



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

July 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 July 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**2,152** Key informants interviewed

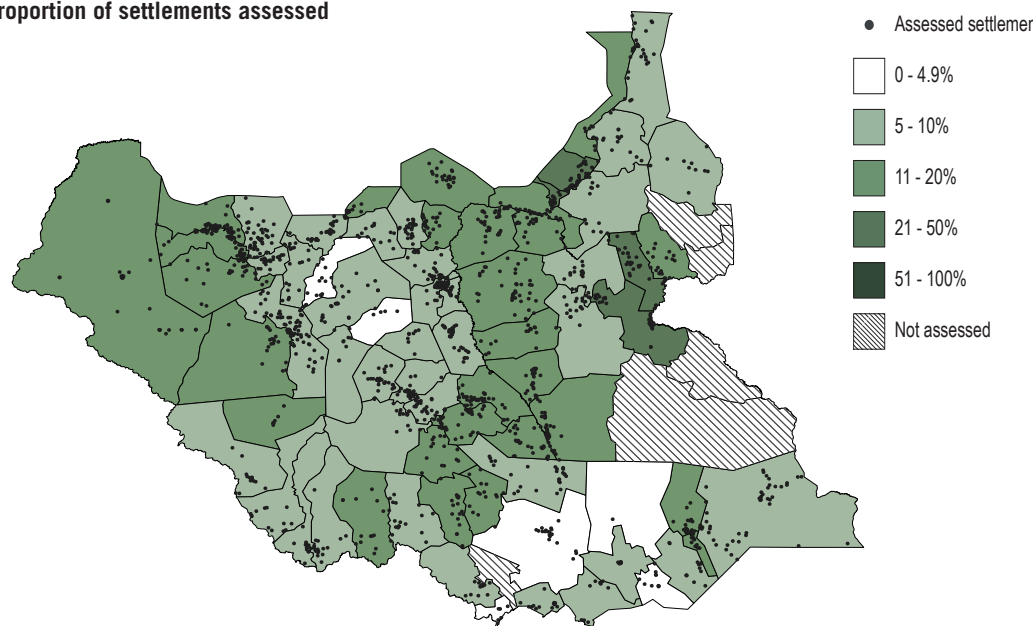
**1,727** Settlements assessed

**73** Counties assessed

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

