



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

November 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 November 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,725 Key Informants interviewed

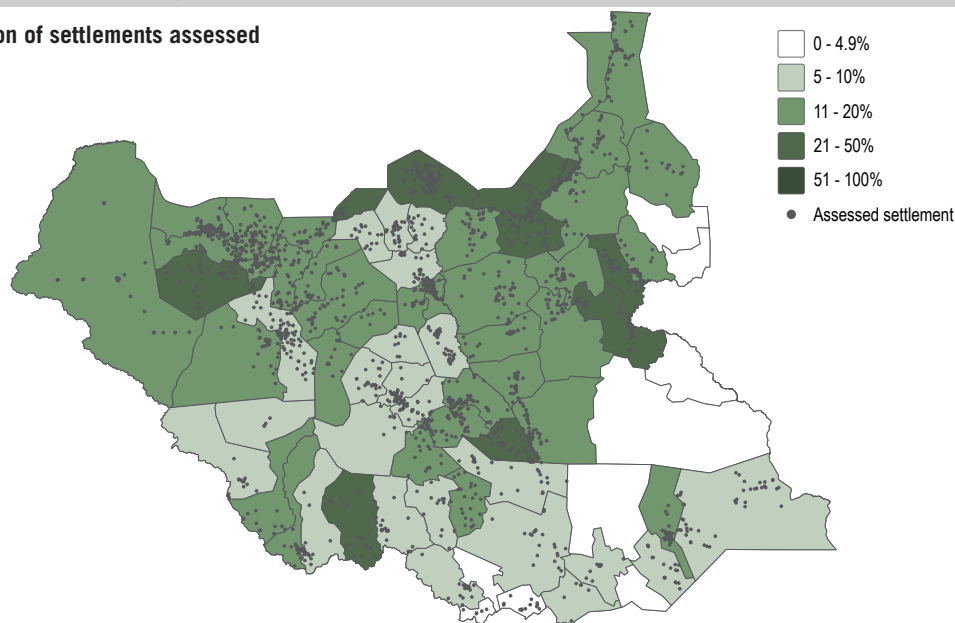
2,155 Settlements assessed

71 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

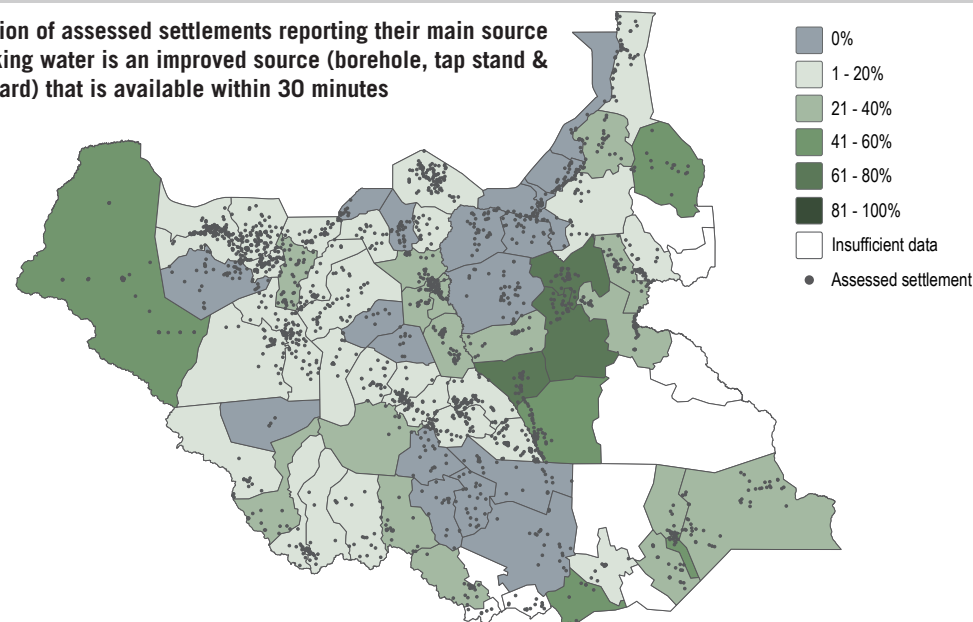
Assessment coverage

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



¹Data 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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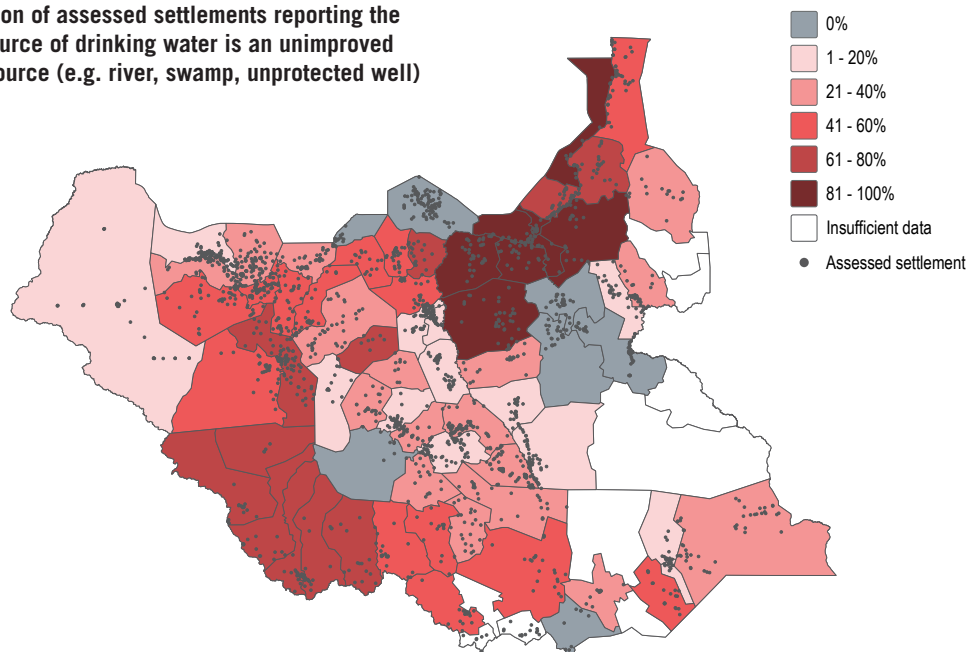
