



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 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 aggregated² 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 January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2754 Key informants interviewed

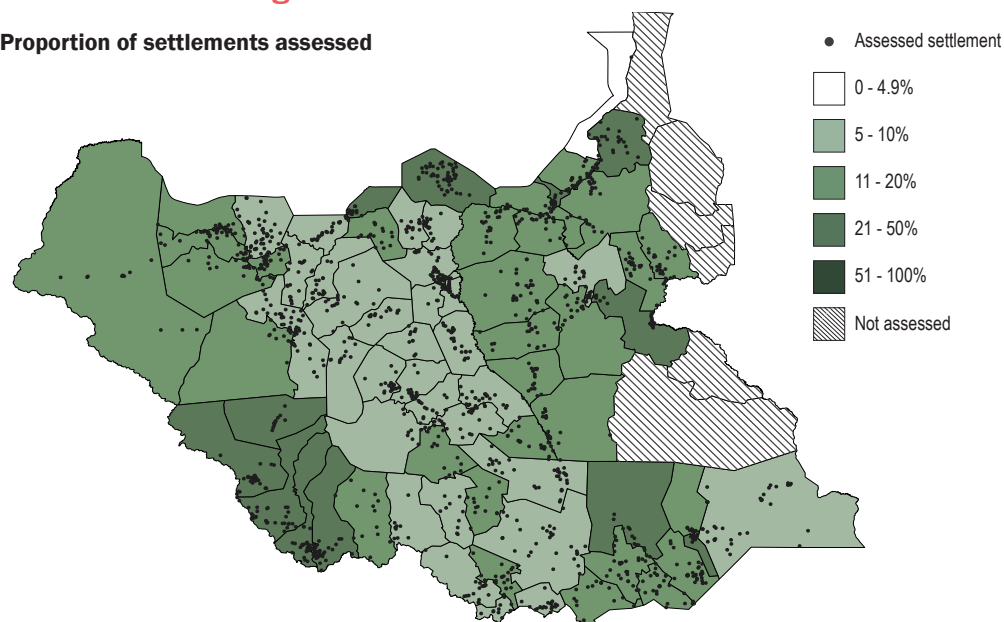
2181 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

71 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

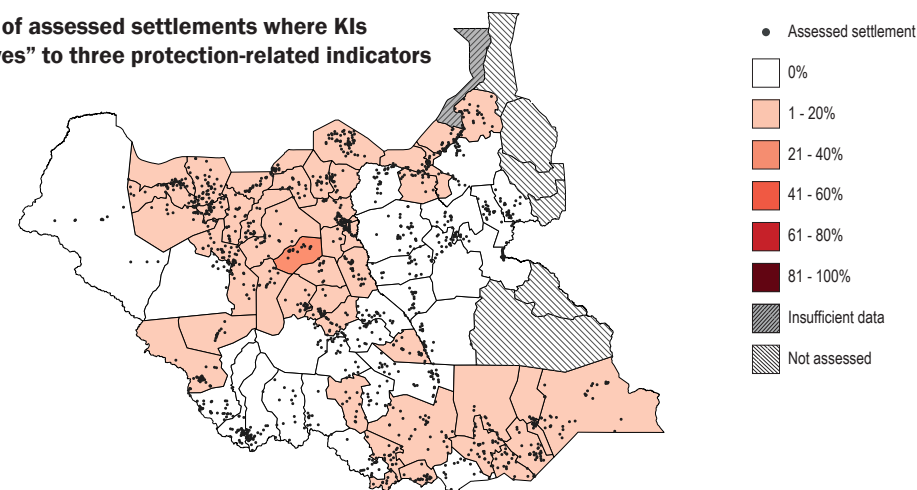


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² 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



