DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

WFP
World Food
Programme

IDP SITE MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND COVID-19 IMPACT SURVEY (FSNMS+)

Including return intention findings

BENTIU IDP CAMP
FORMER BENTIU UNMISS POC SITE

In collaboration with:

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan
ShelterSouthSudan.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

SOUTH SUDAN
CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES
www.cccmcluster.org

Protection Cluster
South Sudan

GBV Sub-Cluster
South Sudan

Child Protection
South Sudan Child Protection Sub-Cluster

South Sudan
Education
Cluster

FOOD SECURITY
CLUSTER

WASH Cluster
South Sudan

HEALTH
CLUSTER
SOUTH SUDAN

Photo (cover page):

A woman sells fresh vegetables in the market in Bentiu IDP camp.

© IOM 2020 / Liatile Putsoa

DTM SOUTH SUDAN

dtm.iom.int/south-sudan

SouthSudanDTM@iom.int

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AIMS

During the second half of 2020, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and the World Food Programme's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP VAM) units undertook a joint household-level assessment of selected urban areas and camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan. The assessment aims to:

- Quantify the prevalence of vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs across sectors, with a focus on food security and economic vulnerability as well as selected indicators on shelter and non-food items, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), protection (including child protection and gender-based violence) and mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS).

- Generate a better understanding of urban displacement and migration, including return and relocation after displacement in South Sudan or abroad.

- Evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on human mobility, livelihoods and access to humanitarian services, and gather key information on household awareness and adoption of preventive measures.

The assessment contributed to the extended Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS+) initiative to pilot a household-level multi-sector needs assessment for South Sudan. In addition to WFP and IOM, the FSNMS+ initiative saw the participation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), FEWSNET, REACH and several humanitarian clusters. By expanding FSNMS coverage to key urban areas and IDP camps, the assessment addresses a longstanding information gap for the humanitarian response.

This report presents sectoral findings for Bentiu IDP Camp, the former United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians (PoC) site. Separate profiles have been published for Juba's urban area and IDP camps I and III, Wau's urban area and Naivasha IDP camp, the urban area of Bentiu / Rubkona, and Malakal's urban area and PoC site.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN SOUTH SUDAN

Despite a relative lull in large-scale hostilities since the signature of the Revitalised Peace Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan in September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, sub-national and localized conflicts have continued to affect communities and cause new displacement across the country (IOM DTM Event Tracking[1]). In 2020, escalations in violence in Jonglei and Greater Pibor, Central Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Unity and Western Bahr El Ghazal (OHCHR) have

been a particular cause for concern. Two years of exceptionally severe seasonal flooding in 2019 and 2020, affecting over one million people between July and December 2020 (OCHA), and the economic and health impact of COVID-19, including restrictions on certain businesses and border closures (IOM DTM Flow Monitoring), have compounded the humanitarian effects of protracted insecurity.

As of December 2020, South Sudan hosted over 1.71 million IDPs and 1.73 million returnees, with over 388,000 new IDP arrivals[2] and over 380,000 former IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of habitual residence prior to displacement in 2020 (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10). Often, returnees find themselves in conditions of need comparable to those of the displaced population (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment).

According to the December 2020 South Sudan IPC results, 6.35 million people – over half of the country's population – are estimated to have been facing severe acute food insecurity from October to November 2020, and this figure is expected to rise to 7.24 million during the lean season between May and July 2021. An IPC global review committee classified parts of Pibor county as famine likely and identified populations in IPC phase 5 (Catastrophe) in five other counties. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates a total of 8.3 million people in need out of an estimated population of 12.1 million.

Systematic, household-level data on humanitarian needs in

---

1   Due to limitations in coverage and access, DTM Event Tracking does not provide a comprehensive picture of displacement events.

2   Including both new displacement incidents and individuals moving to a different location of displacement.

urban areas was lacking prior to the current assessment. Location-level data on IDPs and returnees indicates that, while needs are generally most severe in less accessible rural areas, they remain significant in urban centres (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment). The assessment took place as the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu transitioned out of their special status under the protection of the UNMISS. All five targeted camps continue to be affected by congestion and sub-standard living conditions that are only partly mitigated by access to humanitarian services.

LOCAL CONTEXT IN RUBKONA / BENTIU

Rubkona and surrounding areas in Unity State witnessed some of the heavier fighting associated with the conflict that started in South Sudan at the end of 2013. Heavy fighting swept through Rubkona and the capital, Bentiu, shortly after the war began, with Bentiu Town switching hands multiple times over at the start of 2014. Various offensives continued to occur down the principal frontline running south of Bentiu and Rubkona to Leer between 2014 and 2015 and again in 2018. These waves of conflict took an immeasurable toll on civilians, with thousands estimated to have been subjected to various human rights abuses and many more displaced from their homes. As of December 2020, there are 119,392 IDPs living in Rubkona county, of whom 89,129 were displaced between December 2013 and the end of 2015 (IOM DTM

Mobility Tracking Round 10).

The violence was also characterized by the raiding of civilian livestock, the mainstay of most peoples' livelihoods and coping strategies in Unity State. This stripped populations of much needed assets, as well as exacerbated and created new tensions as pastoralist dominated economies were exploited for military purposes. It also further undermined social cohesion that had already experienced significant strain on the back of the divisions between Nuer communities that were born out of the previous civil war with north Sudan between 1983 and 2005. Even as lulls in hostilities have been experienced in Unity State, there have been persistent bouts of localized conflict, leading to the continuation and extension of violence in many areas, including rural parts of Rubkona.

Not surprisingly, there remains considerable uncertainty about the overall security environment in Rubkona and Unity State, particularly in the rural areas where many people have been displaced from. This can be seen in the displaced population in the former Bentiu PoC site, which has remained relatively stable at around 100,000 ever since the 2015 government offensive, as the camp has represented an important refuge and coping mechanism for civilians escaping violence. Based on the most recent population estimate, the number has changed little even with the redesignation of the Bentiu PoC site by UNMISS in March 2021. As of December 2020, figures in the former PoC site remained high at 95,980 individuals (14,934 households).

Although conflict between parties to the peace agreement has subsided since the September 2018 deal, the humanitarian needs of displaced and host populations throughout Rubkona and wider Unity State continue to be incredibly high, with many people unable to access even the most basic services on account of the devasting impacts of the conflict there (IOM DTM VAS). The mass displacement of populations from Unity State into urban centres and towns that has resulted from both national and local conflicts, specifically to Bentiu and Rubkona where humanitarian partners have been best able to respond, has also left many rural areas dispossessed. The associated inability to cultivate has contributed to severe food insecurity throughout the years. Famine was declared in Leer and Mayendit, just south of Rubkona in February 2017. Although populations recovered, as of November 2020, numerous locations across Unity State, including Rubkona were facing still 'Emergency' levels of food insecurity (IPC Technical Working Group).

Despite this, some people have started to return. As of December 2020, a total of 38,159 returnees from within South Sudan and abroad have been recorded in Rubkona county (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10). However, similar to other parts of the country, families tend to split themselves across locations of displacement and return, in a bid to diffuse some of the risks that they face across family members, with some people remaining in displacement and others "testing the waters" outside. Many people will have had memories of previous episodes of violence, especially

where they had used pauses in fighting to return to their places of habitual residence only to be displaced again by yet another offensive, as was the case in 2018.

Those who do decide to return face similar challenges to those returning to Wau and Malakal Towns. For example, although there had been a pacification of relations between former PoC site residents and non-PoC site residents following joint peace rallies in the aftermath of the 2018 agreement, animosities between the two sides remain. Many people's land or homes have also been destroyed or occupied, leading to HLP disputes. Where these overlap with existing divisions between Nuer communities, the potential for conflict could be high. Boundary issues connected to past administrative decisions only make things more complicated, acting as a driver of further violence.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling Frame Development

In Bentiu IDP camp, DTM conducts regular door-to-door population counts (see December 2020) to inform humanitarian planning. The October 2020 population count provided a listing of all households linked to the camp's address system, which was used as the sampling frame for the study. To guide field teams during data collection, updated maps of the camp were produced based on high-resolution satellite imagery and information on the location of inhabited and deserted shelters from the population count. At the time of data collection, Bentiu IDP Camp hosted 97,321 individuals and 15,080 households (IOM DTM).

Sampling Design

In Bentiu IDP Camp, the study adopted a stratified sampling strategy designed to be self-weighting. The sample was distributed between the IDP camp blocks proportional to the population in each block according to the results of the October population count.

Enumerators were provided with the address numbers of sampled shelters as well as georeferenced maps helping them locate the sampled shelters on hand-held devices and were instructed to interview the household living in the pinpointed shelter or record it as empty[3], non-residential or destroyed. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview, with non-consenting households recorded as such in the data collection tool. Random reserve shelters were used as a replacement in case of non-response or other sampling failure.

For the purposes of the survey, a household was defined as a group of people who regularly eat out of the same pot (sharing food and other resources) and sleep in the same shelter or combination of shelters most nights of the week, regardless of family relationships. When multiple households lived in the same shelter, enumerators used a simple paper draw to randomly select one.

The targeted sample size of 440 households from 64 camp blocks was calculated to provide a 5 per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formula, assuming a design factor of 1 and a non-response rate of 15 per cent. While a higher sample size had initially been considered to enable further sub-group analysis, this was ruled out due to the increased risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Data collection

Data collection in Bentiu IDP Camp took place in November and December 2020. Due to non-response, non-residential and empty shelters in some areas, 415 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 440.

To prevent transmission of COVID-19 during the survey, enumerators were instructed to carry out the interviews with sufficient physical distancing outside the respondents' shelters and were provided with masks and hand sanitizer for use during data collection.

Statistical analysis

Confidence intervals were calculated using R's survey package[4] to account for the survey's sampling design (first stage stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting. F1 shows the deviation

---

[3] Before recording a shelter as empty, enumerators had to visit it at least twice at different times of the day and attempt to set up an appointment through neighbours.

[4] Lumey. T. (2020). "Survey: analysis of complex survey samples". R package version 4.0.

between sampled households and estimated shelters by sector. Using the population figures of the population count in each stratum as weights did not result in meaningful differences for key vulnerability and need indicators.

F1. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % HOUSEHOLDS FROM POPULATION COUNT AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE BY CAMP SECTOR [N IN TABLE]

SECTOR	N SAMPLED HH	% SAMPLED HH	% POP COUNT HH	% DIFFERENCE
1	55	13.3	14.2	-0.9
2	76	18.3	18.8	-0.5
3	100	24.1	23.2	0.9
4	87	21.0	19.5	1.5
5	97	23.4	24.3	-0.9

The impossibility of stratifying based on household attributes constrained the ability to carry out representative sub-group analysis and cross-tabulations of needs and vulnerabilities with sufficient statistical confidence. However, given the importance of this analysis for the humanitarian response, indicative findings have been included where relevant. The subset function from R's survey package was used to accurately compute confidence intervals for sub-group analysis[5].

Confidence intervals are a measure of the statistical uncertainty of an estimate. There is a 95 per cent chance that the value of the quantity of interest that would be obtained by doing a full population census lies within the confidence interval. While they provide a measure of statistical uncertainty due to random sampling error, they do not account for sampling bias (systematic under or over-representation of households with certain characteristics in the sample) or reporting bias (systematic under or over-reporting of certain indicators by respondents due to their sensitivity, surrounding stigma or perceived incentives). To the extent possible, these sources of bias were minimized through the survey's sampling design, training and monitoring of enumerators, and appropriate communication of the purposes of the study with respondents. A small number of data anomalies that may be due to reporting bias are flagged in the sectoral narratives.

MEASURES OF COPING AND FOOD INSECURITY

Food Consumption Score

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator of households' food access and is used to classify households into different groups based on the frequency and dietary diversity of foods consumed during the seven days prior to the survey. There are standard weights for each of the eight food groups that comprise the FCS. The eight food groups and weights used in the calculation of FCS are cereals/roots/tubers (2), pulses (3), dairy/milk (4), vegetables (1), fruits (1), meat and fish (4), sugar (0.5) and oil (0.5). The score for each household is attained by multiplying the number of days the food group was consumed by the weight and then summing the scores for all food groups. A household can attain a maximum FCS of 112, which implies that each of the food groups was consumed every day for the last seven days. The FCS is classified into three thresholds as follows: Poor food consumption (0 to 21); Borderline food consumption (21.5 to 35) and Acceptable food consumption (over 35).

Coping Strategy Index

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity and is based on a list of coping strategies. There are two types of CSI: food-based coping strategies and livelihood-based coping strategies.

Food-based coping strategies

The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is based on a short list of five food-related coping strategies employed by households during the seven days prior to the survey. It is calculated by combining the frequency of each strategy with a severity weight. A higher rCSI indicates a worse and a lower rCSI a better food security situation.

It has been observed that the rCSI corresponds to the food security situation of households in the onset of a crisis. In situations of protracted severe food shortages, households may not be able to continue appplying these coping strategies, providing an impression of better food security than the reality (FSL Indicator Handbook).

5   Ibid., p. 55.

Livelihood-based strategies

The Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) indicator is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to the survey. Responses are used to understand the stress and insecurity faced by households and describe their capacity to cope with regards to future productivity. There are three levels of livelihood-based coping strategies: stress, crisis and emergency strategies. Stress strategies, such as spending savings, imply a reduced capacity to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in available funds. Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity. Emergency strategies, such as selling a piece of land, affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse. Households not engaging in such economic activities are generally found to be food secure.

Economic vulnerability

Economic vulnerability is measured using the share of household expenditure on food. This indicator is based on the premise that the greater the share of a household's overall budget spent on food, the more economically vulnerable the household. The food expenditure share indicator is constructed by dividing the total food expenditure by the total household expenditures. The economic vulnerability indicator is concerned with comparing a household's consumption of food with that of other non-food items. The share of expenditure on food is classified in four groups: Low (under 50%), Medium (50% to 65%), High (65% to 75%) and Very high (over 75%).

Household Hunger Scale

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a proxy indicator of food access. It is constructed around three questions about a household's perception of experienced hunger within the 30 days prior to the survey. The perception of the degree of hunger is based on questions about having been short of any kind of food due to a lack of resources, having gone to bed at night hungry due to inadequate food consumption and having spent an entire day and night without eating in the 30 days prior. The responses to these questions range from Never (zero times) to Rarely/Sometimes (one to ten times) to Often (more than ten times) and have a score of 0, 1 and 2 respectively. The HHS is derived by summing the responses to the three perception-based questions, computing the total HHS value ranging from zero to six. The thresholds for HHS are as follows: None (0), Slight (1), Moderate (2 to 3), Severe Emergency (4) and Severe Catastrophe (5 to 6).

POPULATION GROUPS

IDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. There is no time limit on being an IDP. This status ends when the person is able and willing to return to their original home or makes a free choice to settle in a new location.

Returnees

Someone who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan or abroad, who has since returned to their habitual residence. Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to the exact location of their habitual residence, or an adjacent area based on a free decision. South Sudanese displaced persons having crossed the border into South Sudan from neighbouring countries but who are unable to reach their former home are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

Relocated

A person who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan (former IDP) or abroad (former refugee), who has since relocated voluntarily (independently or with the help of other actors) to a location other than their former habitual residence, without an intention to return to their former habitual residence.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

The average household size is 10.0 (± 0.4) persons, with a median of 10 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 12.0 (± 1.1) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 9.6 (± 0.4) persons. Most households are headed by women (86.5% ± 3.3%), and the average age for head of household is 35 years. Male head of households are more likely to be older and have a secondary, university or vocational course diploma. 23.0 (± 1.3) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 31.9 (± 1.4) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 3.4 (± 0.6) per cent are above the age of 60.[1]

13.7 (±3.3) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 44.6 (± 4.7) per cent have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the Washington Group Short Set of questions. Among disabilities, visual difficulties rank highest with 30.4 (± 4.3) per cent of households affected.

0.5 (± 0.7) per cent are foreign or mixed nationals.

