



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2018

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 facing 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 and 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 had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement 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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) trends in assessed settlements in June 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,855 Key Informants interviewed

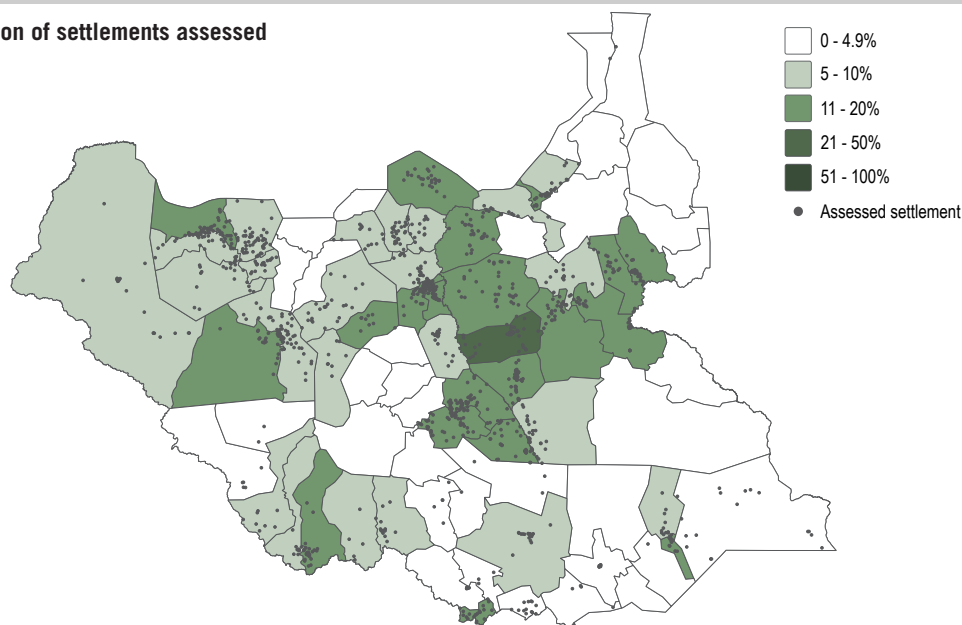
1,235 Settlements assessed

58 Counties assessed

44 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

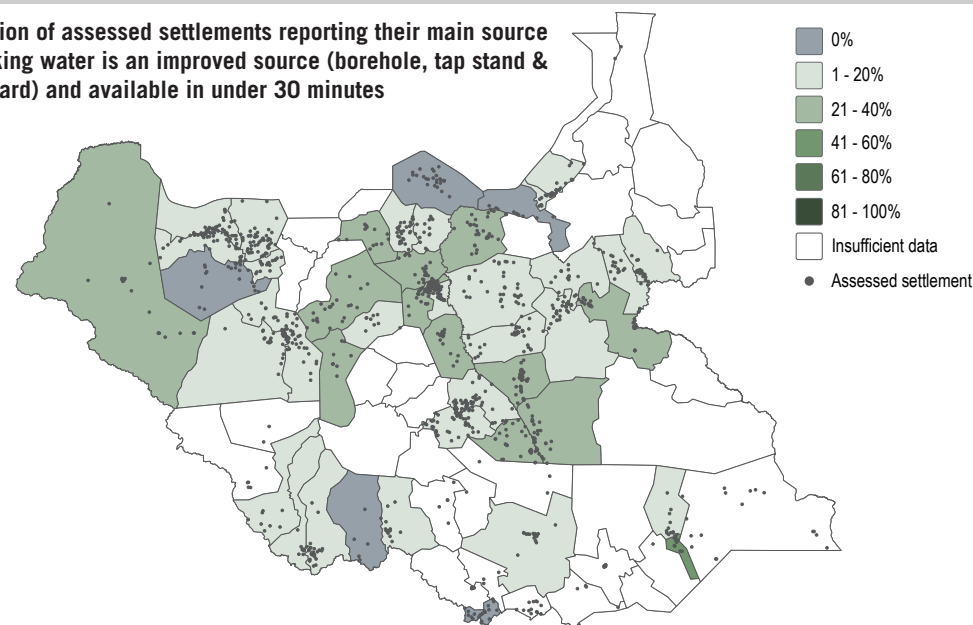
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



Improved Water Sources

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting their main source of drinking water is an improved source (borehole, tap stand & water-yard) and available in under 30 minutes



