## 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 May 2016, covering 69 communities across 7 of Unity's 9 counties. Data was collected from 587 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 an access in May 2016.
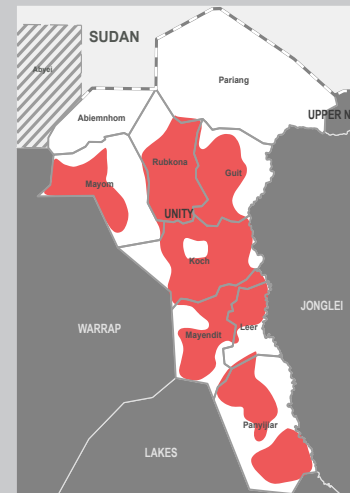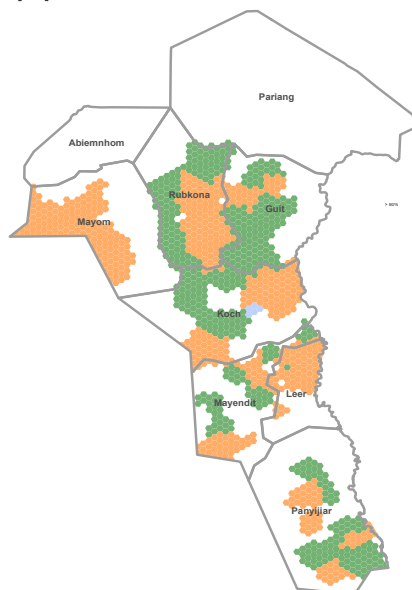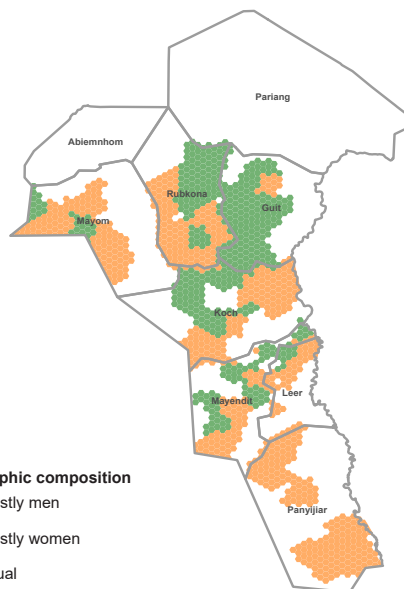

assessed areas

Demographics

Primary demographic composition of remaining local community (LC) population

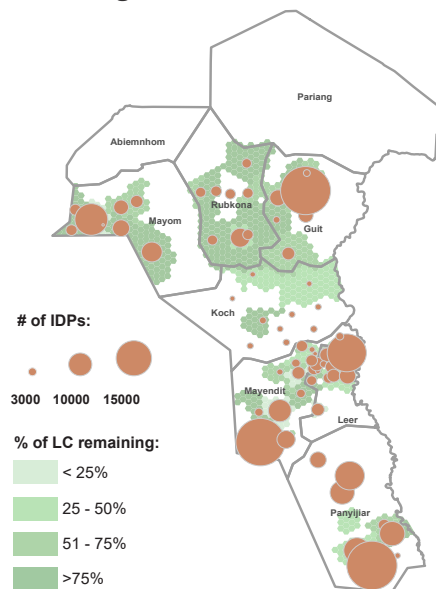**Primary demographic composition of internally displaced persons (IDPs) population**

Demographic composition
- mostly men
- mostly women
- equal

Population

Estimated population of IDPs and proportion of local community remaining

# of IDPs:

3000 10000 15000

% of LC remaining:
- < 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- >75%

