



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

March 2019

### 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 is aggregated at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

[\( Link to AoK Terms of Reference \)](#)

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 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1,774** Key Informants interviewed

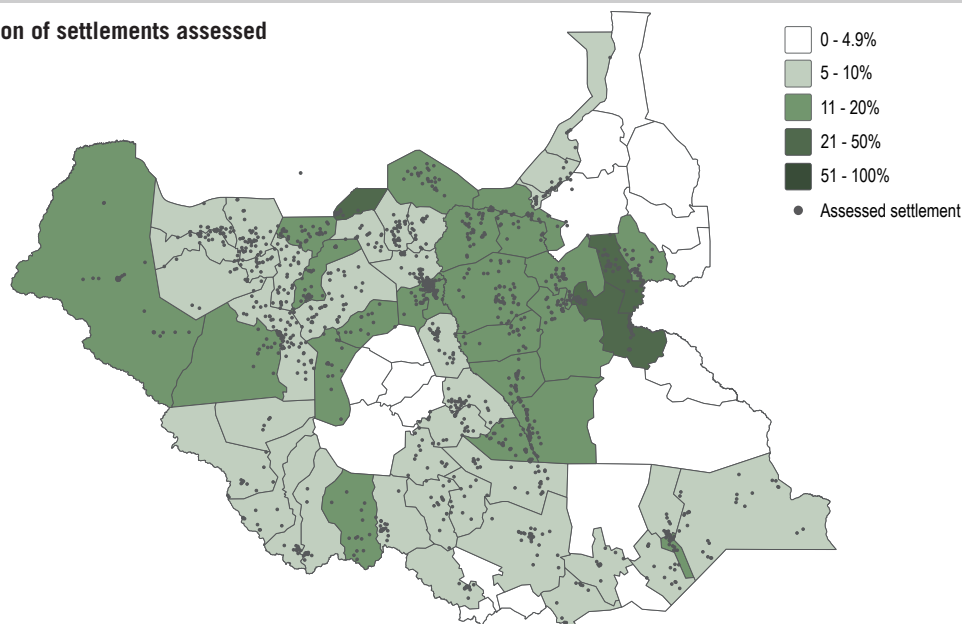
**1,365** Settlements assessed

**61** Counties assessed

**60** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

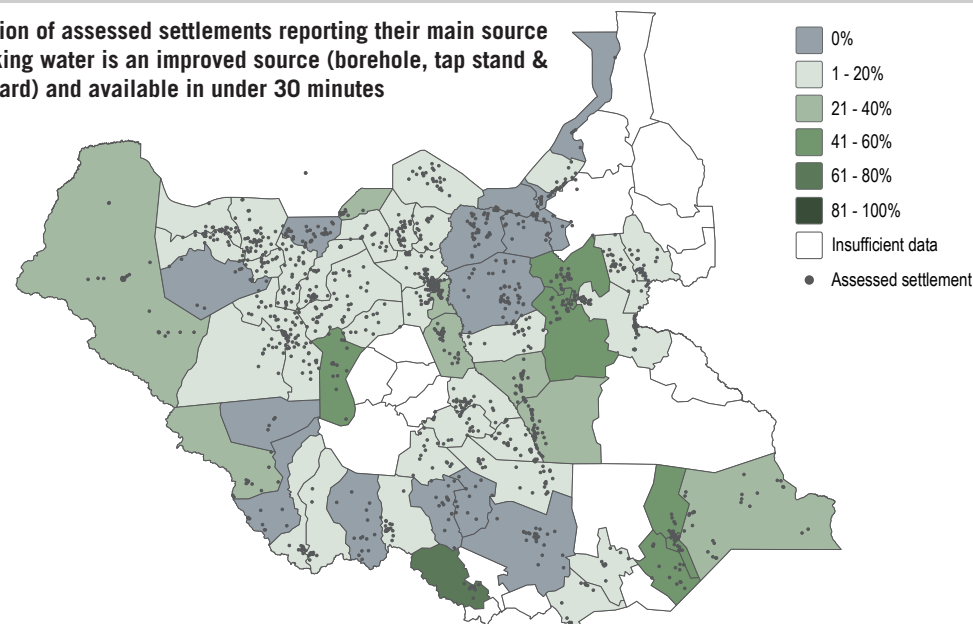
### Assessment coverage

#### 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



<sup>1</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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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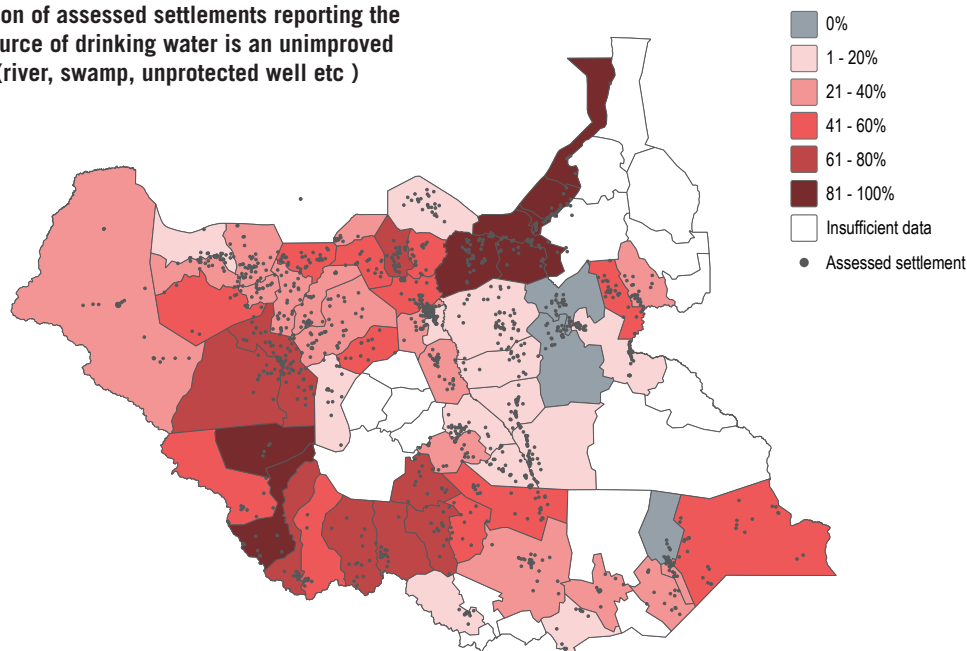
