



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

February 2022

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 aggregated² 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 February 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2481 Key informants interviewed

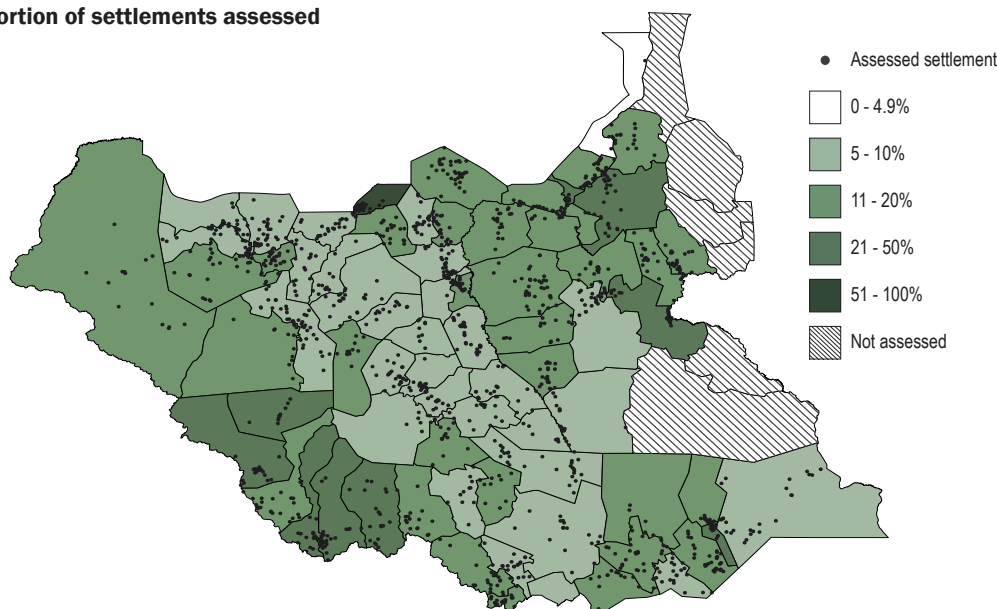
2046 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

71 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

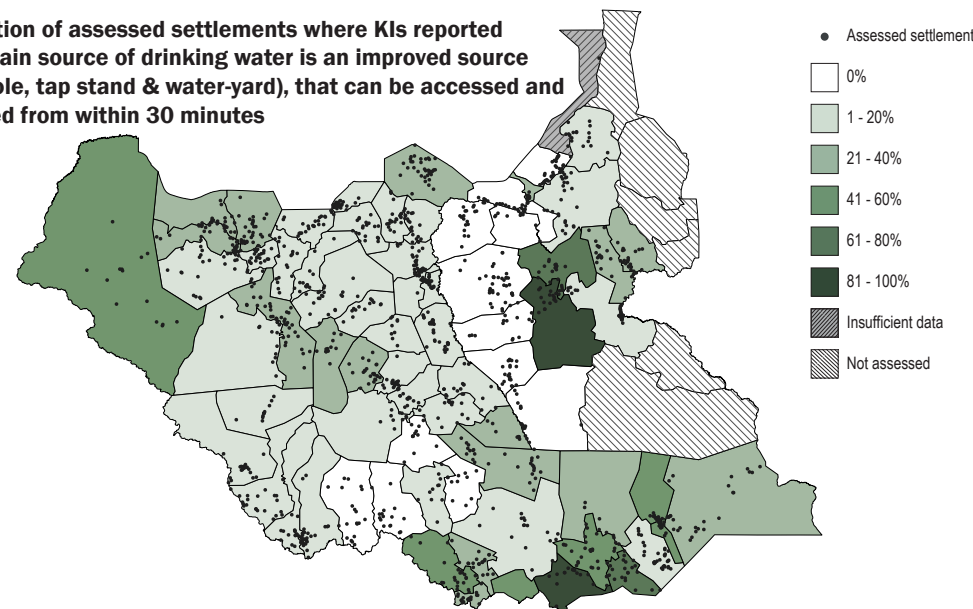


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a census or report "don't know" are recoded as NA thus lowering subset sizes. Additionally, unless otherwise specified all questions have a recall period of 30 days prior to data collection

