



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2023

Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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):

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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 aggregated¹ 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 2023, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2185 Key informants interviewed

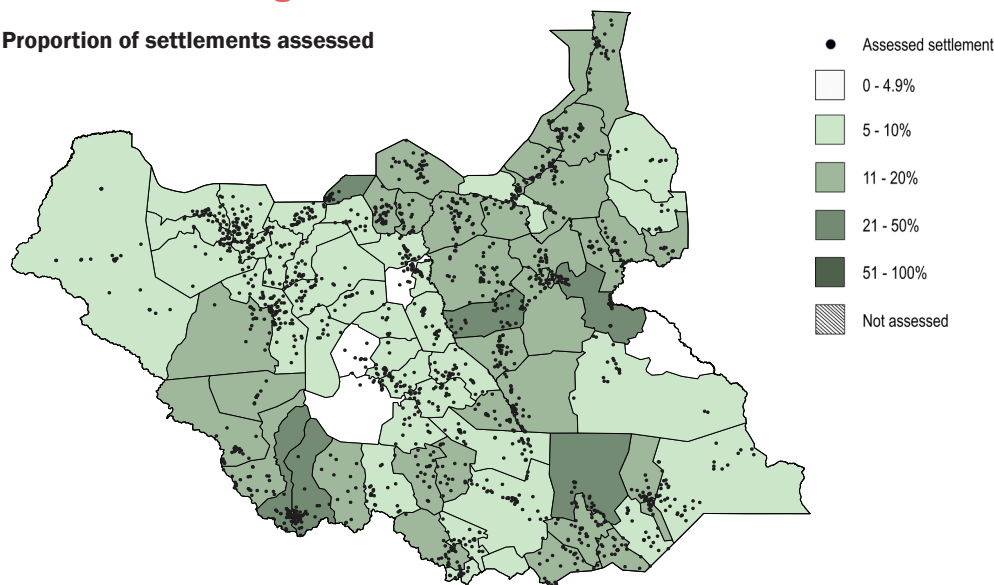
1910 Settlements assessed

78 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

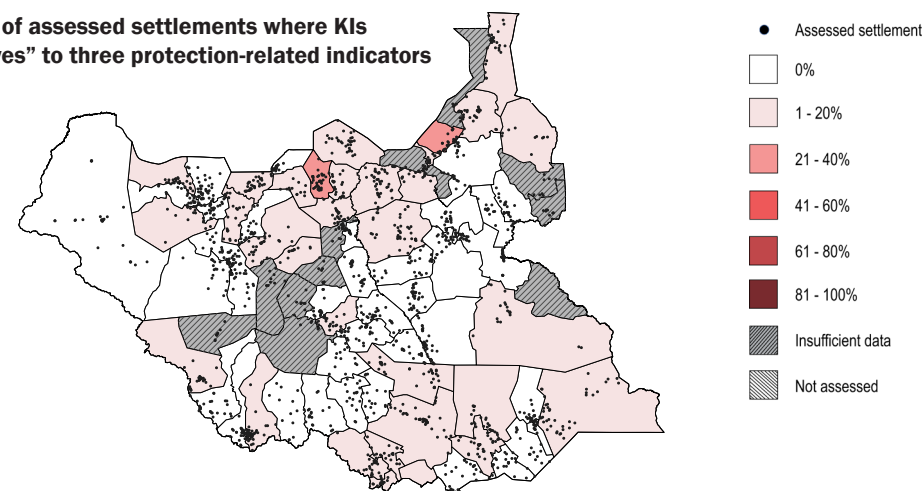
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



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

¹ During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus 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.

² 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.



