



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

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

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2022

### Overview

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.

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):

- 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 aggregated<sup>1</sup> 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 December 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

### Assessment Coverage

**1786** Key informants interviewed

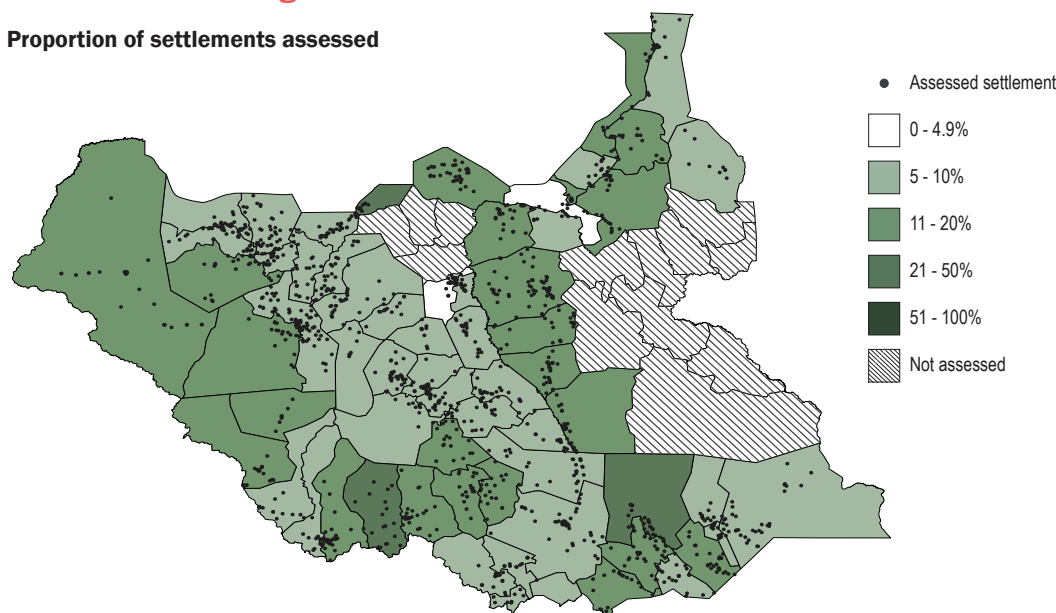
**1518** Settlements assessed

**65** Counties assessed

**63** Counties with 5% or more coverage<sup>2</sup>

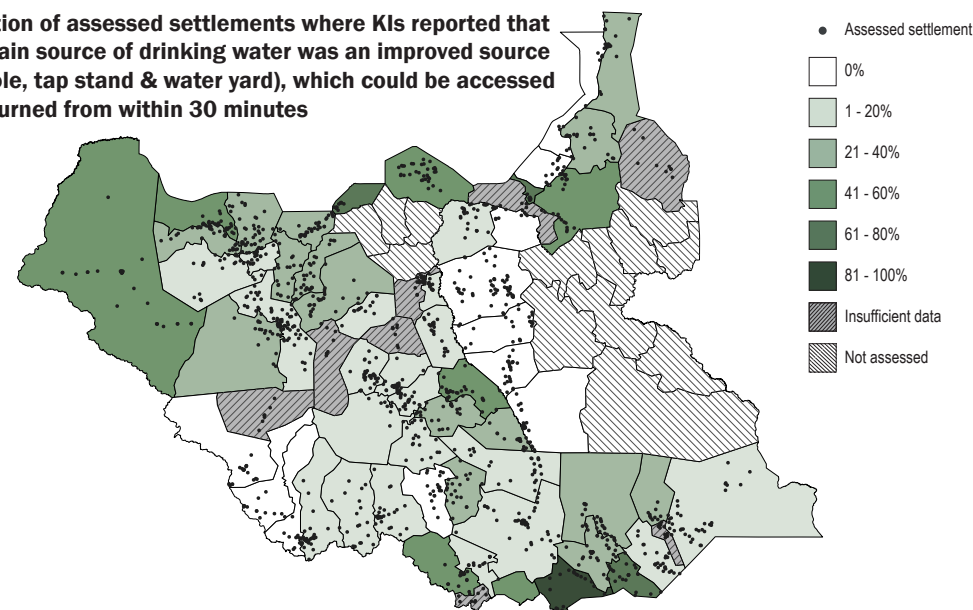
### Assessment coverage

#### Proportion of settlements assessed



### Improved Water Sources

#### 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



<sup>1</sup> During cleaning and aggregation counties which do not reach a consensus 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.

