



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

April 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 April 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2660 Key informants interviewed

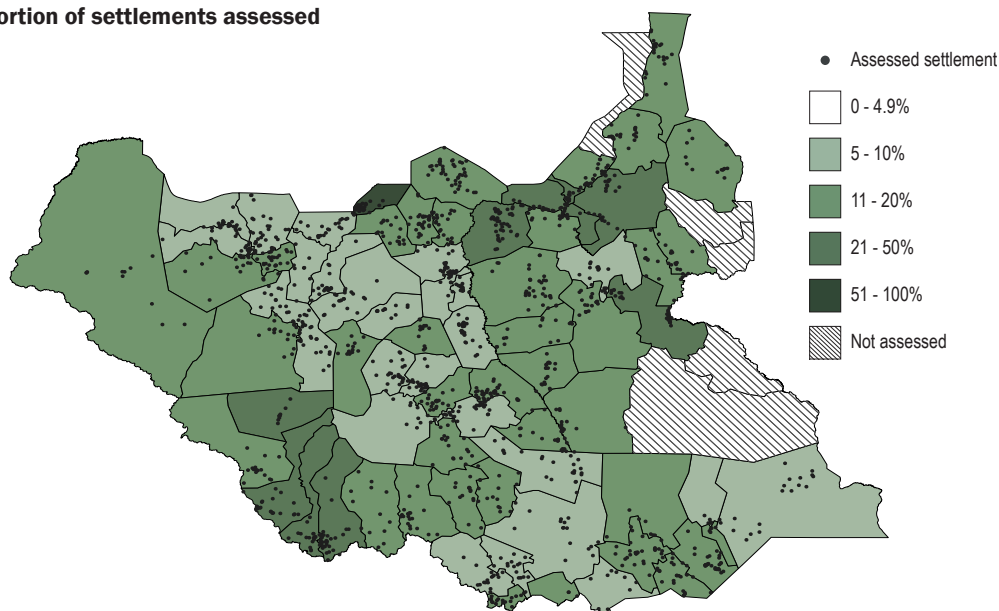
2129 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

