



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 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 visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who remain 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

trends in assessed settlements in October 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2191 Key informants interviewed

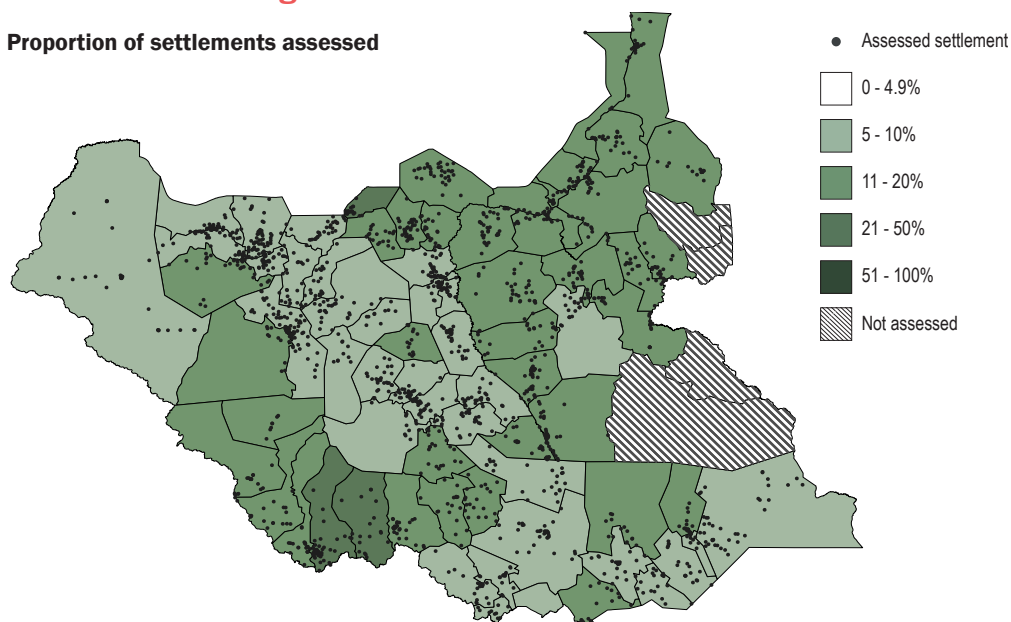
1874 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

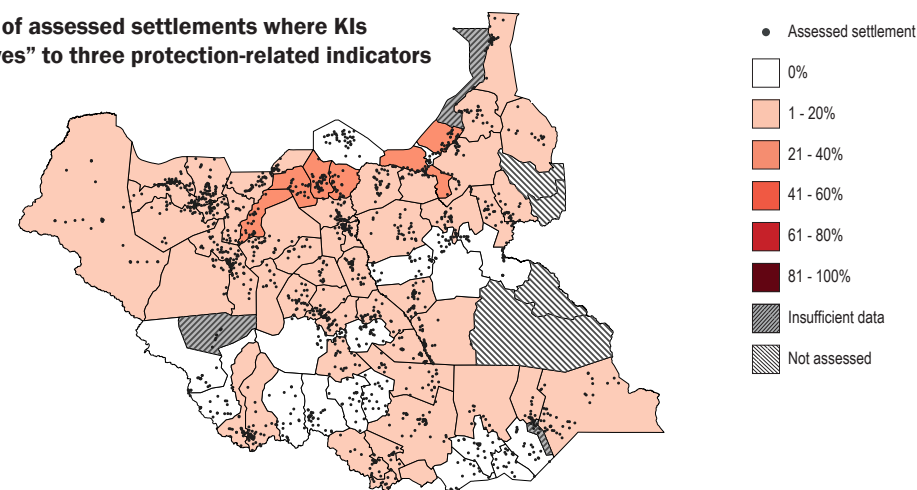


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a 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.

