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 April 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.
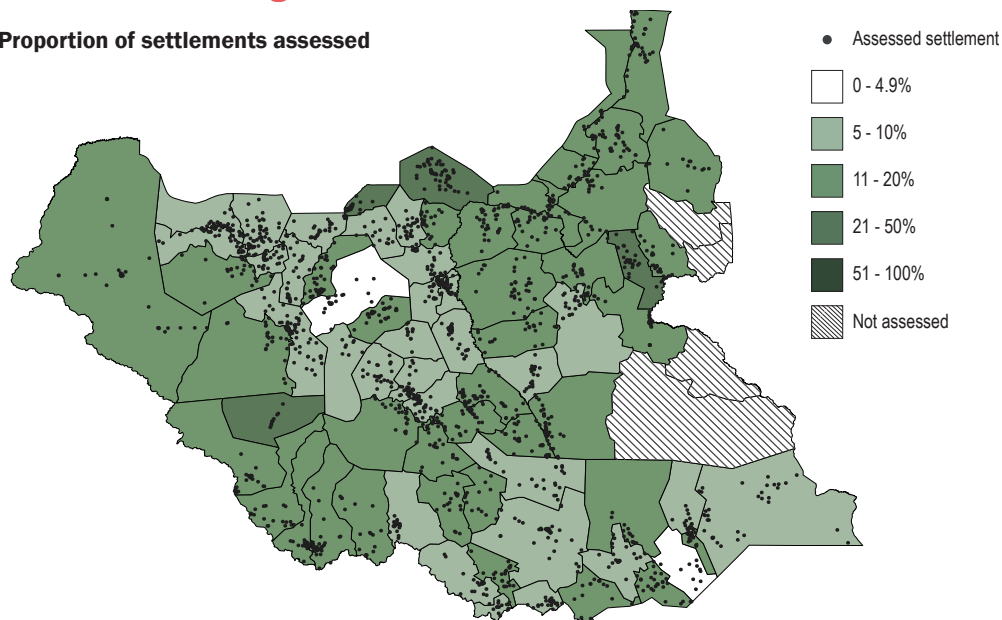
Assessment Coverage

2,477 Key informants interviewed

1,976 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage[1]
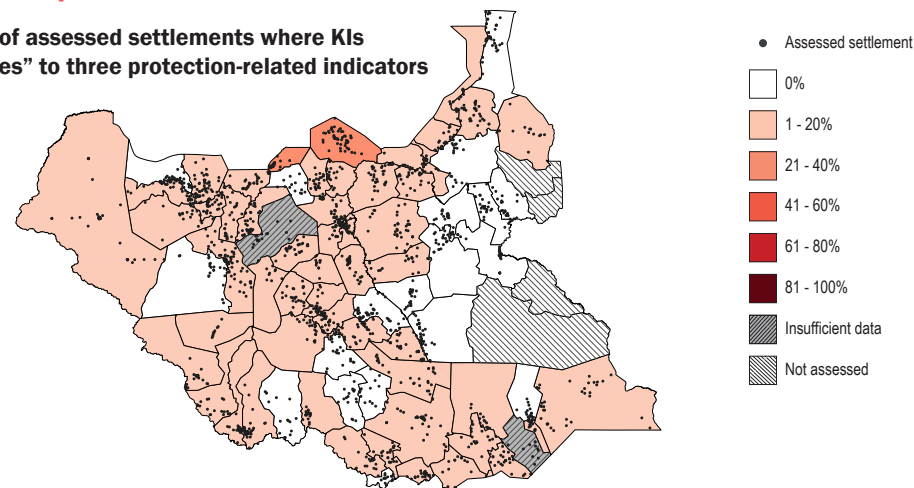
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

- Assessed settlement
- 0 - 4.9%
- 5 - 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 50%
- 51 - 100%
- Not assessed

Conflict composite indicator

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

- Assessed settlement
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Not assessed

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] 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.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Sexual and gender based violence

