



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 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, 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 June 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2,561 Key Informants interviewed

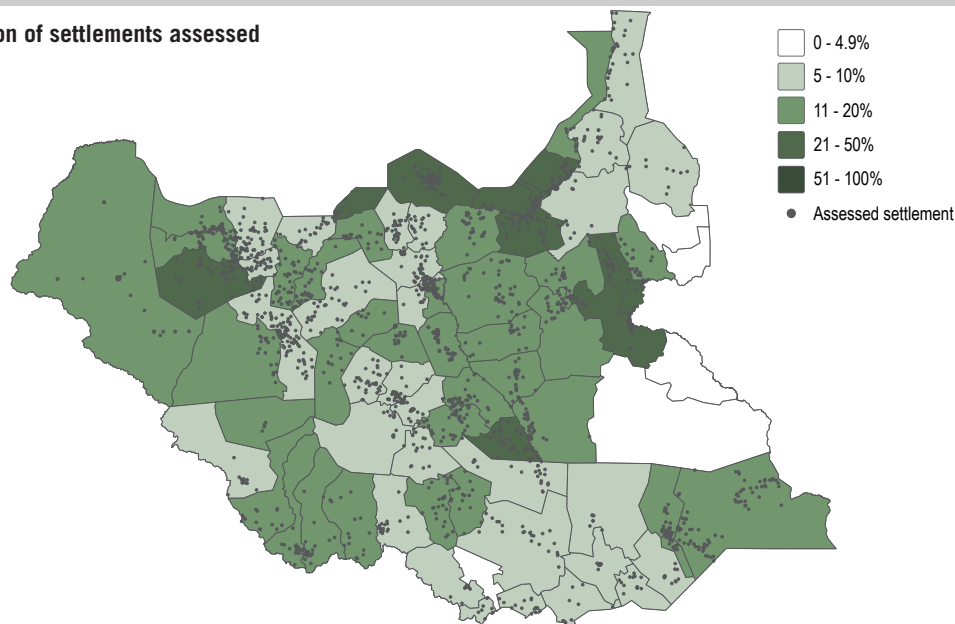
1,986 Settlements assessed

73 Counties assessed

73 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

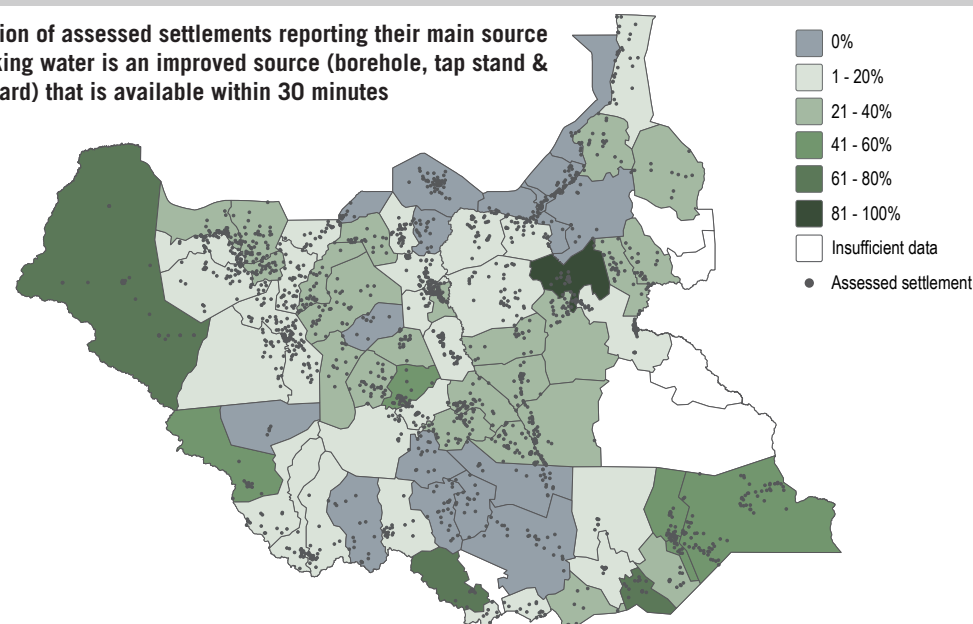