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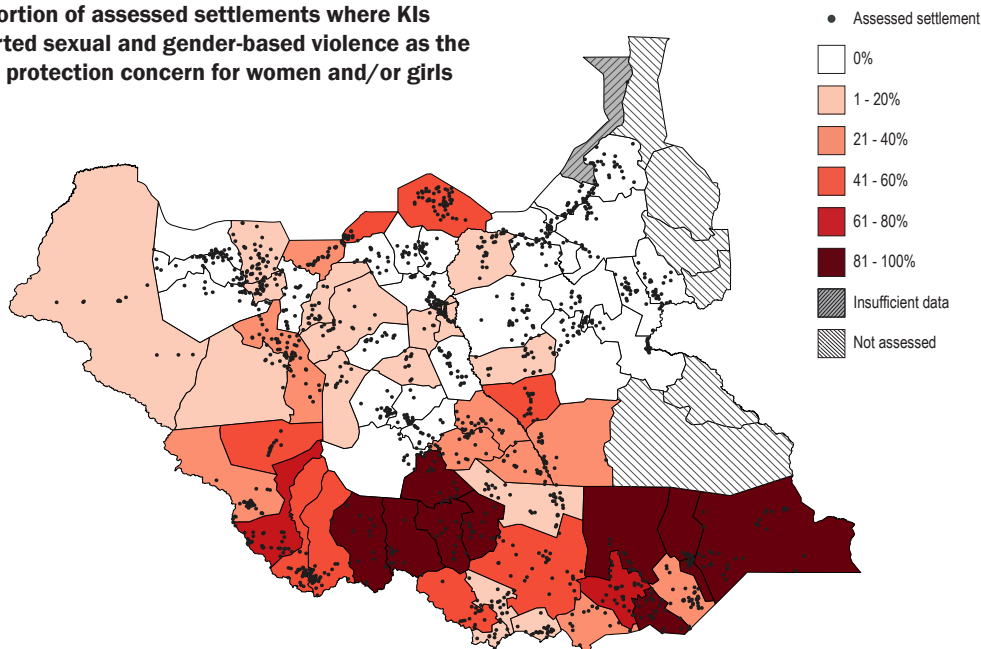
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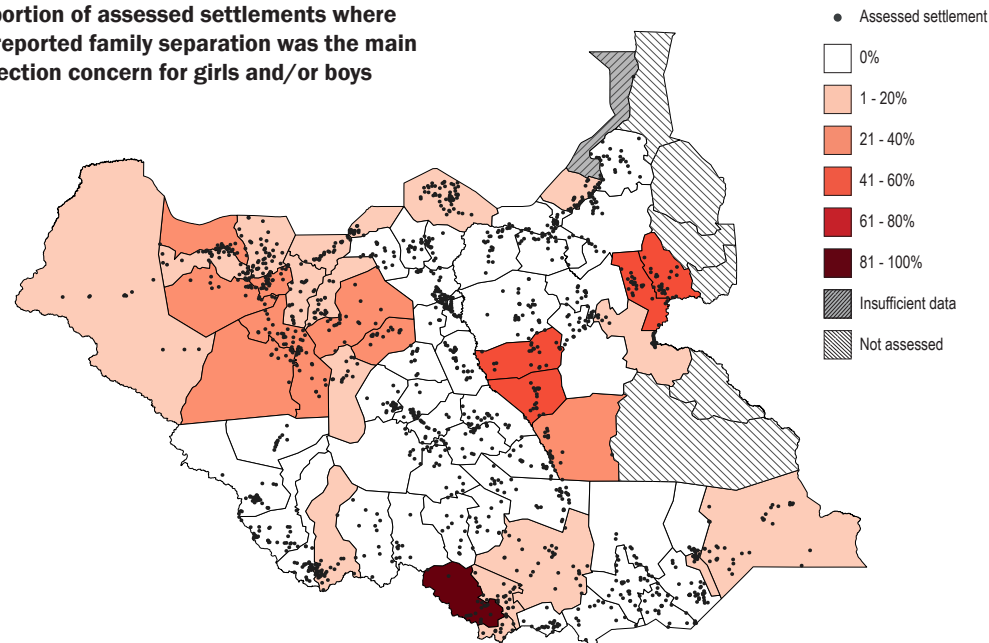
Sexual and gender based violence

