



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

February 2023

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 aggregated¹ 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 February 2023, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

2273 Key informants interviewed

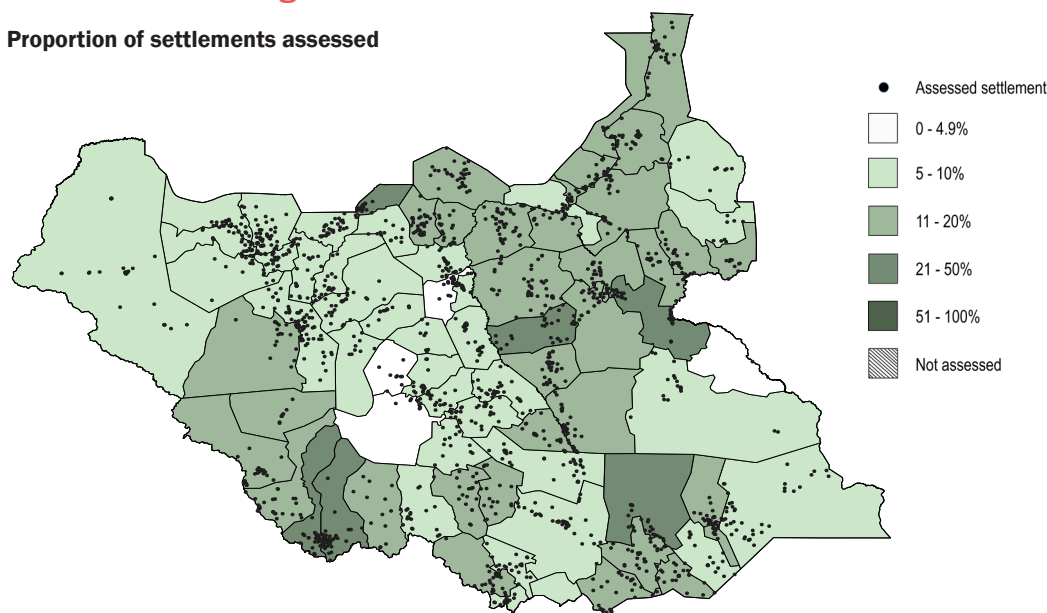
1958 Settlements assessed

78 Counties assessed

74 Counties with 5% or more coverage²

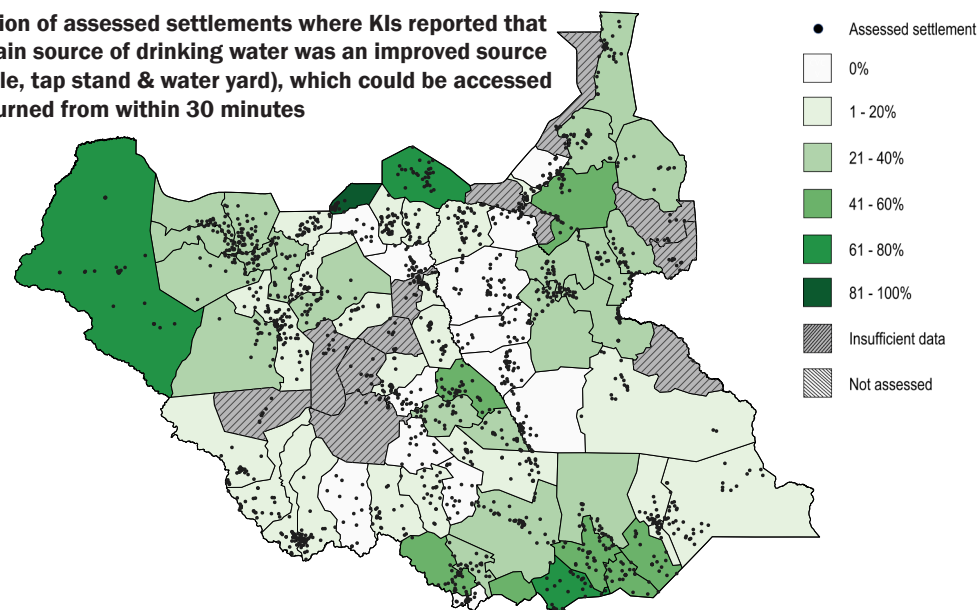
Assessment coverage

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



¹ 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.

