



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN



**World Food
Programme**

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

Including return intention findings

MALAKAL UNMISS POC SITE

In collaboration with:



Generously supported by funding from:



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



UKaid
from the British people

DTM SOUTH SUDAN

 dtm.iom.int/south-sudan

 SouthSudanDTM@iom.int

Publication Date: 12 August 2021
© 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Photo (cover page):

Church goers partake in a traditional Shilluk church ceremony at Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site on 31 March 2019.

© Alex McBride

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AIMS	7
HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN SOUTH SUDAN	7
LOCAL CONTEXT IN MALAKAL	7
METHODOLOGY	8
MEASURES OF COPING AND FOOD INSECURITY	9
F1. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % HOUSEHOLDS FROM POPULATION COUNT AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE BY POC SECTOR [N IN TABLE]	9
POPULATION GROUPS	10
DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES	11
F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 400; N IND = 2,963]	11
F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 400]	11
F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324].....	11
F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 400].....	11
F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 400].....	11
DISPLACEMENT HISTORY	12
F7. HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL BY HABITUAL RESIDENCE (COUNTY AND MALAKAL PAYAMS) BEFORE FIRST DISPLACEMENT [N = 400; MALAKAL N = 325].....	12
F8. % FORMER REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTRY OF REFUGE [N = 69].....	12
F9. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIMES BEING FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 400].....	12
F10. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP REASONS FOR MOVING TO THIS SITE [ONLY DISPLACED TO MALAKAL N = 273; PREVIOUSLY DISPLACED ELSEWHERE N = 127]	12
RETURN INTENTIONS	13
F11. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FUTURE INTENTIONS AND TIMEFRAME FOR RETURN / RELOCATION WITHIN TWO YEARS [N = 400; RET. N = 207].....	13
F12. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	13
F13. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY COUNTIES OF FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 207]	13
F14. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN TO MALAKAL COUNTY BY PAYAMS OF FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 190]	13
F15. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN WITHIN NEXT SIX MONTHS BY TYPE OF BARRIER [N = 302].....	14
F16. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS BY TOP DRIVERS [N = 207]	14
F17. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TO STAY BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE].....	14
F18. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE BY REASON / ACTOR PRESSURING THEM [N = 66]	14
F19. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP IMPROVEMENTS IN AREAS OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION TO RETURN [N = 400].....	14
F20. % HOUSEHOLDS PLANNING TO KEEP SOME FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE SITE WHEN RETURNING / RELOCATING BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE].....	15
F21. % HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON DESTINATION OF RETURN / RELOCATION BY TYPE OF INFORMATION [N = 287].....	15
F22. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN AND REMAIN BY KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [RETURN N = 207; REMAIN N = 85].....	15
F23. % HOUSEHOLD BY TOP 10 HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN [N = 400].....	15

MOBILITY	16
F24. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF LEAVING THE SITE [N = 400]	16
F25. % HOUSEHOLDS LEAVING THE SITE DAILY OR WEEKLY BY REASON FOR LEAVING THE SITE [N = 190]	16
F26. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 400]	16
F27. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS [N IN TABLE]	16
F28. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 400]	17
F29. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	17
F30. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 172; N IND = 888]	17
F31. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	17
F32. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 101]	17
COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE	18
F33. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 71; N IND = 145]	18
F34. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	18
F35. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 400]	18
F36. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 400]	18
F37. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	18
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	19
F38. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 400]	19
F39. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 400]	19
F40. % HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF LAND OR PROPERTY IN SOUTH SUDAN [N = 400]	19
F41. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 400]	19
F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 400]	19
F43. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME PARTITIONED SPACE [N = 400]	19
EDUCATION	20
F44. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 785]	20
F45. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 785]	20
F46. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 785]	20
F47. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]	20
WASH	21
F48. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	21
F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 400]	21
F50. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 400]	21
F51. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 400]	21
F52. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	22
F53. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 52]	22

F54. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 400].....	22
F55. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 400].....	22
F56. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 400].....	22
HEALTH	23
F57. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 400]	23
F58. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400].....	23
F59. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324].....	23
F60. % HOUSEHOLDS UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE].....	23
COVID-19.....	24
F61. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 400].....	24
F62. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 400].....	24
F63. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 400]	24
F64. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 379]	24
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES AND LIVELIHOODS.....	25
F65. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400]	25
F66. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 249].....	25
F67. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 400].....	25
F68. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP [N = 400]	25
F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT /BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 400].....	26
F70. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY BEFORE DISPLACEMENT AND NOW [N = 400]	26
F71. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 5 REASONS FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 400]	26
F72. % HOUSEHOLD BY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD [N = 400]	26
FOOD SECURITY	27
F73. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 400].....	27
F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 400].....	27
F75. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324].....	27
F76. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 400].....	27
F77. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 400].....	28
F78. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324].....	28
F79. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 310; BORDERLINE N = 74; POOR N = 16].....	28
F80. % HOUSEHOLDS USING AND NOT USING LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [NONE N = 219; COPING N = 181].....	28
COPING STRATEGIES.....	29
F81. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 400].....	29
F82. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 400].....	29

F83. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 400].....	29
F84. % HOUSEHOLDS FROM MALAKAL AND OTHER COUNTIES BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALAKAL N = 355; OTHER N = 45].....	29
F85. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 76 FEMALE N = 324].....	29
COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL COHESION.....	30
F86. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 400].....	30
F87. % HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER / AGE OF MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 400]	30
F88. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 400]	30
F89. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	30
F90. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 400].....	30
PROTECTION	31
F91. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 400].....	31
F92. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	31
F93. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 400]	31
F94. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERN SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400]	31
F95. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 400].....	32
F96. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	32
F97. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AT LEAST THREE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE].....	32
F98. % HOUSEHOLDS BY BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 400].....	32
F99. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 400].....	32
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	33
F100. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NEED OF CCCM OR SITE MANAGEMENT SERVICES [N = 400]	33
F101. % HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]	33
F102. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 400].....	33
F103. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CHANGE IN ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400].....	33
F104. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH OR VOUCHERS IN THE LAST DISTRIBUTION [N IN TABLE]	34
F105. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY TIME CASH / FOOD LASTED [N = 294].....	34
F106. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS WHO SHARED FOOD / CASH ASSISTANCE WITH RELATIVES / NEIGHBOURS [N IN TABLE]	34
F107. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE FROM ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD [N IN TABLE].....	34
INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS	35
F108. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILITIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE].....	35
F109. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 400].....	35
F110. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE BY SUB-GROUP [MALAKAL N = 91; OTHER N = 324; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]	36
F111. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [MALAKAL N = 91; OTHER N = 324; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]	36
F112. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 400].....	36

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 Malakal United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) Protections 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 Bentiu IDP camp, and Malakal's urban area.

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 (R-ARCSS) 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 arrivals² and over 380,000 former IDPs and refugees returning

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. 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 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 MALAKAL

Prior to the outbreak of the national conflict on 15 December 2013, Malakal Town had been South Sudan's second largest city outside of Juba. The extent of the destruction of the

ent location of displacement.

town was considerable and the city has yet to be able to recover from the heavy fighting between government and opposition forces that saw the area switch hands multiple times by mid-2014. Fighting re-erupted in 2015, further devastating the town. While a lull in large-scale hostilities followed, in 2017 the government launched an offensive on the west bank of the river Nile, decimating potential areas of return for populations that had been displaced into the PoC site and across the border in Sudan.

The fighting, coupled with other political developments since the start of the war – including administrative decisions around land and boundaries – deepened longstanding tensions and grievances between Shilluk and Padang Dinka communities over land and administrative control, encumbering the prospects for sustainable peace in the area. Although clashes between parties to the conflict declined after 2017 and in the face of the 2018 R-ARCSS, 2020 and early 2021 have seen targeted attacks on communities, particularly those displaced into the PoC site. The tensions over Malakal also significantly delayed the appointment of a Governor there after the formation of the transitional government in February 2020, with the Governor only appointed as of early 2021, which has already sparked an additional violent incident. Recent administrative decisions will likely only make tensions worse, increasing the chances for further violence.

Displacement has been central to the war in and around Malakal and is connected to the conflicts over land and administrative control. As of January 2021, 33,137 individuals remain in the Malakal PoC site ([CCCM Cluster](#)), which unlike the other former sites in the country has yet to transition into an IDP settlement due to the continued risks to displaced persons there. The conflict has pushed many civilians, particularly the Shilluk, into the PoC site and the West Bank and up into neighbouring Sudan. It has also been a way to

progressively lay claim to areas on the East Bank, which was reinforced through administrative decisions. Along those lines, the challenges to return for PoC site residents in Malakal are particularly acute. The house, land and property (HLP) issues are immense and feed into long-standing and unresolved tensions between communities, making the conflict there more intractable. This was demonstrated throughout 2020 through various targeted attacks, allegedly over land issues.

Accordingly, peoples' homes have been destroyed, physically dismantled or taken up by secondary occupants. According to a [IOM-UNHCR intention and perception survey](#) among IDPs living in the PoC site, over three quarters of those interviewed reported owning housing, land or property. However, 80 per cent of that number had reported that their land had been destroyed, 10 per cent had said their land was occupied and 5 per cent said they were not sure about the status. The levels of illegal occupation were expectedly most prevalent in contested areas, including Nagdiar and Malakal Town. These figures are comparable with the current IOM-WFP study, in which 86.5 per cent of households reported owning a house or land in South Sudan. While the percentage of home and land-owners whose property was destroyed has decreased since 2019 (64.2% compared to 80%), the share whose property was occupied or of unknown status increased slightly (from 10% to 15.3% and from 5% to 7.8% respectively). The 2019 IOM-UNHCR survey also showed that nearly one third of respondents had family members who had never left the PoC site due to security issues – a figure that has risen to 45.8 per cent in the current assessment.

Findings from the current IOM-WFP study show that the vast majority of people living in the PoC site (88.8%) indicated that their habitual residence prior to displacement was within Malakal County – a decrease from 97 per cent as reported in the 2019 IOM-UNHCR survey. Intentions to return remain

cautious, with 46.8 per cent of households intending to return to their habitual residence in Malakal County within the next two years. Still, eventually 28,100 individuals will likely seek to go back to a town where physical destruction and secondary occupation make that incredibly difficult.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling Frame Development

In Malakal PoC site, shelter footprints extracted from high-resolution satellite imagery were used as the sampling frame for the study, following a desk review to identify and remove non-residential shelters. 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, Malakal PoC site hosted a total of 5,545 households and 33,137 individuals ([September 2020 Population Count in CCCM Site Profile](#)).

Sampling Design

In Malakal PoC site, the study adopted a stratified sampling strategy designed to be self-weighting. The sample was distributed between the PoC site blocks proportional to the population in each block according to the results of the September 2020 population count.

Enumerators were provided with 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 empty³, non-residential or destroyed. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview, with non-consenting households recorded

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.

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 424 households from 30 PoC site 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 Malakal PoC site took place in November and December 2020. Due to non-residential and empty shelter rates in some areas, 400 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 424.

