



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 April 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2660 Key informants interviewed

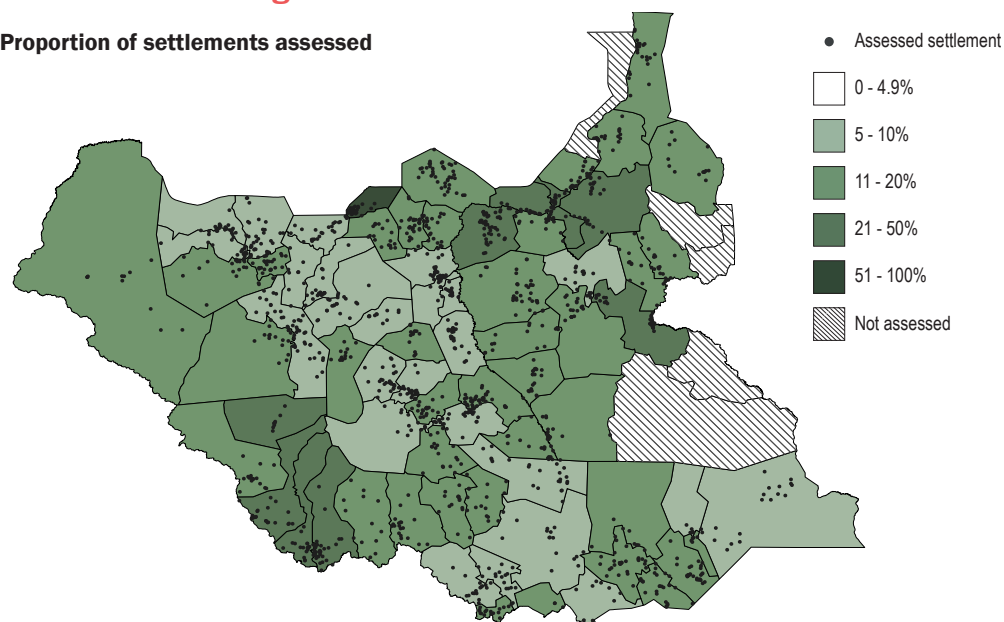
2129 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

