



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 2023

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):

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons 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.)
- Persons 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 aggregated¹ 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 January 2023, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2273 Key informants interviewed

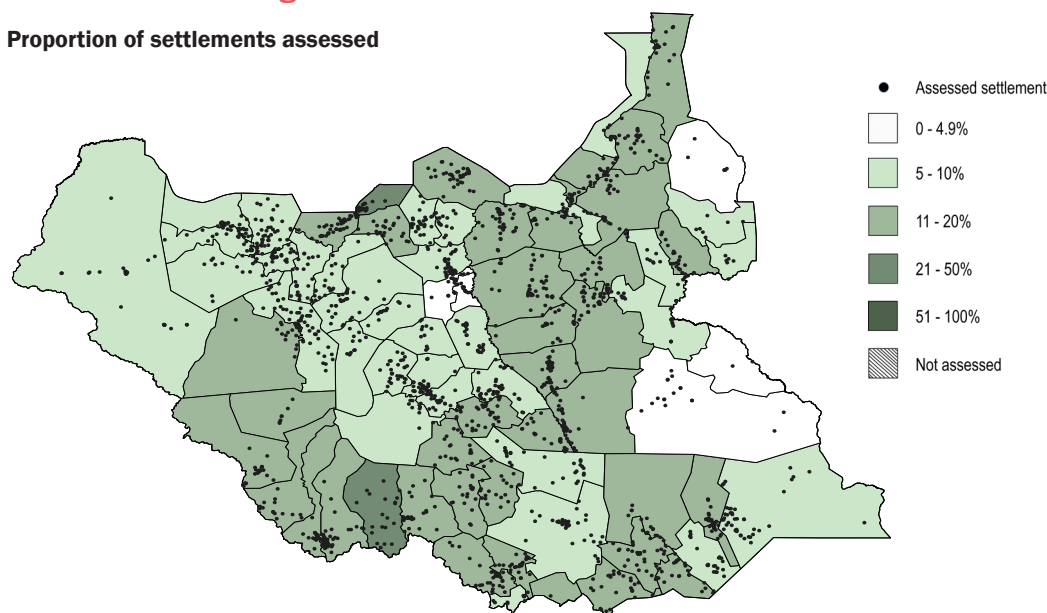
1958 Settlements assessed

78 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

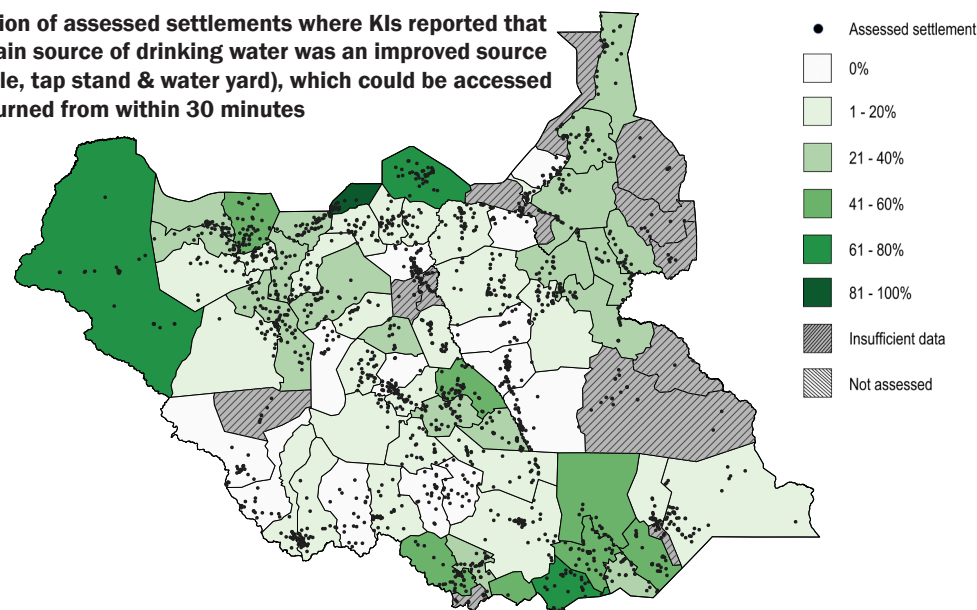
Assessment coverage

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



¹ 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.