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 package⁴

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 between sampled households and percentage of the population in the September population count by PoC site sector. Using the population figures from 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 POC SECTOR [N IN TABLE]

SECTOR	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% POP COUNT HH	% DIFF.
1	183	45.8	44.8	1.0
2	131	32.8	33.0	-0.2
3	34	8.5	9.9	-1.4
4	52	13.0	12.3	0.7

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 analysis⁵.

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).

4 Lumey, T. (2020). "Survey: analysis of complex survey samples". R package

version 4.0.
5 Ibid., p. 55.

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 applying these coping strategies, providing an impression of better food security than the reality ([FSL Indicator Handbook](#)).

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

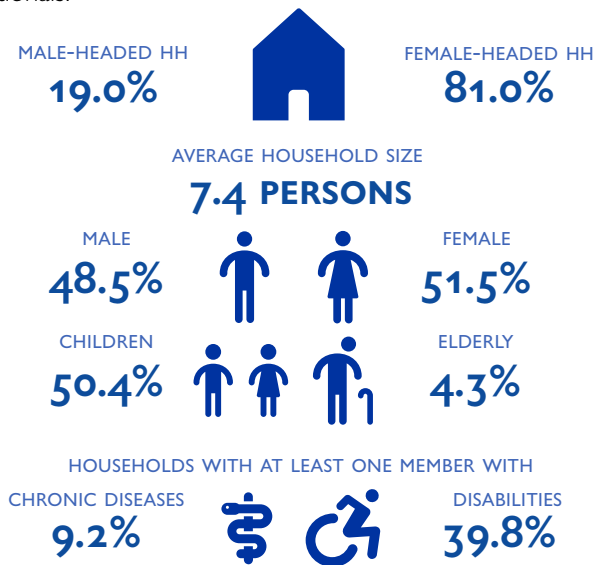
A person who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan (former IDP) or abroad (former refugee), who has since relocated voluntarily (independently or with the help of other actors) to a location other than their former habitual residence, without an intention to return to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

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

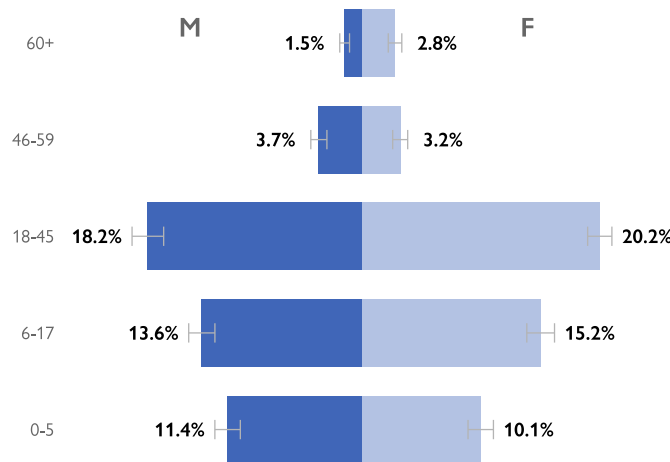
The average household size is 7.4 (± 0.3) persons, with a median of 7 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 8.8 (± 0.7) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 7.1 (± 0.3) persons. Most households are headed by women (81.0% ± 3.7%), and the average age for head of household is 38 years. Male head of households are more likely to be older and have a secondary or university diploma. 21.5 (± 1.5) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 28.8 (± 1.6) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 4.3 (± 0.7) per cent are above the age of 60.¹

9.2 (± 2.8) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 39.8 (± 4.5) 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 23.8 (± 4.1) per cent.

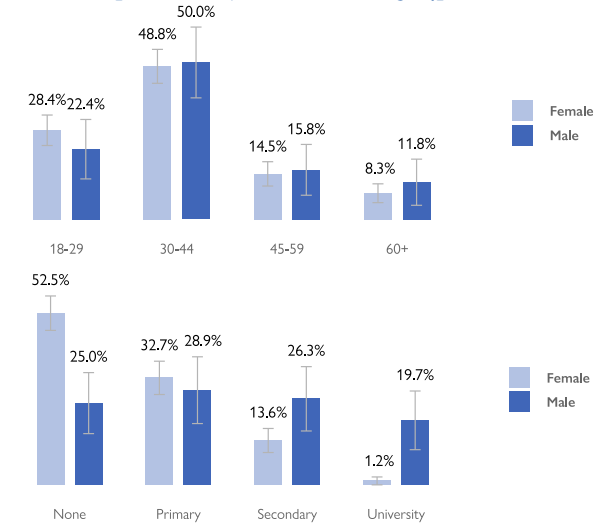
1.2 (± 1.0) per cent of all households are foreign or mixed nationals.



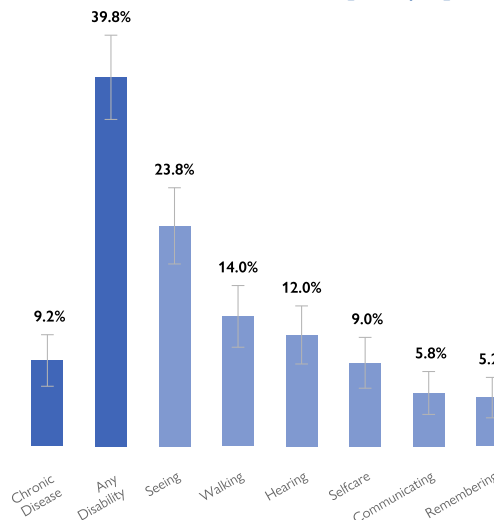
F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 400; N IND = 2,963]



F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324]



F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 400]



F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 400]

COUNTRY	%	CI
South Sudan	98.8	97.7 - 99.8
Sudan	0.8	0 - 1.6
Ethiopia	0.5	0 - 1.1

F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 400]

HOH	%	CI
Single Male	3.2	1.6 - 4.9
Single Female	8.5	5.8 - 11.2
Children / Elderly Only	2.0	0.6 - 3.4

Note: The error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

¹ Children are slightly under-represented and elderly persons are under-represented in this study, as compared to the data collected by DRC in the September 2020 population count (52.6% and 8.7%, respectively; see [CCCM Site Profile](#)).

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

The vast majority of households' habitual residence prior to their first displacement was Upper Nile State (99.2% ± 0.8%), Malakal County (88.8% ± 3.0%). 31.8 (± 4.2) per cent have stayed in other locations since they were first displaced, of which most stayed in Upper Nile State (90.6% ± 5.0%), either Malakal County (75.9% ± 7.7%) or Fashoda County (18.1% ± 6.9%), prior to coming to Malakal.¹

24.8 (± 3.9) per cent of these households have been forcibly displaced more than once since 2013, with 3.5 (± 1.7) per cent having experienced three or more displacements.

17.2 (± 3.5) per cent of households have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since their first displacement, most of whom stayed in Sudan (78.3% ± 9.3%) or Uganda (14.5% ± 7.7%). Based on information on the time of arrival in the camp, it appears that most of these households were initially displaced to Malakal between 2013 and 2015 and subsequently left the camp for a country of asylum, before coming back.

The most common reason for displacement is personal insecurity due to generalized violence or armed conflict for households that had been displaced elsewhere prior to coming to Malakal (67.7% ± 7.3%) and for households who were only displaced in Malakal PoC site (82.8% ± 3.9%). 5.5 (± 2.0) per cent have been displaced by natural disasters and 2.2 (± 1.2) per cent as a result of food insecurity.

DISPLACED MULTIPLE TIMES

24.8%



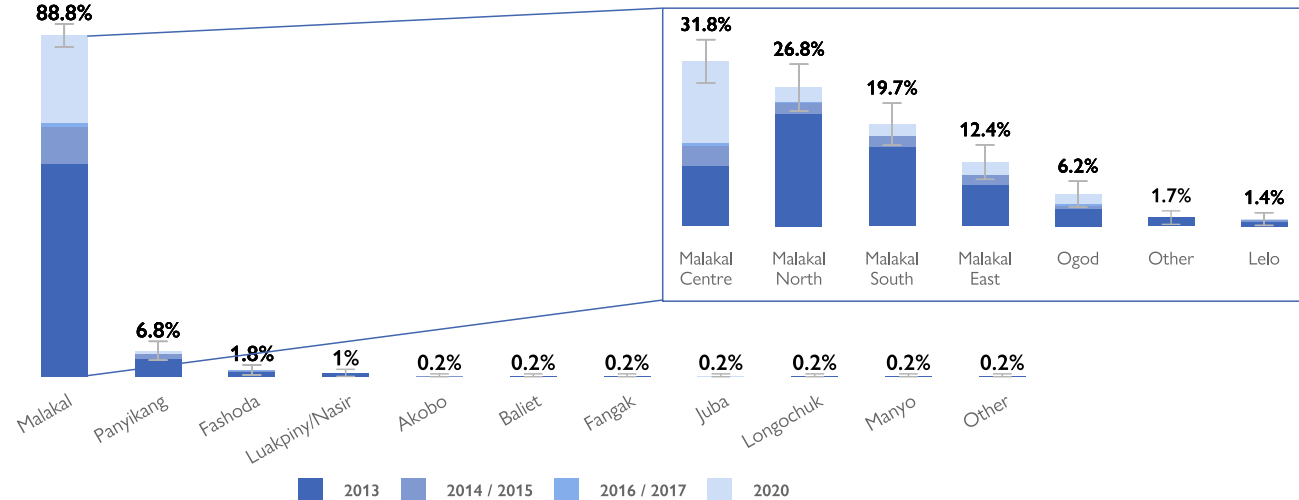
FORMER REFUGEE / ASYLUM SEEKER

17.2%

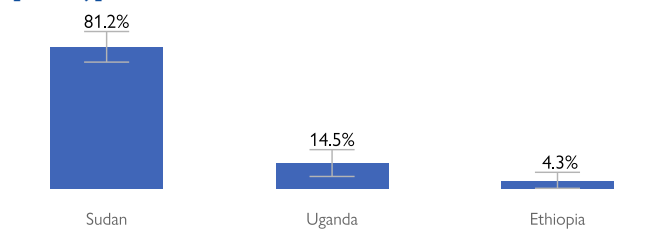


MOST HOUSEHOLDS MOVED TO THIS SITE BECAUSE OF: **PERSONAL INSECURITY DUE TO GENERALIZED VIOLENCE**

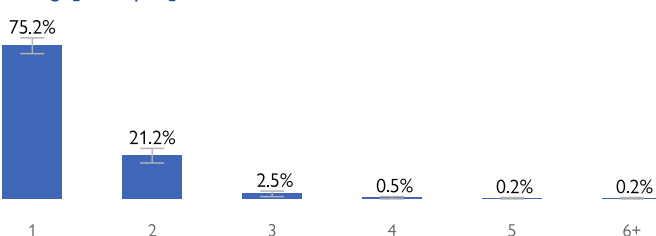
F7. HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL BY HABITUAL RESIDENCE (COUNTY AND MALAKAL PAYAMS) BEFORE FIRST DISPLACEMENT [N = 400; MALAKAL N = 325]



F8. % FORMER REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTRY OF REFUGEE [N = 69]



F9. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIMES BEING FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 400]



F10. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP REASONS² FOR MOVING TO THIS SITE [ONLY DISPLACED TO MALAKAL N = 273; PREVIOUSLY DISPLACED ELSEWHERE N = 127]

REASON	ONLY MALAKAL		ELSEWHERE	
	%	CI	%	CI
Personal Insecurity (Generalized Violence)	82.8	78.8 - 86.7	67.7	60.4 - 75.1
Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	7.7	5.4 - 10	5.5	1.7 - 9.3
Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence)	4.4	2 - 6.8	7.1	2.6 - 11.5
Food Insecurity	0.7	0 - 1.7	5.5	2.2 - 8.8
Natural Disaster Destroyed Shelter	0.0	NA	4.7	1.5 - 8
Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	0.7	0 - 1.7	3.9	0.6 - 7.3
Conflict Interrupted Access To Services	0.4	0 - 1.1	3.1	0.1 - 6.2

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.

