



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 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 February 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,529 Key Informants interviewed

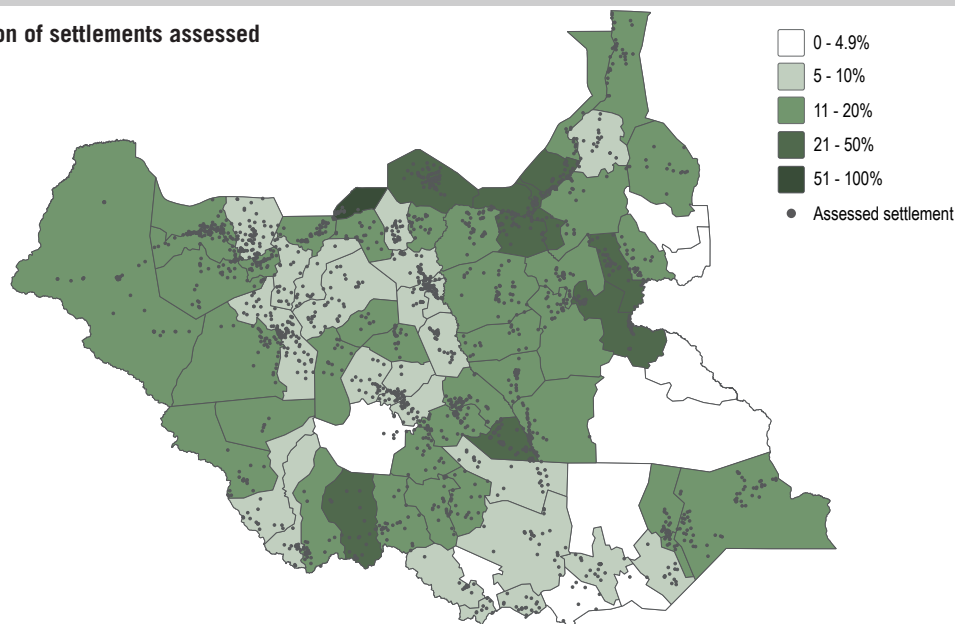
2,002 Settlements assessed

71 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

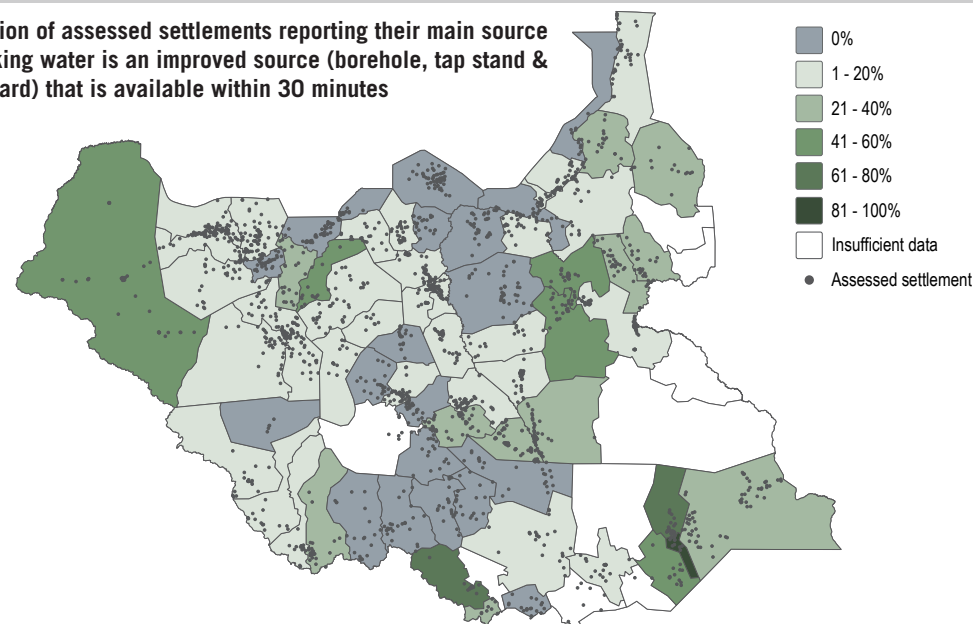
Assessment coverage

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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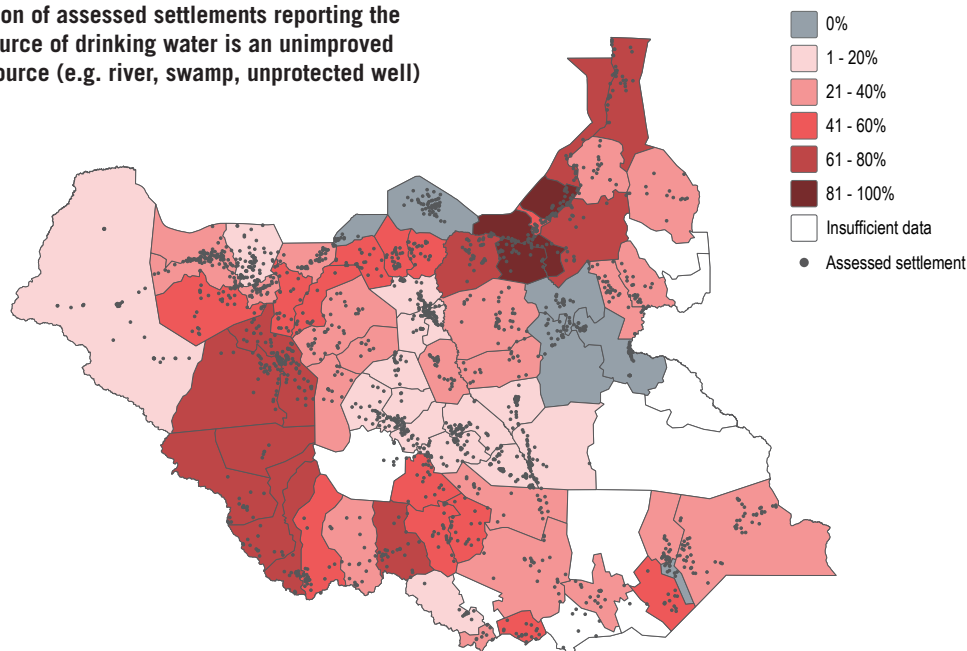
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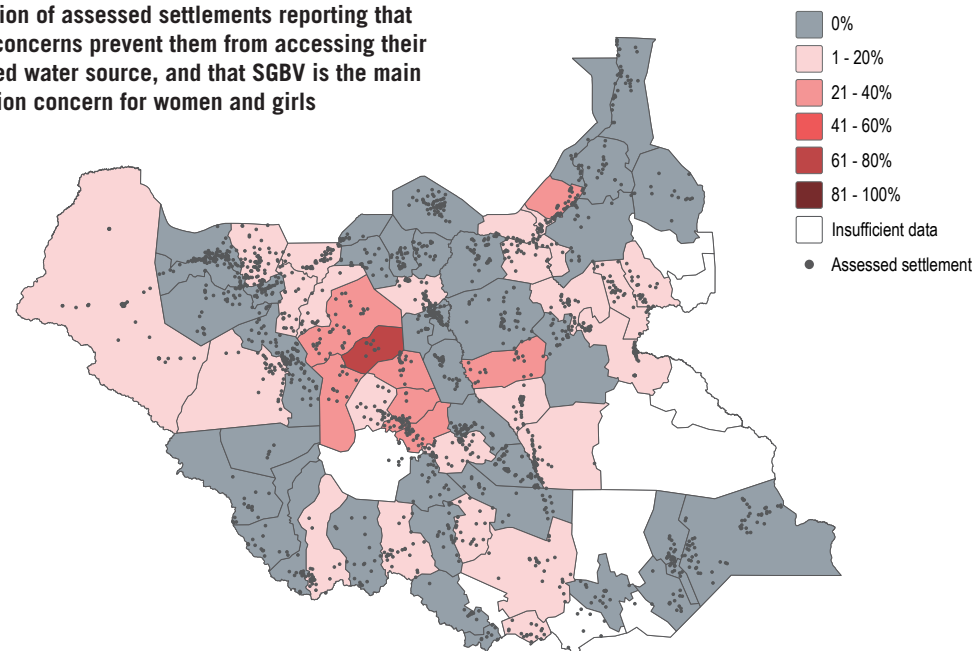
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the main source of drinking water is an 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)

Canal/Pigi	93%
Panyikang	90%
Fashoda	83%
Nagero	80%
Tambura	80%

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%
Mundri East	100%
Mundri West	100%
Mvolo	100%
Nagero	100%

* Other counties where 100% of settlements reported that most people need more than 30 minutes to access water were: Pariang, Rumbek East and 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

Tambura	45%
Jur River	44%
Nzara	43%
Yambio	41%
Mayom	41%

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	80%
Tonj South	69%
Rumbek East	59%
Rumbek North	53%
Rumbek Centre	47%



