



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2021

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 February 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,639 Key informants interviewed

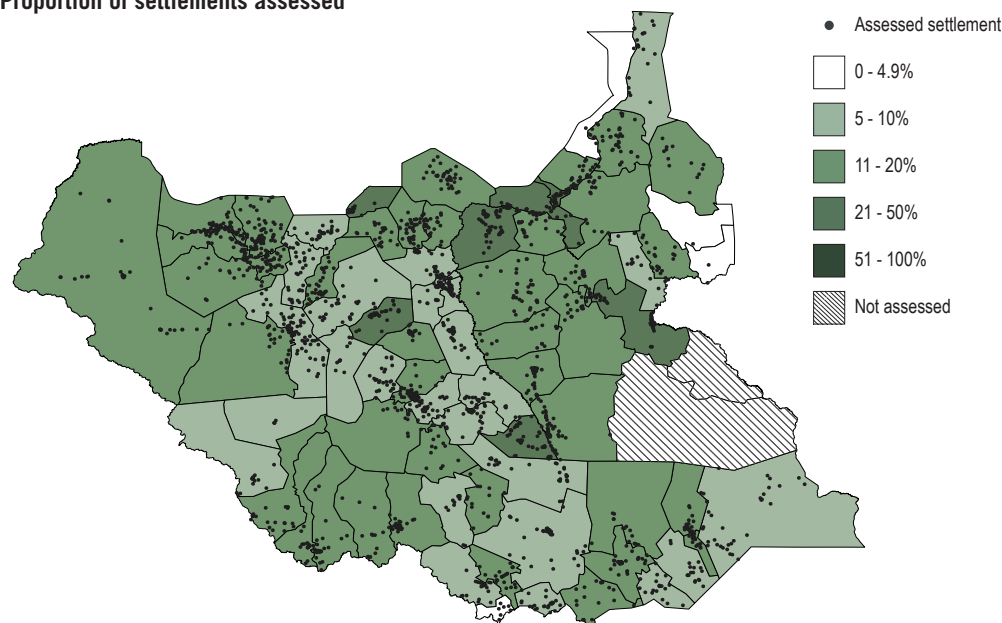
2,092 Settlements assessed

76 Counties assessed

72 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

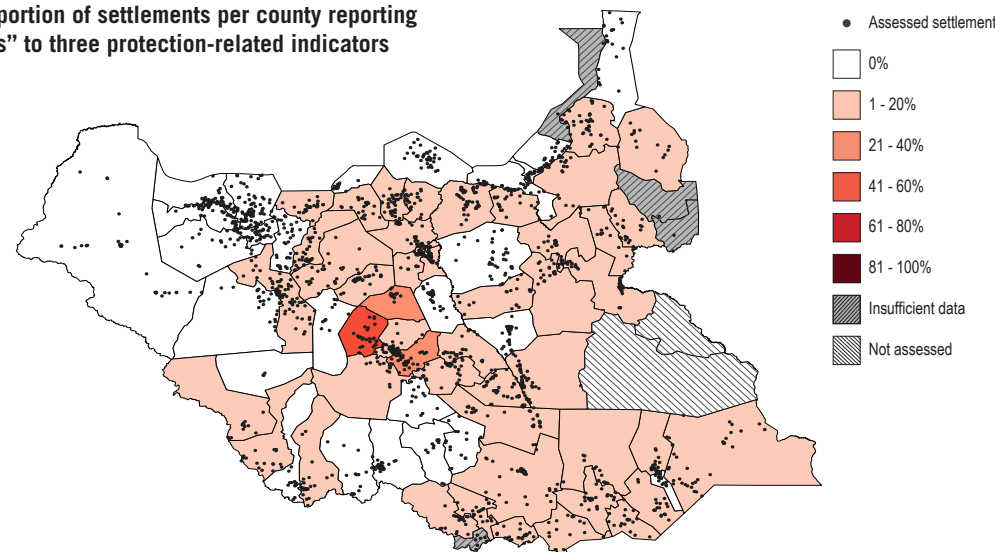