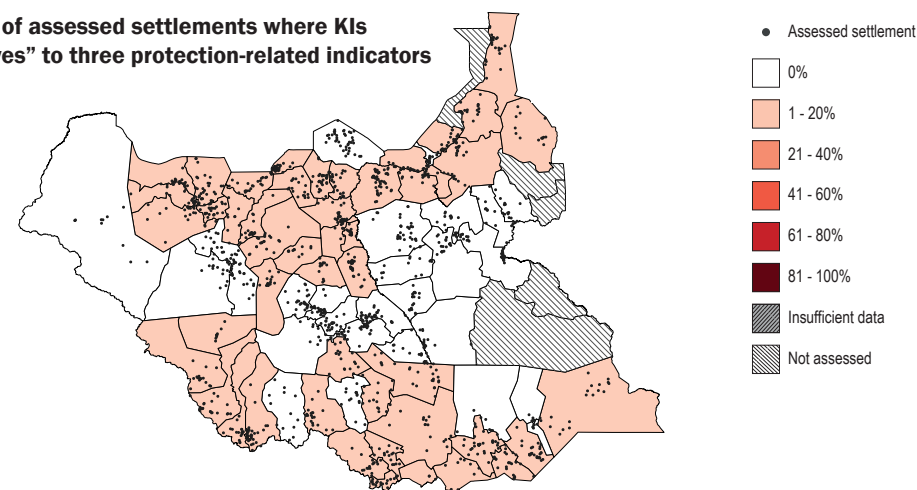


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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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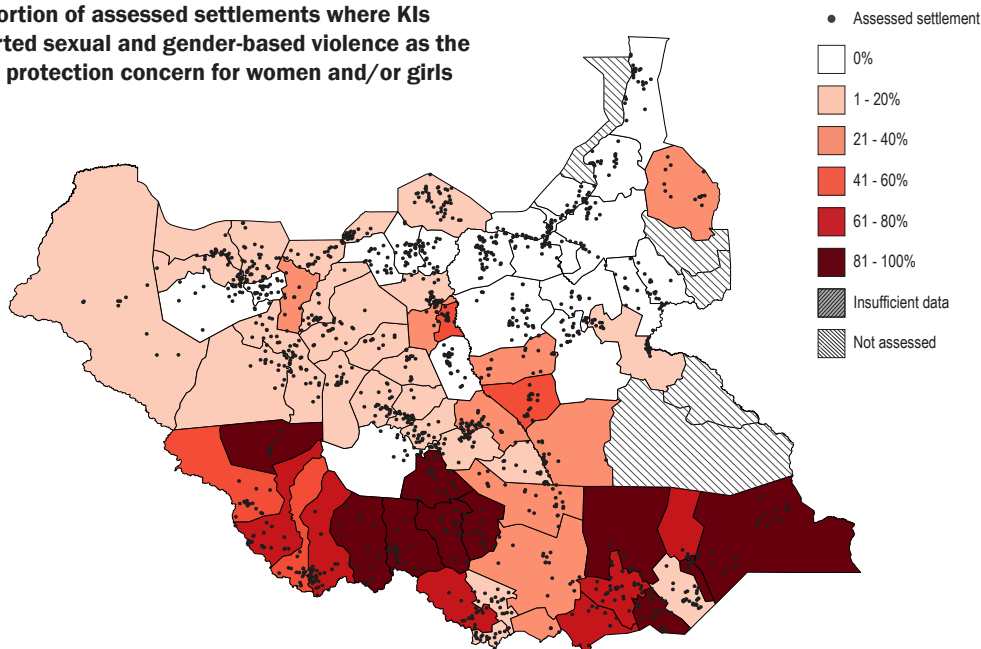
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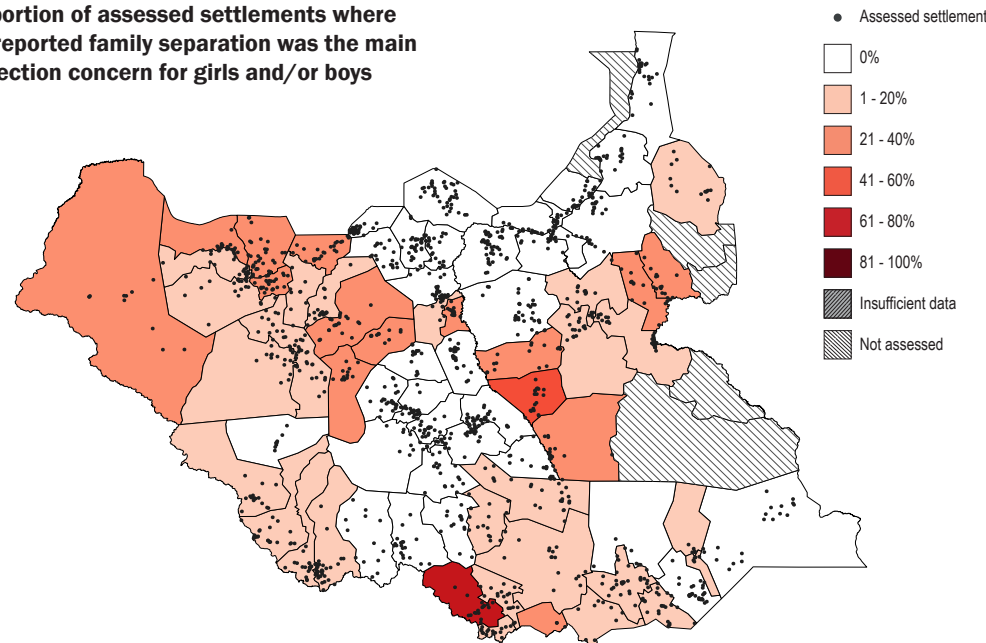
Sexual and gender based violence

