



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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

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

April 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 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 \(ToRs\)](#).

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 April 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,292** Key Informants interviewed

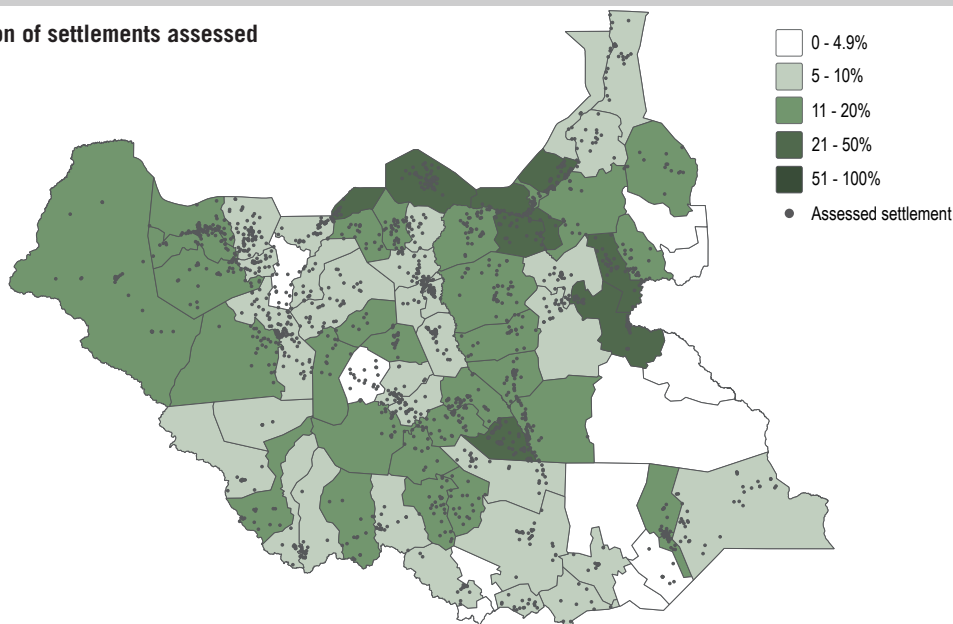
**1,776** Settlements assessed

**70** Counties assessed

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

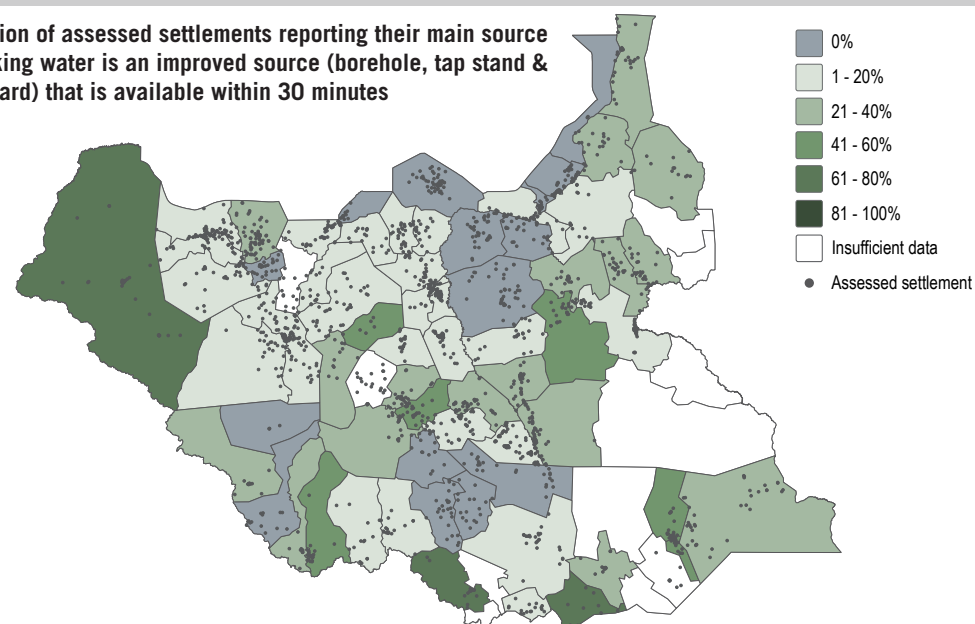
### Assessment coverage

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



<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.