Top three reported reason for leaving their last location, by IDPs

1	Insecurity	89%
2	Lack of health services	54%
3	Lack of food	53%

Top three reported reason for coming to their current location, by IDPs

1	Security	84%
2	Access to health services	63%
3	Receive food distribution	61%

Top three reported reason for not leaving location, by local community

1	It is their home	97%
2	The area is secure	51%
3	Family is here	35%

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Population

Communities reporting returned local community members

Number of returned LC per community

1 000   3 000   > 10 000

Health

Reported level of access to healthcare
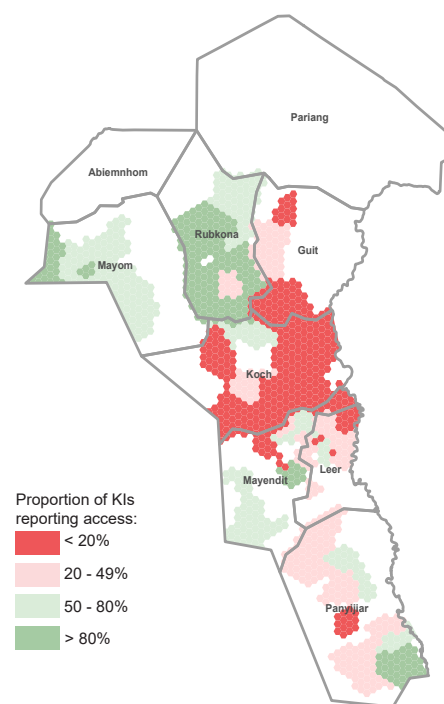
Reported reasons why health services are not available[2]

1 No staff	75%	
2 Insecurity	58%	
3 No medicine	40%	
4 Destroyed by conflict	28%	

Proportion of KIs reporting access:

	< 20%
	20 - 49%
	50 - 80%
	> 80%

Living situation and short-term displacement

Reported living locations of IDPs

With relatives	67%
With the local community	15%
In a spontaneous settlement	8%
In a PoC	6%
In the bush	4%

Reported living locations for local community[1]

Own home	69%
In the bush, near home	19%
Another home within the village	7%
In the bush, far from home	4%
In another settlement	1%

Health concerns

Top reported health concerns

1 Malaria	100%	
2 Malnutrition	97%	
3 Diarrhea	78%	

Top reported needed items in healthcare centers

1 Medicine (not specified)	90%	
2 Oral rehydration salts	10%	
3 N/A		

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

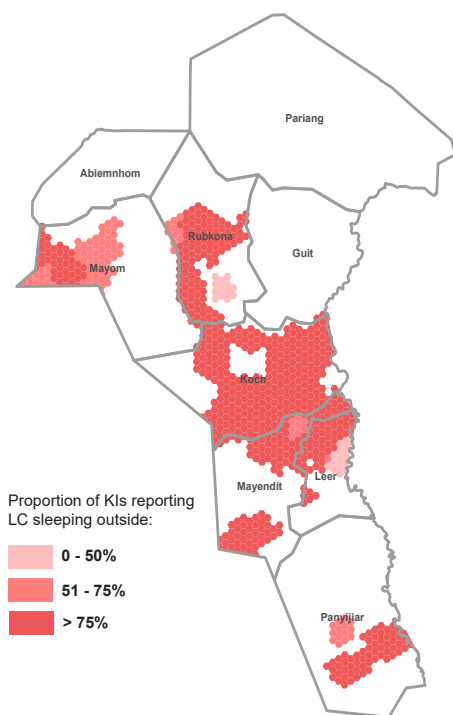**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

Shelter/NFI

Reported proportion of local community sleeping outside

Proportion of KIs reporting LC sleeping outside:
- 0 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- > 75%

Reported shelter types[1]

	LC	IDP	Returned LC[2]
Rakooba/Tukul	100%	100%	99%
Tent	8%	9%	5%
Improvised	8%	17%	7%
Abandoned	3%	11%	9%
Community	54%	28%	43%
None	0%	15%	7%

NFIs

Reported proportion of people with mosquito nets

All	1%
76 to 99 %	43%
51 to 75 %	46%
26 to 50 %	6%
Less than 25 %	1%
Don't know	1%

Of those with mosquito nets the average number of people sharing one mosquito net