² 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.



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

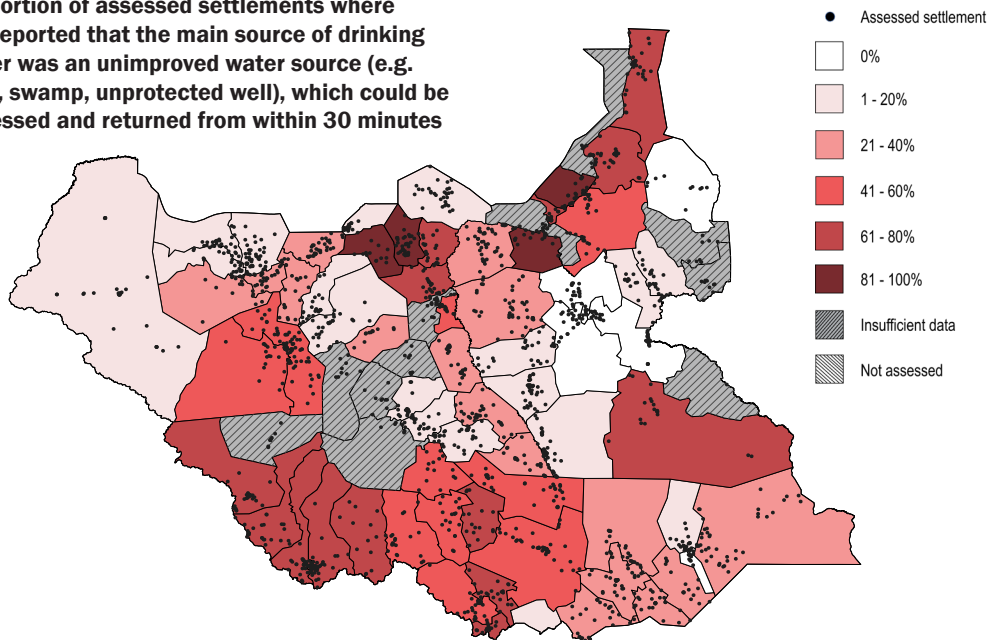
South Sudan Displacement Crisis

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

February 2023

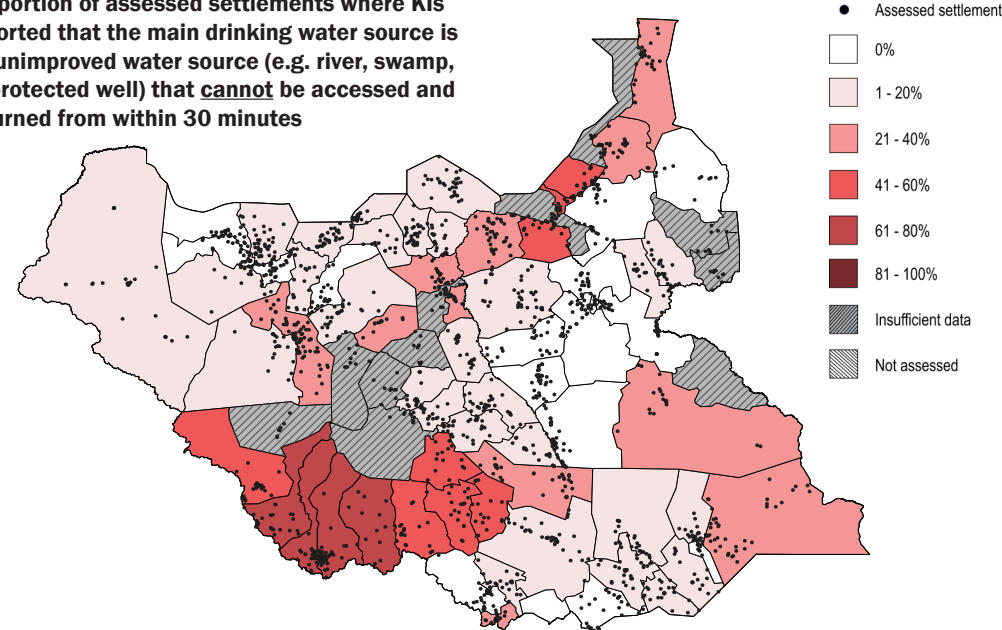
Access to water

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)