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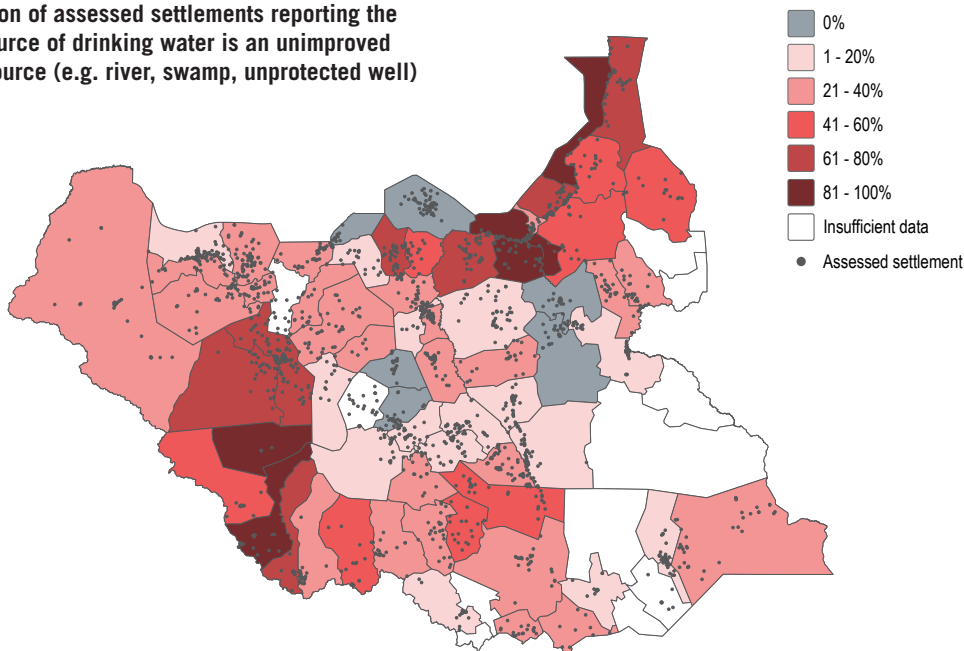
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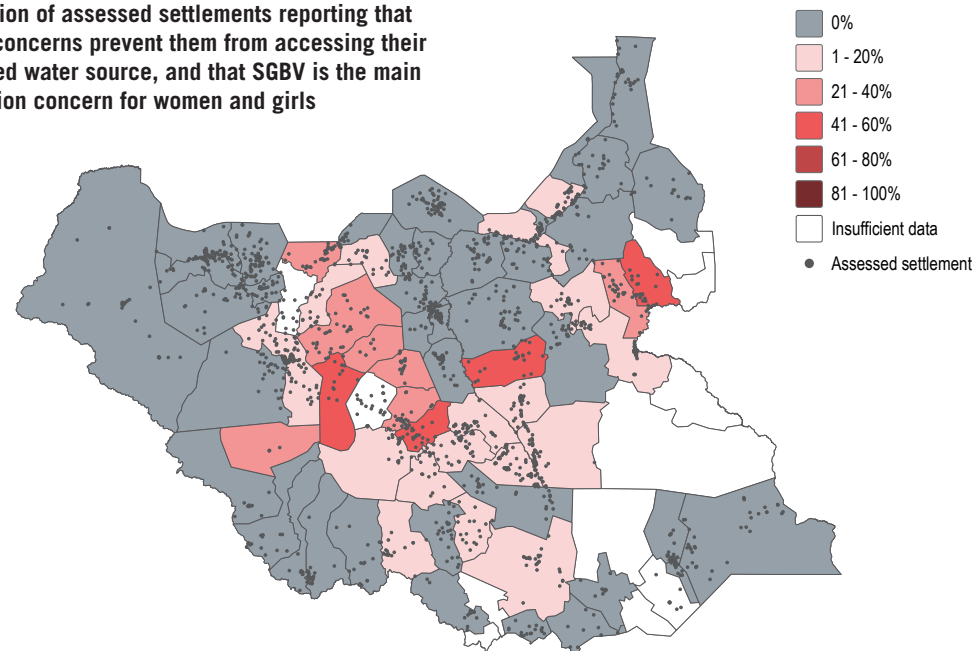
## Access to water

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 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%
Nagero	100%
Canal/Pigi	96%
Panyikang	90%
Ezo	87%

## 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%
Canal/Pigi	100%
Malakal	100%
Nagero	100%
Pariang	100%

\* Other counties where 100% of settlements reported that most people need more than 30 minutes to access water were: Terekeka.

