



South Sudan - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

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 February 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2481 Key informants interviewed

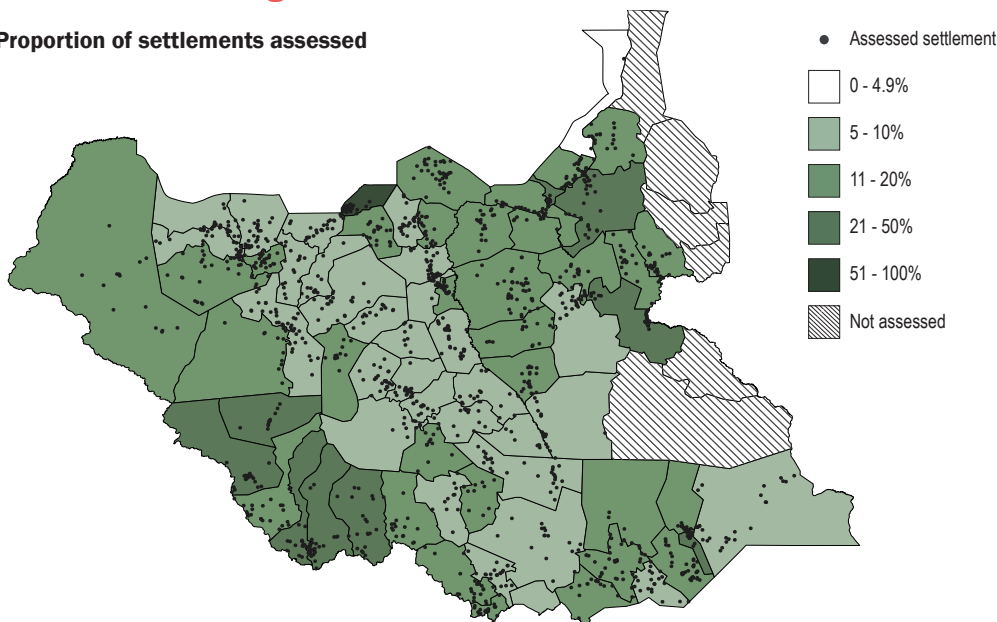
2046 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

71 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

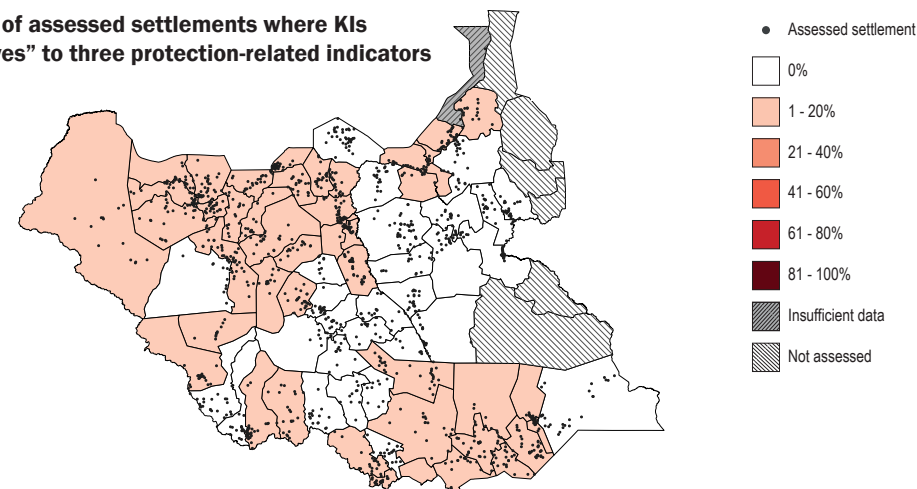
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Conflict composite indicator