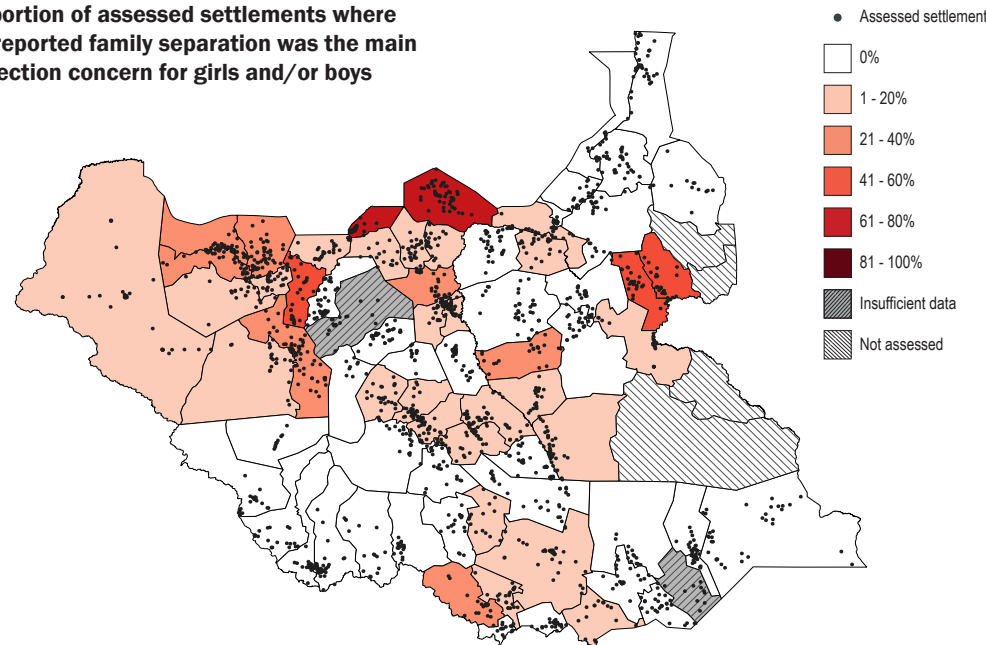**Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported sexual and gender-based violence as the main protection concern for women and/or girls**

- Assessed settlement
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Not assessed
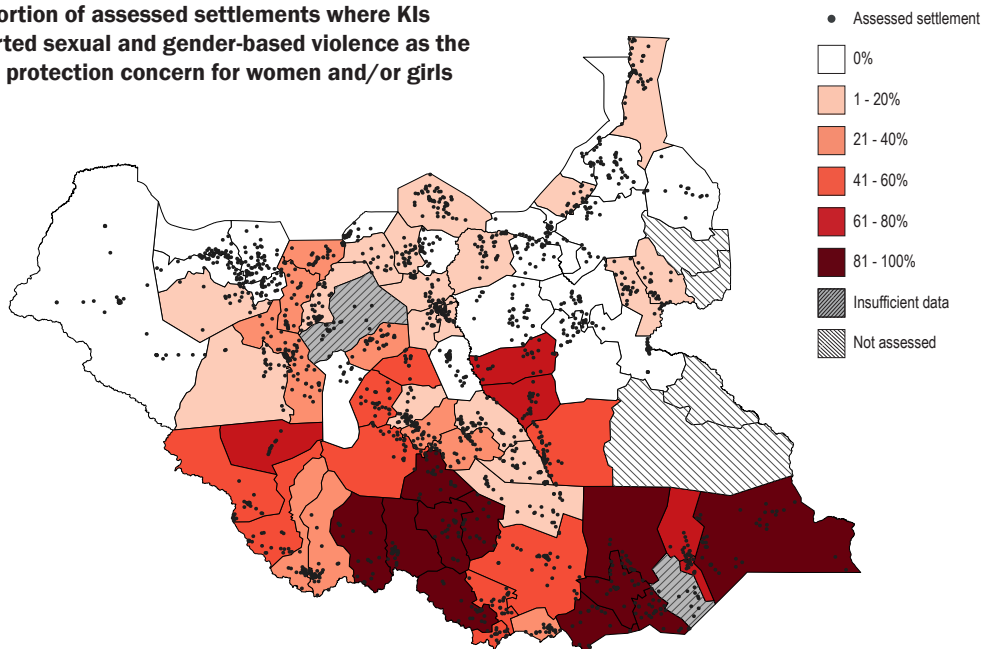
Family separation

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

- Assessed settlement
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Not assessed

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

Abiemnhom	100%
Pariang	87%
Yei	38%
Yirol East	36%
Awerial	35%

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

Abiemnhom	85%
Pariang	80%
Yei	62%
Gogrial West	56%
Rumbek North	17%

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

Abiemnhom	95%
Pariang	81%
Yei	29%
Manyo	17%
Lainya	17%

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

Abiemnhom	95%
Pariang	94%
Yei	57%
Gogrial West	41%
Duk	33%

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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported conflict or insecurity as a reason

