



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

March 2022

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 water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

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

Assessment Coverage

3124 Key informants interviewed

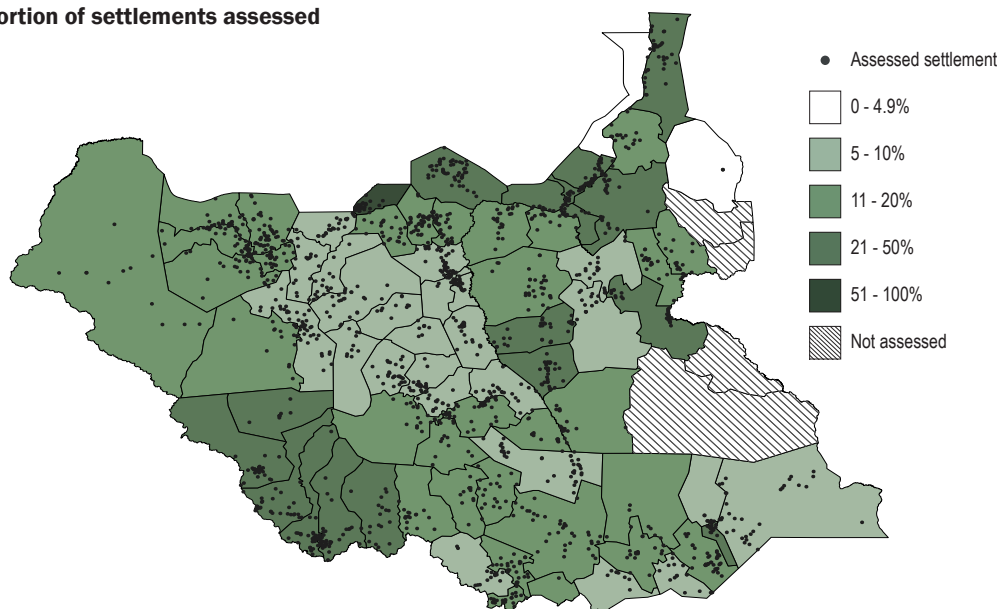
2434 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

72 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

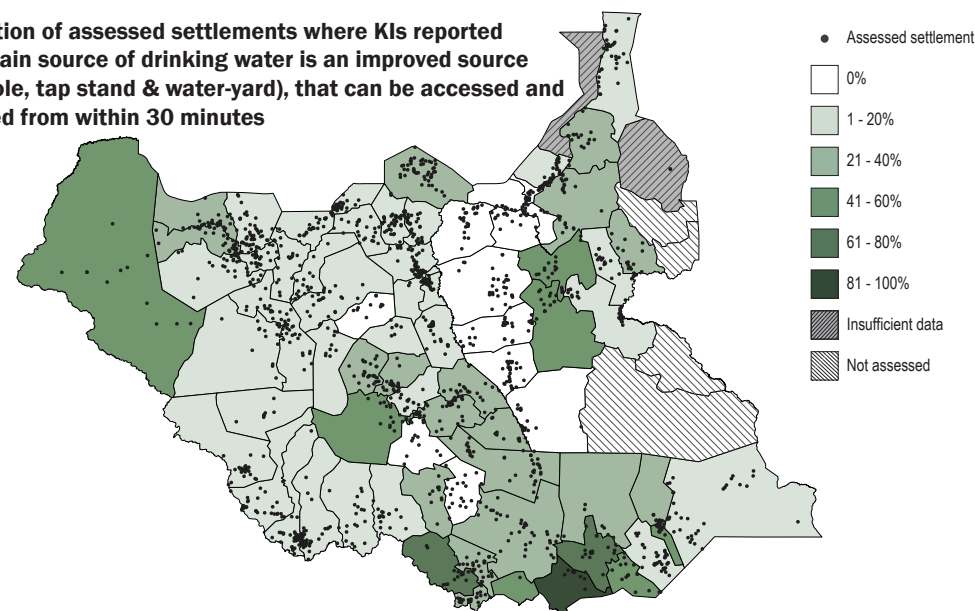


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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

