## Overview

Conflict in Unity State first broke out in late December 2013, only days after fighting began in Juba. Since then, the State has been one of the worst affected by the conflict, and currently hosts the highest reported numbers of internally displaced persons in the country. Many areas in Unity are largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity and logistical constraints. As a result only limited information is available on the humanitarian situation outside major displacement sites.

In order to fill such information gaps and facilitate humanitarian planning, REACH has remotely collected data on hard-to-reach areas in Unity State since December 2015. Through AoO, REACH collects data from a network of Key Informants (KIs) who have sector specific knowledge of an area, from regularly travelling to and from the area, direct or indirect contact with people in the area, or recent displacement from the area. Although current AoO coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, they provide a good indication of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Unity State.

Findings presented in this document are drawn from primary data collected from KIs in August 2016, covering 75 communities across 7 of Unity's 9 counties. Data was collected from 337 KIs currently in Bentiu and Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites and who reported on communities about which they have received up-to-date information in the month prior to data collection. The study focuses on the situation in villages or local communities from which many individuals have already fled, but where some families still remain. Health, shelter, food security, WASH, education and protection sectors are covered. No information has been collected for any PoC. Note that when reporting on level of access to services this refers to the proportion of KIs responding 'yes' with regards to access in August 2016.
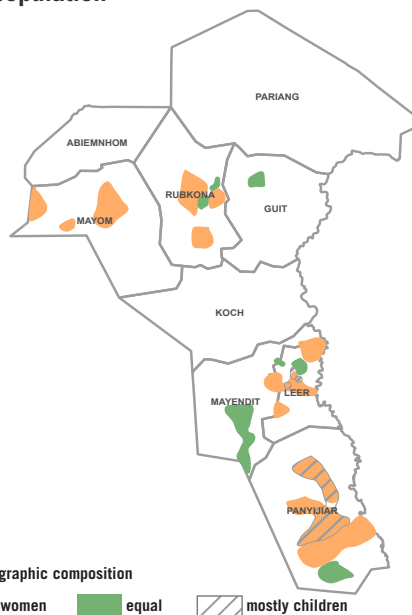

assessed areas
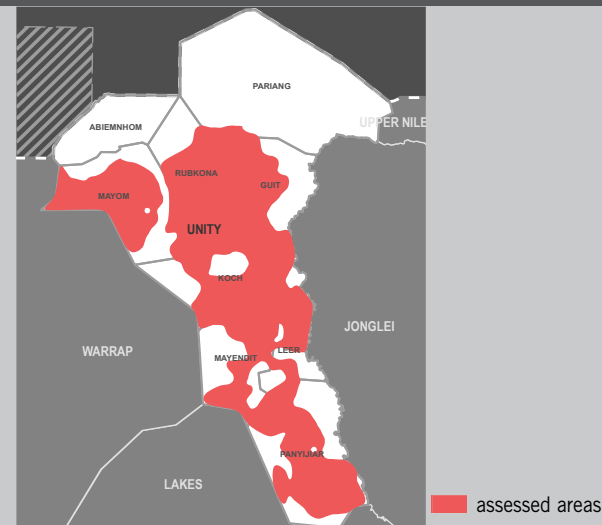
Demographics

**Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population**
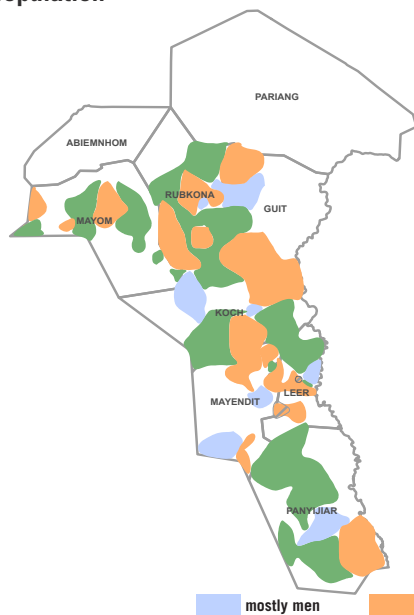
Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population