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



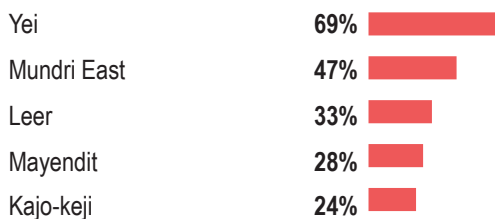
Family separation

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

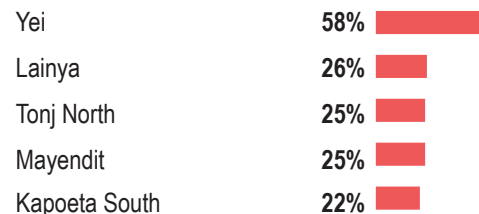


Main Protection Concerns

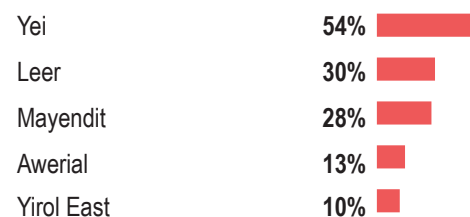
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related



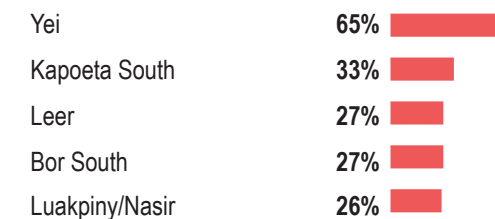
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related



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





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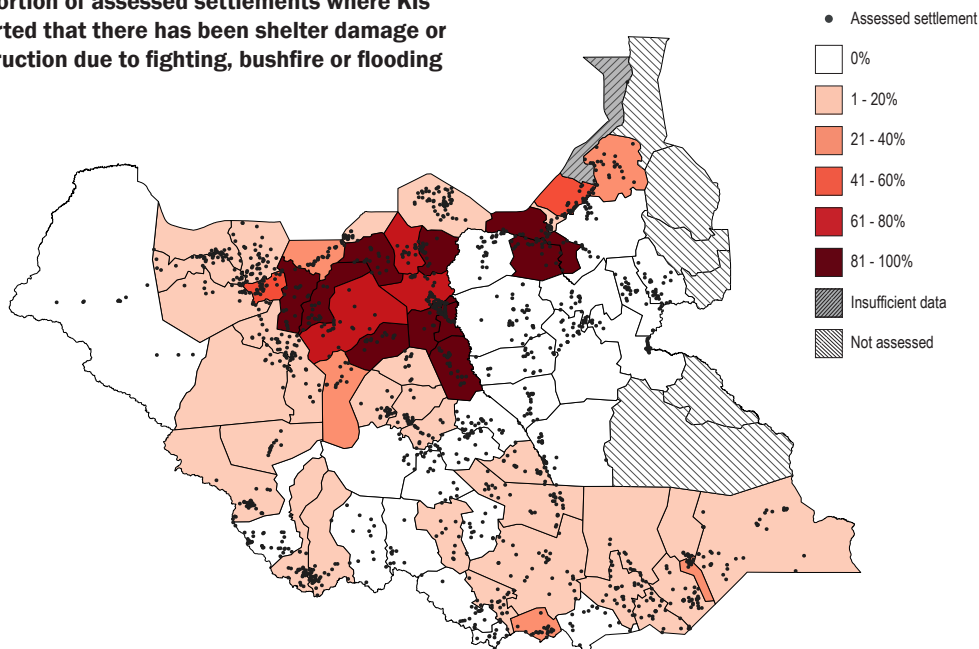
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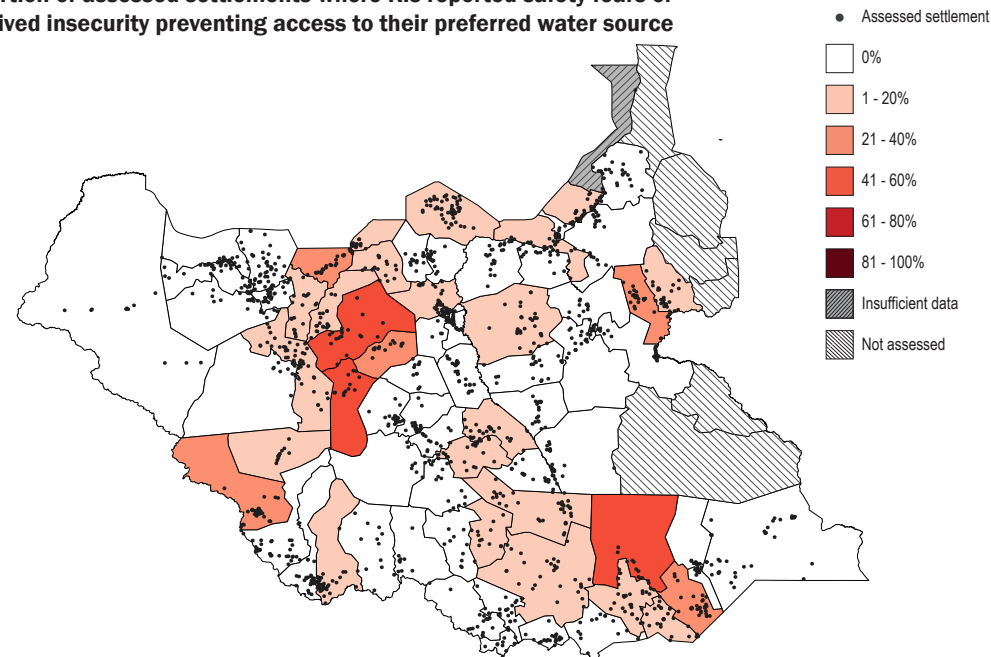
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding

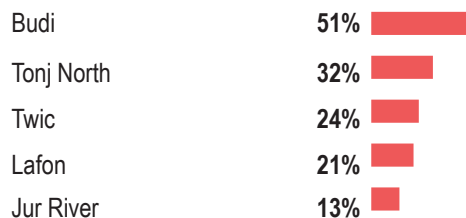


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source



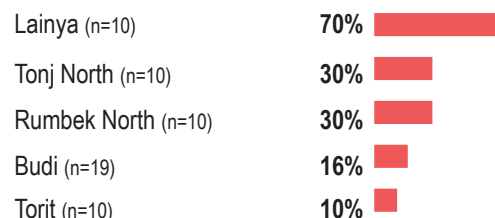
Insecurity: market services

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*

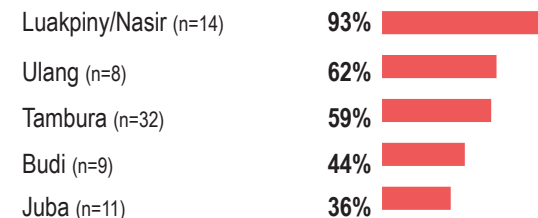
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*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 2021

Insecurity: livelihoods*

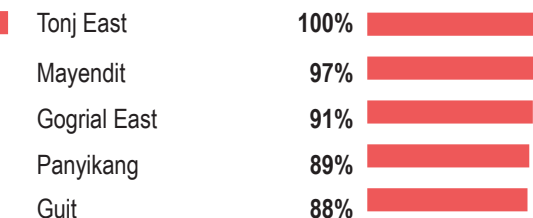
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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.

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





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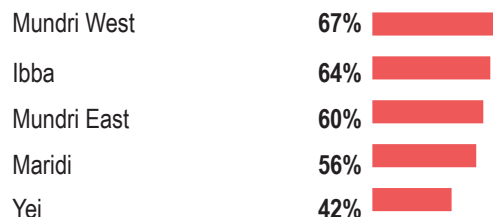
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Housing, land and property issues

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



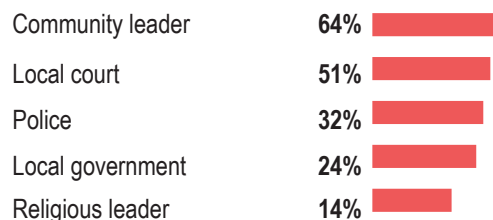
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

