



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

October 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 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 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 October 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,944 Key Informants interviewed

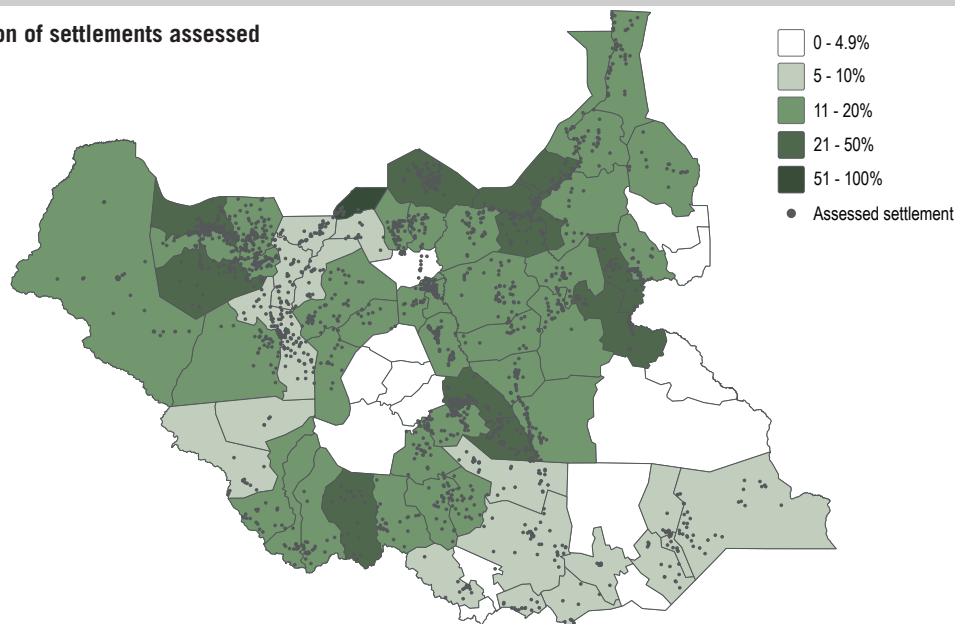
2,246 Settlements assessed

66 Counties assessed

64 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

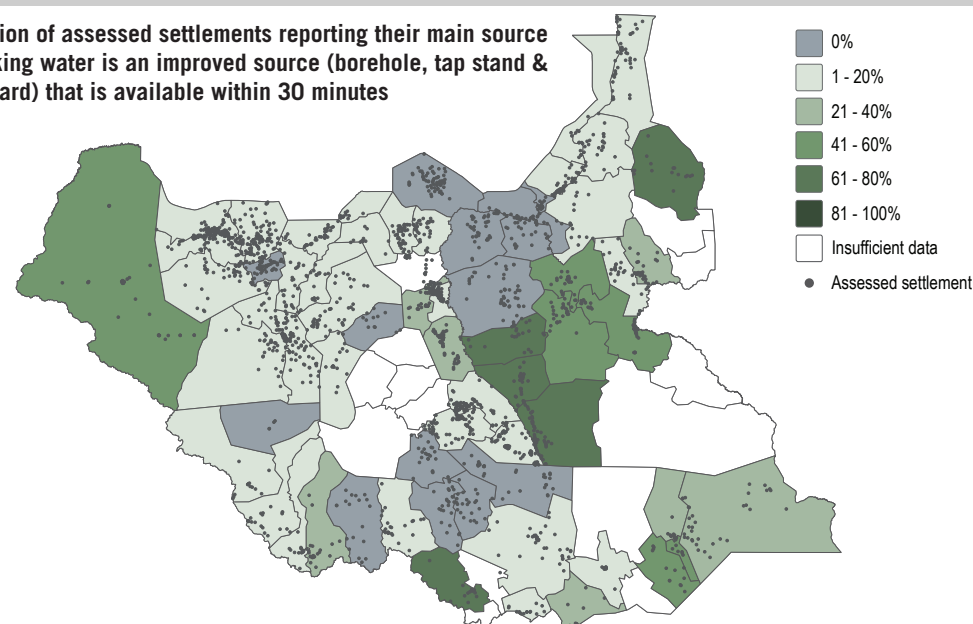
Assessment coverage

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) that is available within 30 minutes



