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## STATE REPORT UNITY

### Village Assessments and Returnee Monitoring

#### Analytical Report, Maps and Statistical Tables

2009



## **Acknowledgements**

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) wishes to thank its partners: the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and the Government of National Unity (GoNU), and particularly the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) for the hard work and the support in the implementation of this programme. IOM also wishes to thank the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) Protection, Return, Reintegration and Recovery (RRR) for their cooperation and support.

This project would not have been possible without the generous contributions and support of our donors. In this respect, IOM would like to offer its sincere appreciation to AusAID International Refugee Fund, the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), Government of Japan, the Office for Disaster Assistance of the United States Agency for Development (OFDA/USAID), the United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), and UNDP (particularly the Threat and Risk Mapping Analysis project).

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## Scope of report

This report presents a comprehensive overview of information gathered through IOM Sudan's Village Assessment and Returnee Monitoring Programme in Unity State and seeks to highlight the reintegration challenges that returnees and resident communities face in the different counties in this State of high return.

The following report presents the results of Village Assessments conducted in Unity State between May and June 2009. A total of 1,785 villages were assessed, representing 100% of all existing villages in Unity State. The population in the areas is 473,993 residents (76%), 122,421 (19%) returnees and 31,387 IDPs (5%).

All of IOM's programmes in Sudan are aimed at promoting the safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration of those who were uprooted by the civil war in Sudan. The war lasted for 21 years and led to the displacement of more than 4 million individuals from or within Southern Sudan, a region dominated by poverty and scarcity.

Within Sudan, IOM is most closely associated with the joint Sudanese government, UN and IOM IDP (internally displaced people) return programme. Through this programme, IOM has helped more than 112,000 IDPs return to their homes in Southern Sudan. In addition, IOM has supported the return of Sudanese migrants who have been stranded abroad, the return of highly qualified migrants from the Diaspora (and IDP settlements in Khartoum) and, in coordination with UNHCR, the repatriation of Sudanese refugees. In total, within the last four years, IOM has assisted in the return of more 160,000 individuals to different parts of Sudan.

According to IOM's Total Returns to South Sudan Post-CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement Report), published in 2008, an estimated 113,148 returnees have returned to Unity State<sup>7</sup>. 67% of the returnees to Unity returned from Khartoum, while 18% returned to the State from outside Sudan. The main return destinations within Unity are the counties of Rubkona (27%) and Mayom (15%).

Within this context, the IOM Village Assessment Programme (along with the Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme) represents a key commitment from IOM to extend support to this enormous number of spontaneous returns.

The report is comprised of 3 parts:

- PART I: Data Analysis and Key Findings
- PART II: Maps Showing Key Data
- PART III: Statistical Tables and Form Samples.

The full Village Assessment Dataset is published in CD format only. The Dataset provides the completed forms for all the villages assessed which can be accessed through 'clickable' maps at the State, County and Payam levels.

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<sup>7</sup> IOM Total Returns to South Sudan Post-CPA to June 2008. The IOM-SSRRC Tracking of Spontaneous Return Programme had captured 60,051 spontaneous returnees at their areas of return in Unity State by June 2009 (see IOM Tracking of Spontaneous Return Report, June 2009).

## **Executive summary**

The following report presents the results of Village Assessments conducted in Unity State between May and June 2009. A total of 1,785 villages were assessed, representing 100% of all existing villages in Unity State. The population in the areas is 473,993 residents (76%), 122,421 (19%) returnees and 31,387 IDPs (5%).

Insufficient access to water, and particularly improved drinking water, was highlighted by the majority of the villages in Unity as the major concern. In Unity, an average of 1,053 people share a single improved water source. Hand pumps have been established in only 27% of the villages assessed. 31% of these existing hand pumps – a total of 209 – were found to be not working during the assessment period. In 42% of the villages assessed, it was found that villagers are using river water as their main source of water.

Lack of access to health care was rated as the second major concern. Only 18% of the villages assessed have healthcare facilities, and most of these are mobile clinics (63%). Logistical constraints, such as inaccessible roads, lack of public transport, or lack of financial means, hinder access to health care for the majority of the remaining villages. Of those villages which had healthcare facilities, the majority lacked highly qualified personnel. Of all the health facilities assessed, 45% of health staff are mid wives/traditional birth attendants, 23% are community health workers and 13% are nurses. Only 15% of the health facilities had medical assistants and only 3% had a medical doctor.

Levels of HIV/AIDS awareness in Unity State are of particular concern: only 23% of participants in the focus group discussions reported having any knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Education is another major concern in Unity State. Only 19% of the villages assessed have an education facility. 90% of existing education facilities are basic primary schools, 5% are secondary schools and 4% provide only adult literacy classes. The structures of school buildings themselves are generally very basic: 32% are outdoor facilities (under trees); 55% are of non permanent structure; and only 13% are permanent structures. Only 35% of enrolled students are girls.

Agro-pastoralism is cited as the main source of income for 68% of the population in Unity, with farming and livestock rearing as main activities. 16% reported supplementing this with fishing and 14% with collecting wood.

The main sources of food were the products of the abovementioned activities supplemented with purchasing additional food at markets. The food basket was also supplemented with support from relatives.

## **PART I – NARRATIVE REPORT**

### **A. Background – IOM village assessments in Unity**

IOM began the Village Assessment Programme in villages of high return in Unity State in 2007. By the end of 2008, 62 villages of high return had been assessed. By June 2009, this figure had increased to 1,785 villages. Initially, the Village Assessment programme was intended to direct IOM's own reintegration projects in the state, but as the programme has expanded, so too have the objectives of the programme along with the degree of GoSS partnership. Latterly, the programme has come to represent one of the GoSS's commitments to large-scale remigration planning and coordination.

The objectives of the Village Assessment Programme are:

- To provide the Sudanese State Authorities the basis on which to provide reintegration planning and coordination on return reintegration activities;
- To provide a mapping of the status of basic infra-structure and services in the selected States in order to support general recovery and development planning and coordination, for Sudanese authorities, NGOs, and UN bodies;
- To establish databases of the conditions of basic infra-structure and services in each village in the selected States to provide a technical basis for the planning of humanitarian, early recovery and development interventions.

The Village Assessment Program seeks to achieve these objectives through the following activities:

- Collection of data concerning, and mapping of, population patterns and basic infrastructure at village level within six sectors (water, education, health, shelter, food and security);
- Identification of reintegration needs and protection concerns in the assessed villages;
- Sharing of information in various forums/formats in order to incorporate the collected baseline data into reintegration planning;
- Build the capacity of the government to collect, monitor and manage baseline data and reintegration planning.

Village Assessments are undertaken through direct field visits, utilizing a standardized assessment tool. In 2009, the program also included capacity building for SSRRC, IOM's governmental counterpart in Southern Sudan, to collect and manage data. All Village Assessments were conducted by SSRRC enumerators in 2009. The enumerators gathered professional experience in baseline data collection during their work and 78 SSRRC enumerators received further theoretical and technical training from IOM, combined with on-the-job training..

During the reporting period, IOM assessed 1,785 villages in Unity State. The distribution of villages within each County is shown in the table below:

Table 1: Total villages assessed per county

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of villages assessed</b>
Abiemnhom	13
Guit	253
Koch	193
Leer	114
Mayendit	79
Mayom	269
Paynjar	253
Rubkona	390
Pariang (Ruweng)	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>

## **B. Methodology**

To implement this programme, IOM developed Sudan-specific questionnaires to gather information on the availability and accessibility of basic infrastructure in areas of high return. The questionnaire was designed for village-level assessments and includes questions on population and tribal composition of villages, the availability of shelter and food, and livelihood opportunities, as well as information on water and sanitation, health, education and other issues related to protection and reintegration (For copies of the questionnaires see Annexes 13 and 14).

The Village Assessments were conducted by 87 SSRRC enumerators (trained and supported by IOM). Training sessions were developed for the SSRRC enumerators for the Village Assessment Program and included modules in:

- management and implementation of baseline surveys;
- human rights and principles of internal displacement;
- methodology and logic of the Village Assessment form; and
- use of GPS, and other, technical devices (Nokia remote-database access equipment)

Each County was assessed by SSRRC enumerators who had been based in the area. IOM assisted in the preparation and resource management of the assessments and provided necessary logistical and financial support. Working together, IOM and SSRRC developed an operational plan for the program.

The methodology use for data collection combined Focus Group Discussions with different social groups (i.e. government representatives, local leader, residents and returnee representatives, women and youths), individual interviews, and visual assessments which involved team members surveying available facilities with key informants and recoding this using GPS.

Village Assessment forms were processed in the Joint Operation Center in Juba and Khartoum and consolidated in a centralized IOM database. Verification and quality control was carried out at village level, data entry level and centralized IOM Juba and Khartoum levels. Forms with suspected unreliable information were placed 'on hold' and referred to verification teams who would revisit the concerned villages.



## C. Challenges

The main challenge to this Village Assessment was that the total number of villages was unknown at the beginning of the assessment process - making planning difficult. Data provided by the Fifth Sudan Population Census was used for basic planning purposes, but the fluid nature of many of the population movements within Southern Sudan, and the somewhat interpretive nature of determining what constitutes a 'village', 'sub village' or 'village cluster' entailed that the programme needed to supplement the census data in some areas.

Accessibility of villages due to swamps, poor road conditions, mapped but non-existent roads was a further challenge in all areas, with exception of Koch and Abiemnom Counties. Part of Unity State is located at the eastern side of the White Nile and the only means of transport across the river are local boats. Except for Pariang and Koch counties, which have better road accessibility, access to around 75% of the villages was only possible via foot paths.

Establishing reliable population figures was among the challenging aspects of the assessment process. IOM and the SSRRC did its utmost to verify the numbers of returnees and residents within villages, but it was clear that on some occasions the population data provided during the assessment was unrealistic and inflated. Ultimately the population figures collected through the IOM/SSRRC village assessments significantly exceeded the data of the 2008 Population and Housing Census, published in June 2009.

Various factors may contribute to this difference. The census figures, for example, do not include the number of returnees following the date of the census in May 2008. The greatest factor leading to a difference in figures is, however, likely due to interlocutors providing inflated population figures in the expectation that higher population figures would lead to greater levels of assistance.

In light of these concerns, and given that the IOM-conducted verification missions were able in general able to support census figures, the total population figures provided in this report are based on the data from the fifth census. Within these totals however, the relative numbers of 'types' of population (e.g. returnee, IDP, resident etc) are based on the percentage of these population types established by the village assessment process.

## D. State report – Unity

### 1. Boundaries

Prior to the 2005 Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, Unity was part of the former province of Upper Nile in accordance with the boundaries of 1956 in which Upper Nile Province consisted of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States. The 2005 Interim Constitution divided Southern Sudan into 10 States, thereby creating Unity State.<sup>2</sup> Unity borders South Kordofan and Abyei to the north, Warrap to the west, Lakes to the south, and Upper Nile and Jonglei to the east separated by the White Nile as a natural border.

Unity State is subdivided into 9 counties, the counties into 73 payams which in turn are subdivided into more than 100 bomas in the rural areas. The capital of the State is Bentiu. The division of Unity into counties and bomas started in 2005 after the interim constitution entered into force. Borders as well as names of counties and payams were modified. The return movement and political deliberations led to continuous changes as new villages of bomas were founded and others are renamed. The boundaries of the new counties are recognized by the Government, but are not yet officially demarcated.

The following table gives an overview of the current administrative structure to payam level

**Table 2: Unity state, counties and Payams, SSRRC-IOM Village assessment report, June 2009**

Counties	No.	Payams	County headquarters
<b>Rubkona</b>	1	Rubkona	<b>Bentiu</b>
	2	Bentiu	
	3	Budang	
	4	Kurkal	
	5	Norlamwel	
	6	Ngop	
	7	Kaljak	
	8	Dhor Bor	
	9	Wathjak	
	10	Panhiany	
<b>Leer</b>	11	Nhialdiu	<b>Leer</b>
	12	Payak	
	13	Adok	
	14	Pilieny	
	15	Bow	
	16	Juong	
	17	Guat	
	18	Juonkang	
	19	Thonyor	
	20	Leer	

<sup>2</sup> The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, 2005, Part I, Chapter I, Nr.1 (2)

<b>Counties</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Payams</b>	<b>County headquarters</b>
<b>Abiemnom</b>	21	Abiemnom	<b>Abiemnom</b>
	22	Manajoka	
	23	Panyang	
	24	Bang Bang	
	25	Awor Piny	
<b>Mayom</b>	26	Makien	<b>Mayom</b>
	27	Ruathnyibol	
	28	Riah	
	29	Wang Bor	
	30	Wangkai	
	31	Kuerbona	
	32	Pub	
	33	Bieh	
	34	Kueryik	
	35	Ngop	
<b>Koch</b>	36	Koch	<b>Koch</b>
	37	Ngony	
	38	Jaak	
	39	Gany	
	40	Boaw	
	41	Pakur	
	42	Norbor	
<b>Ruweng/Pariang</b>	43	Panyang	<b>Pariang</b>
	44	Jamjang	
	45	Nyeel	
	46	Wunkur	
	47	Biu	
	48	Aliny	
	49	Pariang	
<b>Guit</b>	50	Nimni	<b>Guit (Chotyiel)</b>
	51	Nyathor	
	52	Kuac	
	53	Kadet	
	54	Nying	
	55	Wathnyona	
	56	Kuerguina	
<b>Mayiendit</b>	57	Rubkuay	<b>Mayiendit</b>
	58	Dablual	
	59	Tharjiath Bor	
	60	Luom	
	61	Thaker	
	62	Mal	
	63	Bor	
	64	Babuong	

Counties	No.	Payams	County headquarters
<b>Panyijar</b>	65	Ganyiel	<b>Panyijar (Chuk)</b>
	66	Nyal	
	67	Pachar	
	68	Tiap	
	69	Kol	
	70	Pachak	
	71	Tharnhom	
	72	Pachinjok	
	73	Mayom	

## 2. Geography and road infrastructure

Unity State borders South Kordofan and Abyei to the north, Warrap to the west, Lakes to the south and Upper Nile and Jonglei to the east. The State capital is Bentiu.

The landscape is characterised by flat grassland of around 42,000km<sup>2</sup>, and which are studded with stagnant water pools for long periods of the year. Part of Unity is covered by the Sud, a swamp that covers the region along the White Nile. Every county has areas of high water table, where swamps and stagnant water make access difficult, particularly in the rainy season.

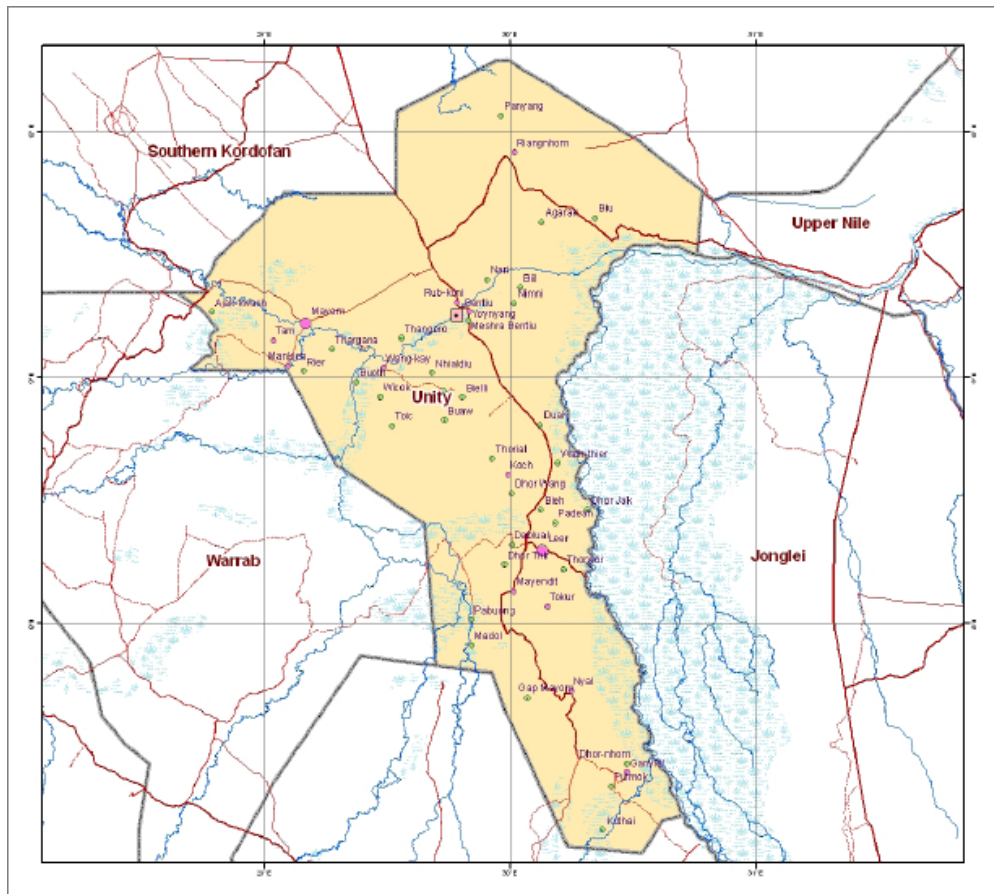
The main water source in Unity is the White Nile which provides a natural border to Upper Nile and Jonglei State. Five main rivers cross the State and end in the White Nile. The river Malual comes from Warrap and crosses Abiemnom, Mayom and Rubkona on its way to the Nile, the River Kir leads from Warrap through Koch and Leer where it ends in the Nile. The River Muoch from Lakes crosses Payinjar to end in the Nile. The River Wuot crosses Abiemnom, Rubkona and Mayindit and discharges near the border to Leer into the White Nile.