¹ 23.8 (± 3.2) per cent of households reported to have been displaced in 2020. Of these households, 31.6 (± 8.7) per cent were either displaced elsewhere prior to coming to Malakal PoC site and/or have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers. The main reason for their displacement is personal insecurity because of generalized violence or armed conflict (75.8% ± 7.6%), followed by natural disasters having destroyed their homes (11.6% ± 5.4%).

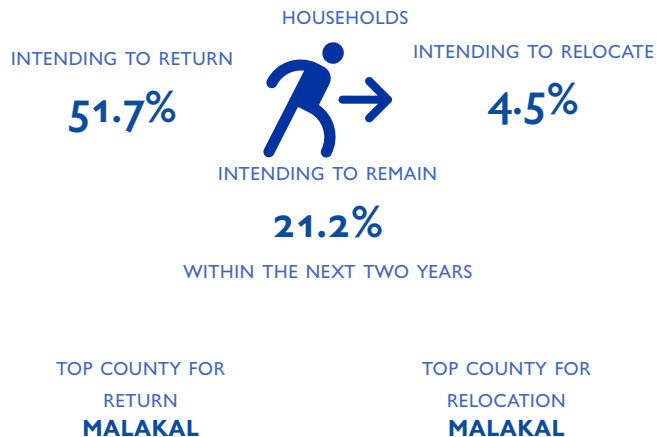
² The questionnaire included answer choices for pull-factors, such as "This location has better services (schools, clinics, WASH)" or "This location has better access to markets" among others. However, none of the households responded positively to these.

RETURN INTENTIONS

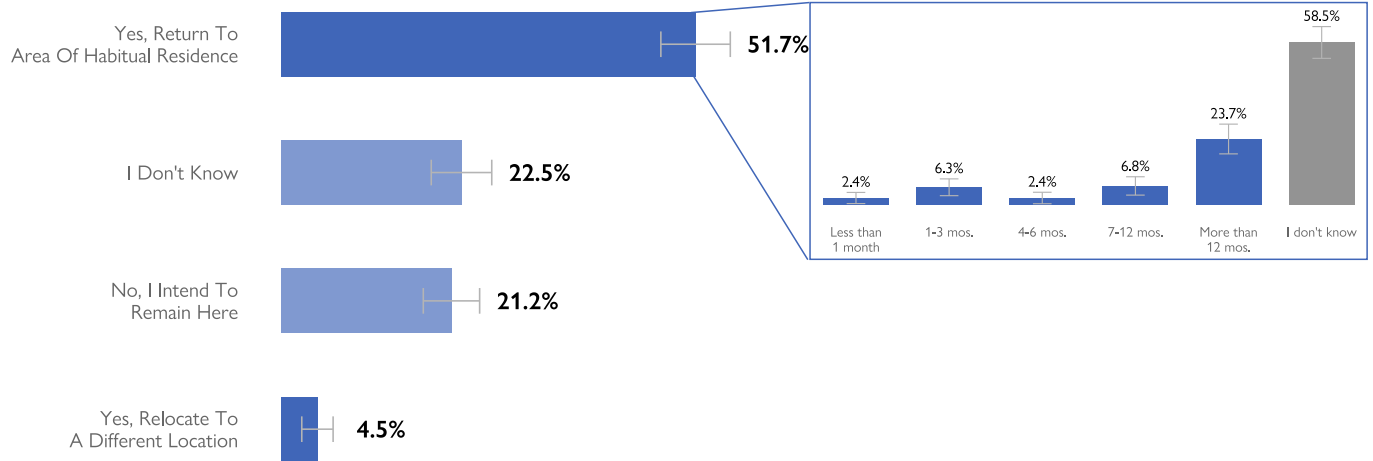
51.7 (± 4.3) per cent of households intend to return to their area of habitual residence within the next two years while 21.2 (± 3.5) per cent plan to remain at the site and 4.5 (± 2.0) per cent intend to relocate to a different location. Indicatively, households whose area of habitual residence is in Malakal County are more likely to intend to return (52.7% ± 4.6%) than households whose area of habitual residence is in other counties (44.4% ± 13.8%).

Among households intending to return within two years, about two in five households do not know when they would be returning (58.5% ± 5.7%). The top destination for return is Malakal County (91.8% ± 3.5%) followed by Panyikang County (4.8% ± 2.7%) and Fashoda County (1.4% ± 1.6%). Within Malakal County, 27.9 (± 6.4) per cent intend to return to Malakal South, 26.8 (± 6.2) per cent to Malakal North and 23.7 (± 5.7) per cent to Malakal Centre.

Among the few households who plan to relocate within two years, close to half of them do not know when they would be doing so. Most intend to relocate within Malakal County with some aiming for neighbouring countries.



F11. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FUTURE INTENTIONS AND TIMEFRAME FOR RETURN / RELOCATION WITHIN TWO YEARS [N = 400; RET. N = 207]



F12. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	51.7	47.4 - 56.1
Male HoH	76	47.4	36.1 - 58.6
Female HoH	324	52.8	47.9 - 57.7
Previously Abroad	69	71.0	61.1 - 80.9
From Malakal	355	52.7	48 - 57.3
From Other Counties	45	44.4	30.1 - 58.8

F13. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY COUNTIES OF FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 207]

DESTINATION	%	CI
Malakal	91.8	88.2 - 95.3
Panyikang	4.8	2.1 - 7.5
Fashoda	1.4	0 - 3.1
Manyo	1.0	0 - 2.3
Khartoum North	0.5	0 - 1.4
Renk	0.5	0 - 1.4

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN TO MALAKAL COUNTY BY PAYAMS OF FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 190]

DESTINATION	%	CI
Malakal South	27.9	21.5 - 34.3
Malakal North	26.8	20.6 - 33
Malakal Centre	23.7	18 - 29.4
Malakal East	14.2	9.3 - 19.1
Ogod	5.8	2.5 - 9.1
Lelo	1.6	0 - 3.4

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 not intending to return within the next six months cite insecurity (55.8% ± 6.7%), discrimination (22.1% ± 6.0%) and their house or land having been destroyed (12.3% ± 5.0%) as key barriers.

While the key driver for households intending to return (44.4% ± 6.4%) and, indicatively, relocate is improvement in security, family reunification ranks second for households intending to return (12.6% ± 4.4%) and, indicatively, access to food distribution for households intending to relocate.

16.5 (± 2.9) per cent of households feel pressured to leave the site even though they want to stay, with households displaced from other counties being indicatively more likely to feel pressured (26.7% ± 12.0%). The main reason for households feeling pressured to leave is insecurity in the site (53.0% ± 9.7%). The main actors they felt pressured by are humanitarian workers (28.8% ± 9.2%) and authorities (18.2% ± 8.7%).

The majority of households state that a general improvement of the security situation in the area of return would influence their decision to return (69.8% ± 4.2%), with none of the other possible improvements receiving more than ten per cent of the answers.

MAIN BARRIERS FOR HOUSEHOLDS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN OR RELOCATE



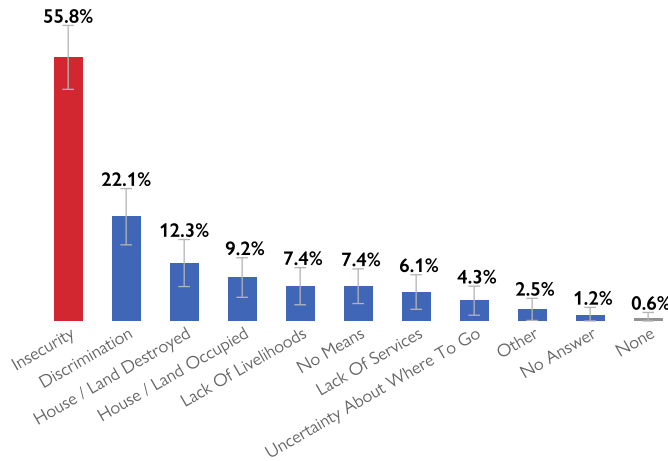
16.5%

OF HOUSEHOLDS FEEL PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE

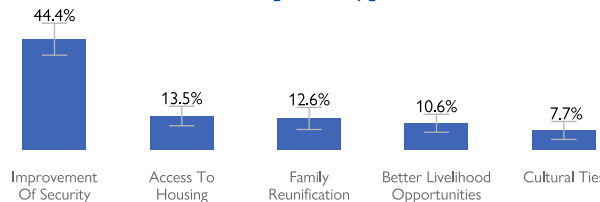


MAIN DRIVER FOR INTENTION TO RELOCATE OR RETURN
IMPROVEMENT OF SECURITY

F15. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN WITHIN NEXT SIX MONTHS BY TYPE OF BARRIER [N = 302]



F16. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS BY TOP DRIVERS [N = 207]



F17. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TO STAY BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	16.5	13.6 - 19.4
Male HoH	76	14.5	6.8 - 22.2
Female HoH	324	17.0	13.7 - 20.3
Previously Abroad	69	18.8	9.8 - 27.9
From Malakal	355	15.2	12 - 18.4
From Other Counties	45	26.7	14.6 - 38.7

F18. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE BY REASON / ACTOR PRESSURING THEM [N = 66]

REASON / ACTOR	%	CI
Due To Insecurity	53.0	43.3 - 62.8
By Humanitarian Workers	28.8	19.5 - 38
By Authorities	18.2	9.4 - 26.9
Other	15.2	6.7 - 23.6
By Armed Groups	10.6	3.3 - 17.9
By Church	3.0	0 - 7
By Elders	1.5	0 - 4.5
Due To Not Meeting Basic Needs	1.5	0 - 4.5

F19. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP IMPROVEMENTS IN AREAS OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION TO RETURN [N = 400]

IMPROVEMENT	%	CI
General Improvement Of Security Situation In Area Of Return	69.8	65.6 - 73.9
Assurance From Government On Safety	8.0	5.5 - 10.5
Area Becomes Free Of Military / Armed Groups	4.8	2.8 - 6.7
Access To Land / Housing	3.5	1.7 - 5.3
End Of Discrimination For My Group	2.8	1.2 - 4.3
Humanitarian Support	2.2	0.8 - 3.7
None	1.8	0.5 - 3
Resolution Of Communal Clashes	1.8	0.5 - 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.

