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 had contact with someone living or have been in a hard-to-reach settlement 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 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

**Assessment Coverage**

- 2,130 Key informants interviewed
- 1,736 Settlements assessed
- 65 Counties assessed
- 64 Counties with 5% or more coverage

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 February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.
Proportion of assessed settlements that reported safety concerns prevented them from accessing the preferred water source and SGBV as the main protection concern for women and girls.

Drinking water source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fangak</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal/Pigi</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panyikang</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezo</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballet</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water access time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gogrial East</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogrial West</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundri East</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagero</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terekeka</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seasonal access to water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tambura</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezo</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagero</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and water access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ballet</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twic</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panyijiar</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoeta South</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manyo</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of assessed settlements that reported less than half of people using latrines

Overcrowded latrines

Top five assessed counties reporting not being able to use a latrine due to overcrowding

Ayod 33%
Maban 25%
Nagero 25%
Nzara 23%
Melut 22%

Latrine availability

Top five assessed counties reporting not being able to use a latrine because none are available

Abiemnhom 100%
Pariang 100%
Aweil Centre 96%
Budi 93%
Gogrial West 92%

WASH based mortality

Top five assessed counties reporting cholera or diarrhoea as their main cause of death

Tonj East 31%
Mundri East 27%
Aweil Centre 27%
Twic 27%
Aweil North 23%

WASH based health concerns

Top five assessed counties reporting cholera or diarrhoea as their main health problem

Nagero 50%
Yambio 45%
Twic 37%
Torit 32%
Mayom 31%

Proportion of assessed settlements that reported an unprotected water source as the main source of drinking water and that animals and humans shared the same water source

Humans and animals sharing water source

Proportion of assessed settlements that reported an unprotected water source as the main source of drinking water and that animals and humans shared the same water source

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

Assessed settlement

Top five assessed counties reporting not being able to use a latrine due to overcrowding

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