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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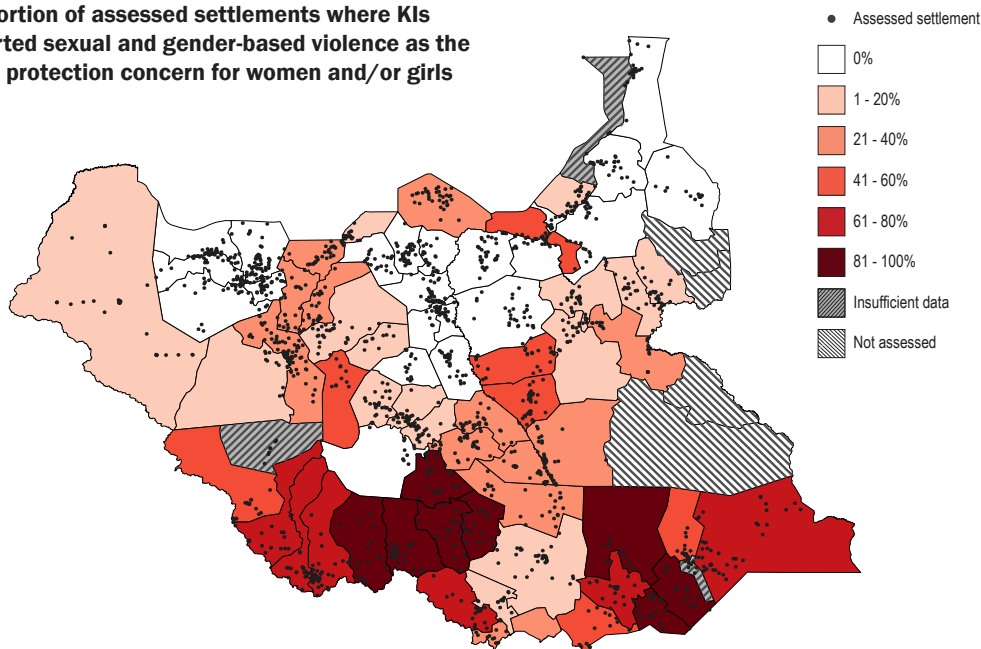
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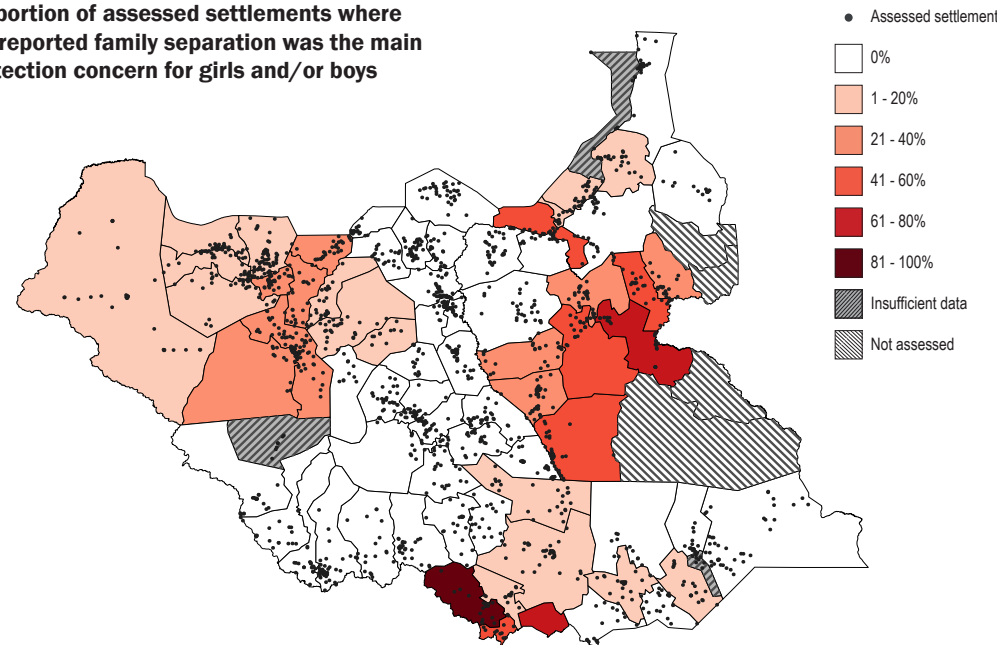
Sexual and gender based violence

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



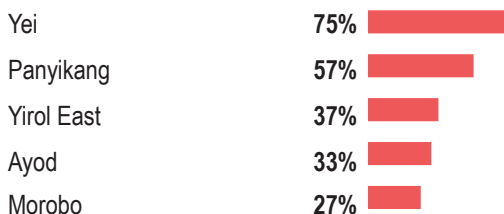
Family separation

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

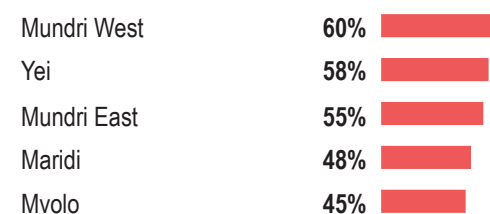


Main Protection Concerns

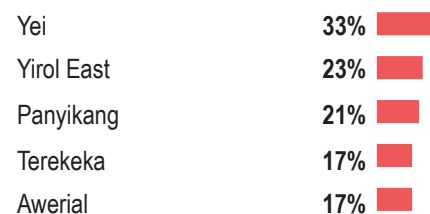
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related