Overall, 3.6 (± 2.4) per cent of households do not plan to return to their area of habitual residence with their whole family. Indicatively, these households report that they plan to leave separately to first see whether conditions are adequate or because they disagree within the family on where to go.

About three quarters of households (71.8% ± 4.2%) report that they require information on their preferred destination of return or relocation. These households report to need information on security (50.2% ± 5.1%) and infrastructure (39.4% ± 5.1%). Households intending to return are more likely to require further information than households intending to remain (86.5% ± 4.6% vs. 55.3% ± 10.0%).

10.2 (± 2.8) per cent of households know a family member who has returned to their former area of habitual residence, while 74.0 (± 3.8) per cent do not know anyone. Households intending to return are more likely to know someone who has returned (34.8% ± 5.8%) compared to households intending to remain (10.6% ± 6.5%).

IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON AREAS OF RETURN: **71.8%**



3.6%
NOT PLANNING TO RETURN OR RELOCATE WITH WHOLE FAMILY

REASONS:

SEE WHETHER CONDITIONS ARE ADEQUATE

DISAGREEMENT ABOUT WHERE TO GO

74.0% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

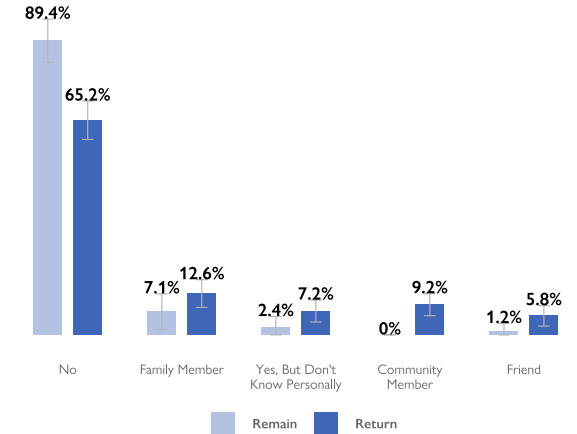
F20. % HOUSEHOLDS PLANNING TO KEEP SOME FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE SITE WHEN RETURNING / RELOCATING BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	3.6	1.2 - 5.9
Male HoH	76	7.7	0 - 16
Female HoH	324	2.7	0.4 - 5
Previously Abroad	69	6.0	0 - 12.5
From Malakal	355	3.4	1 - 5.9
From Other Counties	45	4.5	0 - 13.3

F21. % HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON DESTINATION OF RETURN / RELOCATION BY TYPE OF INFORMATION [N = 287]

INFORMATION TYPE	%	CI
Security	50.2	45.1 - 55.3
Infrastructure	39.4	34.2 - 44.5
Education	28.2	23.4 - 33
Health	26.8	21.9 - 31.8
Livelihood	16.7	12.6 - 20.8
Land	10.1	6.7 - 13.5
Market	8.7	5.6 - 11.8
Family	7.7	4.9 - 10.5
Agriculture	7.7	4.7 - 10.6
Courts	5.2	2.7 - 7.8
Other	3.5	1.6 - 5.4

F22. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN AND REMAIN BY KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [RETURN N = 207; REMAIN N = 85]



F23. % HOUSEHOLD BY TOP 10 HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN [N = 400]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
Materials / Money To Repair My House / Shelter	57.5	53.2 - 61.8
Seeds And Tools For Farming / Cultivation	7.5	5 - 10
Food Assistance In Area Of Return	6.2	3.9 - 8.6
Transportation Assistance / Cash For Transportation	5.5	3.3 - 7.7
Family Reunification / Locate Lost Family Members	5.2	3.4 - 7.1
Materials / Money To Set Up A Business	4.8	2.8 - 6.7
Documents To Access Land	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Livestock Assistance	3.5	1.8 - 5.2
Removal Of Land Mines / UXOs	3.0	1.4 - 4.6
Other	1.2	0.2 - 2.3

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.

MOBILITY

45.8 (± 3.9) per cent of households never leave Malakal PoC site while a third of households (33.5% ± 4.0%) leaves the site on a daily basis. Among the households leaving the site daily or weekly, the main reasons for leaving the site are to collect firewood (25.8% ± 6.0%), to go to the market (16.3% ± 5.2%) or to attend their regular employment (12.1% ± 4.6%).

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions have affected the population significantly in various ways. 62.0 (± 3.2) per cent of households are aware of these restrictions. Households report they could not travel to return to their former area of habitual residence (42.2% ± 3.4%) or access health care (29.0% ± 3.6%). They also report to have faced riskier travel to relocate (17.5% ± 3.0%), do business (12.0% ± 3.0%) or access education (10.2% ± 2.9%).

21.5 (± 3.7) per cent of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions.

45.8%
NEVER LEAVE THE SITE



LEAVING SITE DAILY
33.5%

FAMILY STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

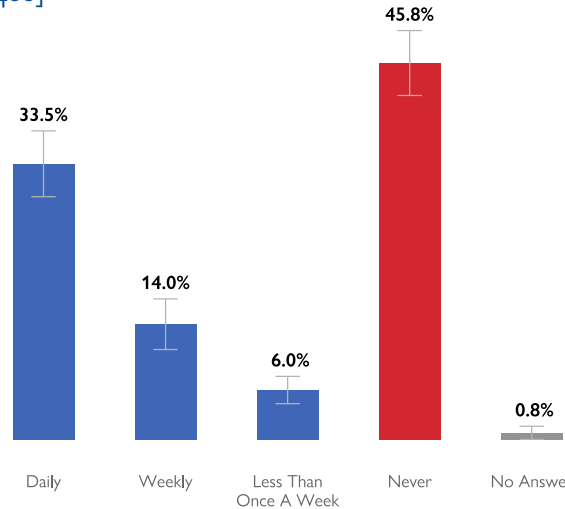
IN SOUTH SUDAN
5.2%



ABROAD
12.0%

BOTH
4.2%

F24. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF LEAVING THE SITE [N = 400]



F25. % HOUSEHOLDS LEAVING THE SITE DAILY OR WEEKLY BY REASON FOR LEAVING THE SITE [N = 190]

REASON	%	CI
Collect Firewood	25.8	19.7 - 31.8
Go To The Market	16.3	11.1 - 21.5
Regular Employment	12.1	7.6 - 16.7
Make / Sell Charcoal	10.5	6.2 - 14.8
Farming / Fishing / Attending To Livestock	8.9	5 - 12.9
Other Livelihood Activities	6.3	2.9 - 9.8
Education	6.3	3.2 - 9.5
Visit Friends / Family	5.3	2.1 - 8.4
Make / Sell Alcohol	3.2	0.7 - 5.6
Collect Construction Materials	2.1	0.1 - 4.1

F26. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 400]

PURPOSE	%	CI
Could Not Travel		
Return	42.2	38.9 - 45.6
Health	29.0	25.4 - 32.6
Relocation	24.2	20.9 - 27.6
Faced Riskier Travel		
Relocation	17.5	14.5 - 20.5
Business	12.0	9 - 15
Education	10.2	7.4 - 13.1
Faced Costlier Travel		
Business	13.0	10.1 - 15.9
Family	10.0	7.1 - 12.9
Relocation	9.0	6.3 - 11.7

F27. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS [N IN TABLE]

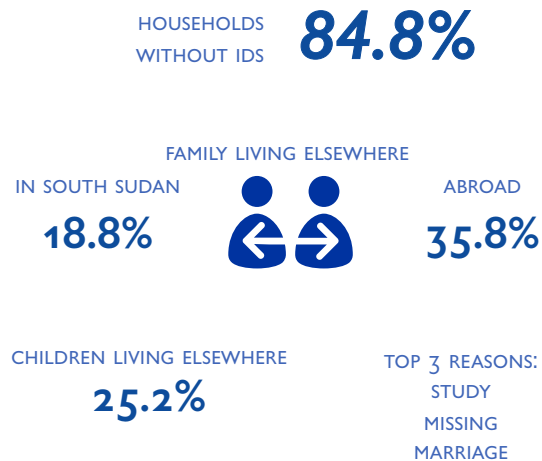
GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	21.5	17.8 - 25.2
Male HoH	76	27.6	18.4 - 36.8
Female HoH	324	20.1	15.9 - 24.2
Previously Abroad	69	37.7	26.3 - 49.1
From Malakal	355	22.3	18.2 - 26.3
From Other Counties	45	15.6	4.9 - 26.2

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.

84.8 (± 3.4) per cent of households are without identification documents. Female-headed households (87.0% ± 3.6%) and households from counties other than Malakal (88.9% ± 9.2%) are indicatively more likely to be without IDs.

43.0 (± 4.3) per cent of households have family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (18.8% ± 3.1%) and/or abroad (35.8% ± 4.2%). Among the 25.2 (± 3.8) per cent of households with children living elsewhere, the main reasons for them living elsewhere are to study (46.5% ± 9.3%), due to being missing (32.7% ± 8.9%) or due to marriage (19.8% ± 7.7%). Five per cent of households also indicate that their children were living elsewhere because they had joined the army or armed forces, were arbitrarily detained or were kidnapped.

Households who had previously spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers are indicatively more likely to have children living elsewhere (39.1% ± 11.3%).



