Overview

Conflict in Unity State broke out in late December 2013, only days after the current conflict 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 (IDPs) 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, in late 2015, REACH piloted its Area of Origin (AoO) methodology, which takes a territory-based approach that may cover several bomas,

to collect data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State. The pilot began in Bentiu PoC in December 2015, and was expanded to Nyal in June 2016 in order to interview new arrivals as they were displaced from recent fighting. Data is also collected from PoCs in Juba and from sites in Jonglei State.

In December 2016, REACH refined the methodology moving from the AoO to the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, an approach collecting information at the settlement level. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

Through AoK, REACH collects data from a network of Key Informants (KIs) who have sector specific knowledge and gain the information from regularly traveling to and from the settlement, direct or indirect contact with people in the settlement, or recent displacement.

Data collected is aggregated to the settlement level and all percentiles presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent percent of settlements within Unity with that specific reponse.

Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Unity State.
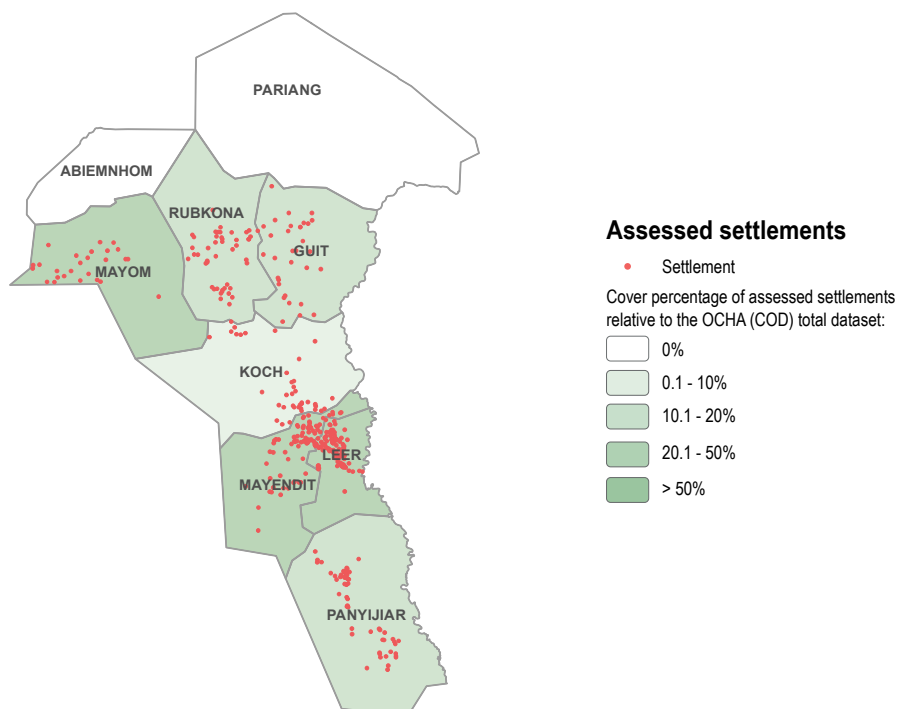
Assessment coverage

886 Key Informants assessed

378 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

62% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

38% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

Assessment coverage

Assessed settlements

• Settlement

Cover percentage of assessed settlements relative to the OCHA (COD) total dataset:

- 0%
- 0.1 - 10%
- 10.1 - 20%
- 20.1 - 50%
- > 50%

Reached villages

County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Abiemnhom	0	21	0%
Guit	32	161	20%
Koch	38	423	9%
Leer	103	324	32%
Mayendit	76	341	22%
Mayom	26	96	27%
Panyijiar	56	449	12%
Pariang	0	168	0%
Rubkona	47	261	18%
Total	378	2,284	17%

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

South Sudan - Unity State

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

New arrivals

Push factors

Top three reported reasons for leaving previous location:[1]

1	Insecurity	**81%**
2	Lack of food	**73%**
3	Lack of health services	**52%**
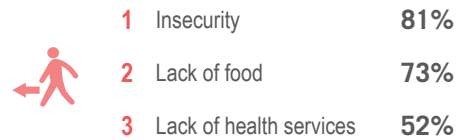
Pull factors

Top three reported reasons for coming to current location:[1]