4 persons

WASH

### Reported level of access to safe drinking water

Proportion of KIs reporting access:
- < 20%
- 20 - 49%
- 50 - 80%
- > 80%
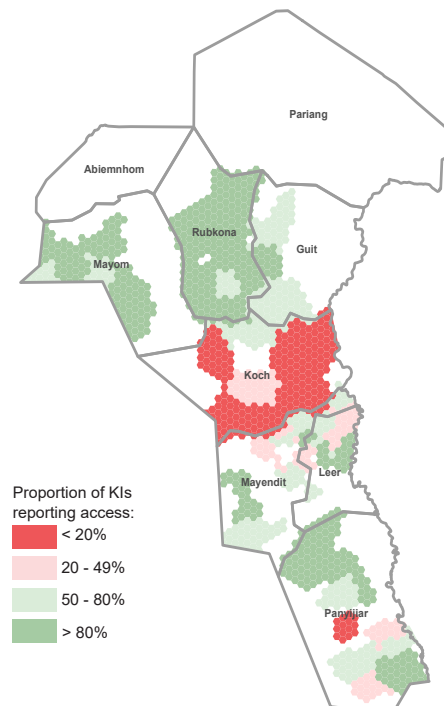
Reported primary sources of those with access to safe drinking water

Borehole	**98%**
Donkey cart	**2%**
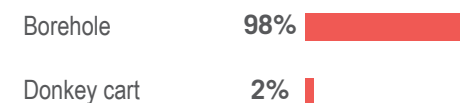
For those with access to safe drinking water, reported distance to water point

- **28%** 15-30 mins
- **57%** 31-60 mins
- **15%** 61-120 mins
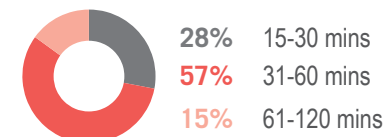
For those with access to safe drinking water, reported waiting time at the water point

- **40%** 15-30 mins
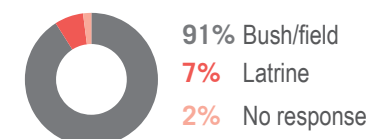- **38%** 31-60 mins
- **22%** 61-120 mins
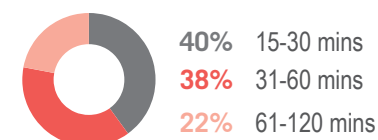
Water availability and sanitation

72% of covered communities reported safe drinking water is currently available

Top reported reasons why safe water is unavailable[1]

1. Broken — 100%
2. Destroyed by conflict — 89%
3. Unsafe — 89%
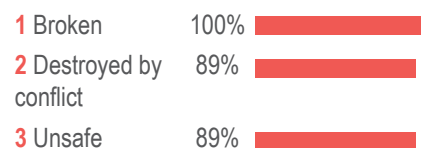
Reported primary sanitation facilities

- **91%** Bush/field
- **7%** Latrine
- **2%** No response

[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
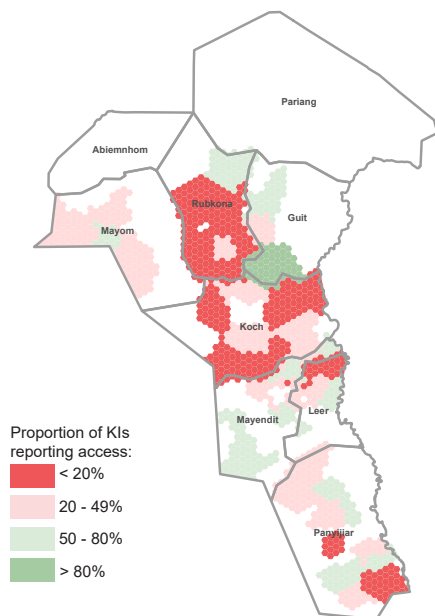
[2] Local community displaced and returned home

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Food Security

Reported level of access to food

Proportion of KIs reporting access:
- < 20%
- 20 - 49%
- 50 - 80%
- > 80%

Top reported reasons why food is unavailable[1]

1 Unsafe to cultivate	97%	
2 Crops destroyed	97%	
3 Short growing season	82%	

Average number of days that selected coping strategies are used per week[1]

Less expensive food	2.77
Reduce meals per day	2.03
Limit meal size	2.02
Borrow food	1.71
Gather wild food	1.68