Several seasonal rivers exist in all counties and are used as a source of drinking water and livelihood. 60% of the area along the rivers is covered by swamps. The inaccessible Sud at the banks of the White Nile borders all counties with the exception of Mayom and Abiemnom. Pariang is the only County which is not affected by swamps.

Annually, the State experiences floods through the rainy season from July to December. The highly populated Rubkona and Mayom areas are regularly severely affected, with numerous displacements due to the floods. In 2008, the entire State was affected by one of the worst floods in the recent years.

The accessibility of Unity State has significantly improved in the last two years through road development. From Unity, South Kordofan and North-Warrap (Ajakuach) are accessible by road, but Lakes State is not directly accessible. All county headquarters in Unity are connected by all-weather roads, constructed by the oil companies operating in the area. In 2009 the all-weather roads to Nyal and Ganyiel in Payinjar were finalized. Around 70% of the villages not directly located at the main roads are only accessible by foot paths. Most of the villages in Koch County are accessible throughout the year, but villages located away from the main roads in all other counties are unreachable by vehicle during the rainy season.

The map below gives a rough overview of the administrative structure, the main rivers and roads as well as the annual flooded areas in the State.



### 3. Population patterns and migration movements

#### 3.1 Population patterns In Unity State

The main ethnic group in Unity are the Nuer. Dinka are a minority group in Abiemnom and Pariyang/Ruweng counties. Arabic traders mainly settled in Rubkona and Bentiu and the county headquarters. The total population of the assessed 1,785 villages is 627,801 persons. Returnees represent around 19% (122,421), IDPs 5% (31,387) and residents 76% (473,993) of the population. Main return destinations in Unity are Rubkona (27%) and Mayom (15%). See Table 3 and Figure 2 for more details.

Establishing reliable population figures was amongst the challenging aspects of the assessment process. IOM and the SSRRC did its utmost to verify the numbers of returnees and residents within villages, it was clear that on some occasions the population data provided during the assessment was unrealistic and inflated. Ultimately the population figures collected through the IOM/SSRRC village assessments significantly exceeded the data of the Population and Housing Census, published in June 2009.

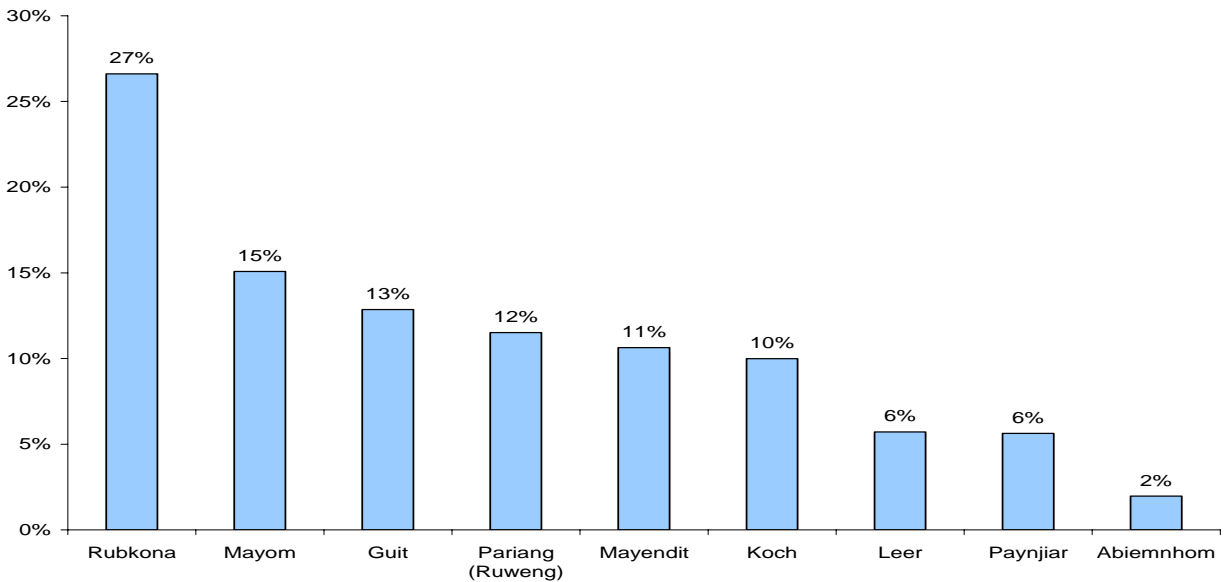
In light of these concerns, and given that the IOM conducted verification missions were able in general able to support census figures, the total population figures provided in this report are based on the data from the fifth census. Within these totals however, the relative numbers of ‘types’ of population (e.g. returnee, IDP, resident etc) are based on the percentage of these population types established by the village assessment process.

551 villages reported that some returnees were either displaced again (e.g. were no longer present in the village), or are separated from their families after their return to Unity State those secondary displaced returnees reported to be mainly from villages in Mayom county (22%), Rubkona (21%), Paynjar (19%), Guit (15%). See Annex 1 for more details about returnees’ secondary displacement.

**Table 3: Population and returnees of assessed villages**

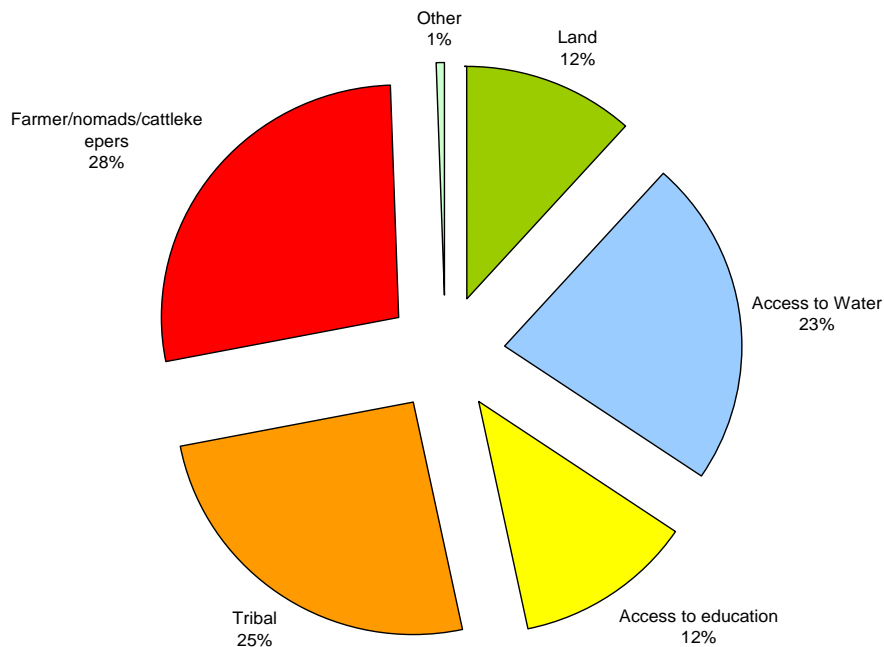
County	Number of villages assessed	Return Villages	Census Population	Current Estimated Population	Estimated Resident	Estimated Returnees	Estimated IDPs
Abiemnhom	13	11	17,012	17,826	14,792	2,415	619
Guit	253	174	33,004	34,381	14,607	15,739	4,035
Koch	193	176	74,863	79,513	64,156	12,223	3,134
Leer	114	109	53,022	56,085	48,502	7,000	583
Mayendit	79	78	53,783	60,170	43,813	13,019	3,338
Mayom	269	249	120,715	124,320	101,124	18,462	4,734
Paynjar	253	225	50,723	54,792	46,143	6,884	1,765
Rubkona	390	372	100,236	110,622	67,632	32,577	10,413
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	216	82,443	90,092	73,224	14,102	2,766
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>585,801</b>	<b>627,801</b>	<b>473,993</b>	<b>122,421</b>	<b>31,387</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>90%</b>			<b>76%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>5%</b>

**Figure 1: Return destination per county in percentage**



Between April and June 2009, conflict came to head over large scale cattle raiding in Kueriek and Ruothnyibor Payams, leading to the displacement 4,500 people. Conflicts were reported in 38% of the villages assessed. The main are conflicts between nomads and farmers because of crop destruction (28%) and access to water (23%). Tribal conflicts (25%) are mainly clan clashes with family backgrounds. The conflicts are regularly not violent and generally solved at the village level by traditional mitigation mechanisms.

**Figure 2: Types of reported conflicts in percentage**

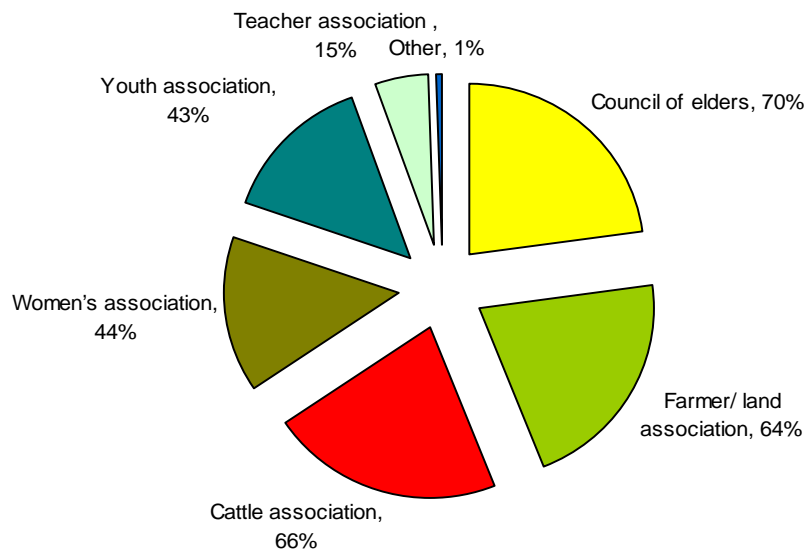


## 5. Presence of authorities and civil society organisation

Traditional authority leaders are present in 82% of the villages assessed and responsible for jurisdiction based on customary law. Formal institutions, such as police, are only present in 10% of the villages. The SPLA is present in 6% (see Annex 17).

Rural society is organized into different groups such as a Council of Elders (in 70% of the villages), Farmer and Land Associations (in 64% of the villages), Associations of Cattle Keepers (66%) and to Women's (44%) and Youth Associations (43%).

**Figure 3: Presence of reported authorities in percentage**



Media presence in Unity State is limited, but the majority of the communities can be reached by radio. 51% of respondents stated that 'at least a few' radios are present in their village. Radios were not available in only 23% of the villages. Public televisions are in restaurants in the markets, but this is mainly limited to the county headquarters, not rural areas. Newspapers are mainly sold in Bentiu. The county headquarters, with exception of Panyinjar County, have mobile phone connection. There is limited mobile coverage at village level.



## E. Assessment results

### 1. Water coverage in assessed areas

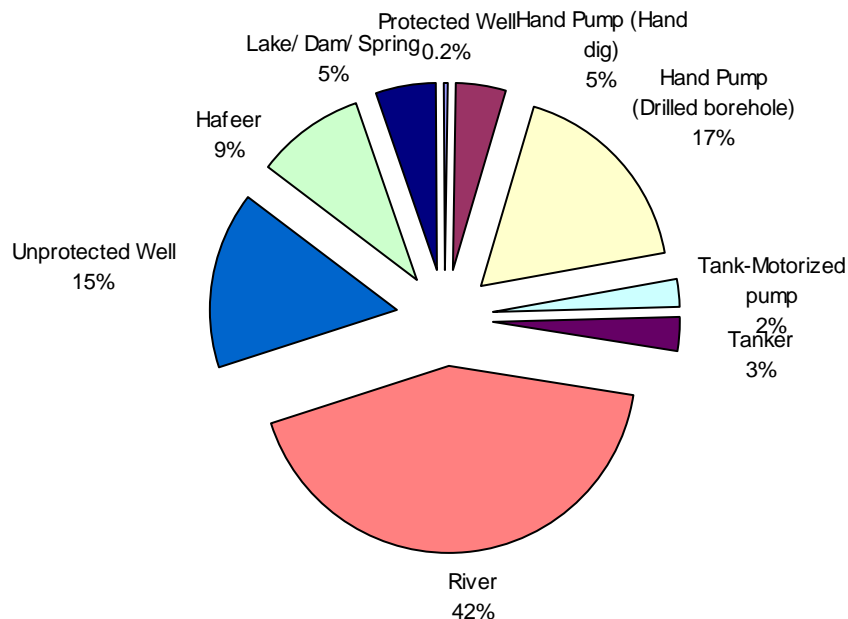
#### 1.1. Availability and accessibility of water

Hand pumps have been established in only 27% of the villages assessed. 46% of villages have no access to safe drinking water. Instead, as highlighted by Table 4 and Figures 3 and 4 below, the main source of water in the villages assessed is river water (42%), hand pumps (24%), unprotected wells (15). Lakes and ponds are common as a water source in Unity State during the rainy season (5%). Table 4 and Figures 5 and 6 below summarize the type of water sources available in the villages assessed.

**Table 4: Number of villages with each water source broken down by Locality**

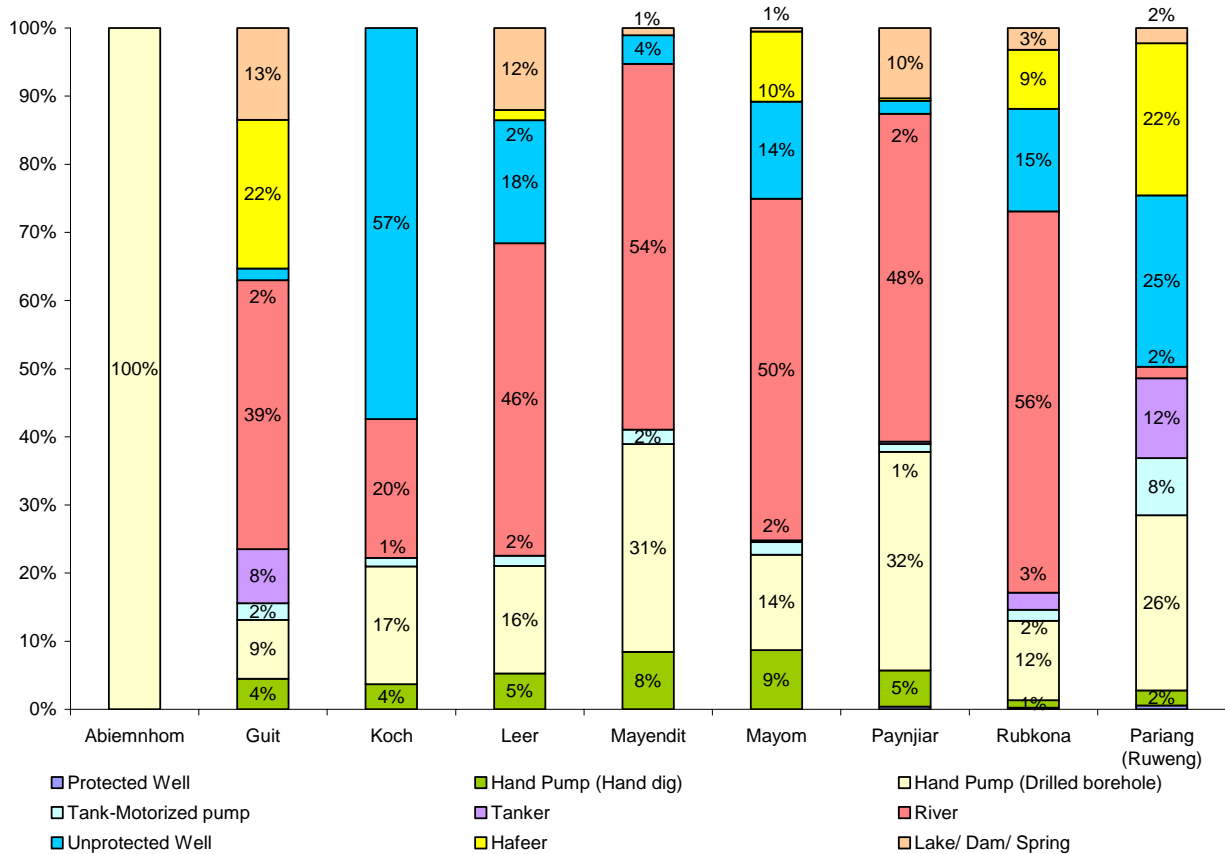
County	Number of village assessed	Improved drinking water					Other drinking water			
		Protected Well	Hand Pump (Hand dig)	Hand Pump (Drilled borehole)	Tank-Motorized pump	Tanker	River	Unprotected Well	Hafeer	Lake/Dam/Spring
<b>Number of Villages with each water source</b>										
Abiemnom	13	0	0	2 <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guit	253	0	13	25	7	23	114	5	63	39
Koch	193	0	6	28	2	0	33	93	0	0
Leer	114	0	7	21	2	0	61	24	2	16
Mayendit	79	0	8	29	2	0	51	4	0	1
Mayom	269	0	33	53	7	1	190	54	39	2
Paynjar	253	1	14	84	3	1	126	5	1	27
Rubkona	390	1	5	51	7	11	245	66	38	14
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	1	4	46	15	21	3	45	40	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>103</b>
%		<b>0.2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>

**Figure 4: Correlation between villages per county and available water sources**



<sup>3</sup> According to UNMIS RRR the total of hand pumps in Abiemnom has increased from 2 to 10 hand pumps, recently drilled by PACT.