² 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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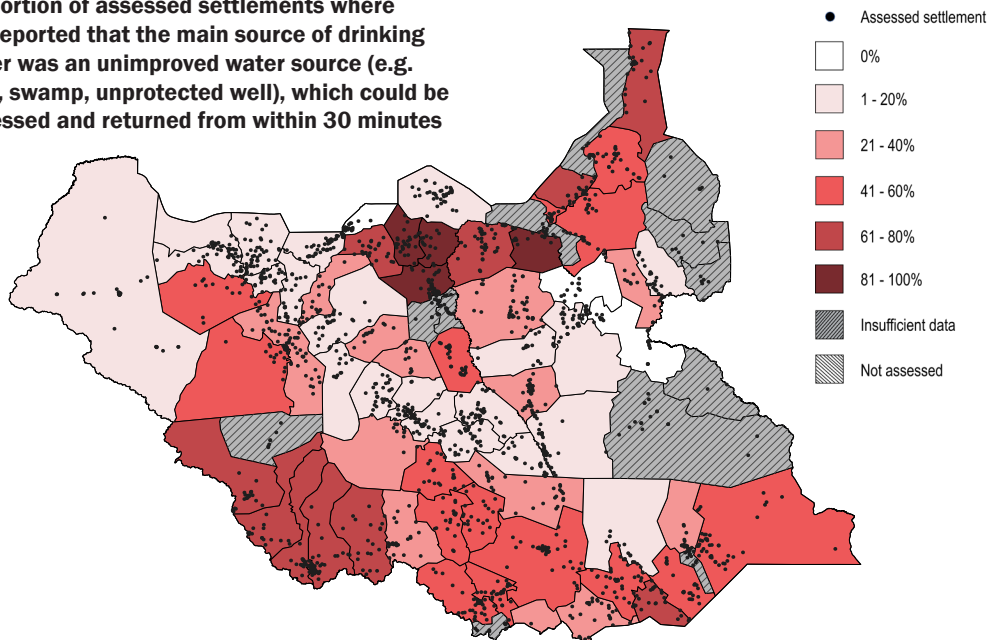
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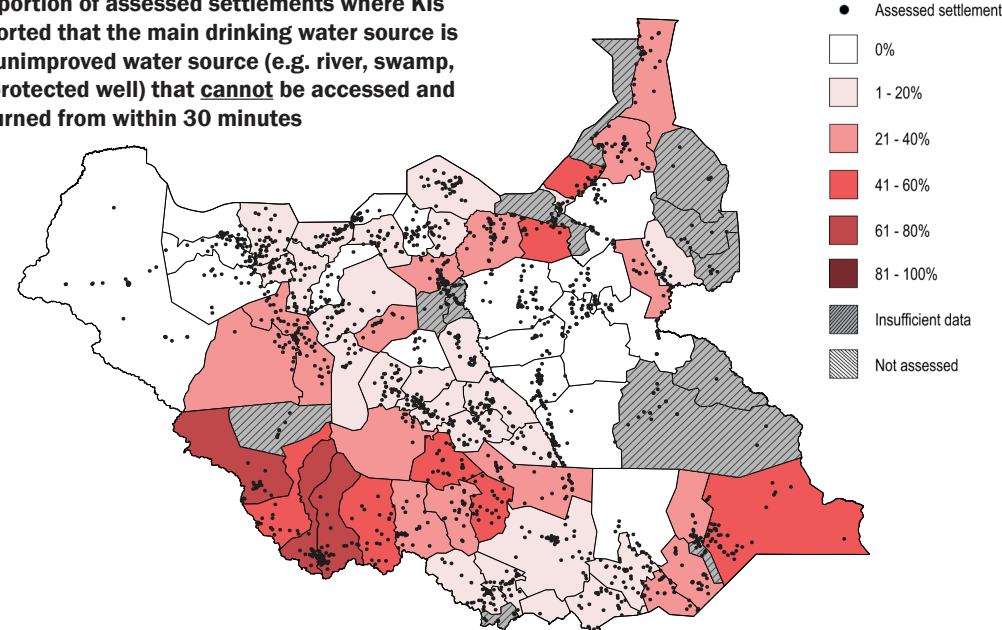
Access to water