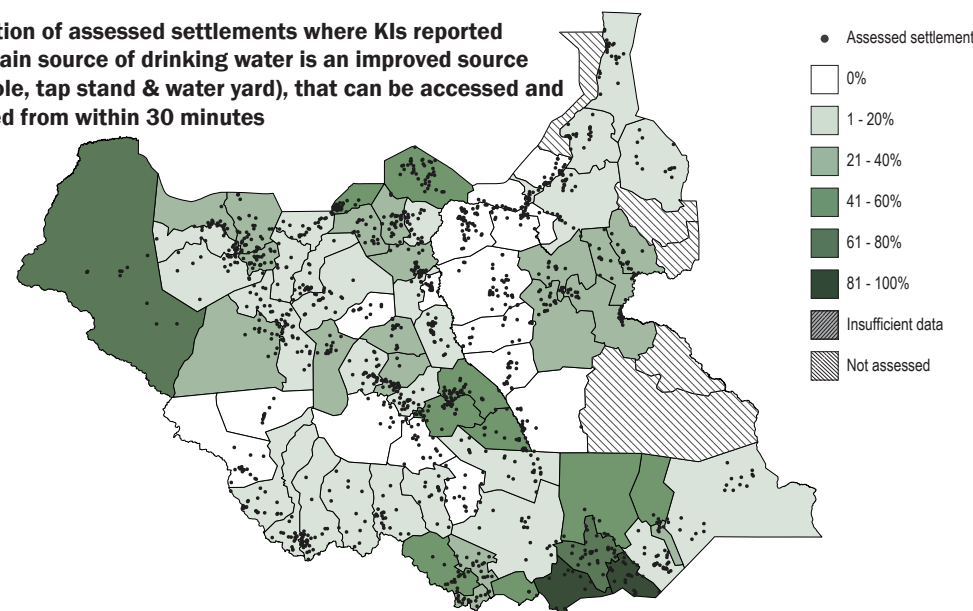


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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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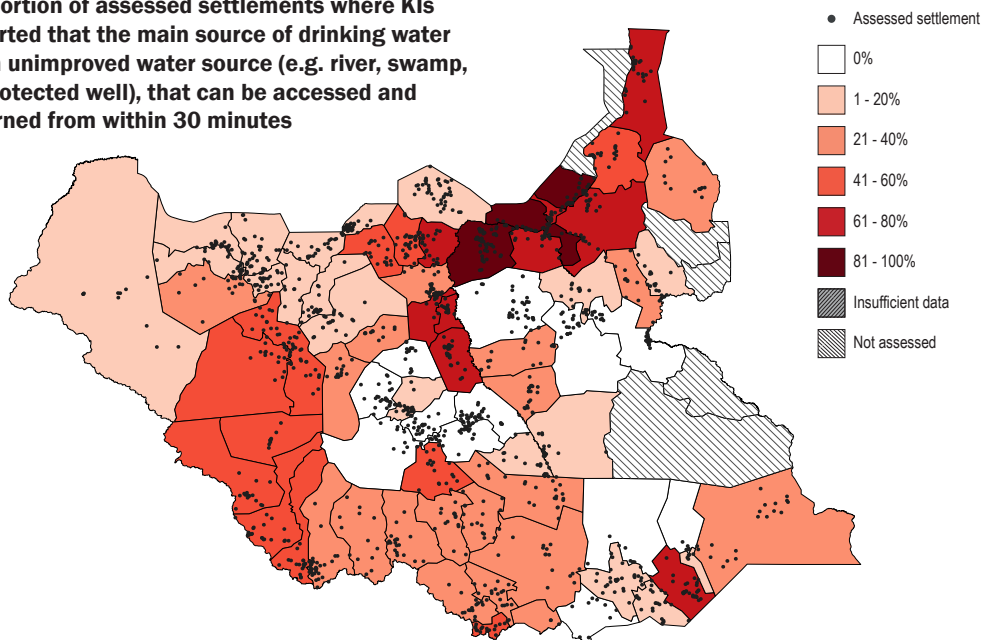
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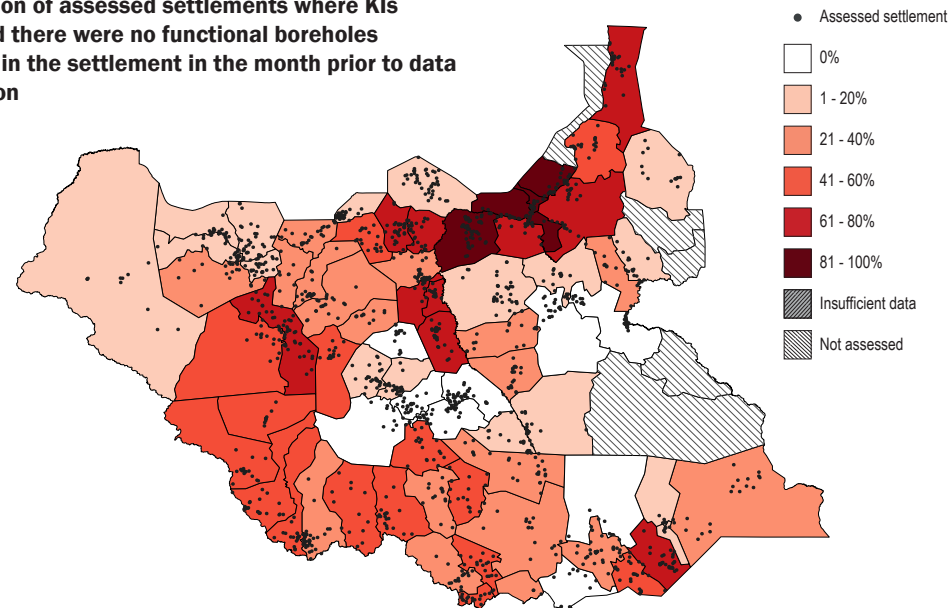
Access to water

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 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)

Panyikang	95%	<div></div>
Fangak	92%	<div></div>
Fashoda	89%	<div></div>
Guit	79%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	79%	<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	82%	<div></div>
Ikotos	81%	<div></div>
Torit	74%	<div></div>
Raja	71%	<div></div>
Awerial	59%	<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>
Mundri East	91%	<div></div>
Bor South	86%	<div></div>
Lafon	85%	<div></div>
Nagero	83%	<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