**Figure 5: Correlation between villages per county and types of water sources**



## 1.2. Access to improved drinking water in area assessed

Only 13% of the villages confirm having access to safe water sources. See annex 5 for more details.

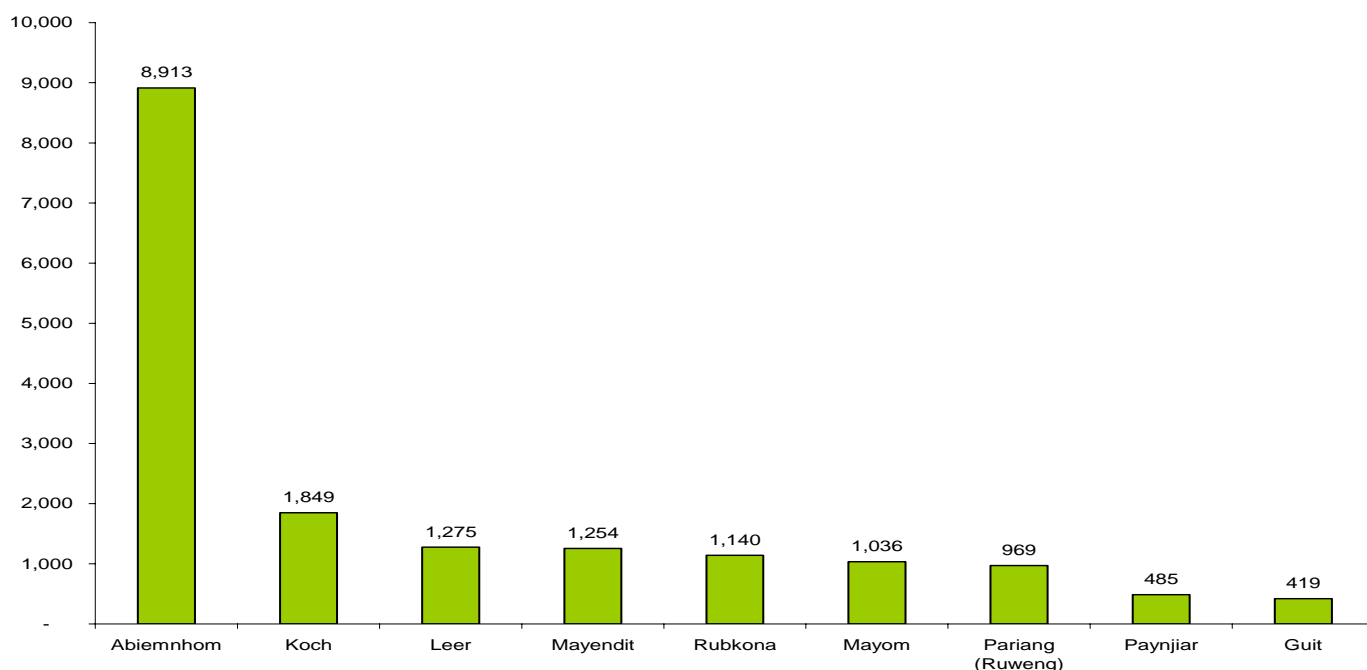
Hand pumps represent only 24% of the total number of water sources in Unity State. On average, each hand pump serves 3.6 villages, or 1,053 people. This is double the generally accepted standard of 500 individuals per improved drinking water source. Paynjar and Guit counties, however, report better access to improved drinking water. Here, on average one improved water source serves 452 people. The number of water sources in the villages assessed is summarized in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Number of water sources in the area assessed**

County	Estimated Population	Improved drinking water					Other drinking water				Total
		Protected Well	Hand Pump (Hand dig)	Hand Pump (Drilled borehole)	Tank-Motorized pump	Tanker	River	Unprotected Well	Hafeer	LakeDam	
Abiemnhom	17,826	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Guit	34,381	0	20	30	7	25	115	11	77	64	349
Koch	79,513	0	10	31	2	0	33	346	0	0	422
Leer	56,085	0	13	28	3	0	64	28	4	26	166
Mayendit	60,170	0	11	35	2	0	52	4	0	1	105
Mayom	124,320	0	48	60	11	1	222	118	94	6	560
Paynjar	54,792	2	15	90	5	1	143	6	2	51	315
Rubkona	110,622	5	5	64	7	16	261	123	40	14	535
Pariang (Ruweng)	90,092	1	4	47	15	26	3	59	58	6	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>627,801</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,673</b>
%		<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

52 motorized pumps were installed and are still functioning (during the assessment period) in Unity State. The motorized pumps are mainly in Pariang (Ruweng) and Mayom counties. 387 hand pumps were installed over drilled boreholes mainly in Paynjar, Rubkona and Mayom. See Table 5 above for more details.

**Figure 6: Access to improved drinking water sources per county**

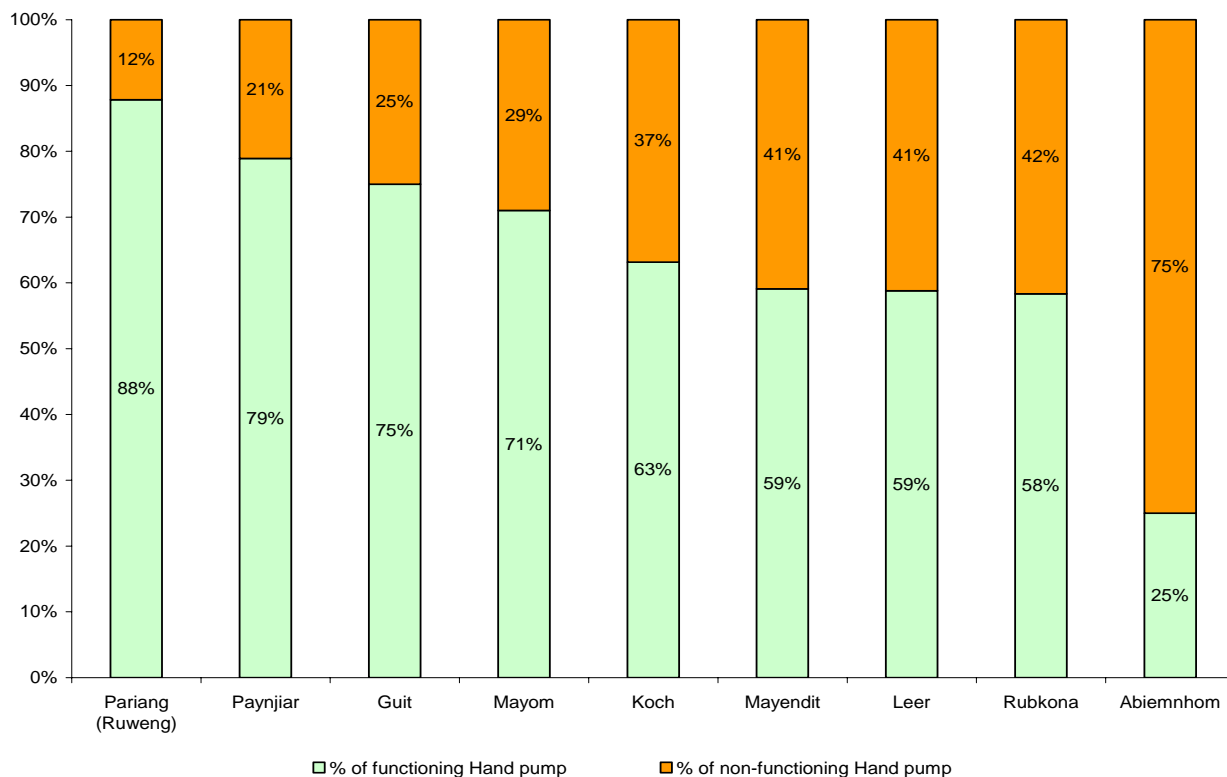


On average, 31% of existing hand pumps were broken during the time of the assessment (see Annex 4 for more details). 75% of the hand pumps in assessed in Abiemnhom are defected, on average 41% defected hand pumps in each of Rubkona, Leer and Mayendit. See Figure 8 for more details.

While many villagers reported bring charged maintenance fees for the use of the water from hand pumps, capacity to maintain and repair the water sources is largely unavailable: the main reasons given from the breakdown of hand pumps were a lack of spare parts and/or lack of ‘know how’.

Although 20% of the communities reported receiving water support from different actors in Unity, 33% of the communities confirmed they have received no such assistance. The State therefore remains in urgent need of support. See Table 6 for more details.

**Figure 7: Correlation between functioning and non-functioning hand pumps**



**Table 6: Number and percentages of water assistance provided in the area assessed**

County	No	Yes	% No	% of Yes
Abiemnhom	5	3	1%	1%
Guit	102	23	18%	6%
Koch	71	37	12%	10%
Leer	35	27	6%	8%
Mayendit	18	27	3%	8%
Mayom	124	67	21%	19%
Paynjar	59	55	10%	15%
Rubkona	135	25	23%	7%
Pariang (Ruweng)	32	95	6%	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2. Education and school enrolment

### 2.1. Coverage and type of education

Only 19% of the assessed villages have one or more schools: there are only 374 functioning schools in 335 villages in Unity State.

In general, one functioning educational facility serves around 5 villages. This figure increases in Guit and Rubkona counties where one functioning school serves nearly 8 villages. See Figures 9 and 10 for more details.

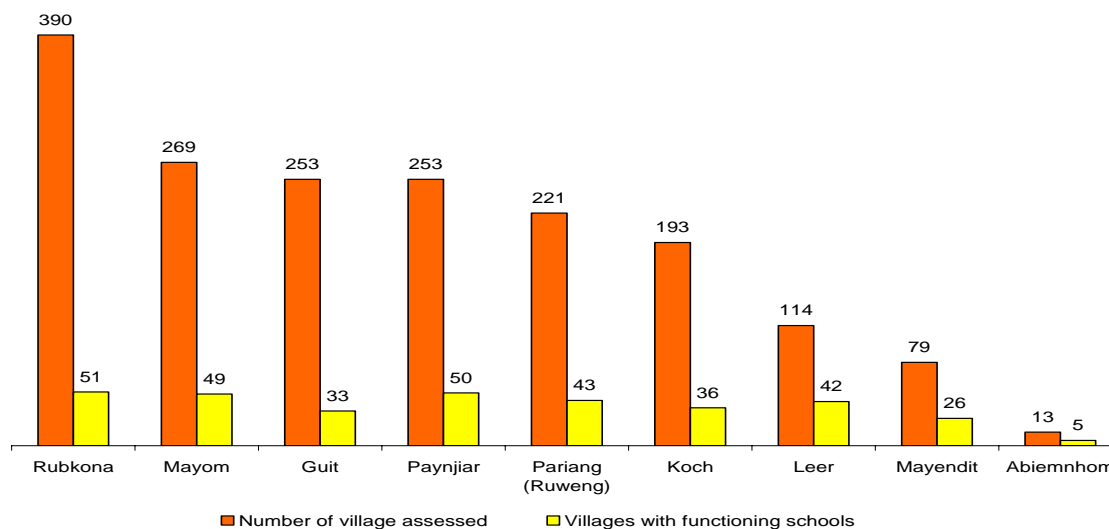
A total of 134 non-functioning schools were also detected during the assessment process. The reported reasons for non-functioning educational facilities included a lack of teachers, lack of funds and destroyed buildings. See Figure 11 for more details.

336 (90%) of the existing education facilities are basic primary schools. Access to secondary education in rural areas is extremely limited: only 5% of the schools provide secondary education. In addition to primary and secondary schools, 14 facilities provide classes for adult education. These are located mainly Leer, Paynjar and Mayendit. See Table 7 for more details.

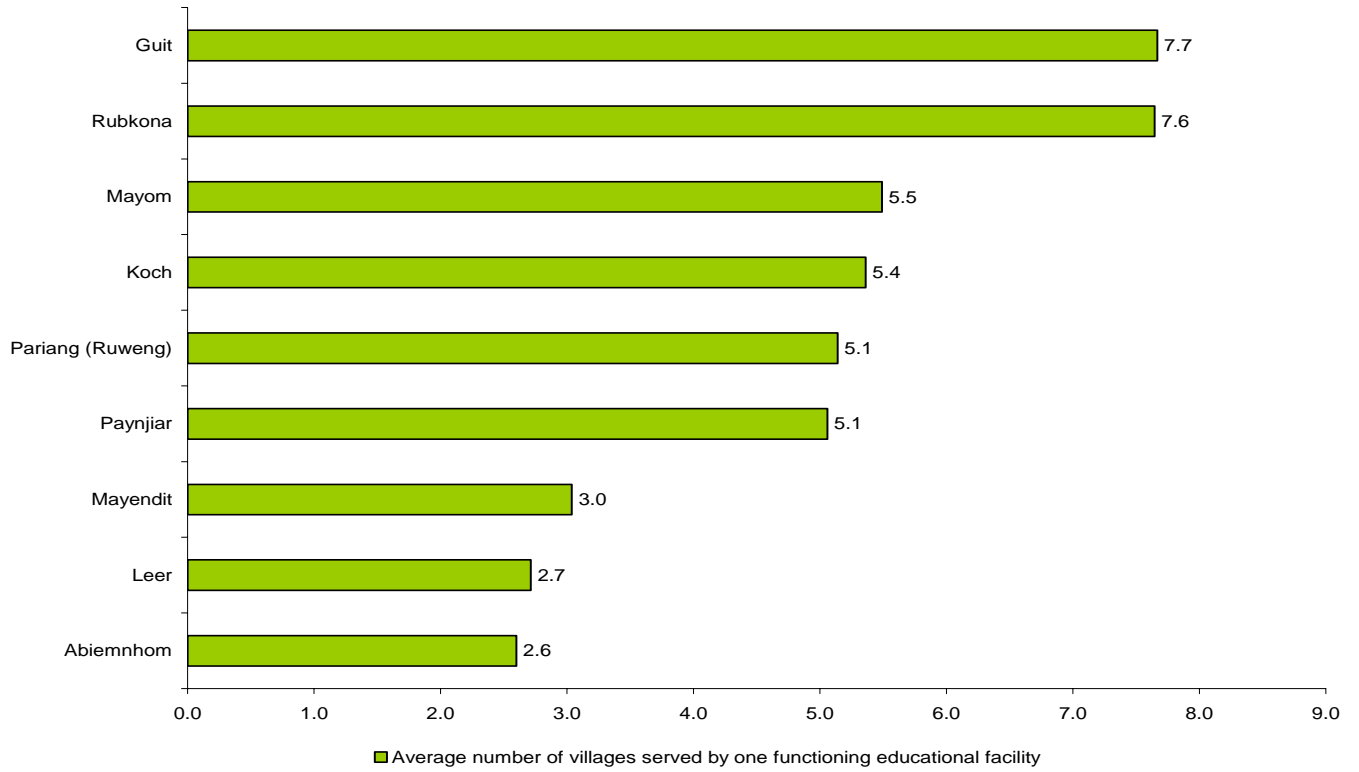
**Table 7: Typology of education per county**

County	Primary	Secondary	Koranic / Khalwa	Adult Literacy Class	Other	Total
Abiemnhom	7	1	0	0	0	8
Guit	31	3	0	1	0	35
Koch	36	1	0	1	0	38
Leer	42	4	1	4	0	51
Mayendit	26	1	0	3	0	30
Mayom	49	0	0	0	0	49
Paynjar	49	3	0	4	1	57
Rubkona	50	4	0	1	1	56
Pariang (Ruweng)	46	2	0	1	1	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>374</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

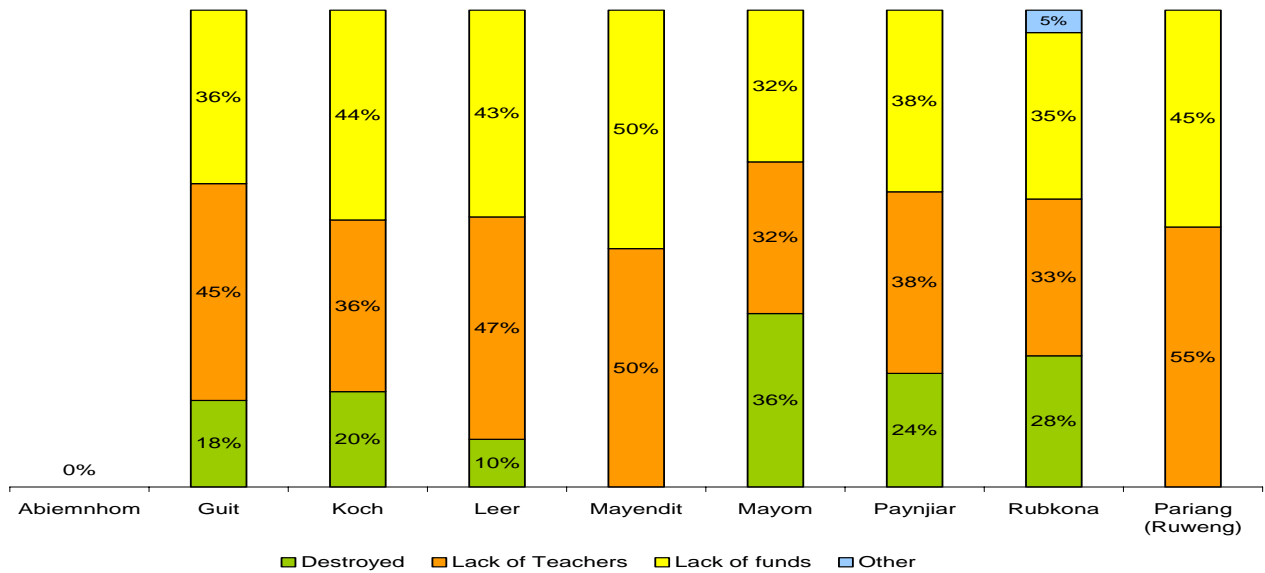
**Figure 8: Correlation of villages assessed with availability of schools**



**Figure 9: Number of villages served by one functioning educational facility**



**Figure 10: Reasons for non-functioning schools in percentages**



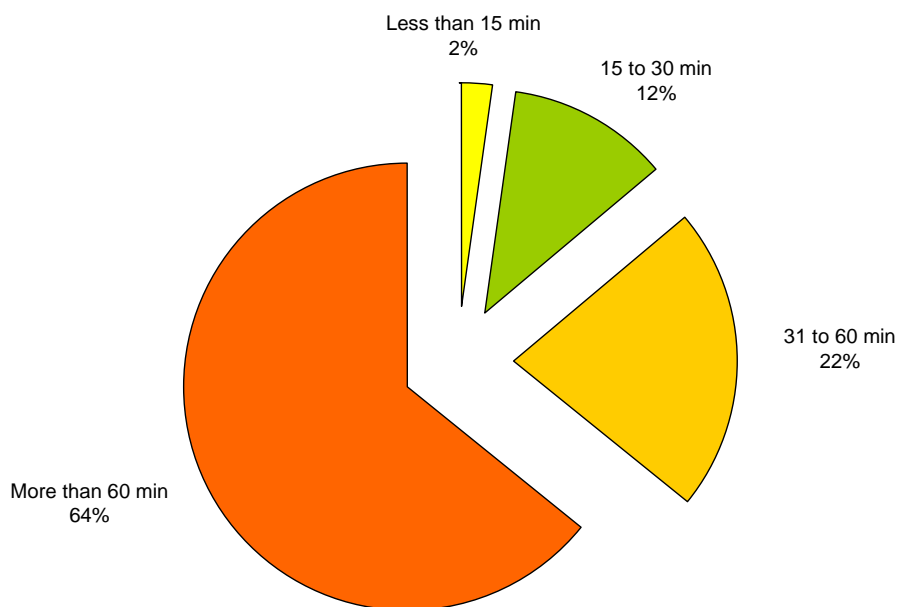
At the county level, the percentage of functioning schools in the villages assessed was found to vary between 13% each in Rubkona and Guit and 38% in Abiemnhom County.