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)

Rubkona	96%	
Canal/Pigi	94%	
Guit	88%	
Pibor	86%	
Koch	83%	

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

Abiemnhom	86%	
Raja	73%	
Pariang	69%	
Magwi	67%	
Lafon	60%	

Water quality*

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

Awerial (n=20)	95%	
Abiemnhom (n=19)	95%	
Twic East (n=28)	93%	
Fangak (n=17)	82%	
Pariang (n=30)	80%	

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	95%	
Yirol West	41%	
Duk	37%	
Pibor	35%	
Twic	32%	

*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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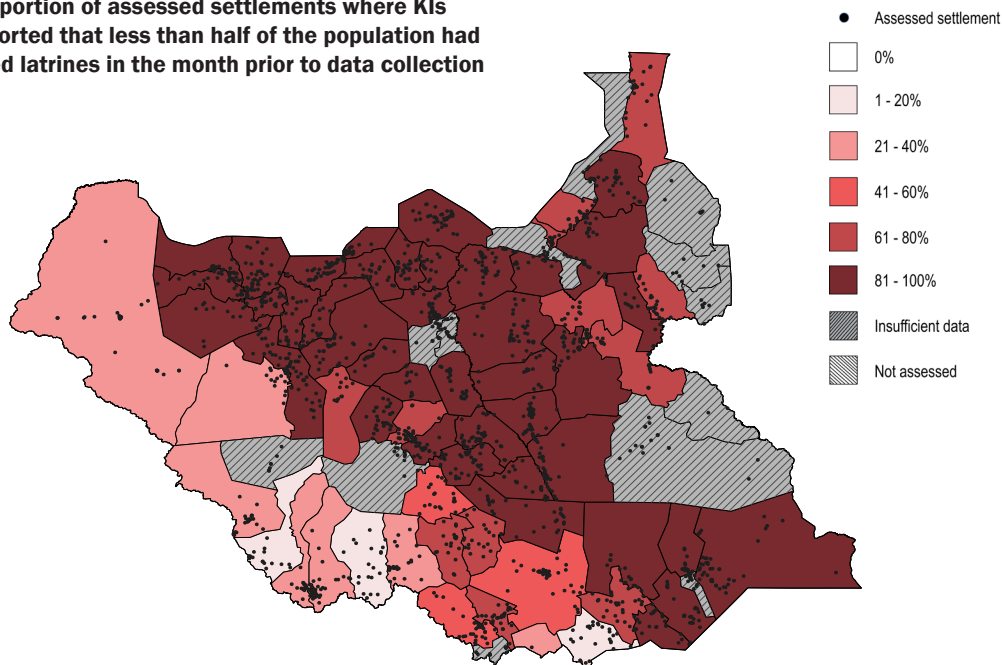
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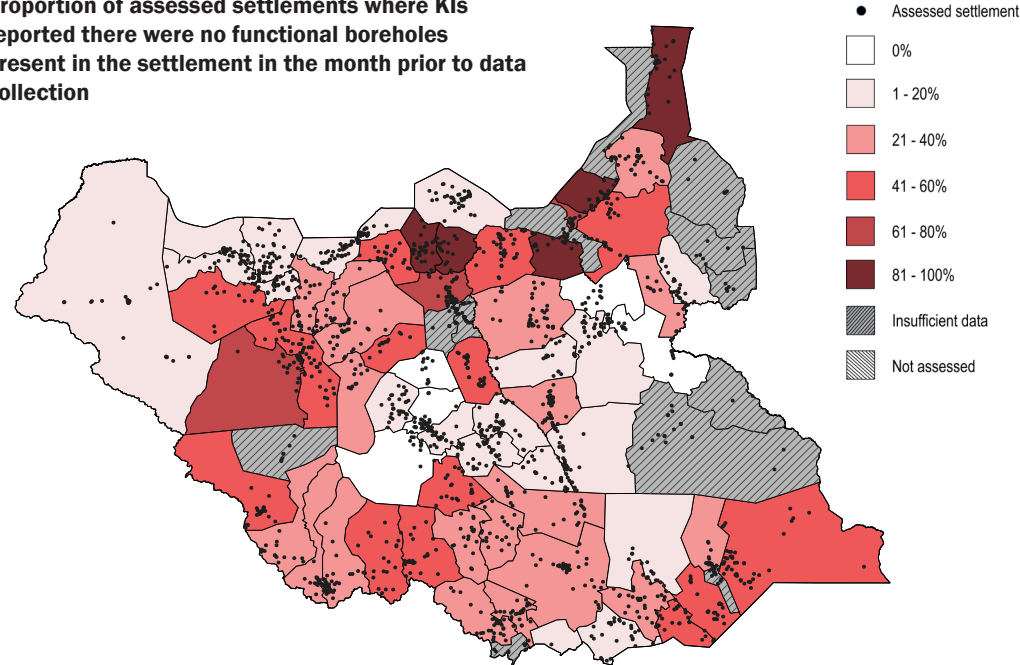
Latrine use