MALE-HEADED HH
13.5%

FEMALE-HEADED HH
86.5%

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
10 PERSONS

MALE
53.7%

FEMALE
46.3%

CHILDREN
54.9%

ELDERLY
3.4%

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER WITH

CHRONIC DISEASES
13.7%
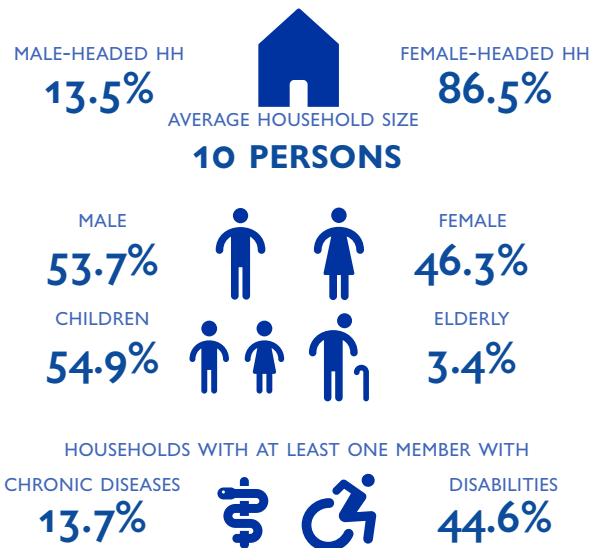
DISABILITIES
44.6%

F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 415; N IND = 4,139]

	M	F
60+	0.8%	2.5%
46-59	3.3%	2.9%
18-45	20%	15.6%
6-17	16.7%	15.2%
0-5	12.8%	10.2%
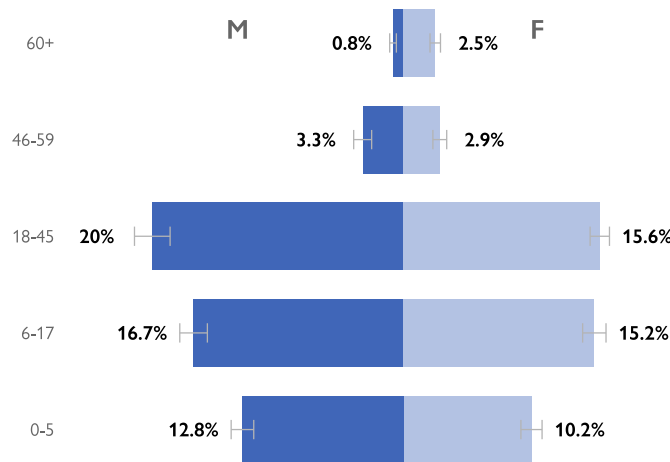
F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 415]

Chronic Disease 13.7%
Any Disability 44.6%
Seeing 30.4%
Hearing 16.6%
Walking 13.0%
Remembering 7.5%
Selfcare 7.2%
Communicating 4.3%
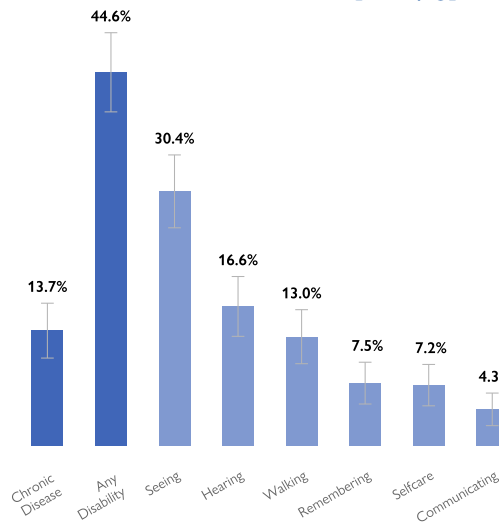
F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 56; FEMALE N = 359]

By age (Female / Male):
<18: 0.3% / 0.0%
18-29: 39.3% / 39.3%
30-44: 41.2% / 32.1%
45-59: 16.2% / 25.0%
60+: 3.1% / 3.6%

By education (Female / Male):
None: 80.5% / 37.5%
Primary: 14.8% / 16.1%
Secondary: 4.7% / 30.4%
University: 0.0% / 14.3%
Vocational Courses: 0.0% / 1.8%
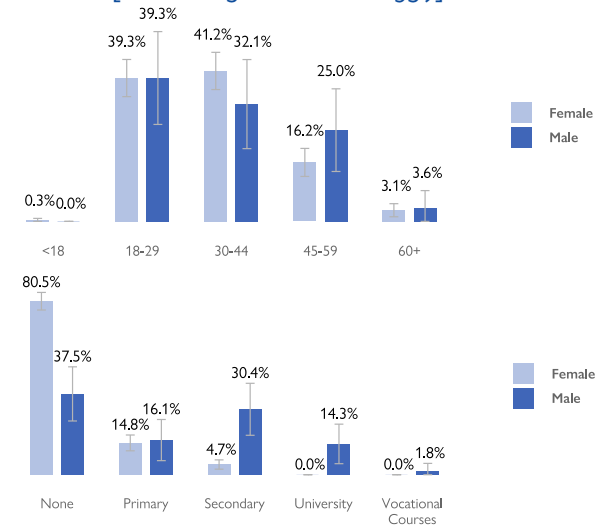
F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 415]

COUNTRY	%	CI
South Sudan	99.5	98.9 - 100
Sudan	0.5	0 - 1.1

F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 415]

HOH	%	CI
Single Male	2.4	0.9 - 3.9
Single Female	4.6	2.6 - 6.6
Children / Elderly Only	1.9	0.6 - 3.3

Note: The error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
[1] Male individuals are slightly over-represented and elderly persons are under-represented in this study, as compared to the October 2020 population count (50.6% and 6.8% respectively).

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

Most households' habitual residence prior to their first displacement is Rubkona (37.6% ± 4.6%), followed by Leer (17.3% ± 3.7%) and Guit (17.1% ± 3.7%). 34.2 (± 4.4) per cent have stayed in other locations since they were first displaced, of which most stayed in Rubkona (28.7% ± 7.7%) or Guit (27.2% ± 7.5%) prior to coming to Bentiu IDP Camp.

24.6 (± 4.0) per cent of households have been forcibly displaced more than once since 2013, with 10.8 (± 3.0) per cent of household displaced three times or more.

12.3 (± 3.0) per cent of households have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since their first displacement, most of whom stayed in Uganda (43.1% ± 13.5%) or Sudan (35.3% ± 13.1%). Based on information on the time of arrival in the camp, it appears that most of these households were initially displaced to Bentiu in 2013-2015 and subsequently left the camp for a country of asylum, before coming back. Alternatively, it is possible that some respondents misinterpreted the question as asking whether, at any point in their life, they had sought refuge abroad. Accordingly, the figure should be treated as an upper bound pending confirmation in future rounds of assessment.

The most commonly cited reason for displacement is personal insecurity due to generalized violence or armed conflict for households that had been displaced elsewhere prior to coming to Bentiu (55.3% ± 5.6%) and for households displaced for the first time (50.0% ± 8.0%). Overall, 87.5 (± 3.0) per cent of households were displaced as a result of conflict and 12.0 (± 2.9) per cent by natural disasters.

DISPLACED MULTIPLE TIMES

FORMER REFUGEES / ASYLUM SEEKERS

24.6%

12.3%

MOST HOUSEHOLDS MOVED TO THIS SITE DUE TO:

PERSONAL INSECURITY DUE TO GENERALIZED VIOLENCE

F7. % HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL BY HABITUAL RESIDENCE (COUNTY AND RUBKONA PAYAMS) BEFORE FIRST DISPLACEMENT[1] [N = 415; RUBKONA N = 157]

Legend: 2013 | 2014 / 2015 | 2016 / 2017 | 2018 / 2019 | 2020
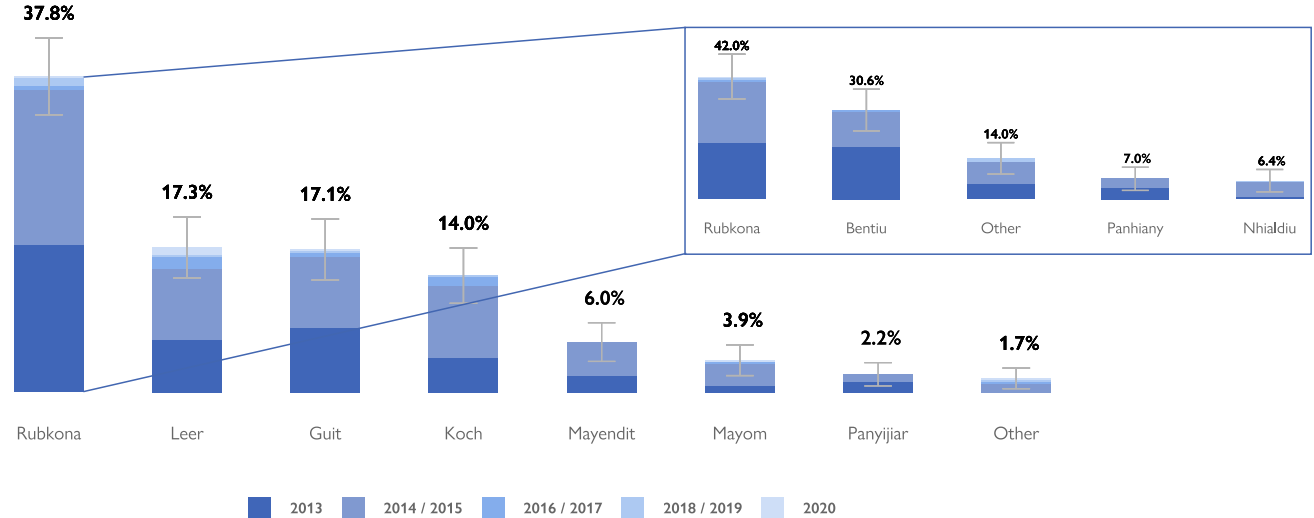
F8. % FORMER REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTRY OF REFUGE [N = 51]
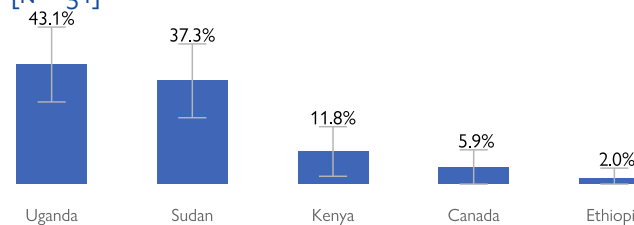
F9. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF TIMES FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 415]
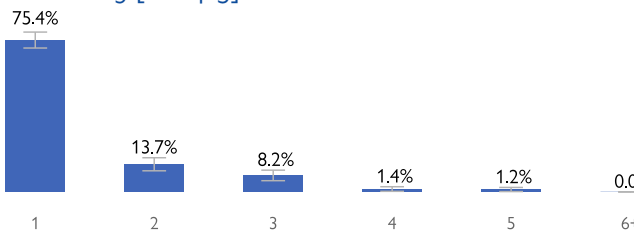
F10. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP REASONS[2] FOR MOVING TO THIS SITE [ONLY DISPLACED TO BENTIU N = 273; PREVIOUSLY DISPLACED ELSEWHERE N = 142]

REASON	ONLY BENTIU		ELSEWHERE	
	%	CI	%	CI
Personal Insecurity (Generalized Violence)	55.3	49.7 - 60.9	50.0	42 - 58
Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	19.8	15.3 - 24.3	7.0	2.8 - 11.3
Natural Disaster Destroyed Home	12.5	8.8 - 16.1	0.0	NA
Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence)	5.9	3.1 - 8.6	29.6	22.4 - 36.7
Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	2.6	0.8 - 4.4	2.8	0.1 - 5.5

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

[1] Estimates for arrivals in 2013 and 2014 may be higher than in reality as the Bentiu site was opened in December 2013, with most households arriving in 2014.

[2] The questionnaire included answer choices for pull-factors, such as "This location has better services (schools, clinics, WASH)" or "This location has better access to markets" among others. However, none of the households responded positively to these.

RETURN INTENTIONS

44.8 (± 4.3) per cent of households intend to return to their area of habitual residence within the next two years while 42.2 (± 4.4) per cent intend to remain at the site and 2.2 (± 1.4) per cent intend to relocate to a different location.

Among households intending to return within two years, 30.1 (± 6.3) per cent do not know when they would be returning while 23.7 (± 5.8) per cent indicate that they intend to return in less than a month, which was partially realized as seen in the reduction in the population of the camp from 97,321 to 95,980 between October and December 2020 (DTM population count). The top destination for return is Rubkona (41.4% ± 7.1%) followed by Koch (17.2% ± 5.4%) and Guit (16.7% ± 5.4%).

Among the few households who plan to relocate, most intend to do so within Unity State although the findings are only indicative.

61.5 (± 8.6) per cent of households relying on humanitarian assistance as their main livelihood intend to return to their area of habitual residence while 31.3 (± 8.2) per cent intend to remain. On the other hand, 59.8 (± 9.3) per cent of households that have acquired new livelihood skills intend to remain at the site, and 26.3 (± 8.4) per cent intend to return.[1] This finding suggests that households that have better managed to adjust to the urban economy of the camp are more likely to wish to remain.

WITHIN NEXT TWO YEARS, HOUSEHOLDS

INTENDING TO RETURN
44.8%

INTENDING TO RELOCATE
2.2%

INTENDING TO REMAIN
42.2%

TOP DESTINATION FOR RETURN
RUBKONA

TOP DESTINATION FOR RELOCATION
UNITY
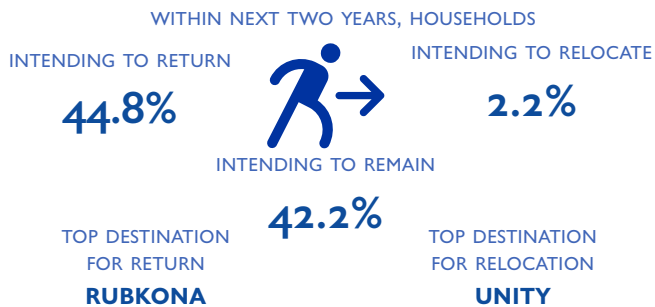
F11. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FUTURE INTENTIONS AND TIMEFRAME FOR RETURN / RELOCATION IN NEXT TWO YEARS [N = 415; RET. N = 186]
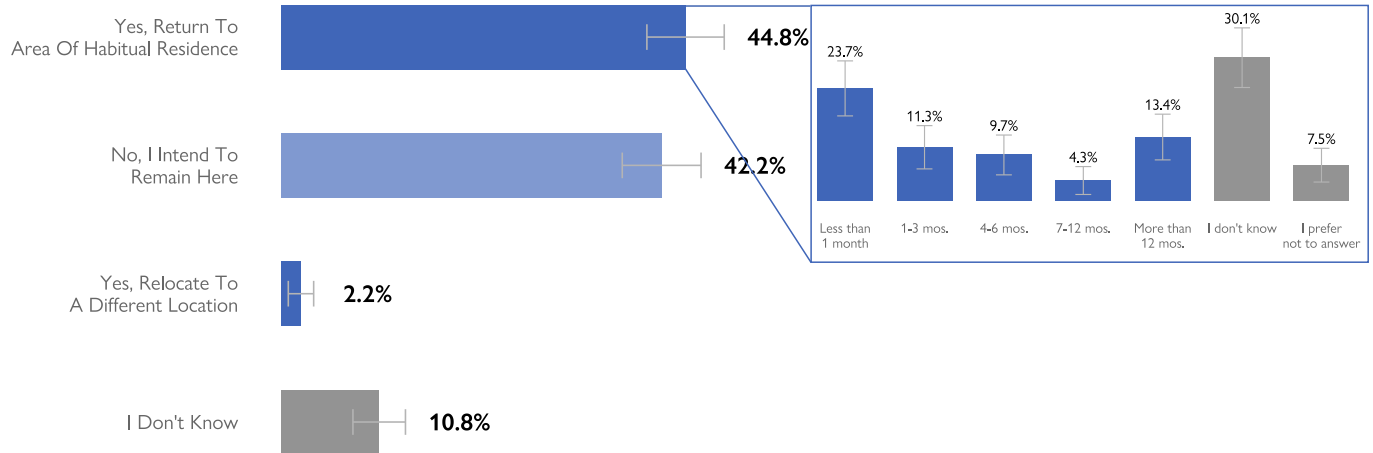
F12. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY TOP THREE AREAS OF FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 186]

DESTINATION	%	CI
Rubkona	41.9	34.8 - 49
Koch	17.2	11.8 - 22.6
Guit	16.7	11.3 - 22.1

F13. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING RETURN TO RUBKONA COUNTY BY TOP PAYAMS [N = 78]

DESTINATION	%	CI
Bentiu	38.5	27.7 - 49.3
Rubkona	38.5	27.6 - 49.3
Nhialdiu	6.4	1 - 11.8

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	44.8	40.5 - 49.1
Male HoH	56	48.2	35.1 - 61.3
Female HoH	359	44.3	39.7 - 48.9
Previously Abroad	51	37.3	24.6 - 49.9
From Rubkona	156	49.4	41.7 - 57
From Leer	72	41.7	30.3 - 53
From Other Counties	187	42.2	35.6 - 48.9

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
[1] Gaining new livelihood skills is associated with a 25.4 percetnage point increase in the likelihood of stating intention to remain within the next two years (n = 415, p < 0.001). This pattern is robust to the inclusion of barriers to returning as controls.

Households not intending to return within the next six months cite insecurity (57.9% ± 6.1%), a lack of services (36.8% ± 6.1%) — mainly education and health services — and having no means to return (15.8% ± 4.3%) as key barriers.

The main driver for households intending to return is improvement in security (69.4% ± 6.4%), with family reunification ranking second (14.5% ± 5.0%). Indicatively, the main drivers for households intending to relocate are the same as those for households intending to return.

3.4 (± 1.8) per cent of households feel pressured leaving the site even though they want to stay. These households indicate that they feel most pressured by their belief that assistance will stop and by the fact that their basic needs are not met, although these findings are only indicative due to the small sample size.

The majority of households state that a general improvement of the security situation in the area of return would influence their decision to return (82.2% ± 3.6%), with none of the other possible improvements receiving more than five per cent of the answers.