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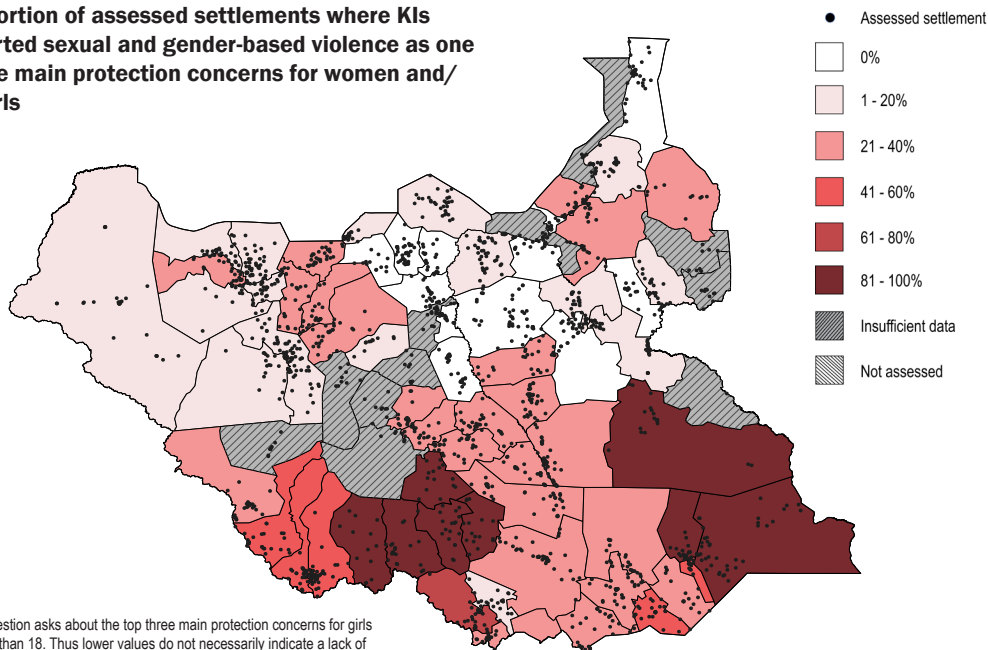
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Sexual and gender based violence

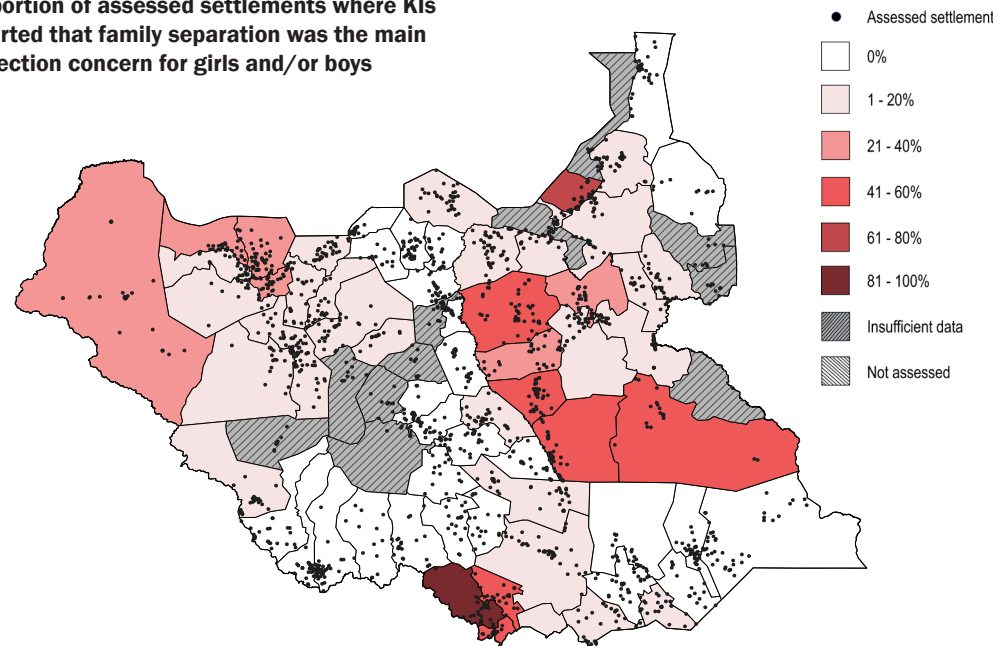
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as one of the main protection concerns for women and/or girls



*This question asks about the top three main protection concerns for girls younger than 18. Thus lower values do not necessarily indicate a lack of SGBV concerns