- Assessed settlement
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Not assessed
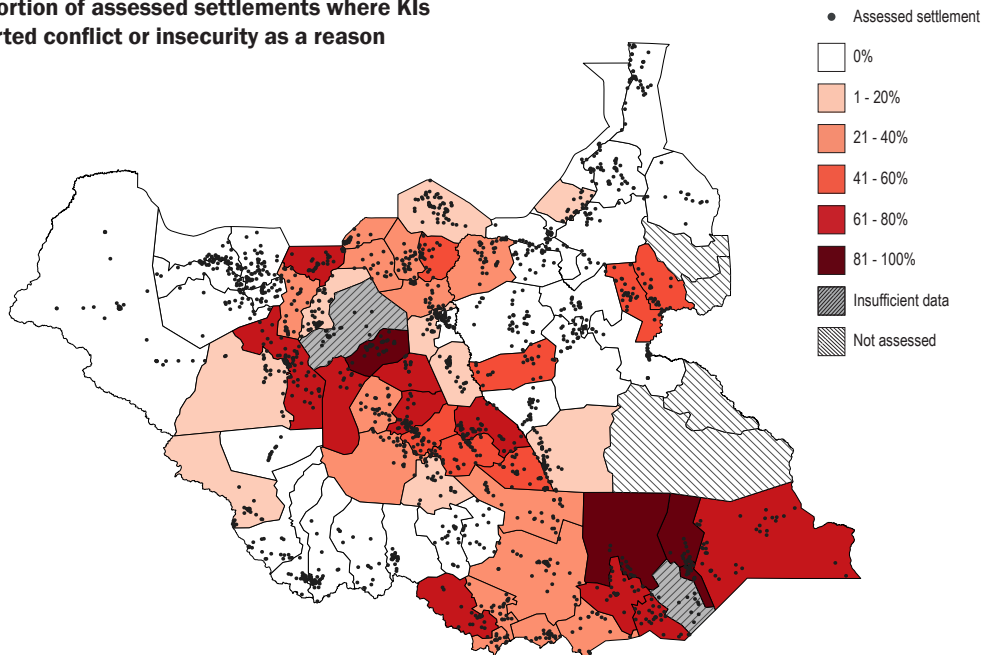
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source

- Assessed settlement
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Not assessed
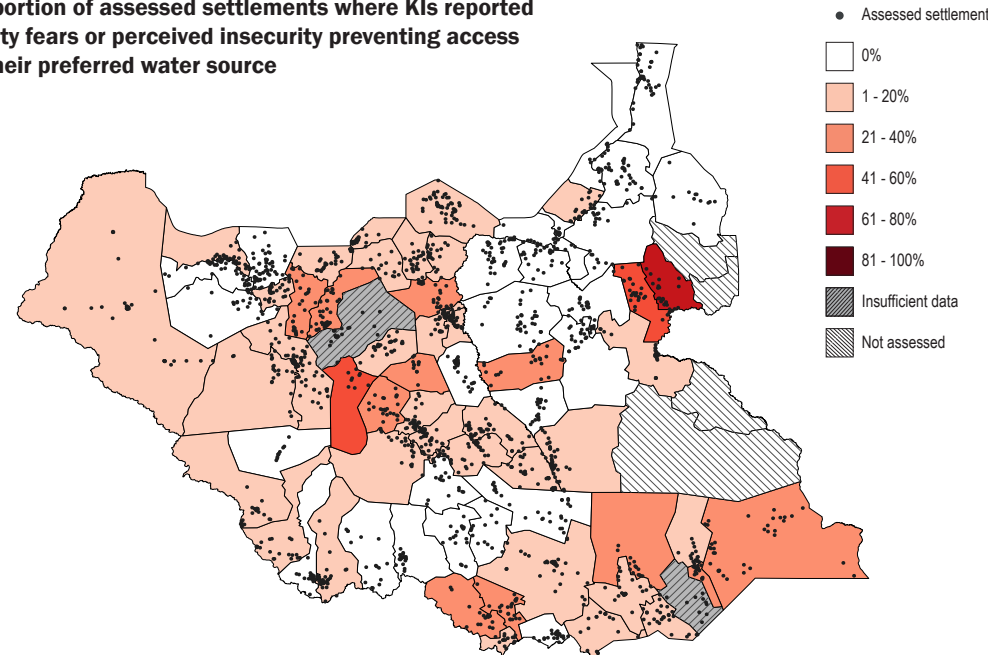
Insecurity: market services

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported people are unable to access their preferred market due to fear for their safety

County	%
Rumbek North	64%
Kapoeta East	55%
Cueibet	50%
Rumbek East	48%
Lafon	44%

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*

County	%
Morobo	38%
Malakal	33%
Panyikang	29%
Fashoda	29%
Yei	24%

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*

County	%
Yei	60%
Cueibet	42%
Morobo	38%
Tonj South	33%
Kajo-keji	33%

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 conflict or insecurity, bushfire or flooding*