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



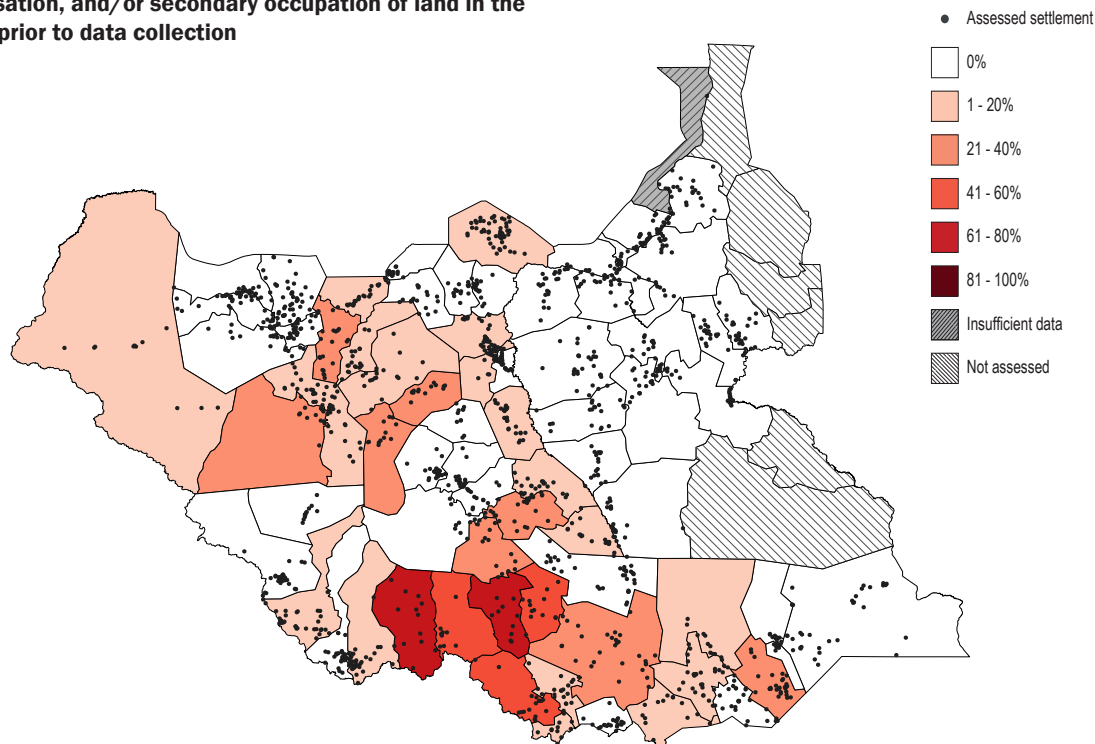
Dispute mechanisms

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



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
Abiemnhom	20
Akobo	42
Aweil Centre	27
Aweil East	68
Aweil North	44
Aweil South	39
Aweil West	46
Awerial	23
Ayod	33
Baliet	24
Bor South	55
Budi	40
Canal Pigi	20
Cueibet	26
Duk	24
Ezo	50
Fangak	32
Fashoda	37
Gogrial East	23
Gogrial West	32
Guit	17
Ibba	14
Ikotos	28
Juba	40
Jur River	58
Kajo keji	25
Kapoeta East	49
Kapoeta North	25
Kapoeta South	18
Koch	36

County	No. of assessed settlements
Lafon	22
Lainya	23
Leer	33
Luakpiny/Nasir	27
Magwi	18
Malakal	26
Manyo	4
Maridi	18
Mayendit	32
Mayom	20
Melut	47
Morobo	12
Mundri East	15
Mundri West	15
Mvolo	21
Nagero	15
Nyirol	21
Nzara	51
Panyijiar	42
Panyikang	19
Pariang	59
Raja	39
Rubkona	24
Rumbek Centre	30
Rumbek East	27
Rumbek North	12
Tambura	51
Terekeka	36
Tonj East	14
Tonj North	24

County	No. of assessed settlements
Tonj South	12
Torit	38
Twic	33
Twic East	29
Ulang	28
Uror	22
Wau	48
Wulu	10
Yambio	69
Yei	26
Yirol East	29
Yirol West	25