Improved Water Sources

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





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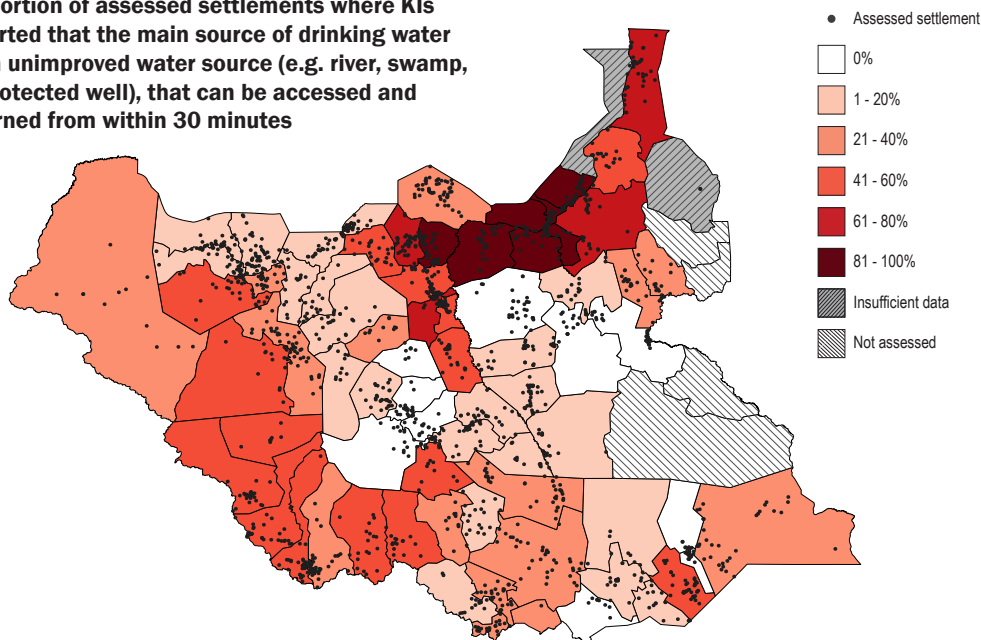
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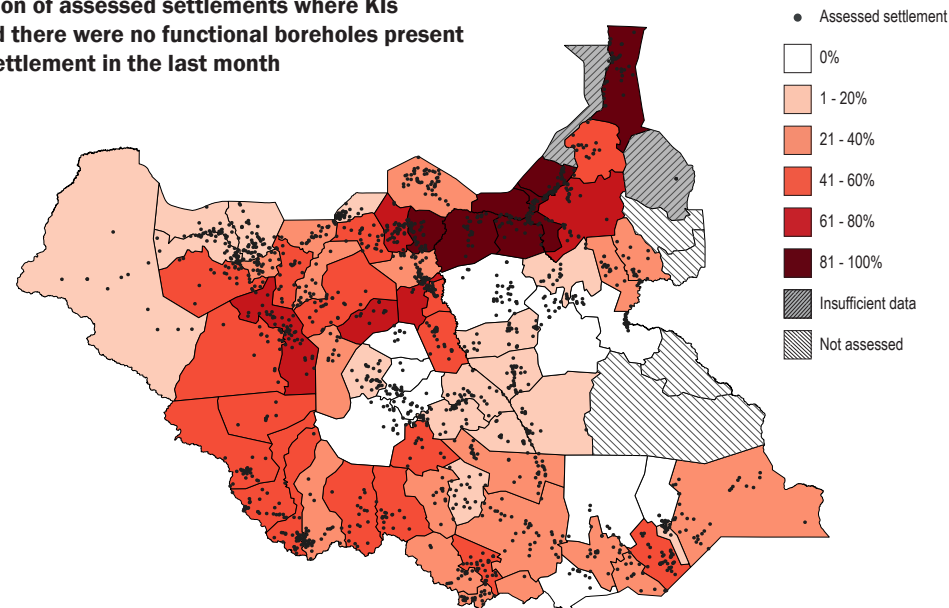
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main source of drinking water is an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well), that can 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 last month