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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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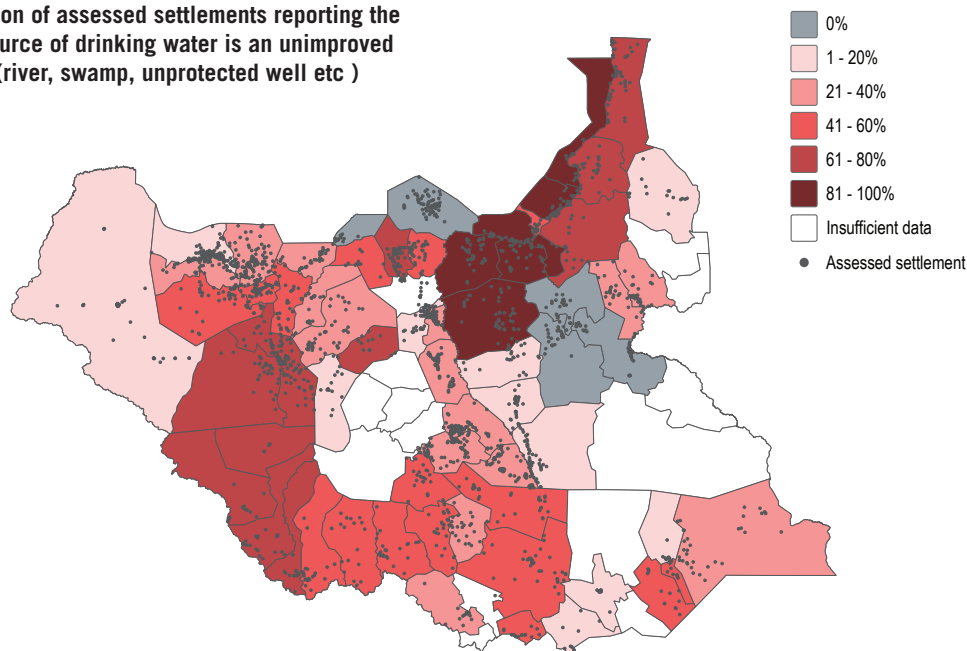
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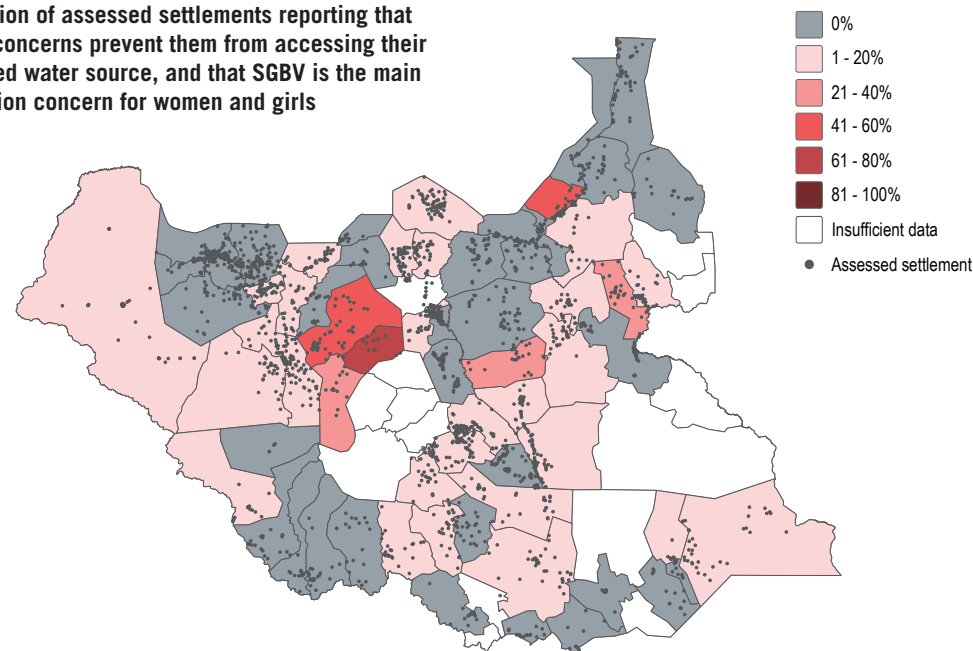
Access to water

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 reporting that safety concerns prevent them from accessing their preferred water source, and that SGBV is 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

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	93%	<div></div>
Manyo	91%	<div></div>
Panyikang	90%	<div></div>
Ayod	85%	<div></div>

Water access time

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

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	93%	<div></div>
Manyo	91%	<div></div>
Panyikang	90%	<div></div>
Ayod	85%	<div></div>

Seasonal access to water

Top five assessed counties reporting access to the preferred drinking water source is only accessible in the wet season

Ayod	81%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	58%	<div></div>
Jur River	55%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	50%	<div></div>
Tonj East	50%	<div></div>

Protection and water access

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

Tonj East	67%	<div></div>
Tonj North	56%	<div></div>
Fashoda	55%	<div></div>
Ulang	48%	<div></div>
Duk	47%	<div></div>