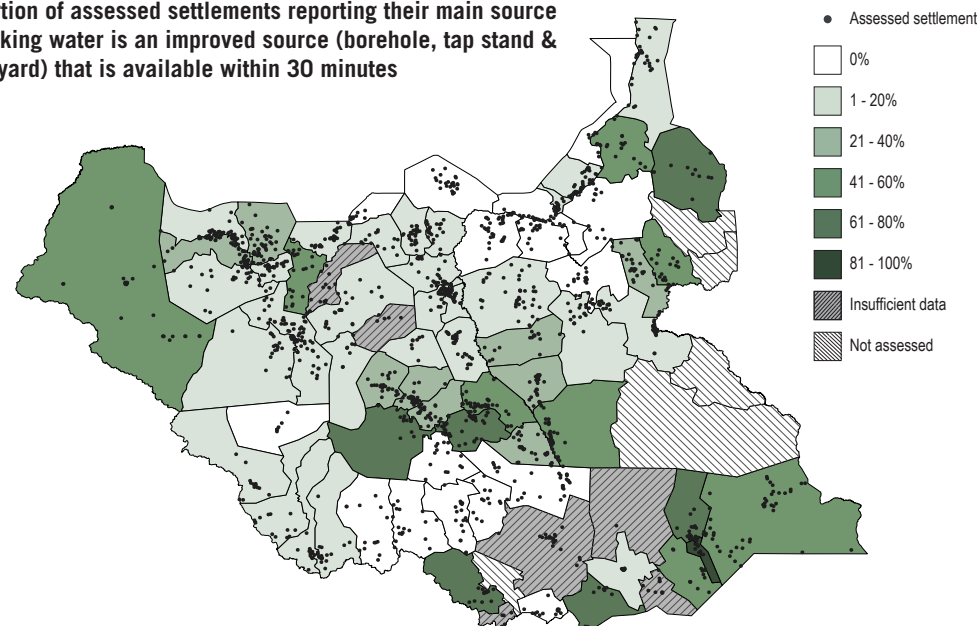
### Assessment coverage

#### 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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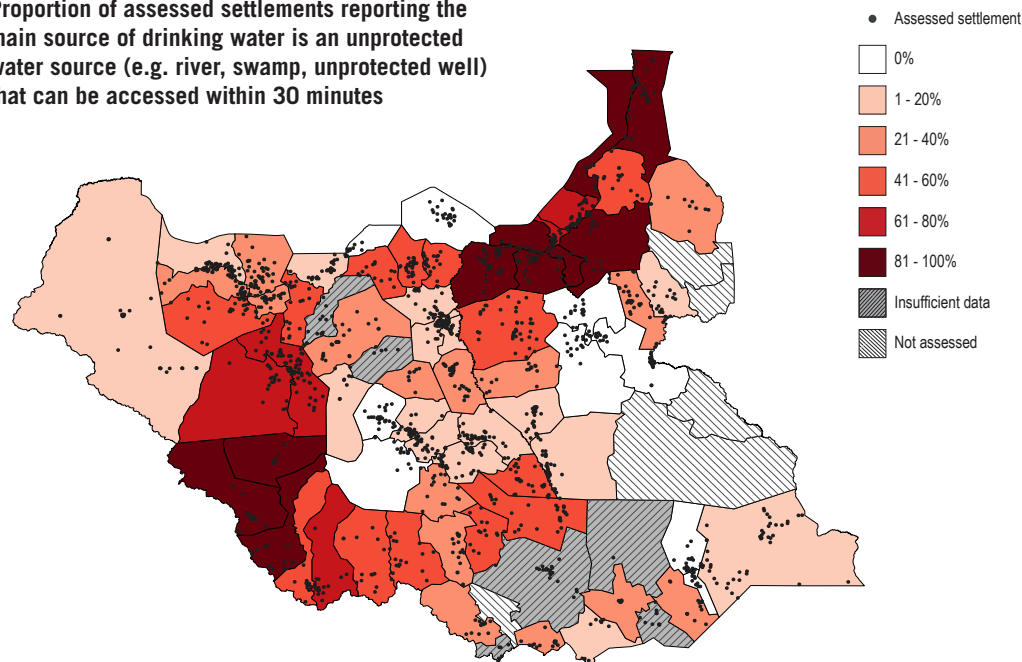
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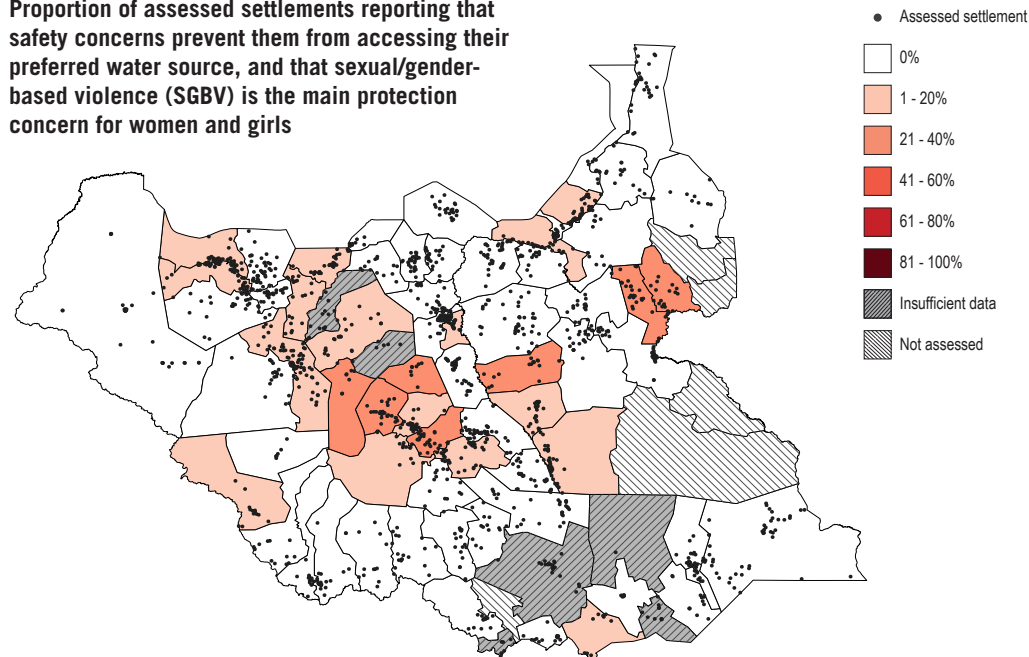
### Access to water

