



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

May 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 aggregated² 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 May 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2129 Key informants interviewed

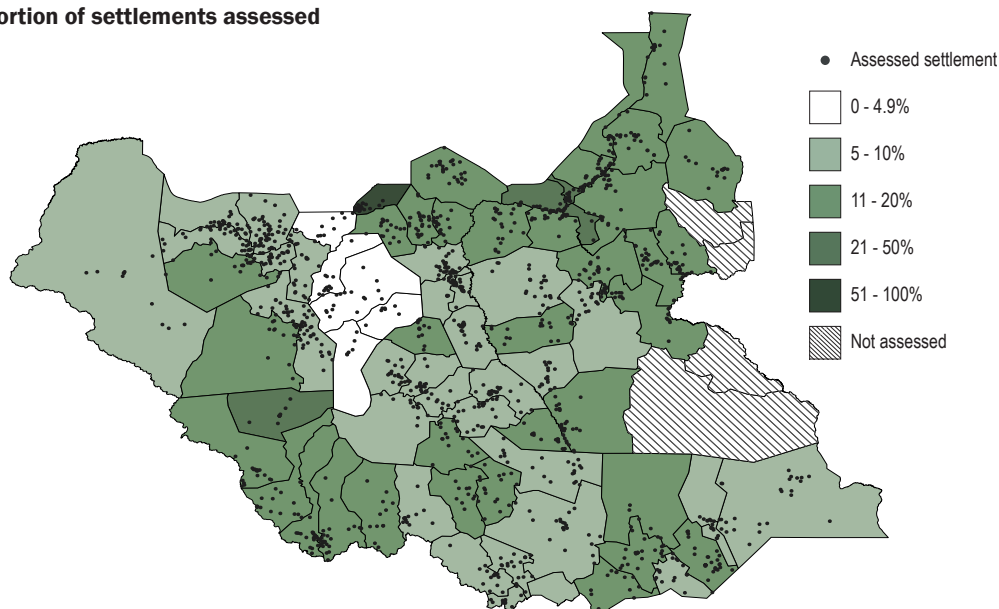
1841 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