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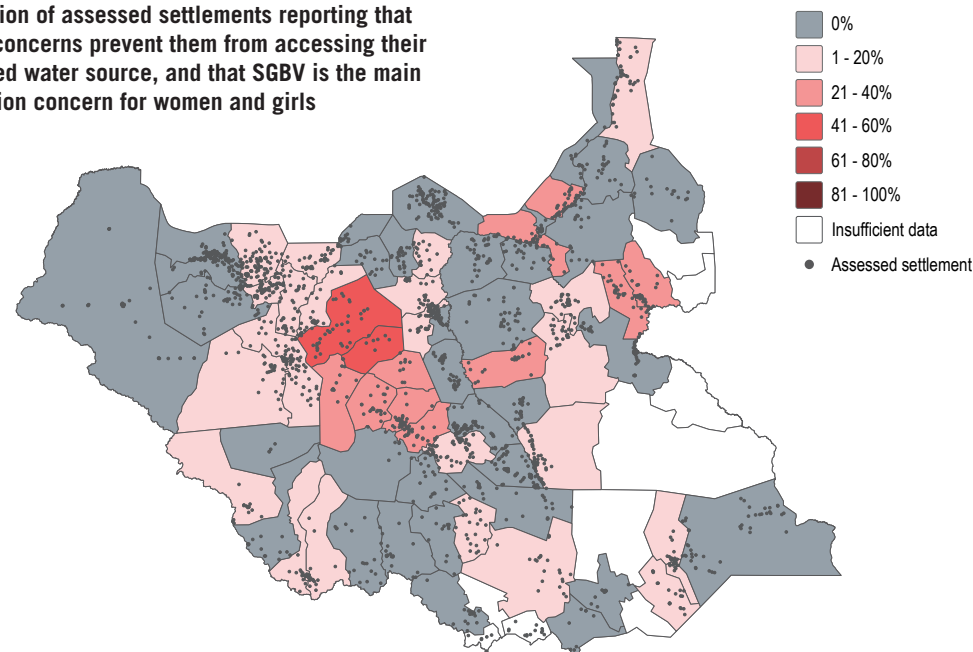
Access to water

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 assessed counties reporting an unimproved source or surface water (river, swamp, unprotected well) as their main source of drinking water

Canal/Pigi	100%
Fangak	100%
Malakal	100%
Manyo	92%
Panyikang	91%

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

Abiemnhom	100%
Malakal	100%
Mundri West	100%
Nagero	100%
Rumbek North	100%

There were no other counties where 100% of the settlements reported that most people need more than 30 minutes to access water.