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

Raja (n=22)	77%	<div></div>
Akobo (n=17)	59%	<div></div>
Nyirol (n=20)	55%	<div></div>
Wau (n=20)	45%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=17)	41%	<div></div>

Latrine availability*

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

Baliet (n=22)	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North (n=11)	100%	<div></div>
Budi (n=21)	95%	<div></div>
Guit (n=17)	94%	<div></div>
Aweil South (n=27)	89%	<div></div>

Functional borehole

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

Rumbek Centre	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>

Handwashing

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

Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Mundri East	95%	<div></div>
Duk	94%	<div></div>
Fangak	91%	<div></div>
Bor South	90%	<div></div>

*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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There were no other counties assessed settlements where KIs reported 100% the presence of a functional borehole.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	21
2	Akobo	19
3	Aweil Centre	17
4	Aweil East	47
5	Aweil North	22
6	Aweil South	27
7	Aweil West	23
8	Awerial	24
9	Ayod	42
10	Baliet	23
11	Bor South	55
12	Budi	23
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	30
15	Duk	19
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	41
18	Fashoda	22
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	27
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	21
23	Ikotos	25
24	Juba	44
25	Jur River	49
26	Kajo-keji	46
27	Kapoeta East	44
28	Kapoeta North	20
29	Kapoeta South	9
30	Koch	37

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	32
33	Leer	14
34	Longochuk	7
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	22
36	Maban	7
37	Magwi	27
38	Maiwut	6
39	Malakal	23
40	Manyo	8
41	Maridi	26
42	Mayendit	16
43	Mayom	25
44	Melut	36
45	Morobo	8
46	Mundri East	21
47	Mundri West	22
48	Mvolo	21
49	Nagero	7
50	Nyirrol	23
51	Nzara	22
52	Panyijjar	29
53	Panyikang	7
54	Pariang	36
55	Pibor	17
56	Pochalla	2
57	Raja	30
58	Renk	35
59	Rubkona	27
60	Rumbek Centre	29

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Rumbek East	27
62	Rumbek North	11
63	Tambura	23
64	Terekeka	29
65	Tonj East	12
66	Tonj North	29
67	Tonj South	12
68	Torit	36
69	Twic	42
70	Twic East	39
71	Ulang	14
72	Uror	29
73	Wau	40
74	Wulu	10
75	Yambio	40
76	Yei	44
77	Yirol East	33
78	Yirol West	38