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



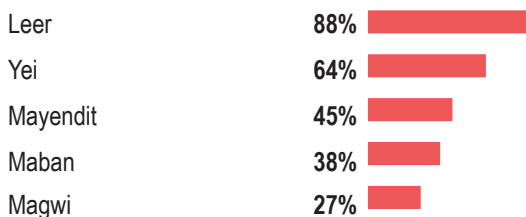
Family separation

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

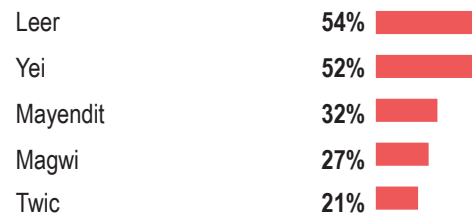


Main Protection Concerns

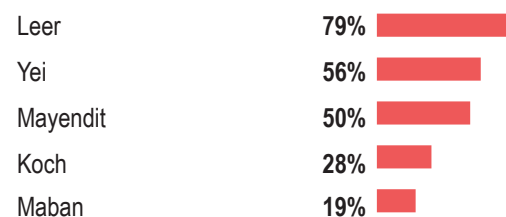
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related



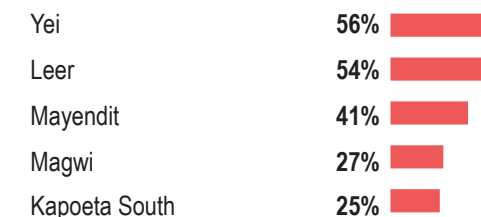
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related



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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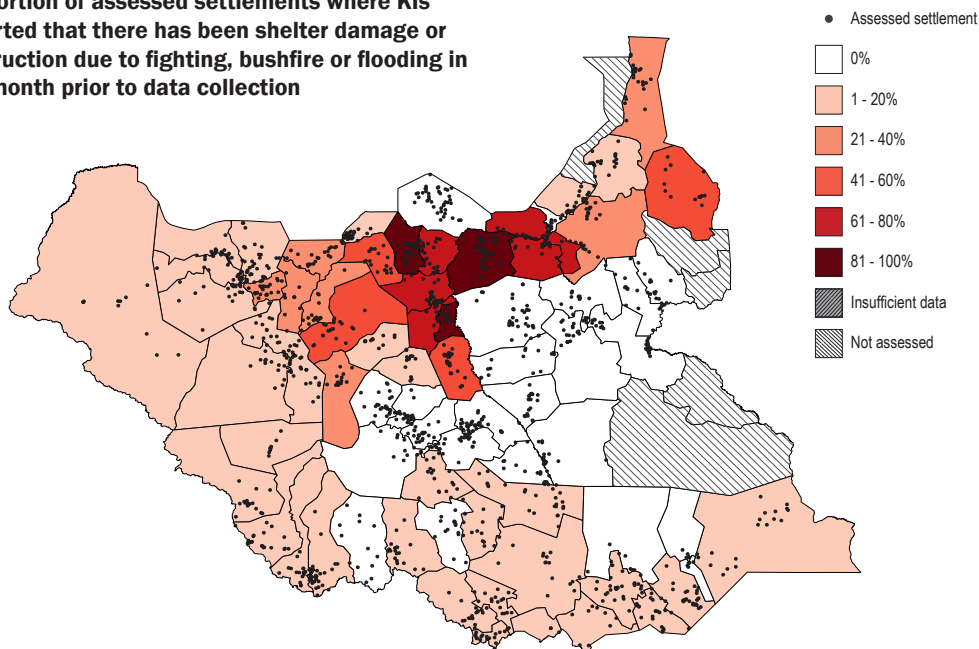
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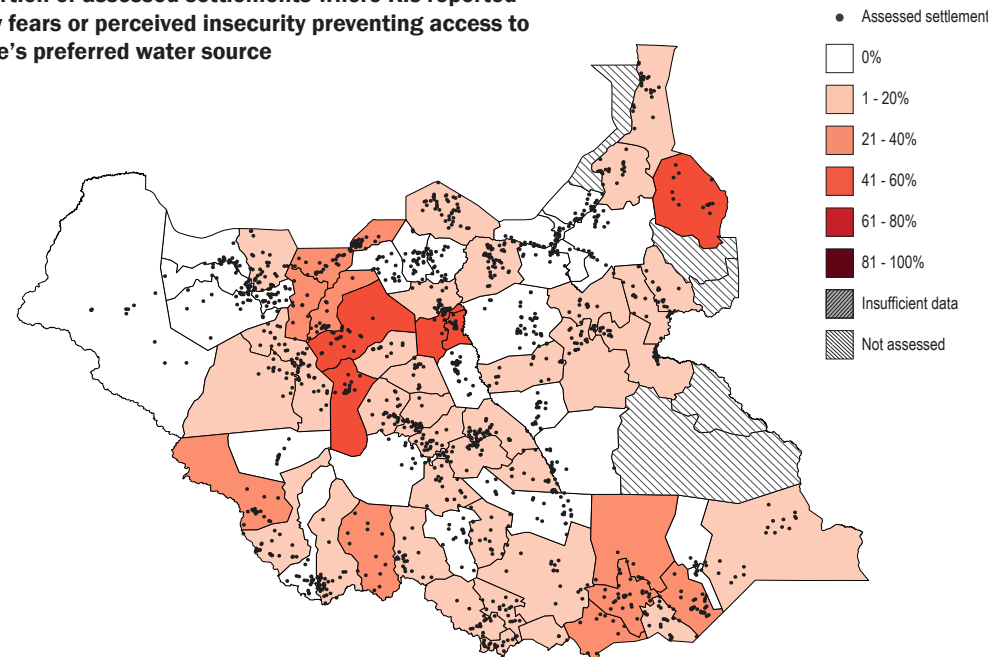
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Protection-related service access constraints and vulnerabilities