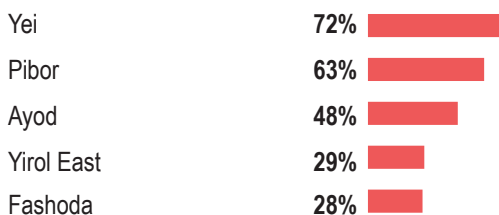
Family separation

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

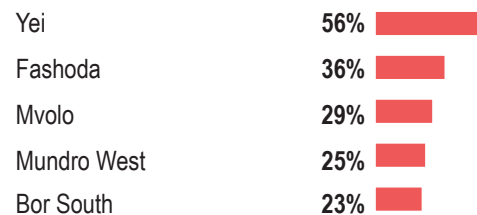


Main Protection Concerns

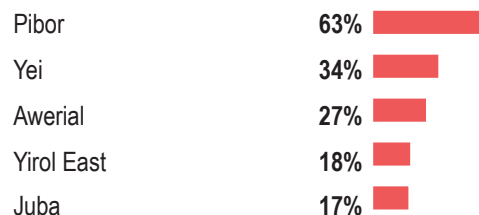
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) was conflict-related



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



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



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





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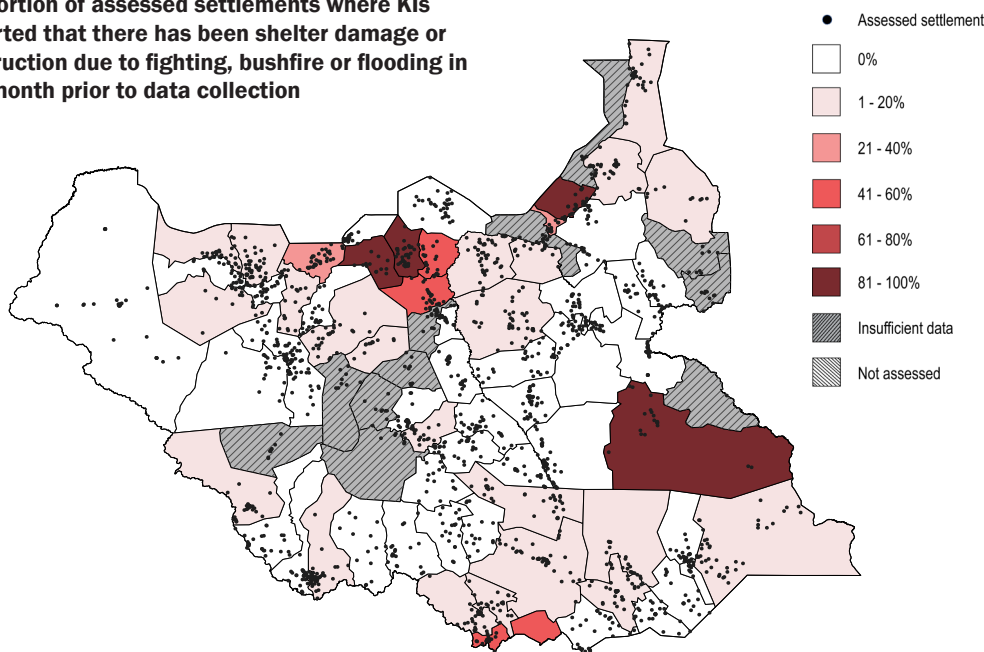
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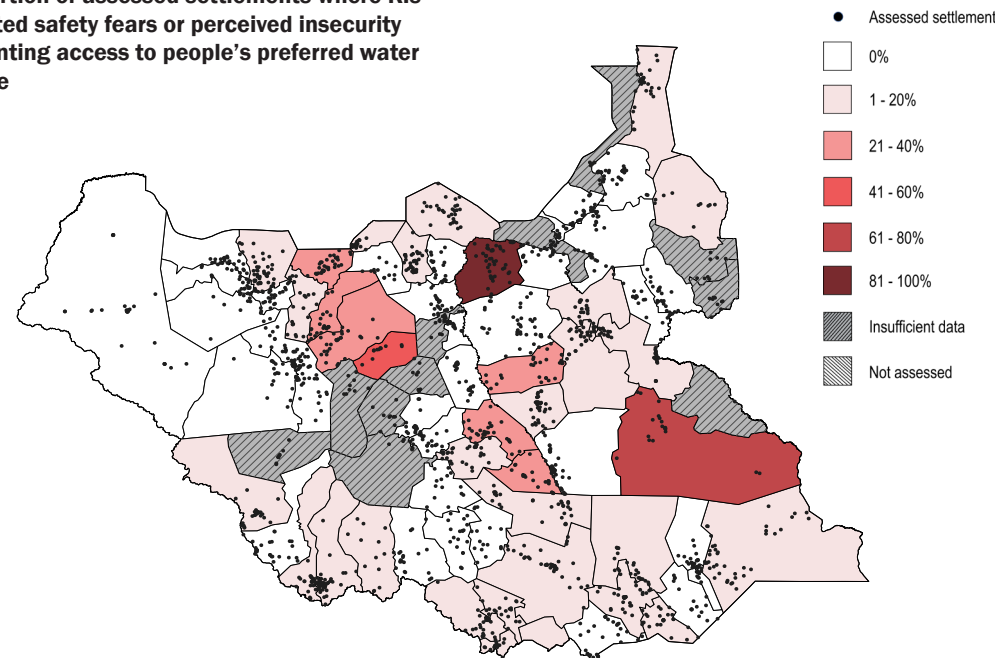
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