**Table 8: Availability of education facilities by county**

County	Number of village assessed	Villages with functioning schools	Villages without schools	% of villages with functioning schools	% of villages without functioning schools	Number of functioning schools	Number of Non-functioning schools
Abiemnhom	13	5	8	38%	62%	8	0
Guit	253	33	220	13%	87%	35	10
Koch	193	36	157	19%	81%	38	14
Leer	114	42	72	37%	63%	51	15
Mayendit	79	26	53	33%	67%	30	3
Mayom	269	49	220	18%	82%	49	12
Paynjar	253	50	203	20%	80%	57	12
Rubkona	390	51	339	13%	87%	56	60
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	43	178	19%	81%	50	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,450</b>			<b>374</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Average</b>				<b>23%</b>	<b>77%</b>		

For those children attending school, 64% have to walk for more than 60 minutes to reach their place of education, 22% have to walk up to 60 minutes, 12% walk up to 30 minutes, and only 2% walk for less than 15 minutes, as shown in Figure 12. Repeatedly, the distance to the nearest school was given as the main reason why children are not enrolled in school or drop out of school early.

**Figure 11: Average walking distance to access education in percentage**

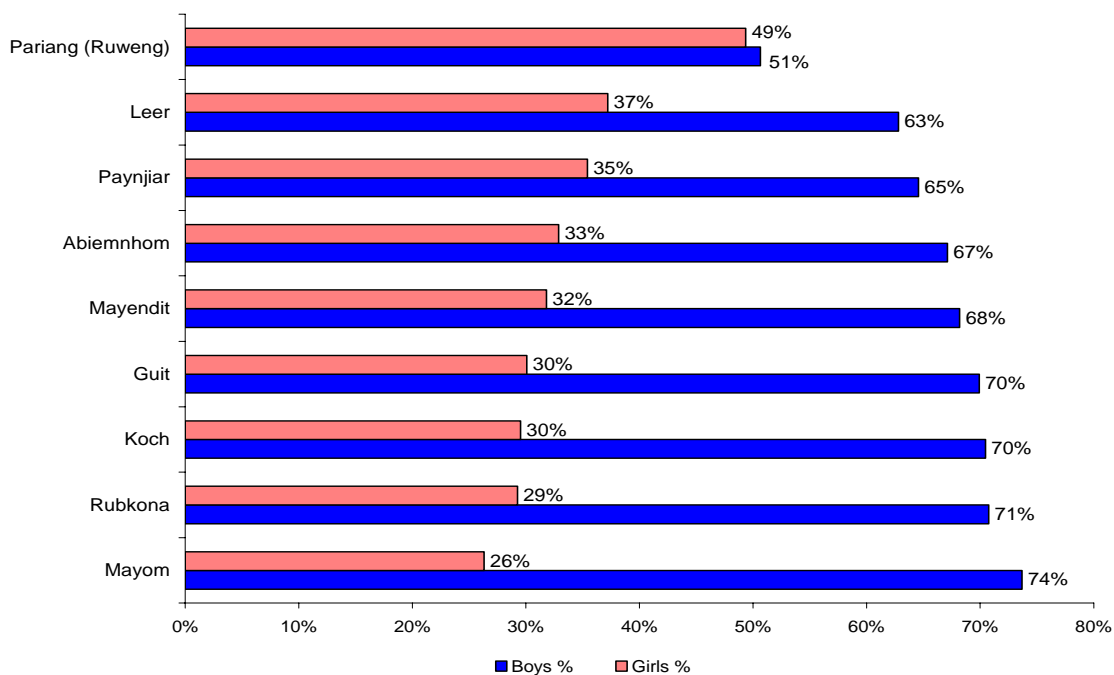


## 2.2. School enrolment and gender disaggregation

School enrolment and assistance needs were discussed with the school headmasters. Enrolment figures, based on registration figures, show that 75,927 boys (65%) and 40,103 girls (35%) were enrolled in school in Unity during the assessment period. See Figure 13 for more details. The average number of students per class is 52.

School enrolment of boys and girls differs significantly between the nine counties of Unity State. On average, only 35% of the students are females and the ratio of girls to boys' enrolment is 1 to 1.8, see Figure 13 for more details.

**Figure 12: Gender disaggregated school enrolment**



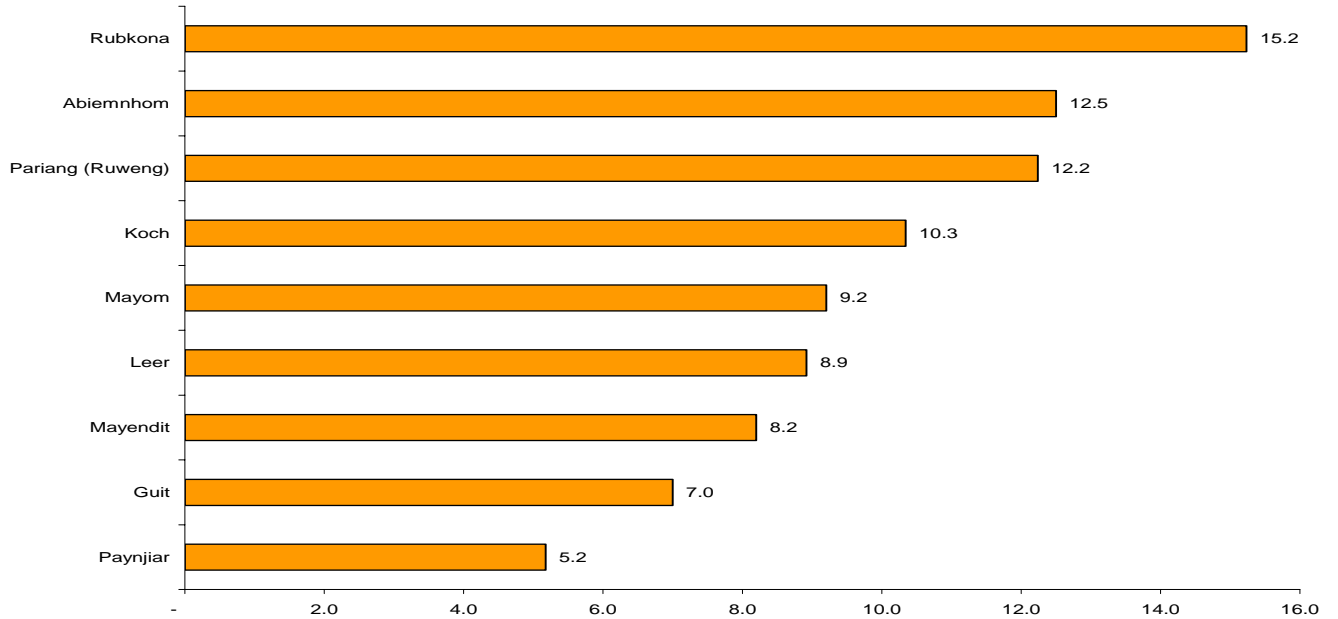
33% (123 schools) of the schools assessed confirmed that 3,859 students dropped out of the school this year, 63% (2,434 students) of the students are boys and 37% (1,425 students) are girls in Unity State.

Mayom and Pariang (Ruweng) Counties have the highest percentage of student drop-outs of schools (32% and 20% respectively), while schools in Abiemnhom County did not report any drop-out cases (see Annex 19 for more details). Headmasters suggested that the main reason for girls to drop-out is early marriage and for boys is to help with cattle rearing, walking distance to reach the school and the lack of financial means to pay school fees.

The average number of teachers per school is 8 and more than 3,650 teachers were identified during the assessment. Many of these teachers are volunteers who have not received teacher-training. Most reported that they are not included in the government payroll. See Figure 14 for more details



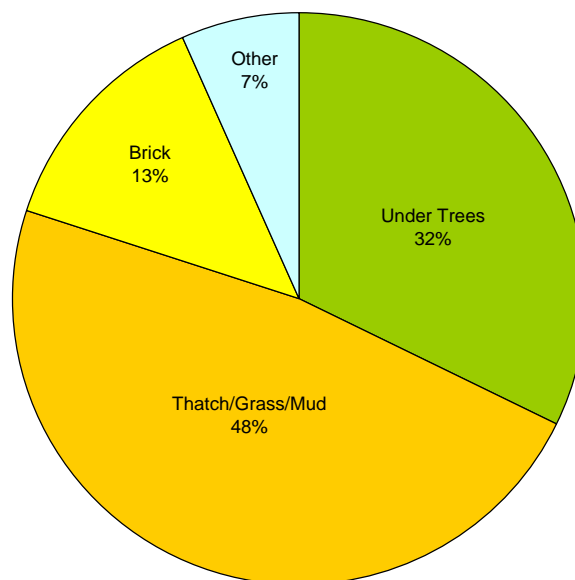
**Figure 13: Average of teachers in school by county**



### 2.3. Construction type and equipment of schools

The construction standards of educational buildings were found to be extremely poor. 55% of the functioning schools are constructed out of local materials such as grass, mud and/or thatch, or other materials. A significant number of the buildings are found to be in need of maintenance (see Figure 15 for details). 32% of educational facilities are actually classes held in open spaces, mainly under trees for shade. Only 13% of the schools are permanent structures.

**Figure 14: Construction materials of schools**



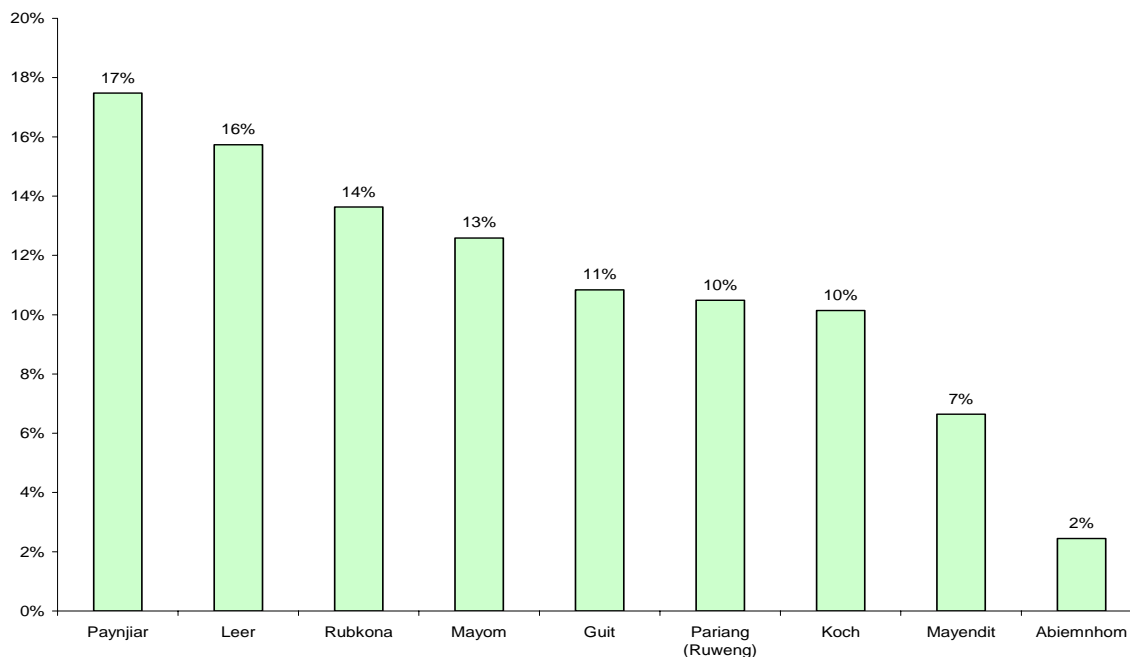
84% of schools reported that they do not receive assistance for the provision of education. Assistance that is provided is mainly in the form of text books, training and school feeding; 49 schools reported having school feeding to encourage student enrolments, especially for girls.

The headmasters confirmed that more assistance is required for building rehabilitation building extension and additional buildings, water, textbooks, training and latrines. See Table 10 for more details.

**Table 9: Type of education assistance provided by county**

County	Number of village assessed	Total villages received educational assistance	Building	Furniture	Textbooks	Training	School Feeding	Other
Abiemnhom	13	7	3	2	3	0	0	5
Guit	253	31	8	13	26	18	13	1
Koch	193	29	13	12	25	13	17	2
Leer	114	45	13	16	38	30	23	3
Mayendit	79	19	3	9	19	17	16	0
Mayom	269	36	11	8	35	23	9	2
Paynjar	253	50	16	17	49	28	37	1
Rubkona	390	39	15	12	27	14	20	4
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	30	10	9	27	5	14	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Percentage</b>			<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>3%</b>

**Figure 15: Percentage of education assistance provided to supported schools**



**Table 10: Percentage of education assistance needed to supported schools**

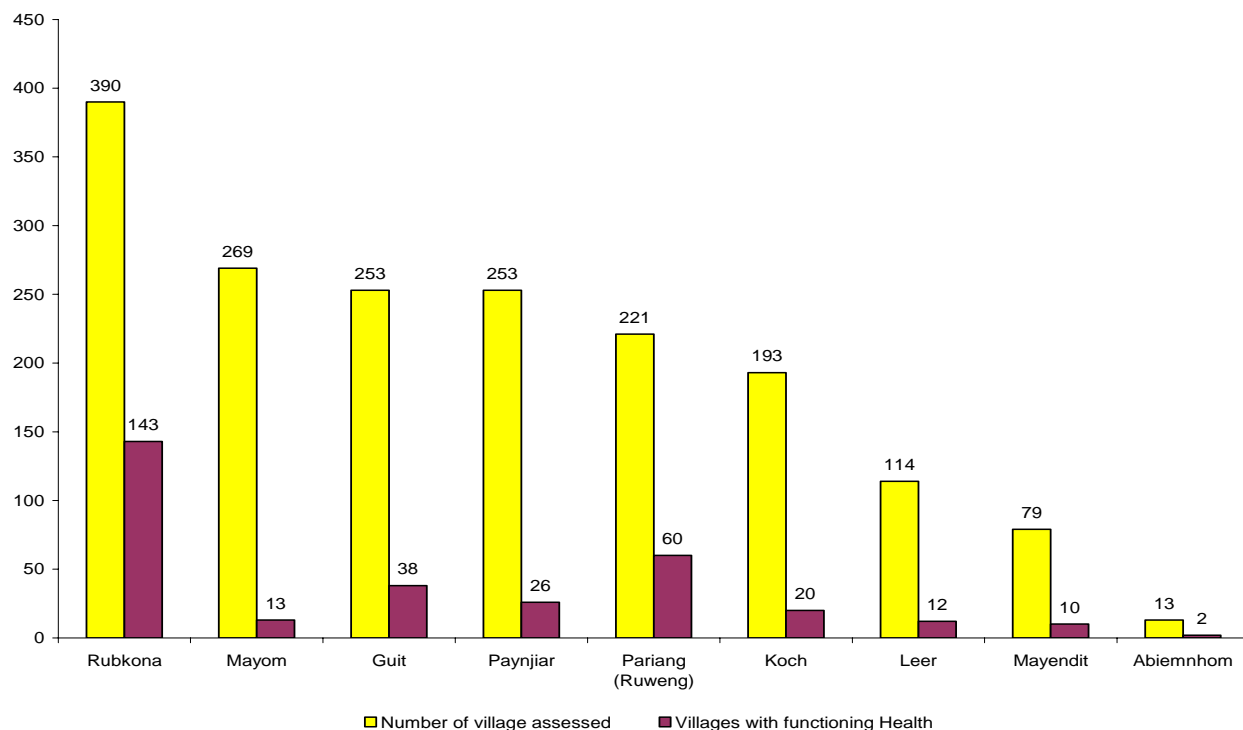
County	Building_ extension	Building rehabilitation	Building- additional	Water	Latrines	Furniture	Textbooks	Training	Other
Abiemnhom	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guit	14%	2%	9%	14%	13%	13%	16%	16%	3%
Koch	12%	8%	9%	13%	13%	14%	16%	14%	1%
Leer	8%	7%	12%	16%	16%	10%	16%	14%	0%
Mayendit	7%	9%	11%	16%	15%	11%	15%	16%	0%
Mayom	10%	9%	9%	15%	13%	14%	14%	14%	2%
Paynjar	10%	10%	12%	14%	14%	12%	15%	14%	0%
Rubkona	10%	7%	10%	15%	15%	13%	14%	14%	1%
Pariang (Ruweng)	12%	8%	13%	14%	10%	11%	16%	15%	0%
<b>%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1%</b>

### 3. Health sector and HIV/AIDS awareness

#### 3.1. Coverage and accessibility of health facilities

The lack of health facilities and access to health care in Unity State is a major concern: there are only 332 functioning health facilities in 324 villages throughout the State. 63% of these health facilities are mobile clinics (210 mobile clinics). That means 82% of the villages assessed have no permanent healthcare centres or units. The majority of the rural population rely on traditional medicine and/or use drugs without prescription.

