



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

June 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 June 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

5181 Key informants interviewed

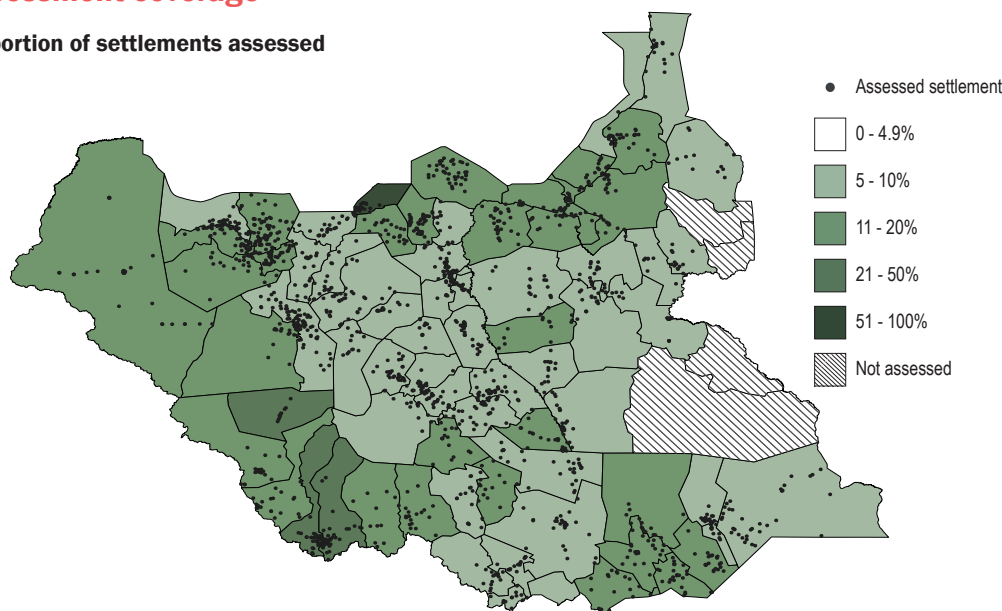
1820 Settlements assessed

74 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage¹

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed

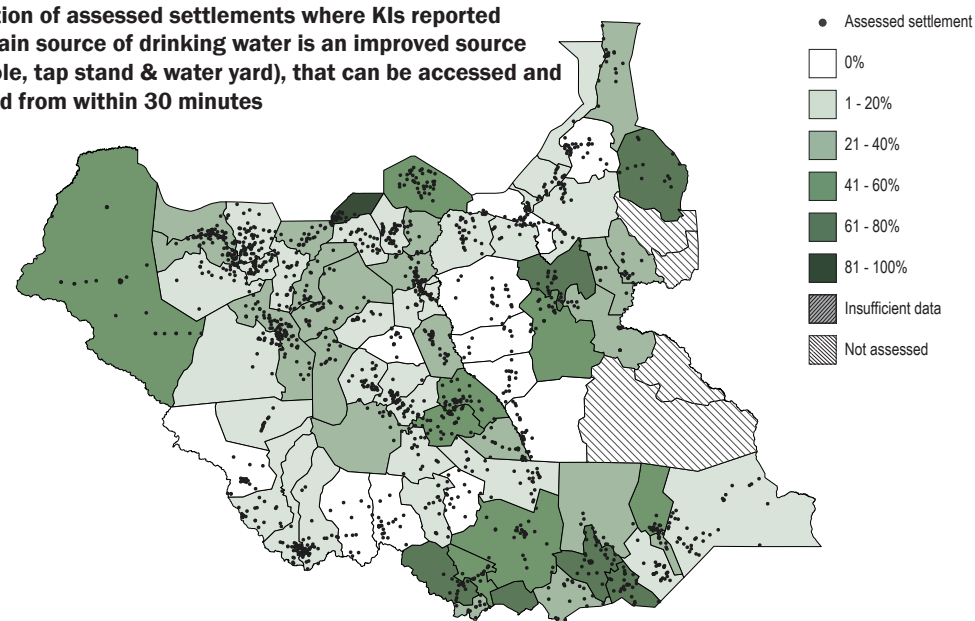


¹ Data is only represented for counties in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in March 2019 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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