Demographic composition

mostly men | mostly women | equal | mostly children

Population

Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community having left since the onset of the crisis

% of LC having left:
- 0 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- > 75%
- no change

\# of IDPs:
500 | 5000 | 50000
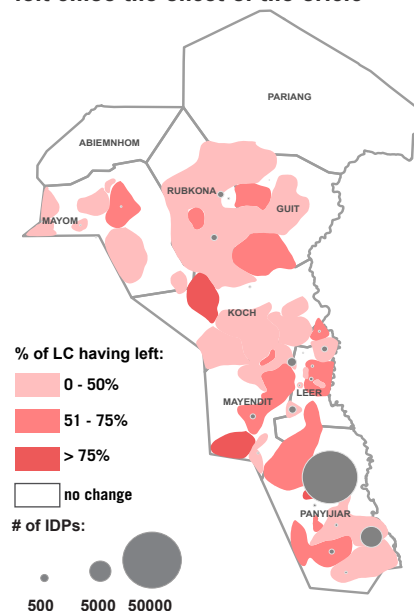
Top two reported reasons for leaving their last location, by IDPs[1]

1	Insecurity	79%
2	Lack of food	55%

Top two reported reasons for coming to their current location, by IDPs[1]

1	The area is secure	79%
2	Access to food	66%

Top two reported reasons for not leaving location, by local community[1]

1	It is their home	68%
2	Family is there	41%

[1] Most frequently cited as first and second most important reasons

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Population

Communities reporting returned local community[1]

Number of returned LC per community

200   2000   5000

Health

Reported level of access to healthcare

access
no access
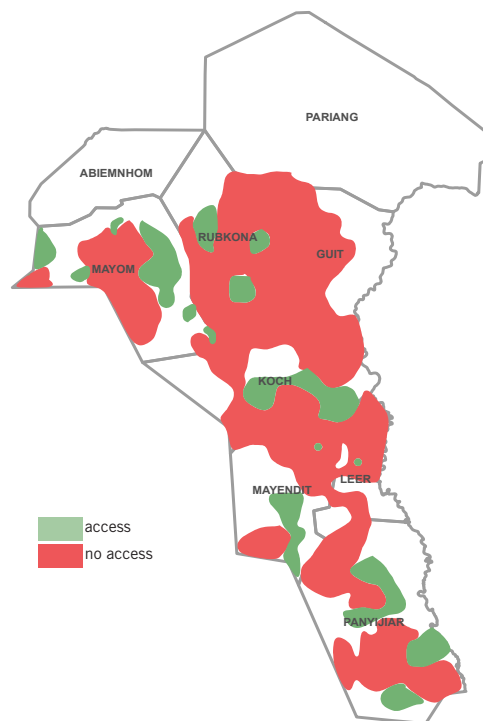
Top two reasons why health services are not available[3]

1	Have never been available	68%
2	Facilities destroyed by fighting	29%

Living situation and short-term displacement

Reported living locations of IDPs

With relatives	63%
In a spontaneous settlement	27%
With the local community	8%
In a PoC	2%

Reported living locations of local community[2]

Own home	57%
In a neighbour's home	19%
In the near bush	15%
In the far bush	6%
Other	3%

Health concerns

Top three reported health concerns[3]

1	Malaria	97%
2	Typhus	39%
3	Diarrhea	35%

Top three reported most needed items in health care centers[3]

1	Medicine (not specified)	99%
2	Medicine for malaria	81%
3	Paracetamol	51%

[1] Local community displaced and returned home
[2] The current location of LCs was asked in order to assess persons who were displaced within their local community
[3] Key informants could choose more than one answer

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Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside

PARIANG
ABIEMNHOM
RUBKONA
MAYOM
GUIT
KOCH
MAYENDIT
LEER
PANYIJIAR

Proportion of LC sleeping outside:

- none
- 1 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 99%

Reported main shelter types[1]

Top two reported shelter types, by IDPs

| 1 | Rakooba | 85% |
| 2 | Tukul | 44% |

Top two reported shelter types, by local community

| 1 | Rakooba | 98% |
| 2 | Tukul | 59% |

Top two reported shelter types, by returned local community[2]

| 1 | Rakooba | 100% |
| 2 | Tukul | 53% |

NFIs

Reported use of new mosquito nets[1]

Protection from mosquitos	99%
Rope	32%
Building materials	30%
Crop protection	16%
Fishing	15%
Clothing	4%
Other	4%

Reported number of people sharing a shelter

1 to 5 people	37%
6 to 10 people	44%
11 to 15 people	16%
More than 15 people	3%

WASH

Reported level of access to safe drinking water

PARIANG
ABIEMNHOM
RUBKONA
MAYOM
GUIT
KOCH
MAYENDIT
LEER
PANYIJIAR
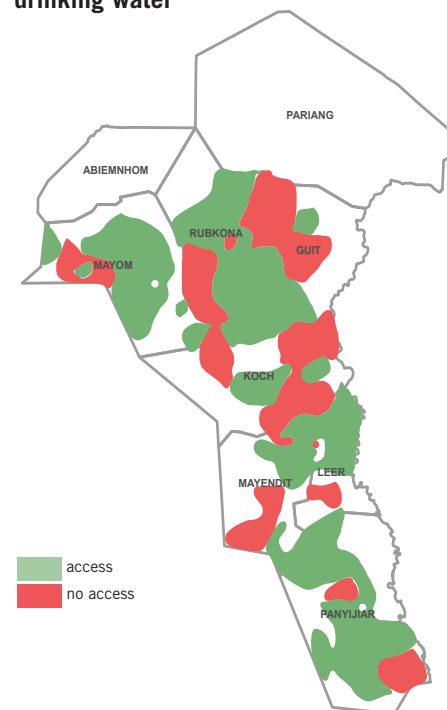
- access
- no access

Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

| Borehole | 95% |
| Protected well | 5% |

For those with access to safe drinking water, reported time of a return trip to the water source

| 98% | 2 hours or less |
| 2% | Up to a half a day |
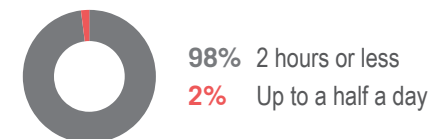
Water availability and sanitation

Of communities reporting presence of boreholes, **64%** are reportedly functional

Reported access to primary sanitation facilities

| 96% | Bush/Field |
| 4% | Latrines |
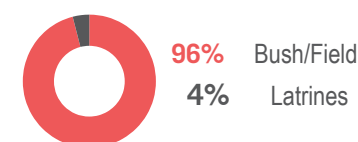
[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer; responses refer to percentage of communities having a reported shelter type, not the percentage of the population living in them