County	%
Ayod	89%
Nagero	70%
Panyikang	60%
Yei	43%
Yambio	42%

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

Community relations - IDP

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

County	%
Morobo	**60%**
Juba	**53%**
Magwi	**33%**
Terekeka	**22%**
Tonj South	**12%**
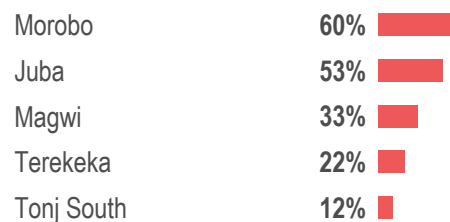
Community relations - Returnees

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

County	%
Juba	**21%**
Jur River	**17%**
Manyo	**14%**
Guit	**8%**
Raja	**5%**
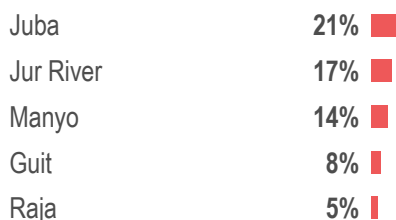
Dispute mechanisms

Top five most commonly reported actors most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems

Actor	%
Community leader	**47%**
Local court	**45%**
Police	**34%**
Local government	**26%**
Religious leader	**9%**

Housing, land and property issues

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported housing, land and property rights issues

County	%
Juba	**58%**
Yei	**38%**
Yirol West	**33%**
Rumbek Centre	**30%**
Torit	**26%**

Landmines and unexploded ordnance

Two counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ord\nance

County	%
Manyo	**25%**
Fashoda	**5%**

Definitions

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.

Land expropriation is the act of claiming privately owned property for public purposes without offering any equitable compensation for the owners.

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.

Forced eviction is the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection (essentially without a judicial process). This can be a consequence of land grabbing, land expropriation or secondary occupation, and can also be a standalone issue.

[2] Definitions are from the Housing, Land and Property Technical Working Group, South Sudan

Land grabbing/secondary occupation

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported land grabbing and/or secondary occupation of land*

Legend:
- Assessed settlement
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Insufficient data
- Not assessed
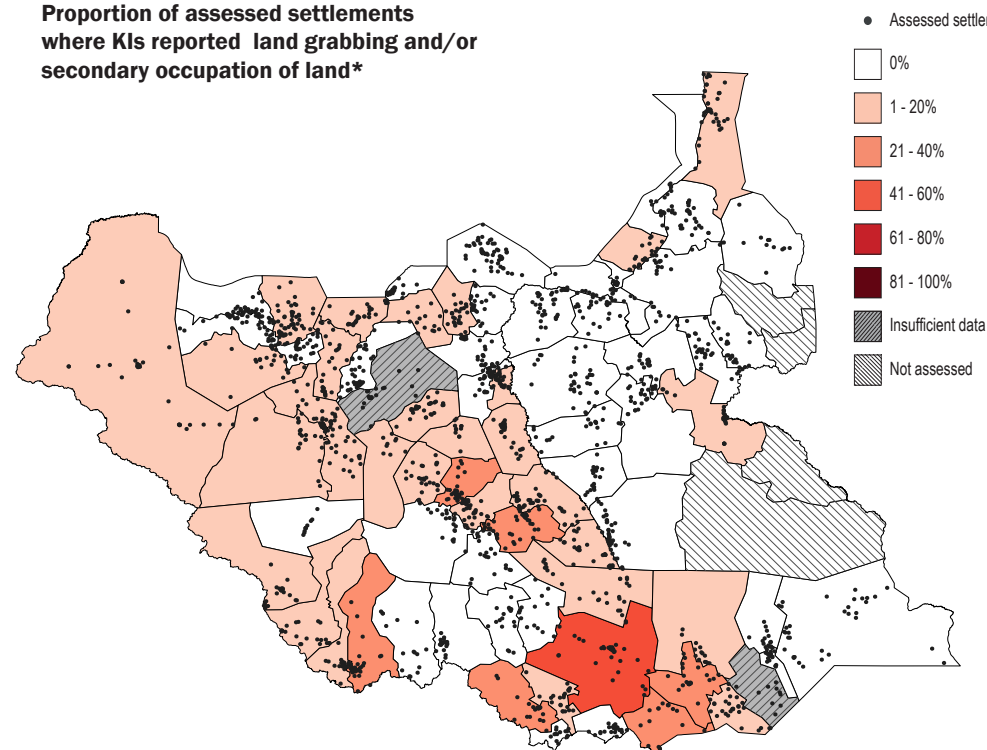
This includes assessed settlements reporting any of the following:

- Land grabbing*

- Government authorities taking land without *sufficient compensation*

- Secondary occupation of land*