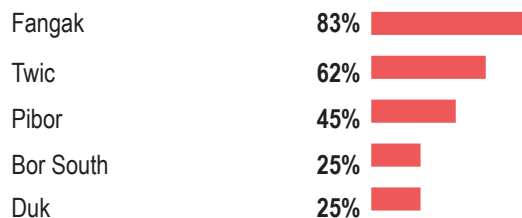


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



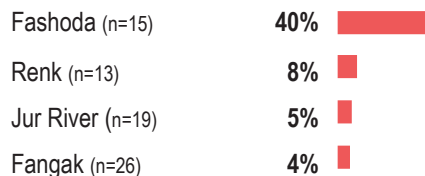
Insecurity: market services

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



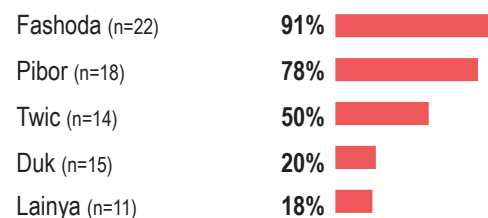
Insecurity: education services*

Counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



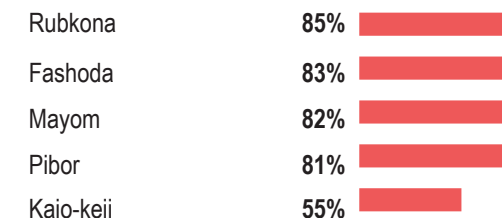
Insecurity: livelihoods*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people were 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 was 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. Data for this indicator was collected in December 2022.

*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.



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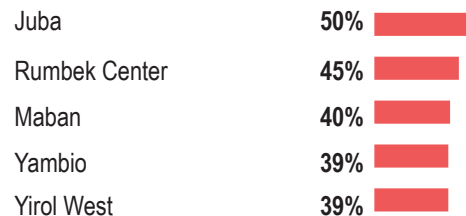
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Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land-related conflicts or disputes in the 30 days prior to data collection



Landmines and unexploded ordnance

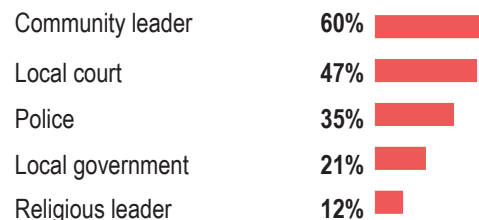
Counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance in the last 3 months prior to data collection*



*This data was collected in January 2023.