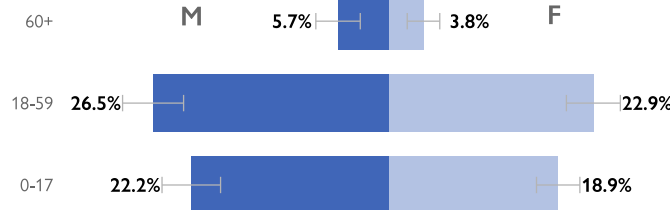
F28. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 400]

ID	%	CI
Yes, In Our Possession	10.2	7.4 - 13.1
Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession	3.0	1.3 - 4.7
No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs	16.8	13.4 - 20.1
None Have A Valid ID Or Passport	65.0	60.8 - 69.2
Don't Know	5.0	2.9 - 7.1

F29. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	84.8	81.4 - 88.1
Male HoH	76	75.0	65.9 - 84.1
Female HoH	324	87.0	83.4 - 90.7
Previously Abroad	69	79.7	70.2 - 89.2
From Malakal	355	84.2	80.5 - 87.9
From Other Counties	45	88.9	79.7 - 98.1

F30. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 172; N IND = 888]



F31. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	25.2	21.4 - 29.1
Male HoH	76	27.6	17.7 - 37.6
Female HoH	324	24.7	20.4 - 28.9
Previously Abroad	69	39.1	27.8 - 50.4
From Malakal	355	25.1	20.9 - 29.2
From Other Counties	45	26.7	14.2 - 39.1

F32. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 101]

REASON	%	CI
Study	46.5	37.3 - 55.8
Missing	32.7	23.7 - 41.6
Married	19.8	12.1 - 27.5
Temporary Visit To Relatives	9.9	4.5 - 15.3
Seek Employment	5.9	1.3 - 10.6
Other	3.0	0 - 6.3
Joined Army / Armed Groups	3.0	0 - 6.2
Sent To Relatives (Lack of Resources)	2.0	0 - 4.7
Arbitrarily Detained	1.0	0 - 2.9
Kidnapped	1.0	0 - 2.9

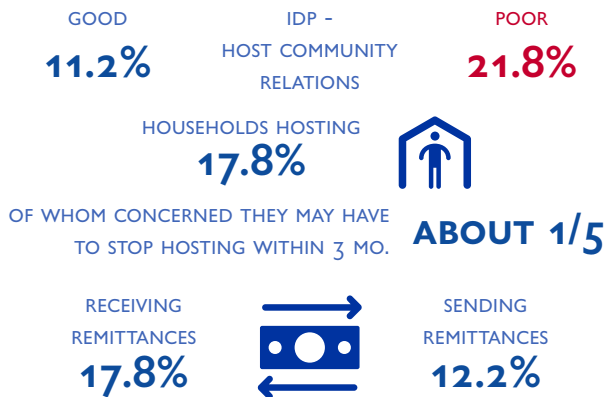
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE

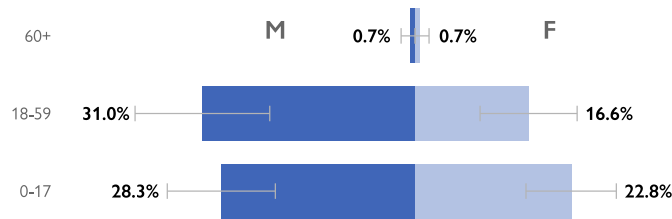
Overall, 17.8 (± 3.6) per cent of households host other IDPs and/or separated, unaccompanied or orphaned children. 13.0 (± 3.2) per cent host IDPs while 7.0 (± 2.5) per cent host unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children. Indicatively, about a fifth of households is worried that they may have to stop hosting these individuals within three months (11.3% ± 7.5%), citing a lack of space as the main reason.

21.8 (± 3.4) per cent of households indicate that the relationship between IDPs and the host community is poor while 11.2 (± 2.6) per cent state that it is good. In contrast, 6.9 (± 2.6) per cent of households in Malakal Town report poor relations between IDPs and the host community. This discrepancy highlights the ongoing position of vulnerability of the population living in the PoC site.

17.8 (± 3.4) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 50.7 (± 10.6) per cent saw a decrease and 15.5 (± 8.2) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. Households who had been abroad previously seeking refuge are more likely to receive remittances (37.7% ± 11.2%). 12.2 (± 3.2) per cent send remittances, of which 46.9 (± 13.4) per cent saw a decrease and 14.3 (± 9.8) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020.



F33. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 71; N IND = 145]



F34. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Received			
Overall	400	17.8	14.3 - 21.2
Male HoH	76	28.9	19 - 38.9
Female HoH	324	15.1	11.4 - 18.9
Previously Abroad	69	37.7	26.5 - 48.9
From Malakal	355	18.9	15.1 - 22.7
From Other Counties	45	8.9	0.6 - 17.2
Sent			
Overall	400	12.2	9.1 - 15.4
Male HoH	76	11.8	4.8 - 18.9
Female HoH	324	12.3	8.8 - 15.9
Previously Abroad	69	14.5	6.1 - 22.9
From Malakal	355	12.4	9.1 - 15.7
From Other Counties	45	11.1	1.9 - 20.4

F35. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 400]

HOST	%	CI
Overall	17.8	14.1 - 21.4
IDPs	13.0	9.8 - 16.2
Unaccompanied / Separated Children	7.0	4.5 - 9.5

F36. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 400]

RELATIONS	%	CI
Good	11.2	8.7 - 13.8
Neutral	64.0	60 - 68
Poor	21.8	18.3 - 25.2
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	3.0	1.3 - 4.7

F37. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

CHANGE	%	CI
Received [n = 71]		
Decreased Slightly	35.2	24.7 - 45.7
Decreased Substantially	15.5	7.2 - 23.7
Increased Slightly	16.9	8.5 - 25.3
Increased Substantially	7.0	1.5 - 12.5
Sent [n = 49]		
Decreased Slightly	32.7	19.8 - 45.5
Decreased Substantially	14.3	4.5 - 24.1
Increased Slightly	16.3	5.9 - 26.8
Increased Substantially	6.1	0 - 12.9

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.

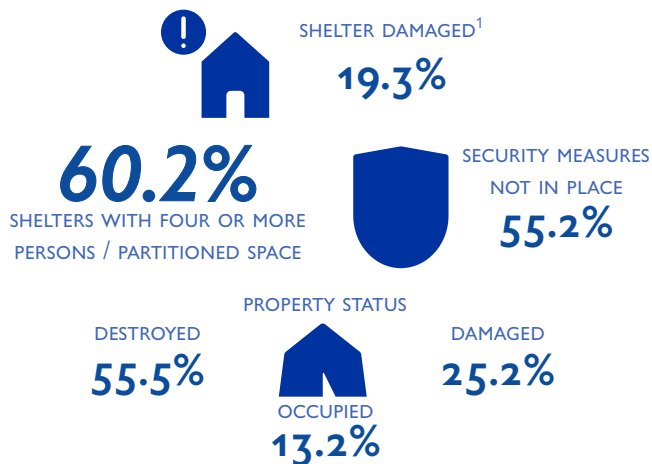
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Overall, 19.2 (± 3.1) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters.

55.5 (± 4.4) per cent of households' land or property in South Sudan is destroyed while that of 25.2 (± 3.4) per cent is damaged and 13.2 (± 2.8) per cent is occupied. 95.4 (± 2.4) per cent of destroyed or damaged properties and 92.5 (± 7.2) per cent of occupied properties are located in Malakal.

19.8 (± 3.6) 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. Nonetheless, this is the highest value among the assessed IDP sites. Indicatively, the most common issue leading to open disputes is land grabbing, followed by occupation and boundary disputes. Most affected households report to not have taken action to resolve open disputes.

21.0 (± 3.9) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one space without any partitions. 55.2 (± 4.1) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.



F38. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 400]

SHELTER	%	CI
Rakooba	72.8	69.6 - 75.9
Improvised Shelter	25.8	22.7 - 28.8
Communal Shelter	0.8	0 - 1.6
Community Building	0.2	0 - 0.7
No Shelter	0.2	0 - 0.7
Emergency/ Transitional Shelter By UN/NGO	0.2	0 - 0.7

F39. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 400]

CONDITION	%	CI
In Good Condition	54.0	49.7 - 58.3
Very Minimally Damaged	26.8	22.8 - 30.7
Partially Damaged	18.8	15.6 - 21.9
Completely Destroyed	0.5	0 - 1.2

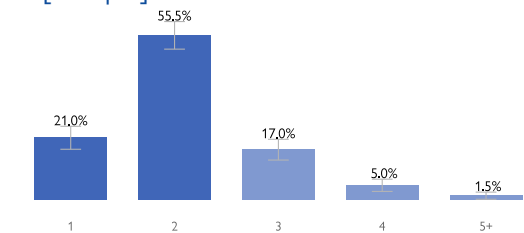
F40. % HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF LAND OR PROPERTY IN SOUTH SUDAN [N = 400]

STATUS	%	CI
Destroyed	55.5	51.1 - 59.9
Damaged	25.2	21.7 - 28.8
No Property	13.5	10.3 - 16.7
Occupied	13.2	10.5 - 16
Unknown	6.8	4.4 - 9.1
Deserted	2.2	0.9 - 3.6
Family	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Rent	0.5	0 - 1.2

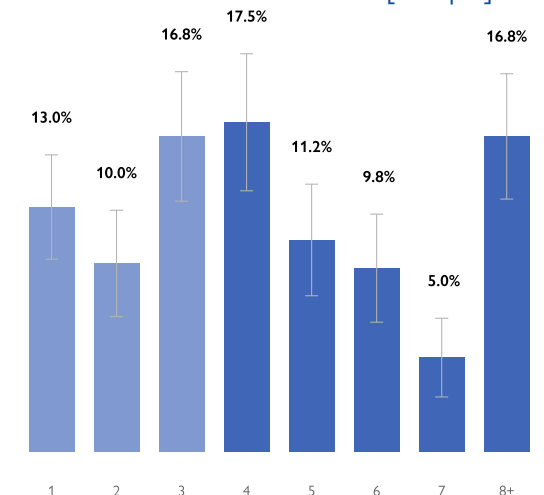
F41. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 400]

INVOLVEMENT	%	CI
Yes	19.8	16.5 - 23
No	78.8	75.4 - 82.1
Prefer Not To Answer	1.5	0.3 - 2.7

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 400]



F43. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME PARTITIONED SPACE [N = 400]



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.

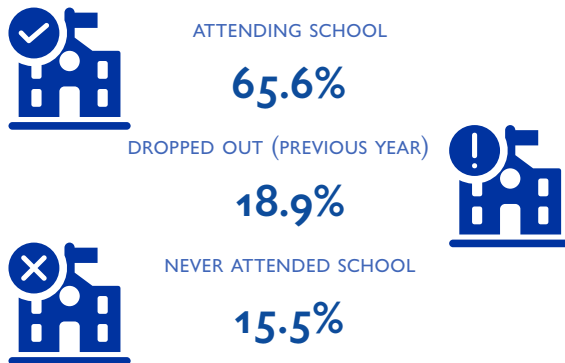
¹ Damaged include those reported as "partially damaged" and "completely destroyed".

EDUCATION

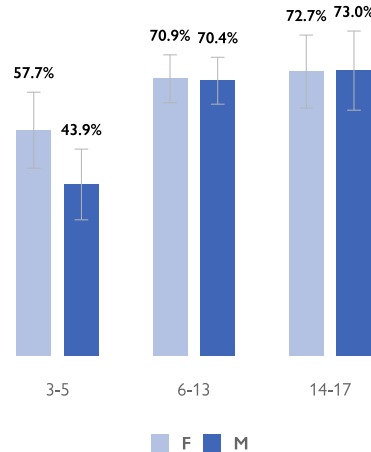
With an attendance rate of 65.6 (± 3.6) per cent, more than a third of children did not attend formal school in the school year before the assessment (February to December 2019), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 18.9 (± 2.7) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 15.5 (± 3.2) per cent have never attended school at all.

Comparing attendance rates between male-headed and female-headed households, they fare similarly in all three categories. The minor differences are not statistically significant.

