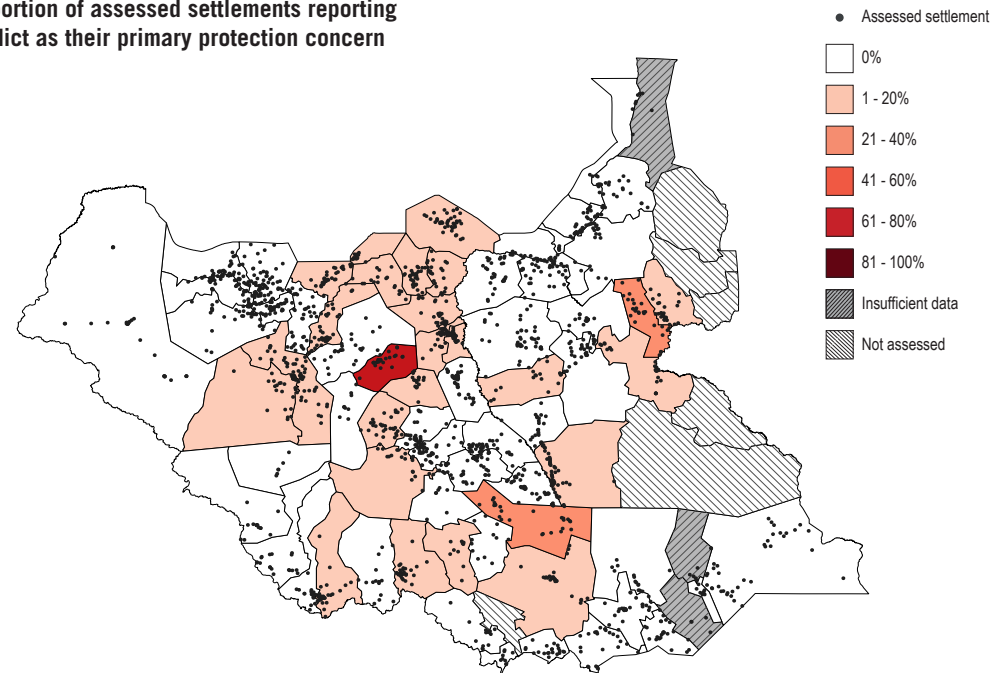
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Awerial	39%	<div></div>
Yirol West	35%	<div></div>
Yirol East	33%	<div></div>
Ayod	32%	<div></div>
Terekeka	24%	<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

Cueibet	85%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	82%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	76%	<div></div>
Terekeka	71%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	69%	<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

Yei	50%	<div></div>
Yirol East	39%	<div></div>
Cueibet	30%	<div></div>
Awerial	24%	<div></div>
Juba	16%	<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

Terekeka	56%	<div></div>
Tonj North	46%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	42%	<div></div>
Cueibet	42%	<div></div>
Yirol West	38%	<div></div>