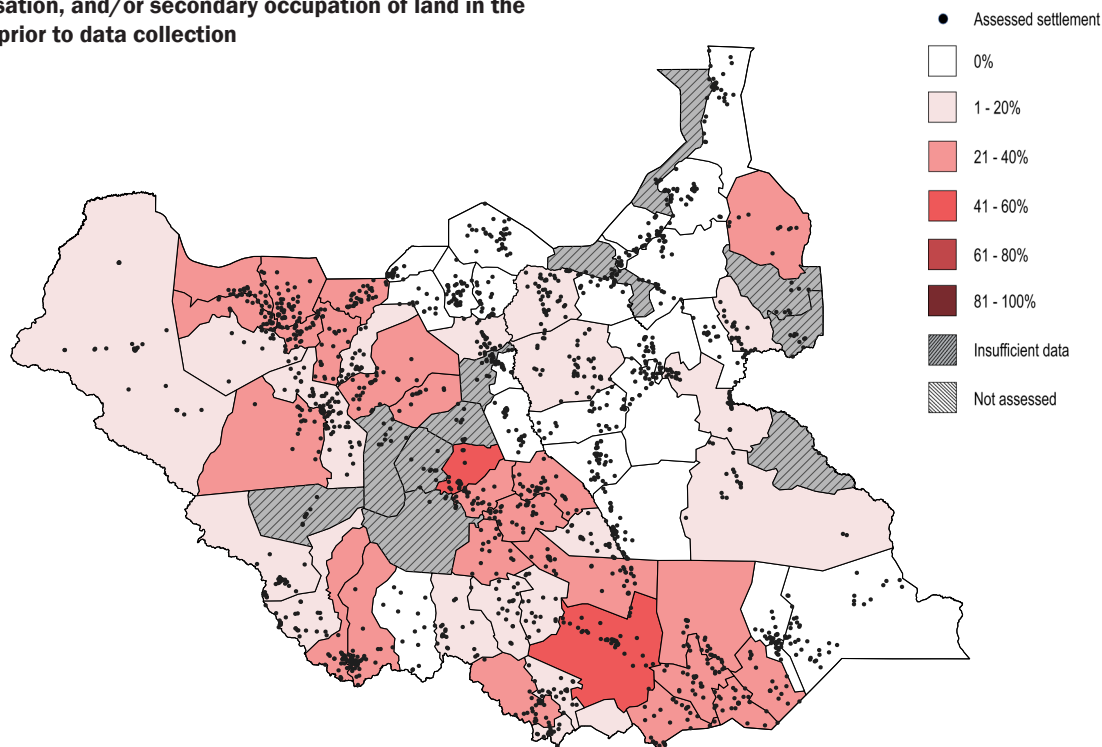
Dispute mechanisms

Top five most commonly reported actors that 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



Definitions³

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.

³ Definitions are from the Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group, South Sudan.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	19
2	Akobo	41
3	Aweil Centre	17
4	Aweil East	50
5	Aweil North	23
6	Aweil South	27
7	Aweil West	22
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	42
10	Baliet	24
11	Bor South	53
12	Budi	17
13	Canal/Pigi	18
14	Cueibet	8
15	Duk	28
16	Ezo	29
17	Fangak	46
18	Fashoda	25
19	Gogrial East	23
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	14
23	Ikotos	27
24	Juba	42
25	Jur River	57
26	Kajo-keji	26
27	Kapoeta East	40
28	Kapoeta North	25
29	Kapoeta South	11
30	Koch	24

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	23
32	Lainya	20
33	Leer	18
34	Longochuk	8
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	23
36	Maban	10
37	Magwi	28
38	Maiwut	9
39	Malakal	17
40	Manyo	9
41	Maridi	22
42	Mayendit	16
43	Mayom	13
44	Melut	36
45	Morobo	13
46	Mundri East	16
47	Mundri West	20
48	Mvolo	14
49	Nagero	9
50	Nyirrol	27
51	Nzara	32
52	Panyijjar	26
53	Panyikang	9
54	Pariang	31
55	Pibor	19
56	Pochalla	1
57	Raja	31
58	Renk	37
59	Rubkona	35
60	Rumbek Centre	20

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Rumbek East	21
62	Rumbek North	8
63	Tambura	33
64	Terekeka	33
65	Tonj East	11
66	Tonj North	28
67	Tonj South	9
68	Torit	31
69	Twic	33
70	Twic East	35
71	Ulang	17
72	Uror	23
73	Wau	44
74	Wulu	7
75	Yambio	51
76	Yei	32
77	Yirol East	28
78	Yirol West	31