



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

October 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 visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- KIs who remain 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 October 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2191 Key informants interviewed

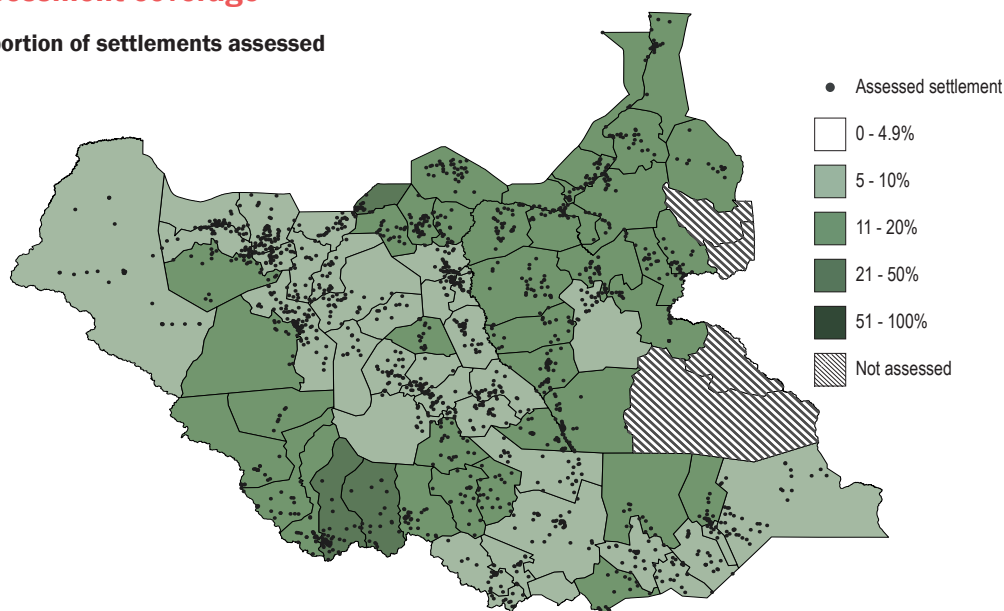
1874 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

