

Assessment of hard to reach areas: WASH

May, 2023
South Sudan

KEY MESSAGES

- In 70% of assessed settlements, KIs reported the existence of a functional borehole in the month prior to data collection
- In 58% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the main source of water was from borehole while in 22% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that the main source of water was open water (swamp, river, 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

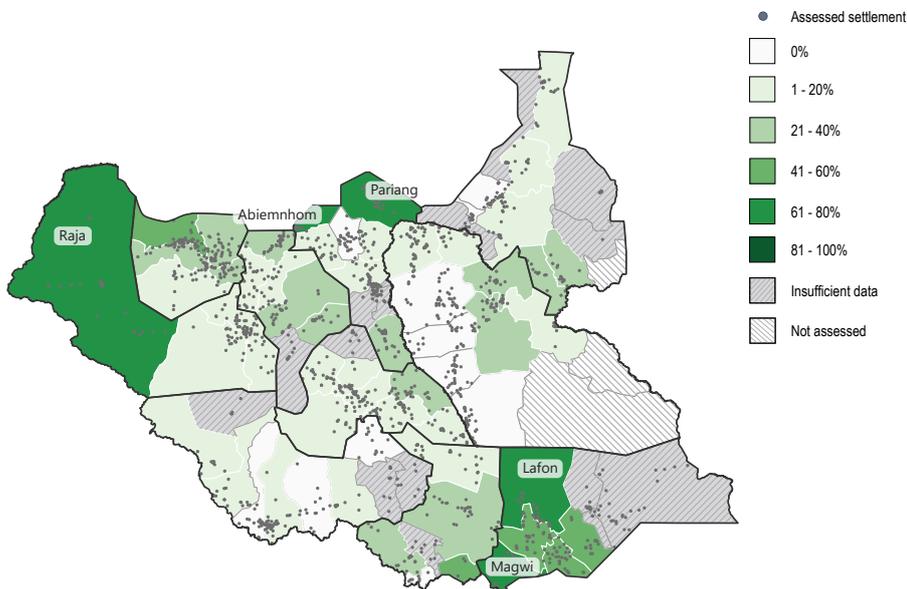
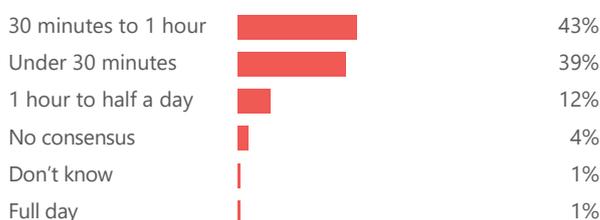


Figure 2: Reported time needed to reach, access, and return with water from a main reported water source, by proportion of assessed settlements (n=1661)



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 May 2023, and are not statistically generalisable. Please see full methodology detailed on page (4).

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

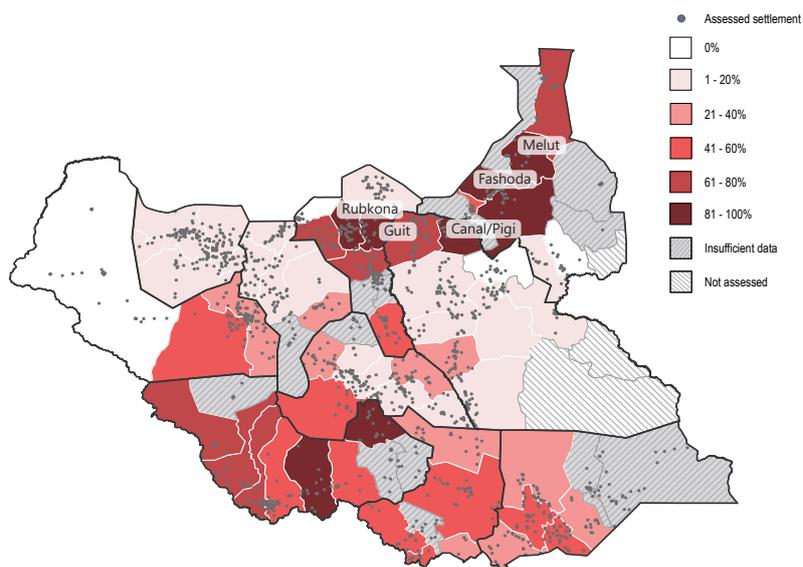


Table 1: Main reported water sources, by proportion of assessed settlements

County	Borehole	Open water	Tapstand	Water Truck	No Consensus	Assessed settlements (n)
Canal/Pigi	-	95%	5%	-	-	20
Fashoda	-	93%	7%	-	-	27
Guit	12%	88%	-	-	-	16
Melut	11%	89%	-	-	-	18
Rubkona	4%	92%	-	4%	-	25