Proportion of settlements assessed



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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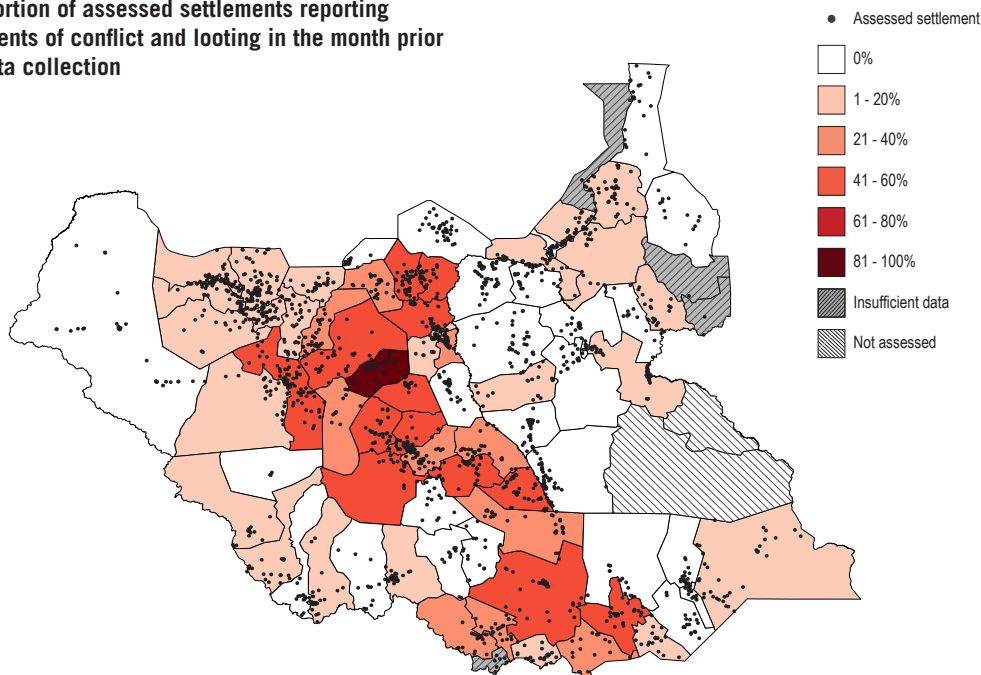
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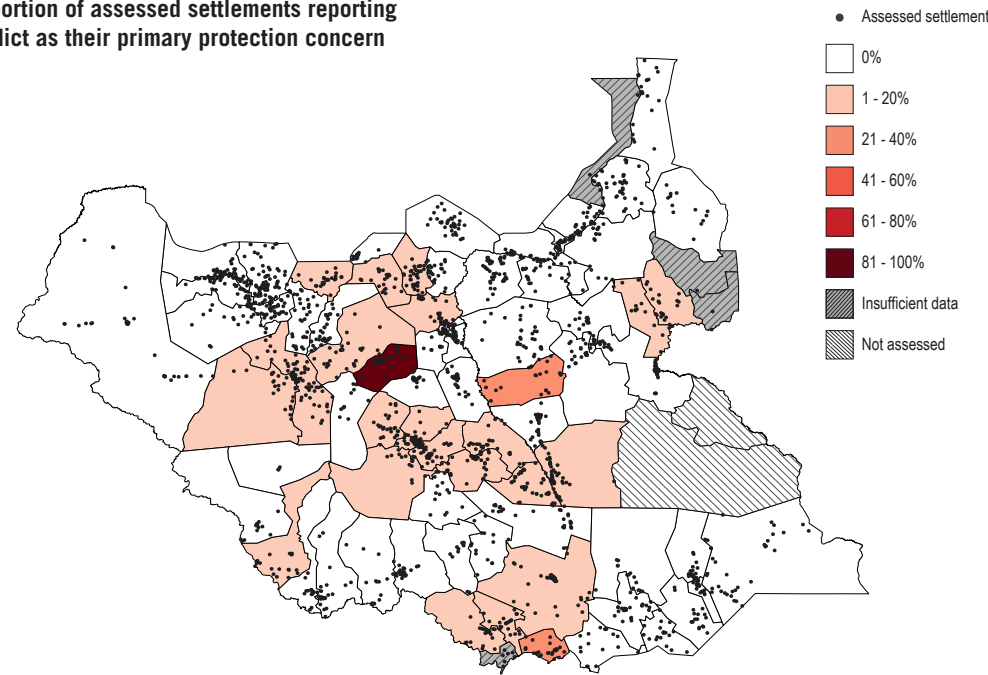
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Incidence of conflict and looting