1	Security	**83%**
2	Access to food	**83%**
3	Access to health services	**50%**
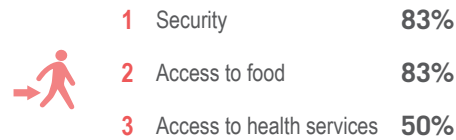
Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations:

1	Leer County	**35%**
2	Mayendit County	**25%**
3	Panyijiar County	**13%**

Displacement

Reported time of displacement from most recent long-term location:

35%	January 2017
43%	December 2016
15%	January to November 2016
7%	December 2015 or before
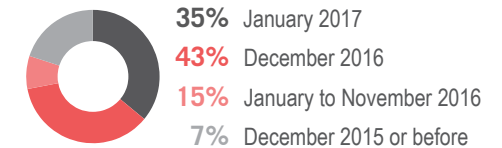
Displacement
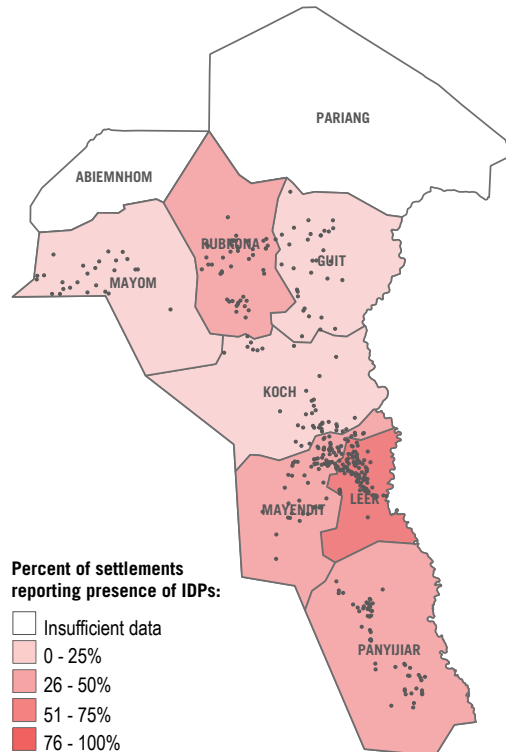
Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More women than men	**47%**
All/almost all women	**26%**
About equal	**19%**
More men than women	**4%**
All/almost all men	**4%**
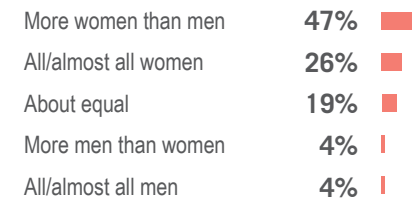
Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:

More children than adults	**35%**
About equal	**31%**
More adults than children	**17%**
All/almost all adults	**10%**
All/almost all children	**7%**

Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Local community

Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:

More women than men	**43%**
About equal	**30%**
All/almost all women	**16%**
More men than women	**7%**
All/almost all men	**4%**
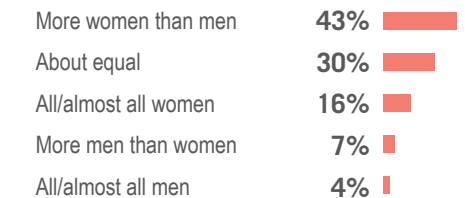
Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:
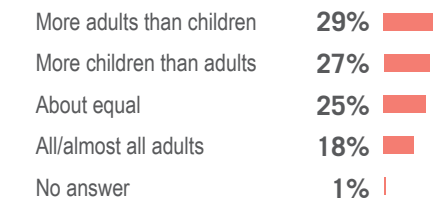
More adults than children	**29%**
More children than adults	**27%**
About equal	**25%**
All/almost all adults	**18%**
No answer	**1%**

Percent of settlements reporting host community remaining:
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

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

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Health

Shelter/NFI

Health concerns

Most commonly reported heath concerns in the assessed settlements:[2]

1	Malaria	**82%**	
2	Typhoid	**43%**	
3	Malnutrition	**34%**	
4	Cholera	**33%**	
5	Diarrhea	**30%**	
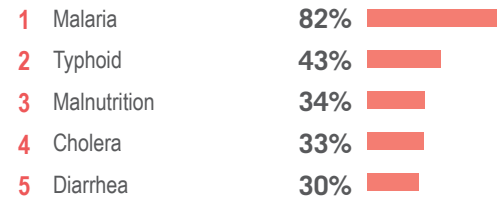
Health distance

