



# South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 2022

### Overview

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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 a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the 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<sup>1</sup> 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 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

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

### Assessment Coverage

**2347** Key informants interviewed

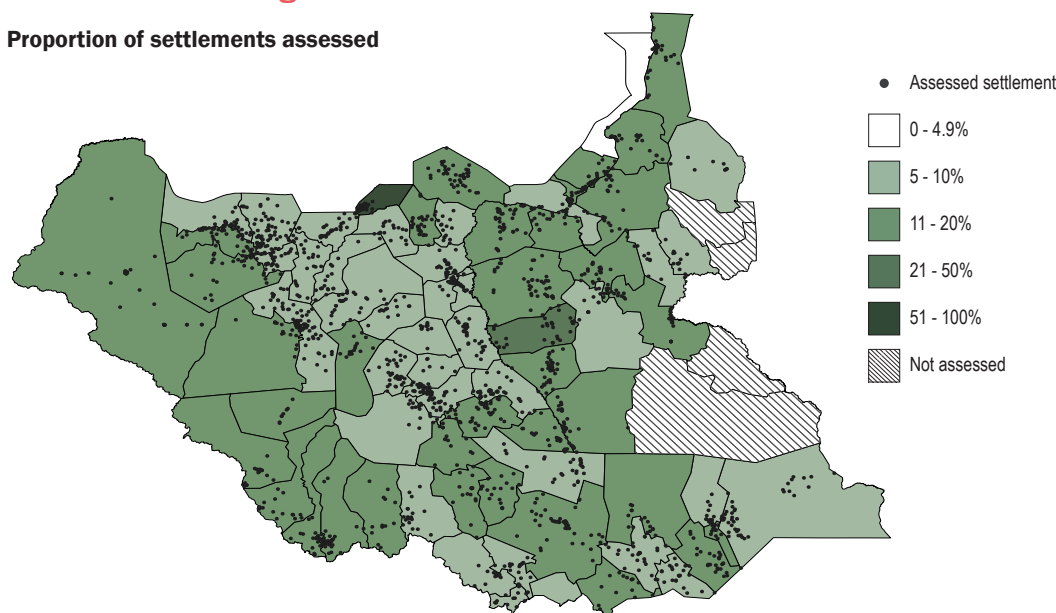
**1972** Settlements assessed

**74** Counties assessed

**73** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>2</sup>

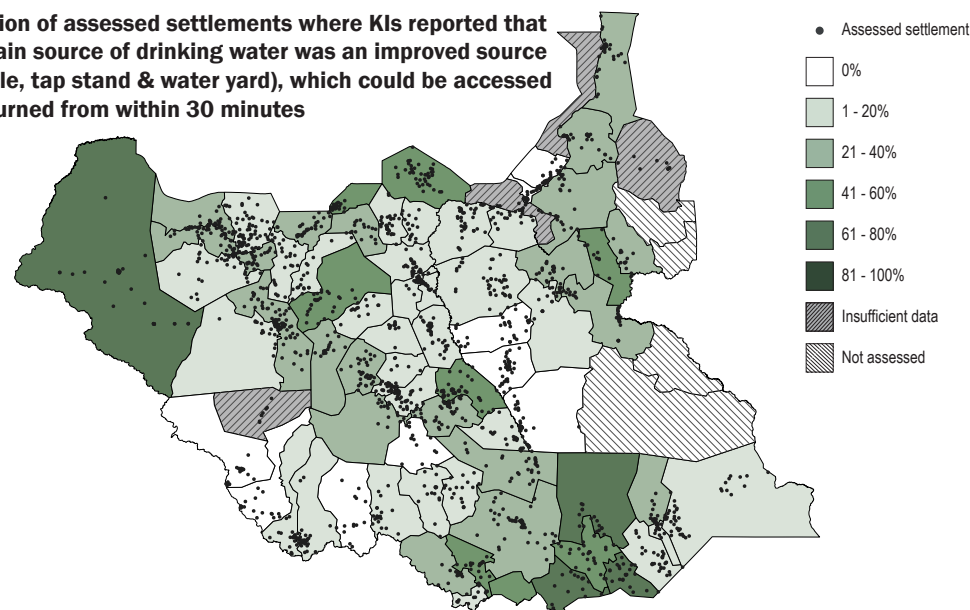
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Improved Water Sources

#### Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that their main source of drinking water was an improved source (borehole, tap stand & water yard), which could be accessed and returned from within 30 minutes



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



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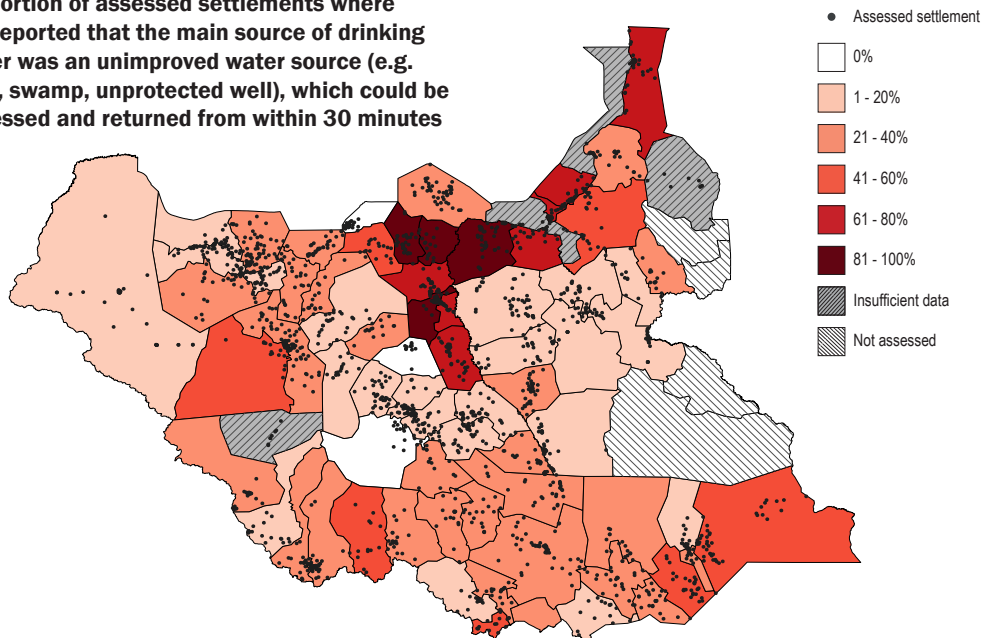
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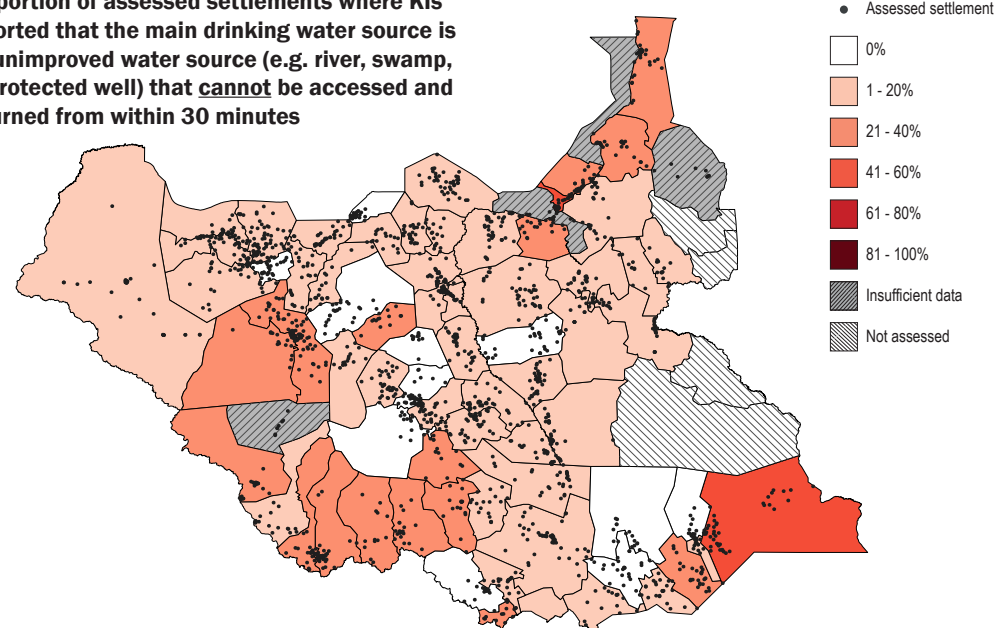
### Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main source of drinking water was an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well), which could be accessed and returned from within 30 minutes



