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 facing 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 and 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 December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage

- 2,137 Key Informants interviewed
- 1,759 Settlements assessed
- 70 Counties assessed
- 68 Counties with 5% or more coverage

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.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting the main source of drinking water is an unimproved water source (e.g. river, swamp, unprotected well):

- **Fangak**: 100%
- **Canal/Pigi**: 96%
- **Manyo**: 90%
- **Nzara**: 88%
- **Baliel**: 88%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that safety concerns prevent them from accessing their preferred water source, and that SGBV is the main protection concern for women and girls:

- **Ayod**: 82%
- **Ezo**: 77%
- **Nagero**: 67%
- **Gogrial East**: 58%
- **Mundri East**: 55%
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that an unprotected water source is the main drinking water source and that animals and humans share the same (drinking) water source

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

- Tonj East: 56%
- Uror: 54%
- Raja: 50%
- Aweil West: 39%
- Aweil East: 33%

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

- Abiemnhom: 100%
- Canal/Pigi: 100%
- Pariang: 100%
- Kapoeta East: 96%
- Malakal: 94%

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

- 1 - 20%: 0%
- 21 - 40%: Insufficient data
- 41 - 60%: 0%
- 61 - 80%: 0%
- 81 - 100%: Insufficient data

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

- Canal/Pigi: 75%
- Malakal: 61%
- Nyirol: 42%
- Uror: 42%
- Wau: 32%

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