69 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

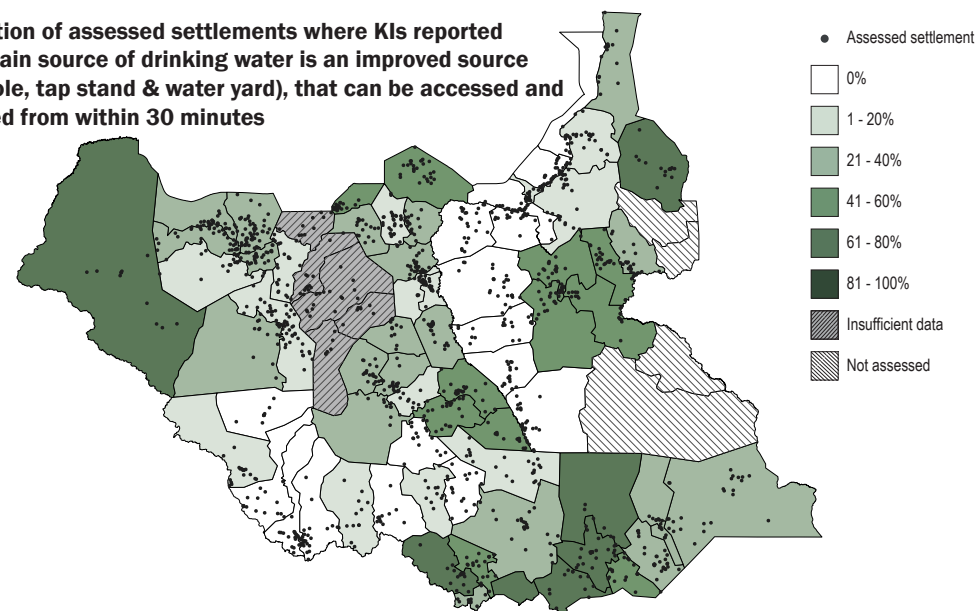


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

² 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





South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

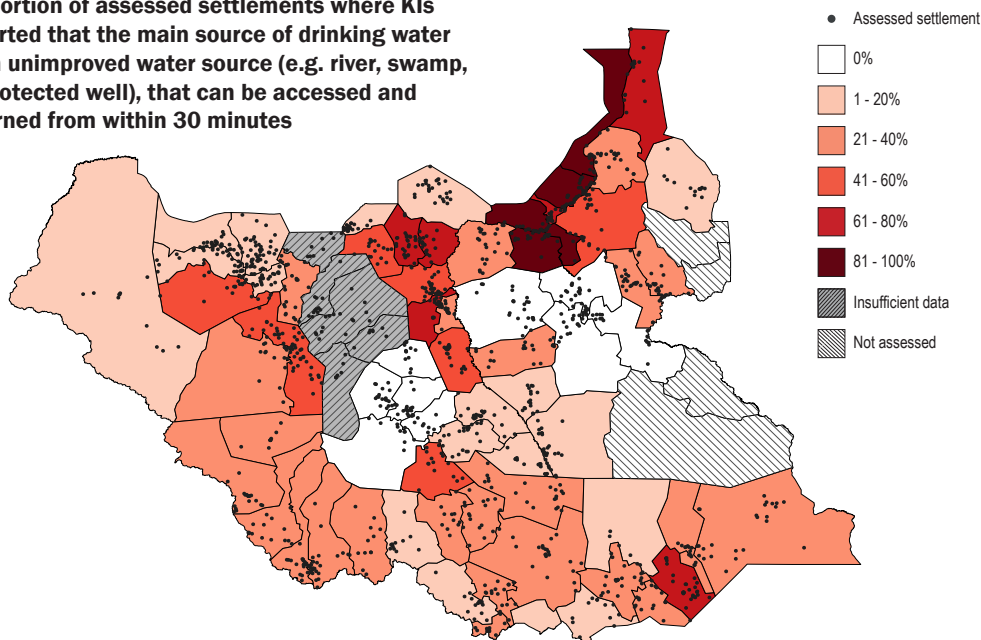
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

May 2022

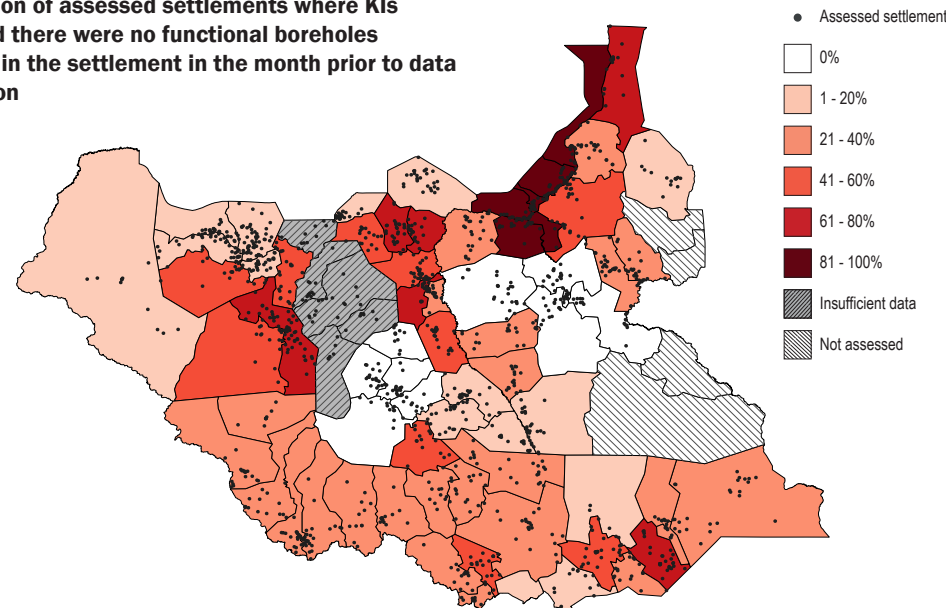
Access to water

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 settlement in the month prior to data collection