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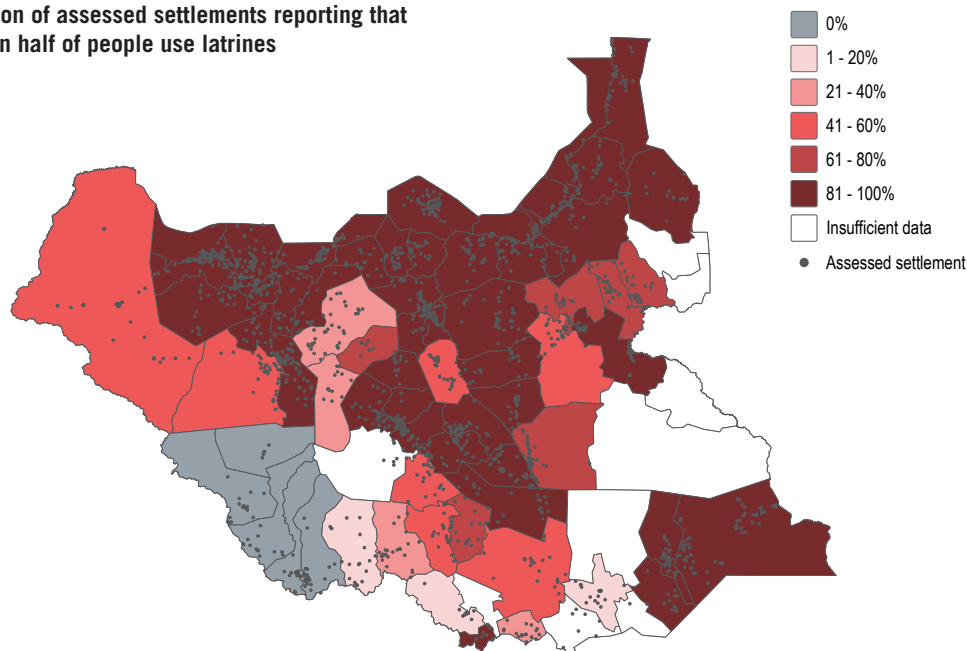
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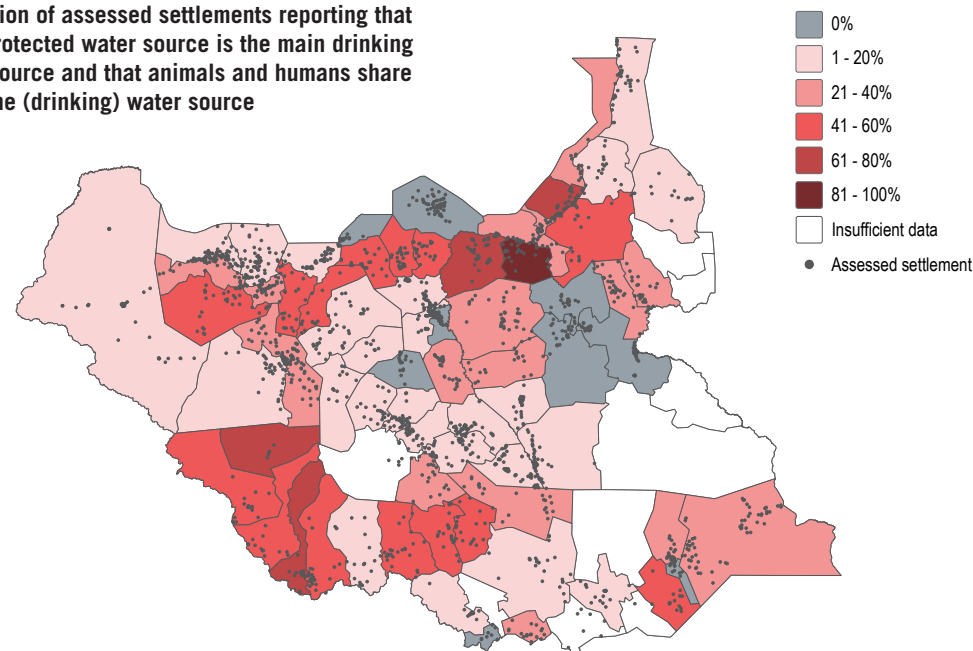
Latrine use

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

Raja	48%	<div></div>
Akobo	40%	<div></div>
Uror	38%	<div></div>
Aweil East	34%	<div></div>
Ayod	29%	<div></div>

Latrine availability

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Budi	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Pariang	100%	<div></div>

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	63%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	41%	<div></div>
Nagero	40%	<div></div>
Aweil West	32%	<div></div>
Mayom	32%	<div></div>

WASH based health concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported cholera and/or diarrhoea are the main health problems

Nyirrol	58%	<div></div>
Uror	50%	<div></div>
Mayom	45%	<div></div>
Malakal	44%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	41%	<div></div>