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

Yirol East	57%	<div></div>
Ayod	54%	<div></div>
Cueibet	48%	<div></div>
Yirol West	42%	<div></div>
Jur River	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

Tonj East	97%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	93%	<div></div>
Cueibet	92%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	86%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	82%	<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	45%	<div></div>
Cueibet	38%	<div></div>
Yirol East	35%	<div></div>
Yirol West	26%	<div></div>
Twic	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

Duk	64%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	59%	<div></div>
Cueibet	57%	<div></div>
Budi	53%	<div></div>
Tonj North	52%	<div></div>



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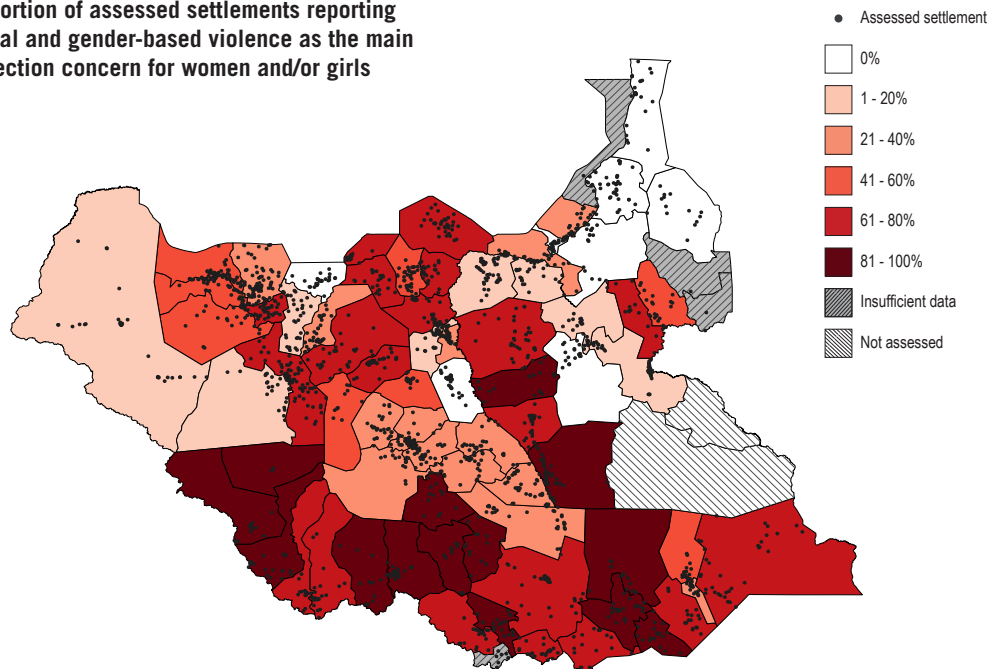
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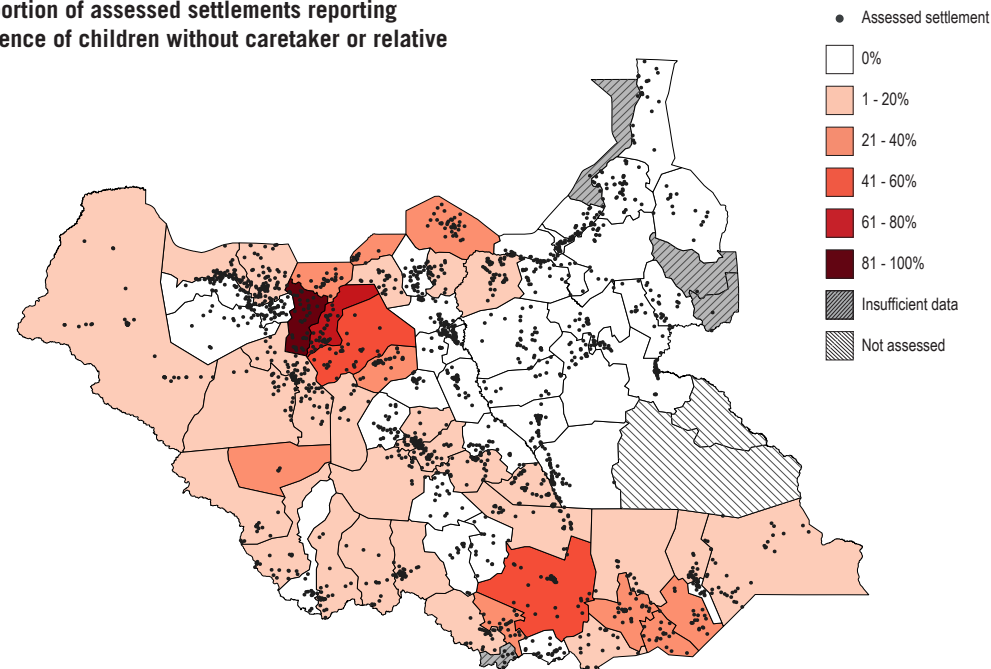
Sexual and gender-based violence