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)

Manyo	100%	<div></div>
Panyikang	95%	<div></div>
Canal/pigi	89%	<div></div>
Fashoda	85%	<div></div>
Rubkona	77%	<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	76%	<div></div>
Raja	70%	<div></div>
Magwi	69%	<div></div>
Maban	68%	<div></div>
Lafon	67%	<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 (n=15)	100%	<div></div>
Maban (n=16)	88%	<div></div>
Mundri West (n=12)	83%	<div></div>
Mvolo (n=10)	80%	<div></div>
Mundri East (n=13)	77%	<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

Magwi	38%	<div></div>
Ikotos	37%	<div></div>
Duk	37%	<div></div>
Maban	35%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	35%	<div></div>

*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported presence of a functional borehole. Bad quality 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



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

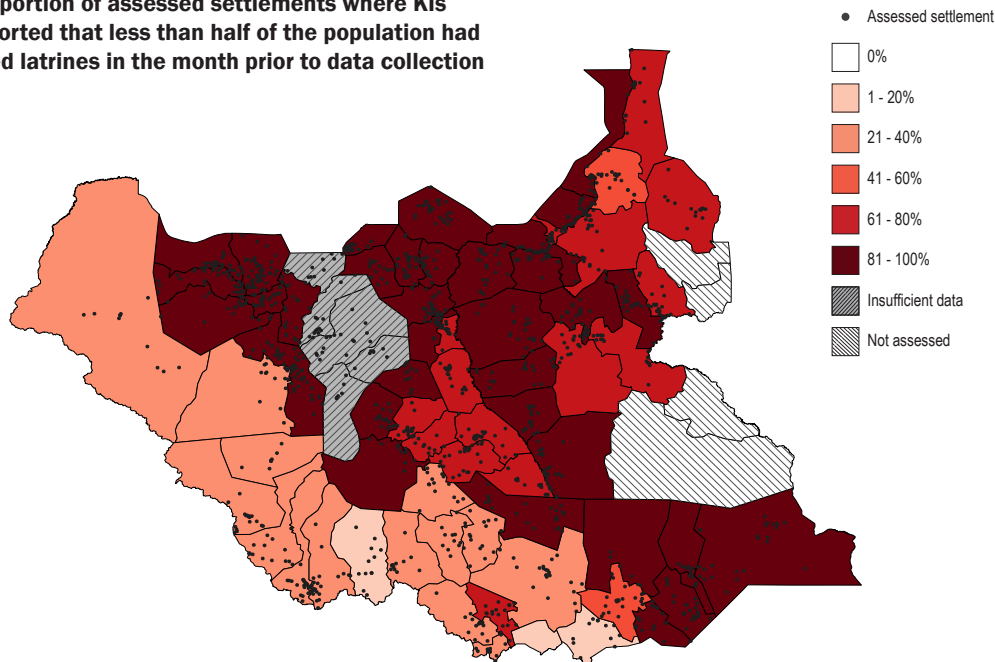
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