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)

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	96%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	90%	<div></div>
Fashoda	86%	<div></div>
Malakal	86%	<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	88%	<div></div>
Yei	72%	<div></div>
Torit	67%	<div></div>
Raja	53%	<div></div>
Uror	50%	<div></div>

Water quality

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

Twic East	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	92%	<div></div>
Bor South	86%	<div></div>
Mundri East	82%	<div></div>
Nagero	80%	<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

Mayendit	62%	<div></div>
Tonj East	56%	<div></div>
Leer	55%	<div></div>
Magwi	50%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	48%	<div></div>

*Bad quality of water has been defined in the tool as water which tastes bad, smells bad, has a bad color or people got sick after drinking the water



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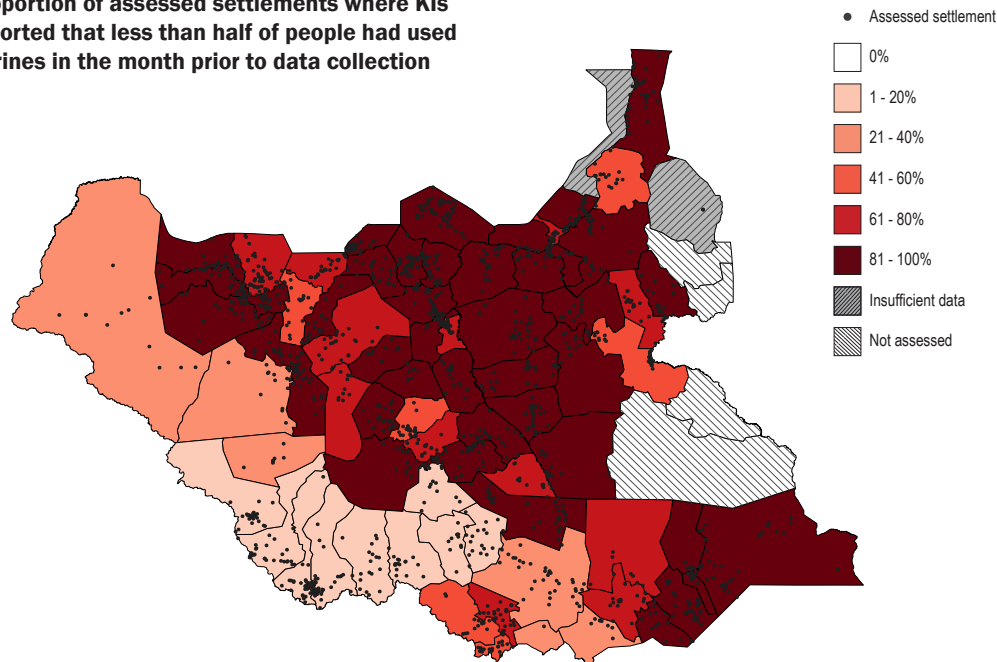
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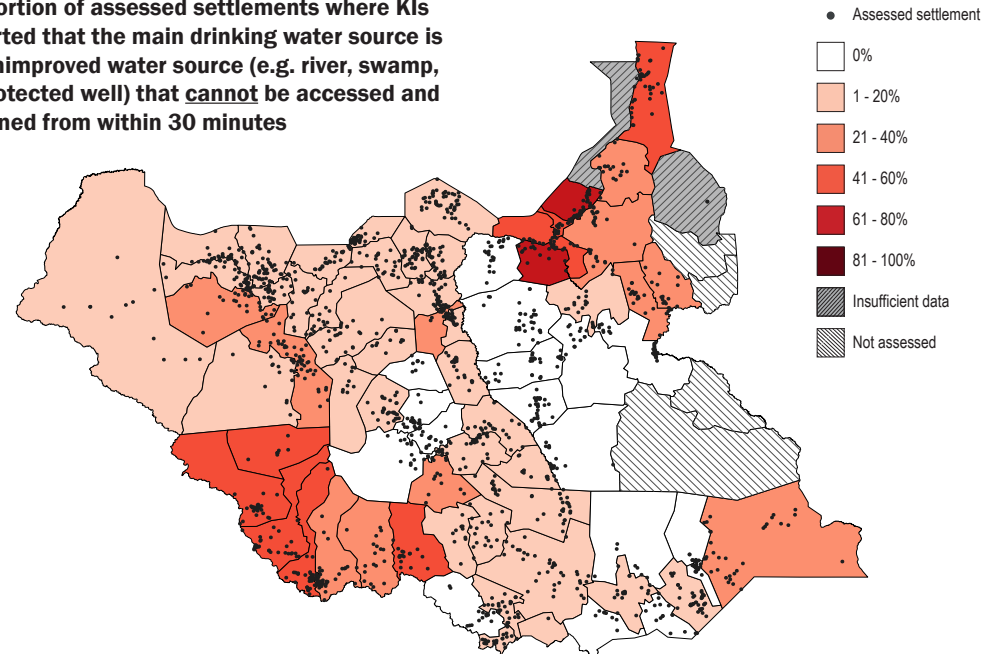
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of people 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

