



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

May 2018

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 presented at the settlement level is the modal (most frequent) response for KIs reporting on that settlement. If there is an even number of 'yes/no' responses, data is aggregated as 'no consensus'.

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 May 2018, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

1,488 Key Informants interviewed

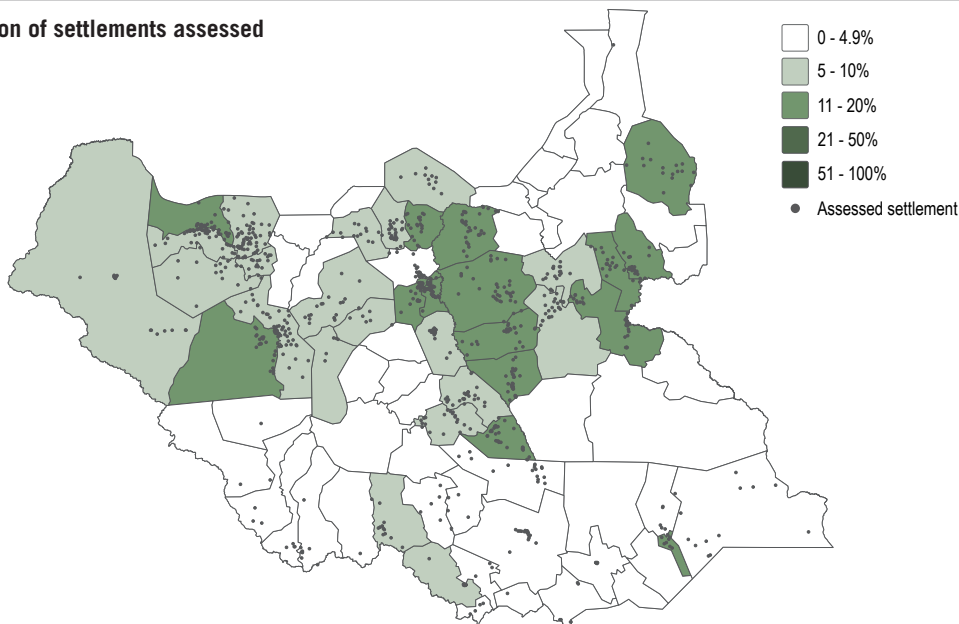
993 Settlements assessed

54 Counties assessed

34 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

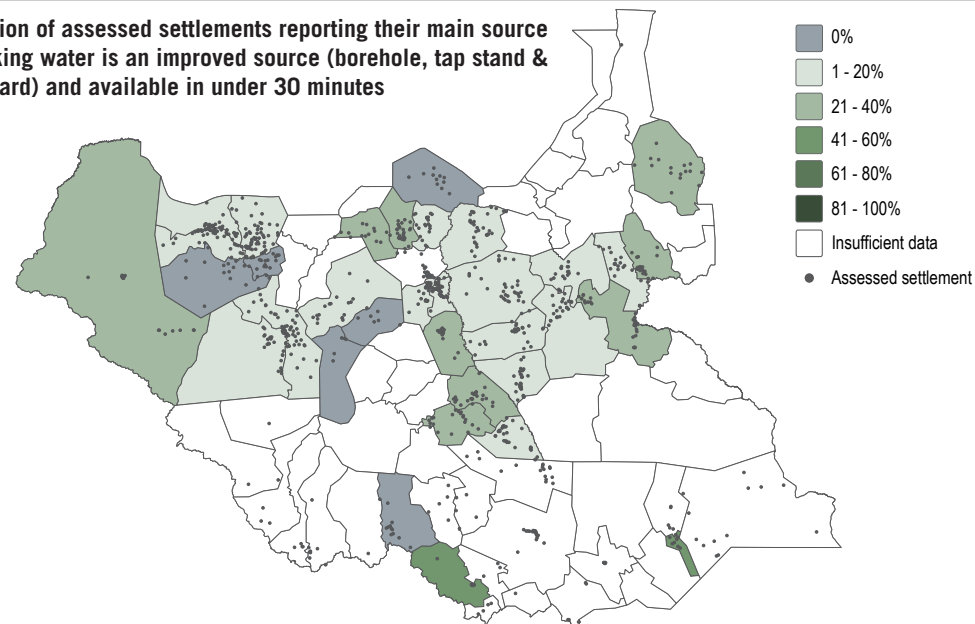
Assessment coverage

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) and available in under 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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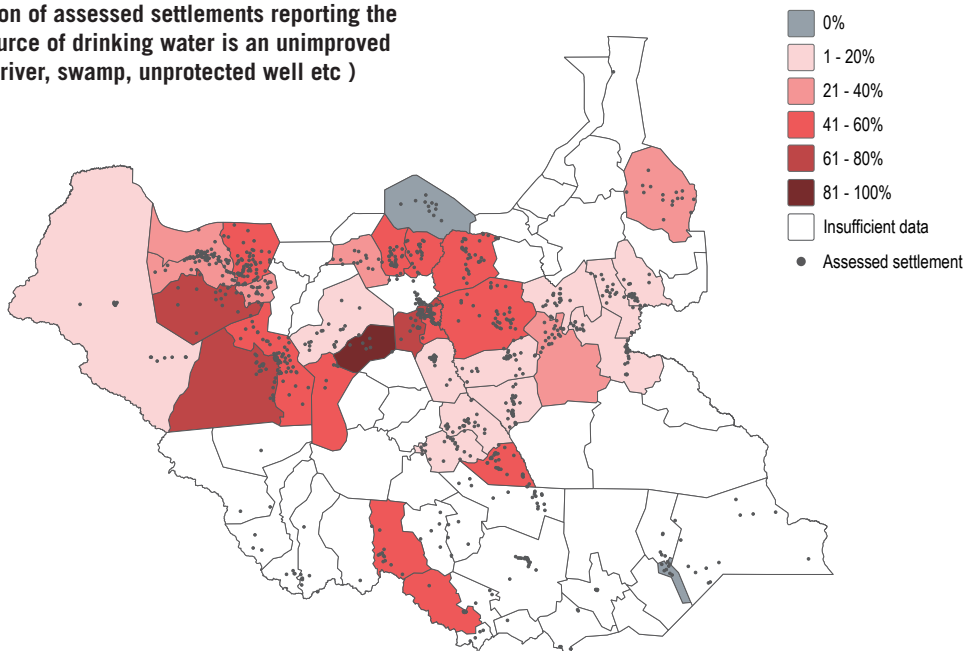
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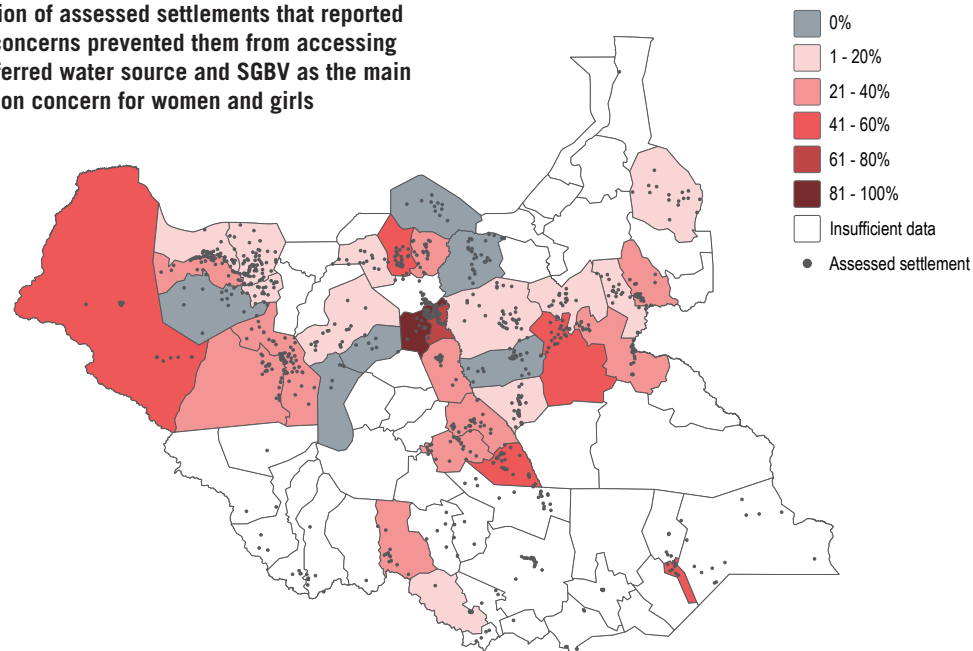
Access to water

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 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

Tonj East	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Aweil Centre	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Mayendit	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Wau	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Guit	60%	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>

Water access time

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

Maridi	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Pariang	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Aweil East	89%	<div style="width: 89%;"></div>
Aweil South	84%	<div style="width: 84%;"></div>
Aweil Centre	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>

Seasonal access to water

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

Rubkona	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Maban	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Raja	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Awerial	21%	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>
Wau	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>

Protection and water access

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

Mayendit	83%	<div style="width: 83%;"></div>
Leer	76%	<div style="width: 76%;"></div>
Kapoeta South	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Uror	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Rubkona	52%	<div style="width: 52%;"></div>