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

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

Magwi	31%
Ikotos	5%
Torit	2%

COVID-19: Protection concerns

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

Mvolo	100%
Mundri West	100%
Aweil Centre	100%
Nyirrol	100%
Mundri East	100%

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported COVID-19 is a protection concern include: Ezo, Gogrial East, Ibba, Kajo-keji, Kapoeta South, Malakal, Manyo, Morobo, Nagero, Nzara, Panyijar, Panyikang, Rumbek North, Tambura, Terekeka, Tonj East, Twic, Uror, and Yambio

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

Maridi	28%
Ibba	25%
Magwi	23%
Juba	21%
Terekeka	17%

Land disputes

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

Juba	57%
Yambio	52%
Tambura	50%
Mundri West	50%
Gogrial West	45%



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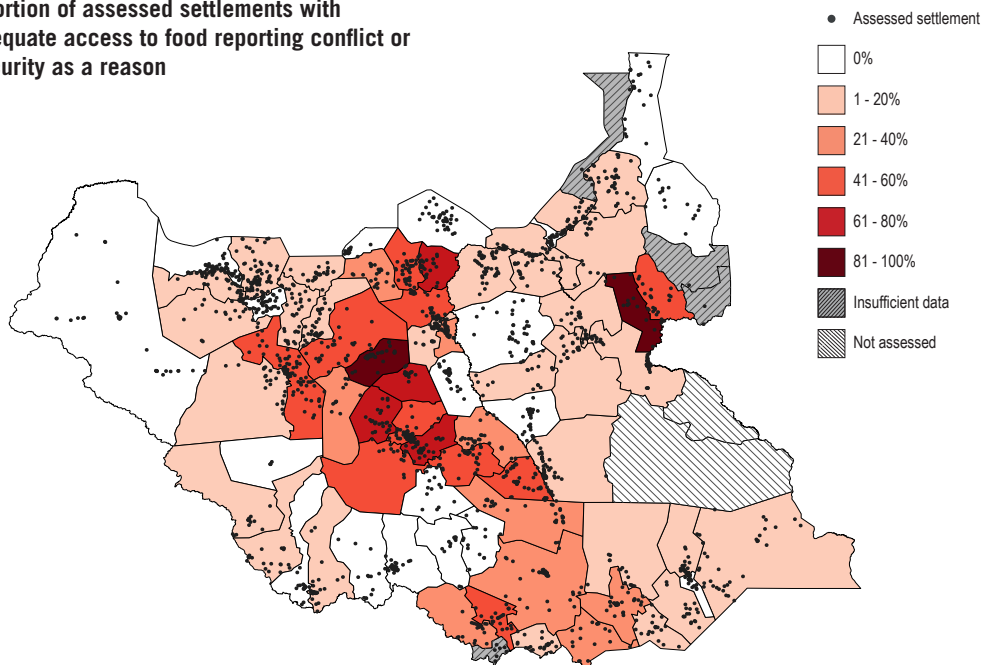
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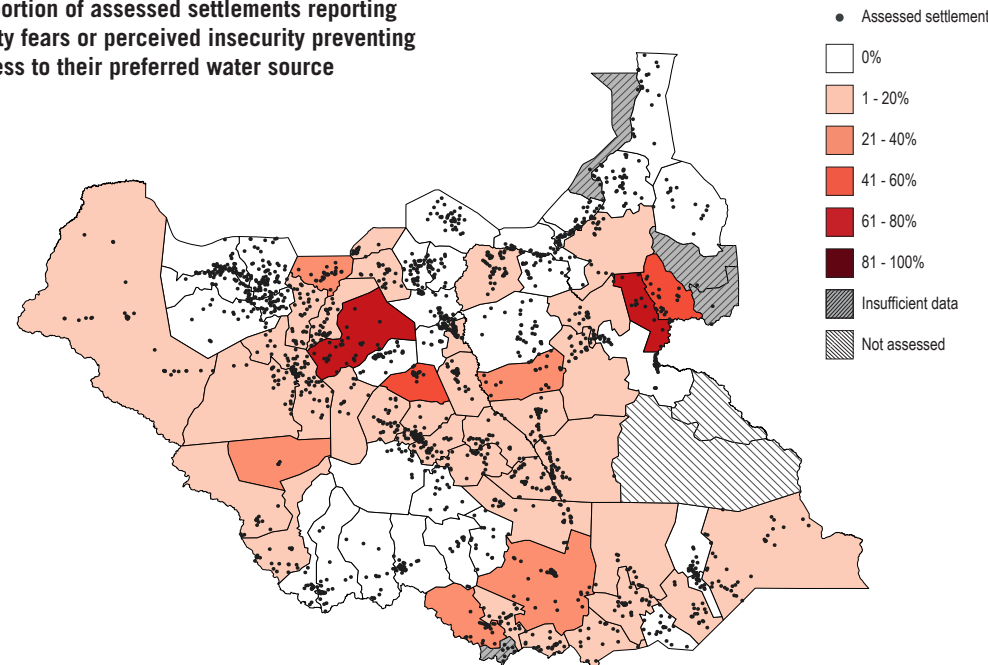
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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 fear for their safety

Cueibet	69%	<div></div>
Yei	64%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	64%	<div></div>
Ulang	62%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	62%	<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*

Malakal	73%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	38%	<div></div>
Jur River	30%	<div></div>
Lainya	24%	<div></div>
Magwi	20%	<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*

Yei	100%	<div></div>
Twic	100%	<div></div>
Torit	100%	<div></div>
Lainya	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	97%	<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	40%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	26%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	24%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	21%	<div></div>
Tonj North	16%	<div></div>