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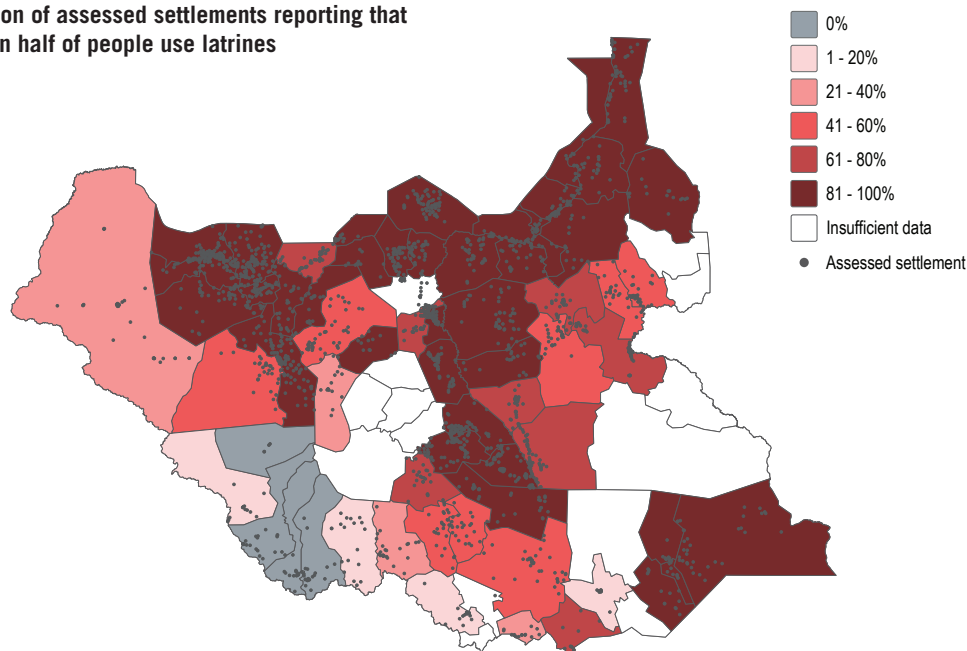
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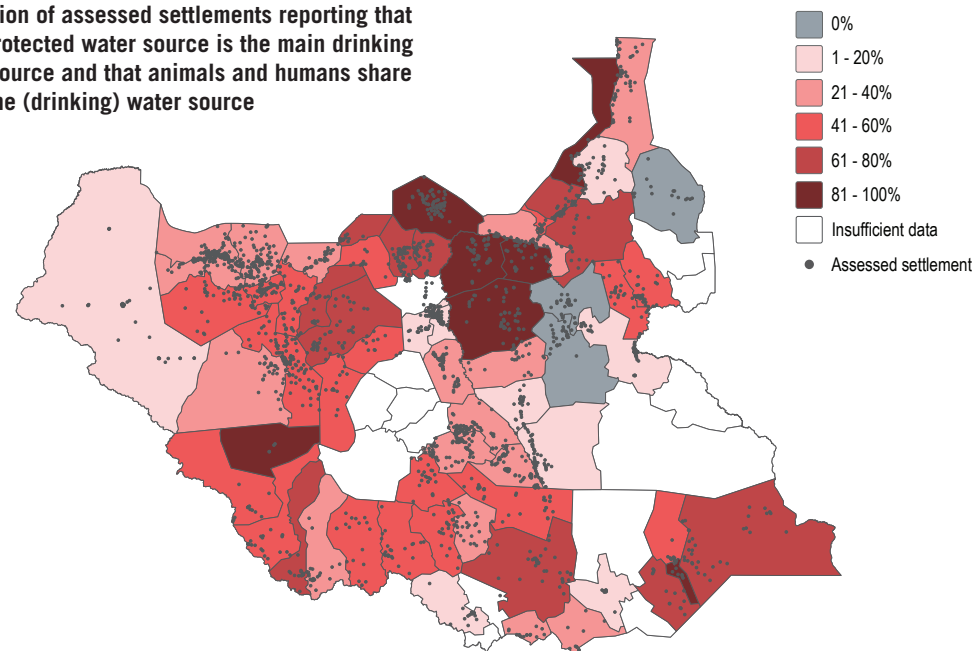
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that less than half of people use latrines



Humans and animals sharing water source

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that an unprotected water source is the main drinking water source and that animals and humans share the same (drinking) water source



Overcrowded latrines

Top five assessed counties reporting not being able to use a latrine due to overcrowding

Raja	51%	<div></div>
Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Uror	38%	<div></div>
Aweil East	30%	<div></div>
Bor South	30%	<div></div>

Latrine availability

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

Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	97%	<div></div>
Panyikang	90%	<div></div>
Yirol East	89%	<div></div>

WASH based mortality

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

Malakal	70%	<div></div>
Fashoda	35%	<div></div>
Ayod	31%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	30%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	29%	<div></div>

WASH based health concerns

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

Nagero	50%	<div></div>
Malakal	48%	<div></div>
Ezo	48%	<div></div>
Magwi	44%	<div></div>
Nzara	44%	<div></div>