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

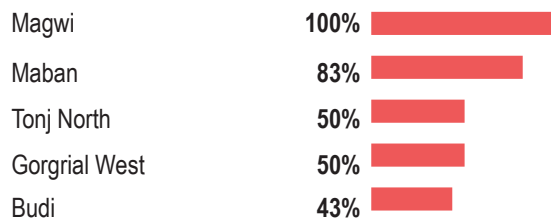


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to people's preferred water source



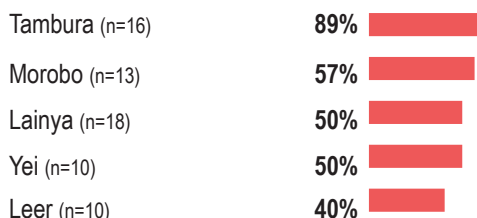
Insecurity: market services

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*

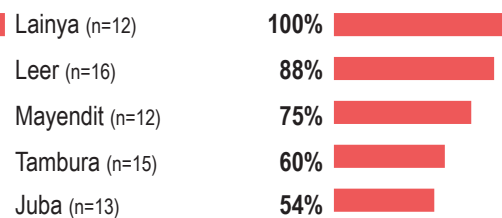
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*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 March 2022

Insecurity: livelihoods*

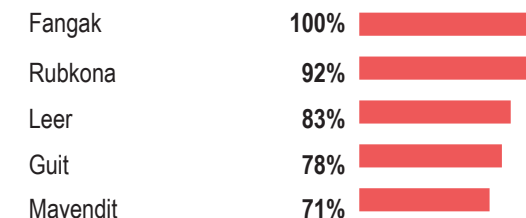
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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 in the month prior to data collection





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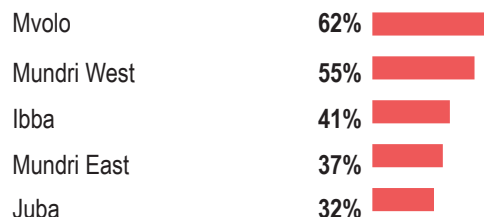
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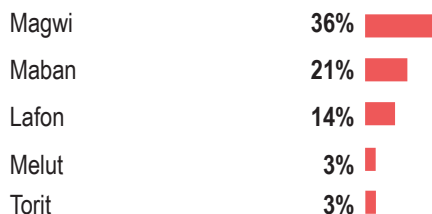
Housing, land and property issues