**Figure 16: Average of villages served by a health facility, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**



37% of the villages in Rubkona and 27% of the villages in Pariang (Ruweng) have functioning health facilities, while 5% of the villages in Mayom have functioning health facilities. See Table 11 for more details.

In addition, 136 health units were found to be non-functioning during the assessment period, mainly in Rubkona and Pariang (Ruweng). 40% of these facilities are not in use because of lack of financial support and medicine, 38% because the lack of qualified staff, and 17% because the building was damaged, destroyed or in need of maintenance.

**Table 11: Availability of health facilities by county**

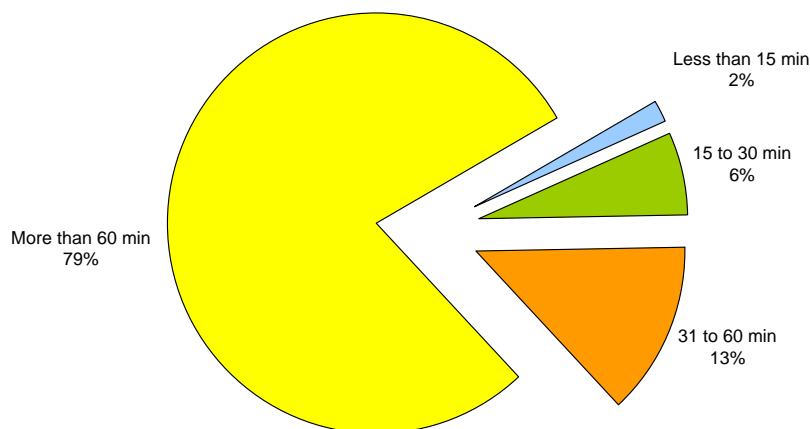
County	Number of village assessed	Villages with functioning Health	Villages without Health	% of villages with functioning Health	% of villages without functioning Health	Number of functioning Health	Number of Non-functioning Health
Abiemnhom	13	2	11	15%	85%	4	0
Guit	253	38	215	15%	85%	41	6
Koch	193	20	173	10%	90%	20	7
Leer	114	12	102	11%	89%	12	9
Mayendit	79	10	69	13%	87%	10	11
Mayom	269	13	256	5%	95%	13	9
Paynjar	253	26	227	10%	90%	26	7
Rubkona	390	143	247	37%	63%	145	60
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	60	161	27%	73%	61	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,461</b>			<b>332</b>	<b>136</b>

**Table 12: Types of health facilities by county**

County	Mobile Clinic	PHC	PHU	N/A	Total
Abiemnhom	0	2	2	0	4
Guit	31	2	3	5	41
Koch	10	4	4	2	20
Leer	4	2	0	6	12
Mayendit	0	0	4	6	10
Mayom	1	9	3	0	13
Paynjar	0	3	19	4	26
Rubkona	123	4	0	18	145
Pariang (Ruweng)	41	2	2	16	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Access to the existing health facilities is a serious concern for 92% of the population. Walking distances to the nearest healthcare unit of more than 60 minutes were reported by 79% of the population, while 13% report having to walk up to 60 minutes. See Figure 18 and Table 13 for more details.

**Figure 17: Average walking distance to health facilities**



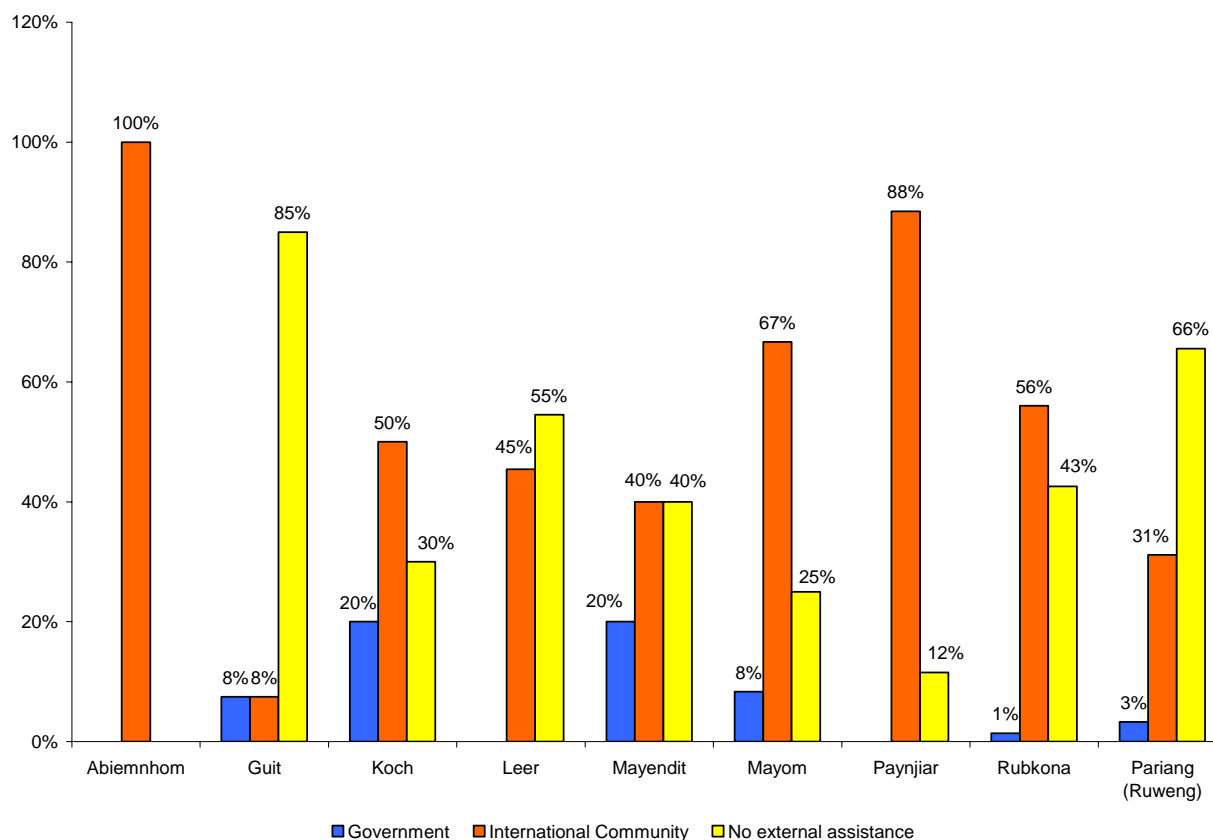
**Table 13: Average walking distance to health facilities**

County	Less than 15 min	15 to 30 min	31 to 60 min	More than 60 min
Abiemnhom	0%	80%	20%	0%
Guit	3%	4%	7%	87%
Koch	3%	5%	14%	78%
Leer	2%	13%	21%	64%
Mayendit	0%	19%	19%	62%
Mayom	1%	4%	11%	83%
Paynjar	2%	11%	32%	54%
Rubkona	0%	5%	12%	83%
Pariang (Ruweng)	2%	4%	5%	90%

### 3.2. Structure and staffing of healthcare facilities

Only 15% of the health facilities operate in permanent structures, while 25% are based in semi-permanent structures. The majority of health facilities in Unity State are mobile clinics (60%). Financial and material assistance to the healthcare units provided by the State was reported as being very low in different counties (5% of the facilities receive State support). 48% reported receiving support from the international community. The relative contributions of the international community and the State are provided in Figure 19 below.

**Figure 18: External assistance for health facilities per county**

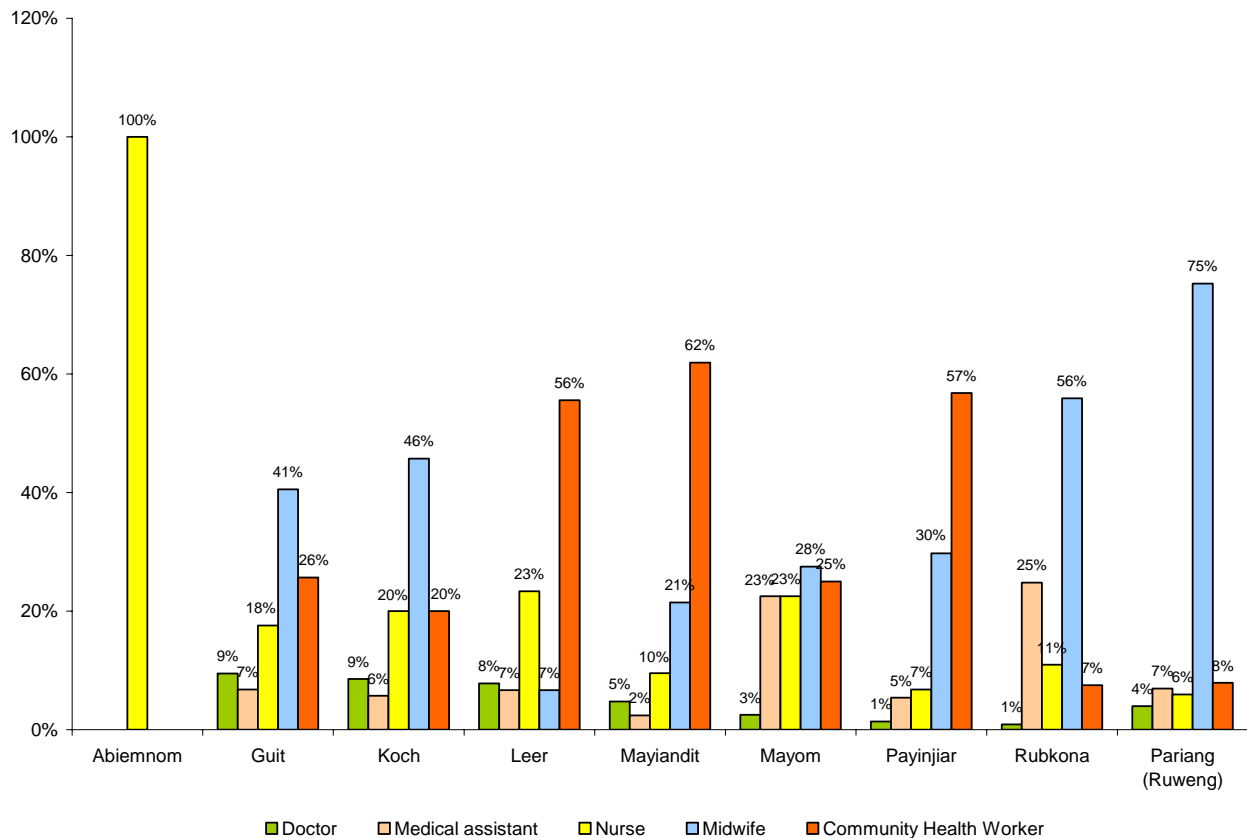


The level of qualified medical personnel in the 332 healthcare facilities is reported as being very low. Medical doctors represent only 3% of the medical personnel, equivalent to only 28 medical doctors in the State. Only 13% of the healthcare facilities have nurses, 15% have medical assistants, 44% have midwives and 23% have community health workers. Table 14 and Figure 20 shown below indicate the structure of the medical personnel in the areas assessed.

**Table 14: Health staff in health care facilities assessed per person**

County	Doctor	Medical assistant	Nurse	Midwife	Community Health Worker
Abiemnom	0	0	4	0	0
Guit	7	5	13	30	19
Koch	3	2	7	16	7
Leer	7	6	21	6	50
Mayiandit	2	1	4	9	26
Mayom	1	9	9	11	10
Payinjar	1	4	5	22	42
Rubkona	3	86	38	194	26
Pariang (Ruweng)	4	7	6	76	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>23%</b>

**Figure 19: Health staff in health care facilities assessed in percentage**



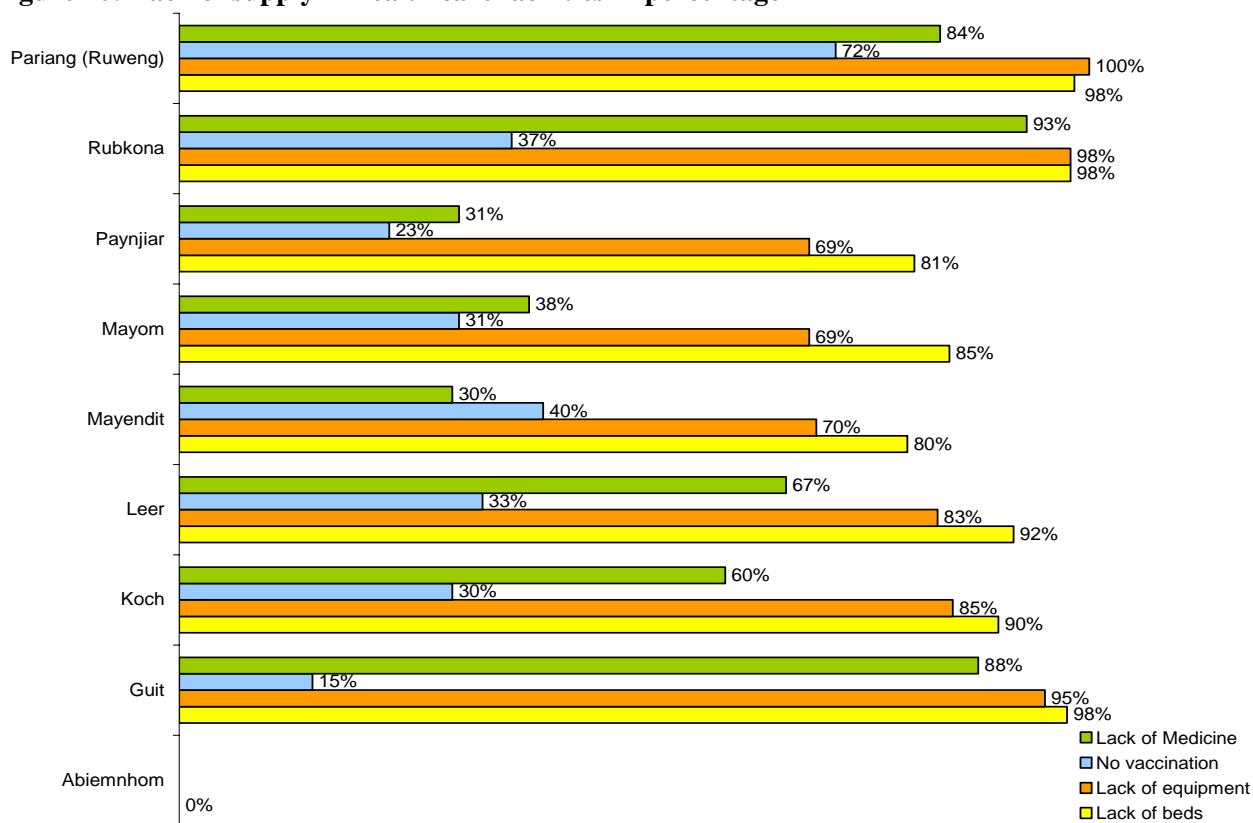
During the assessment, representatives of the health sector were asked what kinds of resources were available. In the majority of the facilities, vaccination and medicines were reported as being

relatively available; however, the basic level of drugs required to run a health facility is often limited (see Figure 21 for more details). The need for beds and equipment was highlighted in almost all healthcare facilities. 12% of the assessed communities said pharmacies were available in their villages. (See Table 15 for more details).

