



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

July 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 been visiting one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who are remaining 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 July 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2009 Key informants interviewed

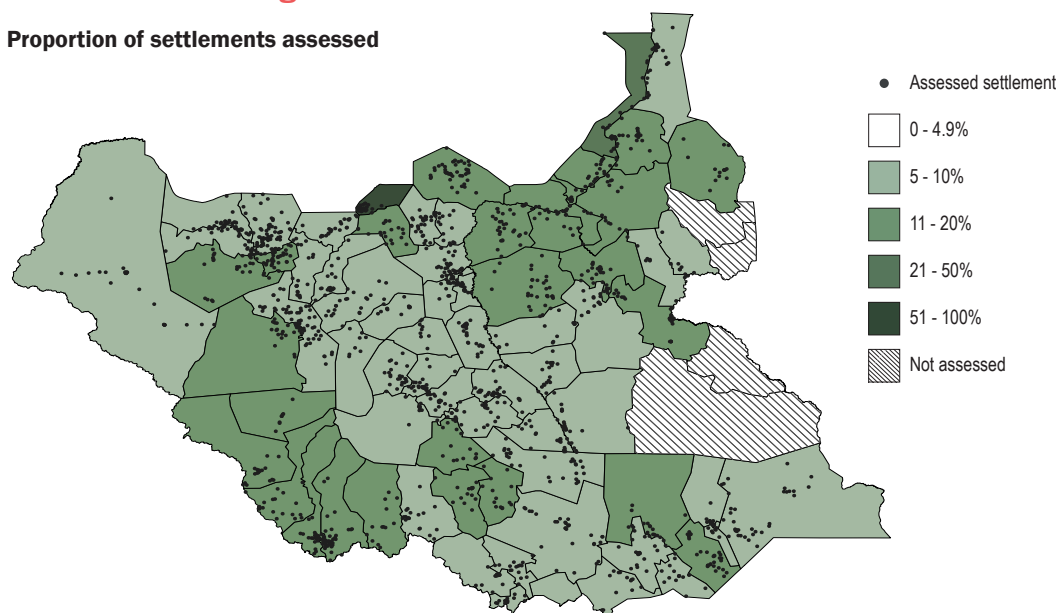
1700 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