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 can be accessed and returned from within 30 minutes





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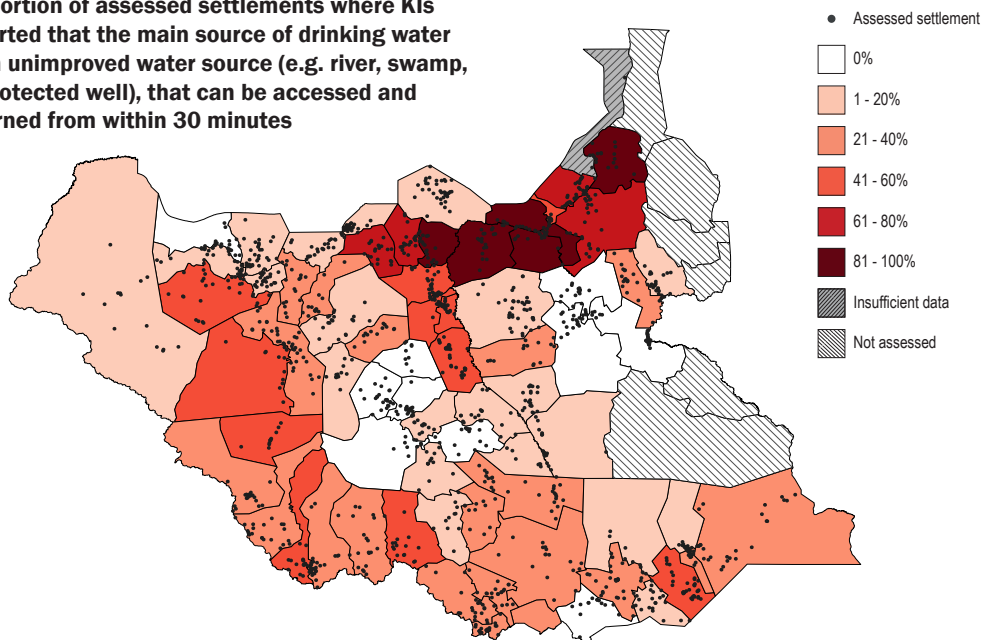
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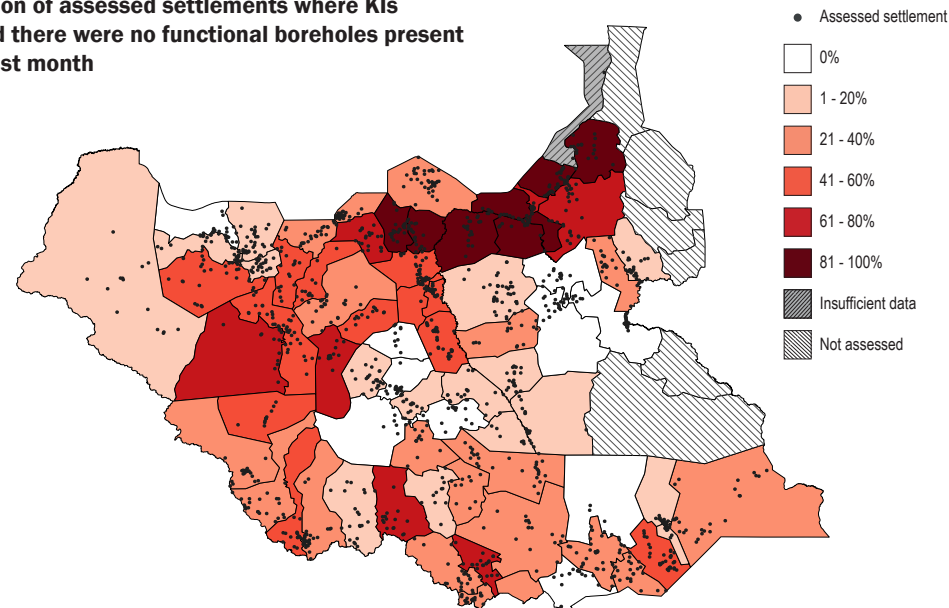
Access to water

