



# South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

## Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

January 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 aggregated<sup>2</sup> 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 January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2754** Key informants interviewed

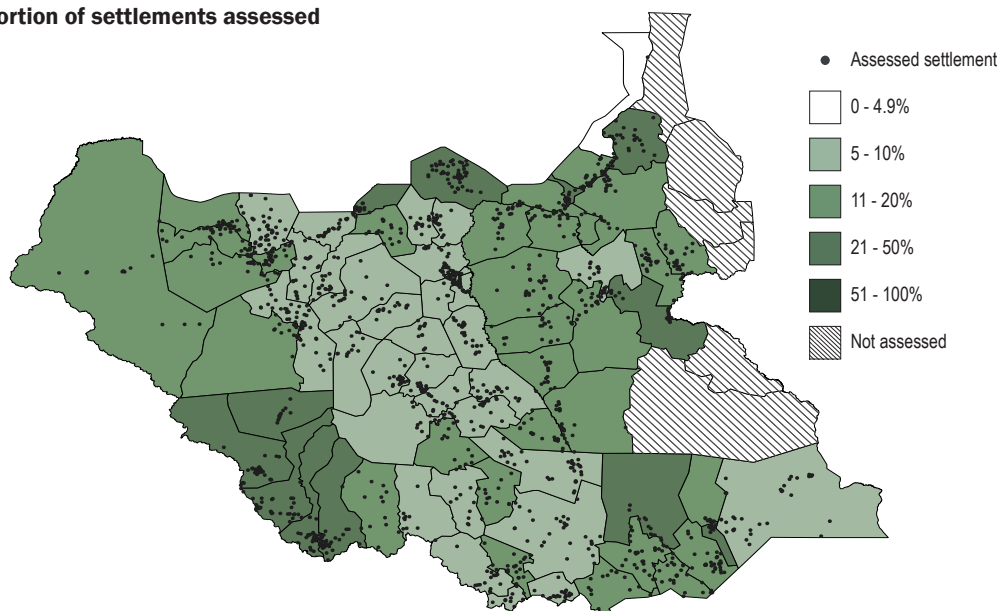
**2181** Settlements assessed

**72** Counties assessed

**71** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>1</sup>

### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed

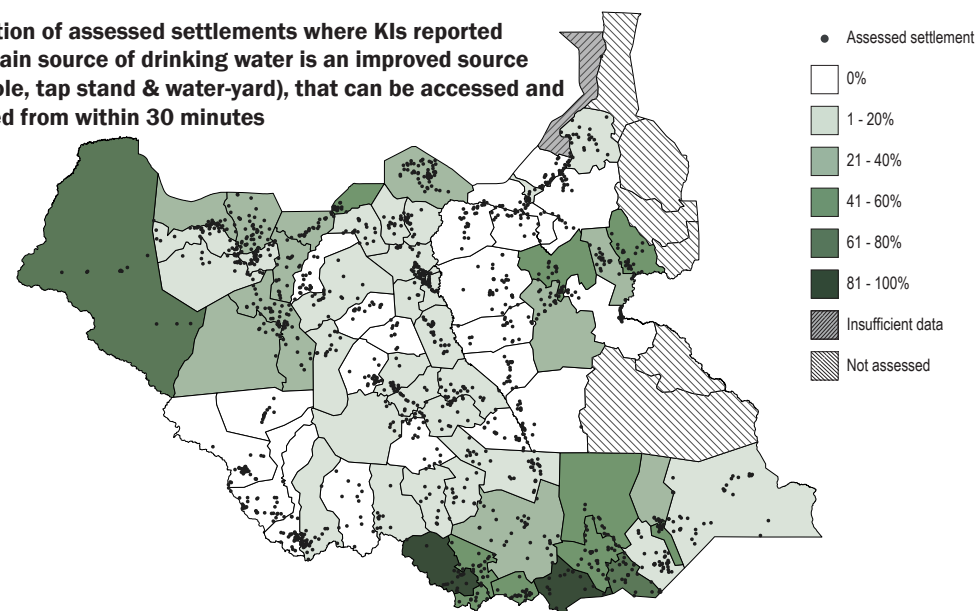


<sup>1</sup> Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

<sup>2</sup> 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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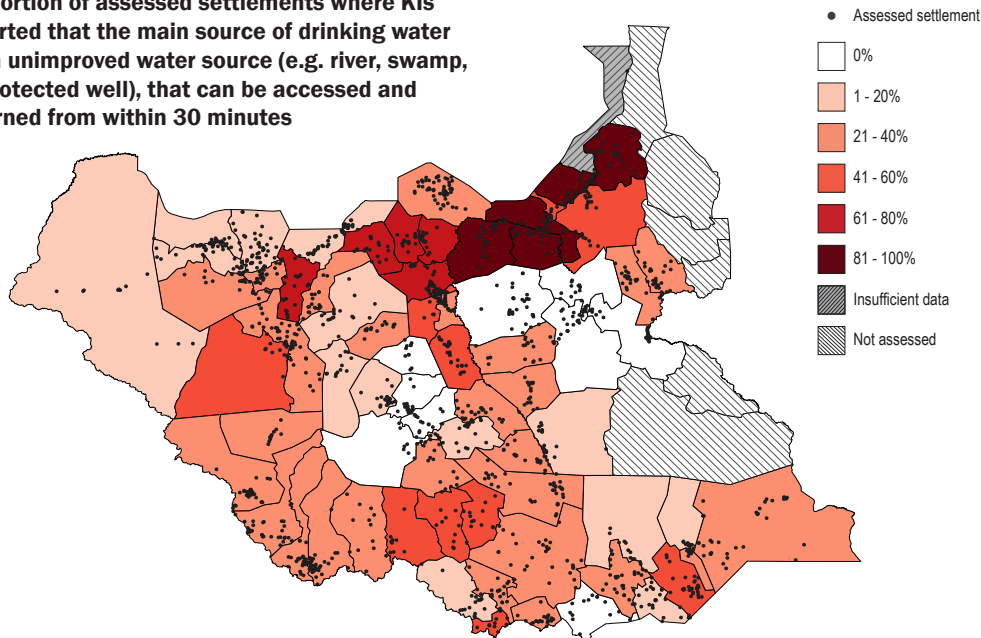
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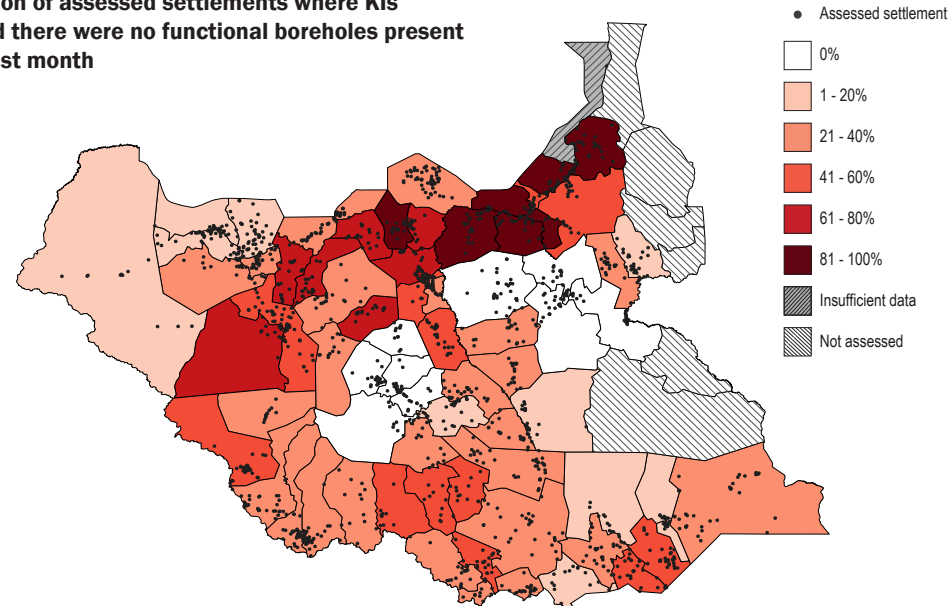
## Access to water

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)

Panyikang	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Melut	98%	<div></div>
Fashoda	84%	<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