## 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%
Tonj East	38%
Nzara	36%
Tambura	36%
Renk	35%

## 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%
Luakpiny/Nasir	68%
Rumbek East	67%
Rumbek Centre	56%
Duk	55%



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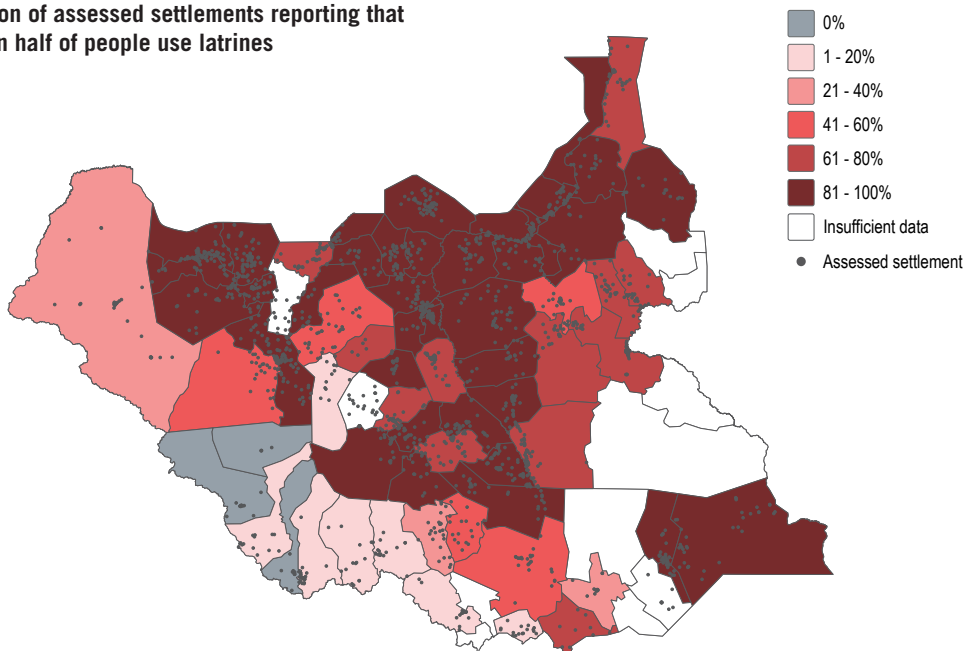
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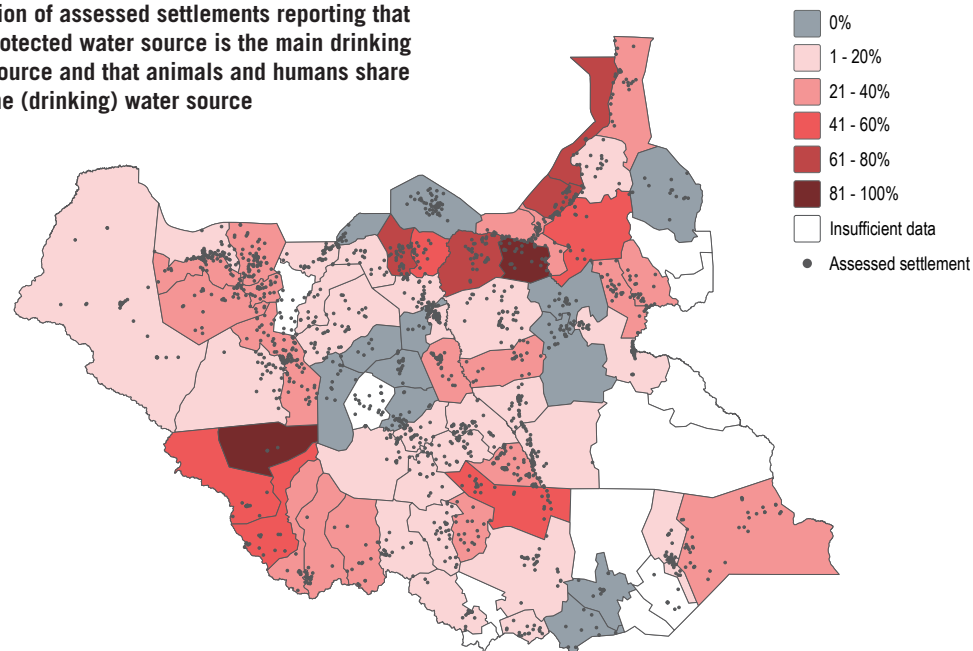
## Latrine use

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

Tonj East	75%	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>
Raja	67%	<div style="width: 67%;"></div>
Uror	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Nyirol	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Manyo	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>

## Latrine availability

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Malakal	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Pariang	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Kapoeta East	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>

\* Other counties where 97% of settlements reported that latrines are unavailable: Rubkona.

## 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

Malakal	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>
Canal/Pigi	85%	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>
Yei	44%	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>
Tambura	43%	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>
Nzara	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>

## WASH based health concerns

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

Baliet	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Maban	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Melut	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Canal/Pigi	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Malakal	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>