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 and returned from within 30 minutes



Access to functional borehole

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there were no functional boreholes present in the last month



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)

Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Melut	97%	<div></div>
Panyikang	94%	<div></div>
Guit	86%	<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

Magwi	89%	<div></div>
Uror	81%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	75%	<div></div>
Ikotos	71%	<div></div>
Raja	58%	<div></div>

Water quality

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

Twic East	97%	<div></div>
Torit	93%	<div></div>
Mundri East	92%	<div></div>
Bor South	91%	<div></div>
Awerial	89%	<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

Abiemnhom	46%	<div></div>
Budi	37%	<div></div>
Twic	34%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	30%	<div></div>
Tonj North	28%	<div></div>

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



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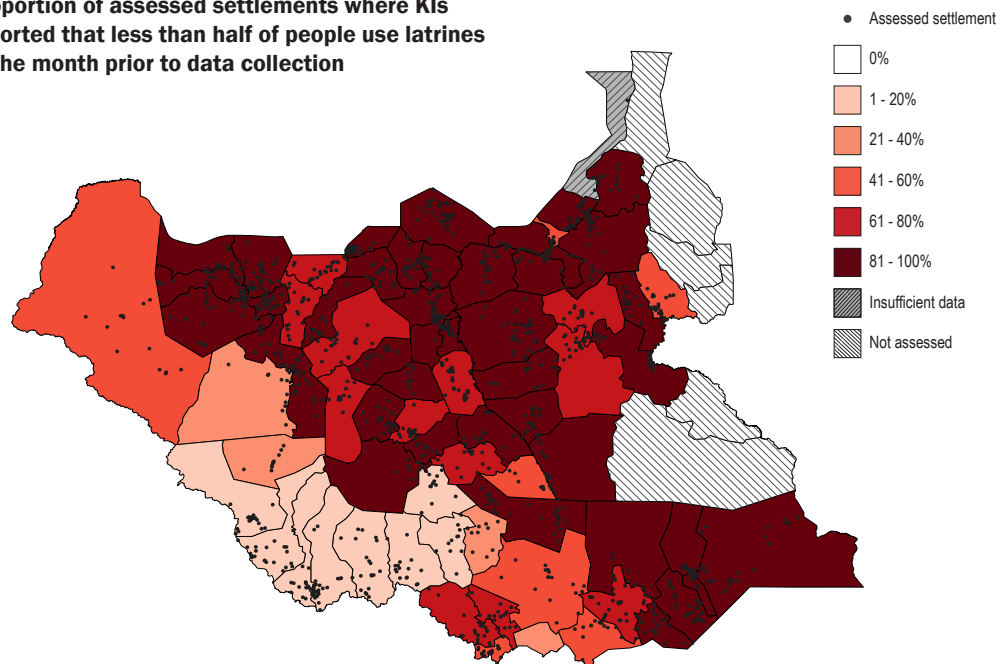
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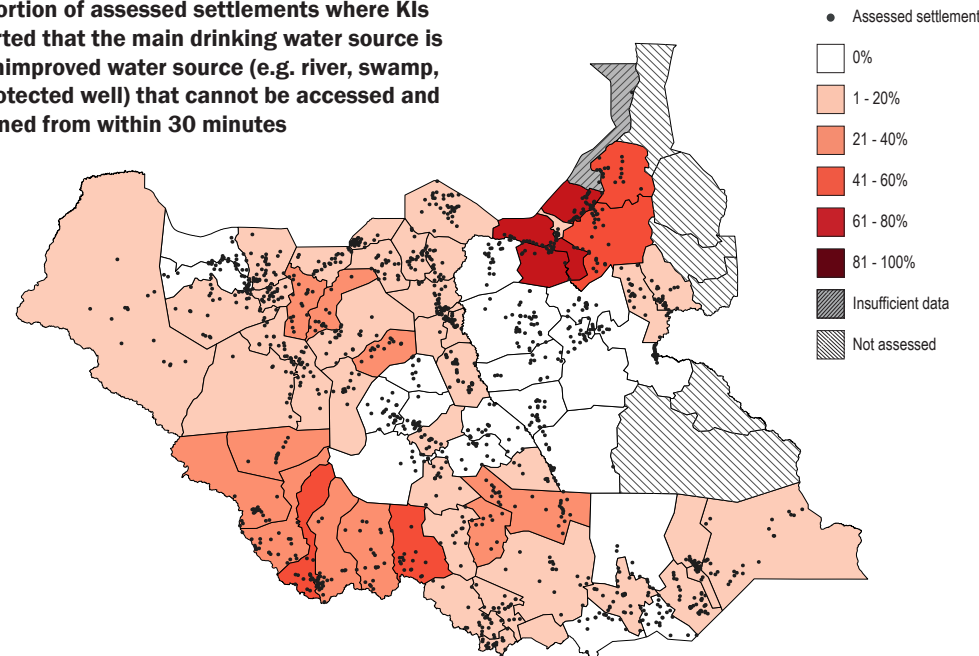
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of people use latrines in the month prior to data collection