**Table 15: Availability of pharmacies and traditional health services by percentages**

County	Pharmacies availability	Traditional health service
Abiemnhom	0%	100%
Guit	6%	63%
Koch	5%	72%
Leer	12%	65%
Mayendit	18%	78%
Mayom	3%	88%
Paynjar	45%	79%
Rubkona	15%	88%
Pariang (Ruweng)	6%	93%
%	12%	50%

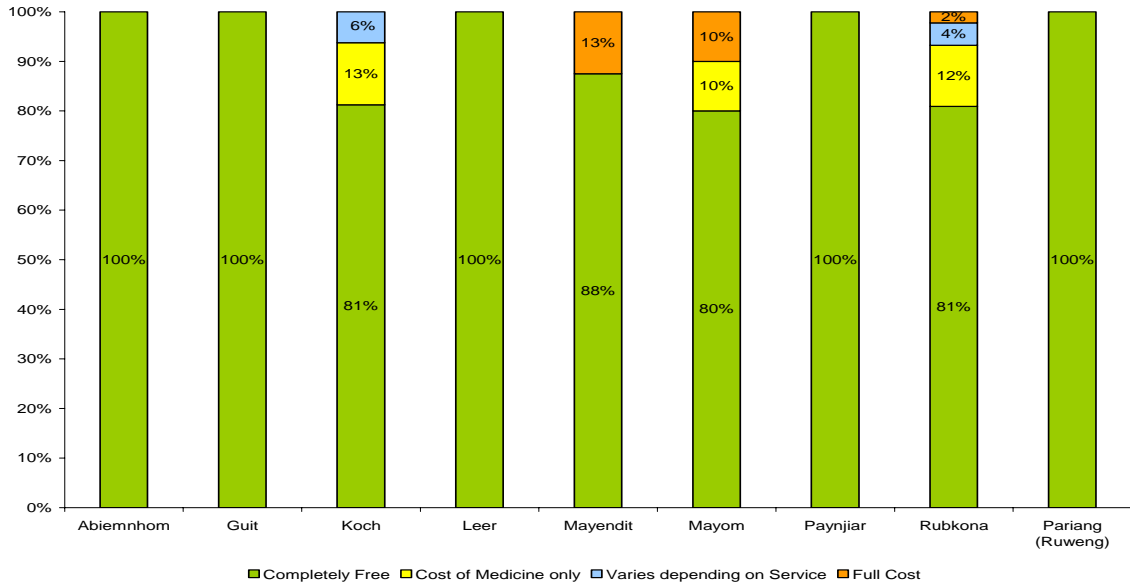
**Figure 20: Lack of supply in health care facilities in percentage**



Health services are provided free of charge in most of the counties assessed. See Figure 22 for more details by county level.



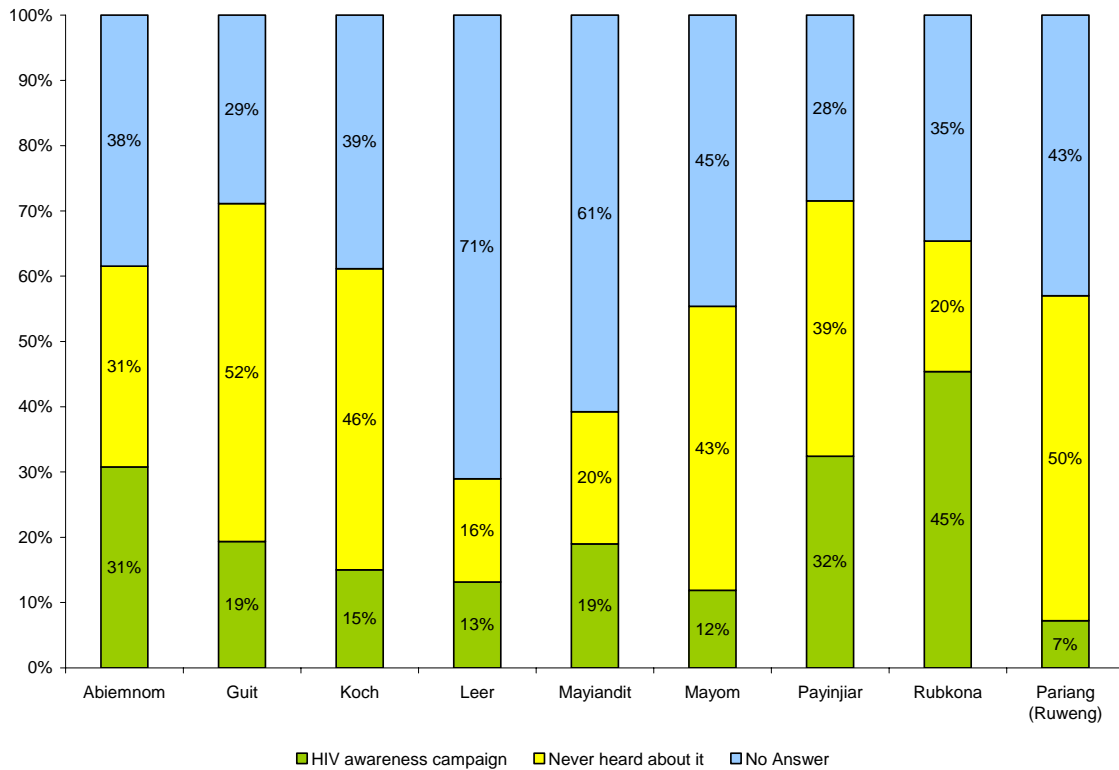
**Figure 21: Cost of access to health care**



### 3.3. HIV/AIDS

37% of communities in the villages assessed report having little or no HIV/AIDS awareness, 23% said they had been reached by HIV awareness raising programmes, and 39% were reluctant to answer questions about HIV/AIDS awareness. This awareness level, however, varies across the nine counties – see Figure 23 below.

**Figure 22: HIV/AIDS awareness in the area assessed**



## **4. Income generation and food resources**

### **4.1. Income generation activities in the area assessed**

The majority of the communities in Unity State are agro-pastoralists who engage in subsistence farming and the rearing of livestock, particularly cattle. Planting is conducted during the rainy season, though some cultivation also occurs during summer. The main crops are sorghum, maize, simsim, groundnut peas, okra and pumpkin.

The various Nuer clans in Unity State keep their cattle in large numbers in cattle camps within a payam. Each person identifies their cattle by special marks and branding. The economic use of the cattle herds is limited, meat as well as production of dairy products is not common. Yet, culturally, cattle are highly valued and play an important role in society and are a sign of wealth. Payments for dowry, compensations or fines are made in cattle. To a lesser extent cattle are sold to meet household needs.

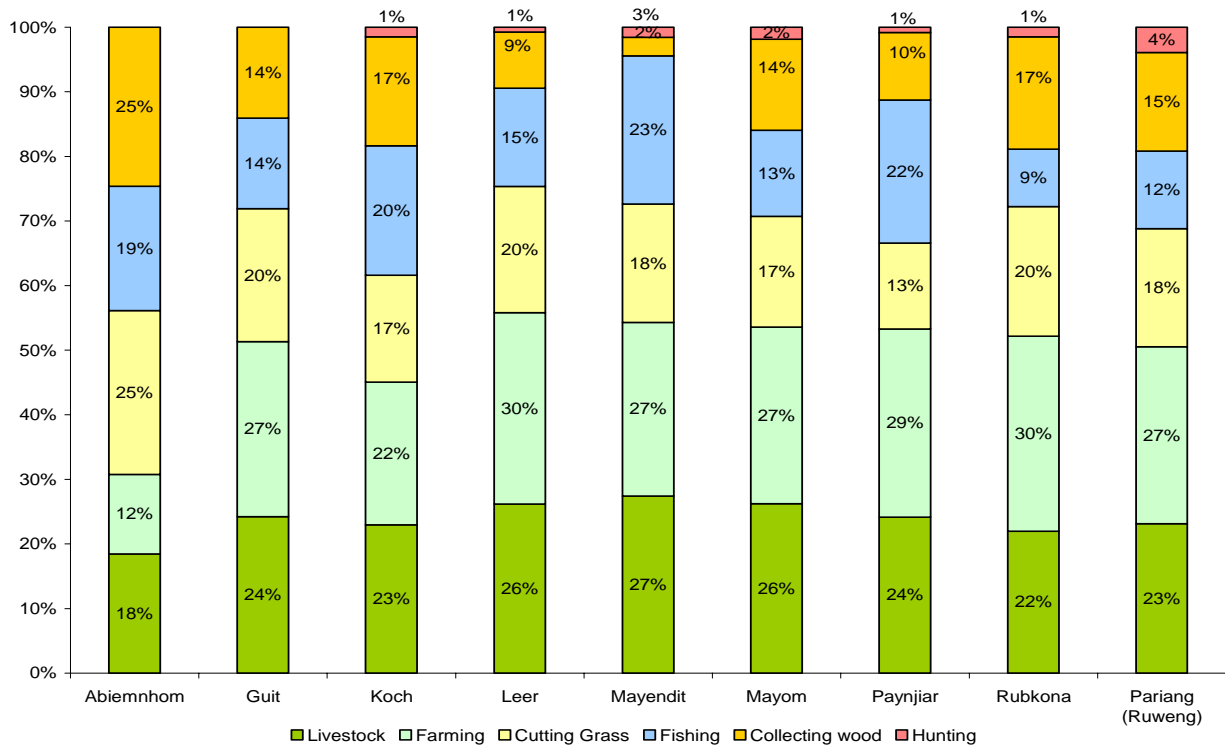
Fishing constitutes a significant source of income in Unity: 27% of respondents reported fishing to be among the three main income sources in their village. A common food processing is sun-drying of the fish. See Figure 24 for more details.

Other income sources include mainly low-scale income generation activities such as carving, milling of grains, collection and sale of wild vegetables and firewood, the production and sale of charcoal, or alcohol brewing. Common businesses in Unity State are vehicle, motorbike and bicycle rental and repair services.

A considerable number of returnees in the villages assessed stated that they have no possibility to start farming due to a lack of agricultural tools and seeds. This was provided as the main reason why many turn to low-scale income generation activities.

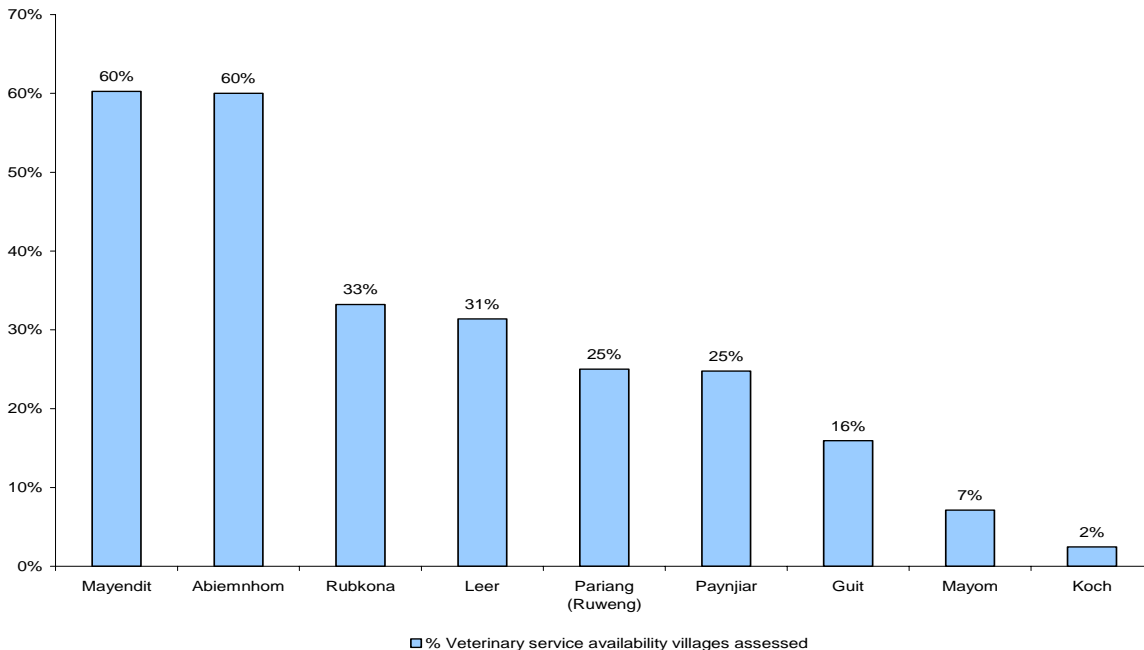
Despite the operation of different oil companies in the area, 'salary' was not mentioned as a significant income source for the rural population during this assessment.

**Figure 23: Main income generation activities per county**



As mentioned above, the keeping of cattle and small livestock is the basis of wealth among communities. Yet, veterinary services do not cover all counties, rather 60% of the villages in Mayendit and Abiemnhom counties are covered by vet services and around 1/3 of the villages in Rubkona, Leer, Pariang and Payinjar are covered. Veterinary assistance is, however, limited in Guit, Mayom and Koch.

**Figure 24: Veterinary service available in area assessed**

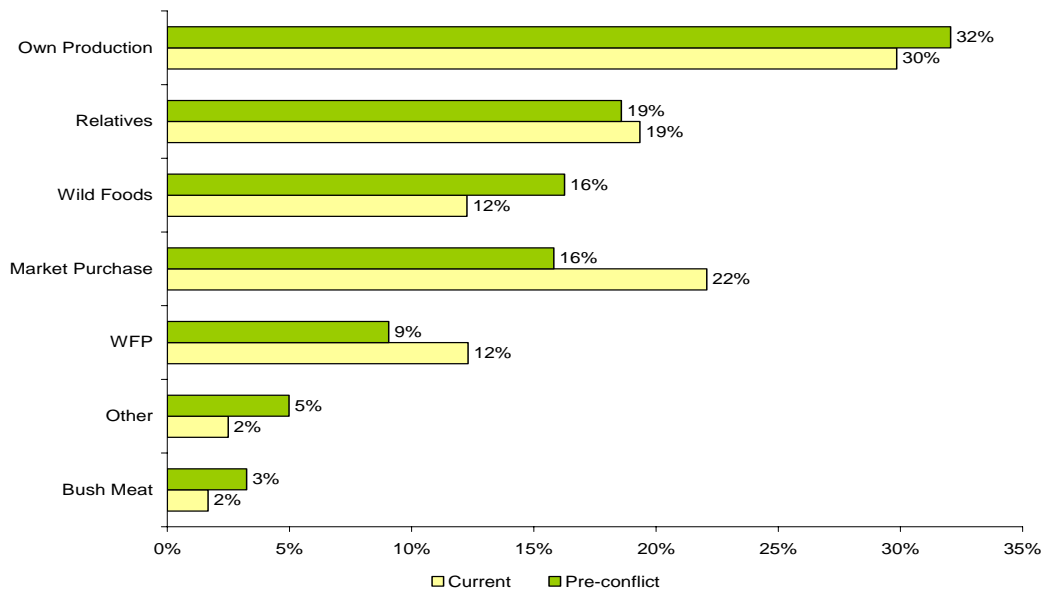


## 4.2. Food resources

Pre- and post-conflict food resources are similar. ‘Own production’ of food is ranked by 32% of the communities as the primary source of food before the conflict, compared to 30% now (see Figure 26 and Table 16). Wild food was categorized by 12% of respondents as a major source of food post-conflict, compared to 16% pre-conflict. See Annex 14 for more information about pre-conflict food sources.

“Own production” is currently the primary source of food for the whole state. In the nine counties they depend on “wild food” as a secondary food source, and international food support and market purchase increased significantly in Unity to compliment decreased “own production” in light of increased population, see Table 16 for more details.

**Figure 25: Correlation of pre-conflict and current food sources**



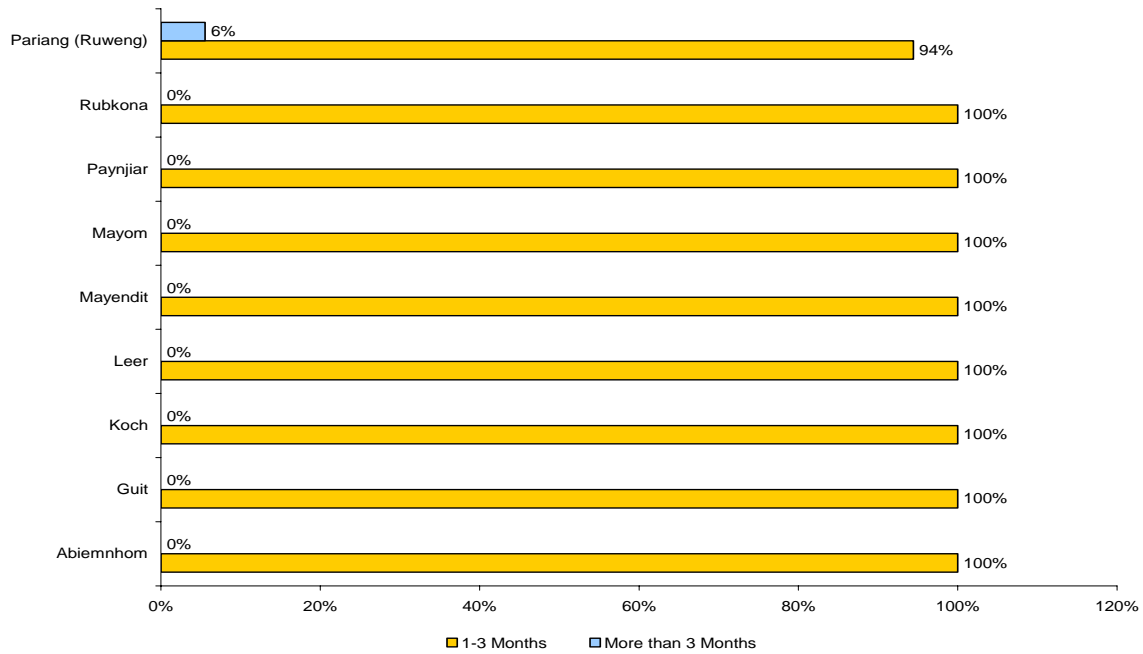
**Table 16: Percentage of current sources of food clustered by county**