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



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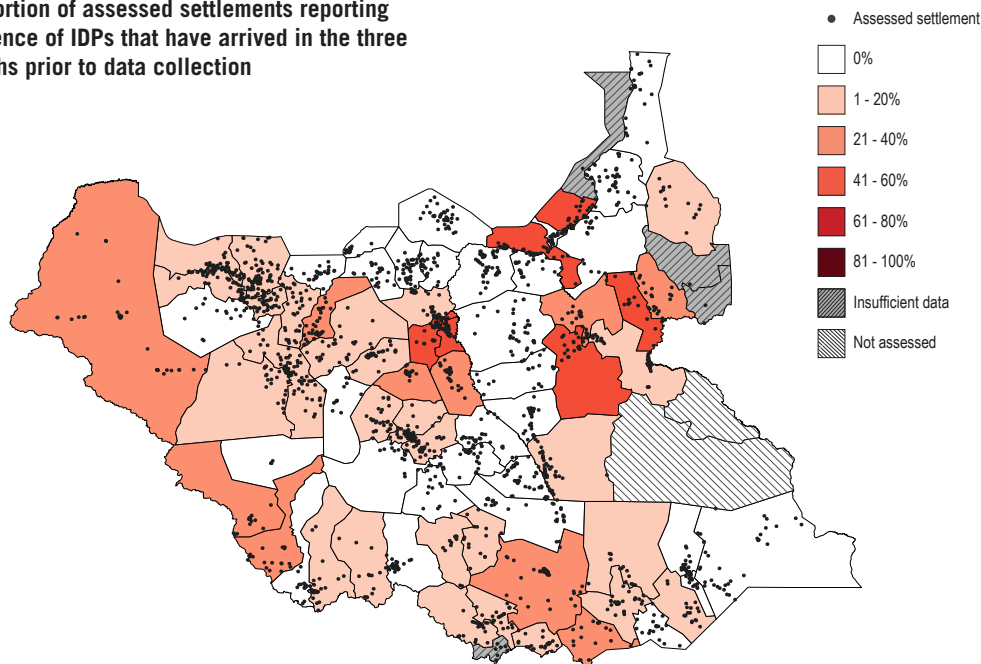
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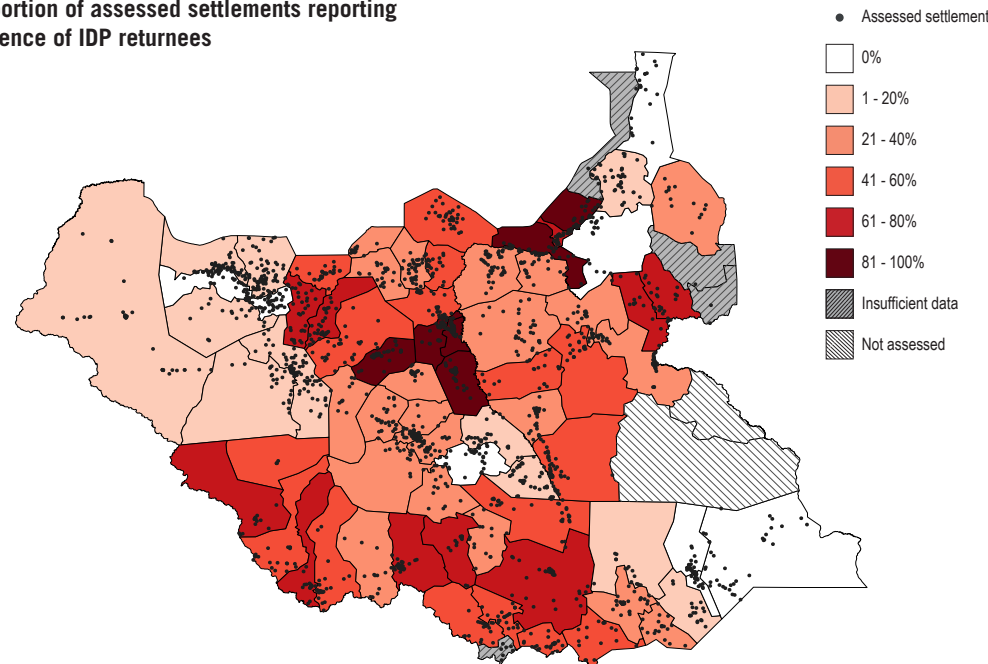
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Displacement and Population Movement

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*

Tambura	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Tonj East	100%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	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: Canal/Pigi, 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*

Tonj North	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	73%	<div></div>
Lafon	67%	<div></div>
Torit	61%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	46%	<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

Melut	100%	<div></div>
Jur River	100%	<div></div>
Wau	78%	<div></div>
Akobo	53%	<div></div>
Awerial	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

Lafon	100%	<div></div>
Yirol East	100%	<div></div>
Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Melut	100%	<div></div>
Awerial	100%	<div></div>

Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that IDPs are staying in temporary shelters or out in the open include: Duk, Morobo, Raja, and Torit.