



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

August 2021

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 aggregated 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 August 2021, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2159 Key informants interviewed

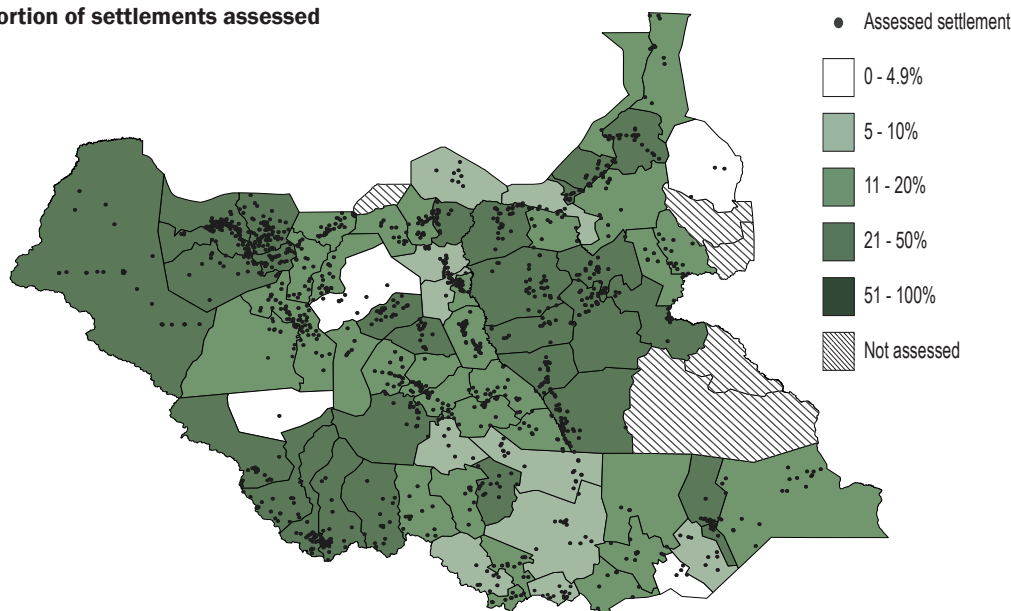
1674 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

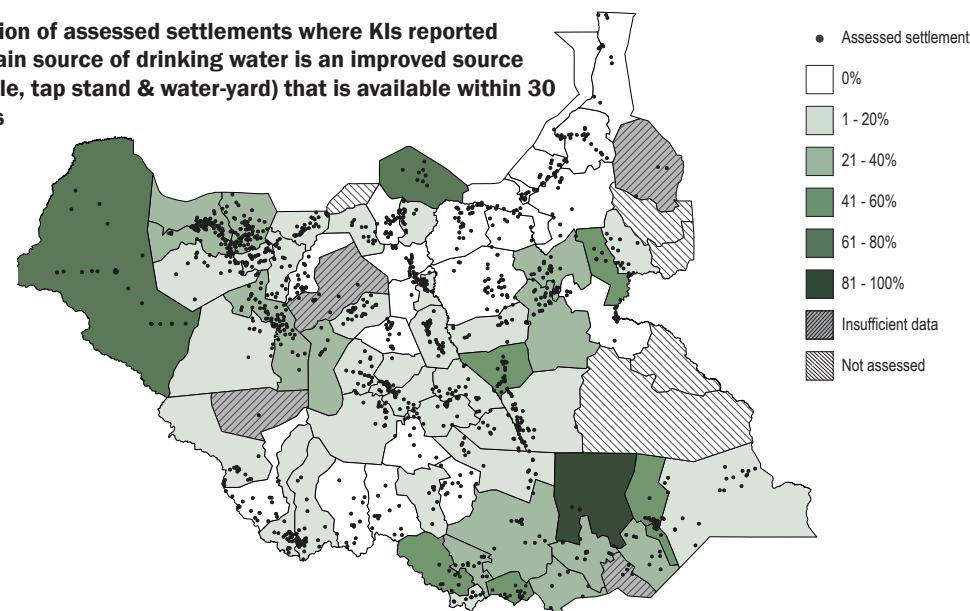
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed



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 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 March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.