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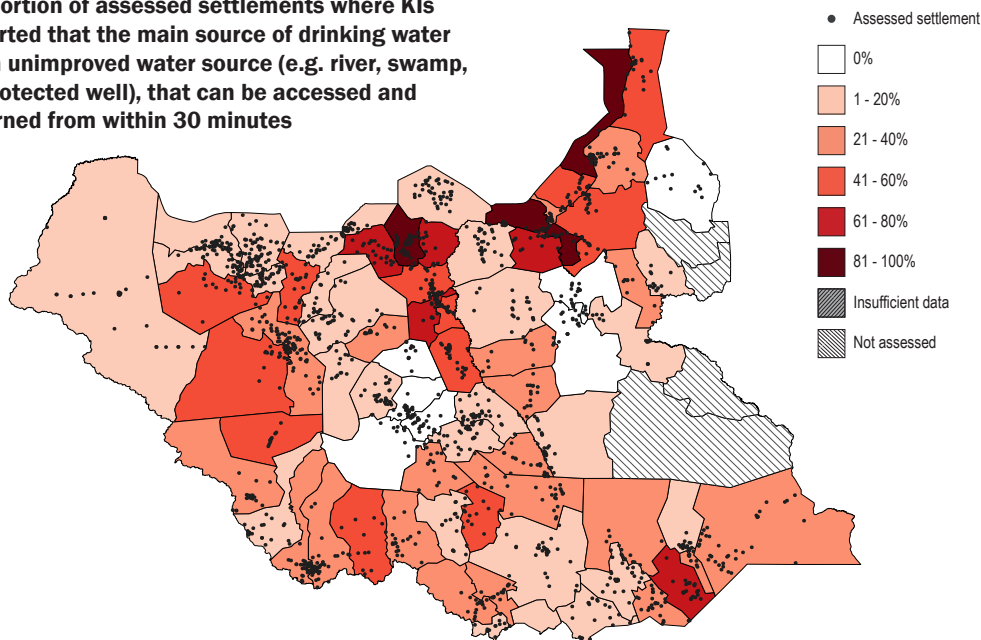
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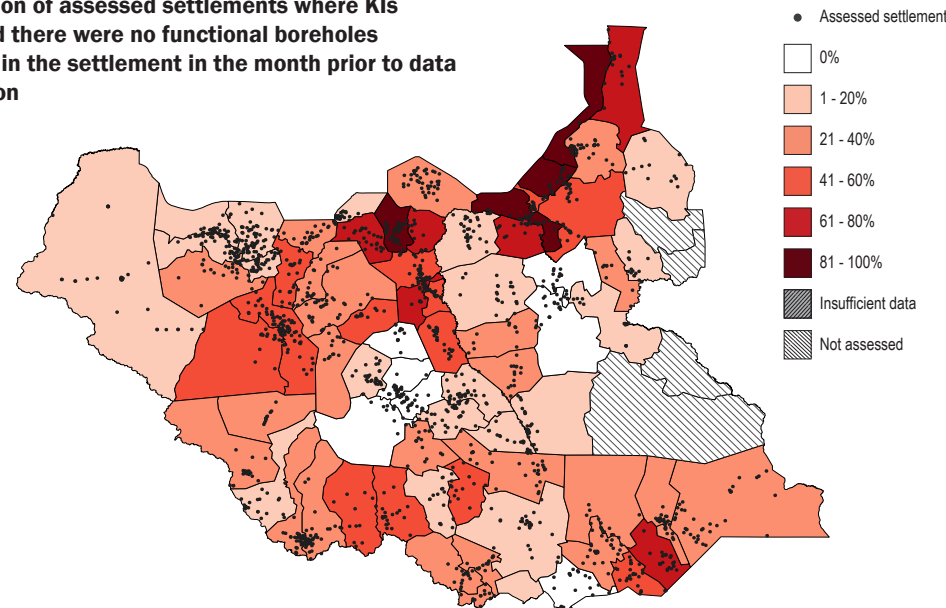
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that the main source of drinking water 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)

