



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2020

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 December 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,560 Key informants interviewed

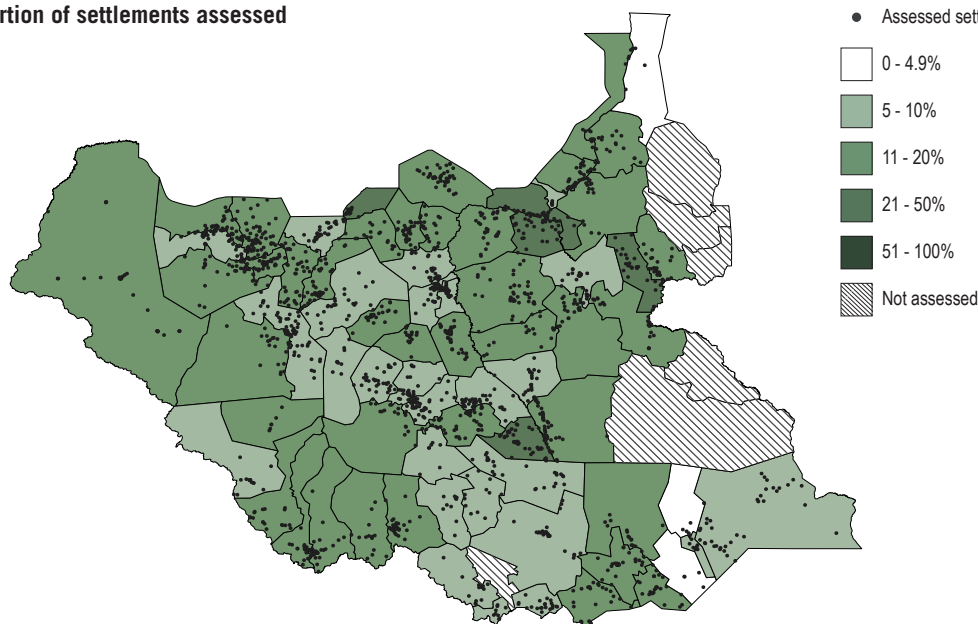
1,966 Settlements assessed

72 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

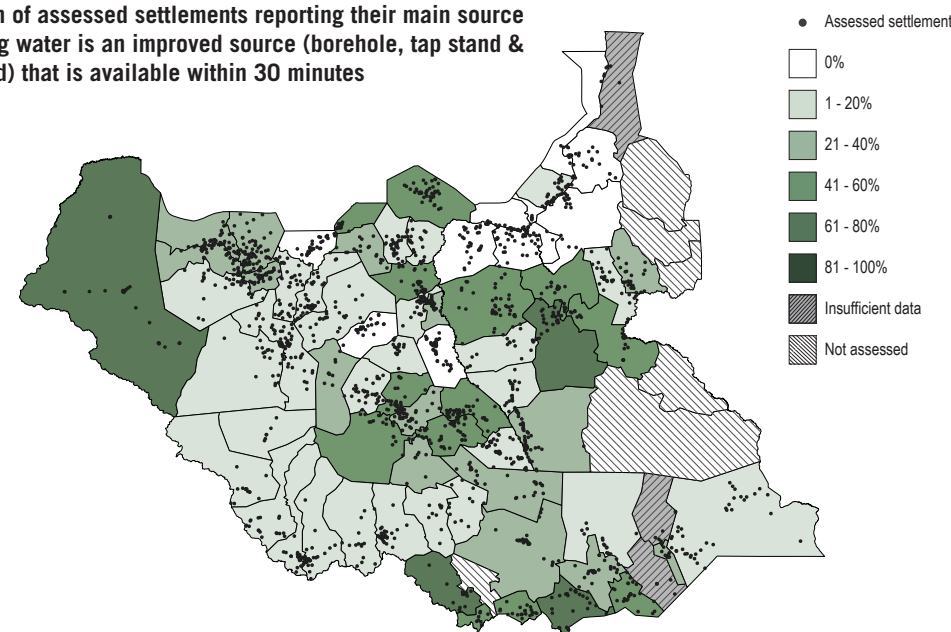
Assessment coverage

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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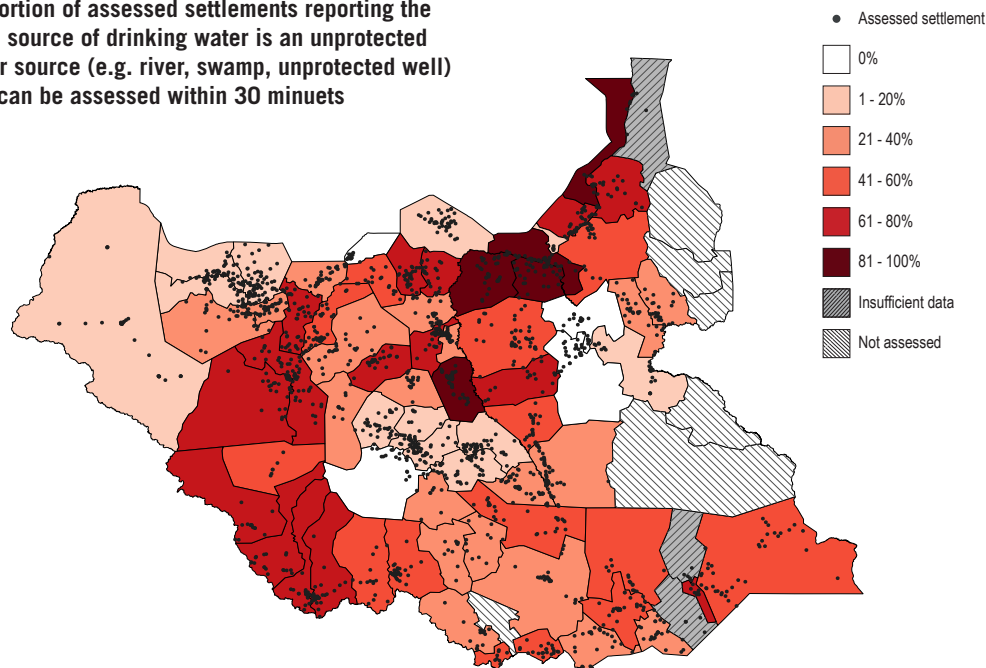
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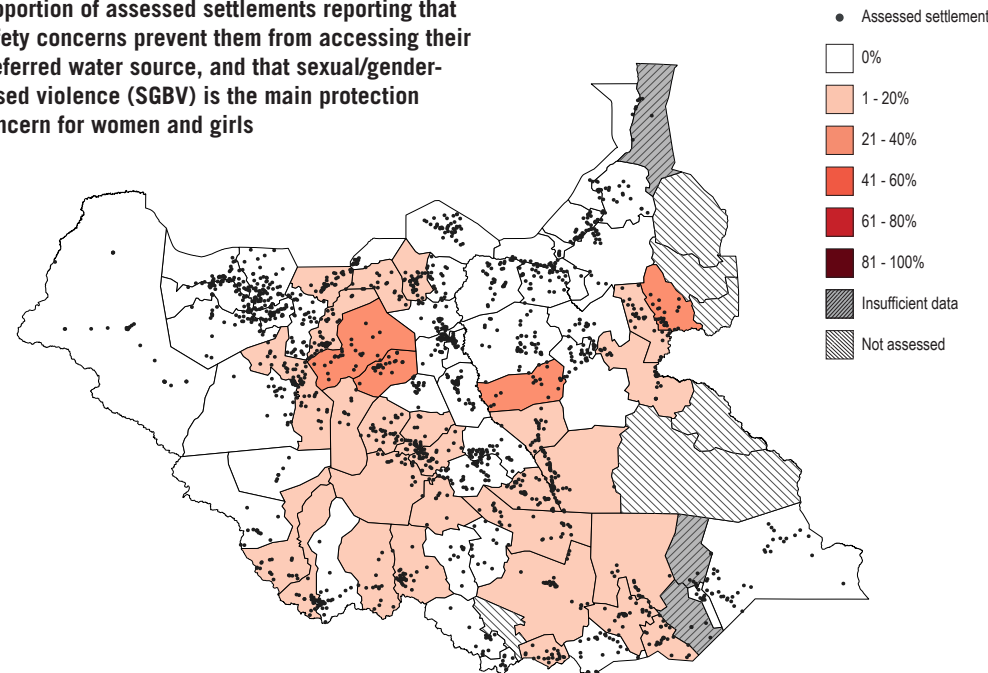
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the main source of drinking water is an unprotected water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well) that can be assessed within 30 minutes



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 sexual/gender-based violence (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)

Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	96%	<div></div>
Panyikang	95%	<div></div>
Panyijiar	82%	<div></div>

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

Uror	80%	<div></div>
Magwi	72%	<div></div>
Raja	69%	<div></div>
Yei	67%	<div></div>
Koch	59%	<div></div>

Handwashing

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

Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Tambura	79%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	76%	<div></div>
Yei	73%	<div></div>
Wau	72%	<div></div>

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

Tonj East	38%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	38%	<div></div>
Cueibet	35%	<div></div>
Tonj South	33%	<div></div>
Twic	32%	<div></div>



