



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 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 December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,137** Key Informants interviewed

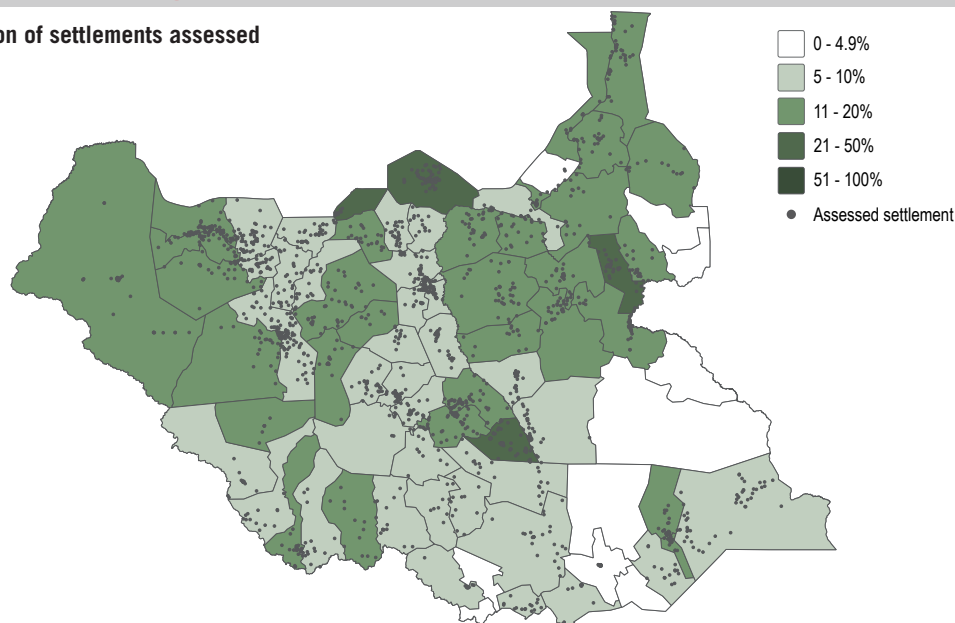
**1,759** Settlements assessed

**70** Counties assessed

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

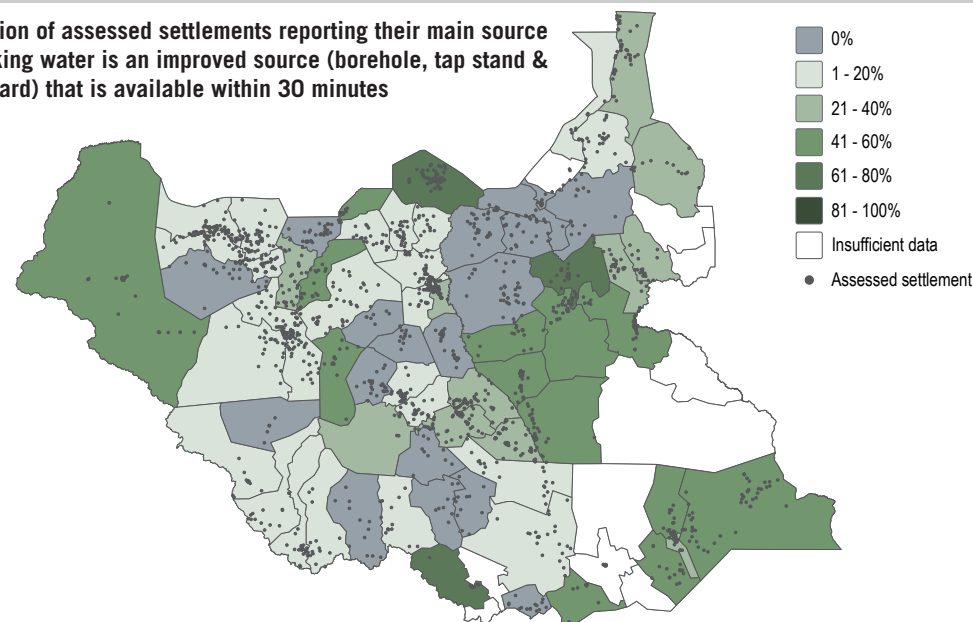
### Assessment coverage

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) that is available within 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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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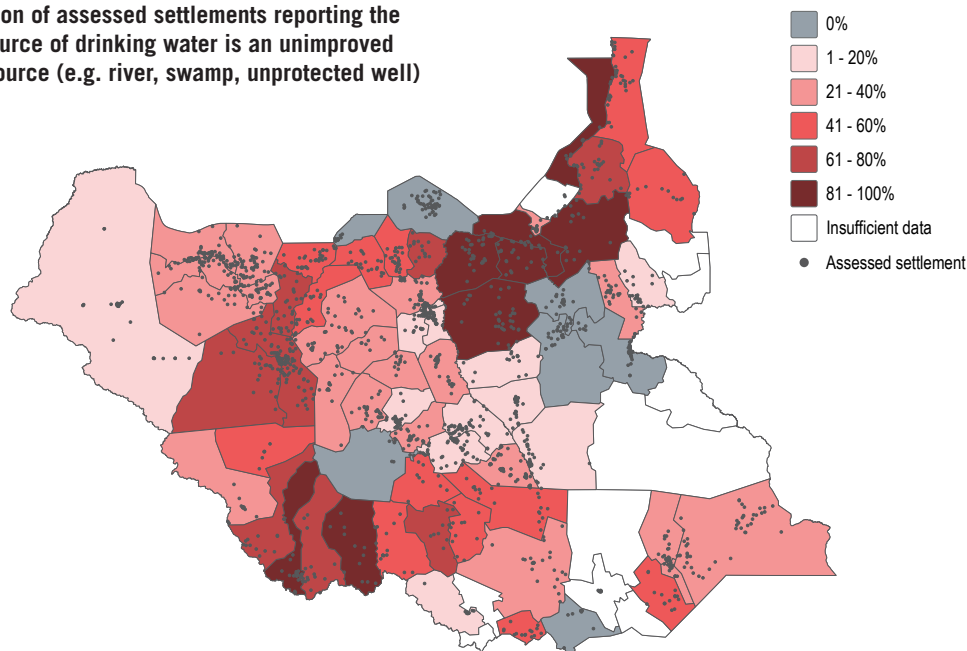
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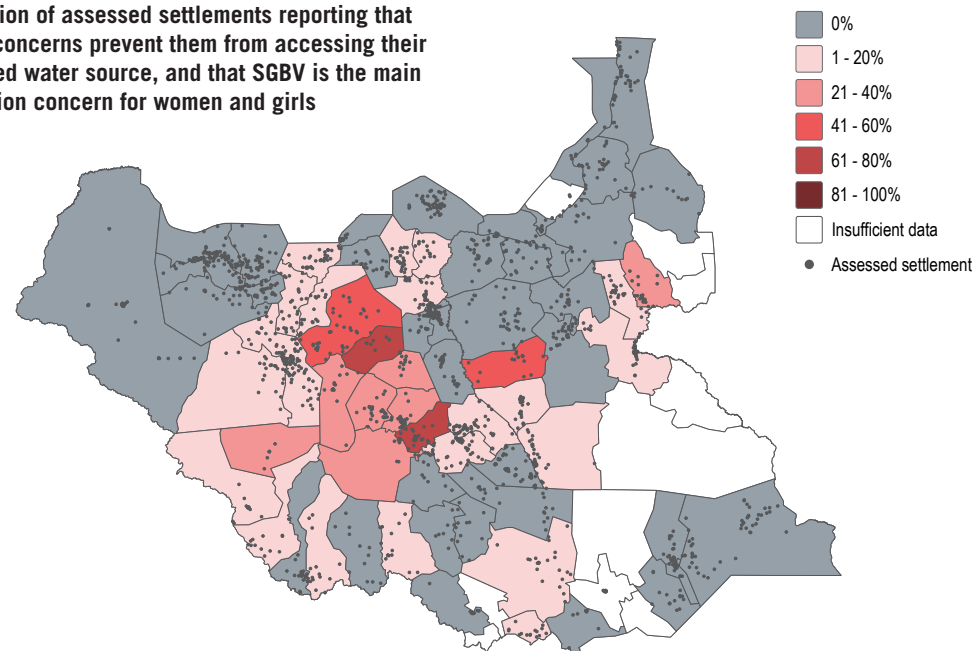
### Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the main source of drinking water is an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well)



### 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 counties where the highest proportion of settlements reported that the main source of drinking water is an unprotected water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well)

Fangak	100%
Canal/Pigi	96%
Manyo	90%
Nzara	88%
Baliet	88%

### Water access time

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that most people need more than 30 minutes to access and return from their preferred drinking water source

Canal/Pigi	100%
Ibba	100%
Kajo-keji	100%
Malakal	100%
Mundri East	100%

\* Other assessed counties reporting 100% to more than 30 minutes access to their preferred drinking water source include: Mundri West, Mvolo and Nagero.