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



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

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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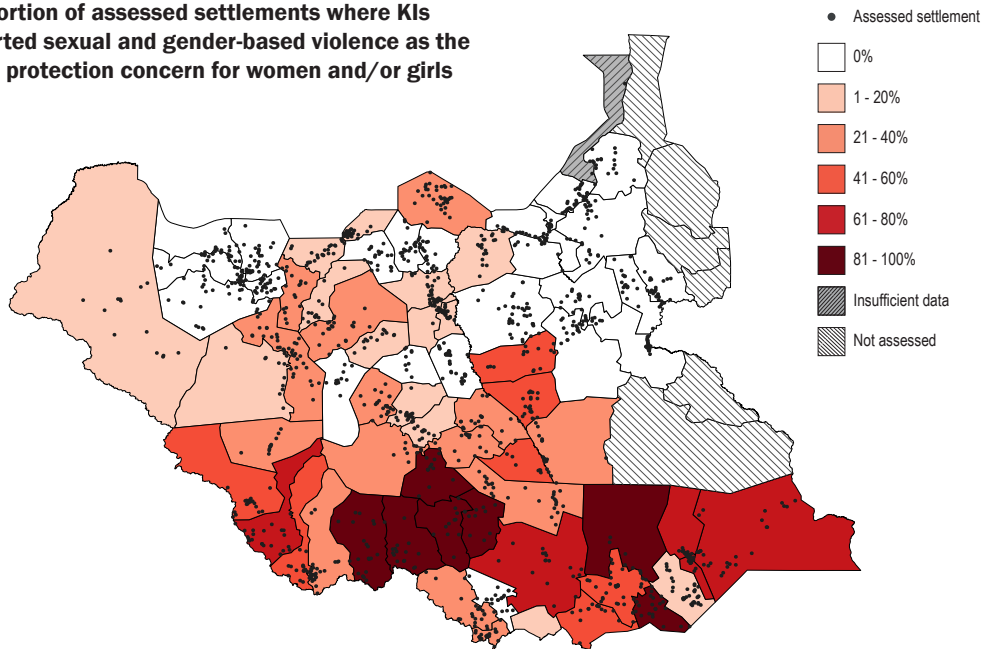
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2022