Panyikang	94%	
Rubkona	92%	
Canal/Pigi	72%	
Mayom	65%	
Mayendit	62%	

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

Abiemnhom	81%	
Maban	69%	
Nyirrol	67%	
Kajo-keji	62%	
Ikotos	61%	

Water quality

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

Maban (n=10)	100%	
Awerial (n=17)	100%	
Bor South (n=24)	88%	
Mundri West (n=12)	83%	
Malakal (n=11)	64%	

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%	
Twic	45%	
Tonj North	44%	
Budi	38%	
Tono North	33%	

*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



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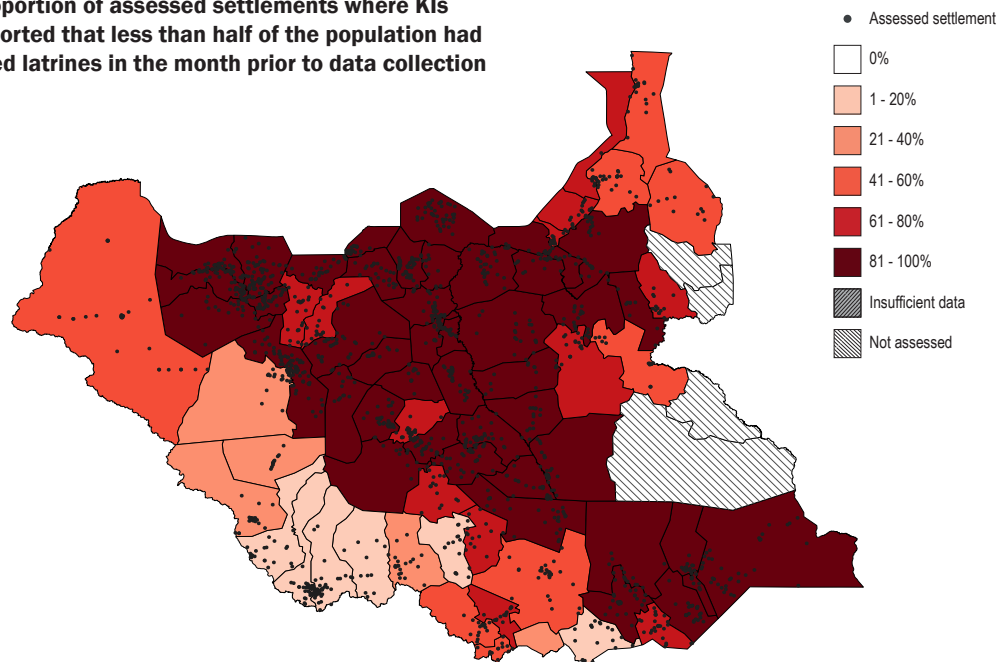
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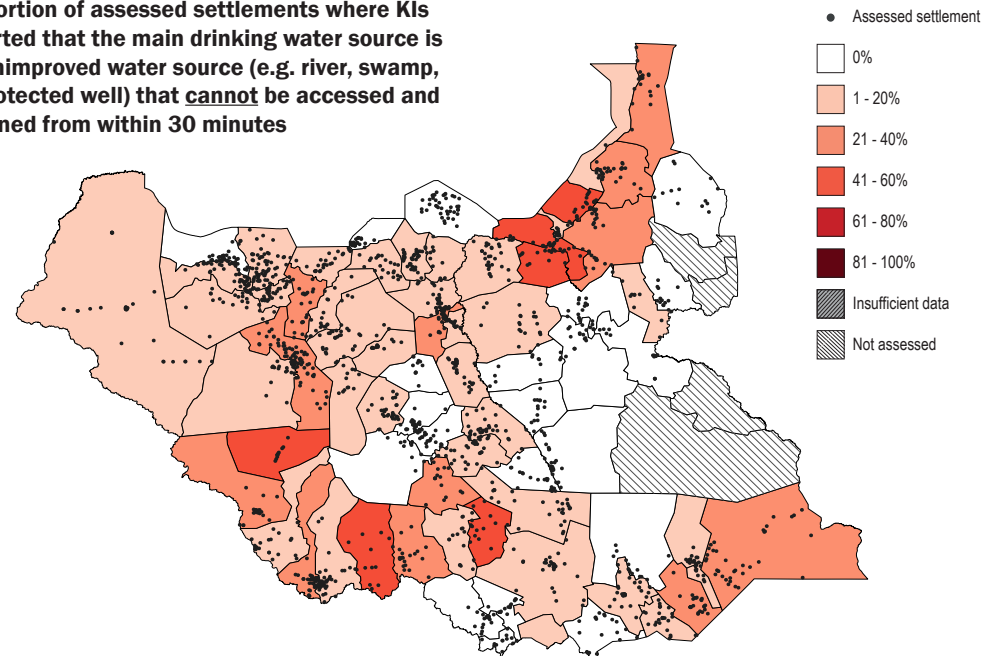
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that less than half of the population had used latrines in the month prior to data collection