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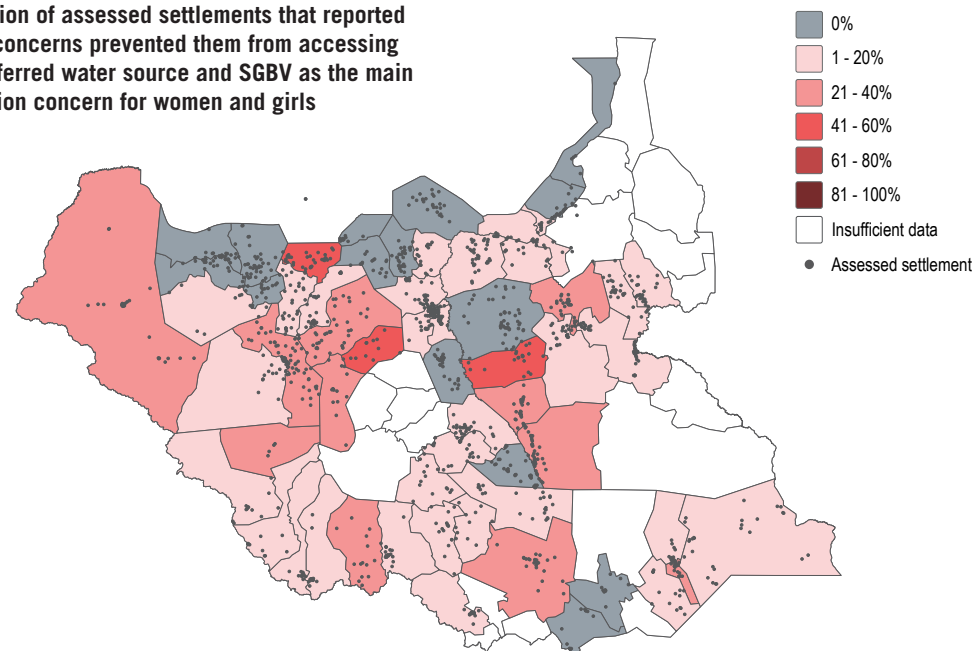
### Access to water

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

Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	100%	<div></div>

### Water access time

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

Ezo	100%	<div></div>
Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Terekeka	96%	<div></div>
Aweil East	95%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	94%	<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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Nzara	92%	<div></div>
Ezo	80%	<div></div>
Jur River	55%	<div></div>
Tambura	50%	<div></div>

### Protection and water access

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

Raja	76%	<div></div>
Tonj East	67%	<div></div>
Twic	65%	<div></div>
Duk	63%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	50%	<div></div>