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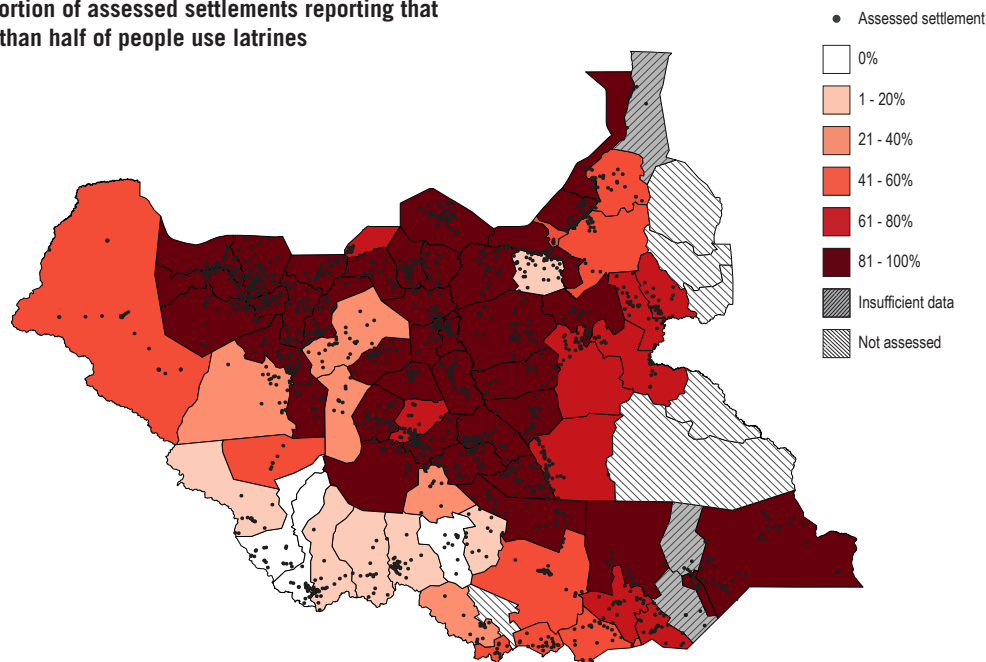
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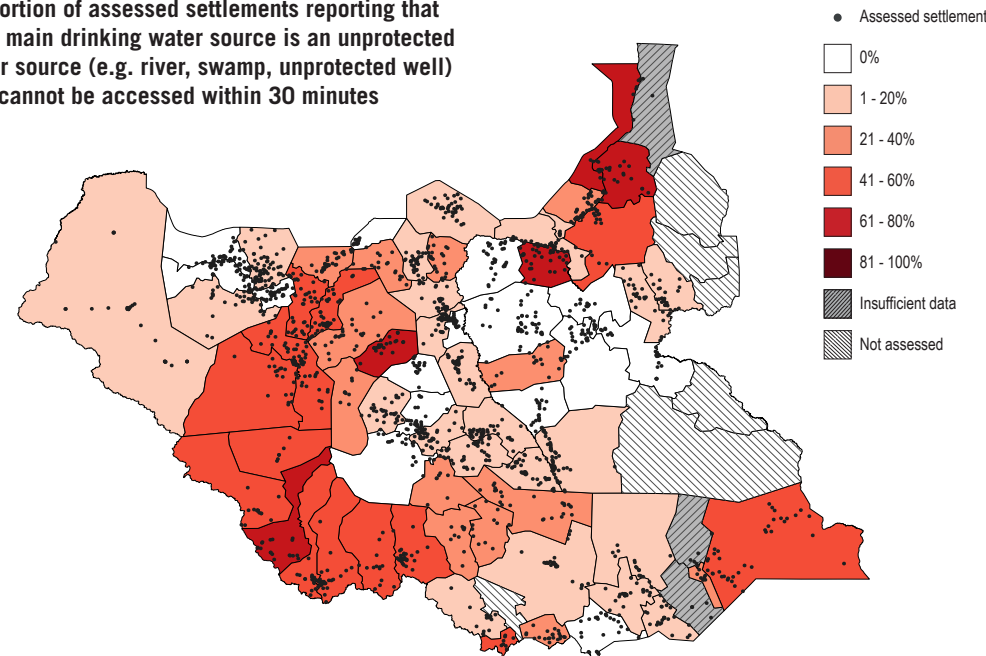
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that less than half of people use latrines



Access and distance to water source

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that their main drinking water source is an unprotected water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well) that cannot be accessed within 30 minutes



Overcrowded latrines

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

Tonj East	62%	<div></div>
Raja	55%	<div></div>
Luakpiny/Nasir	42%	<div></div>
Uror	40%	<div></div>
Nyirrol	38%	<div></div>

Latrine availability

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

Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Mayom	83%	<div></div>
Rubkona	82%	<div></div>
Akobo	81%	<div></div>

WASH based health concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported diarrheal diseases is the main health problem

Canal/Pigi	78%	<div></div>
Yirol East	29%	<div></div>
Cueibet	28%	<div></div>
Rumbek North	25%	<div></div>
Wulu	22%	<div></div>

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported malaria is the main health problem

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	100%	<div></div>
Magwi	96%	<div></div>