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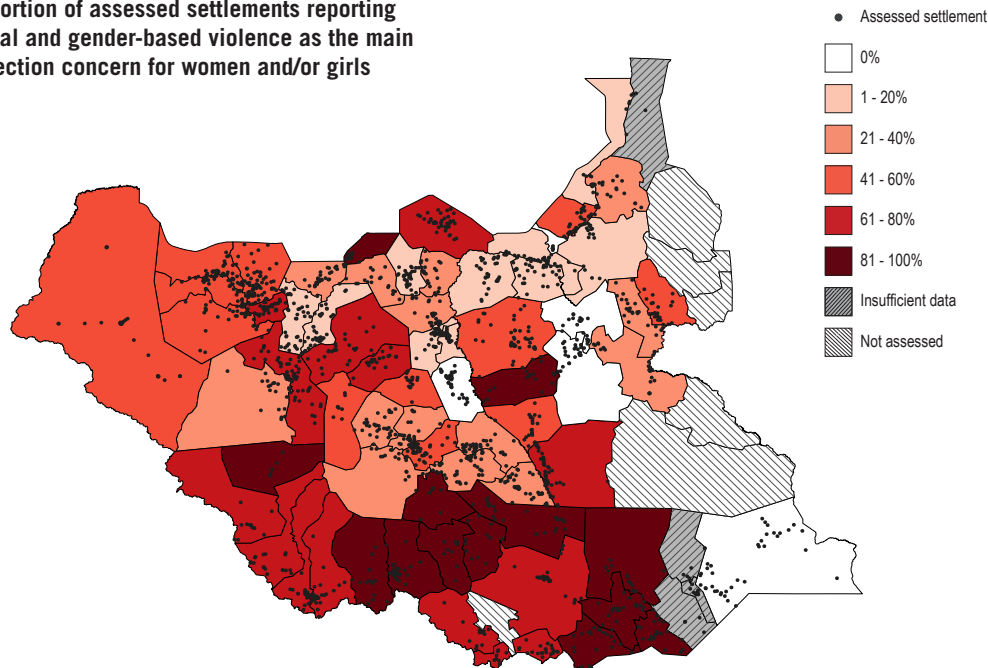
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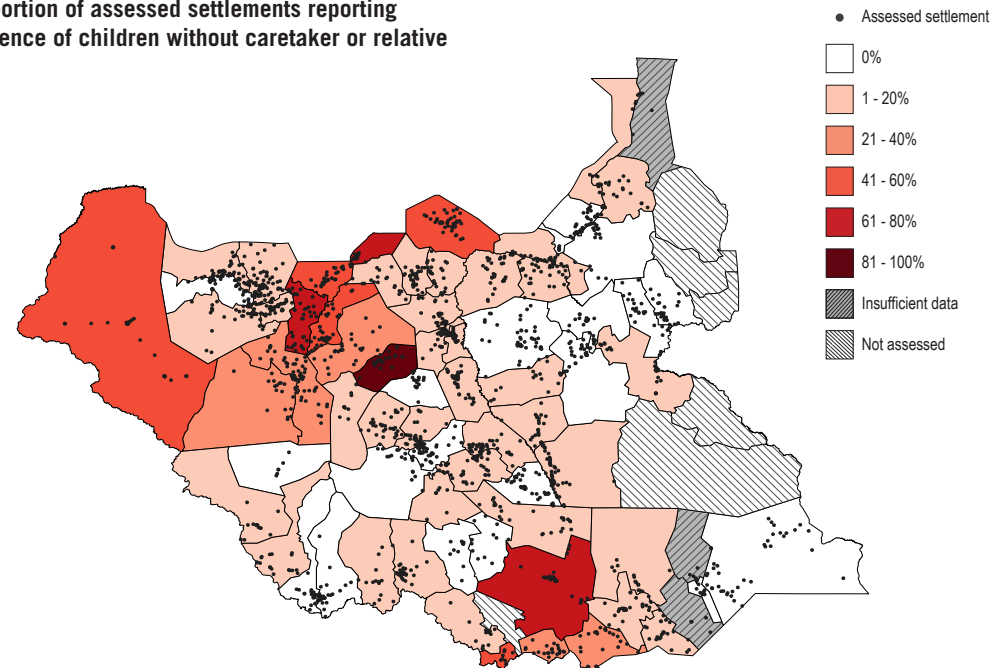
Sexual and gender-based violence

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

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

Magwi	35%
Ikotos	14%
Torit	10%
Panyikang	9%
Canal/Pigi	5%

COVID-19: Protection concerns

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

Ayod	100%
Fashoda	100%
Canal/Pigi	100%
Tonj East	100%
Kapoeta South	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Aweil Centre, Budi, Ezo, Fangak, Gogrial East, Ibba, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Lafon, Leer, Manyo, Maridi, Mayendit, Morobo, Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Nagero, Nyirrol, Panyikang, Tambura, Twic, Ulang, and Uror.