MAIN BARRIERS FOR HOUSEHOLDS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN OR RELOCATE

INSECURITY   LACK OF SERVICES   HOUSE / LAND DESTROYED

3.4%
OF HOUSEHOLDS FEEL PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE

MAIN DRIVER FOR INTENTION TO RELOCATE OR RETURN
IMPROVEMENT OF SECURITY

F15. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS BY TYPE OF BARRIER [N = 235]

Barrier	%
Insecurity	57.9%
Lack Of Services	36.8%
No Means	15.8%
House / Land Destroyed	13.2%
None	12.3%
Uncertainty About Where To Go	8.8%
Lack Of Livelihoods	7.0%
Discrimination	4.4%
House / Land Occupied	3.1%
No Answer	2.6%
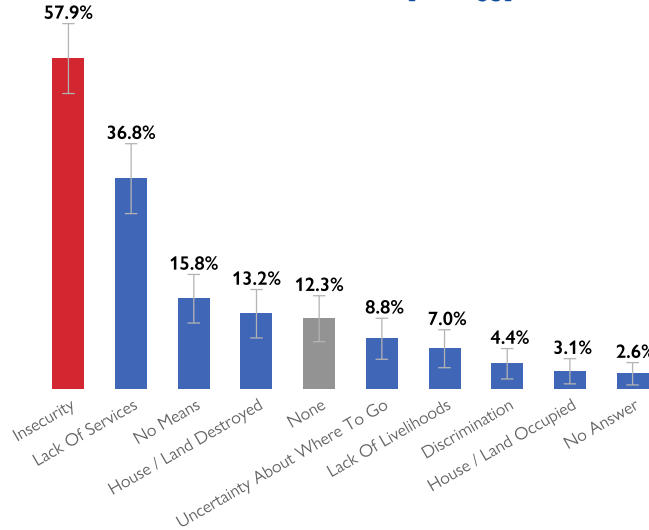
F16. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY TOP DRIVERS [RET. N = 186]

Driver	%
Improvement Of Security	69.4%
Family Reunification	14.5%
Cultural Ties	10.2%
HH Member Former Residence Here	1.6%
Access To Food Distribution	1.1%
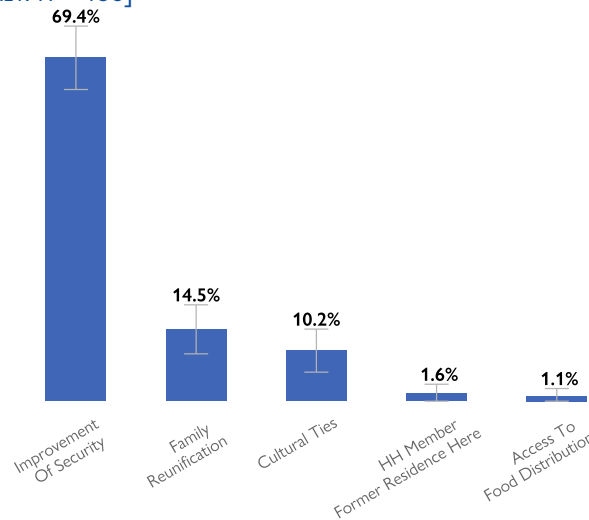
F17. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TO STAY BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	3.4	1.6 - 5.1
Male HoH	56	5.4	0 - 11.3
Female HoH	359	3.1	1.3 - 4.9
Previously Abroad	51	7.8	0.5 - 15.2
From Rubkona	156	3.2	0.4 - 6
From Leer	72	2.8	0 - 6.6
From Other Counties	187	3.7	1 - 6.5

F18. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP IMPROVEMENTS IN AREAS OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION TO RETURN [N = 415]

IMPROVEMENT	%	CI
General Improvement Of Security Situation In Area Of Return	82.2	78.6 - 85.8
Assurance From Government On Safety	4.3	2.4 - 6.3
Humanitarian Support	3.6	1.8 - 5.4
Resolution Of Communal Clashes / Disagreements Between Families / Tribes	3.1	1.5 - 4.8
None	2.9	1.3 - 4.5
End Of Discrimination For My Group	1.9	0.7 - 3.2
Access To Land / Housing	0.5	0 - 1.1
Area Becomes Free Of Military / Armed Groups	0.2	0 - 0.7

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

7.7 (± 3.7) per cent of households do not plan to return to their area of habitual residence with their whole family. The majority of these households report that they plan to leave separately to first see whether conditions are adequate (86.7% ± 17.3%).

About three in five households (59.0% ± 4.5%) report that they require information on their preferred destination of return or relocation. These households report to need information on security (68.2% ± 5.6%) and education (39.6% ± 5.8%). Indicatively, households intending to remain at the site are slightly more likely to require more information (65.7% ± 6.5%) than households intending to return (59.7% ± 6.9%).

32.8 (± 4.3) per cent of households know a family member who has returned to their former area of habitual residence, while 46.5 (± 4.5) per cent do not know anyone. Households intending to return are more likely to know a family member or a friend who has returned than households intending to remain (54.8% ± 6.9% and 26.9% ± 6.5% respectively). Households intending to remain are more likely to not know anyone who has returned than households intending to return (58.3% ± 7.2% and 29.6% ± 6.4% respectively).

IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON AREAS OF RETURN: **59.0%**

7.7% NOT PLANNING TO RETURN / RELOCATE WITH WHOLE FAMILY

REASONS:

SEE WHETHER CONDITIONS ARE ADEQUATE

KEEP ACCESS TO IDP CAMP SERVICES

46.5% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

F19. % HOUSEHOLDS PLANNING TO KEEP SOME FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE SITE WHEN RETURNING / RELOCATING BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	7.7	3.9 - 11.4
Male HoH	56	6.9	0 - 16
Female HoH	359	7.8	3.7 - 11.9
Previously Abroad	51	9.5	0 - 22
From Rubkona	156	13.1	5.9 - 20.3
From Leer	72	0	NA
From Other Counties	187	4.9	0.2 - 9.7

F20. % HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON DESTINATION OF RETURN / RELOCATION BY TYPE OF INFORMATION [N = 245]

INFORMATION TYPE	%	CI
Security	68.2	62.6 - 73.8
Education	39.6	33.8 - 45.4
Infrastructure	37.6	32 - 43.1
Health	37.1	31.4 - 42.9
Livelihood	33.1	27.3 - 38.8
Agriculture	25.7	20.4 - 31
Market	25.3	20.1 - 30.6
Land	18.0	13.3 - 22.7
Family	13.5	9.4 - 17.5
Courts	12.2	8.2 - 16.3
Other	2.4	0.5 - 4.4

F21. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN AND REMAIN BY KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [RETURN N = 186; REMAIN N = 175]

Remain Return
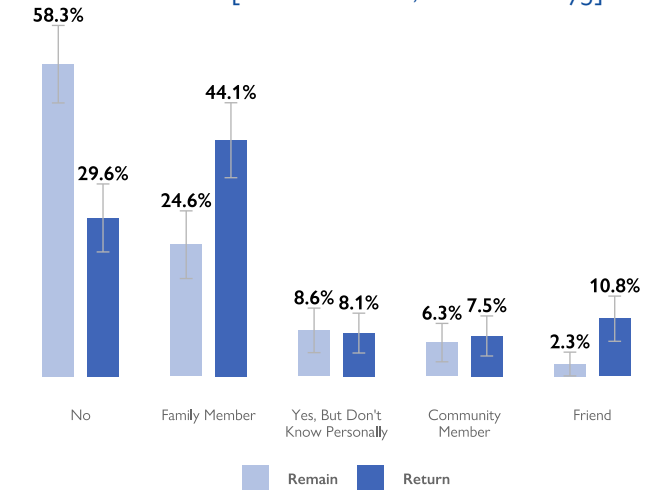
F22. % HOUSEHOLD BY HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN [N = 415]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
Materials / Money To Repair Shelter	50.1	45.5 - 54.7
Seeds And Tools For Farming / Cultivation	18.3	14.8 - 21.8
Transportation Assistance	9.9	7.2 - 12.6
Food Assistance In Area Of Return	9.9	7 - 12.7
Livestock Assistance	4.3	2.4 - 6.3
Materials / Money To Set Up A Business	2.7	1.1 - 4.2
Removal Of Land Mines / UXOs	1.9	0.6 - 3.2
Repair Of Boreholes / Water	1.0	0 - 1.9
Family Reunification	1.0	0 - 1.9
None	0.7	0 - 1.5
Personal Identification / Documentation	0.2	0 - 0.7

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
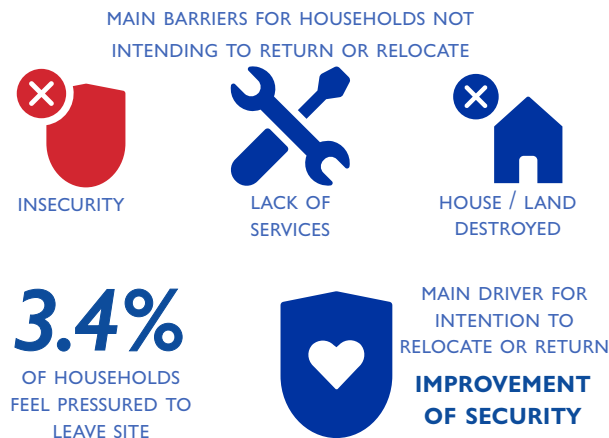
MOBILITY

Close to half of households in Bentiu IDP Camp leave the site daily (49.2% ± 4.7). 28.0 (± 4.2) per cent never leave the site, however. Indicatively, households displaced from Rubkona were less likely to never leave the site (25.5% ± 6.7%) than households displaced from elsewhere (29.5% ± 5.5%). The main reasons for households leaving the site daily or weekly are to collect firewood (52.4% ± 6.0%), to attend regular employment (21.7% ± 4.8%) or to visit friends and family (9.4% ± 3.4%).

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions have affected the population significantly in various ways. 88.4 (± 3.0) per cent of households were aware of these restrictions. Households reported they were unable travel to return to their former area of habitual residence (33.0% ± 4.2%) or access education (12.5% ± 3.2%). They also faced riskier travel to relocate (32.0% ± 4.3%), return to their area of habitual residence (17.1% ± 3.5%) or do business (14.2% ± 3.2%).

29.6 (± 4.1) per cent of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions.

28.0%
NEVER LEAVE THE SITE

LEAVING SITE DAILY
49.2%

FAMILY STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

IN SOUTH SUDAN
14.7%

ABROAD
10.4%

BOTH
4.6%

F23. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF LEAVING THE SITE [N = 415]

F24. % HOUSEHOLDS LEAVING THE SITE DAILY OR WEEKLY BY REASON FOR LEAVING SITE [N = 267]

REASON	%	CI
Collect Firewood	52.4	46.5 - 58.4
Regular Employment	21.7	16.9 - 26.5
Visit Friends / Family	9.4	5.9 - 12.8
Go To The Market	4.1	1.7 - 6.5
Make / Sell Charcoal	3.7	1.4 - 6.1
Collect Construction Materials	2.6	0.7 - 4.5
Other Livelihood Activities	2.2	0.5 - 4
Farming / Fishing / Attending To Livestock	1.9	0.2 - 3.5
Check On / Repair Property	0.7	0 - 1.8
Other	0.4	0 - 1.1

F25. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 415]

PURPOSE	%	CI
Could Not Travel		
Return	33.0	28.8 - 37.2
Education	12.5	9.4 - 15.7
Health	11.6	8.5 - 14.6
Faced Riskier Travel		
Relocation	32.0	27.8 - 36.3
Return	17.1	13.7 - 20.6
Business	14.2	11 - 17.4
Faced Costlier Travel		
Business	28.7	24.7 - 32.7
Relocation	13.7	10.5 - 17
Health	13.7	10.5 - 16.9

F26. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED DUE TO COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	29.6	25.5 - 33.8
Male HoH	56	37.5	24.7 - 50.3
Female HoH	359	28.4	24 - 32.8
Previously Abroad	51	21.6	10.3 - 32.8
From Rubkona	156	36.5	29 - 44
From Leer	72	30.6	20 - 41.1
From Other Counties	187	23.5	17.6 - 29.5

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

82.9 (± 3.6) per cent of households are without identification documents. Female-headed households (83.8% ± 3.8%) are indicatively more likely to be without IDs than male-headed households (76.8% ± 11.0%).

48.0 (± 4.4) per cent of households have family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (29.6% ± 4.1%) and/or abroad (27.7% ± 4.2%). Among the 33.5 (± 4.4) per cent of households with children living elsewhere, the main reasons for them living elsewhere are to study (47.9% ± 8.3%), to seek employment (20.1% ± 6.7%) or due to marriage (17.3% ± 6.3%). 12.9 (± 5.5) per cent of these households also indicate that their children were living elsewhere because they are missing, had joined the army or armed forces or were kidnapped.

Households who had previously spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers are significantly more likely to have children living elsewhere (68.6% ± 12.5%). Indicatively, a higher proportion of male-headed households have children living elsewhere (44.6% ± 13.1%) than the proportion of female-headed households (31.8% ± 4.8%).

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT IDS **82.9%**

FAMILY LIVING ELSEWHERE

IN SOUTH SUDAN **29.6%**   ABROAD **27.7%**

CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE **33.5%**

TOP 3 REASONS:
STUDY
SEEK EMPLOYMENT
MARRIAGE
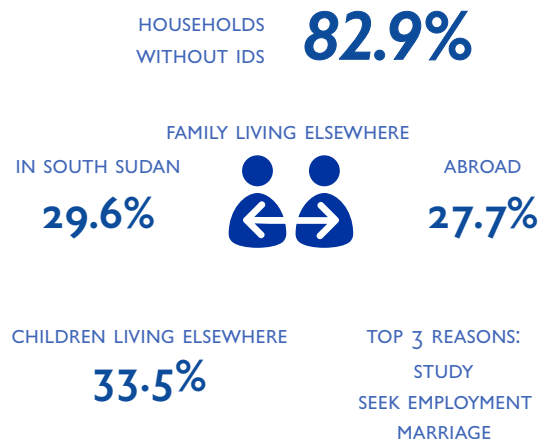
F27. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 415]

ID	%	CI
Yes, In Our Possession	11.3	8.4 - 14.3
Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs	14.0	10.7 - 17.2
None Have A Valid ID Or Passport	67.7	63.4 - 72
Don't Know	5.8	3.5 - 8

F28. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	82.9	79.3 - 86.5
Male HoH	56	76.8	65.8 - 87.8
Female HoH	359	83.8	80.1 - 87.6
Previously Abroad	51	92.2	84.8 - 99.6
From Rubkona	157	82.8	76.9 - 88.7
From Leer	72	86.1	78.1 - 94.1
From Other Counties	186	81.7	76.2 - 87.2

F29. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 199; N IND = 1,088]
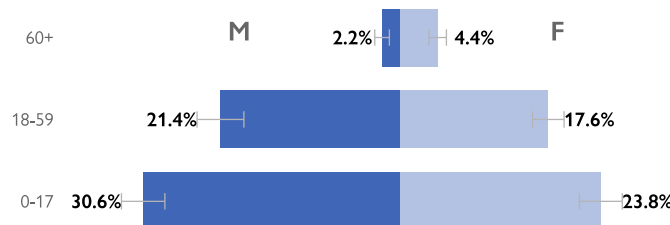
F30. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	33.5	29.1 - 37.9
Male HoH	56	44.6	31.6 - 57.7
Female HoH	359	31.8	27 - 36.5
Previously Abroad	51	68.6	56.1 - 81.1
From Rubkona	157	40.8	33.1 - 48.4
From Leer	72	23.6	13.9 - 33.3
From Other Counties	186	31.2	24.7 - 37.7

F31. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 139]

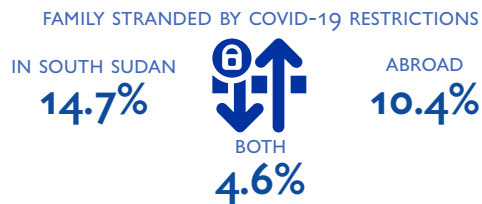| REASON	%	CI
Study	47.5	39.2 - 55.8
Seek Employment	20.1	13.4 - 26.9
Married	17.3	11 - 23.6
Temporary Visit To Relatives	16.5	10.4 - 22.7
Sent To Relatives (Lack of Resources)	14.4	8.7 - 20.1
Missing	8.6	4.1 - 13.2
Other	5.0	1.5 - 8.6
Joined Army / Armed Groups	3.6	0.5 - 6.7
Kidnapped	0.7	0 - 2.1

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
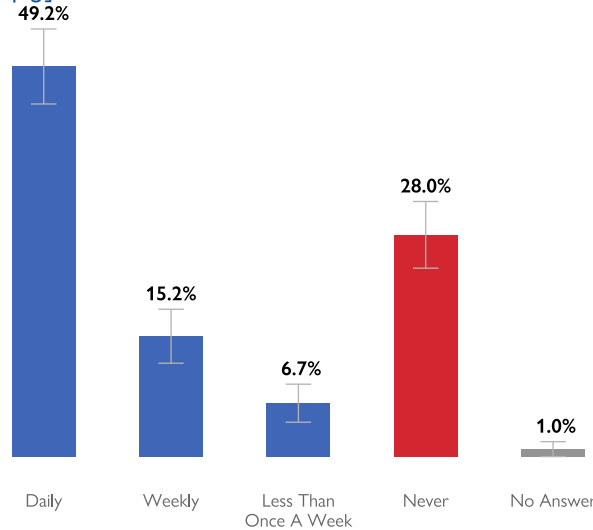
COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE

Overall, 14.0 (± 3.2) per cent of households host other IDPs and / or separated, unaccompanied or orphaned children. 12.3 (± 3.0) per cent of households host IDPs while 4.1 (± 1.9) per cent host unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children. 15.5 (± 9.4) per cent of these households are worried that they may have to stop hosting these individuals within three months, indicatively citing a lack of space and problems as the main reasons.

94.6 (± 1.8) per cent of households perceive the relationship between IDPs and the host community to be good. No household indicated that the relationship is poor.

17.6 (± 3.6) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 45.2 (± 11.2) per cent saw a decrease and 13.7 (± 7.9) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. Male-headed households are significantly more likely to receive remittances (39.4% ± 13.2%) compared to female-headed households (14.2% ± 3.6%). 9.2 (± 2.7) per cent send remittances, of which 55.3 (± 15.5) per cent saw a decrease and 15.8 (± 11.6) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020.