Assessment coverage

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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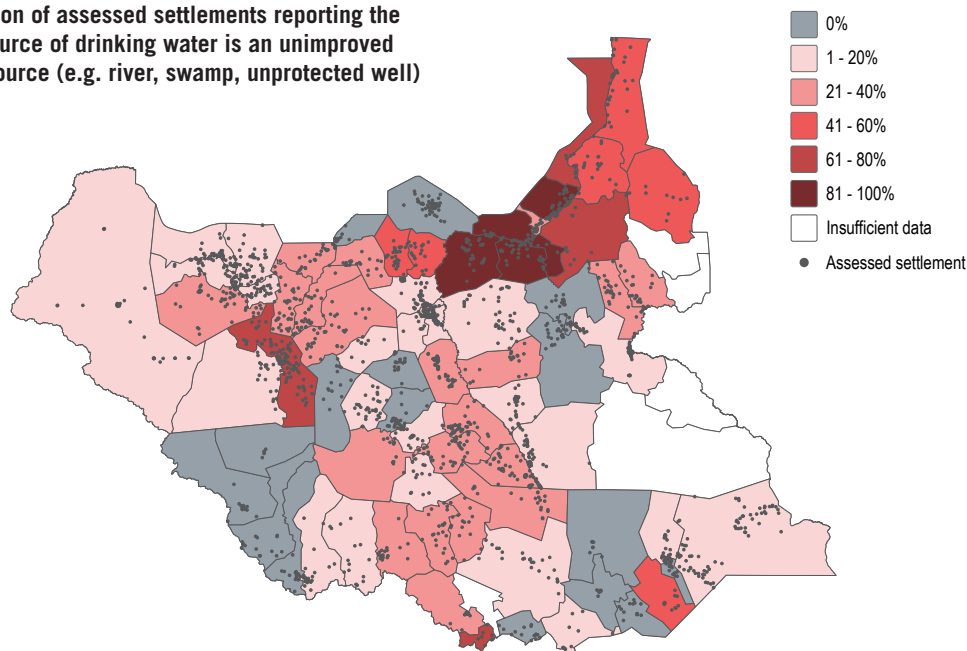
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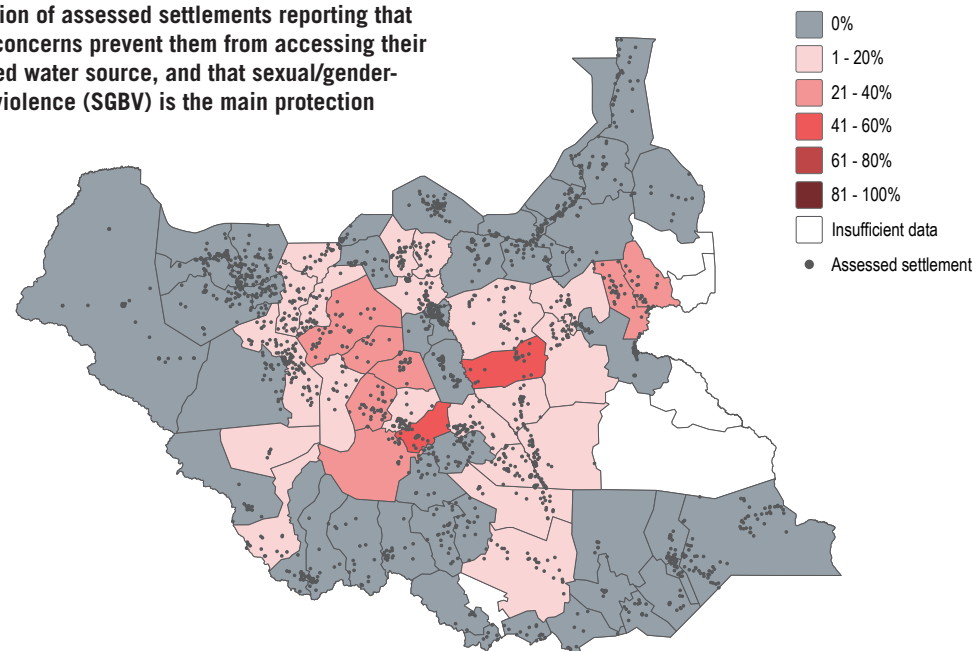
Access to water

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 sexual/gender-based violence (SGBV) is the main protection



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)