Community relations

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

Terekeka	17%
Juba	13%
Magwi	12%
Maridi	9%
Jur River	9%

Land disputes

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

Tonj East	79%
Juba	58%
Twic	50%
Magwi	50%
Nzara	40%



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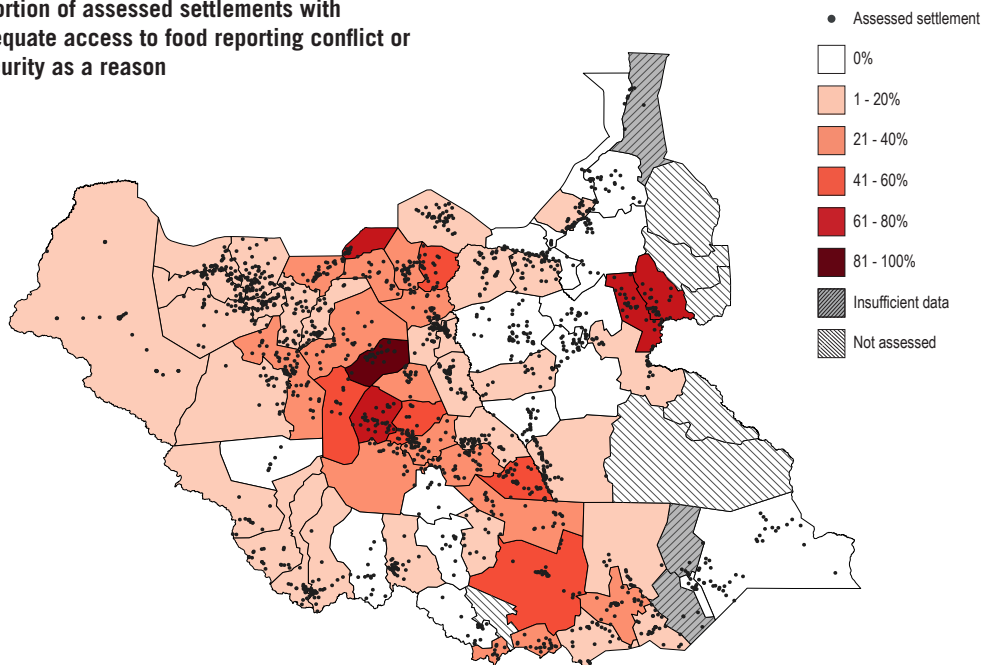
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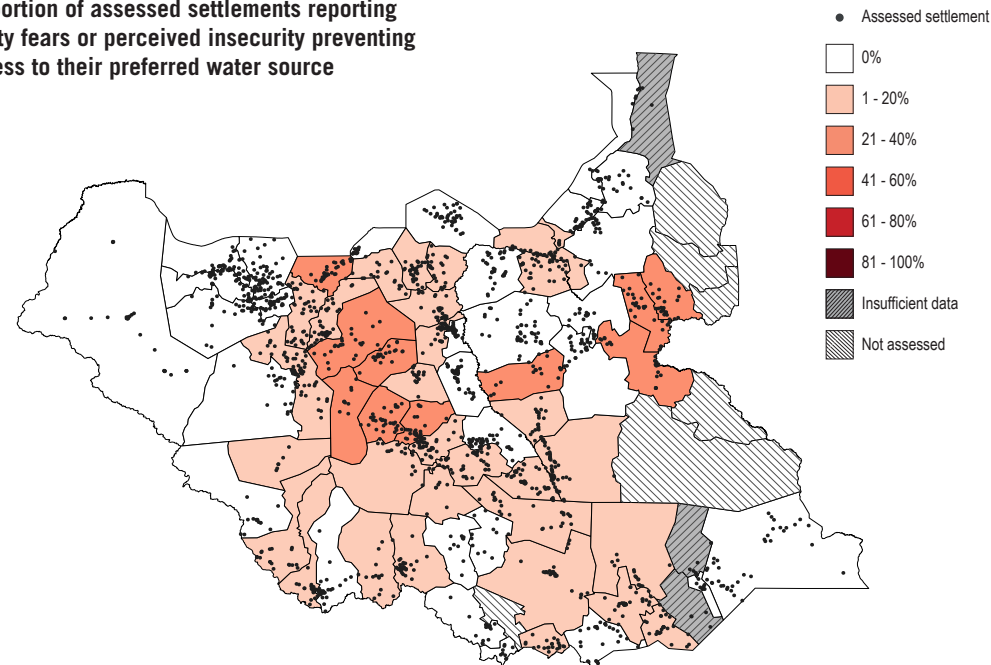
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

Ikotos	60%	<div></div>
Lafon	59%	<div></div>
Duk	53%	<div></div>
Twic	50%	<div></div>
Akobo	48%	<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*

Morobo	56%	<div></div>
Jur River	37%	<div></div>
Guit	23%	<div></div>
Wau	13%	<div></div>
Cueibet	10%	<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*

Tonj East	96%	<div></div>
Cueibet	90%	<div></div>
Wulu	67%	<div></div>
Morobo	67%	<div></div>
Duk	56%	<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	60%	<div></div>
Akobo	41%	<div></div>
Terekeka	31%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	29%	<div></div>
Ayod	20%	<div></div>