GOOD
96.4%

IDP –
HOST COMMUNITY
RELATIONS

POOR
0.0%

HOUSEHOLDS HOSTING
14.0%

OF WHOM ARE CONCERNED THEY MAY
HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN 3 MO.
ABOUT 15%

RECEIVING
REMITTANCES
17.6%

SENDING
REMITTANCES
9.2%

F32. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 58; N IND = 207]

	M			F	
60+		0.0%	1.0%		
18-59	17.9%				19.3%
0-17	36.7%				25.1%

F33. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING OTHER IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 415]

HOST	%	CI
Overall	14.0	10.8 - 17.2
Other IDPs	12.3	9.3 - 15.3
Unaccompanied / Seperated Children	4.1	2.2 - 6

F34. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 415]

RELATIONS	%	CI
Good	96.4	94.6 - 98.2
Neutral	2.9	1.3 - 4.5
Poor	0	NA
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	0.7	0 - 1.5

F35. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Received			
Overall	415	17.6	14 - 21.2
Male HoH	56	39.3	26.5 - 52.1
Female HoH	359	14.2	10.6 - 17.8
Previously Abroad	51	17.6	7.4 - 27.9
Sent			
Overall	415	9.2	6.4 - 11.9
Male HoH	56	16.1	6.4 - 25.7
Female HoH	359	8.1	5.3 - 10.9
Previously Abroad	51	7.8	0.4 - 15.3

F36. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

CHANGE	%	CI
Received [n = 73]		
Decreased Slightly	31.5	21.1 - 41.9
Decreased Substantially	13.7	5.8 - 21.6
Increased Slightly	9.6	2.9 - 16.3
Increased Substantially	9.6	2.9 - 16.2
Sent [n = 38]		
Decreased Slightly	39.5	24.4 - 54.5
Decreased Substantially	15.8	4.2 - 27.4
Increased Slightly	5.3	0 - 12.4
Increased Substantially	2.6	0 - 7.7

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Overall, 11.6 (± 3.0) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters.

62.7 (± 4.2) per cent of households' land or property in South Sudan is destoyed while 18.1 (± 3.6) per cent is damaged and 13.0 (± 2.6) per cent is occupied. 39.2 (± 5.5) per cent of destroyed or damaged properties and 53.7 (± 13.2) per cent of occupied properties are located in Rubkona.

2.2 (± 1.4) per cent of households are involved in open disputes relating to their current housing and/or property, although the sensitivity of this issue in the context of South Sudan may result in under-reporting. Indicatively, the most common issues leading to open disputes are boundary disputes, followed by land grabbing. Affected households tend to rely on community leaders or family to resolve open disputes.

48.4 (± 4.5) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one space without any partitions. 37.1 (± 4.4) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.
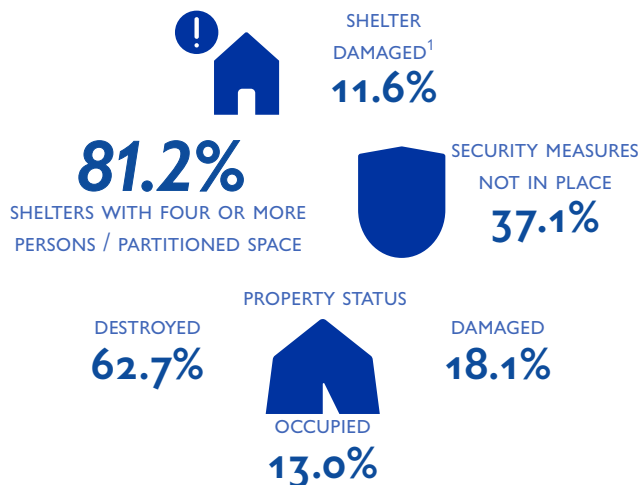
F37. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 415]

SHELTER	%	CI
Rakooba	80.7	77.2 - 84.2
Emergency/ Transitional Shelter By UN/NGO	16.4	13.2 - 19.6
Improvised Shelter	2.2	0.8 - 3.5
Communal Shelter	0.7	0 - 1.4

F38. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 415]

CONDITION	%	CI
In Good Condition	37.6	33 - 42.2
Very Minimally Damaged	50.8	46 - 55.7
Partially Damaged	11.1	8.1 - 14
Completely Destroyed	0.5	0 - 1.1

F39. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 415]

48.4% (1) · 31.6% (2) · 10.1% (3) · 8.4% (4) · 1.4% (5+)
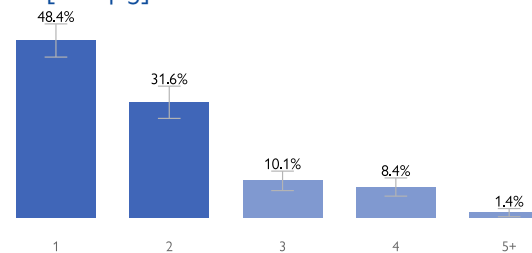
F40. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 415]

INVOLVEMENT	%	CI
Yes	2.2	0.8 - 3.6
No	97.1	95.5 - 98.7
Prefer Not To Answer	0.7	0 - 1.5

F41. % HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF LAND OR PROPERTY IN SOUTH SUDAN [N = 415]

STATUS	%	CI
Destroyed	62.7	58.4 - 66.9
Damaged	18.1	14.4 - 21.7
Deserted	15.9	12.6 - 19.2
Occupied	13.0	10.5 - 15.6
Family	6.7	4.4 - 9.1
No Property	4.8	2.8 - 6.8
Unknown	0.5	0 - 1.1
Other	0.5	0 - 1.1

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME PARTITIONED SPACE [N = 415]
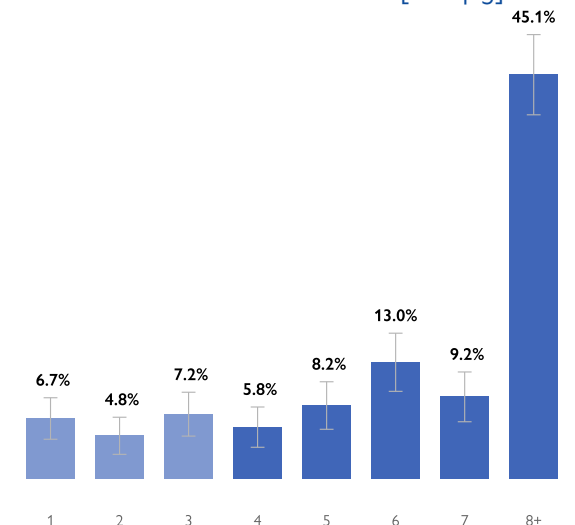
6.7% (1) · 4.8% (2) · 7.2% (3) · 5.8% (4) · 8.2% (5) · 13.0% (6) · 9.2% (7) · 45.1% (8+)

SHELTER DAMAGED[1]
11.6%

81.2%
SHELTERS WITH FOUR OR MORE PERSONS / PARTITIONED SPACE

SECURITY MEASURES NOT IN PLACE
37.1%

PROPERTY STATUS
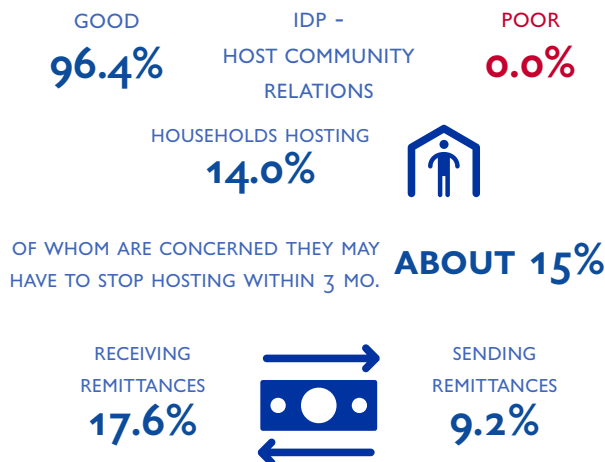
DESTROYED
62.7%

DAMAGED
18.1%

OCCUPIED
13.0%

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
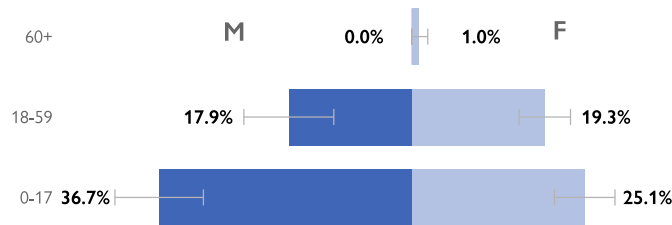[1] Damaged include those reported as "partially damaged" and "completely destroyed".

EDUCATION

With an attendance rate of 79.2 (± 2.9) per cent, about a fifth of all children did not attend formal school in the school year before the assessment (February to December 2019), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 9.4 (± 2.5) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 11.4 (± 2.2) per cent have never attended school at all.

Comparing attendance rates between male-headed and female-headed households, children in female-headed households fare slightly better for all three education indicators. However, differences are not statistically significant.

Due to government-mandated school closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the school attendance and dropout indicators refer to the school year before the assessment. This caused some confusion among respondents, resulting in inconsistencies between the number of children reported in the education section and in the demographic section. To minimize error, estimates of attendance and dropout rates were calculated based on the total number of children reported in the education section.[1]

ATTENDING SCHOOL

79.2%

DROPPED OUT (PREVIOUS YEAR)

9.4%

NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL

11.4%
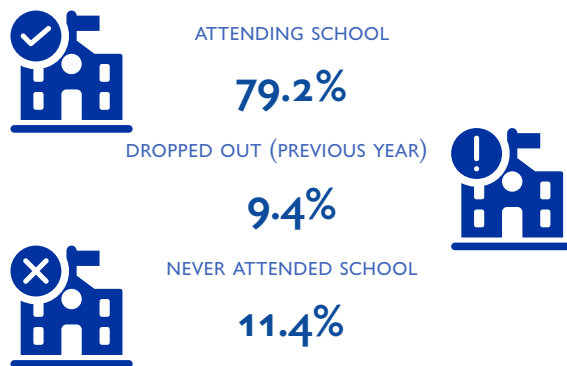
F43. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,444[2]]

F44. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,444]

F45. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,444]
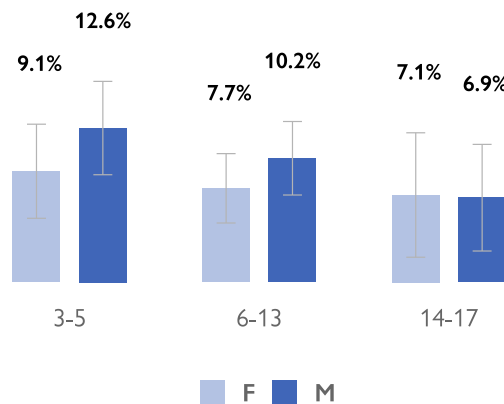
F46. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

ATTENDANCE	N	%	CI
Attending			
Male HoH	148	75.7	67.3 - 84
Female HoH	1296	79.6	76.5 - 82.7
Never			
Male HoH	148	14.2	6.1 - 22.3
Female HoH	1296	11.0	8.8 - 13.3
Dropped Out			
Male HoH	148	10.1	3 - 17.2
Female HoH	1296	9.3	6.7 - 12

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

[1] The above approach results in the three indicators artificially summing to 100 per cent, since it is not possible to estimate the number of children who dropped out in previous years. Due to different age brackets between the demographic section (0-5 and 6-17) and the education section (3-5, 6-13 and 14-17), the two sections are not perfectly comparable. Ignoring children under the age of 6, a conservative estimate for children between the ages of 6 and 17 can be calculated by taking the maximum number of children in this age range from the demographic and education sections. The estimates are the following: 70.3 (± 4.9) per cent having attended, 6.9 (± 2.1) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 3.8 (± 1.4) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 19.0 per cent of children aged 6 to 17 dropped out in previous years and are not currently attending school, despite having achieved some schooling in the past.

[2] n F 3-5 = 209; n M 3-5 = 285; n F 6-13 = 338; n M 6-13 = 384; n F 14-17 = 98; n M 14-17 = 130.

WASH

80.0 (± 3.5) per cent of all households do not have sufficient access to safe and timely water. 58.8 (± 4.1) per cent do not have access to a safe and timely water source[1]. Indicatively, female-headed households fare better, with 43.2 (± 4.5) per cent having access to safe and timely water, than their male counterparts (28.6% ± 11.8%). 41.7 (± 4.5) per cent do not have access to sufficient[2] amounts of water. About a third of all households (36.1% ± 4.1%) need more than one hour to collect water. Households without sufficient access to safe and timely water were less likely to have enough water to meet drinking needs (83.7% ± 3.7%) and hygiene needs (44.6% ± 5.2%) compared to households with sufficient access to safe and timely water (91.6% ± 6.0% and 73.5% ± 9.5%).

7.7 (± 2.6) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview. Male-headed households are more likely to feel unsafe than female-headed households, although the difference is not statistically significant.

The main water source for households is the public tap (62.7% ± 3.9%). Most households use chlorine to treat their water (92.3% ± 2.3%).

While water provided by humanitarian actors is free, 4.6 (± 1.9) per cent of households report that the price of water available for purchase has increased slightly since April 2020. 9.6 (± 3.2) per cent report a significant increase in price.

SAFE AND TIMELY ACCESS TO WATER
41.2%

SUFFICIENT ACCESS[2] TO WATER
58.3%

SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER
20.0%

Water quality testing was not conducted as part of this survey. However, water quality testing results from IOM during the first half of 2021 assessing the quality of drinking water showed Turbidity consistently met SPHERE standards (<5 NTU) in Bentiu IDP Camp and FRC also consistently met SPHERE standards (between 0.2-0.8 mg/l) in Bentiu IDP Camp.

F47. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	41.2	37.1 - 45.3
Male HoH	56	28.6	16.8 - 40.3
Female HoH	359	43.2	38.6 - 47.7
Previously Abroad	51	54.9	41.9 - 67.9
From Rubkona	156	43.6	36.3 - 50.8
From Leer	72	34.7	24.3 - 45.2
From Other Counties	187	41.7	35 - 48.4

F48. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 415]

TIME	%	CI
Up to 30 min	57.6	53.4 - 61.7
Up to 1h	63.9	59.8 - 67.9
More than 1h	36.1	32.1 - 40.2
More than 2h	6.5	4.2 - 8.8

F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 415]

- Public Tap: 62.7%
- Tap Stand: 25.5%
- Deep Borehole Protected Well: 11.3%
- Collected Rainwater: 0.5%
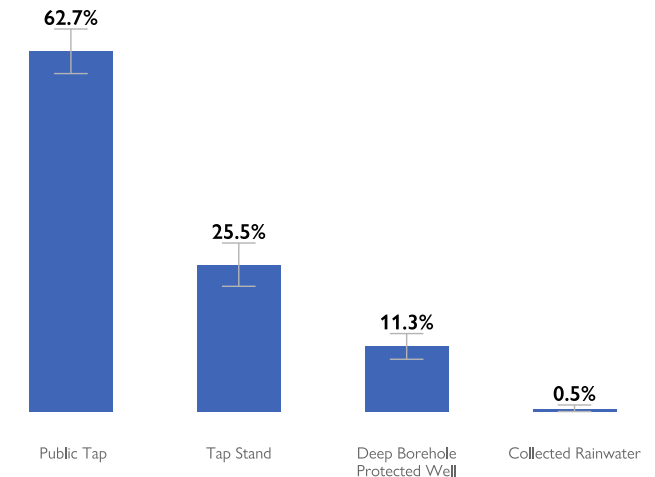
F50. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 415]

FEELING UNSAFE	MALE HOH %	MALE HOH CI	FEMALE HOH %	FEMALE HOH CI
No	82.1	72.1 - 92.1	91.9	89.1 - 94.7
Yes	12.5	3.9 - 21.1	7.0	4.3 - 9.6
Don't Collect Any	3.6	0 - 8.4	0.8	0 - 1.8
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	1.8	0 - 5.3	0.3	0 - 0.8
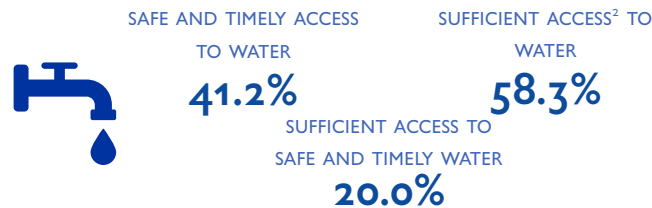
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

[1] "Access to safe and timely water" is fulfilled by the following criteria: the main water source is either deep borehole/protected well, tapstand serving no more than five households, public tapstand serving more than five households, bottled water or piped water into the house; households do not feel unsafe when collecting water; and households need less than 30 minutes to collect water.

[2] 6.5 litres per person per day.

55.7 (± 4.5) per cent of households do not have access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 33.0 (± 4.3) per cent of households state that they do not have access to soap. Of households not using soap, 57.7 (± 8.2) per cent report that they cannot afford soap or detergent. Further, 57.1 (± 4.1) per cent of houeholds indicate that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation, while 32.0 (± 4.0) per cent report that women use pieces of cloth and 9.2 (± 2.6) per cent report that women do not use anything.

Overall, the majority of households use communal shared latrines, with 50.4 (± 4.4) per cent using improved pit latrines with concrete slabs and 18.3 (± 3.4) per cent using traditional pit latrines. No households reported having to rely on bushes or open spaces.

For disposing waste, most households use garbage bins (79.0% ± 3.5%) while 18.3 (± 3.2) per cent use a garbage pits.