[2] Local community displaced and returned home

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

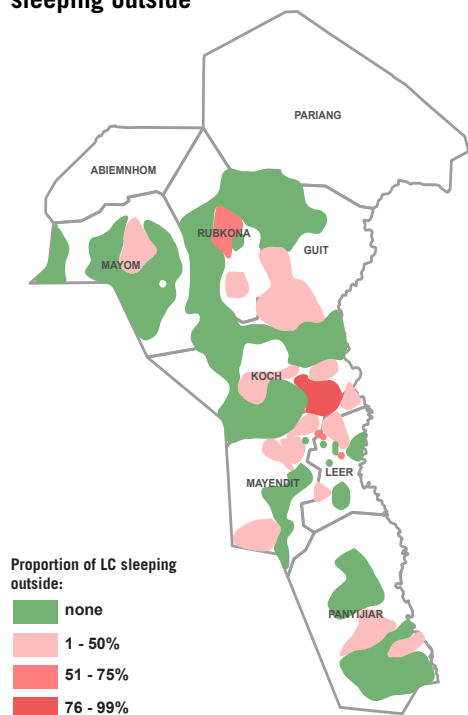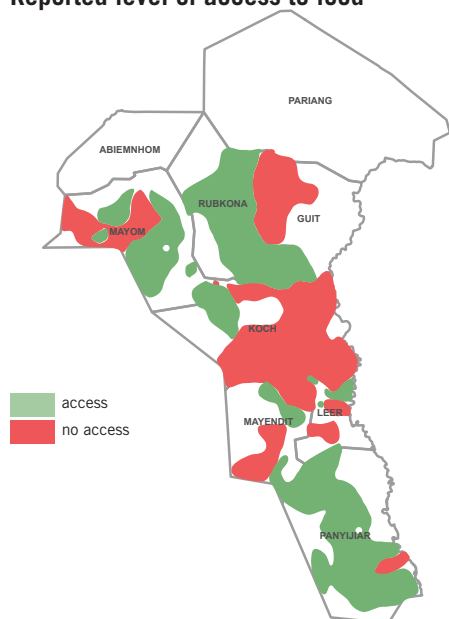**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

Food Security

Reported level of access to food

- access
- no access

Reported level of access to food distribution

- access
- no access

Top three reported reasons why food is not available[1]

1	Unsafe to plant	92%
2	Crops destroyed	62%
3	Animals stolen	38%
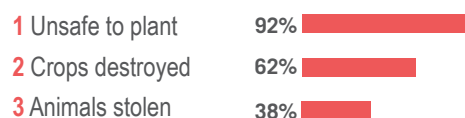
Top three reported most common coping strategies

1	Limit meal size	54%
2	Reduce daily meals	50%
3	Skip eating for whole day	40%
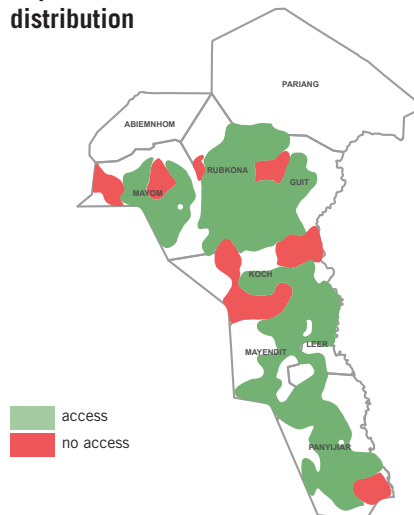
Current access to market

87% No
13% Yes

Livelihoods

Reported level of access to land for cultivation
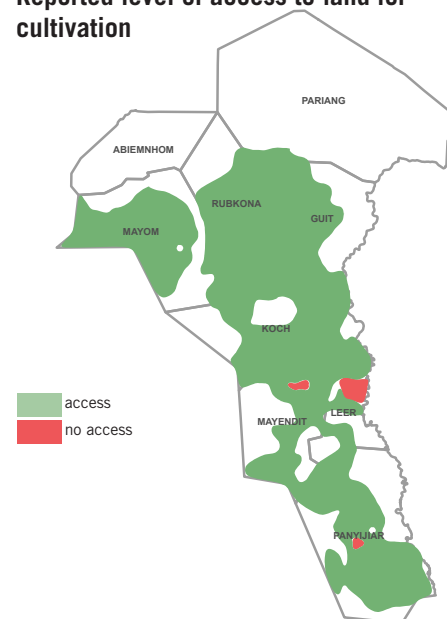
- access
- no access