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

Nagero	100%	<div></div>
Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	96%	<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

Kapoeta South	90%	<div></div>
Kapoeta North	73%	<div></div>
Magwi	70%	<div></div>
Yei	67%	<div></div>
Maban	64%	<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>
Gogrial West	100%	<div></div>
Twic	84%	<div></div>
Torit	83%	<div></div>
Magwi	80%	<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

Luakpiny/Nasir	60%	<div></div>
Tonj North	58%	<div></div>
Ulang	53%	<div></div>
Rumbek East	52%	<div></div>
Duk	50%	<div></div>



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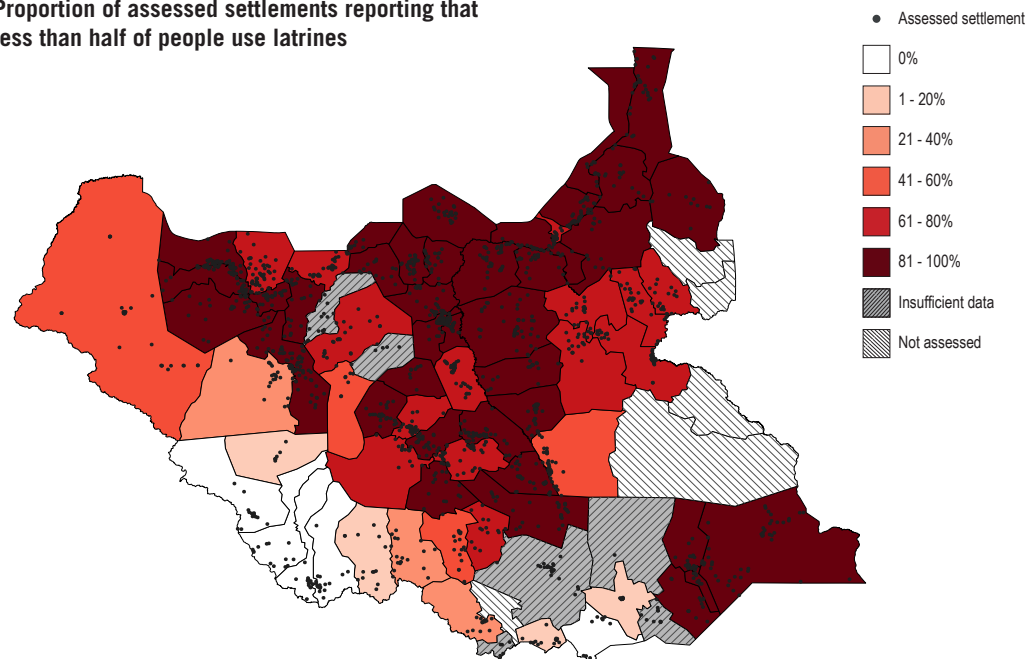
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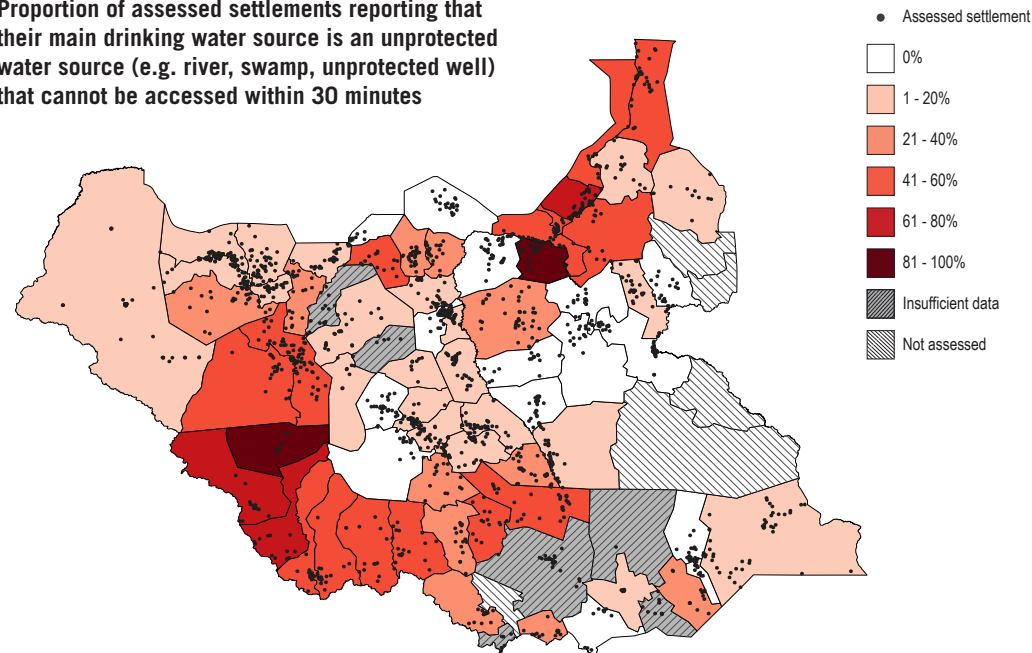
### Latrine use