Reported food distribution coverage

Food distribution coverage, proportion of population:
- < 25%
- 25 - 50%
- 51 - 75%
- >75%
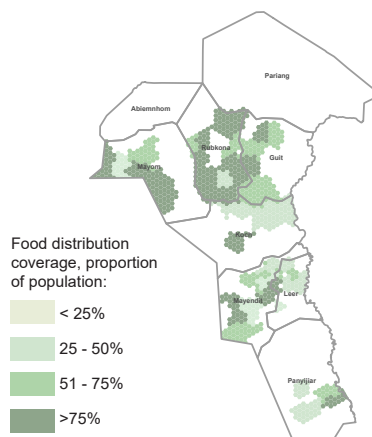
Current access to market

67% No
33% Yes

Livelihoods

Reported level of acces to land for cultivation

Proportion of KIs reporting access:
- < 20%
- 20 - 49%
- 50 - 80%
- > 80%
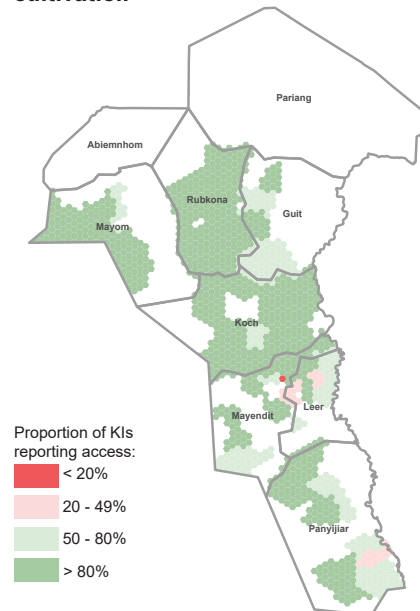
Reported level of access to agricultural inputs

Proportion of KIs reporting access:
- < 20%
- 20 - 49%
- 50 - 80%
- > 80%
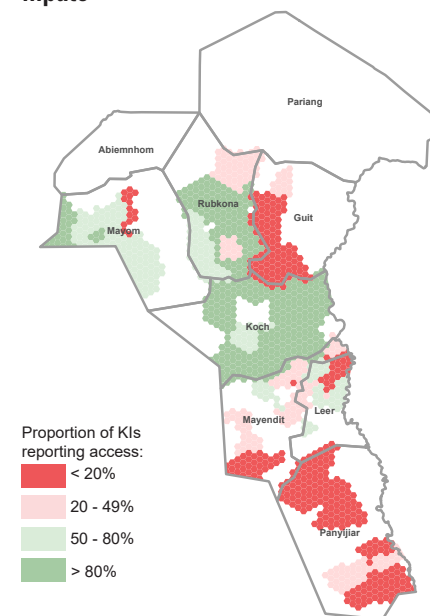
Reported current location of the assets of fishermen, drivers, and labourers[2]

Stolen / Looted	72%
Hidden	16%
Looked after by immediate family	5%
Don't know	5%
Looked after by community	1%
Other	1%

Reported current location of the communities' cattle[1]

Stolen / Looted	73%
Looked after by immediate family	16%
Moved to another location	9%
Looked after by community	2%
Killled	0%
Don't know	0%

[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer
[2] Assets included things such as cars, cooking tools, boats, building tools etc. 445 KIs reporting on this indicator for May 2016

Education

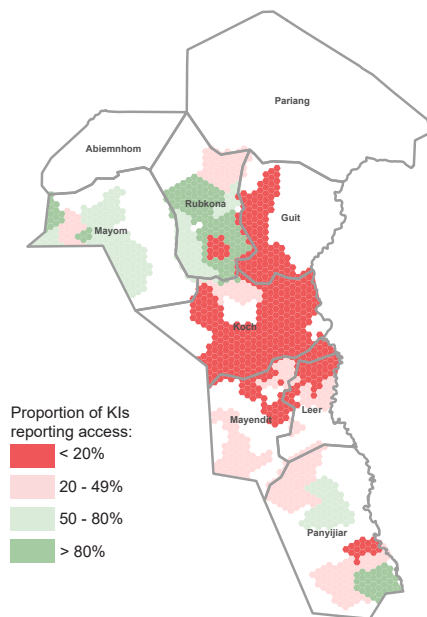### Reported level of access to education services