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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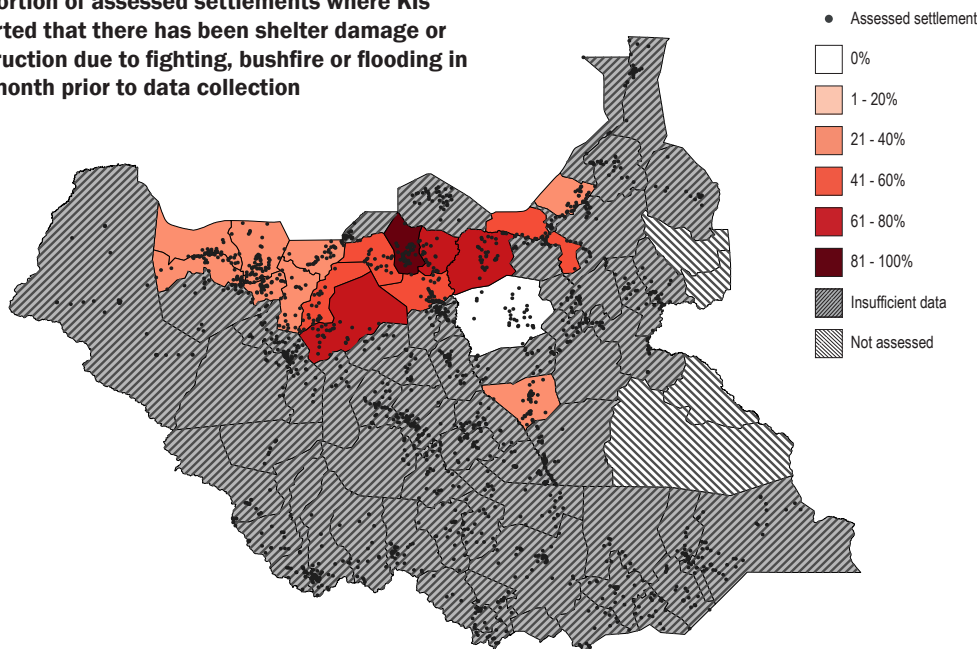
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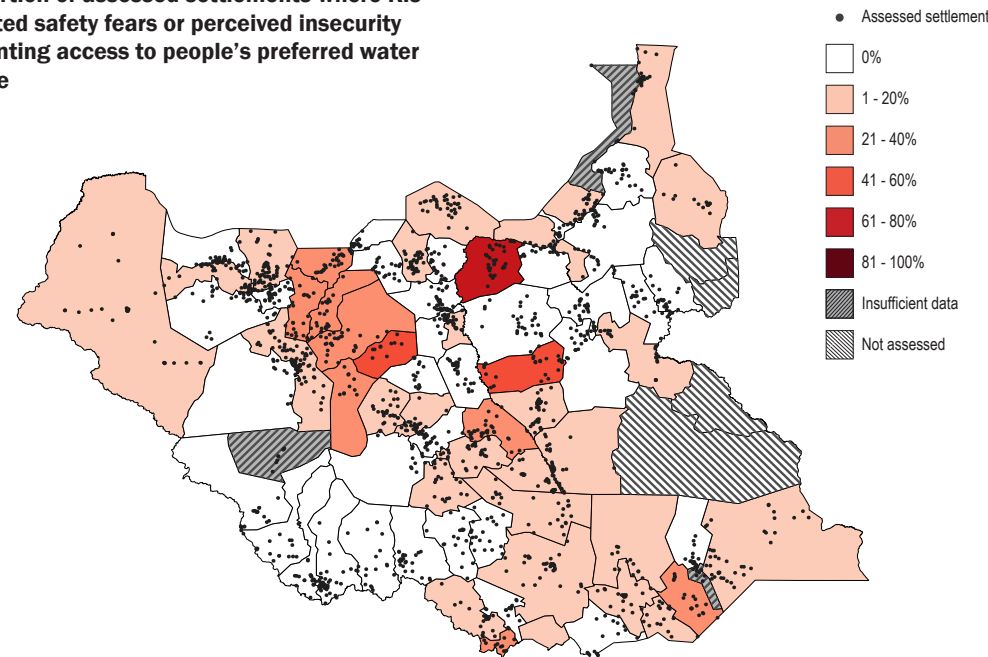
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that there has been shelter damage or destruction due to fighting, bushfire or flooding in the month prior to data collection