Canal/Pigi	100%	
Rubkona	91%	
Fashoda	84%	
Mayom	82%	
Guit	80%	

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	89%	
Pariang	77%	
Raja	71%	
Magwi	68%	
Budi	59%	

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=28)	95%	
Pariang (n=18)	94%	
Mundri West (n=13)	92%	
Awerial (n=17)	82%	
Maridi (n=11)	73%	

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	96%	
Pibor	68%	
Tonj East	45%	
Twic	39%	
Awerial	36%	

*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.



South Sudan - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

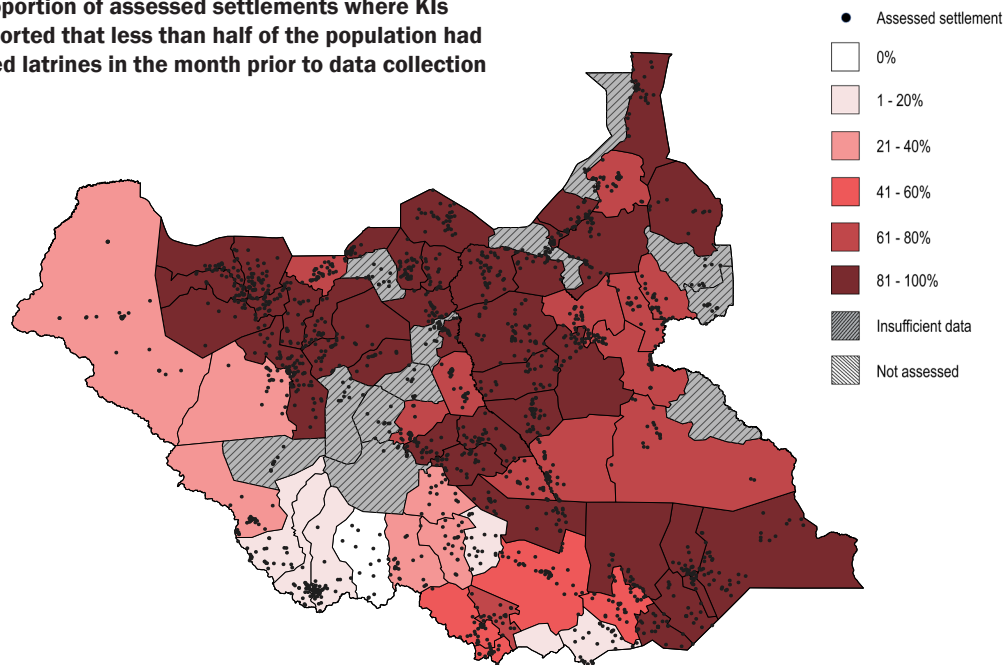
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2023