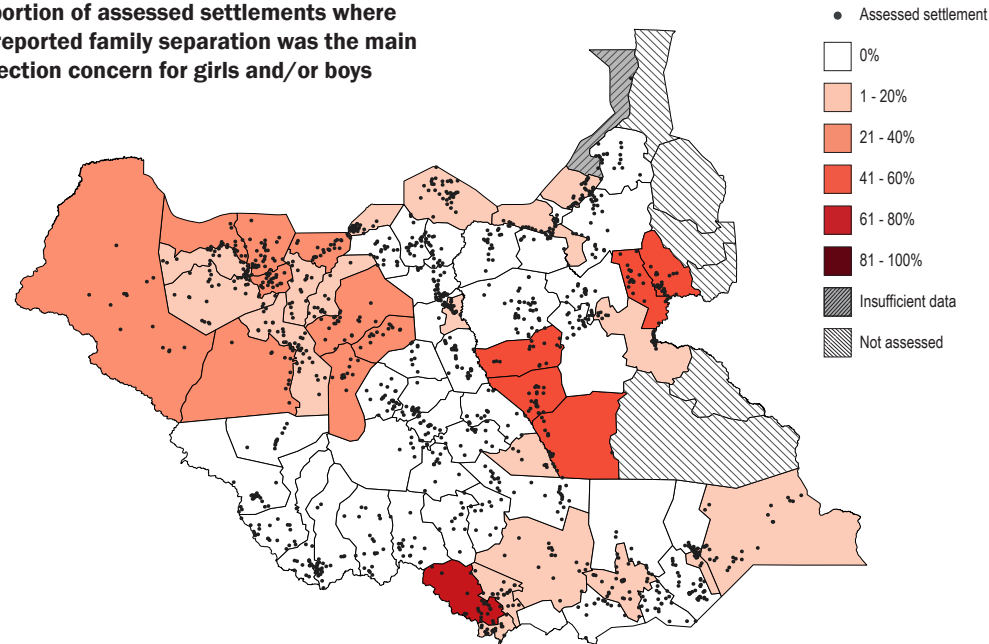
Sexual and gender based violence

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



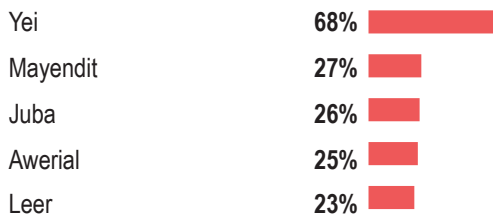
Family separation

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

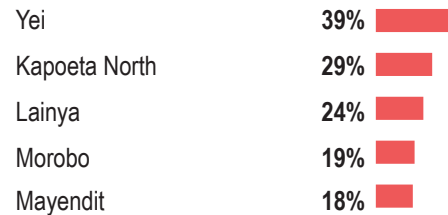


Main Protection Concerns

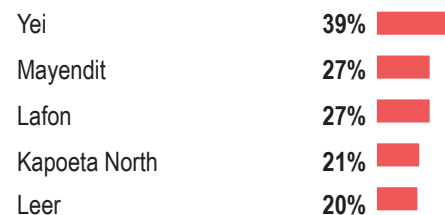
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for women (18 years and older) is conflict-related



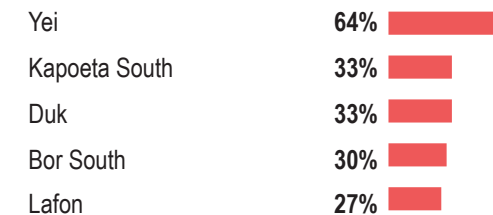
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the main protection concern for men (18 years and older) is conflict-related



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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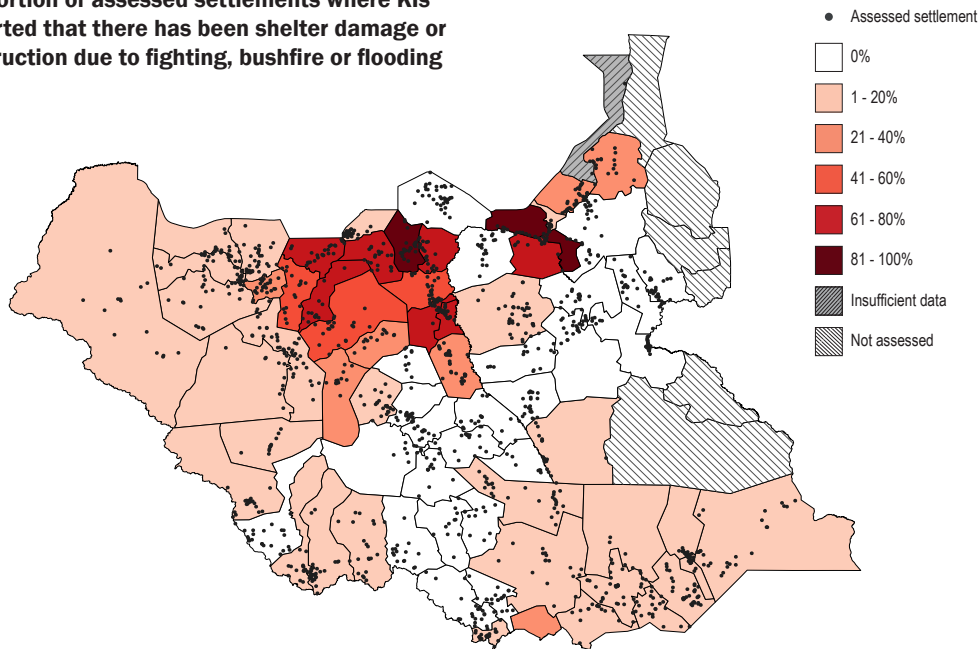
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South Sudan Displacement Crisis