<sup>2</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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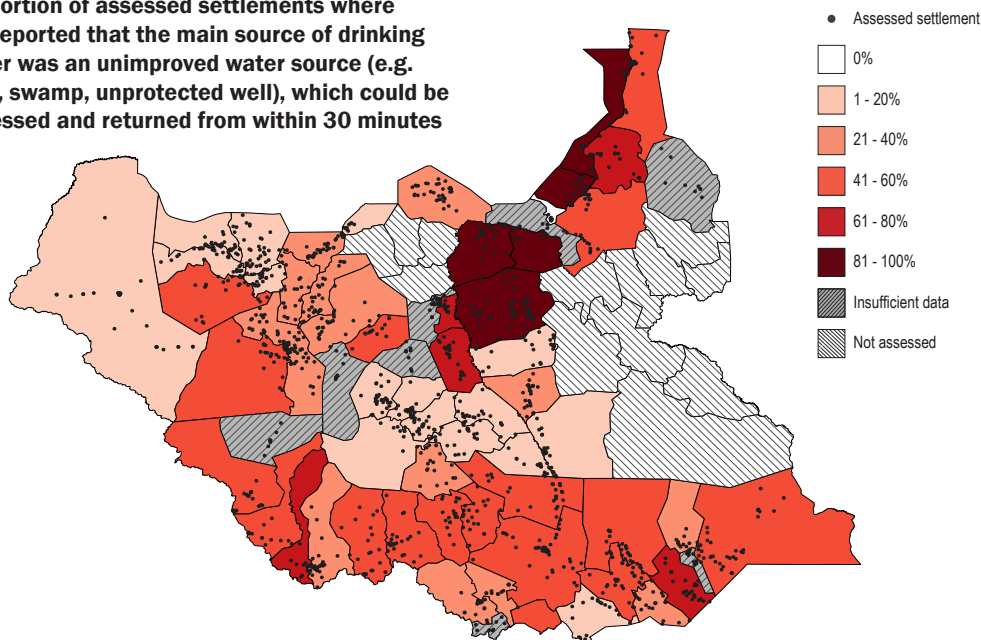
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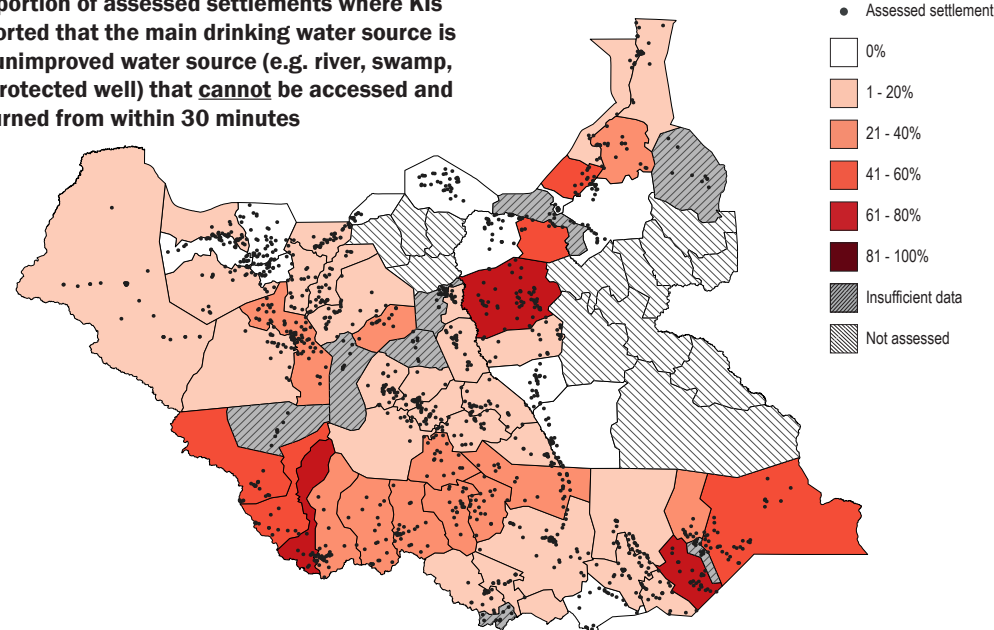
## Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements 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