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



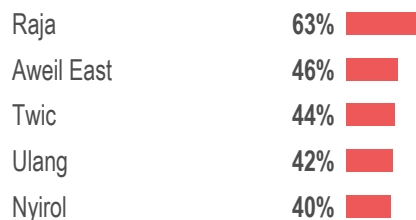
### Access and distance to water source

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



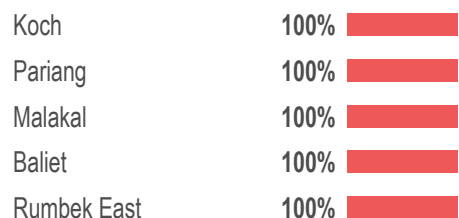
### Overcrowded latrines

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



### Latrine availability

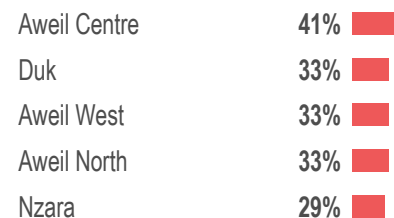
Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that latrines are unavailable



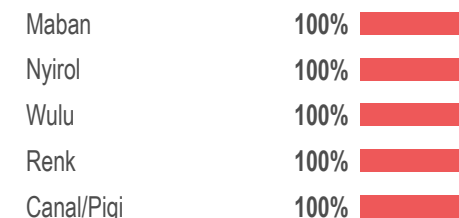
\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported that latrines are unavailable include: Abiemnhom, Canal/Pigi, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta South, Manyo, and Rumbek Centre.

### WASH based health concerns

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



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



\*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported malaria is a main health problem include: Baliot, Manyo, and Melut.