### Access and distance to water source

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main drinking water source is an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well) that cannot be accessed and returned from within 30 minutes



### Drinking water source

Top five counties with the highest proportion of settlements where KIs reported that the main source of drinking water is an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well)

Mayendit	91%	
Fangak	88%	
Guit	82%	
Rubkona	82%	
Canal/Pigi	76%	

### Water access time

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people need more than 30 minutes to access and return from their preferred drinking water source

Magwi	73%	
Ikotos	70%	
Lafon	65%	
Raja	64%	
Kajo-keji	59%	

### Water quality\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that water from the borehole is of bad quality

Twic East (n=26)	100%	
Wulu (n=13)	85%	
Rumbek North (n=11)	82%	
Rumbek Center (n=31)	74%	
Awerial (n=15)	73%	

### Protection and water access

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that safety concerns prevent people from accessing their preferred water source

Fangak	49%	
Gogrial West	38%	
Budi	38%	
Gogrial East	32%	
Tonj North	30%	

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the presence of a functional borehole. Bad quality water has been defined in the tool as water which tastes bad, smells bad, has a bad colour or people got sick after drinking the water.



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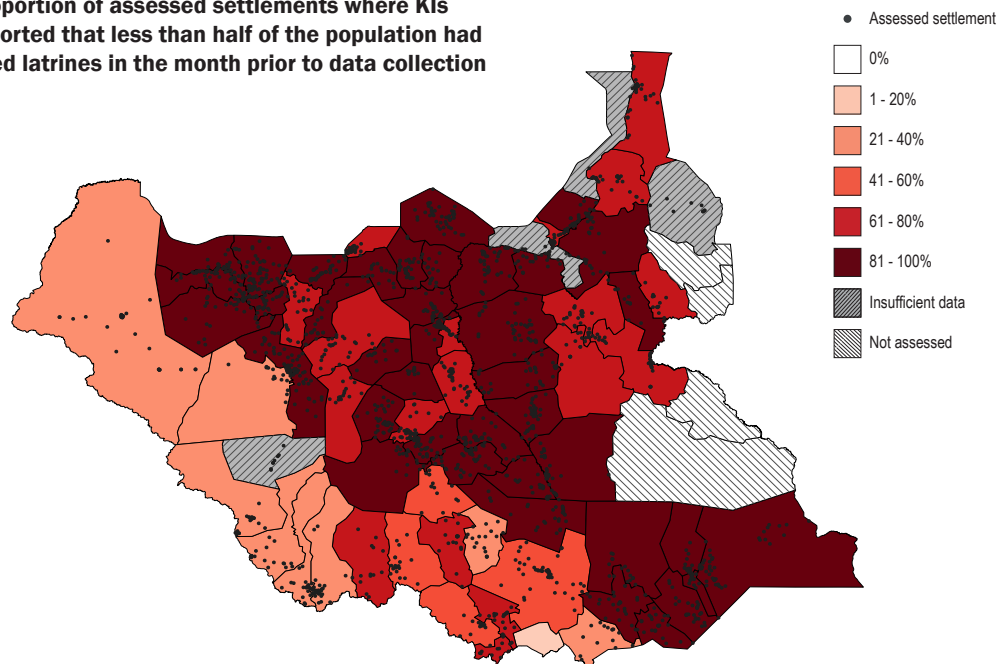
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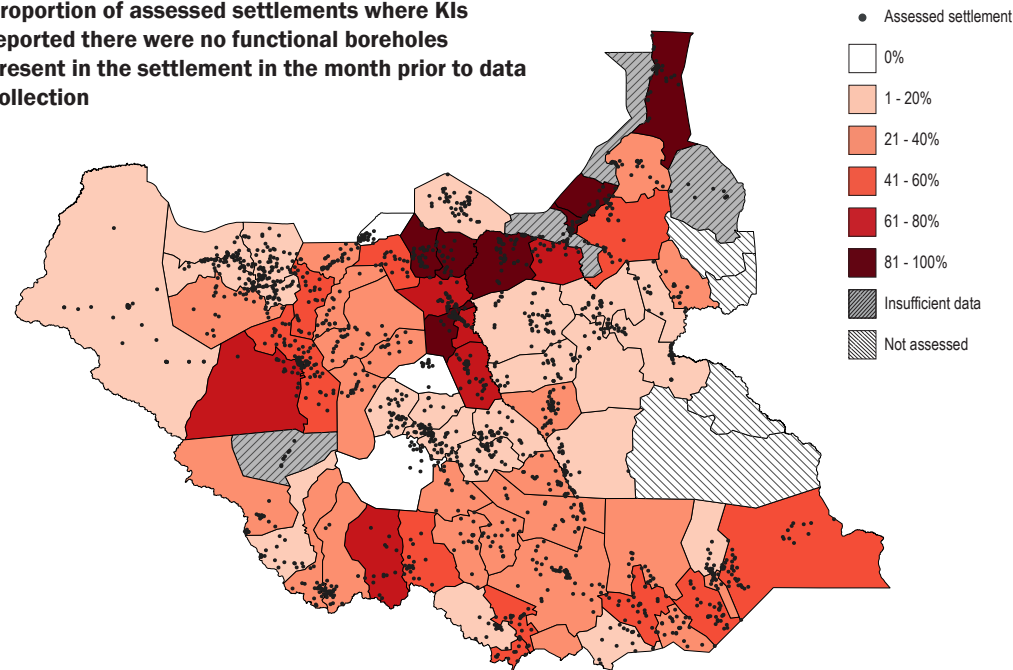
### Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of the population had used latrines in the month prior to data collection