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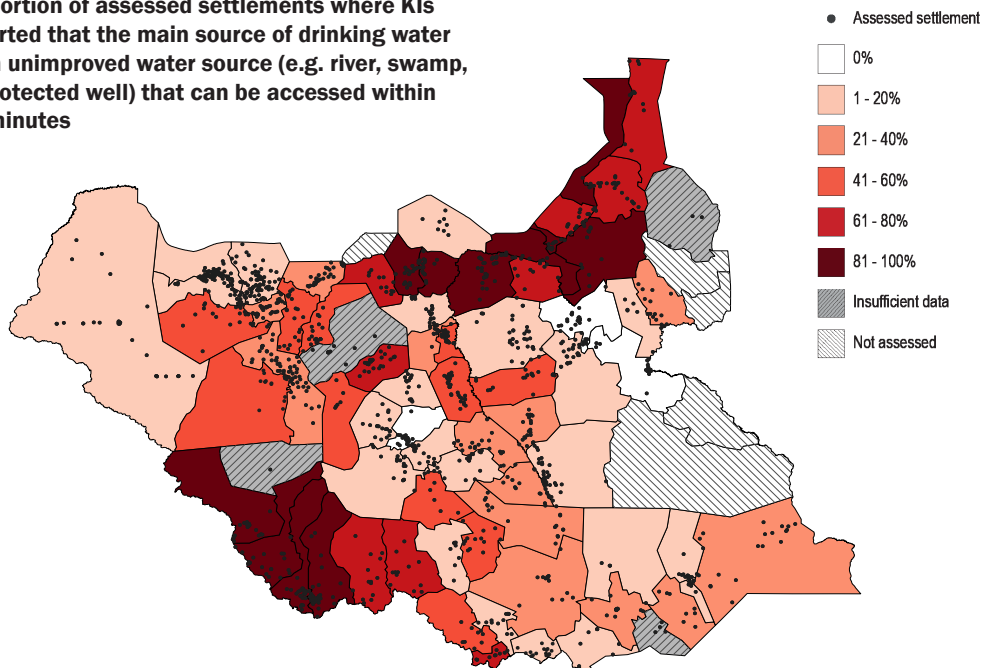
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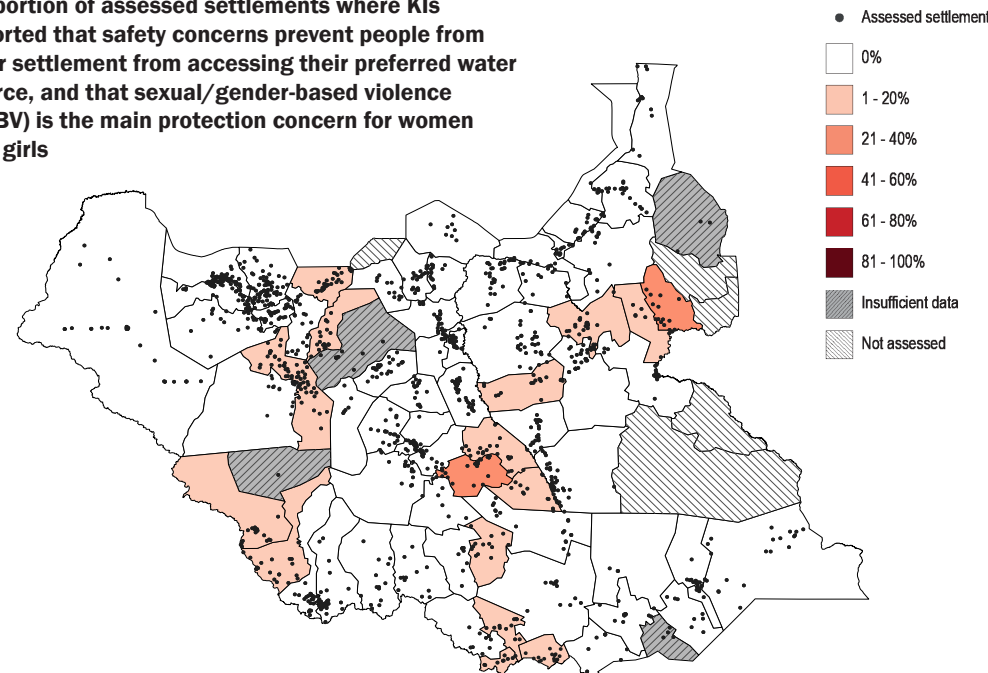
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements 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 within 30 minutes



Safe water access and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that safety concerns prevent people from their settlement from accessing their preferred water source, and that sexual/gender-based violence (SGBV) is the main protection concern for women and girls



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>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Malakal	92%	<div></div>
Ezo	92%	<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

Lafon	88%	<div></div>
Raja	65%	<div></div>
Pariang	62%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	56%	<div></div>
Yei	55%	<div></div>

Handwashing

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

Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	88%	<div></div>
Malakal	85%	<div></div>
Wau	84%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	79%	<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

Tonj East	58%	<div></div>
Ulang	50%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	47%	<div></div>
Twic	41%	<div></div>
Duk	29%	<div></div>