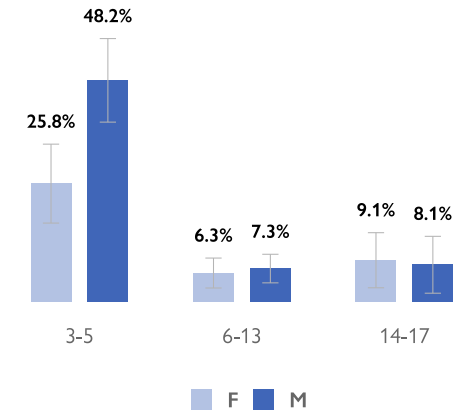
Due to government-mandated school closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the school attendance and dropout indicators refer to the school year before the assessment. This caused some confusion among respondents, resulting in inconsistencies between the number of children reported in the education 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



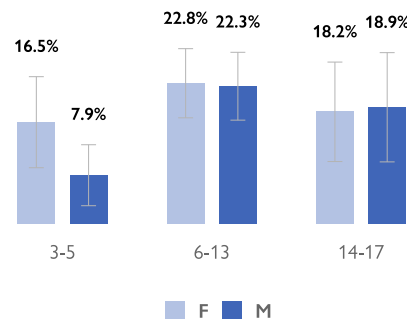
F44. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 785²]



F46. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 785]



F45. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 785]



F47. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

ATTENDANCE	N	%	CI
Attending			
Male HoH	95	66.3	53.7 - 79
Female HoH	690	65.5	61.7 - 69.3
Never			
Male HoH	95	14.7	4.2 - 25.3
Female HoH	690	15.7	12.3 - 19
Dropped Out			
Male HoH	95	18.9	10.4 - 27.5
Female HoH	690	18.8	15.8 - 21.9

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 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: 51.6 (± 4.1) per cent having attended, 15.5 (± 2.6) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 5.3 (± 2.1) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 27.6 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 = 97; n M 3-5 = 114; n F 6-13 = 206; n M 6-13 = 206; n F 14-17 = 88; n M 14-17 = 74.

WASH

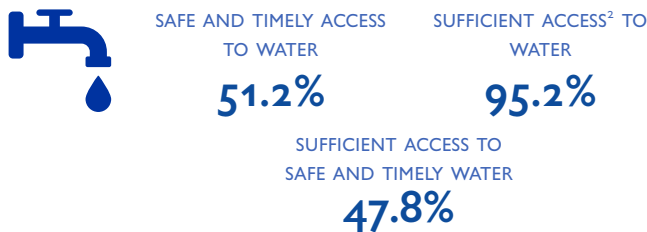
Overall, 52.2 (± 3.5) per cent do not have sufficient access to safe and timely water. 48.8 (± 3.2) per cent of households lack access to a safe and timely water source¹. Female-headed households fare significantly better, with 54.0 (± 3.9) per cent having access to safe and timely water, compared to male-headed households (39.5% ± 10.2%). 4.8 (± 2.0) per cent lack access to sufficient² amounts of water. Over a third of all households (35.0% ± 3.1%) needs more than one hour to collect water.

21.8 (± 3.1) per cent of households report that they do not have enough water to meet drinking, cooking, handwashing, personal hygiene or other domestic needs. 22.0 (± 3.2) per cent indicate that they do not have enough water to meet drinking needs.

10.2 (± 2.8) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview, with male-headed households faring worse.

The main water source for households is the public tap (62.3% ± 3.5%). Most households use chlorine to treat their water (55.2% ± 3.3%).

While water provided by humanitarian actors is free, 5.0 (± 2.1) per cent of households report that the price of water available for purchase has increased slightly since April 2020, while 2.8 (± 1.4) per cent report a significant increase in price.



Water quality testing was not conducted as part of this survey. However, laboratory results conducted by WASH partners in Malakal PoC site show that 100 per cent can be classified as safe drinking water, as no tests have reported any contamination as of May 2021.

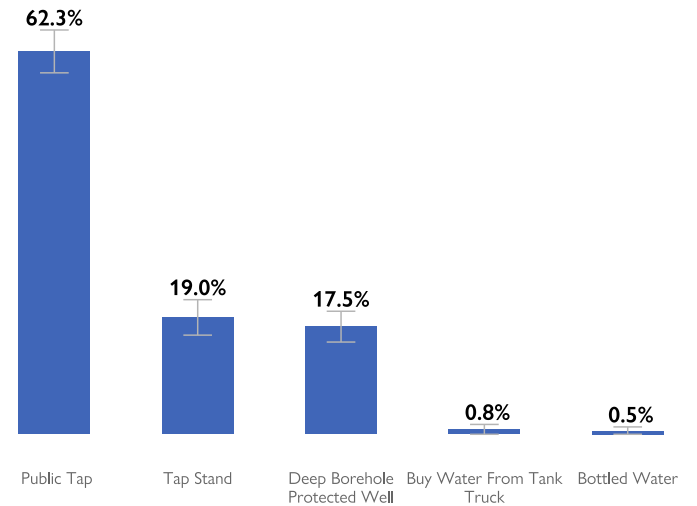
F48. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	51.2	48.1 - 54.4
Male HoH	76	39.5	29.3 - 49.7
Female HoH	324	54.0	50.1 - 57.9
Previously Abroad	69	58.0	47.5 - 68.4
From Malakal	355	50.1	46.5 - 53.7
From Other Counties	45	60.0	46.2 - 73.8

F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 400]

TIME	%	CI
Up to 30 min	58.8	55.6 - 61.9
Up to 1h	65.0	61.9 - 68.1
More than 1h	35.0	31.9 - 38.1
More than 2h	10.8	8.7 - 12.8

F50. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 400]



F51. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 400]

FEELING UNSAFE	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
	%	CI	%	CI
No	82.9	75 - 90.8	90.7	87.7 - 93.8
Yes	17.1	9.2 - 25	8.6	5.7 - 11.6
I Don't Know	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.9
Don't Collect Any	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.9

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.

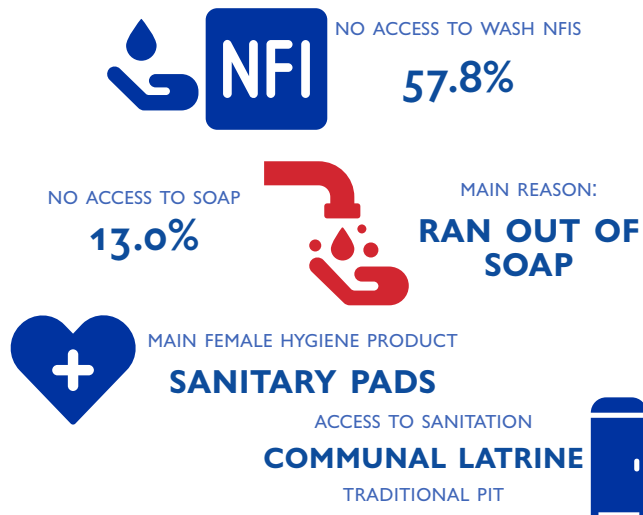
¹ "Access to safe and timely water" is fulfilled by the following criteria: the main water source is either deep borehole/protected well, tapstand serving no more than five households, public tapstand serving more than five households, bottled water or piped water into the house; households do not feel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

² 6.5 litres per person per day.

57.8 (± 4.0) per cent of households lack access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 13.0 (± 2.6) per cent of households do not have access to soap, of whom 78.8 (± 10.8) per cent state that they ran out of soap or detergent. Further, 69.2 (± 4.4) per cent of households report that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation, while 16.5 (± 2.7) per cent report that women use a piece of cloth. 5.2 (± 2.0) per cent of households report that women use nothing.

Overall, about half of all households use communal shared latrines that are traditional pit latrines or open pits (50.5% ± 3.2%). 16.2 (± 2.8) per cent use family latrines that are improved pit latrines with concrete slabs, and 12.8 (± 2.5) per cent use communal shared latrines that are improved pit latrines with concrete slabs. Almost no household (0.2% ± 0.5%) reports having to rely on bushes or open spaces.

For disposing waste, most households use garbage bins (67.0% ± 3.0%) while 11.2 (± 1.8) per cent rely on the solid waste truck collection.



F52. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	13.0	10.4 - 15.6
Male HoH	76	19.7	11 - 28.5
Female HoH	324	11.4	8.7 - 14.2
Previously Abroad	69	4.3	0 - 9.1
From Malakal	355	10.1	7.3 - 13
From Other Counties	45	35.6	22.3 - 48.8

F53. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 52]

REASON	%	CI
Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All	78.8	68.1 - 89.6
Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent	5.8	0 - 12.2
Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live	3.8	0 - 9
Washing Hands With Soap / Detergent Is Not Our Cultural Practice	3.8	0 - 9
Soap / Detergent Is Unnecessary	1.9	0 - 5.7
Water Alone Cleanses Hands	1.9	0 - 5.6
Don't Like Using Soap / Detergent	1.9	0 - 5.6
Other	1.9	0 - 5.7

F54. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 400]

MEANS	%	CI
Sanitary Pads	69.2	65.6 - 72.9
Piece Of Cloth	16.5	13.8 - 19.2
I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer	9.0	6.4 - 11.6
Nothing	5.2	3.2 - 7.3

F55. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 400]

LOCATION	%	CI
Garbage Bin	67.0	64 - 70
Solid Waste Truck Collection	11.2	9.5 - 13
On The Street	11.0	9.3 - 12.7
Garbage Pit	10.5	8.6 - 12.4
Burn	0.2	0 - 0.7

F56. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 400]

LOCATION	%	CI
Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	50.5	47.3 - 53.7
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	16.2	13.4 - 19.1
Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	12.8	10.3 - 15.2
Other (specify)	11	9.2 - 12.8
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	4.5	2.7 - 6.3
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	2.8	1.3 - 4.2
Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	2	0.7 - 3.3
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	0.2	0 - 0.7
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.

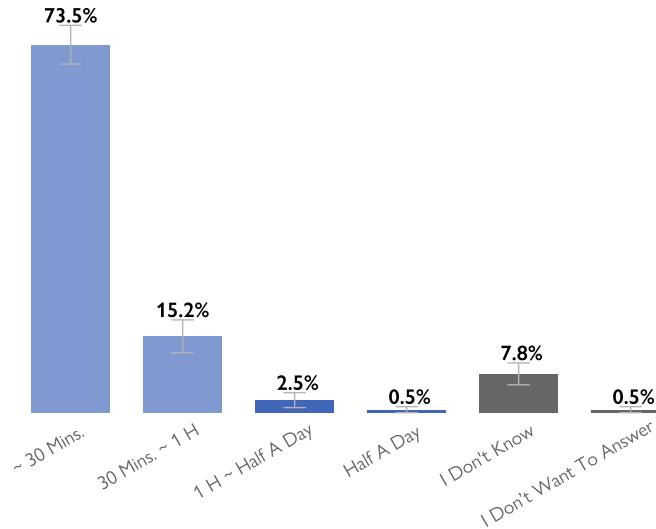
HEALTH

While 14.8 (± 3.1) 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 functioning health care facility within an hour on foot (88.8% ± 2.7%), as expected given the presence of on-site health facilities. Indicatively, male-headed households were more likely to be unable to access health care facilities when needed in the past six months (21.1% ± 8.6%) than female-headed households (13.3% ± 3.0%).