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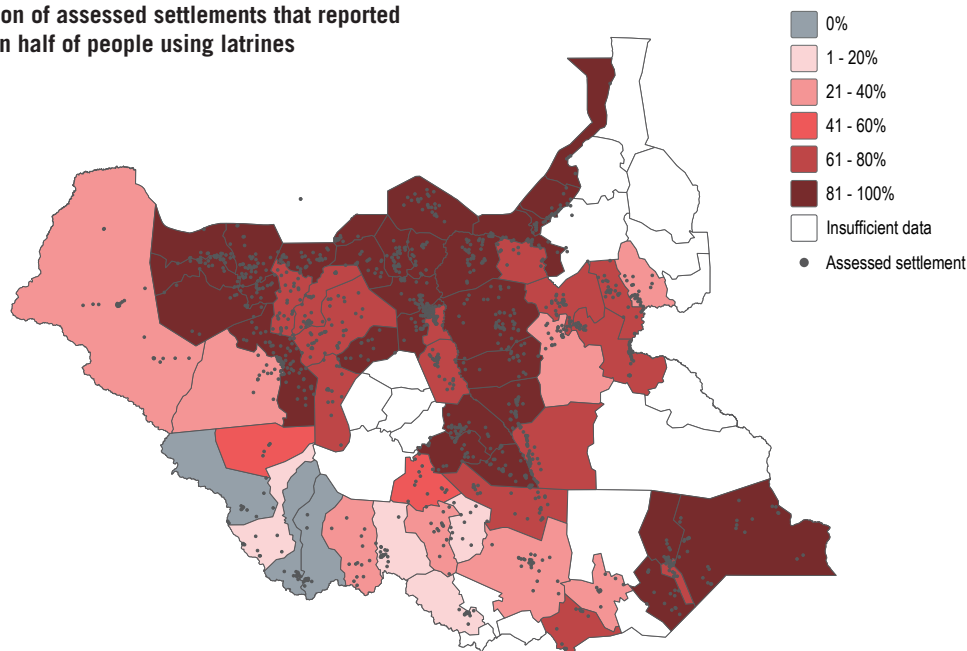
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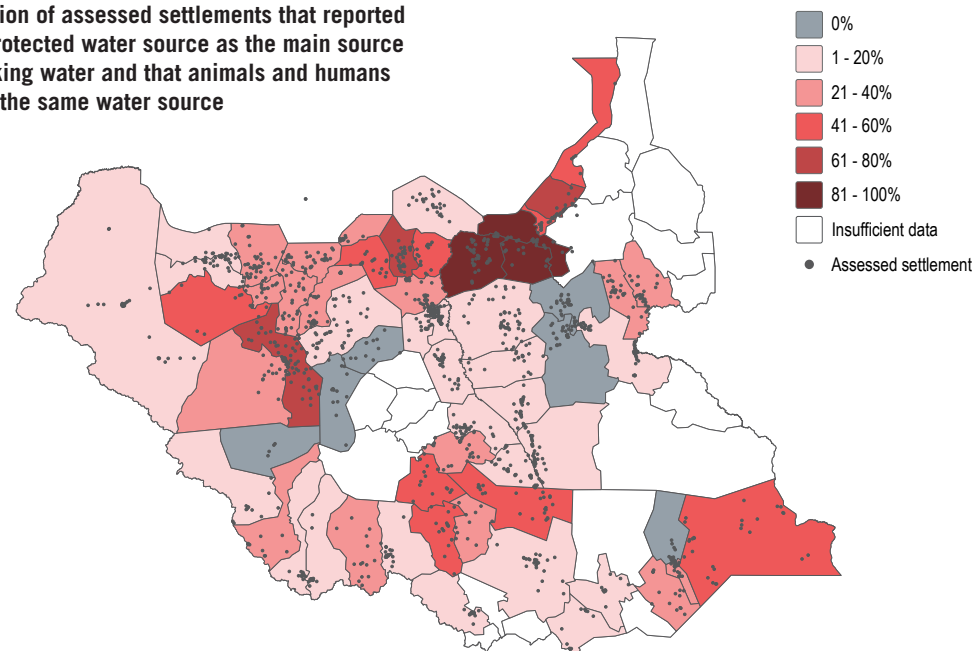
### Latrine use

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

Nyirol	38%
Tonj South	36%
Gogrial East	31%
Gogrial West	30%
Juba	28%

### Latrine availability

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

Abiemnhom	100%
Aweil North	100%
Manyo	100%
Pariang	100%
Aweil West	95%

### WASH based mortality

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

Gogrial West	64%
Manyo	40%
Twic	38%
Aweil West	35%
Terekeka	35%

### WASH based health concerns

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

Gogrial West	52%
Panyijjar	43%
Twic	38%
Torit	38%
Mvolo	36%