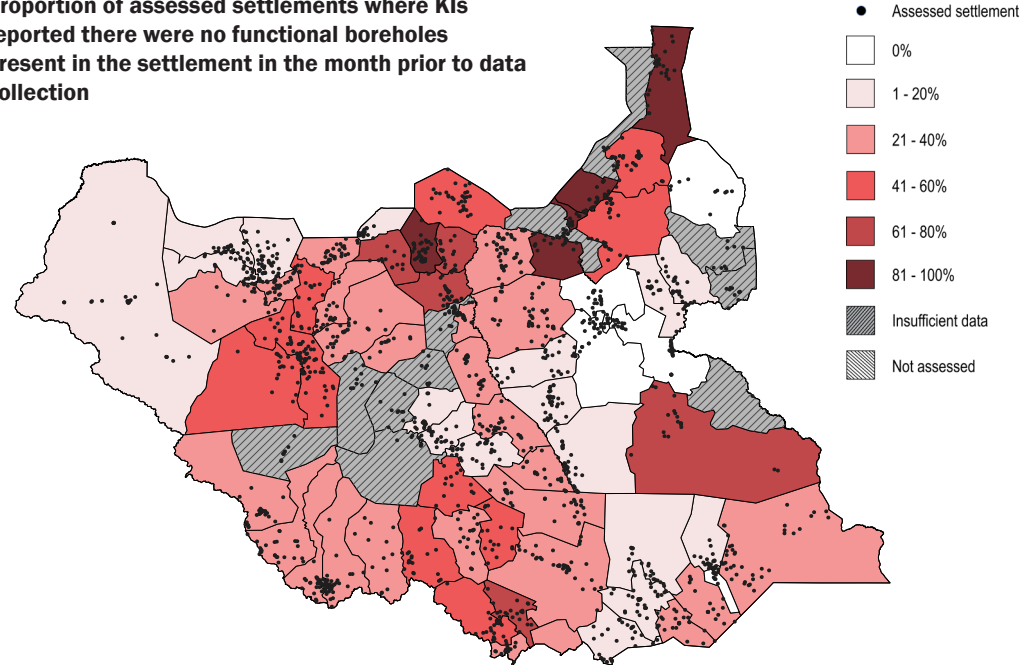
Latrine use

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

Canal/Pigi (n=17)	82%	<div></div>
Raja (n=24)	79%	<div></div>
Melut (n=28)	64%	<div></div>
Wau (n=27)	56%	<div></div>
Nyirol (n=24)	54%	<div></div>

Latrine availability*

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

Baliet (n=24)	100%	<div></div>
Aweil South (n=26)	92%	<div></div>
Yirol East (n=27)	89%	<div></div>
Guit (n=16)	88%	<div></div>
Aweil Center (n=17)	88%	<div></div>

Functional borehole

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

Maban	100%	<div></div>
Kapoeta South	100%	<div></div>
Nyirol	100%	<div></div>
Akobo	100%	<div></div>
Uror	100%	<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*

Baliet	100%	<div></div>
Bor South	92%	<div></div>
Duk	89%	<div></div>
Mundri West	85%	<div></div>
Twic East	84%	<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.

*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.

There were no other counties assessed settlements where KIs reported 100% 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

February 2023

	County	No. of assessed settlements
1	Abiemnhom	19
2	Akobo	41
3	Aweil Centre	17
4	Aweil East	50
5	Aweil North	23
6	Aweil South	27
7	Aweil West	22
8	Awerial	22
9	Ayod	42
10	Baliet	24
11	Bor South	53
12	Budi	17
13	Canal/Pigi	18
14	Cueibet	8
15	Duk	28
16	Ezo	29
17	Fangak	46
18	Fashoda	25
19	Gogrial East	23
20	Gogrial West	23
21	Guit	20
22	Ibba	14
23	Ikotos	27
24	Juba	42
25	Jur River	57
26	Kajo-keji	26
27	Kapoeta East	40
28	Kapoeta North	25
29	Kapoeta South	11
30	Koch	24

	County	No. of assessed settlements
31	Lafon	23
32	Lainya	20
33	Leer	18
34	Longochuk	8
35	Luakpiny/Nasir	23
36	Maban	10
37	Magwi	28
38	Maiwut	9
39	Malakal	17
40	Manyo	9
41	Maridi	22
42	Mayendit	16
43	Mayom	13
44	Melut	36
45	Morobo	13
46	Mundri East	16
47	Mundri West	20
48	Mvolo	14
49	Nagero	9
50	Nyirrol	27
51	Nzara	32
52	Panyijjar	26
53	Panyikang	9
54	Pariang	31
55	Pibor	19
56	Pochalla	1
57	Raja	31
58	Renk	37
59	Rubkona	35
60	Rumbek Centre	20

	County	No. of assessed settlements
61	Rumbek East	21
62	Rumbek North	8
63	Tambura	33
64	Terekeka	33
65	Tonj East	11
66	Tonj North	28
67	Tonj South	9
68	Torit	31
69	Twic	33
70	Twic East	35
71	Ulang	17
72	Uror	23
73	Wau	44
74	Wulu	7
75	Yambio	51
76	Yei	32
77	Yirol East	28
78	Yirol West	31