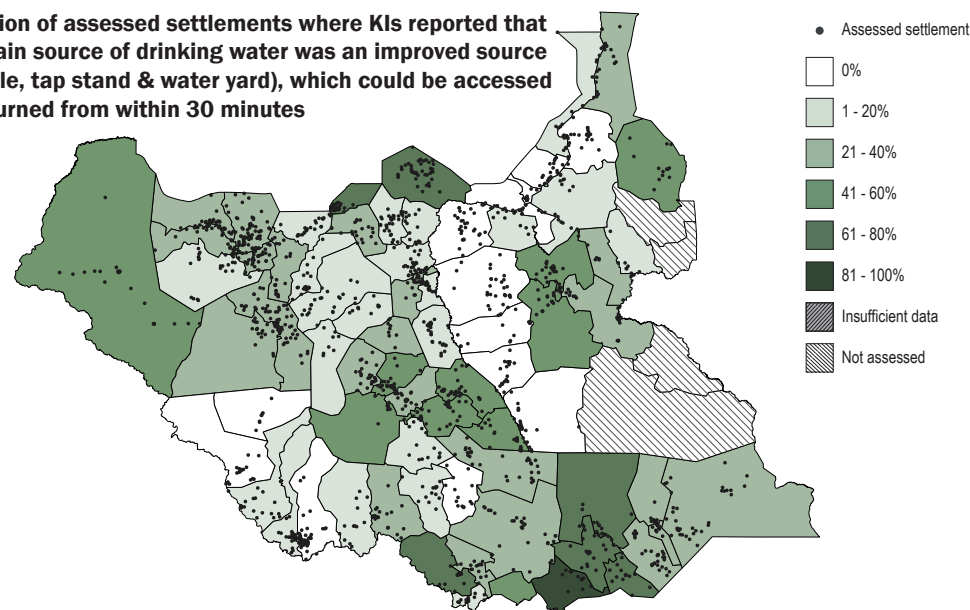
Assessment coverage

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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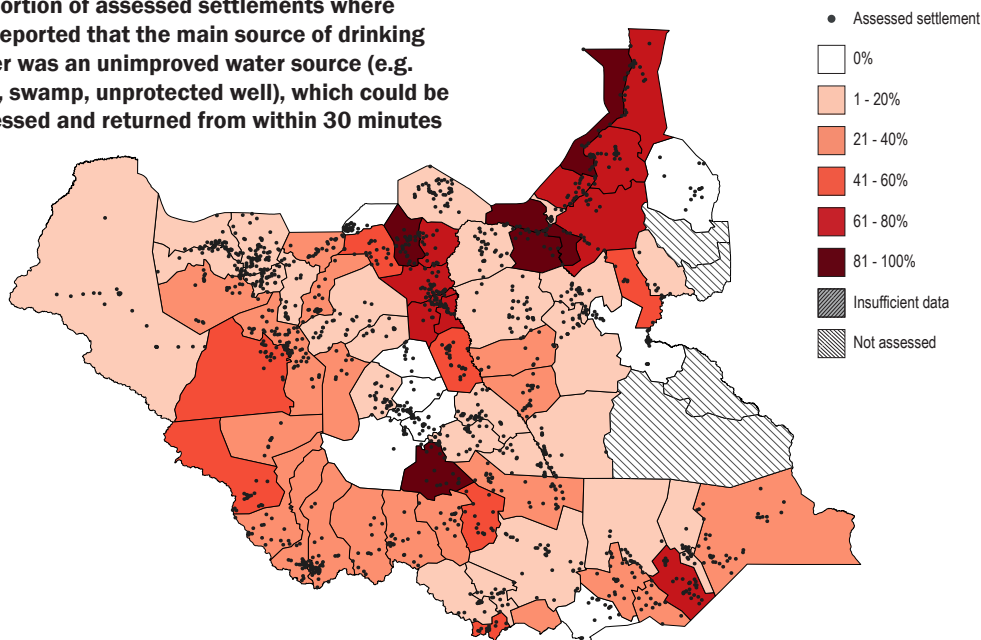
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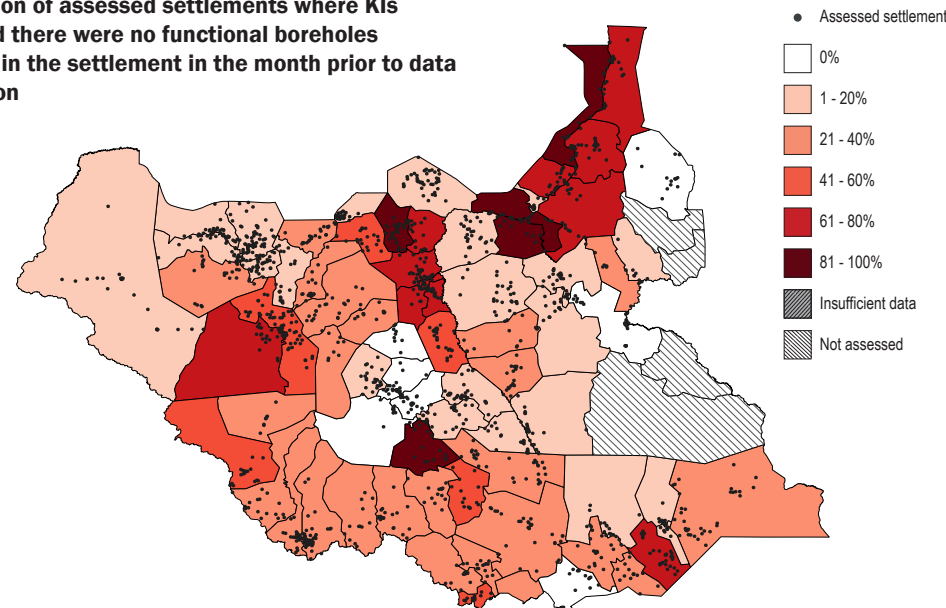
Access to water

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 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



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)

Canal/Pigi	93%	<div></div>
Panyikang	91%	<div></div>
Mvolo	86%	<div></div>
Rubkona	85%	<div></div>
Manyo	84%	<div></div>

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	92%	<div></div>
Torit	78%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	72%	<div></div>
Lafon	67%	<div></div>
Pariang	66%	<div></div>

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=13)	92%	<div></div>
Awerial (n=18)	89%	<div></div>
Maban (n=13)	85%	<div></div>
Lainya (n=10)	70%	<div></div>
Bor South (n=30)	60%	<div></div>

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	100%	<div></div>
Ikotos	38%	<div></div>
Tonj North	36%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	33%	<div></div>
Tambura	32%	<div></div>