NO ACCESS TO WASH NFIS
55.7%

NO ACCESS TO SOAP
33.0%

MAIN REASON:
CANNOT AFFORD IT

MAIN FEMALE HYGIENE PRODUCT
SANITARY PADS

ACCESS TO SANITATION
COMMUNAL LATRINE
IMPROVED PIT

F51. % households without access to soap (solid, liquid or powder) by sub-group [n in table]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	33.0	28.7 - 37.3
Male HoH	56	30.4	18.4 - 42.3
Female HoH	359	33.4	28.7 - 38.2
Previously Abroad	51	33.3	20.5 - 46.2
From Rubkona	156	26.9	20.1 - 33.7
From Leer	72	36.1	25 - 47.2
From Other Counties	187	36.9	30.1 - 43.7

F52. % households not using soap (solid, liquid or powder) by main reason for not using it [n = 137]

REASON	%	CI
Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent	57.7	49.4 - 65.9
Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All	33.6	25.7 - 41.5
Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live	2.2	0 - 4.6
Soap / Detergent Is Unnecessary	2.2	0 - 4.6
Washing With Soap / Detergent Takes Time	2.2	0 - 4.6
Washing Hands With Soap / Detergent Is Not Our Cultural Practice	1.5	0 - 3.5
Water Alone Cleanses Hands	0.7	0 - 2.2

F53. % households by female sanitary product [n = 415]

MEANS	%	CI
Sanitary Pads	57.1	53 - 61.3
Piece Of Cloth	32.0	28 - 36
Nothing	9.2	6.5 - 11.8
I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer	1.7	0.5 - 2.9

F54. % households by waste disposal location [n = 415]

LOCATION	%	CI
Garbage Bin	79.0	75.6 - 82.5
Garbage Pit	18.3	15.1 - 21.5
On The Street	1.0	0 - 1.9
Other	1.0	0 - 1.9
Solid Waste Truck Collection	0.5	0 - 1.1
Burn	0.2	0 - 0.7

F55. % households by access to sanitation [n = 415]

LOCATION	%	CI
Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	50.4	45.9 - 54.8
Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	18.3	14.9 - 21.7
Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	11.3	8.4 - 14.3
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	9.4	6.9 - 11.9
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	5.8	3.7 - 7.9
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	4.8	2.8 - 6.8
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	0	NA
Bucket	0	NA

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

HEALTH

While 12.3 (± 3.0) per cent of households indicate that they were unable to access health care services when needed in the past six months, the majority of households report that they are able to reach the nearest functional health care facility within an hour on foot (86.3% ± 3.0%), as expected given the presence of on-site health facilities. Female-headed households were more likely to be unable to access health care compared to male-headed households although the difference is not statistically significant.

The main barrier to access was the lack of medicines in the facility (8.2% ± 2.5%) followed by discrimination (1.4% ± 1.1%). Indicatively, female-headed households were more likely to report the lack of medicines in the facility (9.2% ± 2.8%) as barriers, while male-headed households noted disrimination (5.4% ± 5.9%) as a key barrier to access.

40.2 (± 4.5) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.

UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN LAST SIX MONTHS
12.3%

MORE THAN 1 HOUR WALK TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY
13.7%

MAIN BARRIERS TO ACCESS

NO MEDICINE   DISCRIMINATION   OPENING TIME

ATTEMPTED ANC ACCESS
40.2%

ANC SERVICES NOT AVAILABLE
3.6%

F56. % households by walking distance to the nearest functional health facility [n = 415]

- ~ 30 mins.: 64.1%
- 30 mins. ~ 1 h: 22.2%
- 1 h ~ half a day: 3.1%
- Half a day: 8.2%
- > Half a day: 2.4%
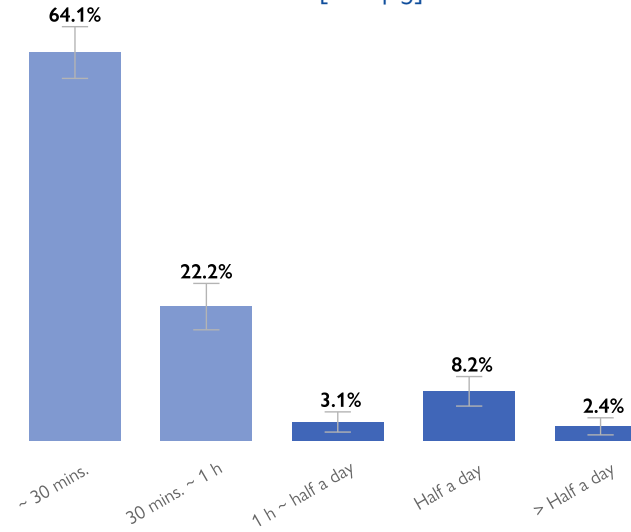
F57. % households experiencing change in ability to access health services since April 2020 [n = 415]

CHANGE IN ACCESS	%	CI
Same	68.2	63.9 - 72.4
Decreased Slightly	15.9	12.5 - 19.3
Decreased Substantially	4.3	2.4 - 6.3
Increased Slightly	0.7	0 - 1.5
Increased Substantially	2.7	1.1 - 4.2
Never Been Able To Access	7.5	5 - 9.9
Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer	0.7	0 - 1.5

F58. % male and female-headed households by barrier to accessing health care when needed in the last six months [male n = 56; female n = 359]

BARRIER	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
	%	CI	%	CI
No Drugs	1.8	0 - 5.3	9.2	6.4 - 12
Discrimination	5.4	0 - 11.3	0.8	0 - 1.8
Opening Time	0.0	NA	1.7	0.3 - 3
No Nearby Facility	0.0	NA	0.8	0 - 1.8
Documents	3.6	0 - 8.3	0.0	NA
Functionality	0.0	NA	0.6	0 - 1.3
Cost (Too Expensive)	1.8	0 - 5.3	0.0	NA
No Answer	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.8
Other	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.8
Lack Of Personnel	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.8

F59. % households unable to access health care when needed in the past six months by sub-group [n in table]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	12.3	9.3 - 15.3
Male HoH	56	8.9	1.5 - 16.4
Female HoH	359	12.8	9.5 - 16.1
Previously Abroad	51	17.6	7.2 - 28.1
From Rubkona	156	9.6	5 - 14.2
From Leer	72	18.1	9.2 - 26.9
From Other Counties	187	12.3	7.7 - 16.9

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

COVID-19

98.6 (± 1.1) per cent of households report to be aware of COVID-19, and 89.4 (± 2.8) per cent indicate seeing or receiving messages about COVID-19. The main sources of this information are megaphone (51.6% ± 4.5%), mass media (49.6% ± 4.4%) and door-to-door campaigns (41.7% ± 4.5%). Of the households receiving messages, the vast majority are either very satisfied (78.7% ± 4.0%) or satisfied (18.9% ± 3.8%) with receiving them.

While 94.5 (± 2.2) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is not as widespread, with only 60.5 (± 4.5) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

Only 39.3 (± 5.6) per cent report that they would self-isolate in their home if themselves or a family member had symptoms of COVID-19, reflecting the challenge of isolating symptomatic individuals in the congested site.

95.4 (± 1.7) per cent of households report having taken action against COVID-19. 87.2 (± 3.1) per cent of households have washed their hands with soap and water, while 82.2 (± 3.4) per cent have avoided close contact with sick people in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION
60.5%

RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19
89.4%

TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19
95.4%

STIGMA AROUND COVID-19:
PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION BEING EXTREMELY LIKELY AGAINST

MEN / BOYS **1.7%**

WOMEN / GIRLS **5.1%**

1.5% ELDERLY / PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

F60. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 415]
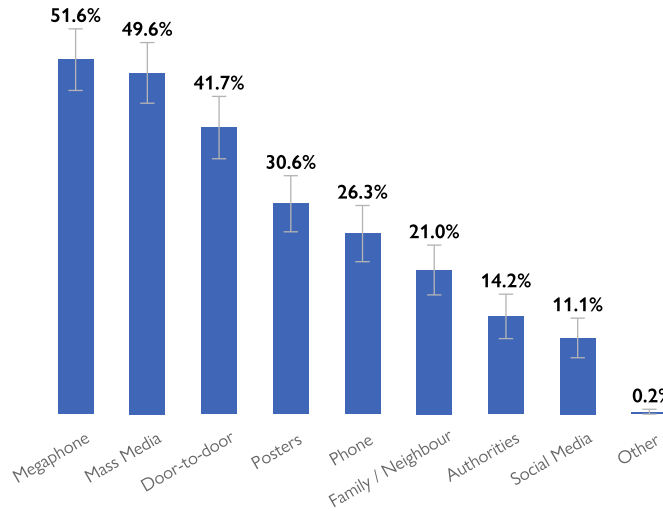
F61. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 415]

ACTION	%	CI
Washing Hands With Soap And Water	87.2	84.2 - 90.3
Avoid Close Contact With Sick People	82.2	78.7 - 85.6
Put Distance Between Yourself And Others	73.5	69.5 - 77.5
Cover Face With Mask When Around Others	69.4	65.2 - 73.6
Stay At Home As Much As Possible	67.0	62.8 - 71.2
Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow	57.8	53.3 - 62.4
Clean / Disinfect Touched Objects / Surfaces	27.5	23.3 - 31.6
Self-quarantine Of People Showing Symptoms	12.8	9.7 - 15.8

F62. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 415]

ACTION	%	CI
Seek The Hospital / Health Unit	77.1	73.4 - 80.9
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	49.9	45.5 - 54.3
Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home	39.3	34.9 - 43.7
Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice	3.9	2 - 5.7
Seek Neighbourhood Nurse / Health Worker	3.4	1.6 - 5.1
No Answer	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Buy Medicine	0.7	0 - 1.5
Other	0.5	0 - 1.1

F63. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 409]
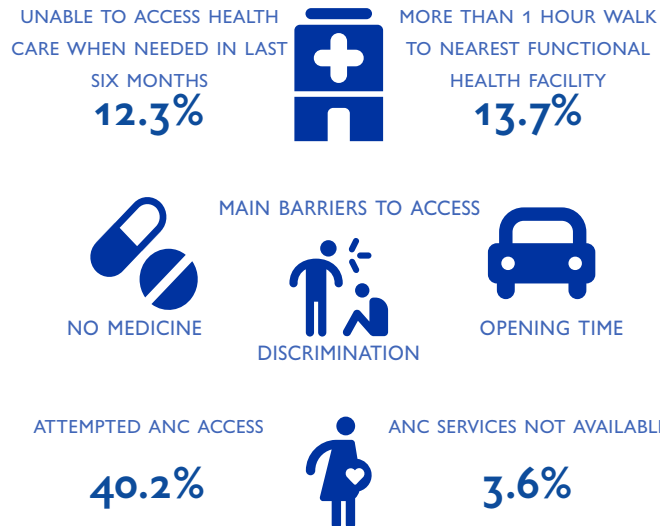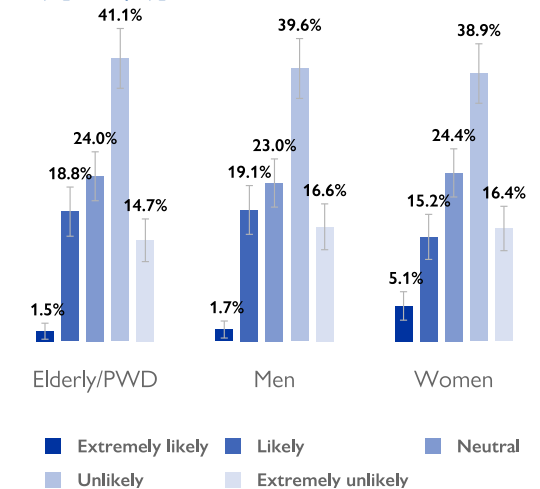

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

About half of all households (49.6% ± 4.5%) report a change in their main source of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 47.7 (± 4.5) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 31.1 (± 4.2) per cent stating a slight and 16.6 (± 3.3) per cent a substantial decrease.

53.2 (± 4.8) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 46.8 (± 4.8) per cent of female-headed households.

Among severely food insecure[1] households, just under sixty per cent of households indicatively report a decrease in the level of household income although these figures are uncertain due to the small sample size. 31.1 (± 4.2) per cent of households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone and are thus vulnerable to market shocks. High to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food affects 76.5 (± 20.1) per cent of severely food insecure households.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES THAT DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE APRIL 2020
16.6%

MAIN REASON FOR DECREASE:
ACCESS RESTRICTION

COVID-19-INDUCED SHOCKS:

REDUCED INCOME

LESS / REDUCED EMPLOYMENT

UNUSUALLY HIGH NFI PRICES

F64. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 415]

CHANGE	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	16.6	13.4 - 19.9
Decreased Slightly	31.1	26.8 - 35.3
Same	47.5	42.9 - 52
Increased Slightly	1.0	0 - 1.9
Increased Substantially	1.0	0 - 1.9
Not Applicable	2.9	1.3 - 4.5

F65. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 198]

Access Restricted 40.9%
Business Closed 37.4%
Change In Market 34.3%
No Jobs Available 27.8%
Less Money Due To Inflation 7.6%
Other 3.0%
HH Member Sick 1.5%
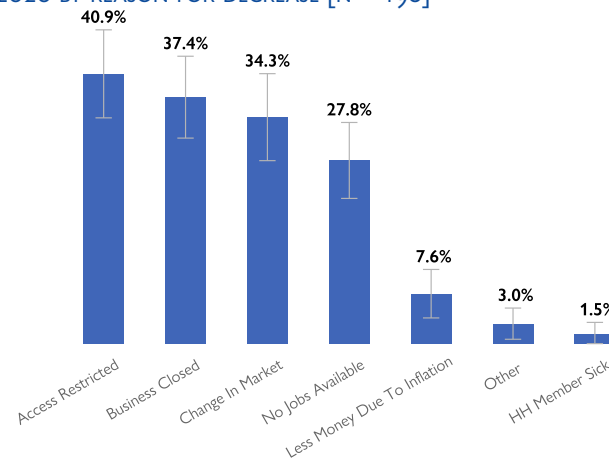
F66. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 415]

SHOCKS	%	CI
None	28.0	24.1 - 31.8
Reduced Income	26.3	22.2 - 30.4
Loss / Reduced Employment	24.3	20.4 - 28.2
Unusually High NFI Prices	18.1	14.5 - 21.6
Unusually High Food Prices	15.2	11.8 - 18.6
Lack Of Foods	14.5	11.2 - 17.7
Serious Illness / Accident Of HH Member	7.0	4.6 - 9.4
Depreciation	4.3	2.4 - 6.2
Insecurity	2.9	1.3 - 4.5
Death Of Working HH Member	1.4	0.3 - 2.6
Death Of Head of HH	1.0	0 - 1.9

F67. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP[2] [N = 415]

ASSETS	%	CI
Mat	69.4	65.2 - 73.6
Mosquito Net	69.2	65 - 73.3
Bed	64.1	59.7 - 68.5
Kitchen Utensils	58.1	53.9 - 62.3
Blanket	51.1	46.5 - 55.7
Stove	36.6	32.3 - 41
Mattress	35.4	31 - 39.9
Table	30.4	26.1 - 34.6
Chairs	30.4	26.1 - 34.6
Lighting	12.5	9.4 - 15.7

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
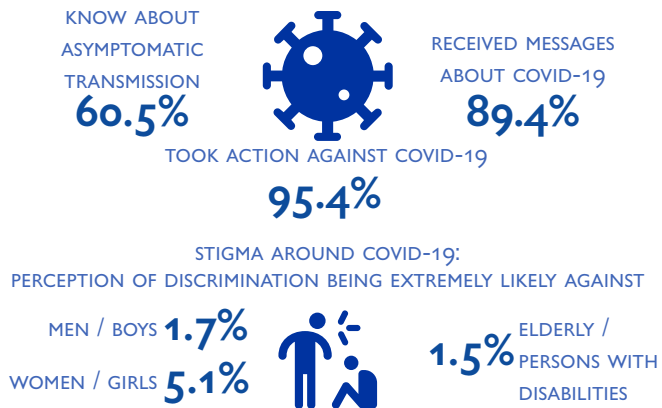
[1] Severe food insecurity implies extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. This indicator refers to the most extreme category of the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the household's current status of food security and their coping capacity.

[2] Continued: Radio (5.8% ± 2.2%), Flat Iron (5.3% ± 2.2%), Mask (5.3% ± 2.2%), None (2.7% ± 1.3%), Agricultural Tools (1.7% ± 1.2%), Wheelbarrow (1.7% ± 1.2%), Seeds (1.7% ± 1.2%), Grain Grinding Tools (1.4% ± 1.1%), Fishing Kit (0.5% ± 0.7%), TV (0.5% ± 0.7%), Other Tools (0.2% ± 0.5%), Vehicle (0.2% ± 0.5%), and Solar Panel (0.2% ± 0.5%).

Prior to displacement, casual labour related to agricultural activities (63.1% ± 4.4%), skilled labour (9.4% ± 2.8%) and sale of firewood (6.7% ± 2.4%) were the top three sources of livelihoods. While female-headed households were mostly engaged in the above-mentioned livelihood activities, the top livelihoods of male-headed households also included trader, shop owner or commerce (17.9% ± 9.9%).

Food assistance and selling of food assistance (29.4% ± 3.9%) is the top source of livelihoods, followed by skilled labour (26.3% ± 3.9%) and casual labour related to agricultural activities (16.4% ± 3.5%). The shift away from traditional agricultural activities as a result of forced displacement resulted in a sharp increase (+ 27.5 p.p.) in the proportion of people reliant on donations or assistance as their main livelihood. Following displacement, 23.9 (± 3.8) per cent also switched to skilled labour, leading to a net 16.9 p.p. increase in the proportion relying on this form of livelihood. This

suggests that some people were able to adapt to the camp economy by developing new labour skills, resulting in a shift towards a more typically urban livelihood profile.

13.0 (± 3.2) per cent of households have used credit or borrowed money more than once in the last three months. 18.3 (± 3.6) per cent borrowed money to purchase food.