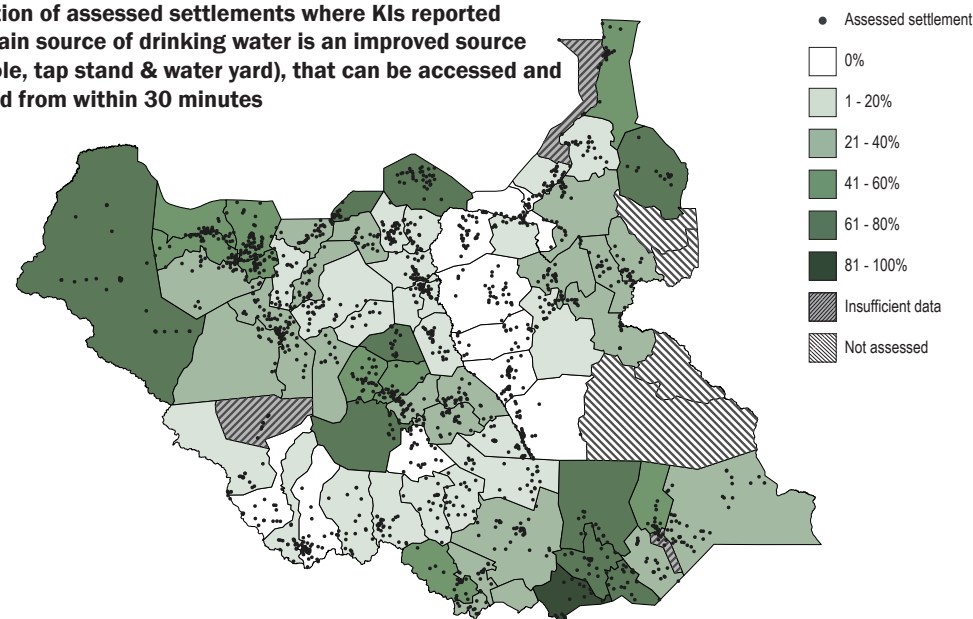


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus or report 'don't know' are recorded 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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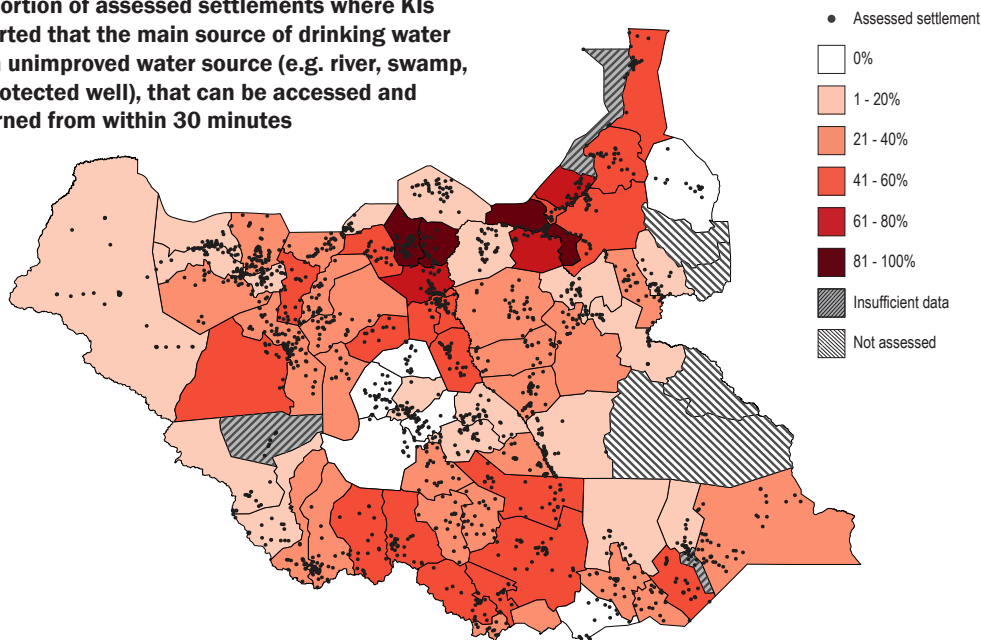
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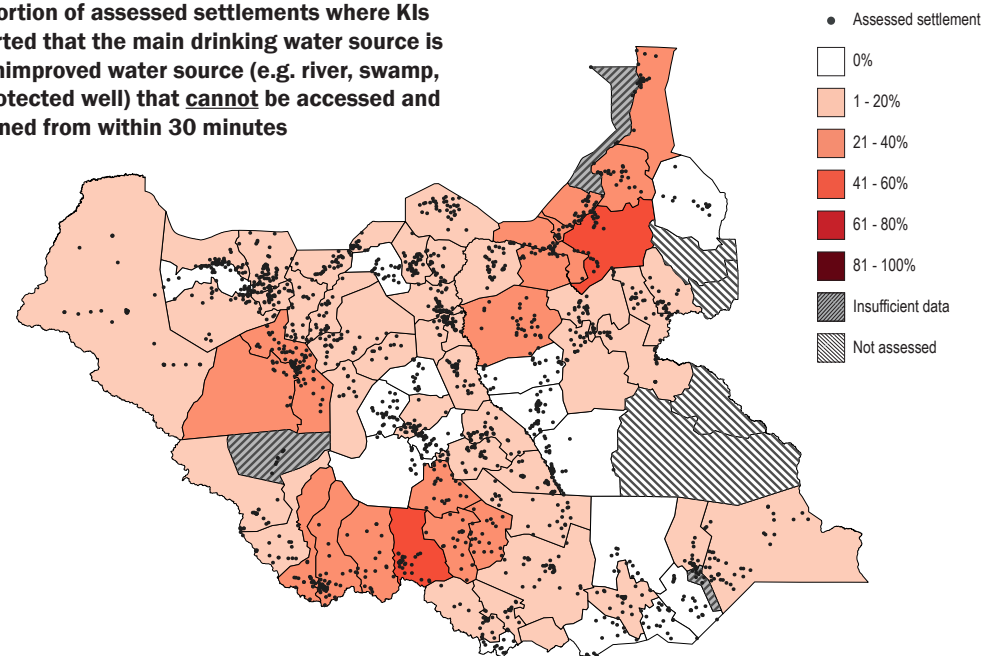
Access to water

