

Assessment of hard to reach areas: WASH

April, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGES

- In 68% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the existence of a functional borehole in the month prior to data collection
- In 55% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the main source of water was from borehole while in 24% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the main source of water was open water (swamp, river, pond)

Figure 1: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that their main source of drinking water was an improved source (borehole, tap stand & water yard), which could be accessed and returned from within 30 minutes

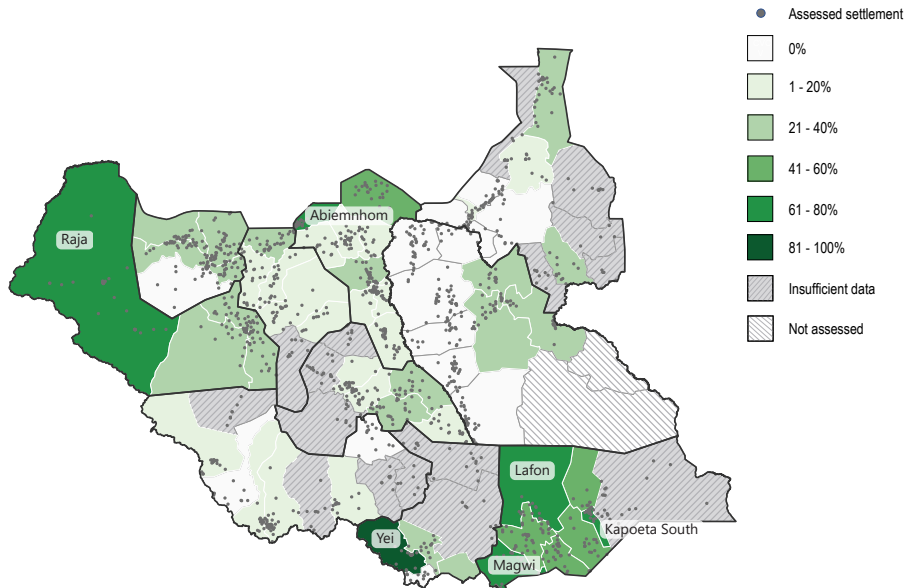
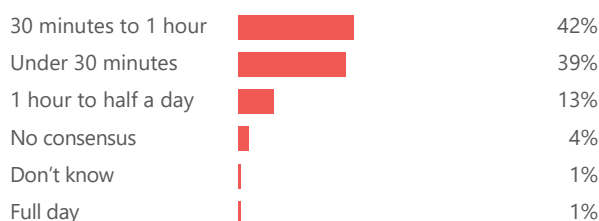


Figure 2: Reported times taken to reach, access, and return with water from a main reported water source, by proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The continuation of conflict since December 2013 has created a complex humanitarian crisis in South Sudan; 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.

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

The general assessment objective is to assist humanitarian actors in making more informed decision about the scale, scope and location of the humanitarian response through providing detailed information on humanitarian needs, displacement dynamics, and service access in hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan.

METHODOLOGY:

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 Key informants (KIs).

The findings presented in this factsheet are indicative of the broad water, sanitation and hygiene trends in assessed settlements in April 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page (4).

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. Map labels highlight the top 5 counties reporting a certain indicator and/or all counties reporting 100% of a certain indicator.

ACCESS TO WATER

Figure 3: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main source of drinking water was an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well), which could be accessed and returned from within 30 minutes

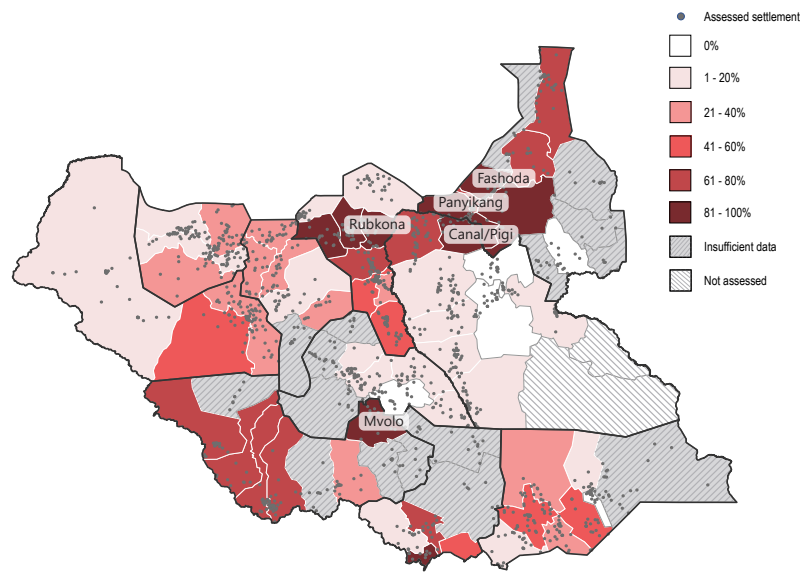


Table 1: Main reported water sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