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

Nagero	100%
Ayod	82%
Yambio	56%
Nzara	53%
Ezo	50%

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 North	75%
Tonj East	75%
Rumbek East	71%
Luakpiny/Nasir	54%
Tonj North	53%



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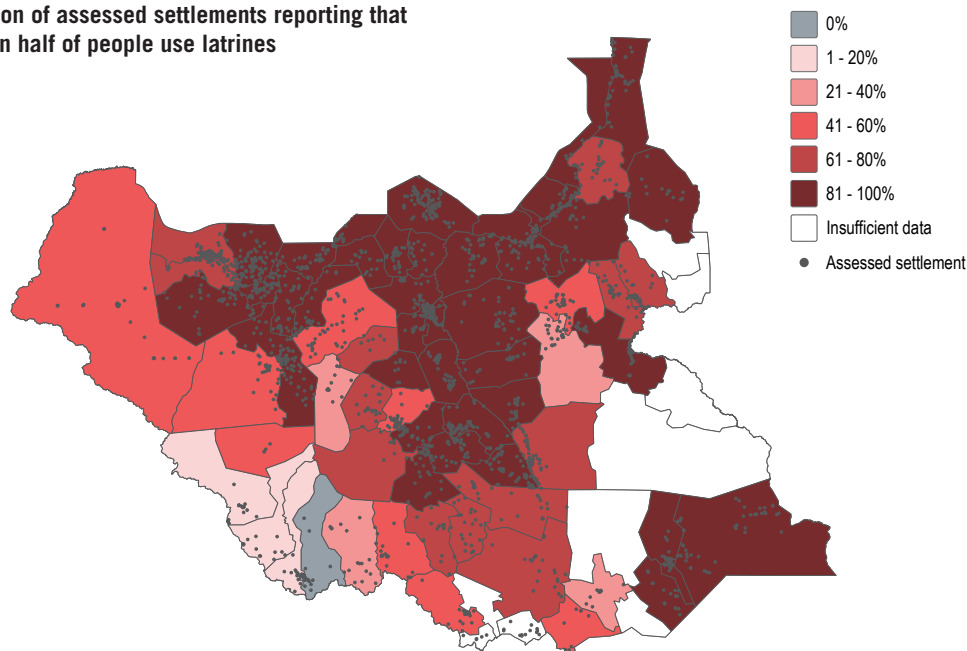
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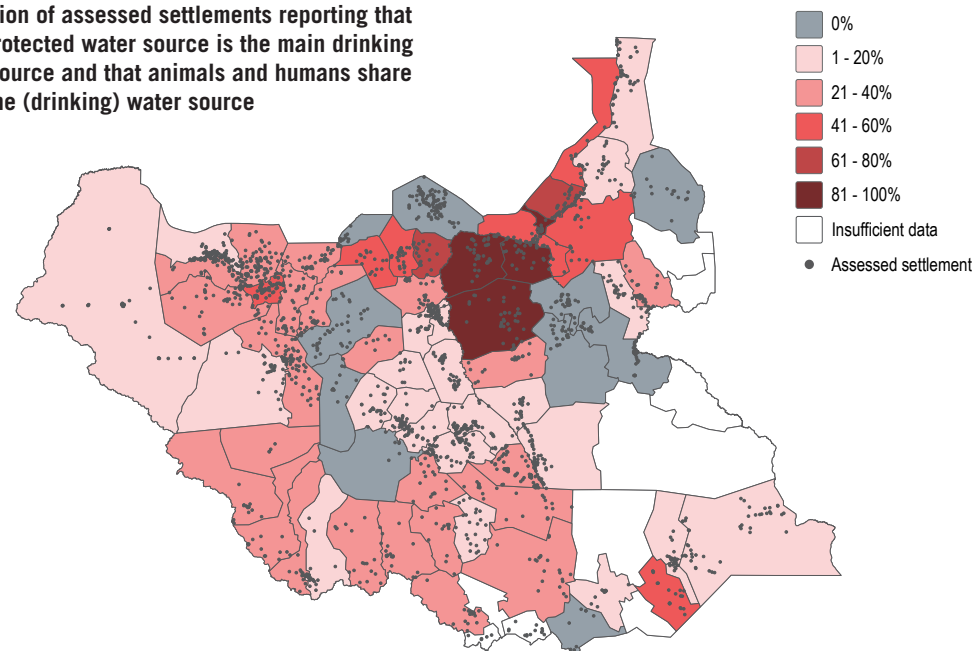
Latrine use

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

Raja	48%	<div></div>
Aweil East	44%	<div></div>
Bor South	42%	<div></div>
Nyirol	39%	<div></div>
Aweil West	39%	<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>
Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	98%	<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

Nyirol	54%	<div></div>
Malakal	39%	<div></div>
Tonj East	38%	<div></div>
Yei	37%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	33%	<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

Mayom	44%	<div></div>
Uror	42%	<div></div>
Ayod	42%	<div></div>
Yei	42%	<div></div>
Tonj South	42%	<div></div>