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 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)

Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Rubkona	92%	<div></div>
Guit	85%	<div></div>
Fashoda	70%	<div></div>
Koch	67%	<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	93%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	77%	<div></div>
Maban	75%	<div></div>
Pariang	71%	<div></div>
Abiemnbom	68%	<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 (n=28)	89%	<div></div>
Awerial (n=18)	83%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom (n=15)	80%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji (n=14)	79%	<div></div>
Lafon (n=12)	67%	<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	65%	<div></div>
Duk	60%	<div></div>
Tonj East	50%	<div></div>
Tonj South	40%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	38%	<div></div>

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported presence of a functional borehole. Bad quality 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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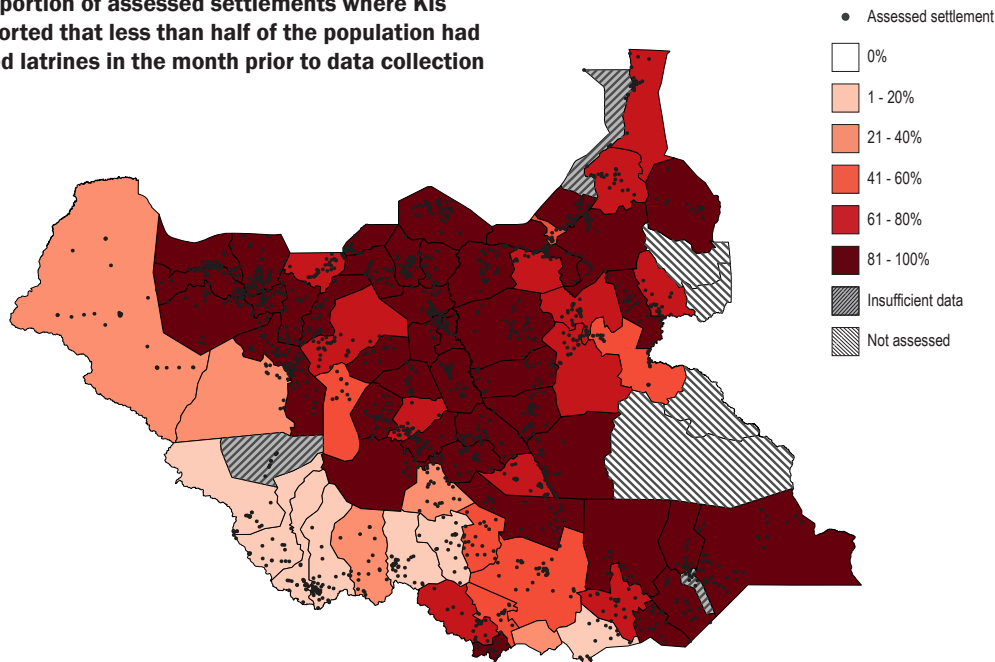
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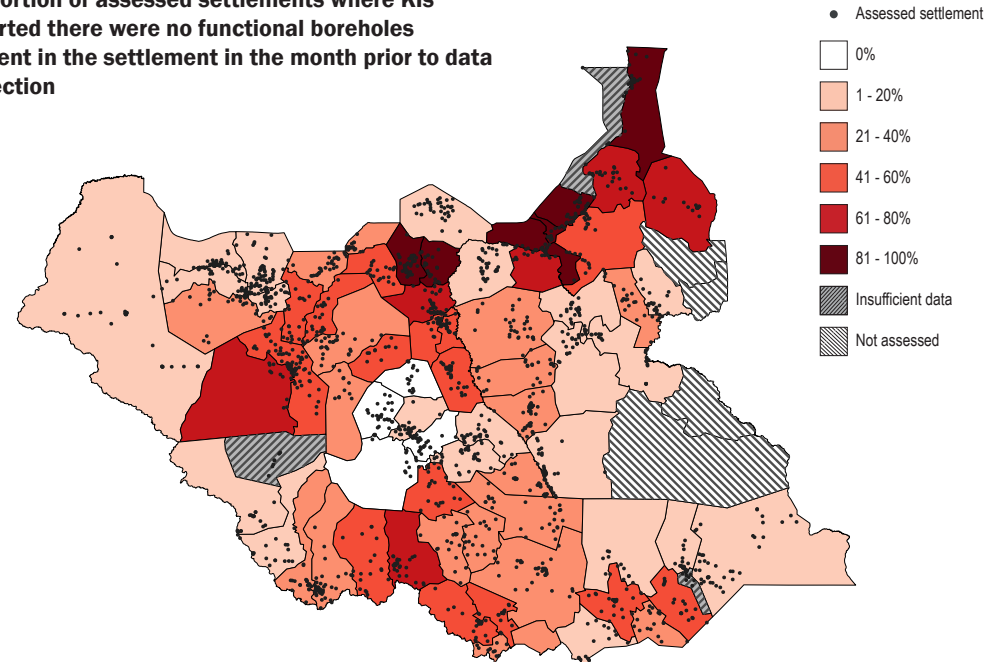
Latrine use