Yei	85%	<div></div>
Magwi	83%	<div></div>
Ikotos	68%	<div></div>
Raja	64%	<div></div>
Morobo	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	100%	<div></div>
Lafon	100%	<div></div>
Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Ikotos	92%	<div></div>
Maridi	88%	<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 North	52%	<div></div>
Tonj South	50%	<div></div>
Lafon	41%	<div></div>
Tonj East	33%	<div></div>
Twic	30%	<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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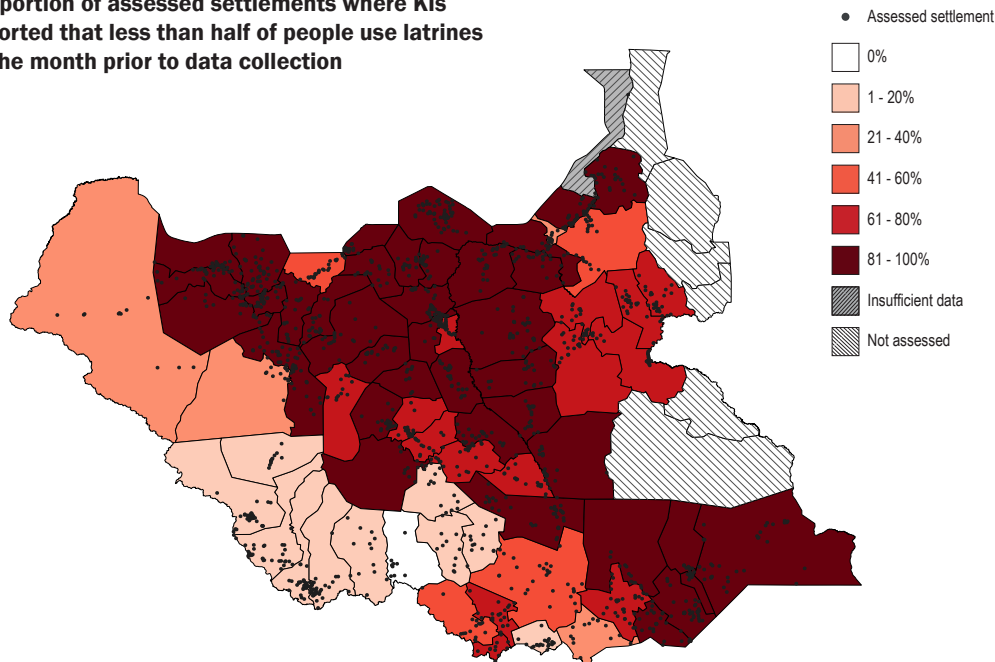
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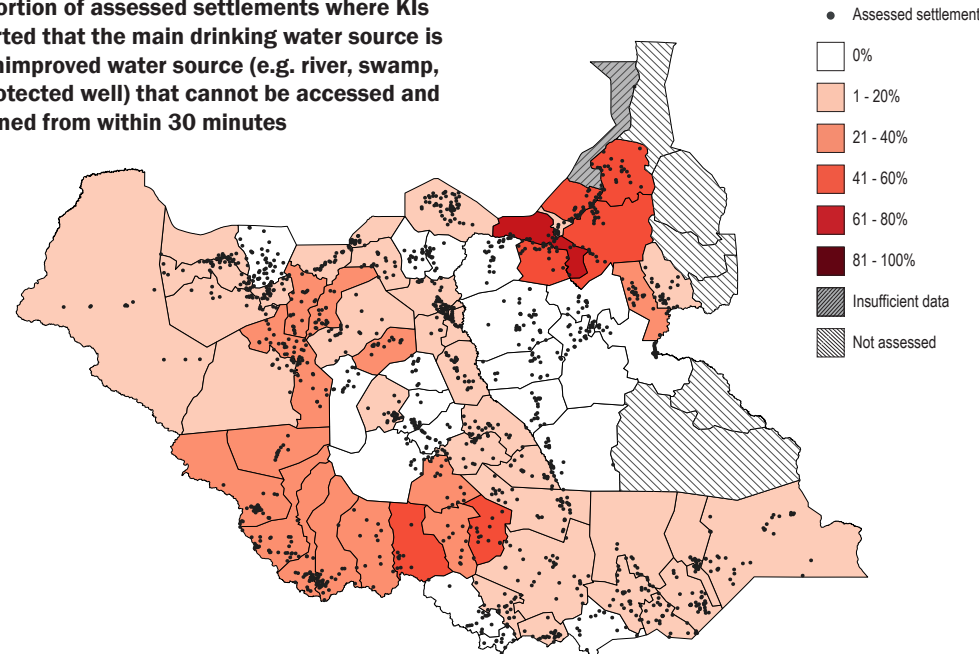
### Latrine use

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

Nyirol (n=18)	89%	<div></div>
Uror (n=16)	81%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom (n=18)	56%	<div></div>
Raja (n=28)	50%	<div></div>
Ulang (n=21)	48%	<div></div>

### Latrine availability\*

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

Malakal (n=12)	100%	<div></div>
Baliet (n=21)	100%	<div></div>
Fangak (n=30)	97%	<div></div>
Melut (n=42)	95%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi (n=20)	95%	<div></div>

### Functional borehole

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

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

Ibba	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	95%	<div></div>
Maridi	94%	<div></div>
Mundri East	93%	<div></div>

\*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 Cueibet, Uror, Rumbek East and Ayod, KIs also reported the presence of a functional borehole



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County	No. of assessed settlements
Abiemnhom	20
Akobo	42
Aweil Centre	27
Aweil East	68
Aweil North	44
Aweil South	39
Aweil West	46
Awerial	23
Ayod	33
Baliet	24
Bor South	55
Budi	40
Canal Pigi	20
Cueibet	26
Duk	24
Ezo	50
Fangak	32
Fashoda	37
Gogrial East	23
Gogrial West	32
Guit	17
Ibba	14
Ikotos	28
Juba	40
Jur River	58
Kajo keji	25
Kapoeta East	49
Kapoeta North	25
Kapoeta South	18
Koch	36

County	No. of assessed settlements
Lafon	22
Lainya	23
Leer	33
Luakpiny/Nasir	27
Magwi	18
Malakal	26
Manyo	4
Maridi	18
Mayendit	32
Mayom	20
Melut	47
Morobo	12
Mundri East	15
Mundri West	15
Mvolo	21
Nagero	15
Nyirrol	21
Nzara	51
Panyijiar	42
Panyikang	19
Pariang	59
Raja	39
Rubkona	24
Rumbek Centre	30
Rumbek East	27
Rumbek North	12
Tambura	51
Terekeka	36
Tonj East	14
Tonj North	24

County	No. of assessed settlements
Tonj South	12
Torit	38
Twic	33
Twic East	29
Ulang	28
Uror	22
Wau	48
Wulu	10
Yambio	69
Yei	26
Yirol East	29
Yirol West	25