Proportion of KIs reporting access:
- < 20%
- 20 - 49%
- 50 - 80%
- > 80%

Pariang
Abiemnhom
Mayom
Rubkona
Guit
Koch
Mayendit
Leer
Panyijiar

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

None	74%
Primary	26%
Secondary	6%
Accelerated learning programs	1%
Vocational training	1%
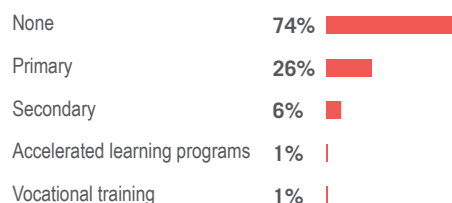
In the 17 communities where education is reportedly available, it is provided by the following[1]

Volunteering	75%
International NGO	26%
Government[3]	18%
Local NGO	16%
Private	12%
Other	3%
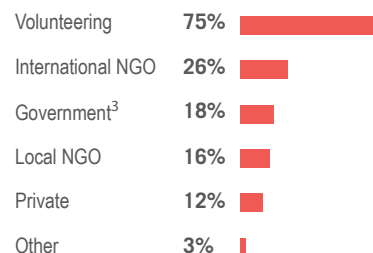
Top reported reasons why education services are not available[1,2]

1	Teachers displaced	96%
2	Facilities destroyed	88%
3	Insecurity	82%
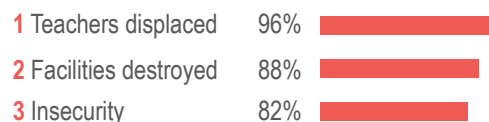
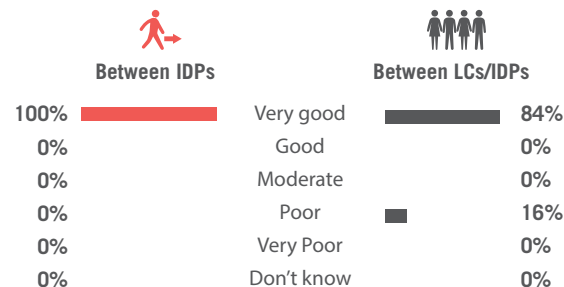[1] Key informants could choose more than one answer
[2] South Sudan Education Cluster, Secondary Data Review Report, May 2016
[3] According to independent assessments, no schools in Unity State are managed by the government. Respondents are believed to be conflating government with the local community.
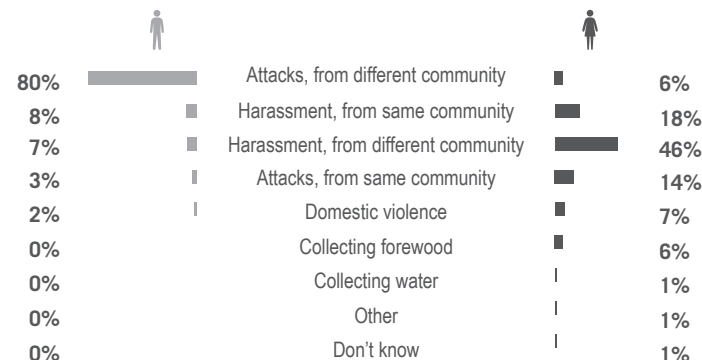
Protection

Community

Reported relationship between local communities and IDPs

	Between IDPs		Between LCs/IDPs
Very good	100%		84%
Good	0%		0%
Moderate	0%		0%
Poor	0%		16%
Very Poor	0%		0%
Don't know	0%		0%

Protection concerns

Primary reported protection concerns for men and women

Men		Women
80%	Attacks, from different community	6%
8%	Harassment, from same community	18%
7%	Harassment, from different community	46%
3%	Attacks, from same community	14%
2%	Domestic violence	7%
0%	Collecting forewood	6%
0%	Collecting water	1%
0%	Other	1%
0%	Don't know	1%

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.

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