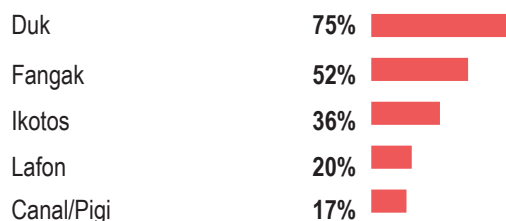


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



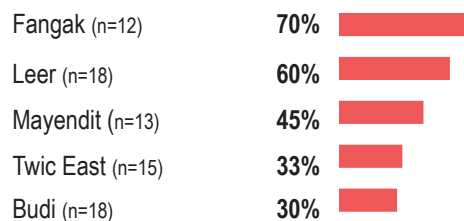
Insecurity: market services

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



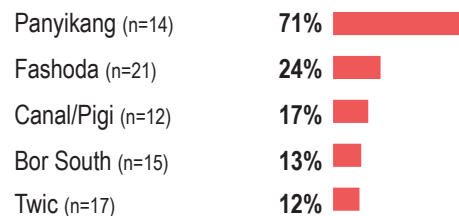
Insecurity: education services*

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



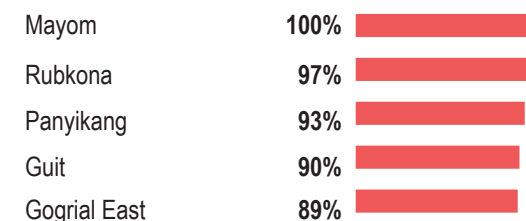
Insecurity: livelihoods*

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



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 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. This data was collected in June 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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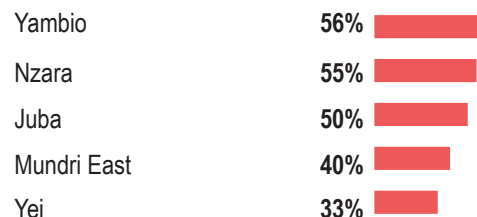
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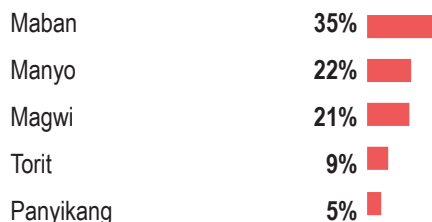
Housing, land and property issues

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

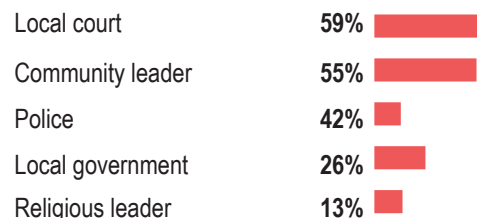
Top five counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of landmines and/or unexploded ordnance in the last 3 months prior to data collection*