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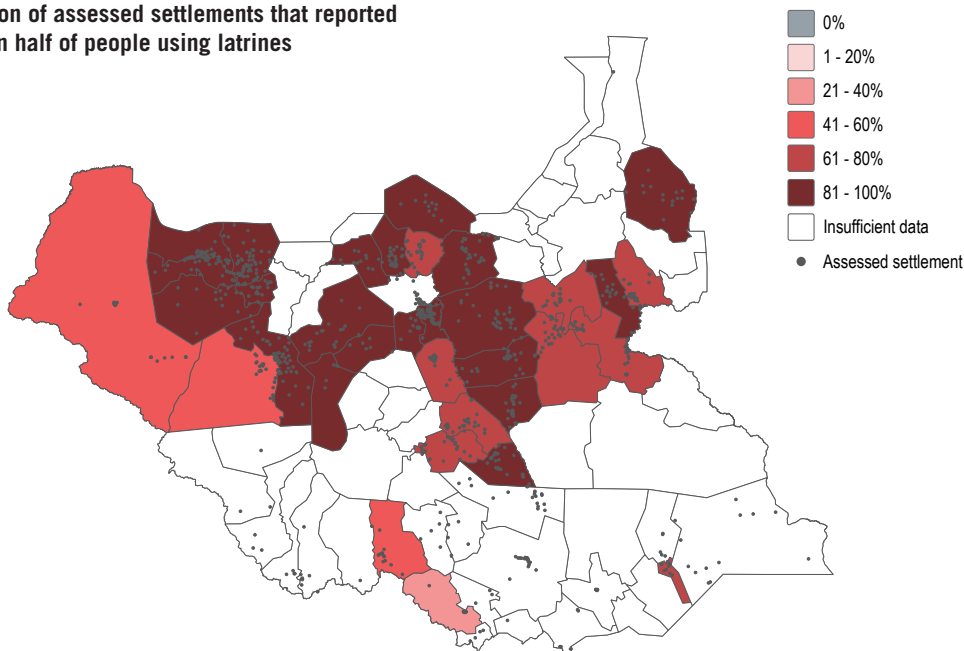
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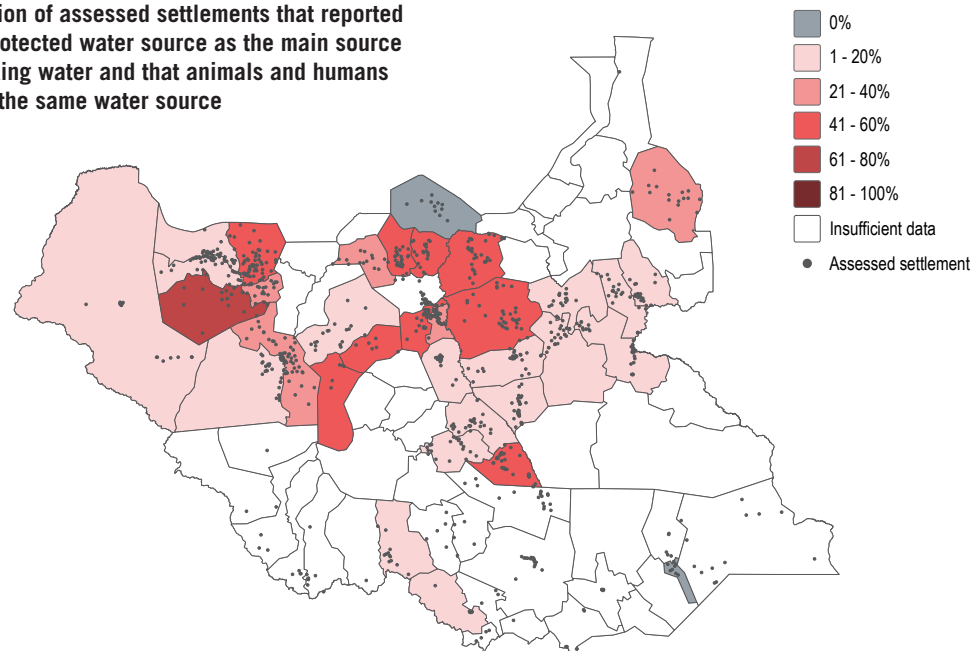
Latrine use

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

Fangak	21%	■
Tonj North	16%	■
Nyirol	14%	■
Tonj South	14%	■
Duk	13%	■

Latrine availability

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

Pariang	100%	■
Tonj East	100%	■
Ayod	91%	■
Rubkona	89%	■
Tonj South	86%	■

WASH based mortality

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

Mayom	47%	■
Awerial	28%	■
Panyijjar	26%	■
Yei	23%	■
Aweil East	23%	■

WASH based health concerns

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

Tonj South	43%	■
Mayom	33%	■
Tonj East	33%	■
Maban	31%	■
Leer	31%	■