F70. % households by top 5 reasons for using credit / borrowing in last three months [n = 415]

REASON	%	CI
Purchase Of Food	18.3	14.8 - 21.9
Payment Of Tuition Fees	1.9	0.6 - 3.2
Purchase Of Any Household Equipment	1.2	0.2 - 2.2
Prefer Not To Answer	0.5	0 - 1.1
Repair Or Improve House / Shelter	0.2	0 - 0.7

F71. % household by expenditure on food [n = 415]

PROPORTION	%	CI
Less Than 50%	35.7	31.4 - 40
50 To 65%	33.3	29 - 37.5
65 To 75%	22.2	18.3 - 26
>75%	8.9	6.3 - 11.6

F68. % households by frequency of using credit / borrowing in last three months [n = 415]

Never	One Time	Two Times	Three Times	More Than Three Times	Attempted But Refused
75.4%	7.2%	7.2%	4.1%	1.7%	2.2%

F69. % households by livelihood activity before displacement and now [n = 415]
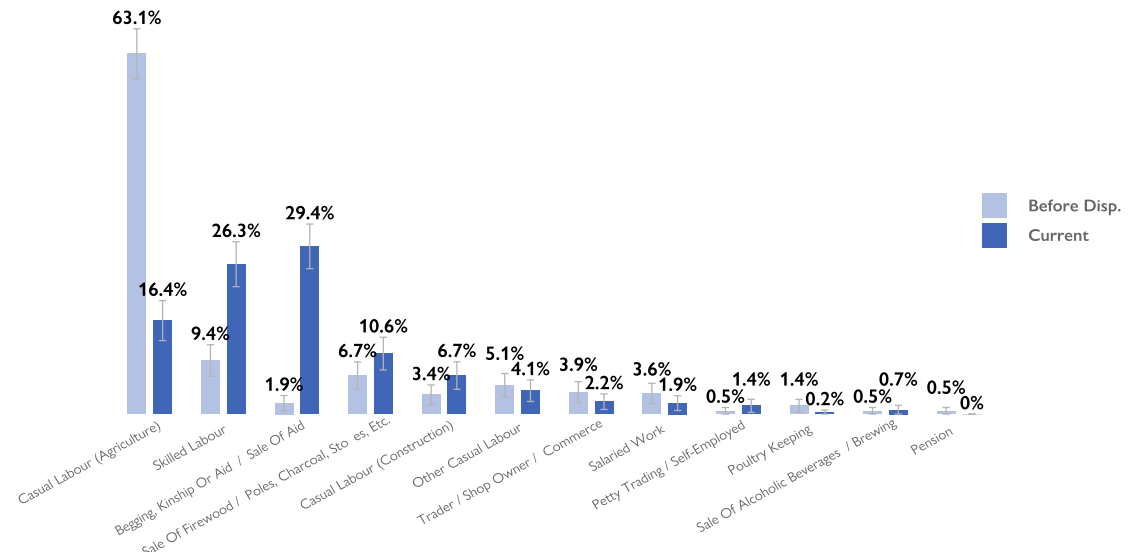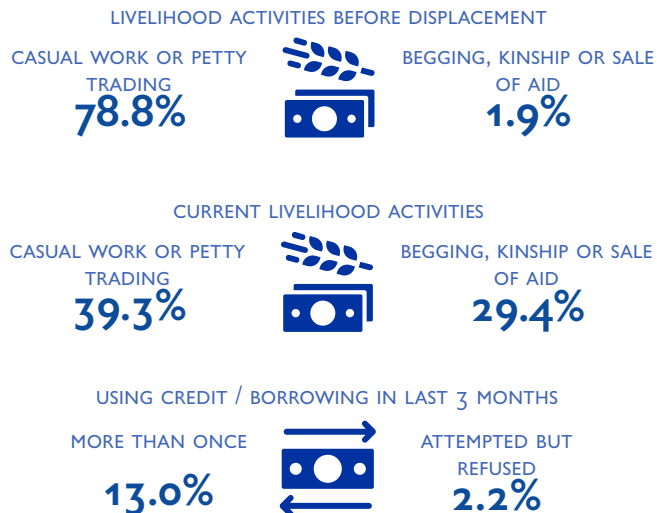
LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

CASUAL WORK OR PETTY TRADING
78.8%

BEGGING, KINSHIP OR SALE OF AID
1.9%

CURRENT LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

CASUAL WORK OR PETTY TRADING
39.3%

BEGGING, KINSHIP OR SALE OF AID
29.4%

USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST 3 MONTHS

MORE THAN ONCE
13.0%

ATTEMPTED BUT REFUSED
2.2%

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

FOOD SECURITY

This study was conducted prior to the reduction in food assistance in April 2021.

The food consumption of 59.8 (± 4.5) per cent of households is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 39.5 (± 4.4) per cent have poor and 20.2 (± 3.8) per cent have borderline food consumption. The food consumption score serves as a proxy indicator of household caloric availability. The high proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption entails that most households are consuming less nutritionally dense diets, consisting mostly of cereals and vegetables.

On average, households consume cereals for 4.8 (± 0.1) days, oil for 2.6 (± 0.1) days and legumes for 2.1 (± 0.1) days per week. Households with poor food consumption eat cereals 1.6 (± 0.2) days and oil 1.3 (± 0.1) days per week, while all other food groups were consume less than one day per week. Female-headed households fare worse, with 42.1 (± 4.7) per cent having poor consumption, compared to male-headed households (23.2% ± 11.0%).

CONSUMPTION (DAYS/WEEK)

CEREALS **4.8**
MEAT / FISH **1.5**
VEGETABLES **1.2**
LEGUMES **2.1**

MAIN FOOD SOURCES:
FOOD ASSISTANCE & MARKET

Food Consumption

ACCEPTABLE **40.2%**
BORDERLINE **20.2%**
POOR **39.5%**

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Households in the lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%) are significantly more likely to have poor food consumption (80.0% ± 8.5%) compared to those in the highest quintile (20.5% ± 8.5%).

F72. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 415]

FOOD GROUP	CONSUMPTION	CI
Cereals	4.8 (days/week)	4.6 - 4.9
Oil	2.6 (days/week)	2.5 - 2.7
Legumes	2.1 (days/week)	2 - 2.2
Meat	1.5 (days/week)	1.4 - 1.6
Sugar	1.4 (days/week)	1.3 - 1.5
Dairy	1.3 (days/week)	1.2 - 1.4
Veggies	1.2 (days/week)	1.2 - 1.3
Fruits	0.4 (days/week)	0.4 - 0.5

F73. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 415]

FCG	%	CI
Poor	39.5	35.1 - 43.9
Borderline	20.2	16.5 - 24
Acceptable	40.2	35.7 - 44.8

F74. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 56; FEMALE N = 359]

Female / Male bar chart:
- Acceptable: 37.0% / 60.7%
- Borderline: 20.9% / 16.1%
- Poor: 42.1% / 23.2%
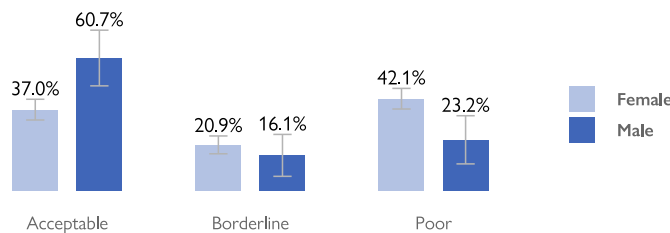
F75. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 415]

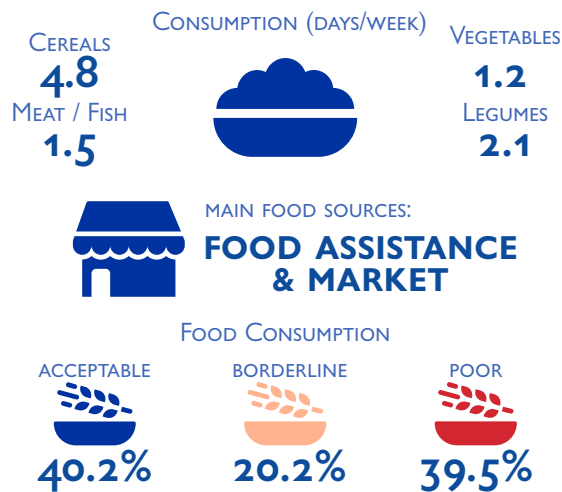| SOURCE	%	CI
Cereals		
Food Assistance	88.0	84.8 - 91.1
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	5.5	3.2 - 7.7
Own Crop / Garden Production	5.2	3 - 7.4
Legumes		
Food Assistance	77.6	72.9 - 82.3
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	15.3	11.2 - 19.4
Own Crop / Garden Production	3.9	1.7 - 6.2
Dairy		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	59.6	53.6 - 65.5
Food Assistance	24.3	19 - 29.5
Exchange Of Food For Labour	11.1	7.3 - 14.9
Meat		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	66.5	60.9 - 72.2
Food Assistance	17.8	13.1 - 22.5
Exchange Of Food For Labour	5.4	2.6 - 8.2
Veggies		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	54.5	47.8 - 61.2
Food Assistance	21.5	15.9 - 27.1
Own Crop / Garden Production	10.5	6.2 - 14.8
Fruits		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	54.4	45.5 - 63.3
Food Assistance	28.9	20.8 - 37.1
Own Crop / Garden Production	6.1	1.8 - 10.4
Oil		
Food Assistance	84.4	80 - 88.8
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	7.2	4.1 - 10.3
Exchange Of Food For Labour	2.8	0.8 - 4.8
Sugar		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	69.5	63.3 - 75.6
Food Assistance	24.6	18.9 - 30.4
Borrowing / Debts	2.0	0 - 3.9

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

WFP
World Food Programme

Households' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 42.2 (± 4.3) per cent of households experienced moderate hunger while 44.1 (± 4.2) per cent experienced none. The prevalence of Severe Emergency and Severe Catastrophe was 2.2 (± 1.4) and 0.2 (± 0.5) per cent respectively.

57.8 (± 6.0) per cent of households who report to experience some level of hunger have also seen a decrease in income since April 2020. Among households not experiencing hunger, 35.0 (± 6.6) per cent have seen a decrease in income since April 2020.

Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to experience moderate hunger than their male-headed counterparts, but male-headed households are more likely to experience severe catastrophe hunger. Poor and borderline Food Consumption Groups as well as the adoption of coping strategies are strongly correlated with higher levels of hunger according to the HHS.

HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE

SLIGHT
11.3%
MODERATE
42.2%

EMERGENCY
2.2%
CATASTROPHE
0.2%

NONE
44.1%

F76. % households by household hunger scale [n = 415]

HHS	%	CI
None	44.1	39.9 - 48.3
Slight	11.3	8.4 - 14.3
Moderate	42.2	37.9 - 46.5
Severe Emergency	2.2	0.8 - 3.6
Severe Catastrophe	0.2	0 - 0.7

F77. % male and female-headed households by household hunger scale [male n = 146; female n = 269]

None	Slight	Moderate	Severe Emergency	Severe Catastrophe
Female: 44.0%, 10.3%, 43.5%, 2.2%, 0.0%
Male: 44.6%, 17.9%, 33.9%, 1.8%, 1.8%

Female ■ Male ■

F78. % households in each food consumption group by household hunger scale [acceptable n = 167; borderline n = 84; poor n = 164]

None — Acceptable 39.5%, Borderline 60.7%, Poor 40.2%
Slight — Acceptable 13.8%, Borderline 14.3%, Poor 7.3%
Moderate — Acceptable 44.9%, Borderline 22.6%, Poor 49.4%
Severe Emergency — Acceptable 1.2%, Borderline 2.4%, Poor 3.0%
Severe Catastrophe — Acceptable 0.6%, Borderline 0.0%, Poor 0.0%

Acceptable ■ Borderline ■ Poor ■

F79. % households using and not using livelihood-based coping strategies by household hunger scale [none n = 254; coping n = 161]
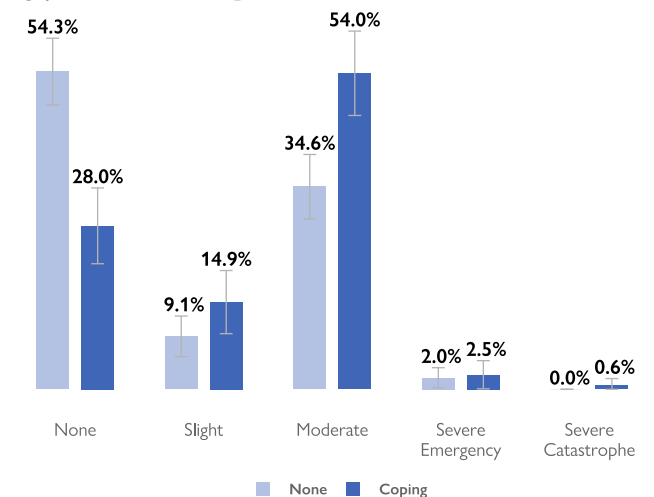
None — None 54.3%, Coping 28.0%
Slight — None 9.1%, Coping 14.9%
Moderate — None 34.6%, Coping 54.0%
Severe Emergency — None 2.0%, Coping 2.5%
Severe Catastrophe — None 0.0%, Coping 0.6%

None ■ Coping ■

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

COPING STRATEGIES

Households with greater food access challenges are more likely to have a higher score in the reduced coping strategy index than households that have adequate access to food. Overall, about three in five households (59.8% ± 4.2%) used food-based coping strategies during the week prior to the survey. 50.8 (± 4.4) per cent of households reduced meal portion sizes while 47.2 (± 4.3) per cent reduced the number of meals per day to deal with food consumption gaps.

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies employed in the last 30 days, about a quarter of households are either engaged in crisis (6.0% ± 2.2%) or emergency coping strategies (19.3% ± 3.3%) which compromise their capacity to cope with shocks in future and reduce their future productive capacity.

While there are no statistically significant differences in livelihood-based coping strategies between male and female-headed households, male-headed households tend to fare worse.

MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

STRESS
13.5%

CRISIS
6.0%

EMERGENCY
19.3%

9.4% RCSI IPC PHASE 3+

MAIN COPING STRATEGY:
LESS FOOD (AMOUNT) **50.8%**

F80. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 415]

IPC PHASE	%	CI
1	48.2	43.9 - 52.5
2	42.4	38 - 46.8
3+	9.4	6.7 - 12.1

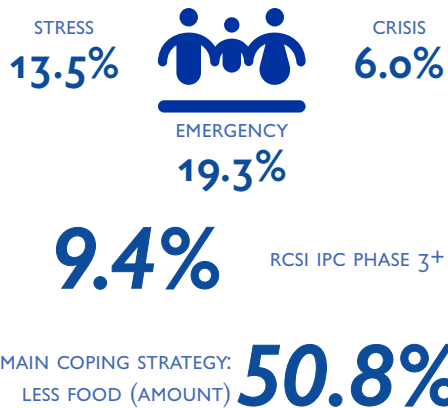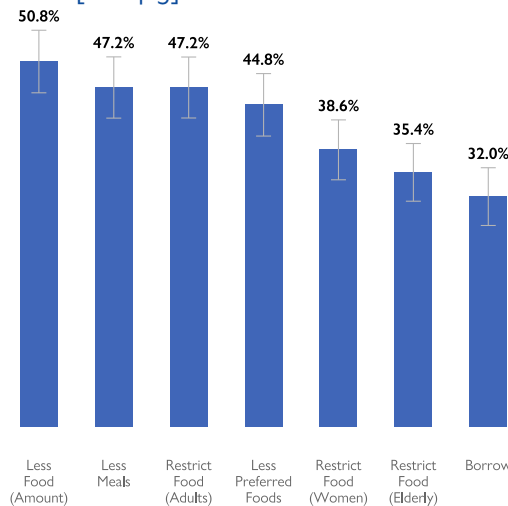**F81. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 415]**

STRATEGY	%	CI
None	61.2	57 - 65.4
Stress Coping	13.5	10.2 - 16.8
Crisis Coping	6.0	3.8 - 8.2
Emergency Coping	19.3	15.9 - 22.6

F82. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 415]

Less Food (Amount) 50.8%; Less Meals 47.2%; Restrict Food (Adults) 47.2%; Less Preferred Foods 44.8%; Restrict Food (Women) 38.6%; Restrict Food (Elderly) 35.4%; Borrow 32.0%

F83. % HOUSEHOLDS FROM RUBKONA AND OTHER COUNTIES BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY[1] EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [RUBKONA N = 157; OTHER N = 258]

None: 65.9% / 53.5%; Stress: 30.2% / 42.7%; Crisis: 19.8% / 21.0%; Emergency: 18.2% / 21.0%

From Other Counties ■ From Rubkona
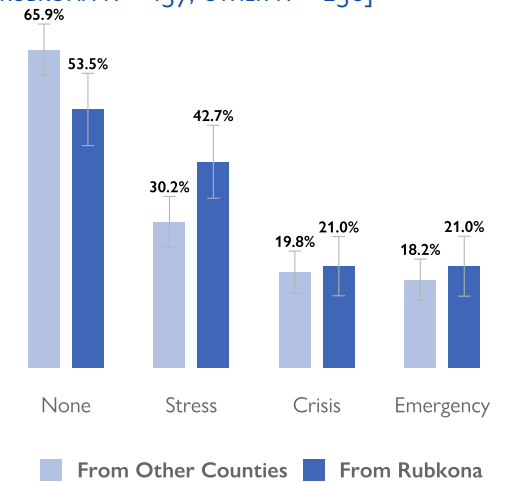
F84. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 56; FEMALE N = 359]
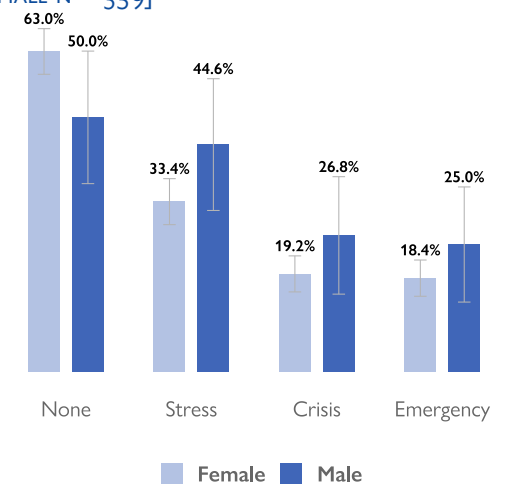
None: 63.0% / 50.0%; Stress: 33.4% / 44.6%; Crisis: 19.2% / 26.8%; Emergency: 18.4% / 25.0%

Female ■ Male

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

[1] Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies**: sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed money or purchased food on credit more than usual during this time of year, sold household assets / goods; **Crisis coping strategies**: reduced expenses on goods for resale or on business / petty trade or agricultural inputs, reduced expenses on health and education, sold productive assets or means of transport; **Emergency coping srategies**: sold house or land or sold or slaughtered the last of their cows and goats, traveled back to the village / out of town to look for / search for (begging) food or other resources, used community leaders or local court to collect debts or bride wealth / dowry or engaged in illegal income activities.

COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL COHESION

Radio is the most common main source of information of households (72.0% ± 4.0%) followed by public announcements (14.9% ± 3.1%). 41.0 (± 4.5) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone with adult women (29.2% ± 4.1%) and men (18.8% ± 3.7%) being the most likely owners.

While only 20.2 (± 3.7) per cent of households participate in social groups, 94.9 (± 1.8) per cent feel welcomed and accepted in their current community. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F88), more than 90 per cent of all sub-groups feel integrated. Of the households that participate in social groups, about three in five report that the women of their household are members, while only two in five report men to be members. Less than 10 per cent of households report that the girls and boys of their household are members.

The majority of households report that women are either significantly involved (46.0% ± 4.4%) or moderately involved (25.5% ± 4.1%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (33.0% ± 4.2% and 37.8% ± 4.5% respectively).

MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION
RADIO
72.0%

MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP
41.0%

VERY LITTLE OR NOT INTEGRATED[1]
3.2%

WOMEN RARELY OR NEVER INVOLVED DECISION-MAKING
27.9% GENERAL
28.9% COVID-19

F85. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 415]

SOURCE	%	CI
Radio	72.0	68.1 - 76
Public Announcements	14.9	11.9 - 18
Word Of Mouth	5.1	3 - 7.1
Church Authorities	2.2	0.8 - 3.5
Community Mobilisers	1.9	0.6 - 3.3

F86. % HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER / AGE OF MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 415]

HH MEMBER	%	CI
Women	29.2	25 - 33.3
Men	18.8	15.1 - 22.5
Boys	1.7	0.4 - 2.9
Girls	0.7	0 - 1.5

F87. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 415]

INTEGRATION	%	CI
A Lot	71.3	67.3 - 75.4
Moderately	23.6	19.8 - 27.5
A Little	0.5	0 - 1.1
Not At All	2.7	1.2 - 4.1
Prefer Not To Answer	1.9	0.7 - 3.2

F88. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	GROUPS %	GROUPS CI	INTEGRATED %	INTEGRATED CI
Overall	415	20.2	16.6 - 23.9	94.9	93.2 - 96.7
Male HoH	56	32.1	19.9 - 44.4	98.2	94.7 - 100
Female HoH	359	18.4	14.7 - 22.1	94.4	92.5 - 96.4
Previously Abroad	51	29.4	17.1 - 41.7	98.0	94.2 - 100
From Rubkona	156	21.8	15.4 - 28.2	92.9	89.2 - 96.7
From Leer	72	19.4	10.5 - 28.4	97.2	93.6 - 100
From Other Counties	187	19.3	13.7 - 24.8	95.7	93 - 98.5

F89. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 415]
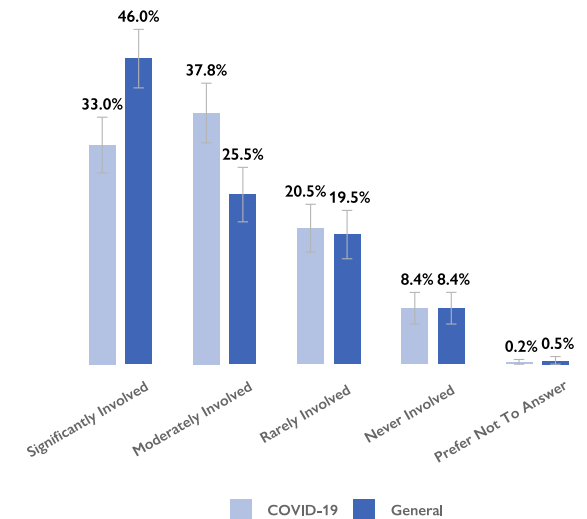
	COVID-19	General
Significantly Involved	33.0%	46.0%
Moderately Involved	37.8%	25.5%
Rarely Involved	20.5%	19.5%
Never Involved	8.4%	8.4%
Prefer Not To Answer	0.2%	0.5%

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
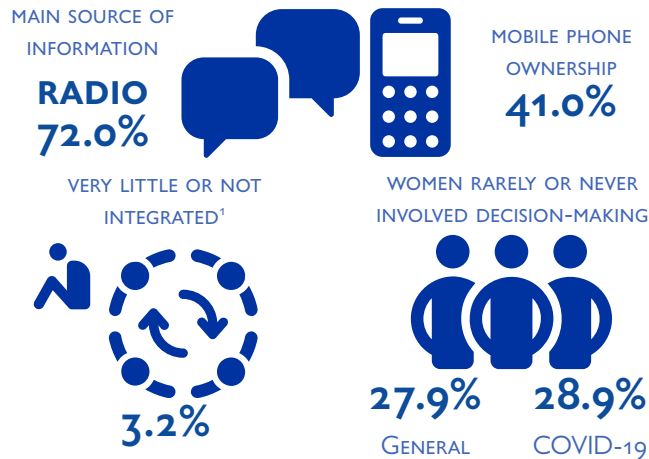[1] 12.8% preferred not to answer.

PROTECTION

31.1 (± 4.0) per cent state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area, and 61.9 (± 4.5) per cent report that police services are not available. 60.5 (± 4.2) per cent of households report that GBV health services are available, and 44.8 (± 4.5) per cent report that GBV counselling services are available.

14.0 (± 3.2) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month, with male-headed households being indicatively more likely to be affected. Targeted violence (74.7% ± 4.0%), crime or gang violence (62.4% ± 4.5%) and mistreatment by armed groups (62.2% ± 4.5%) are the most commonly cited serious protection concerns, followed closely by GBV / sexual harrassment (61.0% ± 4.5%). Indicatively, compared to female-headed households, more male-headed households report serious protection concerns.

Among the 9.2 (± 2.8) per cent of households who were offered an arranged marriage, girls and women are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.

NO PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE
31.1%

AFFECTED BY SECURITY INCIDENT
14.0%

TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS

TARGETED VIOLENCE

MISTREATMENT (ARMED GROUPS)

CRIME / GANG VIOLENCE

GBV / SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS ON LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 415]
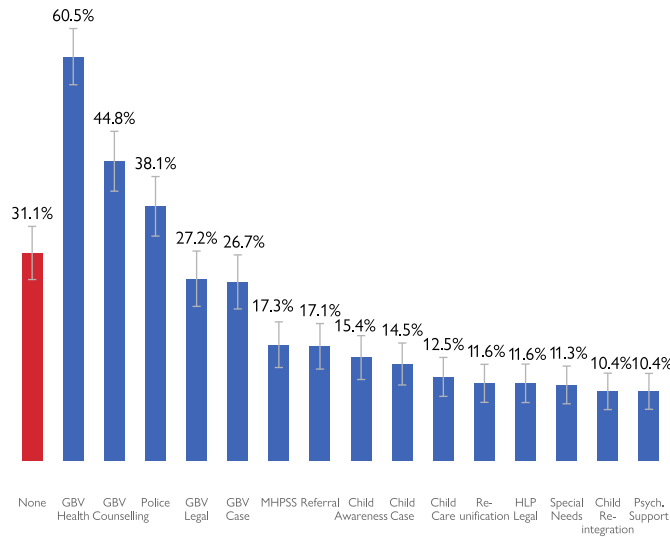
F91. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	14.0	10.7 - 17.2
Male HoH	56	19.6	9.5 - 29.8
Female HoH	359	13.1	9.6 - 16.6
Previously Abroad	51	9.8	1.6 - 18
From Rubkona	156	13.5	8.2 - 18.7
From Leer	72	16.7	8.1 - 25.2
From Other Counties	187	13.4	8.5 - 18.3

F92. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 415]
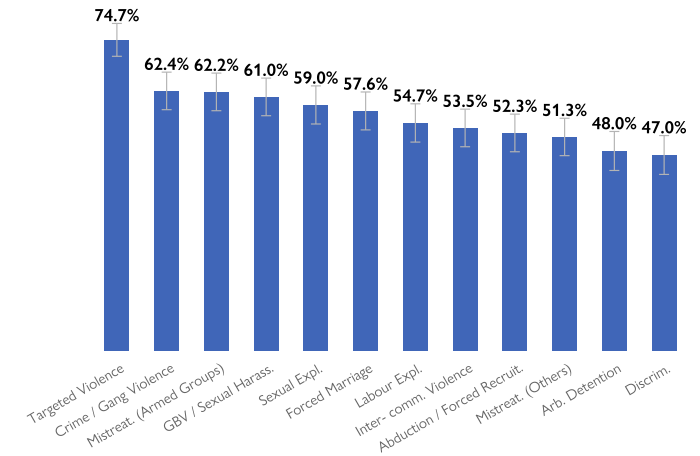
F93. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERNS SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 415]
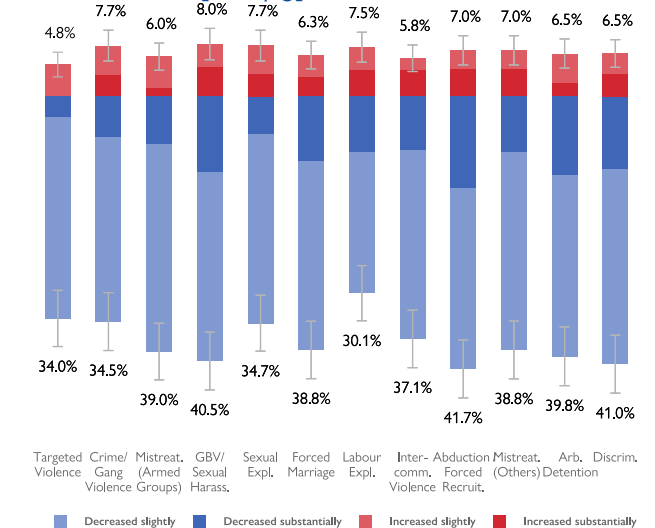
Decreased slightly   Decreased substantially   Increased slightly   Increased substantially

7.5 (± 2.5) per cent of households were offered travel opportunities during the three months before the assessment. 3.4 (± 1.7) per cent were offered opportunities resulting in debt – an indicator of exposure to trafficking risk.

10.4 (± 2.9) per cent of households include at least one member reporting symptoms of psychological distress that are severely impacting their daily life.

Households report boys to be most at risk to lack of access to education (65.8% ± 4.4%), involvement in youth gangs (55.4% ± 4.6%) and alcohol or drug abuse (44.3% ± 4.5%) while they see girls at risk of forced marriage (87.2% ± 3.2%), lack of access to education (64.1% ± 4.6%) and GBV or sexual exploitation (68.0% ± 4.2%). While lower than for girls, one in five households (19.3% ± 3.5%) reported boys to be at risk of GBV or sexual exploitation. Girls are more commonly reported to be at risk of violence or beating than boys (40.0% ± 4.2% compared to 32.3% ± 4.3%). Boys, on the other hand, are more commonly reported to be at risk of abduction or trafficking (21.4% ± 3.8% compared to 4.1% ± 1.8%).

31.3 (± 4.3) per cent of households report having seen behavioural changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with similar proportions of households reporting changes in girls (27.7% ± 4.1%) as in in boys (26.0% ± 4.0%). The most common behavioural changes were aggression and violence against younger children.

EXPERIENCING PSYHOLOGICAL DISTRESS **10.4%**

TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN
BOYS   NO SCHOOL
GIRLS   FORCED
MARRIAGE

BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN
AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR
VIOLENCE AGAINST YOUNGER CHILDREN
DISRESPECTFULNESS

F94. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 415]

OFFERED	%	CI
Men	1.9	0.6 - 3.3
Girls	1	0 - 1.9
Women	0.2	0 - 0.7
Boys	0	NA

F95. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	10.4	7.5 - 13.3
Male HoH	56	16.1	6.5 - 25.6
Female HoH	359	9.5	6.4 - 12.5
Previously Abroad	51	2.0	0 - 5.8
From Rubkona	156	10.9	6.1 - 15.7
From Leer	72	11.1	3.9 - 18.3
From Other Counties	187	9.6	5.4 - 13.9

F96. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AT LEAST THREE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	BOYS		GIRLS	
		%	CI	%	CI
Overall	415	7.5	5 - 9.9	6.5	4.2 - 8.8
Male HoH	56	10.7	2.6 - 18.9	8.9	1.4 - 16.4
Female HoH	359	7.0	4.4 - 9.5	6.1	3.7 - 8.5
Prev. Abroad	51	3.9	0 - 9.2	5.9	0 - 12.4
From Rubkona	156	14.1	8.7 - 19.5	11.5	6.6 - 16.4
From Leer	72	1.4	0 - 4.1	1.4	0 - 4.1
From Other Counties	187	4.3	1.5 - 7.1	4.3	1.5 - 7.1

F97. % HOUSEHOLDS BY BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN[1] IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 415]
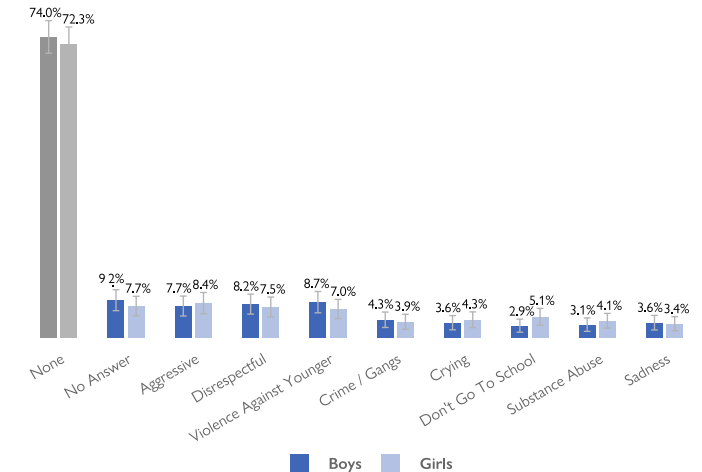
Boys   Girls

F98. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 415]

RISK	BOYS		GIRLS	
	%	CI	%	CI
Lack Of Access To Education	65.8	61.3 - 70.2	44.8	40.3 - 49.3
Forced Marriage	9.4	6.6 - 12.1	87.2	84 - 90.4
GBV / Sexual Exploitation	19.3	15.7 - 22.8	68.0	63.7 - 72.2
Labour Exploitation	37.8	33.4 - 42.2	37.8	33.4 - 42.2
Violence / Beating	32.3	28 - 36.6	40.0	35.8 - 44.2
Involvement In Youth Gangs	55.4	50.8 - 60	7.0	4.6 - 9.4
Alcohol / Drugs Abuse	44.3	39.8 - 48.8	2.2	0.8 - 3.6
Abduction / Trafficking	21.4	17.6 - 25.3	4.1	2.2 - 5.9
Abandonment / Neglect	13.3	10.1 - 16.4	8.0	5.5 - 10.4
Other	0.2	0 - 0.7	0.0	NA

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
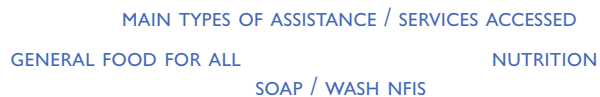[1] Only behavioural changes where the sum of percentages of households reporting a given change in girls and in boys reached a threshold of 3 per cent are shown. Other answer choices not shown are "other".

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, more than three quarters of households (79.3% ± 3.4%) indicate that they need care and maintenance services while 57.3 (± 4.5) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms and 35.7 (± 4.5) per cent require capacity building training.
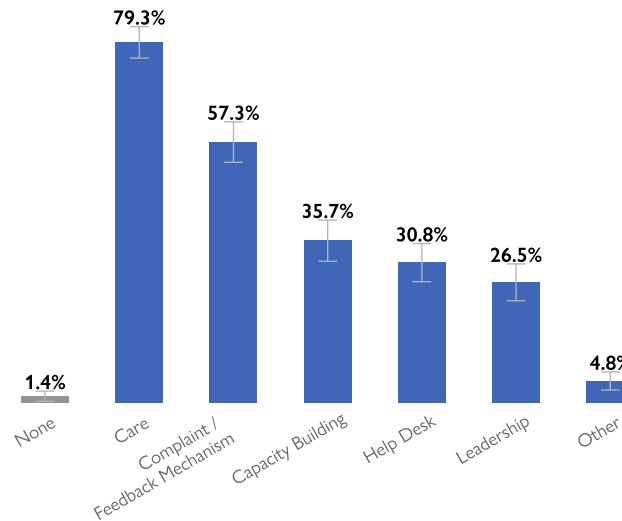
Some 73.0 (± 4.0) per cent of households report having received some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 79.3 (± 3.6) per cent report to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health, education. This indicates a gap of 6.3 per cent of households who did not receive assistance during the past three months despite being reliant on it for their basic needs.

The main type of assistance and basic service accessed by households is general food for all (72.5% ± 4.0%), followed by soap or other WASH NFIs (22.7% ± 3.6%). Most households indicate a reduction in their ability to access humanitarian assistance and basic services since April 2020.

RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN PAST 3 MOTNHS
73.0%

DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO COVER BASIC NEEDS
79.3%

MAIN TYPES OF ASSISTANCE / SERVICES ACCESSED
GENERAL FOOD FOR ALL
SOAP / WASH NFIS
NUTRITION

CHANGE IN ASSISTANCE / ACCESS TO SERVICES
DECREASING

The assessment took place before the announcement made by WFP in April 2021 that food assistance would be reduced from 12-months assistance at 70 per cent to 9-months assistance at 50 per cent rations as a result of funding constraints.