### Access to functional borehole

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there were no functional boreholes present in the settlement in the month prior to data collection



### Overcrowded latrines\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that overcrowding prevents people from using latrines

Uror (n=10)	80%
Raja (n=28)	79%
Nyiröl (n=25)	72%
Akobo (n=25)	68%
Wau (n=28)	64%

### Latrine availability\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that latrines are unavailable

Budi (n=29)	100%
Baliet (n=23)	96%
Fashoda (n=24)	92%
Fangak (n=36)	92%
Aweil South (n=27)	85%

### Functional borehole

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of a functional borehole

Rumbek North	100%
Wulu	100%
Abiemnhom	100%
Rumbek Center	97%
Nyiröl	94%

### Handwashing

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that most people do not wash their hands with soap

Fangak	100%
Maridi	95%
Baliet	91%
Wau	88%
Mvolo	87%

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported that not all persons in the settlement use latrines.

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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	28
2	Akobo	31
3	Aweil Centre	33
4	Aweil East	70
5	Aweil North	25
6	Aweil South	28
7	Aweil West	44
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	46
10	Baliet	23
11	Bor South	52
12	Budi	29
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	33
15	Duk	30
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	43
18	Fashoda	25
19	Gogrial East	20
20	Gogrial West	25
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	14
23	Ikotos	23
24	Juba	49
25	Jur River	59
26	Kajo-keji	27
27	Kapoeta East	44
28	Kapoeta North	18
29	Kapoeta South	11
30	Koch	26

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	17
32	Lainya	22
33	Leer	21
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	12
35	Maban	9
36	Magwi	15
37	Malakal	22
38	Manyo	4
39	Maridi	22
40	Mayendit	22
41	Mayom	17
42	Melut	31
43	Morobo	11
44	Mundri East	17
45	Mundri West	18
46	Mvolo	15
47	Nagero	8
48	Nyirrol	31
49	Nzara	23
50	Panyijiar	36
51	Panyikang	9
52	Pariang	43
53	Raja	39
54	Renk	40
55	Rubkona	33
56	Rumbek Centre	35
57	Rumbek East	31
58	Rumbek North	12
59	Tambura	26
60	Terekeka	27

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	13
62	Tonj North	27
63	Tonj South	15
64	Torit	25
65	Twic	35
66	Twic East	36
67	Ulang	11
68	Uror	12
69	Wau	46
70	Wulu	14
71	Yambio	33
72	Yei	20
73	Yirol East	36
74	Yirol West	46