Reported level of access to agricultural inputs

- access
- no access
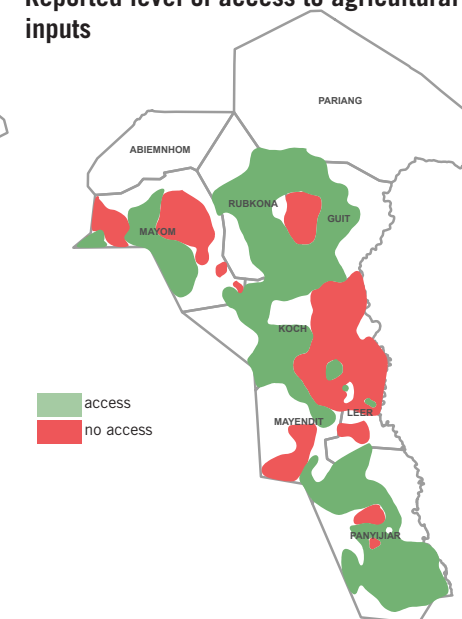
Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers[2]

Stolen/looted	34%
Looked after by the owner	31%
Looked after by immediate family	17%
Hidden in a safe location	7%
Don't know	7%
Other	4%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle

Stolen/looted	51%
Moved to a safe location	21%
Looked after by the owner	19%
On seasonal migration	4%
Looked after by immediate family	4%
Looked after by the community	2%

[1]Key informants could choose more than one answer
[2]Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc.

Education 📖

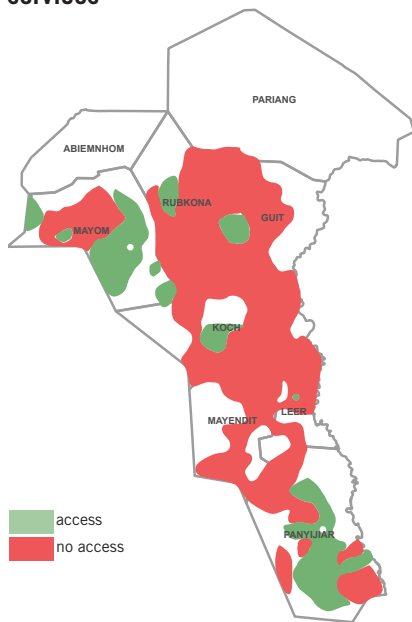**Reported level of access to education services**

PARIANG

ABIEMNHOM

RUBKONA

MAYOM

GUIT

KOCH

MAYENDIT

LEER

PANYIJIAR

- 🟩 access
- 🟥 no access

Overall reported level of available education in assessed communities[1]

None	81%	
Primary	19%	
Preprimary	14%	
Secondary	1%	
ALP	1%	
Vocational	1%	

Out of the 14 communities where education is reportedly available, the reported main reasons for children not attending school are

No supplies	33%
Insecurity	11%
Need to work	11%
Poor relations with other communities at the school	11%

Reported proportion of boys and girls aged 6-17 attending school

👨		👩
0%	None	0%
0%	Less than 25%	33%
33%	26% to 50%	44%
67%	51% to 75%	23%
0%	76% to 99%	0%
0%	100%	0%

[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer
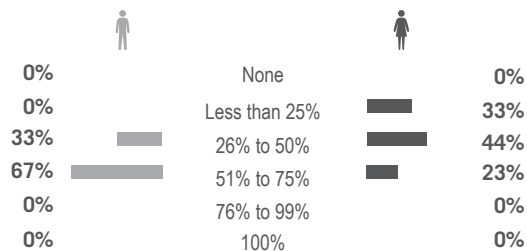
Protection 🤲

Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women

👨		👩
51%	Killing/injury same tribe	2%
20%	Killing/injury other tribe	3%
0%	Sexual violence	72%
0%	Abduction	0%
6%	Forced recruitment	0%
12%	Looting	4%
9%	Cattle raids	0%
0%	Family separation	2%
0%	Early marriage	0%
1%	Domestic violence	14%
0%	Restricted freedom of movement	3%
1%	Don't know	0%
0%	I don't want to answer	0%

Community

Reported relationship between IDPs, returnees and local communities 👥👥

Very good	0%
Good	100%
Moderate	0%
Poor	0%
Not specified	0%
Don't know	0%

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