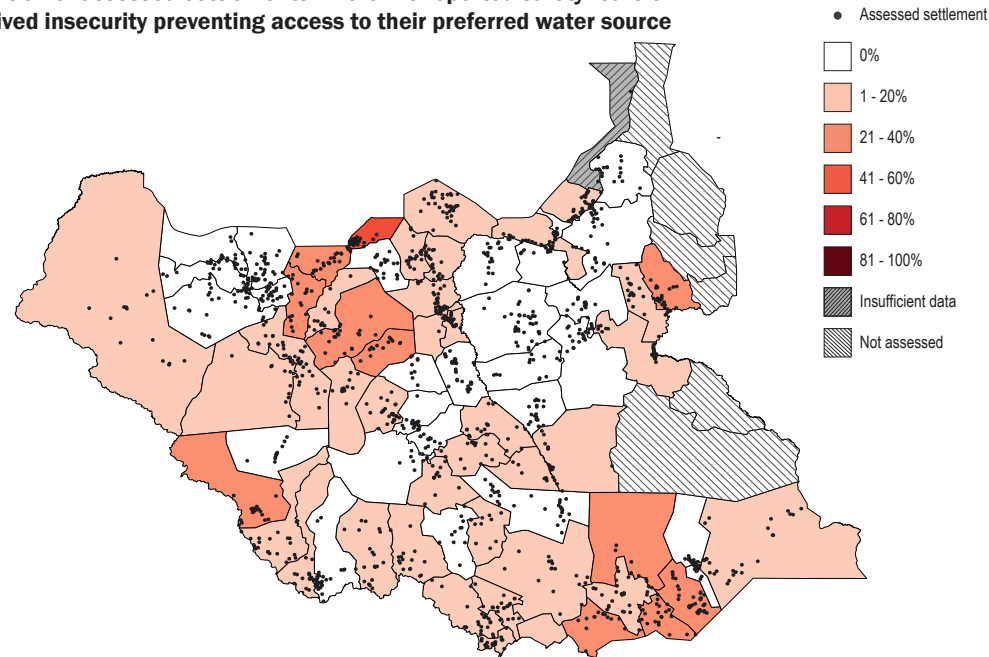
February 2022

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

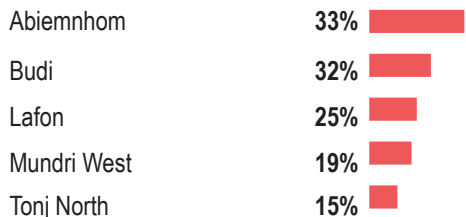


Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported safety fears or perceived insecurity preventing access to their preferred water source



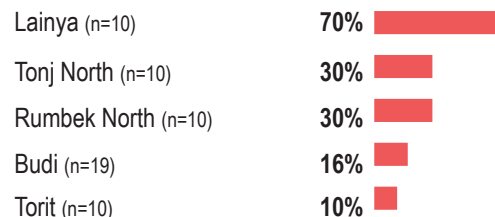
Insecurity: market services

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*

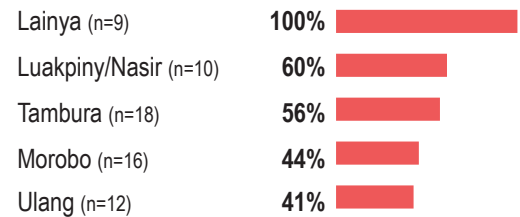
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the area being insecure as the main reason for inaccessibility of education services in the settlements



*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*

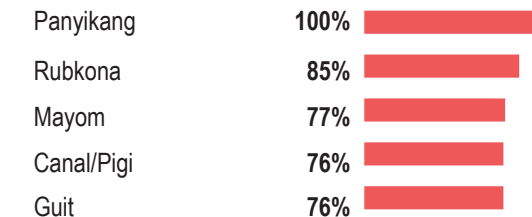
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that people are unable to access livelihood activities primarily due to conflict or insecurity related reasons



*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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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

Juba	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Yirol West	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Magwi	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Mvolo	35%	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>
Awerial	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>

Landmines and unexploded ordnance

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

Magwi	22%	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>
Ikotos	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Torit	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>