County	Borehole	Open water	Tapstand	Unprotected well	No Consensus	Assessed settlements (n)
Canal/Pigi	-	100%	-	-	-	12
Fashoda	-	100%	-	-	-	24
Mvolo	8%	33%	-	58%	-	12
Panyikang	-	100%	-	-	-	12
Rubkona	4%	96%	-	-	-	26

Figure 4: Proportion of (n=1526) assessed settlements where KIs reported most people in the settlement experience a water shortage in the month prior to data collection

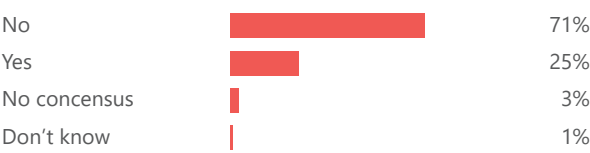
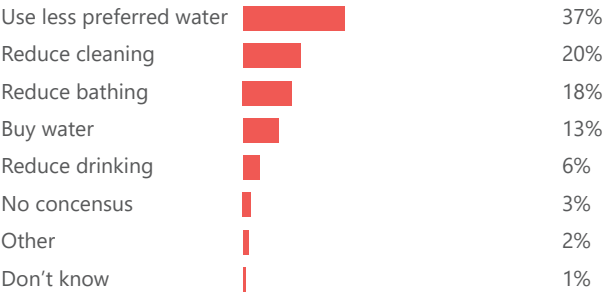


Figure 5: Reported water shortage coping strategies, by proportion of (n=375) assessed settlements where water shortage was reported in the month prior to data collection



LATRINE USE

Figure 6: Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of the population had used latrines in the month prior to data collection

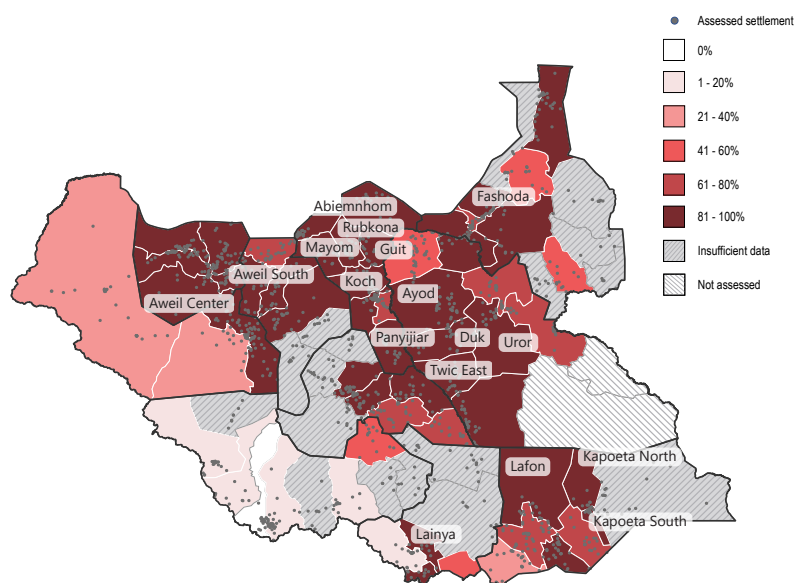


Table 2: Reported reasons latrines were not being used, in counties where latrines usage was not reported, by proportion of assessed settlements

County	Cultural reasons	Damaged	Dirty	Far	None available	Safety	Overcrowded	Assessed settlements (n)
Abiemnhom	-	-	-	-	88%	-	13%	24
AweilCentre	-	12%	-	-	82%	-	6%	17
AweilSouth	-	-	-	5%	80%	-	15%	20
Ayod	32%	-	-	-	58%	-	8%	38
Duk	38%	-	8%	4%	8%	-	13%	24
Fashoda	-	-	-	-	96%	-	4%	24
Guit	18%	-	-	-	73%	-	-	11
KapoetaNorth	92%	-	-	-	8%	-	-	13
KapoetaSouth	85%	-	-	-	15%	-	-	13
Koch	16%	-	-	-	74%	-	-	19
Lafon	31%	-	-	-	54%	-	-	13
Lainya	23%	-	-	-	77%	-	-	13
Mayom	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	11
Panyijiar	17%	10%	-	-	73%	-	-	30
Rubkona	24%	-	-	-	65%	-	-	17
TwicEast	35%	23%	3%	-	3%	10%	6%	31
Uror	6%	6%	-	-	50%	-	13%	16

*percentages for No consensus, other or don't know are not shown.