County	Market Purchase	Own Production	Relatives	WFP	Wild Foods	Bush Meat	Other
Abiemnhom	29%	30%	13%	21%	5%	0%	3%
Guit	22%	30%	20%	11%	14%	1%	2%
Koch	18%	32%	22%	9%	15%	2%	2%
Leer	29%	33%	20%	14%	4%	0%	0%
Mayendit	23%	26%	19%	16%	14%	1%	1%
Mayom	21%	31%	24%	8%	12%	2%	2%
Paynjar	22%	29%	18%	19%	9%	2%	2%
Rubkona	19%	29%	17%	8%	16%	4%	7%
Pariang (Ruweng)	15%	30%	21%	5%	20%	4%	4%
<b>Current food</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>

### 4.3. Food assistance

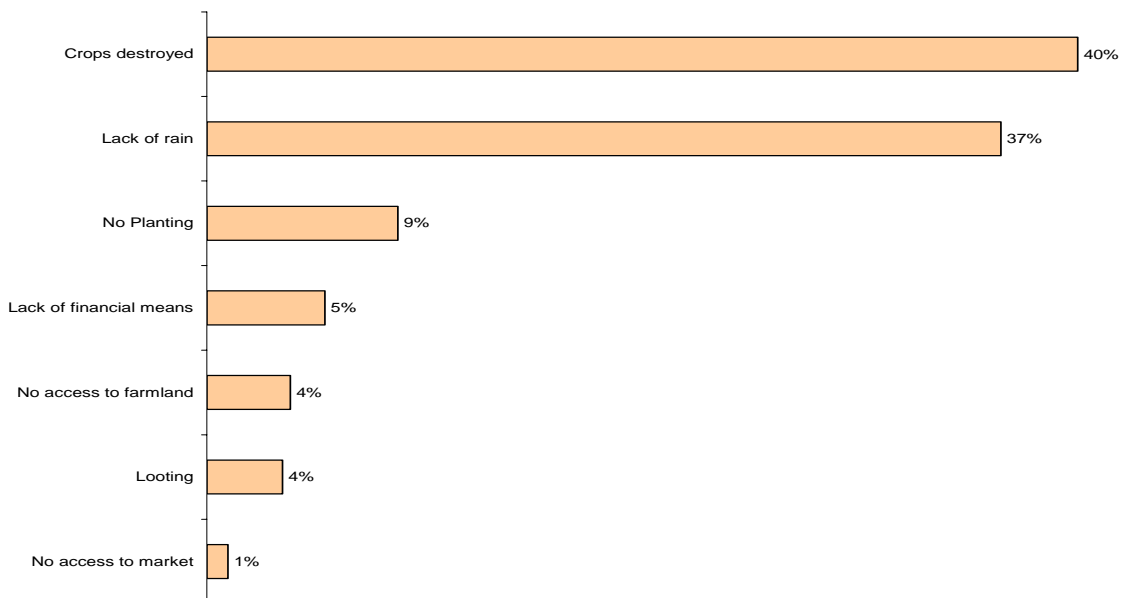
On average 21% of the villages assessed report receiving food assistance: 98% reported receiving a single three months ration and 2% report receiving more than three months rations. Reported food assistance to communities does not vary significantly by county - see Figure 27.

**Figure 26: Food assistance per county**



The main reasons for food shortages were given as destroyed crops - either by floods or by pest - (40%) and lack of rain (37%). See Figure 28.

**Figure 27: Reasons for food shortage during 2008 and 2009**



## 5. Shelter and housing

In 74% of the villages assessed, the construction of new shelters has been observed especially in Abiemnhom (92%) and Mayom (89%), see Table 17 for more details.

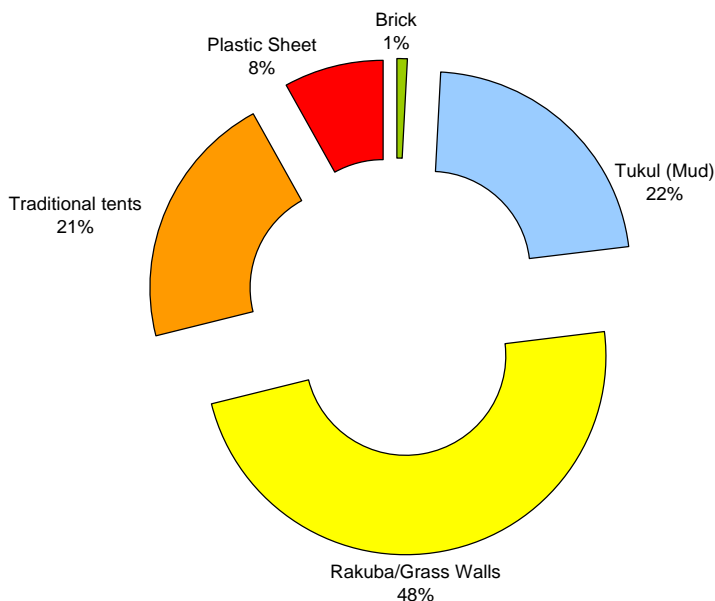
**Table 17: Construction of new shelters in the assessed villages**

County	Villages Yes	Villages No	NA	% of shelter constructed
Abiemnhom	12	0	1	92%
Guit	192	45	16	76%
Koch	126	53	14	65%
Leer	84	21	9	74%
Mayendit	47	27	5	59%
Mayom	240	19	10	89%
Paynjar	182	40	31	72%
Rubkona	272	49	69	70%
Pariang (Ruweng)	171	4	46	77%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>201</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

The majority of the new constructions are classified as ‘semi-permanent’ (or tukuls) and made out of mud and grass walls (70%). See Figure 29 for more details.

In numerous focus group discussions, returnees state that they were not able to construct tukuls because they could not afford the construction materials. In Unity, 29% of the temporary residences were made of traditional tents and plastic sheets. Only 1 of the shelters was a permanent structure.

**Figure 28: Type of new constructed shelters in area assessed, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**



## **PART II – MAPS**

The section of the report presents a collection of thematic maps based predominantly on the data collected through IOM's Village Assessment Programme. The exceptions to this are Maps 1 and 3 which, to greater or lesser degrees, also rely on data from IOM's Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme.

### **1. Tracking of Spontaneous Returns: Unity - Cumulative January 2006 - March 2009**

This map is based on data from IOM's Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme, based on data gathered from January 2006 up to March 2009.

This programme gathers data directly from the villages of return, and thus provides actual return numbers. As of March 2009, the geographic coverage of IOM's Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme is around 65% by payam. Areas of the map shown without colour indicate the lack of reporting mechanism, not lack of returnees. By various means, the IOM area of return tracking programme is directed towards the areas of highest return, and thus the coverage of numbers of returnees tracked is held to be above the geographical coverage of 65%.

### **2. Density of villages assessed – County level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009 and shows the density of villages assessed at the county level. The lightest tone on the map indicates a smaller number of villages assessed in the county, and darker colours indicate areas where the number of villages assessed is higher.

### **3. Access to Water in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map compares the percentage of villages without improved water sources in each county with the villages with improved water sources. The lightest tone on the map indicates the ratio of improved water sources to the number of villages in the county is relatively good, and darker colours indicate areas where there are lower numbers of improved water sources per village per county. As such, the darker the shading the greater the cause for concern. The map also shows the absolute number of villages with improved, or other, water sources for each county in bar chart form. Improved water sources are taken to be wells, hand-pumps, bladders and tankers.

### **4. Health Facilities in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. The map compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each county with those villages with a health facility. The lightest tone on the map indicates the ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility in any given county are relatively good. Darker shaded counties indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded counties indicate areas of greater concern.

## **5. Health Services Availability in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. The map compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each county with those villages with a health facility. It also indicates the services which are available in those health facilities. The lightest tone on the map indicates a relatively good ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility. Darker shaded counties indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded counties indicate areas of greater concern. The size of the circle is proportional to the number of equipped health facilities.

## **6. Type Of Health Facility Construction in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. The map shows the type of construction for health facilities in the villages assessed. This map also compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each county with those villages with a health facility. The sections within the density circles in each county indicate the construction materials used, while the size of the circle is proportional to the number of health facilities in the county. The lightest tone on the map indicates a relatively good ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility. Darker shaded counties indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded counties indicate areas of greater concern.

## **7. Awareness Level about HIV/AIDS in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. It shows the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS at the county level. The size of each density circle indicates the absolute number of villages assessed who replied to the HIV/AIDS question during the village assessment campaign, and the sections within the circles indicate the level of HIV/AIDS awareness found in each county. This map also compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each county with those villages with a health facility. The lightest tone on the map indicates a relatively good ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility. Darker shaded counties indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded counties indicate areas of greater concern.

## **8. Type Of Education Construction in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the type of construction of schools in the villages assessed. The size of the pie charts show the number of schools per county, and each slice of the pie is proportional to the type of construction of the school. The shaded areas represent the density of primary school per county.



## **9. Numbers of Teachers in Assessed Villages: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009.

This map shows the absolute number of teachers in each county, at primary school level only.

## **10. Numbers of Teachers and Enrolled Student Ratios: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the relative number of teachers to enrolled students, calculated at the county level. Counties where student/teacher ratios are 60:1 or less are light shaded, where ratios are higher, darker shading is used. As such, darker shaded payams indicate areas of greater concern. The map also shows the absolute number of teachers in each county with the use of density circles.

## **11. Enrolment in Primary Schools by Gender: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. Coloured circles on this map show the relative number of boy/girl enrolment in primary schools at the county level. Shading is used to indicate the absolute number of primary schools in each county.

## **12. Percentage of Villages without Schools: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the percentage of villages without schools, calculated at the county level. Counties where the ratio of villages with schools to those without is good, is shown in light shading. Where the ratio of villages with or without schools is poor, darker shading is used.

## **13. Average Walking Time to Nearest School: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the average walking time to the nearest school calculated at the county level. Light shaded counties indicate where walking time to the nearest school is short, darker shades indicate longer average walking times to the nearest school.

## **14. Average Walking Time to Nearest Health Facility: Unity – County Level**

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the average walking time to nearest health facility calculated at the county level. Light shaded counties indicate where walking time to the nearest health facility is short, darker shades indicate longer average walking times to the nearest health facility.

*The following series of maps aim at showing the vulnerability of the village by sector and are based on an estimated average walking speed of 3 km per hour. The calculations and representations are founded on a construct of 3 levels of vulnerability as 1). 3km = acceptable distance; 2). up to 5km = “medium” distance ; 3). up to 10km= critical distance. Above 10 km, all villages should be considered as priority.*

#### **15. Access to Education – time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages – Unity**

This map is based on data from IOM’s Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the level of access to education facilities in the villages assessed in Unity. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with primary schools. The proximity of villages without facility is estimated according to their distance to the nearest primary school, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as high priority areas.

#### **16. Access to Health Facilities – time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages – Unity**

This map is based on data from IOM’s Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the level of access to health facilities in the villages assessed in Unity. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with a health facility. The proximity of villages without a facility is estimated according to their distance to the nearest health facility, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as high priority areas.

#### **17. Access to Water – time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages – Unity**

This map is based on data from IOM’s Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. These maps show the level of access to water in the villages assessed in Unity. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with improved water sources. The proximity of villages without improved water sources is estimated according to their distance to the nearest improved water source, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as high priority areas.







































## PART III: STATISTICAL TABLES AND FORM SAMPLE

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**Annex 1: Percentage of returnees' secondary displacement in the assessed area, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Total Villages With Back Returnees	% of secondary displacement
Abiemnom	2	0%
Guit	81	15%
Koch	55	10%
Leer	17	3%
Mayiandit	29	5%
Mayom	120	22%
Payinjar	102	19%
Rubkona	115	21%
Pariang (Ruweng)	30	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Annex 2: Migration routes in Unity, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Main town	Capital	Main Rivers	Roads
<b>Rubkona</b>	Bentiu, Rubkona, Pakur, Wathjak, Nhialdiu, Budang, Kurkal.	Bentiu	Nam,	-Bentiu-Mayom-Abiemnom-Warrap state. -Bentiu-Higilie-Karasana-S.Korodofan. -Bentiu-Leer-Adok port-C.Equatoria or Upper Nile.
<b>Mayom</b>	Mankien,Mayom,Wangkai,Ruothnyibol,Kueryiek,Ngop,Pub,Bick,	Mayom	Wulier,Cholpi	-Mayom-Abiemnom-Warrap state. -Mayom –Higilei-Karasana-S.Korodofan.
<b>Abiemnom</b>	Abiemnom,Panyang,Bang bang,Manajoka,Awor ping	Abiemnom	Malual	-Abiemnom-Warrap state. -Abiemnom -Mayom –Higilei-Karasana-S.Korodofan.
<b>Ruweng/Pariang</b>	Panyang,Pariang,Jam Jang,Biu,Alliny,Wunkur	Pariang	Miac	-Pariang-Higilei-Karasana-S.Korodofan. -Pariang-Mayom-Abiemnom-Warrap state
<b>Leer</b>	Leer,Pilliny,Adok port,Bow,Guat,Thonyor,Payak,	Leer	White Nile,Kiir,	-Leer-Adok port.
<b>Koch</b>	Koch,Jaac(Rier),Boaw,Mirmir	Koch	White Nile,Duol	-Koch-Bentiu.
<b>Mayiendit</b>	Mayiendit,Rubkuay,Dablual,Thaker,	Mayiendit	Neang	-Mayiendit-Leer-Adok port. -Mayiendit-Bentiu.
<b>Panyinjar</b>	Ganyiel,Nyal,Chuk,Pachienjok,Mayom,Pachar,Pachak,Kol,Thornhom,	Chuk(Panyinjar)	White Nile,	-Chuk-Mayindit-Koch-Bentiu. -Taiyar port-Adok port.
<b>Guit</b>	Chotyiell(Guit),Nimne,Nyathor,Kuach, Kadet,	Chotyiell(Giut)	White Nile,	-Guit-Bentiu.

**Annex 3: Percentage of water sources in the assessed area, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Protected Well	Hand Pump (Hand dig)	Hand Pump (Drilled borehole)	Tank-Motorized pump	Tanker	River	Unprotected Well	Hafeer	Lake/Dam/Spring
Abiemnhom			100%						
Guit		4%	9%	2%	8%	39%	2%	22%	13%
Koch		4%	17%	1%		20%	57%		
Leer		5%	16%	2%		46%	18%	2%	12%
Mayendit		8%	31%	2%		54%	4%		1%
Mayom		9%	14%	2%	0.3%	50%	14%	10%	1%
Paynjar	0.4%	5%	32%	1%	0.4%	48%	2%	0.4%	10%
Rubkona	0.2%	1%	12%	2%	3%	56%	15%	9%	3%
Pariang (Ruweng)	1%	2%	26%	8%	12%	2%	25%	22%	2%
<b>%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>

**Annex 4: Correlation between functioning and non-functioning hand pumps, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Functioning HP	Non-functioning HP	Total	% of functioning HP	% of non-functioning HP
Abiemnhom	2	6	8	25%	75%
Guit	45	15	60	75%	25%
Koch	36	21	57	63%	37%
Leer	30	21	51	59%	41%
Mayendit	39	27	66	59%	41%
Mayom	93	38	131	71%	29%
Paynjar	101	27	128	79%	21%
Rubkona	63	45	108	58%	42%
Pariang (Ruweng)	65	9	74	88%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>683</b>		
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>			

**Annex 5: Purified water sources in the area assessed, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	No	Yes	N/A	Total
Abiemnhom	3	0	2	5
Guit	189	29	22	240
Koch	104	10	52	166
Leer	69	5	12	86
Mayendit	57	8	14	79
Mayom	145	89	22	256
Paynjar	154	25	70	249
Rubkona	242	44	82	368
Pariang (Ruweng)	94	30	86	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1,659</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Annex 6: Reasons for non-functioning schools, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Destroyed	Lack of Teachers	Lack of funds	Other	Total
Abiemnhom	0	0	0	0	0
Guit	2	5	4	0	11
Koch	5	9	11	0	25
Leer	3	14	13	0	30
Mayendit	0	2	2	0	4
Mayom	8	7	7	0	22
Paynjar	5	8	8	0	21
Rubkona	41	49	52	7	149
Pariang (Ruweng)	0	6	5	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Annex 7: Average walking distance to access education, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Less than 15 min	15 to 30 min	31 to 60 min	More than 60 min
Abiemnhom	0	2	3	0
Guit	4	6	22	161
Koch	3	28	29	80
Leer	3	14	22	14
Mayendit	0	5	8	24
Mayom	5	17	27	91
Paynjar	1	18	51	71
Rubkona	1	20	43	144
Pariang (Ruweng)	5	12	24	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>64%</b>

**Annex 8: Gender disaggregated school enrolment, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Girls #	Girls %	Boys #	Boys %
Abiemnhom	1,101	33%	2,247	67%
Guit	3,553	30%	8,260	70%
Koch	3,184	30%	7,598	70%
Leer	4,815	37%	8,126	63%
Mayendit	3,590	32%	7,694	68%
Mayom	3,247	26%	9,089	74%
Paynjar	4,327	35%	7,887	65%
Rubkona	5,970	29%	14,440	71%
Pariang (Ruweng)	10,316	49%	10,586	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,103</b>		<b>75,927</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>35%</b>		<b>65%</b>	

**Annex 9: Construction Materials of schools, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Under Trees	Thatch/Grass/Mud	Brick	Other
Abiemnhom	2	5	1	3
Guit	14	24	7	2
Koch	14	26	7	0
Leer	13	31	8	7
Mayendit	22	13	1	2
Mayom	28	16	9	3
Paynjar	21	43	3	3
Rubkona	20	27	18	7
Pariang (Ruweng)	14	34	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7%</b>