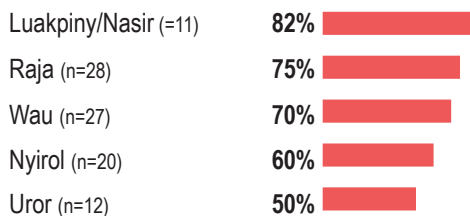
Access and distance to water source

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



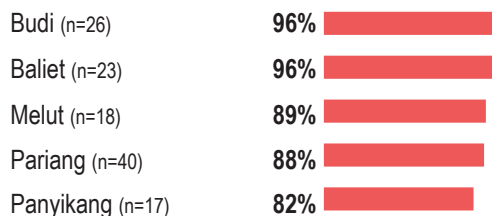
Overcrowded latrines*

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



Latrine availability*

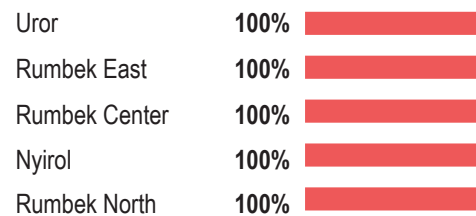
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported that latrines are unavailable



*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

Functional borehole

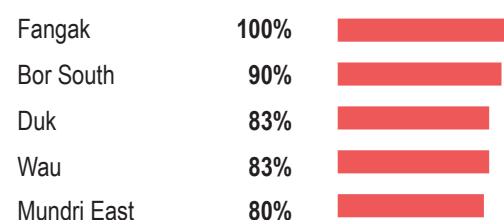
Top five counties with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported presence of a functional borehole



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

Handwashing

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





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	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	26
2	Akobo	16
3	Aweil Centre	27
4	Aweil East	72
5	Aweil North	34
6	Aweil South	34
7	Aweil West	45
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	21
10	Baliet	25
11	Bor South	31
12	Budi	26
13	Canal/Pigi	18
14	Cueibet	28
15	Duk	13
16	Ezo	27
17	Fangak	32
18	Fashoda	22
19	Gogrial East	19
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	13
22	Ibba	12
23	Ikotos	28
24	Juba	30
25	Jur River	66
26	Kajo-keji	21
27	Kapoeta East	36
28	Kapoeta North	17
29	Kapoeta South	8
30	Koch	35

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	15
32	Lainya	16
33	Leer	22
34	Luakpiny/Nasir	14
35	Maban	13
36	Magwi	20
37	Malakal	23
38	Manyo	6
39	Maridi	22
40	Mayendit	21
41	Mayom	23
42	Melut	30
43	Morobo	12
44	Mundri East	15
45	Mundri West	15
46	Mvolo	16
47	Nagero	11
48	Nyirrol	21
49	Nzara	31
50	Panyijiar	32
51	Panyikang	17
52	Pariang	41
53	Raja	35
54	Renk	25
55	Rubkona	37
56	Rumbek Centre	27
57	Rumbek East	27
58	Rumbek North	11
59	Tambura	27
60	Terekeka	28

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Tonj East	13
62	Tonj North	34
63	Tonj South	12
64	Torit	36
65	Twic	23
66	Twic East	16
67	Ulang	9
68	Uror	15
69	Wau	42
70	Wulu	10
71	Yambio	47
72	Yei	18
73	Yirol East	33
74	Yirol West	32