Figure 4: Proportion of assessed settlements (n=1661) where KIs reported most people in the settlement experience a water shortage in the month prior to data collection

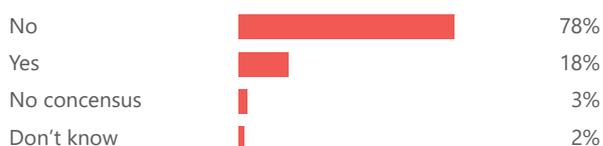
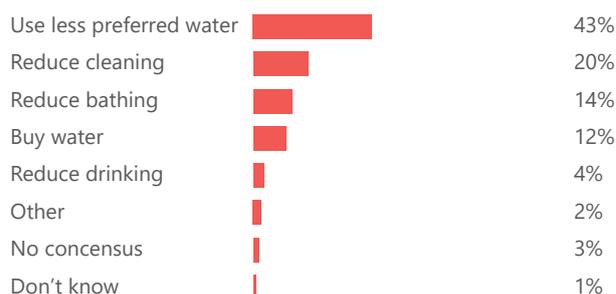


Figure 5: Reported water shortage coping strategies, by proportion of (n=300) assessed settlements where water shortage was reported in the month prior to data collection



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	3%	-	-	3%	63%	-	27%	30
Aweil West	-	-	3%	3%	71%	-	19%	31
Ayod	26%	-	-	-	54%	-	9%	46
Bor South	18%	2%	2%	-	18%	4%	16%	49
Budi	8%	-	-	-	92%	-	-	12
Cueibet	-	6%	-	-	75%	-	13%	16
Duk	48%	-	6%	6%	-	-	13%	31
Gogrial East	24%	12%	-	-	47%	12%	6%	17
Guit	20%	-	-	-	80%	-	-	15
Jur River	16%	-	-	-	67%	-	16%	45
Koch	31%	-	-	-	54%	-	-	26
Lafon	29%	-	-	-	67%	-	4%	24
Mayom	5%	-	-	-	90%	-	-	20
Panyijjar	10%	10%	-	-	72%	-	7%	29
Pariang	-	-	-	-	77%	-	19%	31
Rubkona	16%	-	-	-	79%	-	-	19
Tonj East	31%	8%	8%	-	46%	8%	-	13
Twic East	35%	13%	6%	-	3%	6%	3%	31
Yirol East	10%	-	-	-	86%	-	3%	29

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

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

	County	No. of assessed settlements
56	Rubkona	25
57	Rumbek Centre	25
58	Rumbek East	30
59	Rumbek North	8
60	Tambura	13
61	Terekeka	21
62	Tonj East	14
63	Tonj North	22
64	Tonj South	8
65	Torit	28
66	Twic	30
67	Twic East	32
68	Ulang	15
69	Uror	23
70	Wau	46
71	Wulu	13
72	Yambio	51
73	Yei	15
74	Yirol East	29
75	Yirol West	37

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

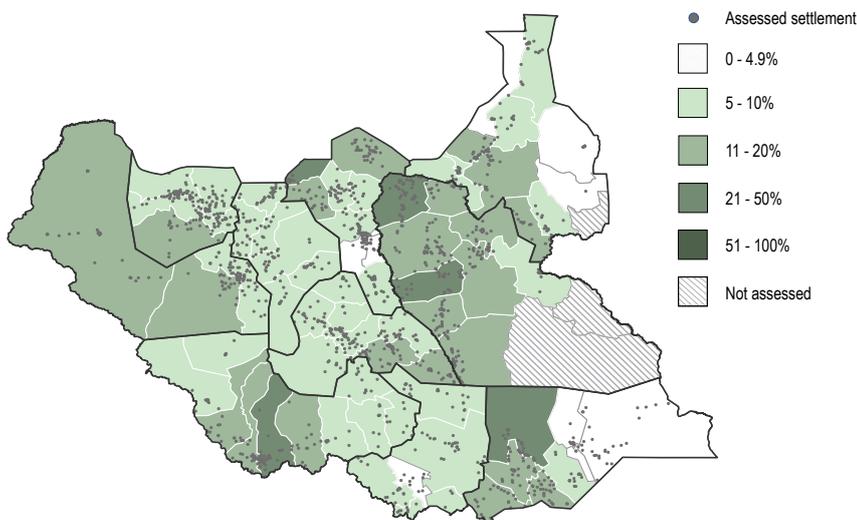
All three types of KIs can either be interviewed over the phone or in person. Selected KIs are purposively sampled and have knowledge from within the last month about a specific settlement in South Sudan, with data collected at

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

1899 Key informants interviewed | **1661** Settlements assessed

75 Counties assessed | **67** Counties with 5% or more coverage²



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).