## 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



## 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>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Fashoda	94%	<div></div>
Fangak	91%	<div></div>
Ayod	87%	<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

Magwi	94%	<div></div>
Abiemnhom	73%	<div></div>
Malakal	71%	<div></div>
Ikotos	61%	<div></div>
Raja	59%	<div></div>

## Water quality\*

Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that water from the borehole is of bad quality

Twic East (n=19)	89%	<div></div>
Awerial (n=13)	85%	<div></div>
Maridi (n=13)	77%	<div></div>
Mundri West (n=11)	73%	<div></div>
Bor South (n=39)	72%	<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

Fangak	88%	<div></div>
Tonj East	54%	<div></div>
Twic East	46%	<div></div>
Gogrial West	40%	<div></div>
Gogrial East	37%	<div></div>

\*Findings relate to the subsets of (n) amount of settlements in each county where KIs reported the presence of a functional borehole. Bad quality water has been defined in the tool as water which tastes bad, smells bad, has a bad colour or people got sick after drinking the water.



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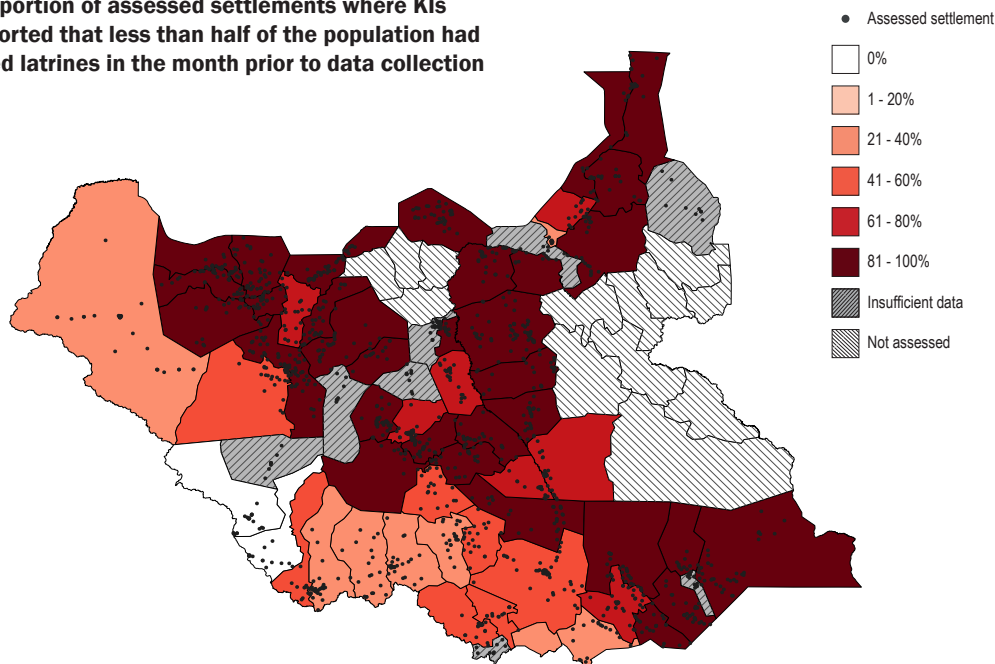
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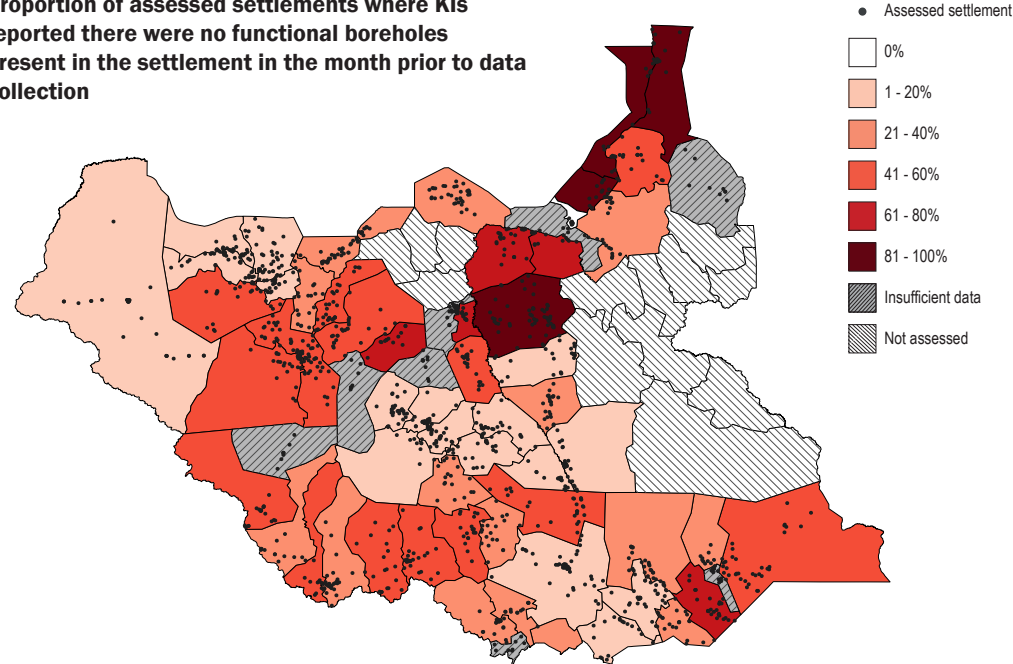
## Latrine use