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

Nyirol (n=24)	88%	
Malakal (n=15)	80%	
Wau (n=26)	73%	
Akobo (n=21)	71%	
Raja (n=25)	64%	

Latrine availability*

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

Wulu (n=26)	100%
Guit (n=19)	95%
Panyikang (n=14)	93%
Rumbek North (n=12)	92%
Yirol East (n=30)	90%

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%
Cueibet	100%
Fangak	97%

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	98%
Mundri East	89%
Duk	86%
Malakal	83%
Wau	82%

*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 Wulu and Magwi, KIs also reported the presence of a functional borehole.



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	19
2	Akobo	23
3	Aweil Centre	31
4	Aweil East	61
5	Aweil North	33
6	Aweil South	29
7	Aweil West	32
8	Awerial	24
9	Ayod	33
10	Baliet	22
11	Bor South	50
12	Budi	19
13	Canal/Pigi	16
14	Cueibet	27
15	Duk	22
16	Ezo	20
17	Fangak	37
18	Fashoda	33
19	Gogrial East	28
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	19
23	Ikotos	19
24	Juba	32
25	Jur River	59
26	Kajo-keji	20
27	Kapoeta East	39
28	Kapoeta North	22
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	33

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	14
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	22
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	20
35	Maban	16
36	Magwi	15
37	Malakal	18
38	Manyo	9
39	Maridi	27
40	Mayendit	19
41	Mayom	22
42	Melut	26
43	Morobo	11
44	Mundri East	20
45	Mundri West	20
46	Mvolo	22
47	Nagero	7
48	Nyirrol	28
49	Nzara	22
50	Panyijiar	35
51	Panyikang	14
52	Pariang	34
53	Raja	34
54	Renk	40
55	Rubkona	37
56	Rumbek Centre	29
57	Rumbek East	28
58	Rumbek North	13
59	Tambura	20
60	Terekeka	24

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	10
62	Tonj North	26
63	Tonj South	10
64	Torit	24
65	Twic	30
66	Twic East	39
67	Ulang	22
68	Uror	19
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	13
71	Yambio	45
72	Yei	24
73	Yirol East	30
74	Yirol West	28