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



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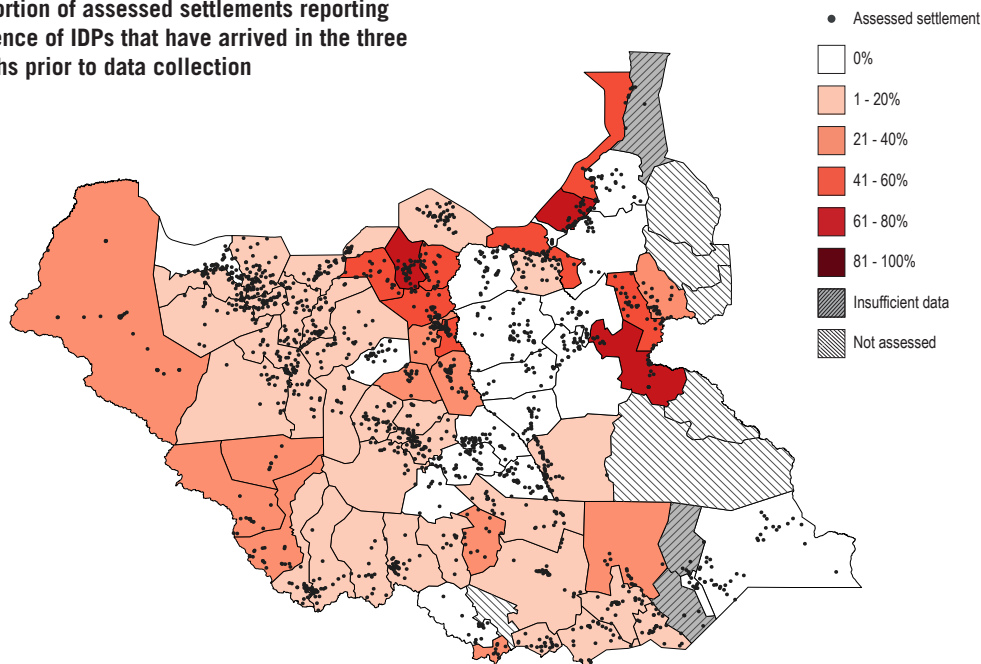
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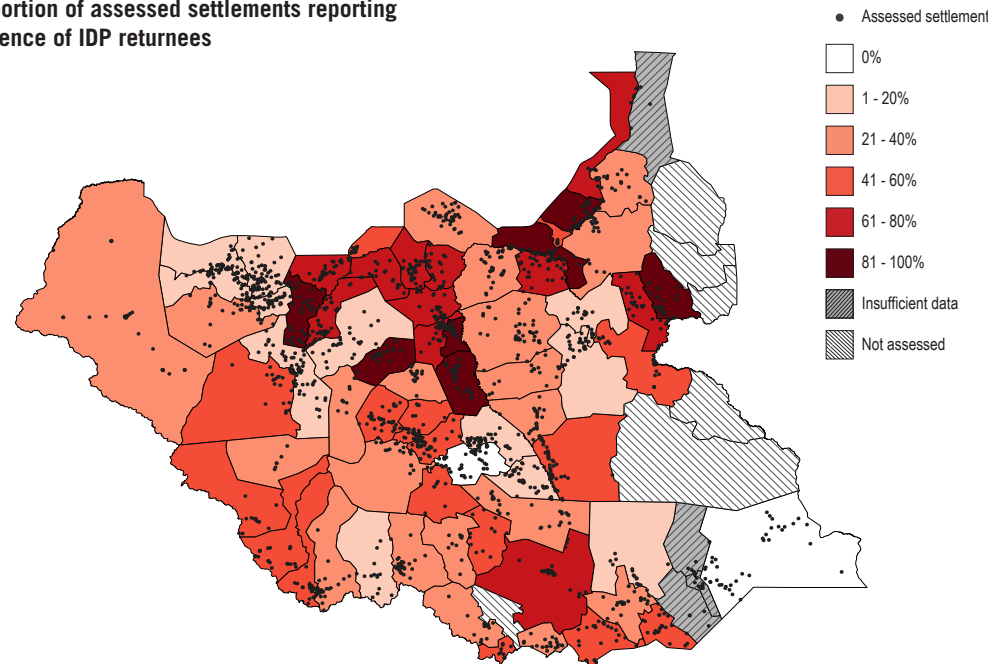
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Displacement and Population Movement

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*

Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Maridi	100%	<div></div>
Tonj North	100%	<div></div>
Yirol East	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	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: Kaio-keji, Malakal, Tambura, and Wau.

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*

Mundri West	100%	<div></div>
Guit	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	92%	<div></div>
Koch	92%	<div></div>
Mayom	88%	<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

Jur River	83%	<div></div>
Twic East	57%	<div></div>
Wau	56%	<div></div>
Duk	50%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	29%	<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

Yirol East	100%	<div></div>
Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	68%	<div></div>
Mayendit	68%	<div></div>
Duk	67%	<div></div>