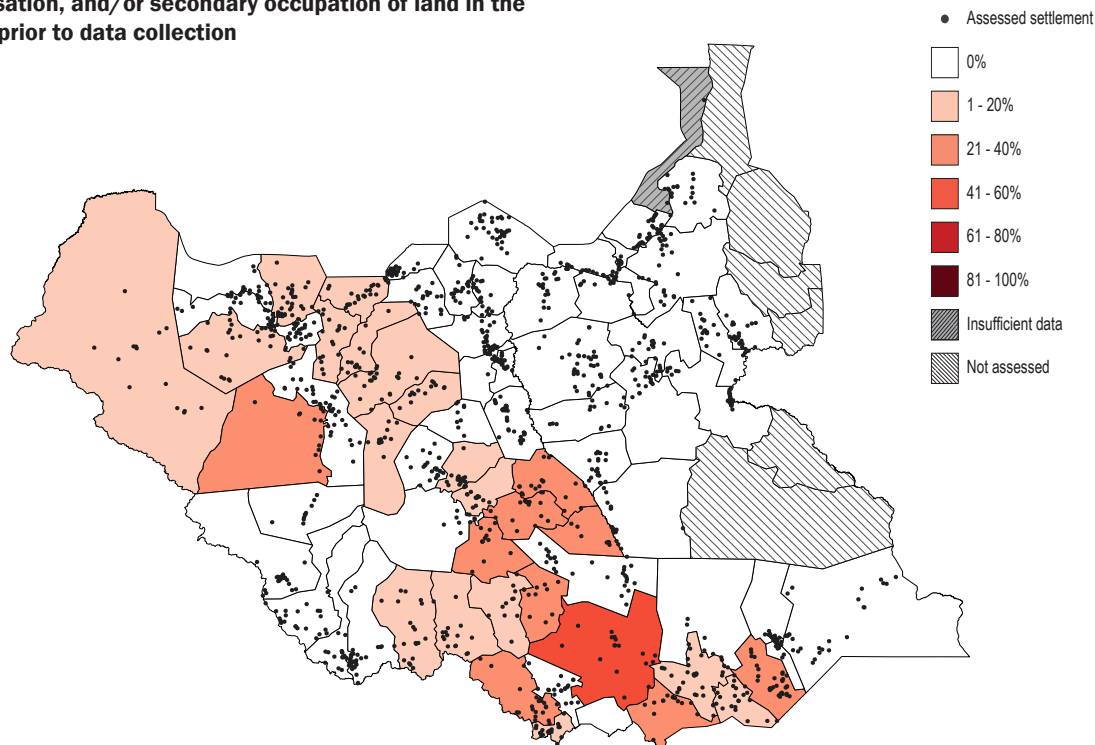
Dispute mechanisms

Top five most commonly reported actors most people go to when faced with disputes, crimes, or other problems by proportion of assessed settlements

Community leader	64%	<div style="width: 64%;"></div>
Local court	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
Police	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Local government	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>
Religious leader	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

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.

Data for this indicator was collected in January 2022

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



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	35
2	Akobo	41
3	Aweil Centre	39
4	Aweil East	61
5	Aweil North	31
6	Aweil South	34
7	Aweil West	36
8	Awerial	12
9	Ayod	41
10	Baliet	30
11	Bor South	40
12	Budi	38
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	34
15	Duk	18
16	Ezo	35
17	Fangak	30
18	Fashoda	34
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	21
22	Ibba	24
23	Ikotos	24
24	Juba	27
25	JurRiver	52
26	Kajo_keji	22
27	Kapoeta East	45
28	Kapoeta North	28
29	Kapoeta South	18
30	Koch	35

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	21
33	Leer	35
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	30
35	Magwi	19
36	Malakal	27
37	Manyo	2
38	Maridi	24
39	Mayendit	22
40	Mayom	22
41	Melut	37
42	Morobo	21
43	Mundri East	18
44	Mundri West	16
45	Mvolo	20
46	Nagero	13
47	Nyirrol	24
48	Nzara	41
49	Panyijiar	42
50	Panyikang	18
51	Pariang	40
52	Raja	40
53	Rubkona	27
54	Rumbek Centre	29
55	Rumbek East	30
56	Rumbek North	10
57	Tambura	39
58	Terekeka	28
59	Tonj East	13
60	Tonj North	26

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj South	13
62	Torit	50
63	Twic	35
64	Twic East	33
65	Ulang	25
66	Uror	21
67	Wau	43
68	Wulu	9
69	Yambio	52
70	Yei	28
71	Yirol East	23
72	Yirol West	21