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 and returned from 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

Uror (n=17)	82%
Nyiröl (n=23)	70%
Raja (n=31)	55%
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=25)	48%
Ulang (n=20)	45%

Latrine availability*

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

Canal/Pigi (n=17)	100%
Baliet (n=29)	100%
Rumbek East (n=25)	96%
Fangak (n=28)	96%
Yirol East (n=20)	95%

Functional borehole

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

Nyiröl	100%
Akobo	100%
Rumbek Centre	100%
Wulu	100%
Yirol West	100%

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%
Yirol West	100%
Malakal	88%
Bor South	87%
Gorgial West	82%

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported that not all persons in the settlement use latrines

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In 100% of assessed settlements in Magwi, Rumbek North, Aweil North, Uror, and Lafon, KIs also reported the presence of a functional borehole



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	35
2	Akobo	41
3	Aweil Centre	39
4	Aweil East	61
5	Aweil North	31
6	Aweil South	34
7	Aweil West	36
8	Awerial	12
9	Ayod	41
10	Baliet	30
11	Bor South	40
12	Budi	38
13	Canal/Pigi	17
14	Cueibet	34
15	Duk	18
16	Ezo	35
17	Fangak	30
18	Fashoda	34
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	21
22	Ibba	24
23	Ikotos	24
24	Juba	27
25	JurRiver	52
26	Kajo_keji	22
27	Kapoeta East	45
28	Kapoeta North	28
29	Kapoeta South	18
30	Koch	35

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	21
33	Leer	35
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	30
35	Magwi	19
36	Malakal	27
37	Manyo	2
38	Maridi	24
39	Mayendit	22
40	Mayom	22
41	Melut	37
42	Morobo	21
43	Mundri East	18
44	Mundri West	16
45	Mvolo	20
46	Nagero	13
47	Nyirrol	24
48	Nzara	41
49	Panyijjar	42
50	Panyikang	18
51	Pariang	40
52	Raja	40
53	Rubkona	27
54	Rumbek Centre	29
55	Rumbek East	30
56	Rumbek North	10
57	Tambura	39
58	Terekeka	28
59	Tonj East	13
60	Tonj North	26

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj South	13
62	Torit	50
63	Twic	35
64	Twic East	33
65	Ulang	25
66	Uror	21
67	Wau	43
68	Wulu	9
69	Yambio	52
70	Yei	28
71	Yirol East	23
72	Yirol West	21