³ Data for this indicator was last collected in May 2022

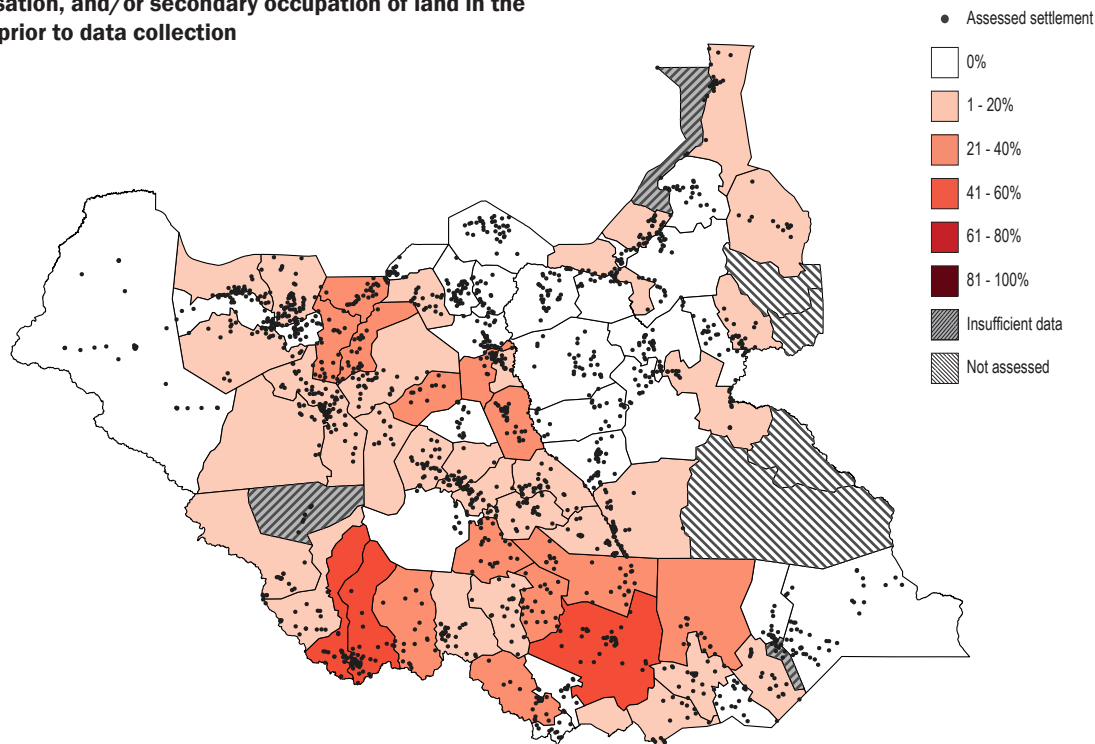
Dispute mechanisms

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 |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Abiemnhom | 19 |
| 2 | Akobo | 23 |
| 3 | Aweil Centre | 31 |
| 4 | Aweil East | 61 |
| 5 | Aweil North | 33 |
| 6 | Aweil South | 29 |
| 7 | Aweil West | 32 |
| 8 | Awerial | 24 |
| 9 | Ayod | 33 |
| 10 | Baliet | 22 |
| 11 | Bor South | 50 |
| 12 | Budi | 19 |
| 13 | Canal/Pigi | 16 |
| 14 | Cueibet | 27 |
| 15 | Duk | 22 |
| 16 | Ezo | 20 |
| 17 | Fangak | 37 |
| 18 | Fashoda | 33 |
| 19 | Gogrial East | 28 |
| 20 | Gogrial West | 23 |
| 21 | Guit | 20 |
| 22 | Ibba | 19 |
| 23 | Ikotos | 19 |
| 24 | Juba | 32 |
| 25 | Jur River | 59 |
| 26 | Kajo-keji | 20 |
| 27 | Kapoeta East | 39 |
| 28 | Kapoeta North | 22 |
| 29 | Kapoeta South | 8 |
| 30 | Koch | 33 |

| | County | No. of assessed settlements |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 31 | Lafon | 14 |
| 32 | Lainya | 16 |
| 33 | Leer | 22 |
| 34 | Luakpiny/Nasir | 20 |
| 35 | Maban | 16 |
| 36 | Magwi | 15 |
| 37 | Malakal | 18 |
| 38 | Manyo | 9 |
| 39 | Maridi | 27 |
| 40 | Mayendit | 19 |
| 41 | Mayom | 22 |
| 42 | Melut | 26 |
| 43 | Morobo | 11 |
| 44 | Mundri East | 20 |
| 45 | Mundri West | 20 |
| 46 | Mvolo | 22 |
| 47 | Nagero | 7 |
| 48 | Nyirrol | 28 |
| 49 | Nzara | 22 |
| 50 | Panyijiar | 35 |
| 51 | Panyikang | 14 |
| 52 | Pariang | 34 |
| 53 | Raja | 34 |
| 54 | Renk | 40 |
| 55 | Rubkona | 37 |
| 56 | Rumbek Centre | 29 |
| 57 | Rumbek East | 28 |
| 58 | Rumbek North | 13 |
| 59 | Tambura | 20 |
| 60 | Terekeka | 24 |

| | County | No. of assessed settlements |
|----|------------|-----------------------------|
| 61 | Tonj East | 10 |
| 62 | Tonj North | 26 |
| 63 | Tonj South | 10 |
| 64 | Torit | 24 |
| 65 | Twic | 30 |
| 66 | Twic East | 39 |
| 67 | Ulang | 22 |
| 68 | Uror | 19 |
| 69 | Wau | 39 |
| 70 | Wulu | 13 |
| 71 | Yambio | 45 |
| 72 | Yei | 24 |
| 73 | Yirol East | 30 |
| 74 | Yirol West | 28 |