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



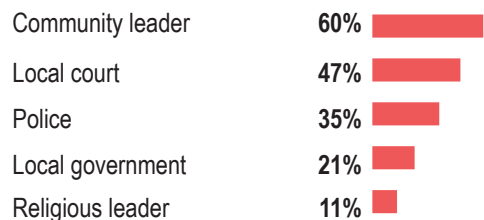
Landmines and unexploded ordnance

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



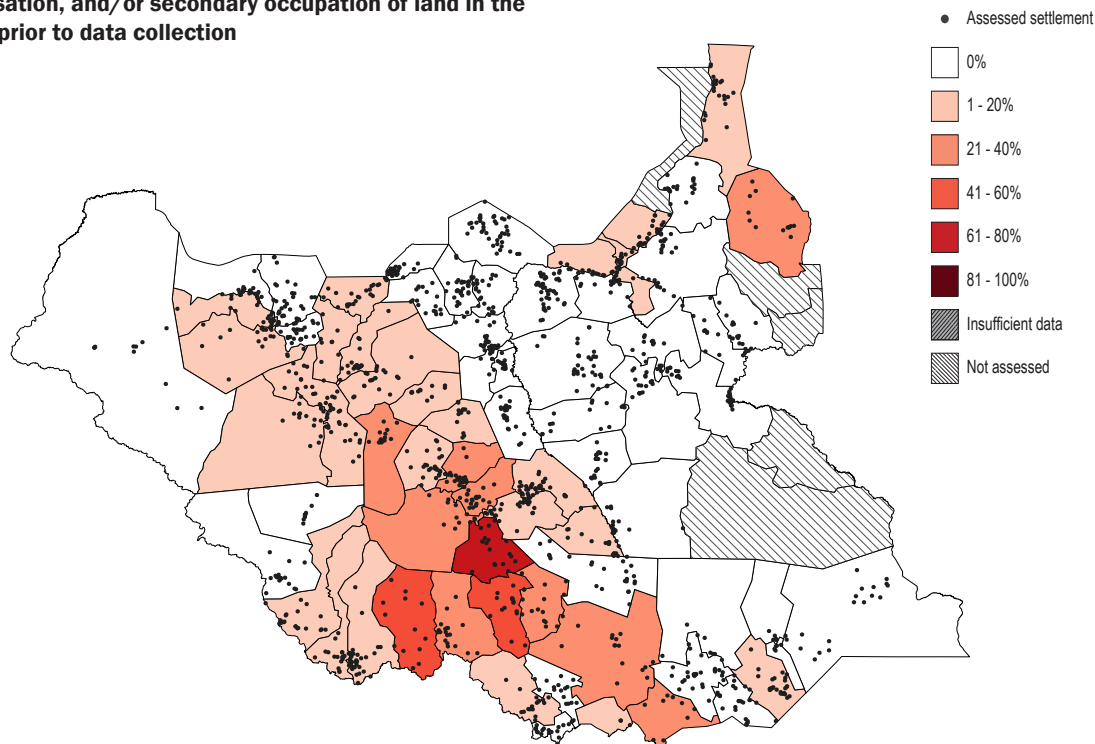
Dispute mechanisms

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
1	Abiemnhom	29
2	Akobo	47
3	Aweil Centre	34
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	29
6	Aweil South	35
7	Aweil West	38
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	37
10	Baliet	29
11	Bor South	47
12	Budi	33
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	36
15	Duk	20
16	Ezo	38
17	Fangak	62
18	Fashoda	28
19	Gogrial East	24
20	Gogrial West	22
21	Guit	24
22	Ibba	17
23	Ikotos	27
24	Juba	28
25	Jur River	54
26	Kajo-keji	34
27	Kapoeta East	30
28	Kapoeta North	12
29	Kapoeta South	16
30	Koch	32

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	14
32	Lainya	21
33	Leer	24
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	16
35	Maban	16
36	Magwi	11
37	Malakal	29
38	Maridi	25
39	Mayendit	22
40	Mayom	19
41	Melut	36
42	Morobo	20
43	Mundri East	19
44	Mundri West	20
45	Mvolo	24
46	Nagero	12
47	Nyirrol	19
48	Nzara	39
49	Panyijiar	36
50	Panyikang	22
51	Pariang	42
52	Raja	42
53	Renk	45
54	Rubkona	38
55	Rumbek Centre	39
56	Rumbek East	40
57	Rumbek North	15
58	Tambura	34
59	Terekeka	25
60	Tonj East	10

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj North	26
62	Tonj South	14
63	Torit	39
64	Twic	34
65	Twic East	33
66	Ulang	16
67	Uror	22
68	Wau	49
69	Wulu	12
70	Yambio	55
71	Yei	25
72	Yirol East	41
73	Yirol West	31