

Assessment of hard to reach areas: WASH

June, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGES

- For 97% of assessed settlements in Rubkona, KIs reported that the main source of water was unprotected (well, river, swamp, pond)
- For 90% of assessed settlements in Mundri West, KIs reported that the main source of water was unprotected (well, river, swamp, 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

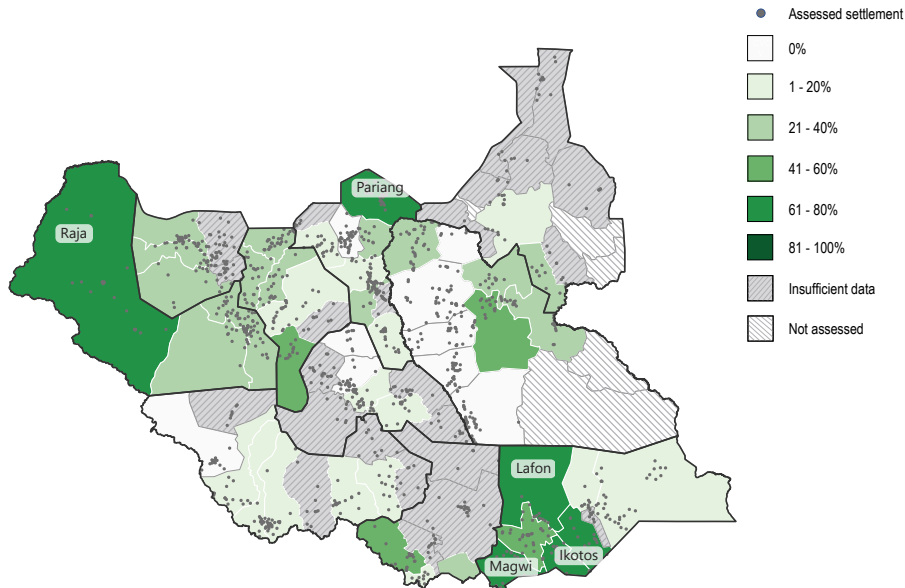
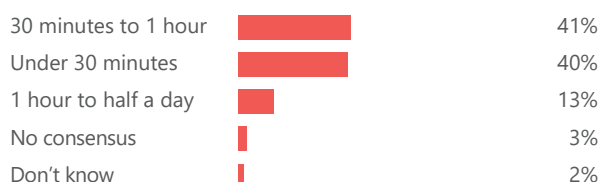


Figure 2: Reported time needed to reach, access, and return with water from a main reported water source, by proportion of assessed settlements (n=1366)



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 June 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page 5.

All percentages presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed with that specific response. Map labels highlight the counties reporting the top 5 values of 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

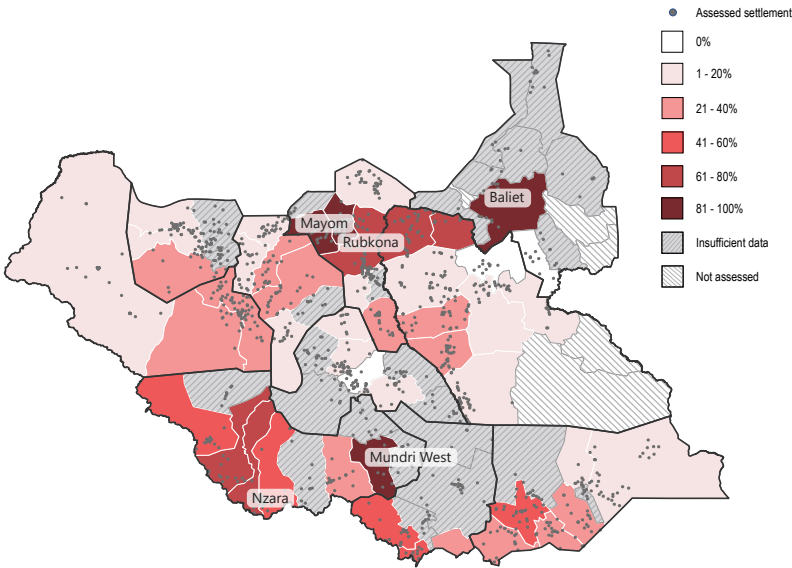


Table 1: Main reported water sources, by proportion of assessed settlements*

County	Borehole	Open water	Protected well	Unprotected well	Water-truck	No consensus	Assessed settlements (n)
Baliet	2	9	-	-	-	-	11
Mayom	2	15	-	-	-	2	19
Mundri West	-	-	1	9	-	-	10
Nzara	4	2	-	10	-	-	16
Rubkona	1	32	-	-	1	1	36