Nagero	100%
Canal/Pigi	96%
Panyikang	91%
Fashoda	87%
Fangak	86%

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

Abiemnhom	100%
Nagero	100%
Pariang	100%
Terekeka	100%
Malakal	97%

Handwashing

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

Mvolo	100%
Pariang	98%
Mundri West	96%
Fashoda	96%
Melut	95%

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

Rumbek East	73%
Twic	62%
Duk	56%
Luakpiny/Nasir	52%
Rumbek North	50%



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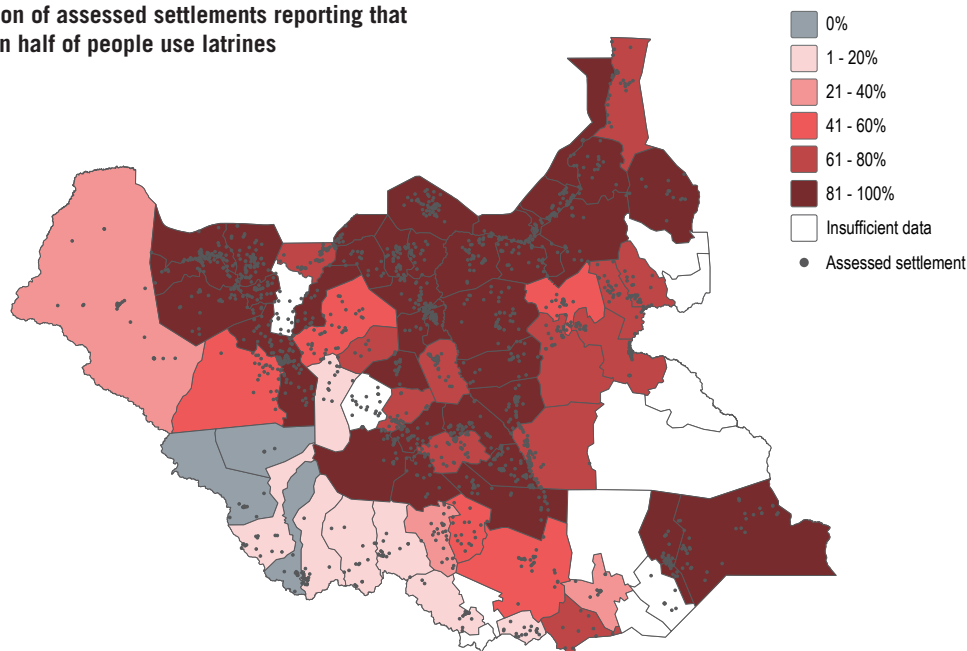
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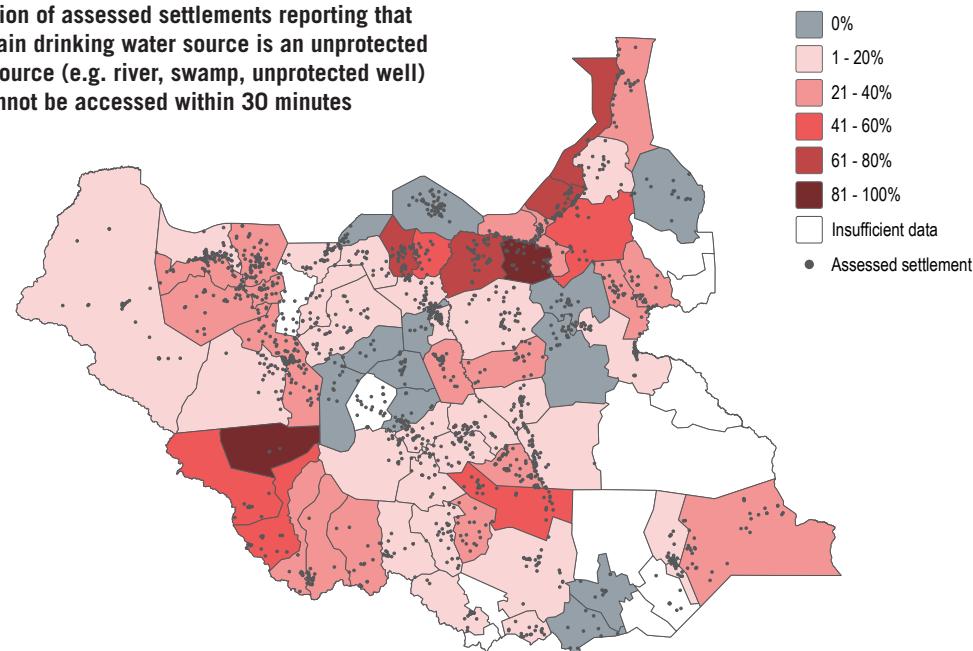
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that less than half of people use latrines



Access and distance to water source

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that their main drinking water source is an unprotected water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well) that cannot be accessed within 30 minutes



Overcrowded latrines

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

Nyirol	61%	<div></div>
Raja	58%	<div></div>
Nagero	40%	<div></div>
Tonj East	40%	<div></div>
Aweil East	35%	<div></div>

Latrine availability

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

Abiemnhom	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta East	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>

*Other counties where 100% of assessed settlements reported latrines are unavailable include: Pariang and Rumbek East.

Perceived WASH-based mortality

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported that cholera and/or diarrhoea are the main perceived causes of death

Malakal	87%	<div></div>
Canal/Pigi	85%	<div></div>
Yei	44%	<div></div>
Tambura	43%	<div></div>
Nzara	36%	<div></div>

WASH based health concerns

Top five counties where the highest proportion of assessed settlements reported malaria is the main health problem

Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Maban	100%	<div></div>
Melut	100%	<div></div>
Renk	100%	<div></div>

*There were no other counties where 100% of the settlements reported malaria is the main health problem.