Reported distance of the nearest health care facilities from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	**18%**
30 minutes to under 1 hour	**48%**
1 hour to under half a day	**24%**
Half a day	**6%**
More than half a day	**4%**
No answer	**0%**

Percent of settlements reporting access to healthcare:

- ☐ Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for LC:

- ☐ Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:

- ☐ Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

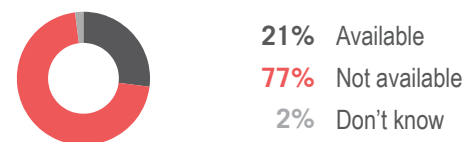### Health unavailability

Top three reported reasons why health care facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:[3]

1	Insecurity	**61%**
2	Lack of drugs	**36%**
3	Lack of staff	**34%**

Feeding programmes
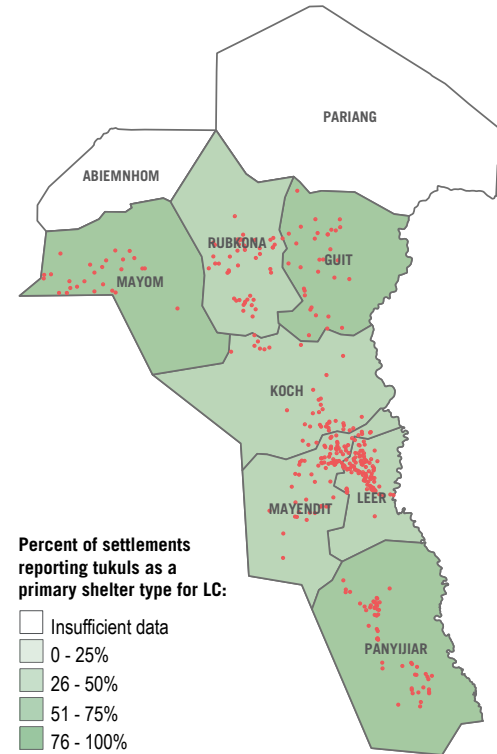
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:

21%	Available
77%	Not available
2%	Don't know

NFI

Reported number of people sharing a shelter:

1 to 5	**43%**
6 to 10	**41%**
11 to 15	**12%**
More than 15	**4%**
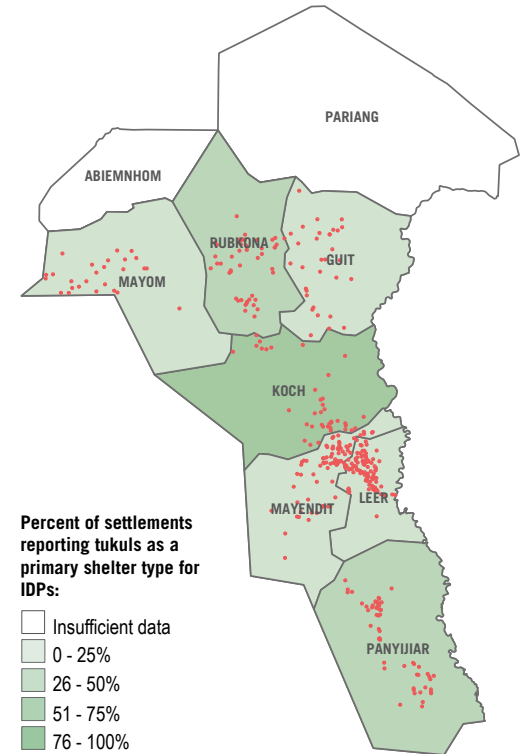
Shelter sharing

Proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:
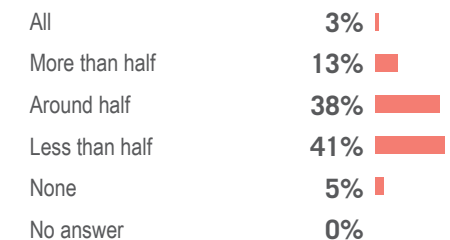
All	**3%**
More than half	**13%**
Around half	**38%**
Less than half	**41%**
None	**5%**
No answer	**0%**

[2] Rank three most common health concerns normalized.
[3] Rank two reasons health facilities are not available.