*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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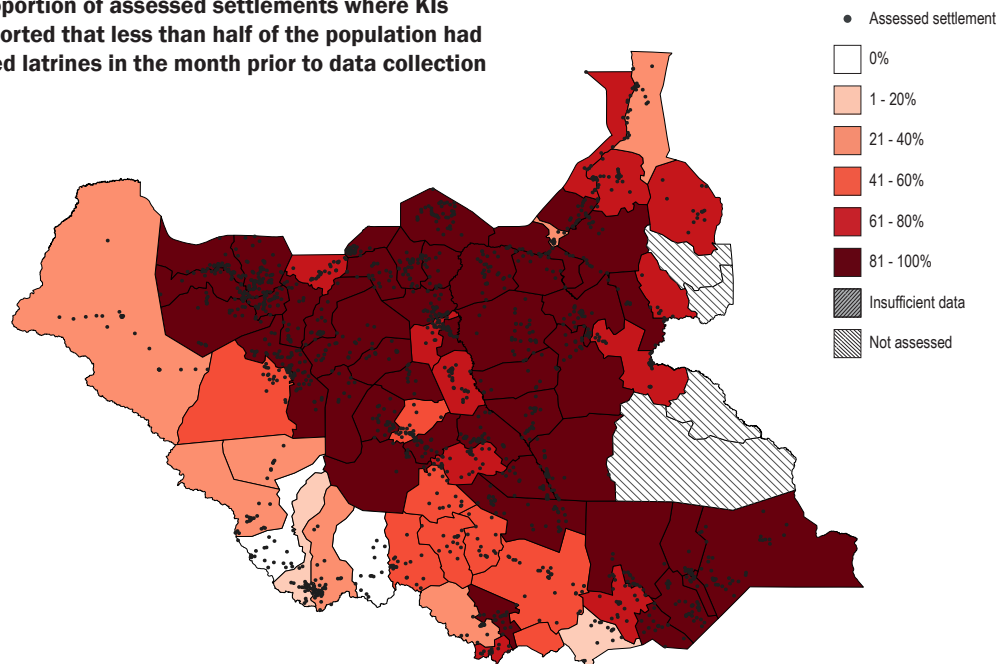
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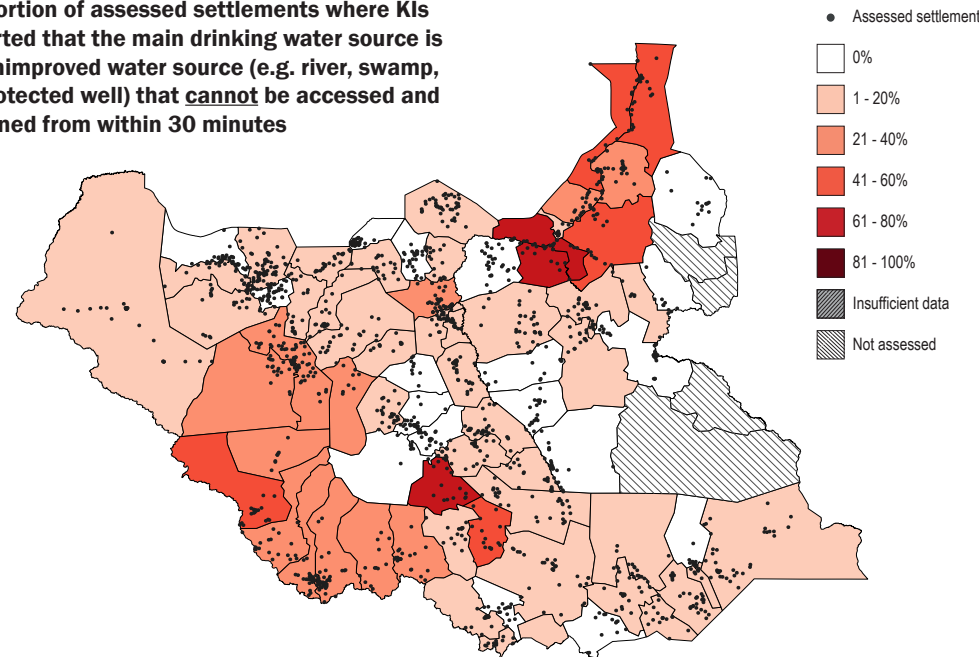
Latrine use

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 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



Overcrowded latrines*

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

Manyo (n=16)	81%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom (n=23)	70%	<div></div>
Nyirol (n=23)	65%	<div></div>
Raja (n=22)	59%	<div></div>
Akobo (n=23)	57%	<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.

Latrine availability*

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

Budi (n=29)	100%	<div></div>
Melut (n=22)	100%	<div></div>
Baliet (n=14)	93%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East (n=32)	88%	<div></div>
Mayom (n=17)	88%	<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.

Functional borehole

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

Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek Center	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>

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

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%	<div></div>
Maridi	95%	<div></div>
Mundri West	94%	<div></div>
Bor South	91%	<div></div>
Malakal	90%	<div></div>



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	29
2	Akobo	31
3	Aweil Centre	29
4	Aweil East	66
5	Aweil North	29
6	Aweil South	33
7	Aweil West	29
8	Awerial	20
9	Ayod	32
10	Baliet	16
11	Bor South	35
12	Budi	29
13	Canal/Pigi	15
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	11
16	Ezo	23
17	Fangak	33
18	Fashoda	20
19	Gogrial East	18
20	Gogrial West	21
21	Guit	19
22	Ibba	13
23	Ikotos	16
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	54
26	Kajo-keji	22
27	Kapoeta East	36
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	33

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	18
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	20
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	9
35	Maban	14
36	Magwi	13
37	Malakal	21
38	Manyo	19
39	Maridi	20
40	Mayendit	19
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	32
43	Morobo	12
44	Mundri East	14
45	Mundri West	17
46	Mvolo	15
47	Nagero	8
48	Nyirrol	27
49	Nzara	26
50	Panyijar	30
51	Panyikang	11
52	Pariang	44
53	Raja	26
54	Renk	28
55	Rubkona	26
56	Rumbek Centre	24
57	Rumbek East	22
58	Rumbek North	9
59	Tambura	21
60	Terekeka	31

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	11
62	Tonj North	23
63	Tonj South	8
64	Torit	23
65	Twic	24
66	Twic East	20
67	Ulang	8
68	Uror	16
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	9
71	Yambio	39
72	Yei	18
73	Yirol East	32
74	Yirol West	31