Leer	58%	<div></div>
Mayendit	55%	<div></div>
Tonj North	50%	<div></div>
Tonj South	46%	<div></div>
Maban	44%	<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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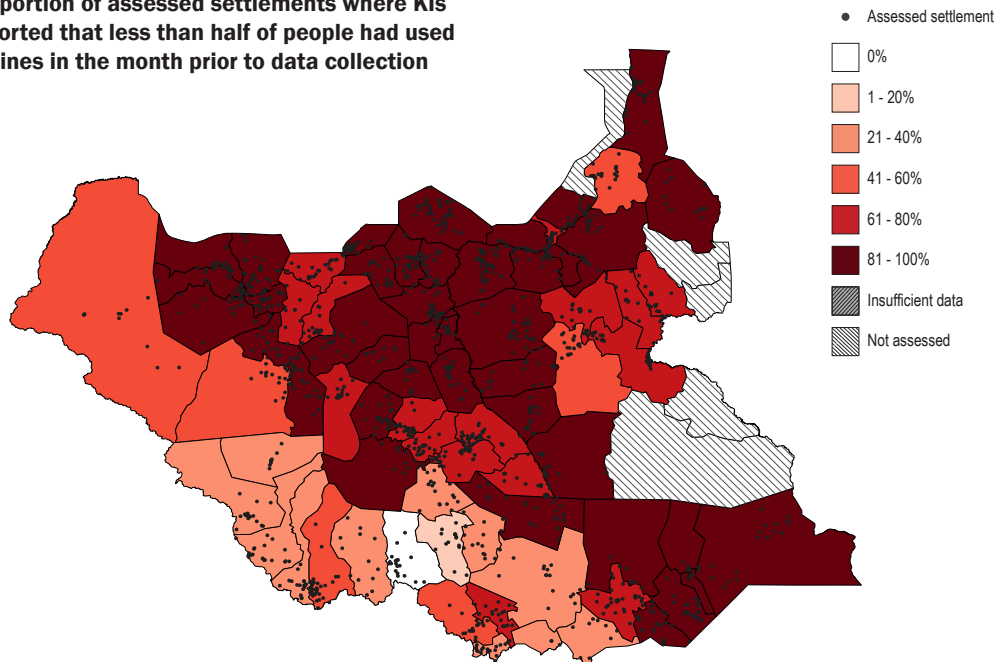
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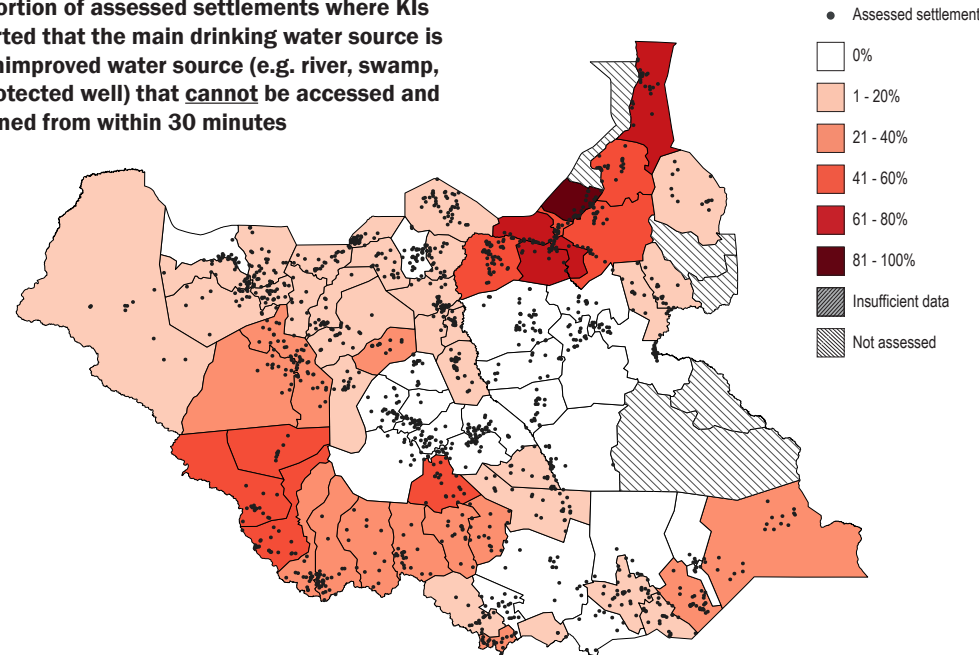
Latrine use

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

Uror (n=17)	71%
Nyirol (n=13)	69%
Raja (n=32)	59%
Akobo (n=29)	48%
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=13)	46%

Latrine availability*

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

Canal/Pigi (n=17)	100%
Budi (n=33)	100%
Wulu (n=11)	100%
Baliet (n=25)	100%
Malakal (n=25)	100%

Functional borehole

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

Wulu	100%
Rumbek North	100%
Rumbek East	100%
Akobo	100%
Uror	100%

Handwashing

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

Fangak	100%
Bor South	89%
Awerial	86%
Mundri West	79%
Abiemnhom	75%

*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

*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. There were no other counties with 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that latrines were unavailable

In 100% of assessed settlements in Lafon, Yirol East, Yirol West and Magwi, KIs also reported the presence of a functional borehole



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	29
2	Akobo	47
3	Aweil Centre	34
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	29
6	Aweil South	35
7	Aweil West	38
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	37
10	Baliet	29
11	Bor South	47
12	Budi	33
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	36
15	Duk	20
16	Ezo	38
17	Fangak	62
18	Fashoda	28
19	Gogrial East	24
20	Gogrial West	22
21	Guit	24
22	Ibba	17
23	Ikotos	27
24	Juba	28
25	Jur River	54
26	Kajo-keji	34
27	Kapoeta East	30
28	Kapoeta North	12
29	Kapoeta South	16
30	Koch	32

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	14
32	Lainya	21
33	Leer	24
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	16
35	Maban	16
36	Magwi	11
37	Malakal	29
38	Maridi	25
39	Mayendit	22
40	Mayom	19
41	Melut	36
42	Morobo	20
43	Mundri East	19
44	Mundri West	20
45	Mvolo	24
46	Nagero	12
47	Nyirrol	19
48	Nzara	39
49	Panyijiar	36
50	Panyikang	22
51	Pariang	42
52	Raja	42
53	Renk	45
54	Rubkona	38
55	Rumbek Centre	39
56	Rumbek East	40
57	Rumbek North	15
58	Tambura	34
59	Terekeka	25
60	Tonj East	10

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj North	26
62	Tonj South	14
63	Torit	39
64	Twic	34
65	Twic East	33
66	Ulang	16
67	Uror	22
68	Wau	49
69	Wulu	12
70	Yambio	55
71	Yei	25
72	Yirol East	41
73	Yirol West	31