May 2022

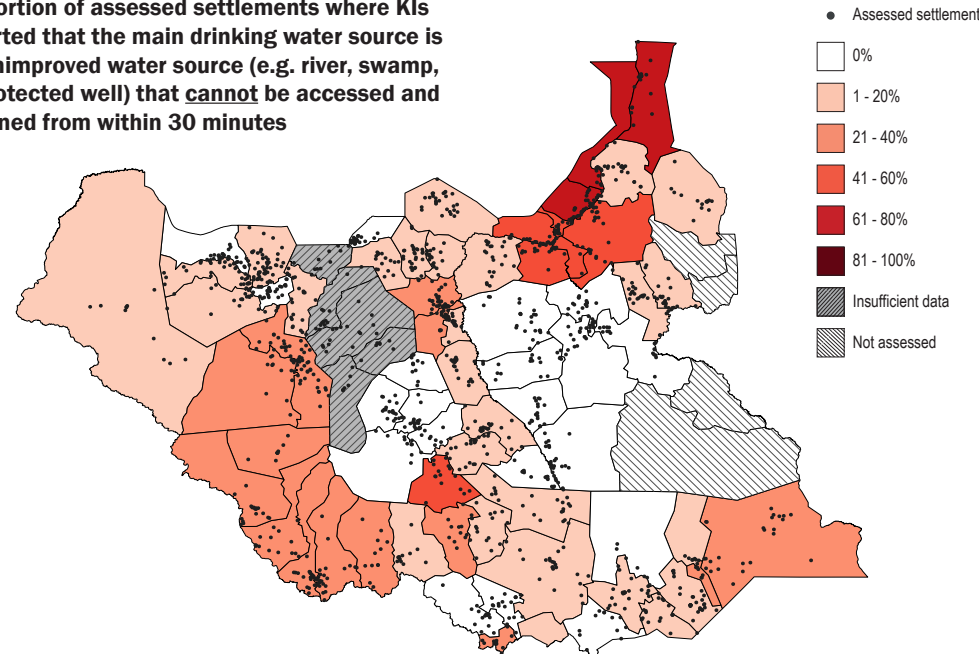
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of the population had used 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

Uror (n=14)	50%
Nyiröl (n=23)	48%
Luakpiny/Nasir (n=23)	48%
Raja (n=28)	43%
Ulang (n=22)	36%

Latrine availability*

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

Baliet (n=26)	100%
Morobo (n=12)	100%
Budi (n=31)	100%
Panyikang (n=21)	95%
Juba (n=19)	95%

Functional borehole

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

Uror	100%
Rumbek East	100%
Rumbek Center	100%
Akobo	100%
Rumbek North	100%

Handwashing

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported most people do not wash their hands with soap

Melut	91%
Maridi	90%
Bor South	89%
Baliet	88%
Mundri East	84%

*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

*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

In 100% of assessed settlements in Ayod, Wulu, Nyiröl and Cueibet, KIs also reported the presence of a functional borehole



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

May 2022

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	27
2	Akobo	24
3	Aweil Centre	23
4	Aweil East	55
5	Aweil North	26
6	Aweil South	26
7	Aweil West	32
8	Awerial	25
9	Ayod	26
10	Baliet	26
11	Bor South	49
12	Budi	31
13	Canal/Pigi	19
14	Cueibet	24
15	Duk	21
16	Ezo	21
17	Fangak	39
18	Fashoda	33
19	Gogrial East	16
20	Gogrial West	26
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	16
23	Ikotos	19
24	Juba	29
25	Jur River	60
26	Kajo-keji	18
27	Kapoeta East	43
28	Kapoeta North	14
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	44

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	12
32	Lainya	20
33	Leer	28
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	26
35	Maban	20
36	Magwi	16
37	Malakal	26
38	Manyo	9
39	Maridi	21
40	Mayendit	24
41	Mayom	20
42	Melut	35
43	Morobo	13
44	Mundri East	19
45	Mundri West	20
46	Mvolo	19
47	Nagero	10
48	Nyirrol	32
49	Nzara	24
50	Panyijiar	32
51	Panyikang	21
52	Pariang	32
53	Raja	30
54	Renk	36
55	Rubkona	30
56	Rumbek Centre	26
57	Rumbek East	25
58	Rumbek North	14
59	Tambura	25
60	Terekeka	23

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	7
62	Tonj North	18
63	Tonj South	6
64	Torit	35
65	Twic	14
66	Twic East	22
67	Ulang	27
68	Uror	17
69	Wau	39
70	Wulu	10
71	Yambio	38
72	Yei	21
73	Yirol East	31
74	Yirol West	28