Map labels: PARIANG, ABIEMNHOM, RUBKONA, GUIT, MAYOM, KOCH, MAYENDIT, LEER, PANYIJIAR

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Food Security

Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%
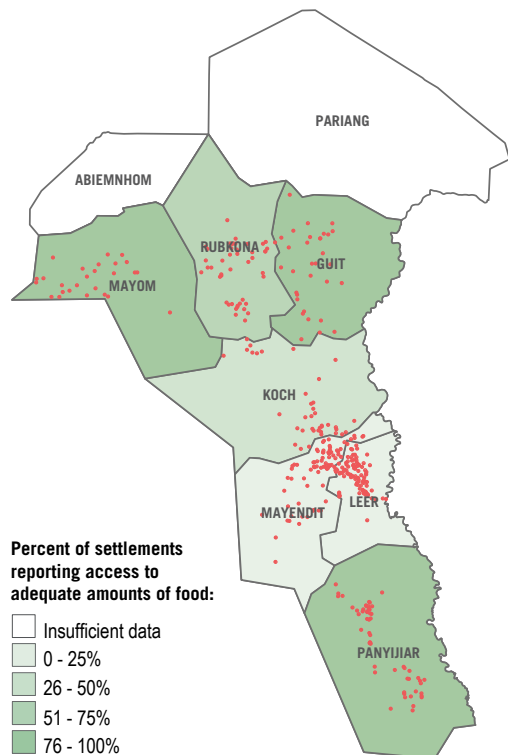
Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	**14%**
30 minutes to under 1 hour	**53%**
1 hour to under half a day	**21%**
Half a day	**7%**
More than half a day	**5%**
No answer	**0%**
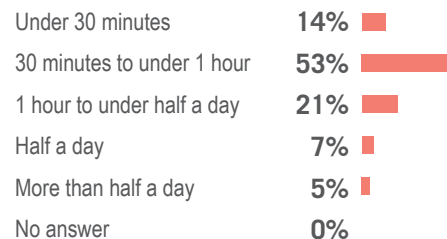
Food unavailability

Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:[4]

1	Unsafe to plant	**68%**
2	Crops destroyed by fighting	**64%**
3	Food distributions stopped	**32%**
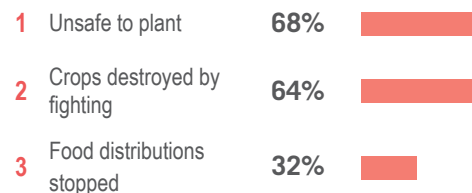
Coping strategies

The average number of reported coping strategies used in the assessed settlements:

1.9 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

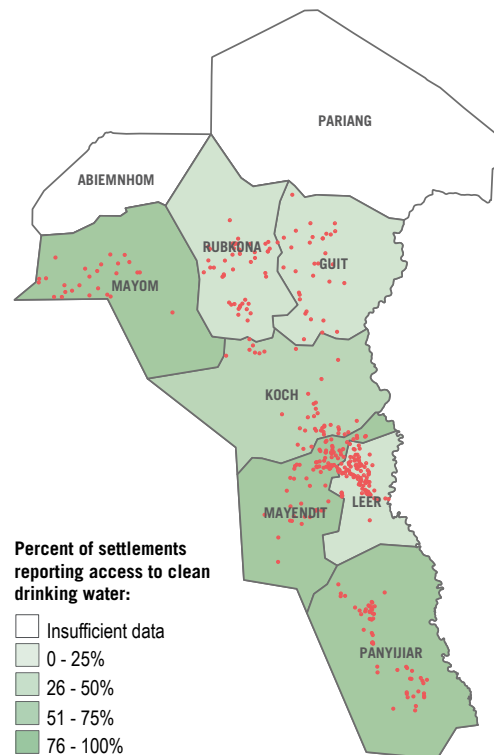Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:

75% Available
25% Not available

Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:

37% Available
63% Not available

[4] Rank three reasons adequate food is not available.

WASH

Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:
- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Water distance

Reported distance of the nearest water source from the assessed settlements:

Under 30 minutes	**42%**
30 minutes to under 1 hour	**49%**
1 hour to under half a day	**7%**
Half a day	**2%**
More than half a day	**0%**
No answer	**0%**
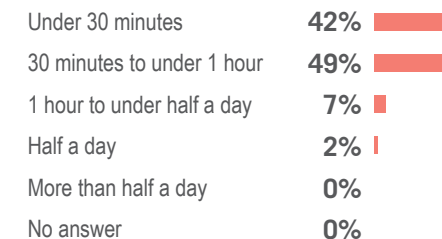
Borehole usage

91% of settlements with safe drinking water reported boreholes as the primary source.