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	25
2	Akobo	23
3	Aweil Centre	18
4	Aweil East	46
5	Aweil North	23
6	Aweil South	20
7	Aweil West	31
8	Awerial	16
9	Ayod	40
10	Baliet	11
11	Bor South	48
12	Budi	18
13	Canal/Pigi	12
14	Cueibet	17
15	Duk	25
16	Ezo	14
17	Fangak	40
18	Fashoda	24
19	Gogrial East	22
20	Gogrial West	20
21	Guit	17
22	Ibba	8
23	Ikotos	30
24	Juba	7
25	Jur River	49
26	Kajo-keji	19
27	Kapoeta East	22
28	Kapoeta North	13
29	Kapoeta South	13
30	Koch	26
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	13
33	Leer	18
34	Longochuk	5
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	12
36	Maban	9
37	Magwi	22
38	Maiwut	6
39	Malakal	19
40	Manyo	6
41	Maridi	17
42	Mayendit	19
43	Mayom	14
44	Melut	16
45	Morobo	12
46	Mundri East	7
47	Mundri West	9
48	Mvolo	12
49	Nagero	7
50	Nyirol	19
51	Nzara	19
52	Panyijiar	31
53	Panyikang	12
54	Pariang	22
55	Raja	32

	County	No. of assessed settlements
56	Renk	33
57	Rubkona	26
58	Rumbek Centre	23
59	Rumbek East	26
60	Rumbek North	8
61	Tambura	18
62	Terekeka	16
63	Tonj East	10
64	Tonj North	22
65	Tonj South	9
66	Torit	41
67	Twic	27
68	Twic East	31
69	Ulang	10
70	Uror	17
71	Wau	41
72	Wulu	8
73	Yambio	34
74	Yei	16
75	Yirol East	20
76	Yirol West	20

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Key informants interviewed for AoK fall under the following three categories:

- Newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month
- Persons who have been in contact with someone living in a hard-to-reach settlement, or have visited one in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)
- Persons who remain in a hard-to-reach settlement, contacted through the phone

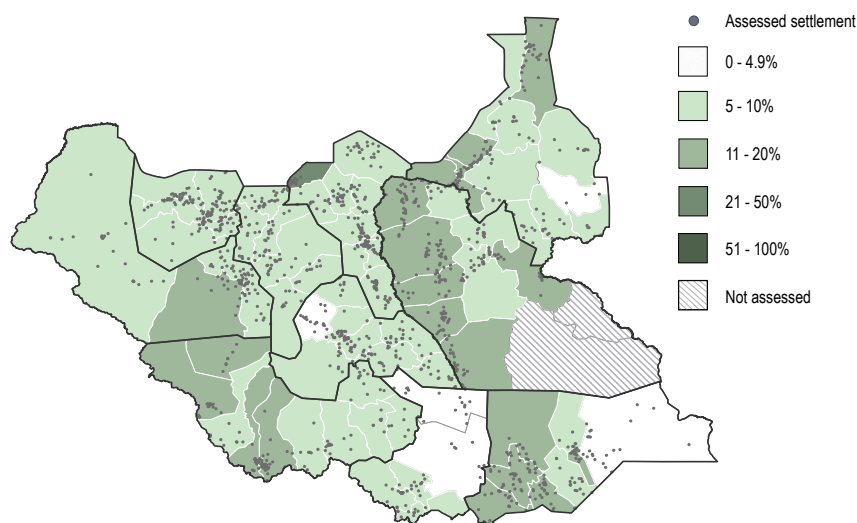
Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at the settlement level. About half of settlements assessed have more than one

KI reporting on the settlement. In these cases, data is aggregated¹ at the settlement level according to a weighting mechanism, which can be found in the [Terms of Reference \(ToRs\)](#).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

1729 Key informants interviewed | **1526** Settlements assessed

76 Counties assessed | **71** Counties with 5% or more coverage²



ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).