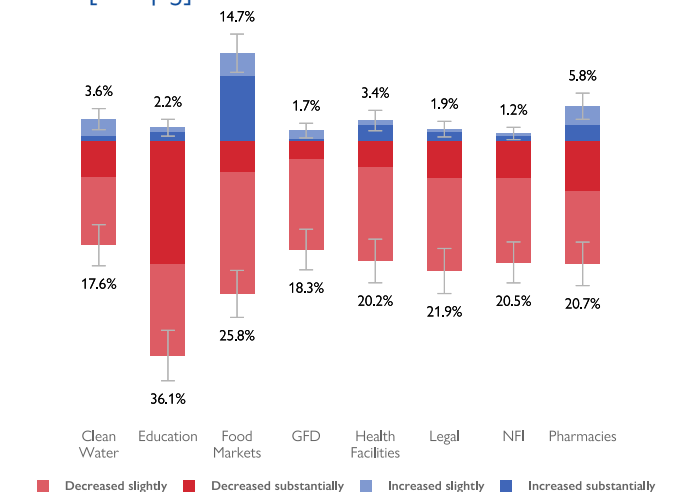**F99. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NEED OF CCCM OR SITE MANAGEMENT SERVICES [N = 415]**

None 1.4%
Care 79.3%
Complaint / Feedback Mechanism 57.3%
Capacity Building 35.7%
Help Desk 30.8%
Leadership 26.5%
Other 4.8%

F100. % HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	79.3	75.7 - 82.9
Male HoH	56	73.2	61.6 - 84.8
Female HoH	359	80.2	76.4 - 84.1
Previously Abroad	51	88.2	79.4 - 97
From Rubkona	156	73.7	67 - 80.4
From Leer	72	80.6	71.4 - 89.7
From Other Counties	187	83.4	78.3 - 88.6

F101. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 415]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
General Food For All	72.5	68.5 - 76.5
Soap / WASH NFIs	22.7	19 - 26.3
Nutrition	10.1	7.4 - 12.9
Shelter Materials	10.1	7.4 - 12.9
Utensils	8.4	5.9 - 11
Medicines	8.0	5.5 - 10.4
Cash For Work / Training	1.0	0 - 1.9
Food For Assets	1.0	0 - 1.9
Food For School Children	0.7	0 - 1.5
Seeds	0.7	0 - 1.5

F102. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CHANGE IN ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 415]

Clean Water 17.6% / 3.6%
Education 36.1% / 25.8% / 2.2%
Food Markets 14.7%
GFD 18.3% / 1.7%
Health Facilities 20.2% / 3.4%
Legal 21.9% / 1.9%
NFI 20.5% / 1.2%
Pharmacies 20.7% / 5.8%

Decreased slightly · Decreased substantially · Increased slightly · Increased substantially
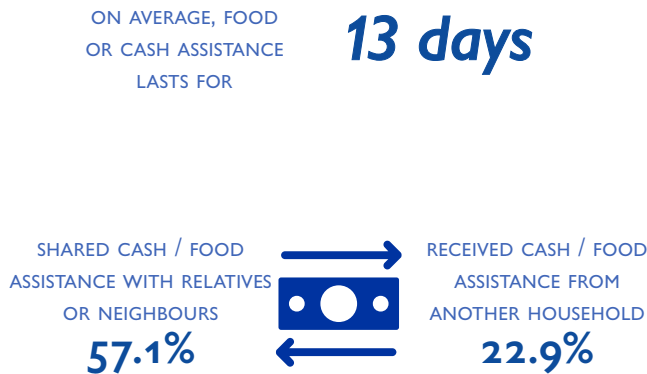
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

All households that received some form of assistance in the past three months have received either general food for all, food for assets, unconditional cash or voucher transfer or cash for work or training.

Over half of all households (53.1% ± 4.8%) report that cash or food received lasted for one week or less. 28.7 (± 4.8) per cent state that it lasted them for three to four weeks.

More than half of these households (57.1% ± 5.3%) report that they shared their food or cash assistance with neighbours or relatives. 48.0 (± 7.4) per cent of those households shared half or more than half of their assistance, with 5.2 (± 3.3) per cent doing so involuntarily.

22.9 (± 3.9) per cent of households report that they have received food or cash assistance from another household. 44.2 (± 9.7) per cent of those households received half or more than half of the amount of their own ration.

ON AVERAGE, FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE LASTS FOR

13 days

SHARED CASH / FOOD ASSISTANCE WITH RELATIVES OR NEIGHBOURS
57.1%

RECEIVED CASH / FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD
22.9%

F103. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH OR VOUCHERS IN THE LAST DISTRIBUTION [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	14.0	10.7 - 17.2
Male HoH	56	19.6	9.2 - 30.1
Female HoH	359	13.1	9.7 - 16.5
Previously Abroad	51	21.6	10.4 - 32.7
From Rubkona	156	14.1	8.7 - 19.5
From Leer	72	22.2	12.6 - 31.8
From Other Counties	187	10.7	6.3 - 15.1

F104. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY TIME CASH / FOOD LASTED [N = 303]
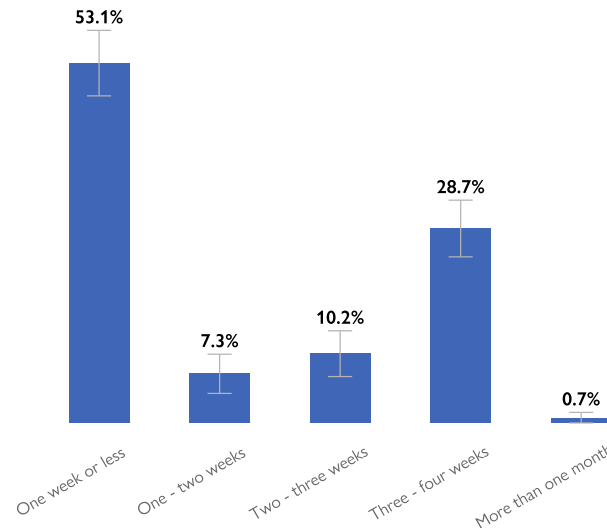
F105. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS WHO SHARED FOOD / CASH ASSISTANCE WITH RELATIVES / NEIGHBOURS [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	303	57.1	51.8 - 62.4
Male HoH	42	71.4	57.7 - 85.1
Female HoH	261	54.8	49 - 60.6
Previously Abroad	44	59.1	45.3 - 72.9
From Rubkona	113	51.3	42.2 - 60.5
From Leer	48	60.4	46.6 - 74.2
From Other Counties	142	60.6	52.8 - 68.3

F106. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE FROM ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	415	22.9	19 - 26.8
Male HoH	56	41.1	28.4 - 53.8
Female HoH	359	20.1	16 - 24.1
Previously Abroad	51	27.5	15.9 - 39
From Rubkona	156	27.6	20.6 - 34.5
From Leer	72	13.9	6 - 21.8
From Other Counties	187	22.5	16.6 - 28.3

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

55.9 (± 4.7) per cent of households suffer from at least one type of household vulnerability, with male and female-headed households characterized by roughly equal numbers of vulnerabilities.

Looking at 20 key inter-sectoral indicators of need, all households have at least one type of need, with a median of six needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of the population facing over seven co-existing needs. Overall, households have less needs in the health sector while experiencing particularly high needs in the SNFI and WASH sectors, due to a high number of households with four or more persons sleeping in the busiest partitioned space (81.2% ± 3.6%) and 80.0 (± 3.5) per cent not having sufficient access to safe and timely water. About four in five households have a combination of needs in WASH and in protection while about three quarters of households have a combination of needs in SNFI and in protection. Households have similar needs profiles regardless of their county of former habitual residence or whether they spent time abroad as refugees.

Female-headed households face a higher number of co-existing needs, with a median of six needs, compared to male-headed households, with a median of five needs. These differences as well as those highlighted in the mobility, health, COVID-19, food security, social cohesion, protection and humanitarian assistance sections amplify the risks that women face.

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilties:
- *Single-headed households:* Single female, single male, children / elderly only households
- *Disabilities*: At least one member with a type of functional disability defined by Washington Group Short Set
- *Chronic illness*: At least one member with a chronic illness
- *Integration*: Household feels little integrated or not integrated at all in the community

Breakdown of Household Needs:
- *SNFI*
  - Shelter damage: Partially or completely damaged
  - Crowding: Four or more persons sleeping in busiest partitioned space
  - Shelter type: Improvised or communal shelter
- *Education*
  - Children dropped out of school in past school year
  - Children never attended school
- *WASH*
  - Access to water: Not safe or timely access
  - Access to water: Not sufficient amount of water
  - Sanitary facility: No toilet
  - Access to WASH NFI: No access to soap or two jerrycans
- *Health*
  - Access to facility: No access

- Distance to facility: More than one hour
- *Protection*
  - Services: No services available
  - Safety: Suffered from security incident in last month
  - Child protection: Behavioural changes
  - GBV risk: GBV and sexual exploitation
- *MHPSS*
  - Distress: Experienced psychological distress
- *FSL*
  - Food Consumption Score: "Poor"
  - HHS: "Severe Emergency" or "Severe Catastrophe"
  - Maximum LCS: "Crisis" or "Emergency"
  - Livelihood: Kinship, begging, food / NFI assistance

F107. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILTIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

NO. OF VULNERABILITIES	0	1	2	3
Overall [n = 415]				
%	44.1	42.4	12.5	1.0
CI	39.4 - 48.8	37.7 - 47.2	9.4 - 15.7	0 - 1.9
Male HoH [n = 56]				
%	44.6	41.1	14.3	0.0
CI	31.8 - 57.5	28.4 - 53.8	5.2 - 23.3	NA
Female HoH [n = 359]				
%	44.0	42.6	12.3	1.1
CI	39 - 49	37.6 - 47.7	8.9 - 15.6	0 - 2.2

F108. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 415]
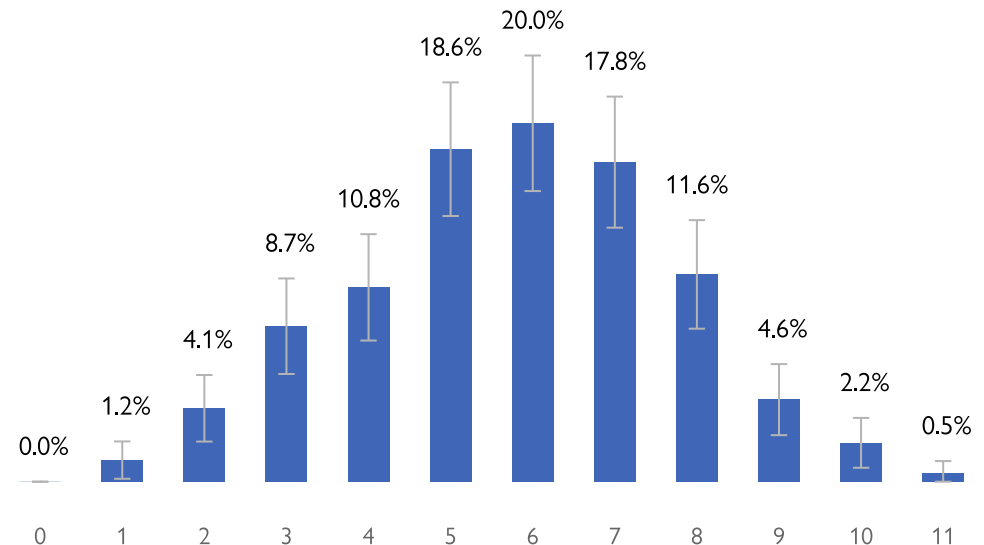
0: 0.0%
1: 1.2%
2: 4.1%
3: 8.7%
4: 10.8%
5: 18.6%
6: 20.0%
7: 17.8%
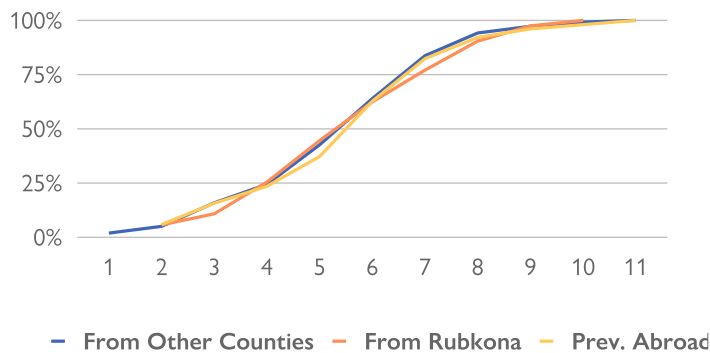8: 11.6%
9: 4.6%
10: 2.2%
11: 0.5%

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.
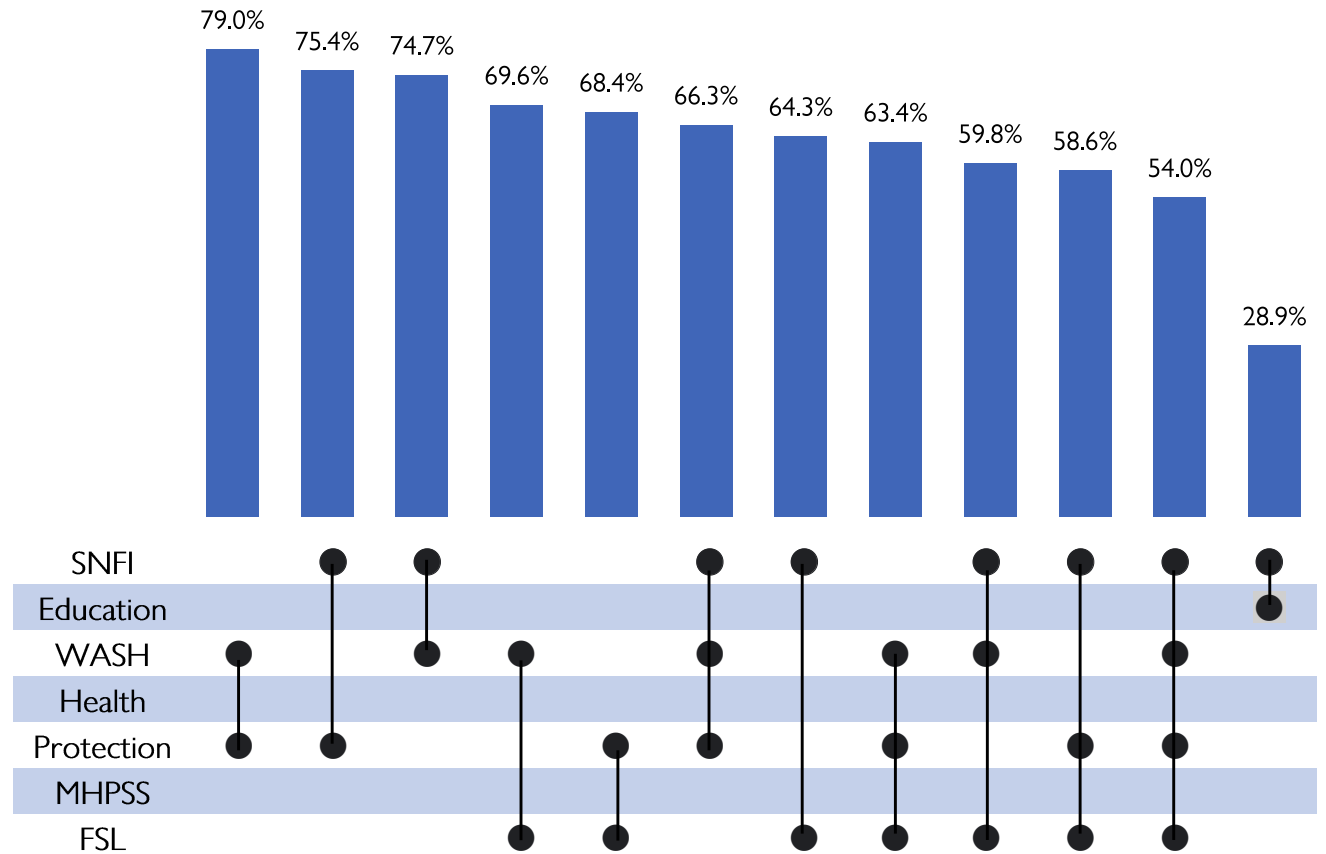
F109. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE[1] BY SUB-GROUP [RUBKONA N = 91; OTHER N = 324; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]

- Prev. Abroad
- From Rubkona
- From Other Counties
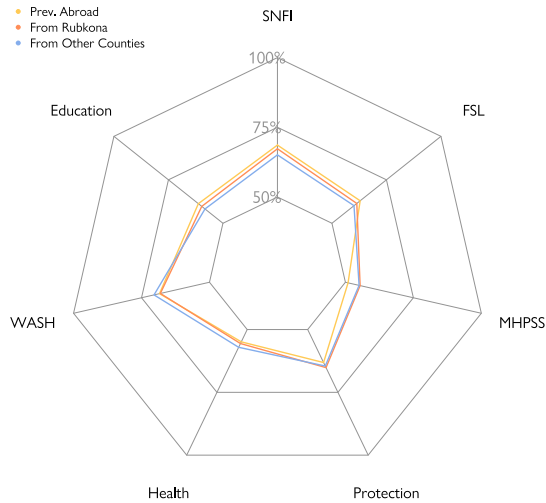
F110. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [RUBKONA N = 91; OTHER N = 324; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]

— From Other Counties — From Rubkona — Prev. Abroad

F111. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 415]

79.0% 75.4% 74.7% 69.6% 68.4% 66.3% 64.3% 63.4% 59.8% 58.6% 54.0% 28.9%

SNFI
Education
WASH
Health
Protection
MHPSS
FSL

[1] 100% indicates that households have answered positively to all indicators in a given sector.