*Remaining values are attributed to "other", and "don't know" responses

Figure 4: Proportion of assessed settlements (n=1366) where KIs reported most people in the settlement experience a water shortage in the month prior to data collection

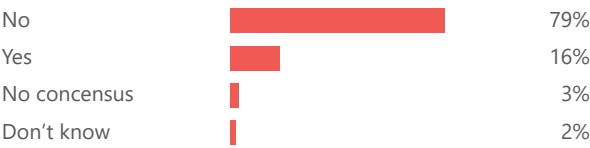
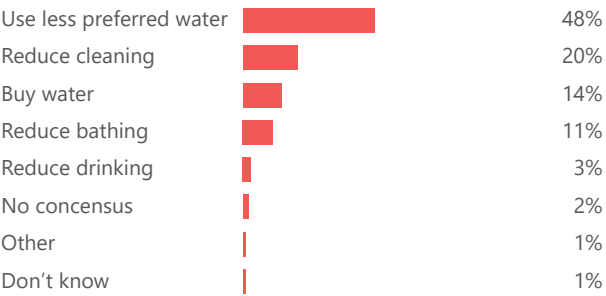


Figure 5: Reported water shortage coping strategies, by proportion of (n=221) assessed settlements where water shortage was reported in the month prior to data collection



LATRINE USE

Table 2: Reported reasons for latrines 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)
Aweil North	-	-	-	-	18	-	7	25
Aweil West	-	1	-	-	19	-	4	24
Ayod	19	-	-	-	21	-	4	46
Bor South	13	1	4	4	7	2	8	51
Duk	7	-	2	4	2	-	3	26
Jur River	10	-	-	-	27	-	3	43
Kapoeta East	14	-	-	-	16	-	-	31
Kapoeta North	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	10
Koch	5	-	-	-	18	-	-	23
Mayom	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	14
Panyijiar	6	3	-	-	14	-	2	25
Pariang	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	31
Rubkona	7	-	-	-	21	-	-	29
Rumbek East	-	4	-	-	20	-	1	25
Rumbek North	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10
Twic East	9	7	-	1	-	3	3	31
Yirol West	6	1	-	-	12	1	-	20

*Remaining values are attributed to "other", "don't know" or "no consensus" responses

NUMBER OF ASSESSED SETTLEMENTS PER COUNTY

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

	County	No. of assessed settlements
56	Rumbek East	27
57	Rumbek North	10
58	Tambura	20
59	Terekeka	4
60	Tonj East	9
61	Tonj North	24
62	Tonj South	12
63	Torit	28
64	Twic	32
65	Twic East	31
66	Ulang	11
67	Uror	16
68	Wau	38
69	Wulu	8
70	Yambio	26
71	Yei	21
72	Yirol East	12
73	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

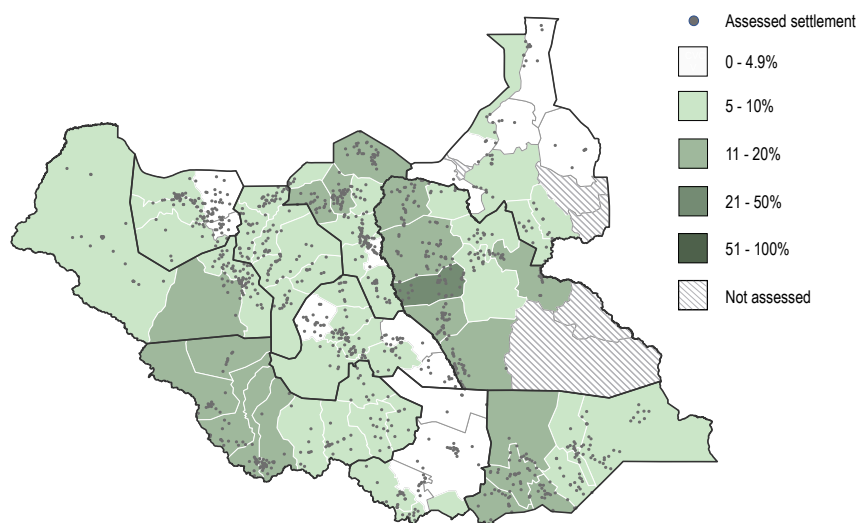
All three types of KIs can either be interviewed over the phone or in person. Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at

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

1517 Key informants interviewed | **1366** Settlements assessed¹

73 Counties assessed | **59** Counties with 5% or more coverage



ENDNOTE

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¹Settlement (n) numbers represent the amount of data points which is used to calculate a particular indicator. This value may change due to data cleaning or skip logic in the survey.

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).