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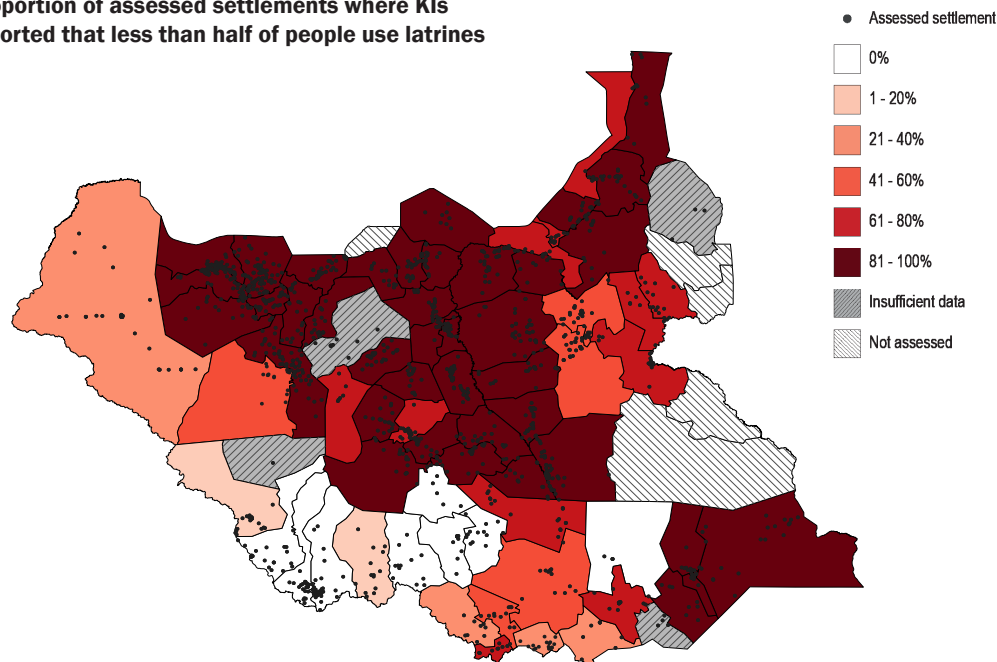
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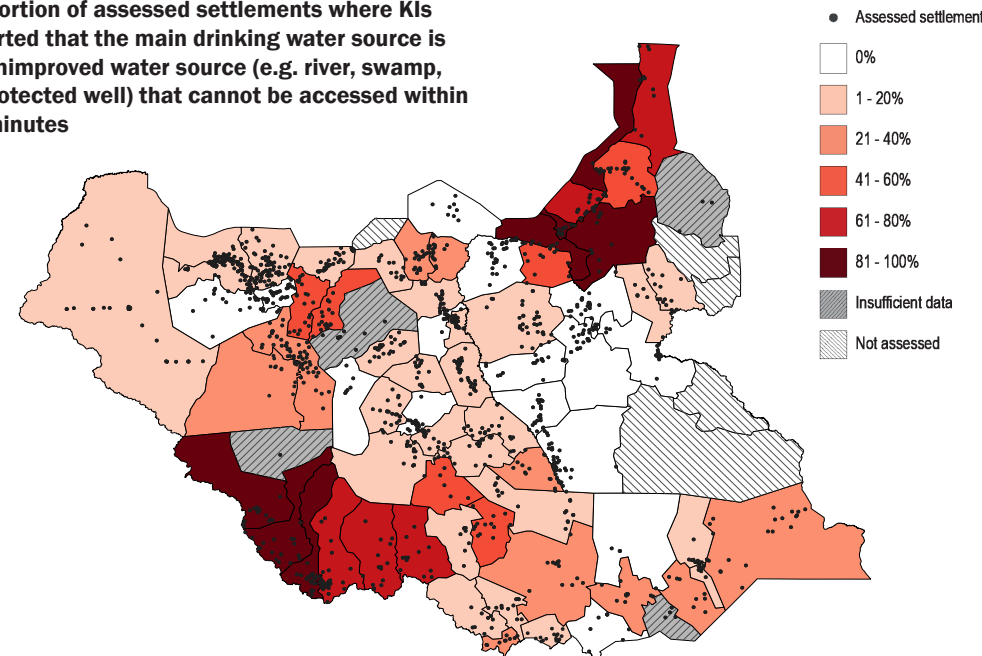
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of people use latrines



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 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

Pariang	62%	<div></div>
Nyirol	59%	<div></div>
Uror	58%	<div></div>
Raja	54%	<div></div>
Panyikang	50%	<div></div>

Latrine availability

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

Rumbek North	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>
Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Kajo-keji	94%	<div></div>
Yirol East	91%	<div></div>

WASH based concerns

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

Ayod	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Rumbek Centre	100%	<div></div>
Wulu	100%	<div></div>

Other county where 100% of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of a functional borehole include: Ikotos, Maban, Magwi, Mundri West and Nagero

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported water from the borehole is of bad quality

Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	100%	<div></div>
Awerial	89%	<div></div>
Morobo	83%	<div></div>
Juba	80%	<div></div>

*Bad quality of water has been defined in the tool as water tastes bad, smells bad, has a bad color or people got sick after drinking the water