Akobo (n=36)	61%	
Nyirol (n=14)	57%	
Wau (n=32)	47%	
Raja (n=26)	42%	
Ulang (n=18)	39%	

Latrine availability*

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

Baliet (n=29)	97%	
Melut (n=27)	96%	
Malakal (n=26)	96%	
Budi (n=43)	95%	
Cueibet (n=27)	93%	

Functional borehole

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

Rumbek Center	100%	
Lafon	100%	
Rumbek North	100%	
Akobo	100%	
Magwi	100%	

Handwashing

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

Bor South	85%	
Wau	78%	
Mundri East	76%	
Jur River	71%	
Baliet	70%	

*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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In 100% of assessed settlements in Ayod, Rumbek East, Kapoeta North, Uror and Wulu, KIs also reported the presence of a functional borehole



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	40
2	Akobo	49
3	Aweil Centre	38
4	Aweil East	83
5	Aweil North	44
6	Aweil South	39
7	Aweil West	51
8	Awerial	24
9	Ayod	33
10	Baliet	33
11	Bor South	53
12	Budi	43
13	Canal/Pigi	21
14	Cueibet	36
15	Duk	35
16	Ezo	50
17	Fangak	31
18	Fashoda	42
19	Gogrial East	20
20	Gogrial West	26
21	Guit	35
22	Ibba	23
23	Ikotos	17
24	Juba	51
25	Jur River	58
26	Kajo-keji	41
27	Kapoeta East	48
28	Kapoeta North	17
29	Kapoeta South	19
30	Koch	44

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	16
32	Lainya	30
33	Leer	31
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	18
35	Maban	3
36	Magwi	8
37	Malakal	29
38	Manyo	2
39	Maridi	27
40	Mayendit	26
41	Mayom	24
42	Melut	37
43	Morobo	23
44	Mundri East	21
45	Mundri West	21
46	Mvolo	22
47	Nagero	11
48	Nyirrol	18
49	Nzara	57
50	Panyijiar	33
51	Panyikang	23
52	Pariang	53
53	Raja	36
54	Renk	77
55	Rubkona	46
56	Rumbek Centre	33
57	Rumbek East	31
58	Rumbek North	10
59	Tambura	46
60	Terekeka	37

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	9
62	Tonj North	31
63	Tonj South	10
64	Torit	30
65	Twic	34
66	Twic East	48
67	Ulang	23
68	Uror	16
69	Wau	50
70	Wulu	16
71	Yambio	70
72	Yei	25
73	Yirol East	36
74	Yirol West	43