County	Percentage of functioning boreholes
Abiemnhom	**Insufficient data**
Guit	**79 %**
Koch	**68%**
Leer	**59%**
Mayendit	**61%**
Mayom	**73%**
Panyijiar	**88%**
Pariang	**Insufficient data**
Rubkona	**65%**

Sanitation

Reported usage of sanitation facilities in comparison with open defecation:

All	**0%**
More than half	**5%**
Around half	**2%**
Less than half	**23%**
None	**70%**
No answer	**0%**

Education

Protection

Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:[5]

None	**76%**
Primary	**24%**
Pre-primary	**20%**
ALP[6]	**4%**
Vocational	**1%**
Secondary	**1%**
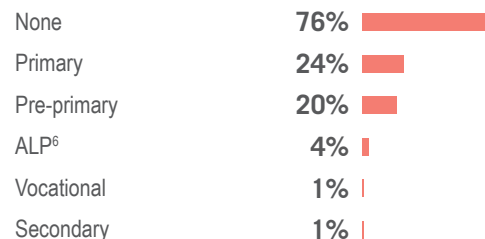
Education attendance and availability

Top two reported reasons why children are not attending school in the assessed settlements:

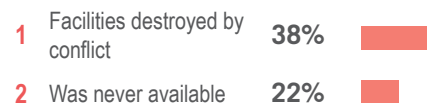|		
1	Insecurity	**46%**
2	High fees	**44%**

Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:

1	Facilities destroyed by conflict	**38%**
2	Was never available	**22%**

Percent of settlements reporting access to education:

- Insufficient data
- 0 - 25%
- 26 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- 76 - 100%

Map labels: PARIANG, ABIEMNHOM, RUBKONA, GUIT, MAYOM, KOCH, MAYENDIT, LEER, PANYIJIAR

School attendance

Reported proportion of 6-17 year girls and 6-17 year boys attending school in assessed settlements:

Boys		Girls
0%	None	0%
24%	Less than half	55%
42%	Half	27%
28%	More than half	14%
6%	All	4%
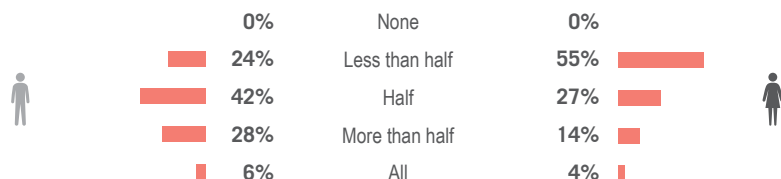
[5] Key informants could choose more than one answer.
[6] Accelerated learning programmes.

Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:

1	Sexual violence	**66%**
2	Killing/injury other community	**16%**
3	Domestic violence	**5%**
4	Looting	**4%**
5	Killing/injury same community	**3%**

Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:

1	Killing/injury other community	**57%**
2	Forced recruitment	**19%**
3	Killing/injury same community	**15%**
4	Cattle raiding	**5%**
5	Looting	**3%**

Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:

1	Abduction	**28%**
2	Killing/injury other community	**18%**
3	Family separation	**17%**
4	Domestic violence	**10%**
5	Forced recruitment	**10%**

Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees[7] and local community in the assessed settlements:

Very Good	**61%**
Good	**34%**
Neutral	**2%**
Poor	**1%**
Very poor	**0%**
No answer	**2%**
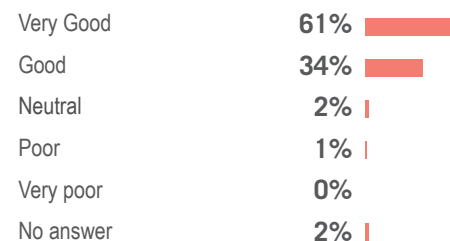
Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in the assessed settlements:

88% No

12% Yes

[6] Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 34% of assessed settlements.

About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our in-country office: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

Visit **www.reach-initiative.org** and follow us @REACH_info.

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action