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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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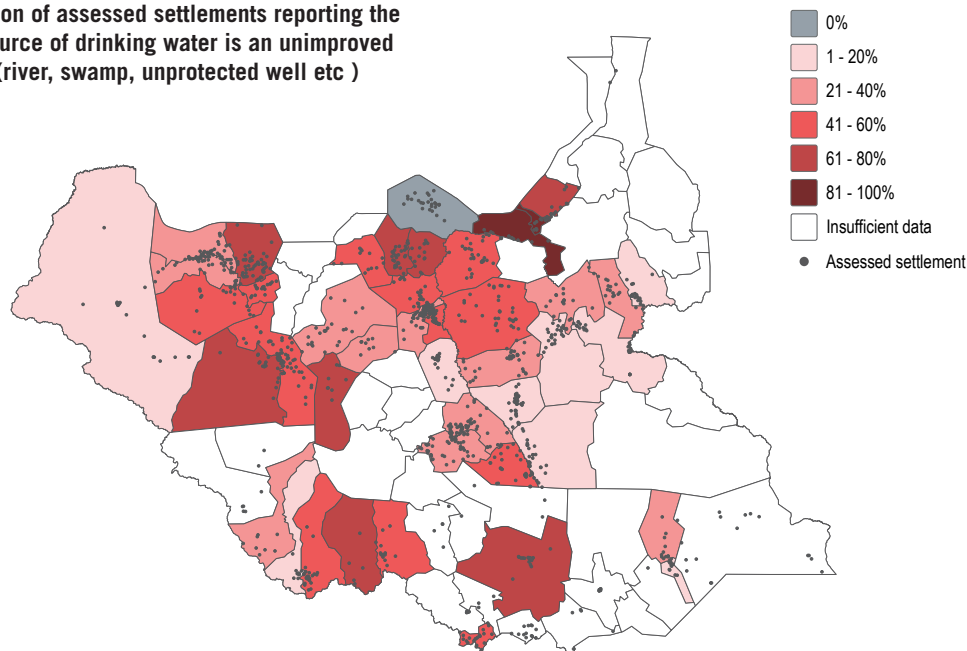
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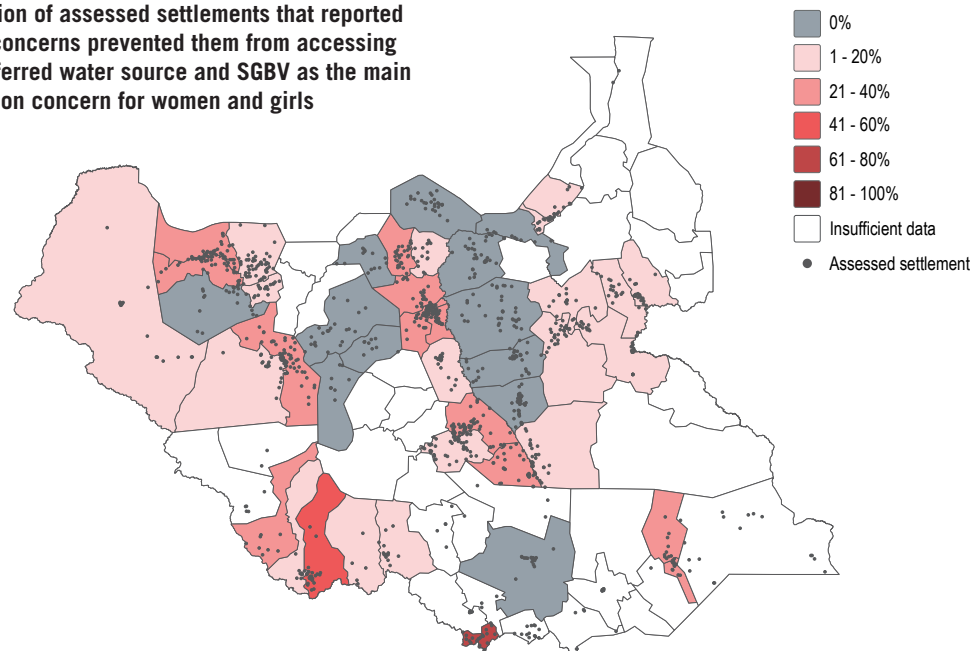
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the main source of drinking water is an unimproved source (river, swamp, unprotected well etc)



Safe water access and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)

Proportion of assessed settlements that reported safety concerns prevented them from accessing the preferred water source and SGBV as the main protection concern for women and girls



Drinking water source

Top five assessed counties reporting an unimproved source or surface water (river, swamp, unprotected well) as their main source of drinking water

Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Malakal	92%	<div></div>
Ibba	80%	<div></div>
Fashoda	73%	<div></div>
Rubkona	68%	<div></div>

Water access time

Top five assessed counties reporting needing more than 30 minutes to access their preferred drinking water source

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Morobo	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>
Juba	90%	<div></div>
Aweil Centre	86%	<div></div>

Seasonal access to water

Top five assessed counties reporting access to the preferred drinking water source is only available in the wet season

Morobo	73%	<div></div>
Maridi	40%	<div></div>
Jur River	39%	<div></div>
Ezo	38%	<div></div>
Akobo	37%	<div></div>

Protection and water access

Top five assessed counties reporting safety concerns preventing them from accessing their preferred water source

Uror	76%	<div></div>
Leer	75%	<div></div>
Mayendit	73%	<div></div>
Yambio	68%	<div></div>
Morobo	64%	<div></div>