### Seasonal access to water

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that the preferred drinking water source is only accessible during the wet season

Ayod	82%
Ezo	77%
Nagero	67%
Gogrial East	58%
Mundri East	55%

### Protection and water access

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that safety concerns prevent people from accessing their preferred water source

Rumbek East	100%
Panyikang	88%
Rumbek North	73%
Tonj East	67%
Tonj North	63%



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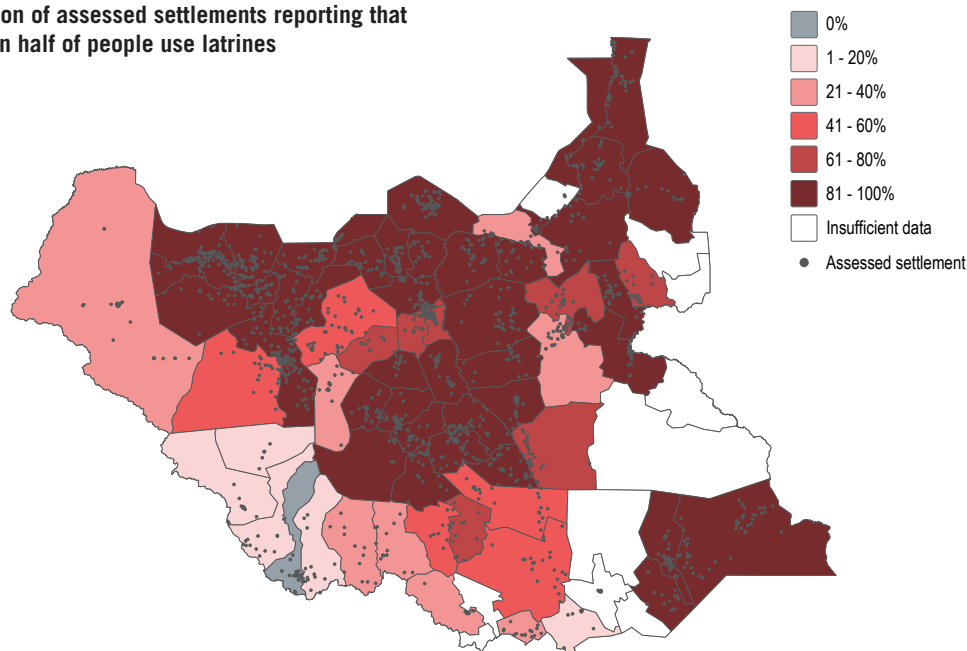
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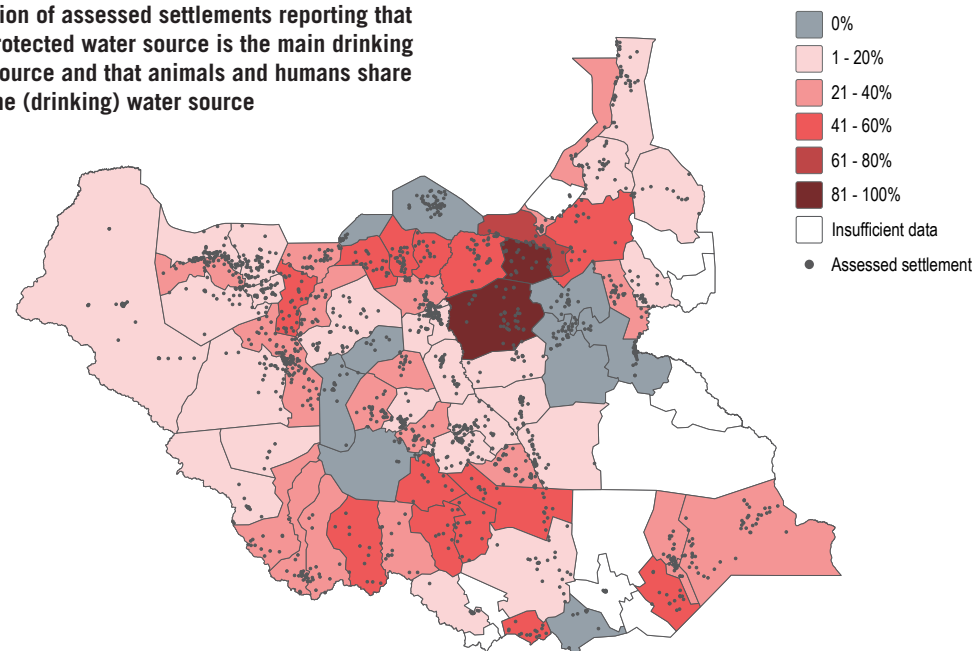
### Latrine use

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 counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that overcrowding prevents people from using latrines

Tonj East	56%	<div></div>
Uror	54%	<div></div>
Raja	50%	<div></div>
Aweil West	39%	<div></div>
Aweil East	33%	<div></div>

### Latrine availability

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	96%	<div></div>
Malakal	94%	<div></div>

### WASH based mortality

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that cholera and/or diarrhoea are the main causes of death

Canal/Pigi	75%	<div></div>
Malakal	61%	<div></div>
Nyirol	42%	<div></div>
Uror	42%	<div></div>
Wau	32%	<div></div>

### WASH based health concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported cholera and/or diarrhoea are the main health problems

Malakal	56%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	50%	<div></div>
Uror	42%	<div></div>
Ayod	39%	<div></div>
Mayom	38%	<div></div>