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 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



## Overcrowded latrines\*

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

Raja (n=30)	83%	<div></div>
Wau (n=27)	63%	<div></div>
Fashoda (n=16)	50%	<div></div>
Awerial (n=16)	44%	<div></div>
Melut (n=19)	42%	<div></div>

## Latrine availability\*

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

Baliet (n=17)	100%	<div></div>
Ayod (n=52)	98%	<div></div>
Fangak (n=30)	97%	<div></div>
Yirol East (n=24)	96%	<div></div>
Budi (n=28)	96%	<div></div>

## Functional borehole

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

Malakal	100%	<div></div>
Cueibet	97%	<div></div>
Rumbek Center	96%	<div></div>
Bor South	95%	<div></div>
Yirol East	92%	<div></div>

## Handwashing

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

Duk	100%	<div></div>
Bor South	100%	<div></div>
Fangak	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Malakal	100%	<div></div>

\*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.

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\*There were no other counties with assessed settlements where KIs reported 100% that most people do not wash their hands with soap



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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	11
2	Aweil Centre	23
3	Aweil East	41
4	Aweil North	27
5	Aweil South	22
6	Aweil West	33
7	Awerial	17
8	Ayod	56
9	Baliet	18
10	Bor South	42
11	Budi	28
12	Canal/Pigi	10
13	Cueibet	30
14	Duk	20
15	Ezo	14
16	Fangak	34
17	Fashoda	16
18	Gogrial East	30
19	Gogrial West	21
20	Ibba	20
21	Ikotos	23
22	Juba	42
23	Jur River	57
24	Kajo-keji	19
25	Kapoeta East	36
26	Kapoeta North	14
27	Kapoeta South	7
28	Lafon	28
29	Lainya	13
30	Leer	18

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Maban	8
32	Magwi	17
33	Malakal	14
34	Manyo	16
35	Maridi	26
36	Mayendit	18
37	Melut	23
38	Morobo	8
39	Mundri East	21
40	Mundri West	20
41	Mvolo	18
42	Nagero	8
43	Nzara	13
44	Panyijar	25
45	Panyikang	5
46	Pariang	33
47	Raja	37
48	Renk	29
49	Rumbek Centre	27
50	Rumbek East	26
51	Rumbek North	9
52	Tambura	19
53	Terekeka	25
54	Tonj East	13
55	Tonj North	27
56	Tonj South	7
57	Torit	33
58	Twic	34
59	Twic East	24
60	Wau	46

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Wulu	11
62	Yambio	36
63	Yei	22
64	Yirol East	26
65	Yirol West	24