**Annex 10: Percentage of education assistance provided to supported schools, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Number of villages assessed	Total villages received educational assistance	% of villages with some education assistance
Abiemnhom	13	7	2%
Guit	253	31	11%
Koch	193	29	10%
Leer	114	45	16%
Mayendit	79	19	7%
Mayom	269	36	13%
Paynjar	253	50	17%
Rubkona	390	39	14%
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	30	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>16%</b>

**Annex 11: Average walking distance to health facilities, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Less than 15 min	15 to 30 min	31 to 60 min	More than 60 min
Abiemnhom	0	4	1	0
Guit	5	7	14	167
Koch	4	6	18	99
Leer	1	6	10	30
Mayendit	0	7	7	23
Mayom	2	7	18	130
Paynjar	2	13	37	62
Rubkona	0	10	24	167
Pariang (Ruweng)	2	5	6	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>789</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>79%</b>



**Annex 12: External assistance for health facilities in percentage, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Government	International Community	No external assistance
Abiemnhom		100%	
Guit	8%	8%	85%
Koch	20%	50%	30%
Leer		45%	55%
Mayendit	20%	40%	40%
Mayom	8%	67%	25%
Paynjar		88%	12%
Rubkona	1%	56%	43%
Pariang (Ruweng)	3%	31%	66%

**Annex 13: Health staff in health care facilities assessed in percentages, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Doctor	Medical Assistant	Nurse	Midwife	Community Health Worker
Abiemnom	0	0	4	0	0
Guit	7	5	13	30	19
Koch	3	2	7	16	7
Leer	7	6	21	6	50
Mayiandit	2	1	4	9	26
Mayom	1	9	9	11	10
Payinjar	1	4	5	22	42
Rubkona	3	86	38	194	26
Pariang (Ruweng)	4	7	6	76	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>23%</b>

**Annex 14: Percentage of pre-conflict sources of food clustered by county, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Market Purchase	Own Production	Relatives	WFP	Wild Foods	Bush Meat	Other
Abiemnhom	26%	39%	9%	3%	14%	0%	9%
Guit	15%	32%	24%	6%	19%	1%	3%
Koch	15%	32%	22%	7%	15%	6%	3%
Leer	26%	39%	19%	7%	7%	1%	0%
Mayendit	11%	29%	20%	13%	20%	5%	3%
Mayom	17%	33%	24%	6%	13%	3%	4%
Paynjar	10%	32%	20%	8%	19%	4%	7%
Rubkona	14%	28%	15%	11%	17%	5%	9%
Pariang (Ruweng)	8%	24%	14%	20%	21%	4%	7%
<b>Pre-conflict</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>

**Annex 15: Food assistance per county, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Total villages	No of Villages Received Food	%
Abiemnhom	13	11	85%
Guit	253	13	5%
Koch	193	95	49%
Leer	114	51	45%
Mayendit	79	66	84%
Mayom	269	63	23%
Paynjar	253	173	68%
Rubkona	390	35	9%
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	152	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>37%</b>

**Annex 16: Reasons for conflict reported in the area assessed, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Land	Access to Water	Access to education	Tribal	Farmer/nomads/cattle keepers	Other
Abiemnhom	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guit	2	4	5	2	21	0
Koch	1	10	0	0	1	1
Leer	6	4	8	3	35	1
Mayendit	8	15	14	13	28	1
Mayom	39	41	13	103	53	0
Paynjar	8	10	11	12	10	0
Rubkona	1	23	16	3	2	0
Pariang (Ruweng)	1	21	2	5	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1%</b>

**Annex 17: Presence of reported authorities, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

County	Number of villages assessed	Civil authority presence	Police presence	SPLA/M/ military presence	SSRRC presence	Judiciary presence
Abiemnhom	13	5	1	3	0	3
Guit	253	226	22	23	1	229
Koch	193	157	3	5	4	137
Leer	114	77	7	5	8	75
Mayendit	79	69	13	5	9	68
Mayom	269	220	12	8	5	221
Paynjar	253	214	32	10	51	219
Rubkona	390	300	78	32	24	280
Pariang (Ruweng)	221	202	9	9	10	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,423</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>82%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>80%</b>

**Annex 18: Availabilities of radios in area assessed**

County	Few	Half	Majority	None	N/A
Abiemnhom	5	0	0		0
Guit	75	24	7	124	10
Koch	138	14	0	9	5
Leer	23	19	37	3	4
Mayendit	40	18	7	1	13
Mayom	192	3	2	20	39
Paynjar	132	15	11	42	49
Rubkona	128	33	23	136	48
Pariang (Ruweng)	110	11	7	53	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>

**Annex 19: Number of students drop out of school, IOM Village Assessment Report, Unity State**

County	Boys	Girls	Total	%	No of schools with drop out shcool students
Abiemnhom	0	0	0	0%	0
Guit	81	52	133	3%	9
Koch	167	89	256	7%	11
Leer	100	56	156	4%	12
Mayendit	242	169	411	11%	12
Mayom	759	465	1224	32%	28
Paynjar	321	166	487	13%	21
Rubkona	312	117	429	11%	15
Pariang (Ruweng)	452	311	763	20%	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>3,859</b>		123
<b>%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>100%</b>		

**Annex 20: Modified Village Assessment Form, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**



**IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form**



Date:  Is this the first visit to the village?  Yes  No VAF No.  To be filled by the data entry

Team Leader:  Organization:

**Location**

State:  County:  RC/Payam:

Bomah:  Village:  GPS: N  °  '  " E  °  '  "

**Population Data**

Population pre-conflict:		Total population:		Returnees:		IDPs:		Resident Community:	
HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Gender profile:  More Males than Females  Less Males than females  50/50 Males/ Females

Children and youth (1-18 years)  % of total population

% under 5 years  % 6-14 years  % 15-18 years

Are there any returnees who went back to the place of displacement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, how many? HH: <input type="text"/> PP: <input type="text"/>
Is the area accessible the whole year? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If No, why? <input type="text"/>

<b>Authorities in the village:</b> 1. Civil authority presence: <input type="checkbox"/> County secretary <input type="checkbox"/> Payam administrator <input type="checkbox"/> Boma administrator <input type="checkbox"/> Village chief/elder  2. <input type="checkbox"/> Police presence  3. <input type="checkbox"/> SPLA/M/military presence  4. <input type="checkbox"/> SSRRC presence  5. <input type="checkbox"/> Judiciary presence  <input type="checkbox"/> Formal  <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional	<b>Civil society in the village:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Council of elders  <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer/land association  <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle association  <input type="checkbox"/> Women's association  <input type="checkbox"/> Youth association  <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher's association chairperson  <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: <input type="text"/>	<b>What are the main tribes in the village?</b> 1. <input type="text"/> 2. <input type="text"/> 3. <input type="text"/> 4. <input type="text"/>	
		<b>Which agencies are working in the village?</b> 1. <input type="text"/> 2. <input type="text"/> 3. <input type="text"/> 4. <input type="text"/> 5. <input type="text"/> 6. <input type="text"/>	
		<b>Radios availability in the village:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Majority <input type="checkbox"/> Half <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> None	

**Shelter**

Do you see any newly constructed/under construction shelters?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Are all the shelters occupied?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
If no, then chose one:		<input type="checkbox"/> a quarter <input type="checkbox"/> half <input type="checkbox"/> three quarters occupied					
Material	Brick	Tukul (mud)	Tukul (gras)	Rakuba/grass walls	Traditional tents	Plastic sheets	Other, <input type="text"/>
What are the majority of the shelters made from?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
What other shelters are present?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A majority of the returnees live: (more than one answer possible)							
<input type="checkbox"/> in own shelters	<input type="checkbox"/> with relatives or friends	<input type="checkbox"/> in someone else's property	<input type="checkbox"/> under trees	<input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="text"/>			



# IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form



## Food/ Livelihood

What are the 4 main income generation activities in the village (currently)? Please give the rank (1 – 4)

farming    livestock rearing    fishing    hunting    cutting grass    collecting wood

salary, specify \_\_\_\_\_    other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

From where you get your food?	Current by rank	Pre-conflict by rank	Who provided food assistance? <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> others, _____
Own production			When was the last food distribution? _____
WFP			How long was food provided for in the last distribution lasted for? <input type="checkbox"/> ___ week   or <input type="checkbox"/> ___ month
Relatives			When is the next distribution? _____
Market purchase			How many distributions has the village received? _____
Wild foods			What were the reasons for food shortages in the village this year?
Bush meat			<input type="checkbox"/> no planting <input type="checkbox"/> lack of rain <input type="checkbox"/> looting <input type="checkbox"/> crops destroyed
Others: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> no access to market <input type="checkbox"/> lack of financial means <input type="checkbox"/> no access to farmland

Is there Veterinary service in the village?   Yes    No

Are pastoralists inhabitants of the village   Yes    No

Are pastoralists passing the village   Yes    No

Do the pastoralists use the village water sources when they pass by it?   Yes    No

Do nomads exchange/sell items in the village market when they pass by it?   Yes    No

<p>Do you have a market inside the village?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If Yes, please answer the below:</p> <p>What is the market day?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Sunday   <input type="checkbox"/>Monday   <input type="checkbox"/>Tuesday   <input type="checkbox"/>Wednesday <input type="checkbox"/>Thursday   <input type="checkbox"/>Friday   <input type="checkbox"/>Saturday</p> <p>Do you pay a fee to be in the market?   <input type="checkbox"/> Yes   <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>What is available in the village market?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Fruit/Vegetable   <input type="checkbox"/> Grains   <input type="checkbox"/> Meat/fish   <input type="checkbox"/>salt/sugar   <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Soap   <input type="checkbox"/> Hand craft</p> <p>Other: <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If No, please answer the below:</p> <p>Which village market you are using?</p> <p>Village1: _____</p> <p>Village2: _____</p> <p>Do you pay a fee in your way to the market?   <input type="checkbox"/> Yes   <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>What are the main commodities you carry to the village market?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>Fruit/Vegetable   <input type="checkbox"/> Grains   <input type="checkbox"/> Meat   <input type="checkbox"/>salt/sugar   <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Soap   <input type="checkbox"/> Hand craft</p> <p>Other: <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>
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## Education

Functioning schools		Construction	Teachers No		Students No		School costs	Assistance received	Needs
Type	Total		Girls	Boys					
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary	Total	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree <input type="checkbox"/> Thatch/Rakuba <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	M	F	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Textbooks <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher training <input type="checkbox"/> School feeding <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Building-extension <input type="checkbox"/> Building-rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Building-additional <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water <input type="checkbox"/> Lamines <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Textbooks <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher training <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary									
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult literacy class									
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____									
Number of trained teachers only _____									
Assistance provided by WHOM? _____									



## IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form



Do children from other villages (communities) attend any of the above functioning schools? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, how many villages?	Name the main 3 villages: V1 _____, V2 _____
V3 _____	

Functioning schools								
Type	Construction	Teachers No		Students No		School costs	Assistance received	Needs
		Total		Girls	Boys			
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Adult literacy class <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree <input type="checkbox"/> Thatch/Rakuba <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	M	F				<input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Textbooks <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher training <input type="checkbox"/> School feeding <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Building-extension <input type="checkbox"/> Building-rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Building-additional <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water <input type="checkbox"/> Latrines <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Textbooks <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher training <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Number of trained teachers only								

Assistance provided by WHOM?

Do children from other villages (communities) attend any of the above functioning schools? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, how many villages?	Name the main 3 villages: V1 _____, V2 _____
V3 _____	

How many students drop out of school?	Boys no	Reason:
	Girls no	Reason:

Non-functioning schools		
Type	Construction	Reason for non- functioning schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Koranic / Khalwa <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree <input type="checkbox"/> Thatch <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/ Damaged <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of teachers <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of funds/equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
If no school in village, distance to nearest school: ___ km or ___ hrs ___ min		
and name of the village with school: _____		

**Health**

Type of clinic? Select one only  PHC  PHU  Mobile Clinic

Construction material	Health staff type:	No	Beds Available	Equipment available	Natal services	Laboratory available	Water availability	Latrines availability	Vaccination availability	Medicine availability	Costs of health care
<input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Tukul (mud) <input type="checkbox"/> Tukul (gras) <input type="checkbox"/> Rakoba/ Grass walls <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> doctor										<input type="checkbox"/> Completely free <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of medicine only <input type="checkbox"/> Cost of examination only <input type="checkbox"/> Full cost
	<input type="checkbox"/> medical assistant										
	<input type="checkbox"/> nurse										
	<input type="checkbox"/> midwife										
	<input type="checkbox"/> Community health workers										
External assistance provided? <input type="checkbox"/> by whom _____											
Needs of Clinic:											
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional staff <input type="checkbox"/> Training for staff <input type="checkbox"/> medicine <input type="checkbox"/> water <input type="checkbox"/> latrines <input type="checkbox"/> equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Building-extension <input type="checkbox"/> Building-rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Building-additional <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____											



## IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form



How many villages (communities) is the above clinic serving?		village1: _____ village2: _____	
How many TBA you have in the village?	Pharmacy/medicine available in the village? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Do you have traditional health service? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Distance to nearest clinic on foot? (if no clinic in the village)		_____ km _____ hrs _____ min	and name of village _____
Type of <u>non-functioning</u> clinic Construction material	Previous Health staff type:	Reason for not functioning	Comment:
<input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Tukul (mud) <input type="checkbox"/> Tukul (gras) <input type="checkbox"/> Rakoba/ Grass walls <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____	<input type="checkbox"/> doctor <input type="checkbox"/> medical ass <input type="checkbox"/> nurse <input type="checkbox"/> midwife	<input type="checkbox"/> destroyed/damaged <input type="checkbox"/> lack of qualified staff <input type="checkbox"/> lack of fund <input type="checkbox"/> other, _____	
What is the general attitude / awareness level about HIV/AIDS ? <input type="checkbox"/> Never heard about it <input type="checkbox"/> HIV awareness campaign <input type="checkbox"/> No answer <input type="checkbox"/> Other, explain: _____			

### Water and Sanitation

How many <b>functioning water sources</b> are available to the community (state number)?				
<b>IMPROVED DRINKING WATER</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Protected well (Yith)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump (hand dig)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand pump (drilled borehole)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tank – motorized pump	<input type="checkbox"/> Tanker
<b>OTHER WATER</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> River	<input type="checkbox"/> Unprotected well	<input type="checkbox"/> Hafeer	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/dam	
IF OTHER WATER: Is the water purified <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Is there water distribution system in the village? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Free access to water in the village? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If No, what is the fee _____ SDP/jerry can				
How far is the water point from the settlement / village? _____ km or				
Distance to water point    0-30 min    30 - 60 min    1 hour – 1 h 30 min    more than 1 h 30 min				
Do other villages (communities) use the local water facilities in this village? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
If yes, how many _____ and which: village1: _____ village2: _____ village3: _____				
Water assistance provided: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No by: _____				
Number of <b>non-functioning</b> water points: _____				
	<input type="checkbox"/> hand pump	<input type="checkbox"/> tank	<input type="checkbox"/> tanker	<input type="checkbox"/> other
Reasons for non-functioning: <input type="checkbox"/> defect <input type="checkbox"/> contaminated <input type="checkbox"/> no spare parts <input type="checkbox"/> no maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> security				
<input type="checkbox"/> other, _____				
Availability of latrines? <input type="checkbox"/> bush/open field <input type="checkbox"/> simple pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> VIP <input type="checkbox"/> public latrine <input type="checkbox"/> private house serves				
<input type="checkbox"/> other, _____				

### Assistance

What kind of assistance, if any has been received?	Assistance needed (ranked)
Food	
Water	
NFI	
Health	
Seeds and tools, fishing	
Education	
Other: _____	

### Security



### IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form



Are there any Mines or UXOs in the village? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, where are they located?
Have there been any demining activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, by which activities?
Have you had any mine risk awareness activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, by whom?
The security in the village can be described as: <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Tense <input type="checkbox"/> Insecure	
The security situation in the area can be described as: <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Tense <input type="checkbox"/> Insecure	
Are there conflicts in the village: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Land <input type="checkbox"/> Access to water <input type="checkbox"/> Access to education <input type="checkbox"/> tribal <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer/nomads/cattlekeepers.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Others, _____	

#### Comments

*Population (if possible indicates the gender/age breakdown of the village population-estimate no. of women, men and children under 5yrs, no. of female headed households; what is the source of the data? Do the population figures relate to the village or payam/county? If there are IDP's currently displaced in the village, where are they displaced from?)*

*Land/Population (type of land dispute, groups without access to land: problem covering land if any)*

*Water and Sanitation (e.g. reasons for non functioning borehole wells, is water available in the rainy season only or year round, comments on latrines if any)*

*Health (any additional details on health facilities, do they inpatient service, including separate rooms for men and women, trained or untrained staff, supply of medicines, etc)*

*Education (school calendar year, language of school instruction, volunteer or paid teachers, is there more residence children or more returnees children in the school especially girls, is the school a permanent structure, etc, separate latrines for boys and girls)*

*Security (general security situation)*





# IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form



*Other*

**Annex 21: GPS Coordinates for village facilities, IOM Village Assessment in Unity Report, Sudan July 2009**

**GPS Coordinates for Village Facilities**

Date:  Is this the first visit to the village?  Yes  No VAF No.  To be filled by the data entry

Team Leader: \_\_\_\_\_ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

**Location**

State:  County:  RC/Payam:

Bomah:  Village:  GPS: N \_\_\_\_° \_\_\_\_' \_\_\_\_" E \_\_\_\_° \_\_\_\_' \_\_\_\_"

Functioning facilities	Type of facility	Non-Functioning facilities	Type of facility
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	
N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"		N ____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____"	