The main barrier to access is the lack of medicines in the clinic (9.0% ± 2.0%) followed by discrimination (3.8% ± 1.6%). Male-headed households are more likely to report discrimination as a key barrier, while female-headed households also note safety concerns, high costs and lack of available health care personnel at the facility as barriers to access.

51.7 (± 4.6) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.

F57. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 400]



F59. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324]

BARRIER	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
	%	CI	%	CI
No Drugs	6.6	1.1 - 12.1	9.6	7.3 - 11.8
Discrimination	11.8	5.4 - 18.3	1.9	0.4 - 3.3
Opening Time	1.3	0 - 3.9	0.9	0 - 2
Documents	1.3	0 - 3.9	0.6	0 - 1.5
No Nearby Facility	1.3	0 - 3.9	0.6	0 - 1.5
No Transportation	1.3	0 - 3.9	0.3	0 - 0.9
Other	1.3	0 - 3.9	0.3	0 - 0.9
Unsafe	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.9
Cost (Too Expensive)	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.9
Fear Of Illness	1.3	0 - 3.9	0.0	NA
No Health Care Personnel Available	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.9

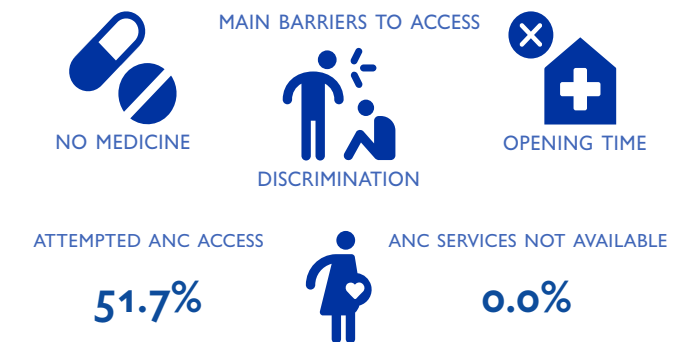


F58. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400]

CHANGE IN ACCESS	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	9.0	6.7 - 11.3
Decreased Slightly	18.2	14.8 - 21.7
Same	58.0	53.9 - 62.1
Increased Slightly	2.8	1.1 - 4.4
Increased Substantially	8.5	6.7 - 10.3
Never Been Able To Access	2.2	0.9 - 3.6
Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer	1.2	0.2 - 2.3

F60. % HOUSEHOLDS UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	14.8	11.9 - 17.6
Male HoH	76	21.1	12.4 - 29.7
Female HoH	324	13.3	10.3 - 16.3
Previously Abroad	69	17.4	8.7 - 26.1
From Malakal	355	14.4	11.3 - 17.4
From Other Counties	45	17.8	7 - 28.6



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

94.8 (± 1.9) per cent of households report to be aware of COVID-19, and 83.2 (± 2.9) per cent indicate receiving or seeing messages about COVID-19. The main sources of this information are megaphone (51.5% ± 4.4%), mass media (35.0% ± 4.3%) and phone (16.5% ± 3.2%). Of the households receiving messages, the majority are either very satisfied (40.5% ± 4.5%) or satisfied (55.0% ± 4.6%) with receiving them. While 97.4 (± 1.6) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is not as widespread, with 79.5 (± 3.6) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

Only 31.0 (± 3.3) 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.

89.5 (± 2.1) per cent of households report having taken action against COVID-19. 79.2 (± 3.5) per cent of households say they washed their hands with soap and water, while 56.5 (± 4.3) per cent have avoided close contact with sick people in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

79.5%



RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19

83.2%

TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19

89.5%

STIGMA AROUND COVID-19:

PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION BEING EXTREMELY LIKELY AGAINST

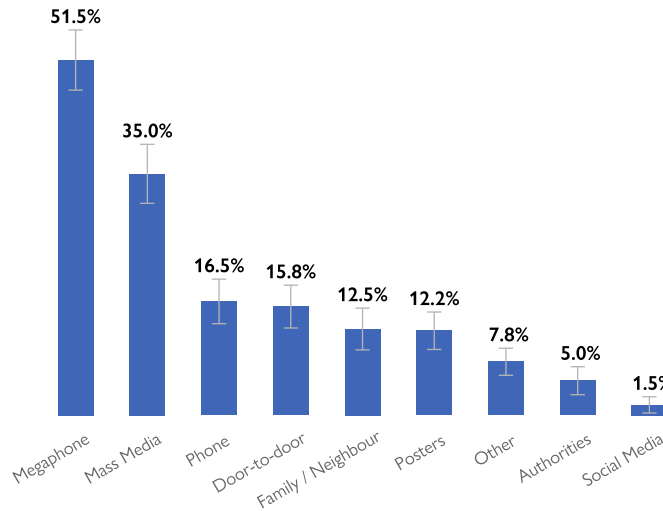
MEN / BOYS **2.4%**

WOMEN / GIRLS **2.1%**



1.1% ELDERLY / PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

F61. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 400]



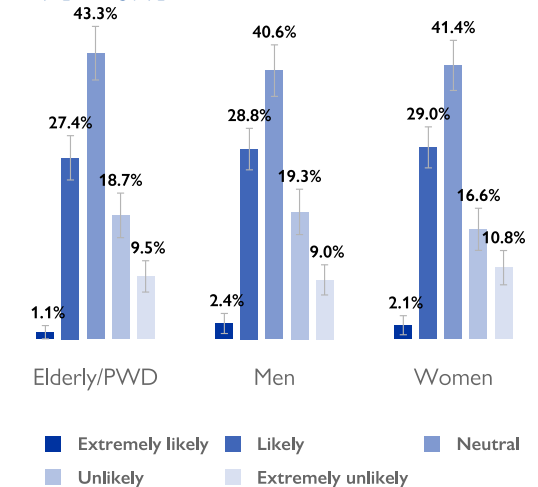
F62. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 400]

ACTION	%	CI
Washing Hands With Soap And Water	79.2	75.8 - 82.7
Avoid Close Contact With Sick People	56.5	52.2 - 60.8
Put Distance Between Yourself And Others	48.2	44.1 - 52.4
Cover Face With Mask When Around Others	48.2	43.9 - 52.6
Stay At Home As Much As Possible	43.0	39.2 - 46.8
Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow	34.0	30.2 - 37.8
Clean / Disinfect Touched Objects / Surfaces	19.0	16 - 22
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	14.3	11.6 - 16.9

F63. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 400]

ACTION	%	CI
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	56.0	51.5 - 60.5
Seek The Hospital / Health Unit	52.2	47.9 - 56.6
Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home	31.0	27.7 - 34.3
Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice	15.2	12.2 - 18.3
Seek Neighbourhood Nurse / Health Worker	7.8	5.7 - 9.8
Seek A Traditional Healer	2.5	1.1 - 3.9
No Answer	2.0	0.6 - 3.4
Buy Medicine	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Other	1.0	0 - 2

F64. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 379]



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

Over three quarters of all households (77.8% ± 3.7%) report a change in their main source of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 62.3 (± 4.1) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 43.5 (± 4.3) per cent stating a slight and 18.8 (± 3.5) per cent a substantial decrease.

46.1 (± 10.5) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 66.0 (± 4.7) per cent of female-headed households.

Among severely food insecure¹ households, about a quarter of households indicatively report a decrease in the level of household income although these figures are uncertain due to the small sample size. About a quarter 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 30.8 (± 3.7) per cent of severely food insecure households.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES THAT DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE APRIL 2020

18.8%



MAIN REASON FOR DECREASE:
ACCESS RESTRICTION & MARKET CHANGE

COVID-19-INDUCED SHOCKS:

REDUCED INCOME



LACK OF FOODS

UNUSUALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES

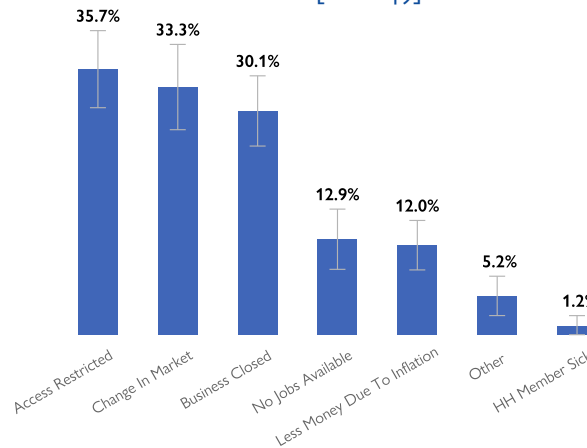
F65. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400]

CHANGE	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	18.8	15.3 - 22.2
Decreased Slightly	43.5	39.2 - 47.8
Same	18.8	15.3 - 22.2
Increased Slightly	2.8	1.2 - 4.3
Increased Substantially	12.8	10.4 - 15.1
Not Applicable	3.5	1.7 - 5.3

F67. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 400]

SHOCKS	%	CI
Reduced Income	29.2	25.4 - 33.1
Unusually High Food Prices	20.5	17 - 24
Lack Of Foods	19.2	15.8 - 22.7
None	18.8	15.4 - 22.1
Unusually High NFI Prices	13.0	10.2 - 15.8
Loss / Reduced Employment	11.8	8.7 - 14.8
Depreciation	6.5	4.5 - 8.5
Other	3.0	1.5 - 4.5
Death Of Head of HH	3.0	1.5 - 4.5
Serious Illness / Accident Of HH Member	2.2	0.8 - 3.7
Insecurity	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Death Of Working HH Member	1.2	0.2 - 2.3

F66. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 249]



F68. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP² [N = 400]

ASSETS	%	CI
Bed	79.5	75.8 - 83.2
Mosquito Net	69.0	65.2 - 72.8
Blanket	54.0	49.8 - 58.2
Mattress	49.0	44.6 - 53.4
Mat	48.0	43.9 - 52.1
Chairs	38.2	33.9 - 42.6
Kitchen Utensils	30.2	26.4 - 34.1
Table	25.8	21.7 - 29.8
Radio	19.0	15.3 - 22.7
Stove	10.5	8.1 - 12.9

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 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.

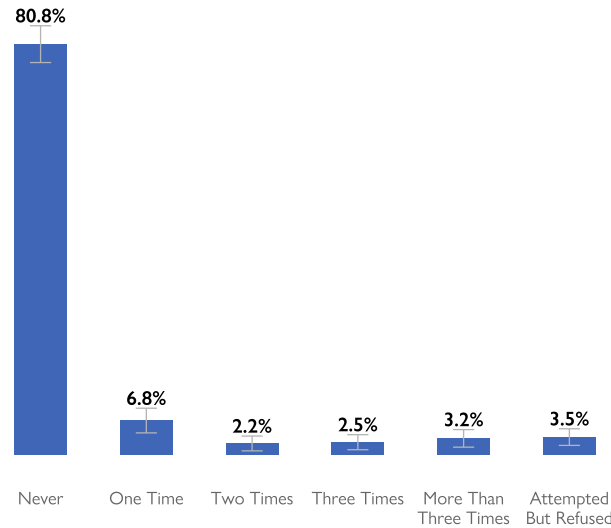
² Continued: Solar Panel (1.5% ± 1.2%), Fishing Kit (1.0% ± 1.0%), Seeds (1.0% ± 1.0%), Bicycle (0.8% ± 0.8%), Motorbike (0.5% ± 0.7%) and Vehicle (0.2% ± 0.5%).