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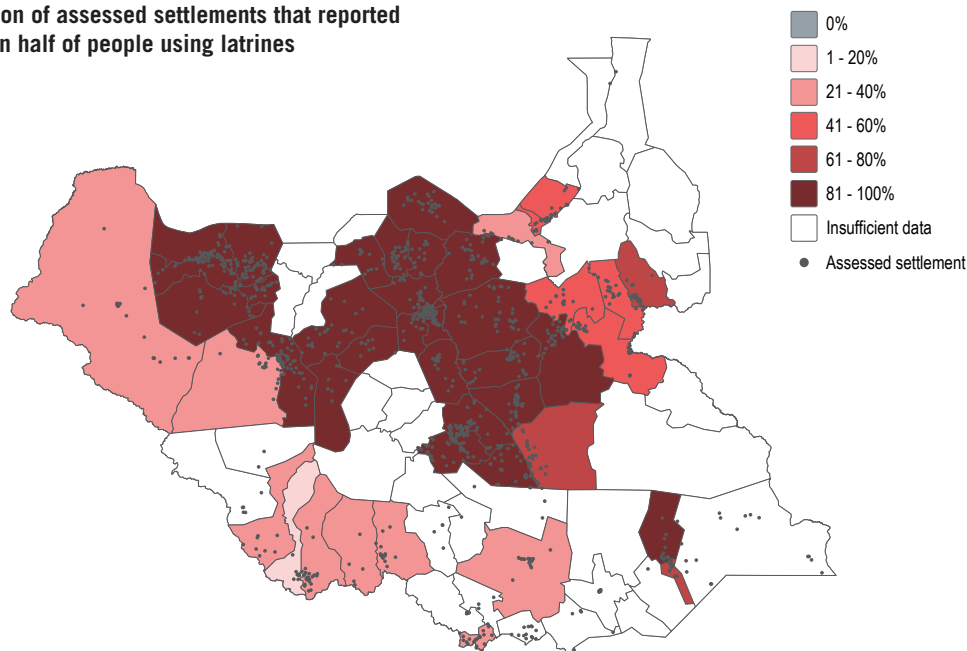
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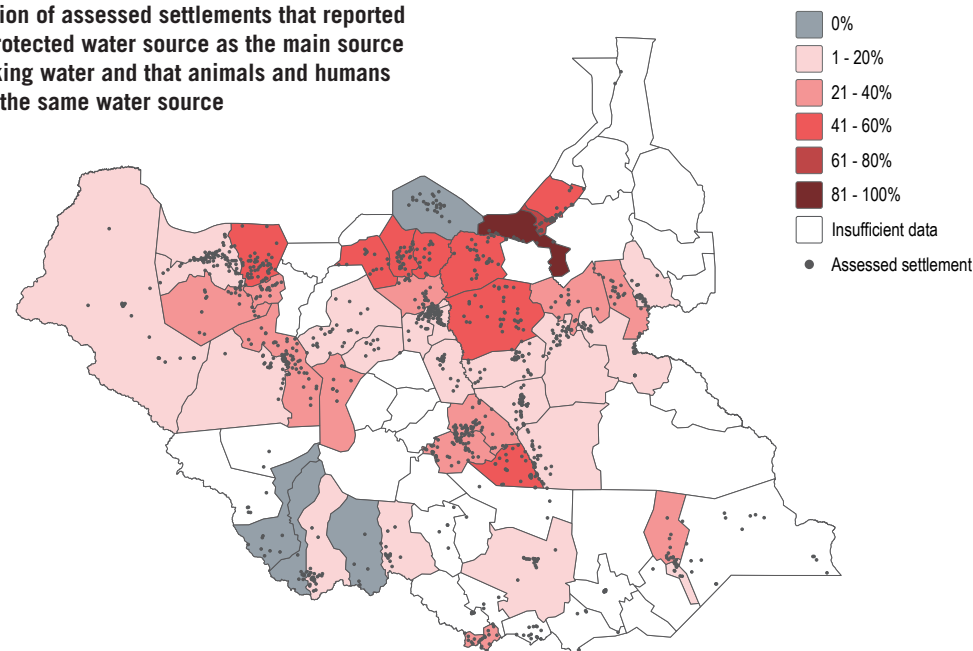
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements that reported less than half of people using latrines



Humans and animals sharing water source

Proportion of assessed settlements that reported an unprotected water source as the main source of drinking water and that animals and humans shared the same water source



Overcrowded latrines

Top five assessed counties reporting not being able to use a latrine due to overcrowding

Tonj South	38%	
Fashoda	27%	
Fangak	26%	
Malakal	25%	
Duk	22%	

Latrine availability

Top five assessed counties reporting not being able to use a latrine because none are available

Pariang	96%	
Mayom	93%	
Guit	89%	
Aweil East	84%	
Ayod	84%	

WASH based mortality

Top five assessed counties reporting cholera or diarrhoea as their main cause of death

Maridi	47%	
Mayom	36%	
Awerial	25%	
Panyijar	24%	
Yirol West	24%	

WASH based health concerns

Top five assessed counties reporting cholera or diarrhoea as their main health problem

Mayendit	29%	
Awerial	29%	
Jur River	28%	
Leer	24%	
Tonj East	22%	