Prior to displacement, casual labour related to agricultural activities (24.2% ± 3.9%), salaried work (22.8% ± 3.7%) and other non-agricultural casual waged labour (13.2% ± 2.8%) were the top three sources of livelihoods. There are no significant differences between the livelihoods of female-headed and male-headed households prior to displacement.

Now, food assistance and selling of food assistance (18.2% ± 3.3%) is the top source of livelihoods, followed by casual labour related to agricultural activities (15.0% ± 3.3%) and skilled labour (13.2% ± 3.1%). The shift away from traditional agricultural activities (- 9.2 p.p.) and salaried work (- 16.0 p.p.) as a result of forced displacement resulted in a significant increase (+ 17.2 p.p.) in the proportion of people reliant on donations or assistance as their main livelihood.

14.7 (± 3.3) per cent of households have used credit or borrowed money at least once in the three months prior to the assessment. 12.5 (± 3.1) per cent borrowed money to purchase food.

F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 400]

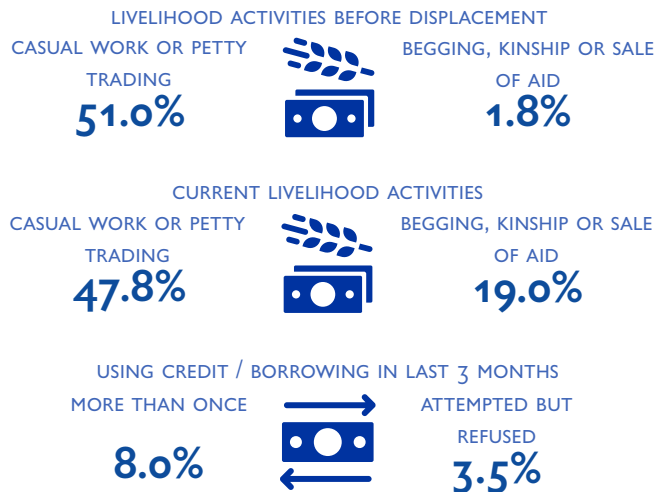


F71. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 5 REASONS FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 400]

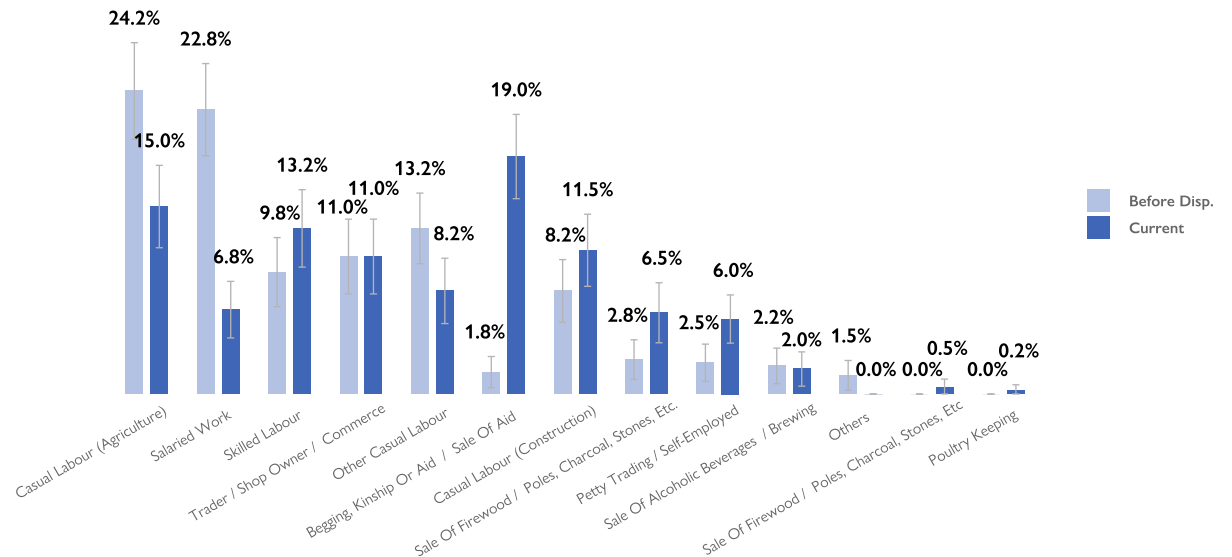
REASON	%	CI
Purchase Of Food	12.5	9.4 - 15.6
Health Care	2.8	1.2 - 4.3
Prefer Not To Answer	0.8	0 - 1.6
Payment Of Tuition Fees	0.8	0 - 1.6
Livestock Purchase	0.8	0 - 1.6

F72. % HOUSEHOLD BY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD [N = 400]

PROPORTION	%	CI
Less Than 50%	37.0	32.7 - 41.3
50 To 65%	32.2	27.9 - 36.6
65 To 75%	25.8	22.2 - 29.3
>75%	5.0	3.2 - 6.8



F70. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY BEFORE DISPLACEMENT AND NOW [N = 400]



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.

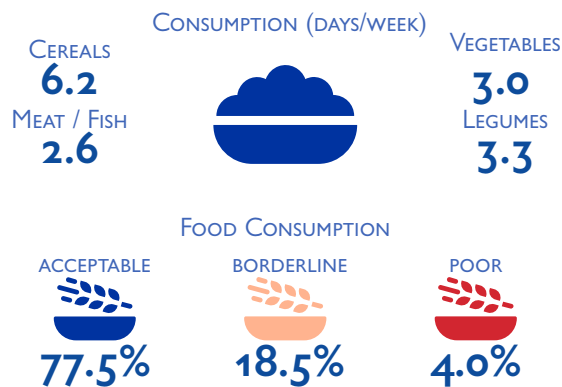
FOOD SECURITY

This study was conducted prior to the [reduction in food assistance in April 2021](#).

The food consumption of 22.5 (± 3.2) per cent of households is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 4.0 (± 1.8) per cent have poor and 18.5 (± 3.3) 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 6.2 (± 0.1) days, oil for 5.5 (± 0.1) days and sugar for 3.5 (± 0.1) days per week. Households with poor food consumption eat cereals 3.7 (± 0.2) days and oil 2.2 (± 0.1) days per week, while all other food groups are consumed on one day or less than one day per week. There are no significant differences between the consumption of male and female-headed households.

Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (lowest 40%) are significantly more likely to have poor food consumption (7.5% ± 3.9%) than households in the highest two wealth quintiles (0.6% ± 1.2%).



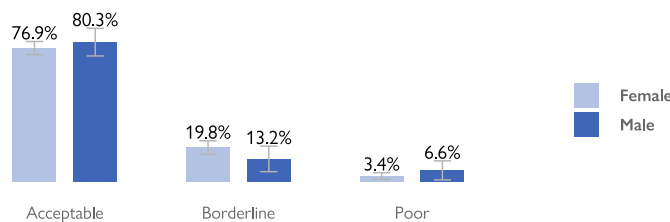
F73. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 400]

FOOD GROUP	CONSUMPTION	CI
Cereals	6.2 (days/week)	6.1 - 6.2
Oil	5.5 (days/week)	5.4 - 5.6
Sugar	3.5 (days/week)	3.4 - 3.6
Legumes	3.3 (days/week)	3.2 - 3.4
Veggies	3 (days/week)	2.9 - 3.1
Meat	2.6 (days/week)	2.6 - 2.7
Dairy	0.9 (days/week)	0.8 - 1
Fruits	0.4 (days/week)	0.3 - 0.4

F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 400]

FCG	%	CI
Poor	4.0	2.2 - 5.8
Borderline	18.5	15.2 - 21.8
Acceptable	77.5	74.3 - 80.7

F75. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324]



F76. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 400]

SOURCE	%	CI
Cereals		
Food Assistance	95.5	93.5 - 97.4
Own Crop / Garden Production	1.8	0.5 - 3
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	1.8	0.5 - 3
Legumes		
Food Assistance	90.4	87.8 - 93.1
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	5.7	3.5 - 7.9
Own Crop / Garden Production	2.1	0.7 - 3.5
Dairy		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	70.1	63.4 - 76.7
Food Assistance	20.4	14.9 - 25.9
Own Crop / Garden Production	3.6	0.5 - 6.8
Meat		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	78.3	74.9 - 81.7
Food Assistance	7.9	5.8 - 9.9
Fishing	7.0	4.6 - 9.5
Veggies		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	74.4	71 - 77.7
Own Crop / Garden Production	10.8	7.9 - 13.7
Food Assistance	10.3	7.9 - 12.7
Fruits		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	54.5	45.5 - 63.6
Food Assistance	19.5	12.7 - 26.3
Own Crop / Garden Production	14.3	7.5 - 21.1
Oil		
Food Assistance	85.6	82.5 - 88.6
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	11.2	8.3 - 14.2
Own Crop / Garden Production	1.3	0.2 - 2.5
Sugar		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	90.3	87.2 - 93.3
Food Assistance	8.2	5.4 - 11

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' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 42.5 (± 3.8) per cent of households experience moderate hunger while 44.0 (± 4.0) per cent experienced none. The prevalence of Severe Emergency is 0.2 (± 0.5) per cent, and no households is experiencing Severe Catastrophe.

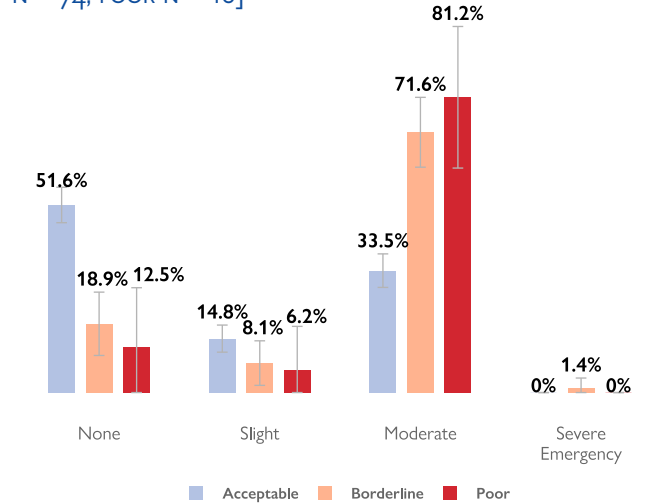
69.2 (± 5.8) per cent of households who report to experience some level of hunger also saw a decrease in income since April 2020. Among households not experiencing hunger, 53.4 (± 6.2) per cent saw a decrease in income since April 2020.

Indicatively, female-headed households tend to fare worse in terms of levels of hunger according to the HHS than their male-headed counterparts. Borderline and Poor Food Consumption Groups as well as the adoption of coping strategies are strongly correlated with higher levels of hunger according to the HHS.

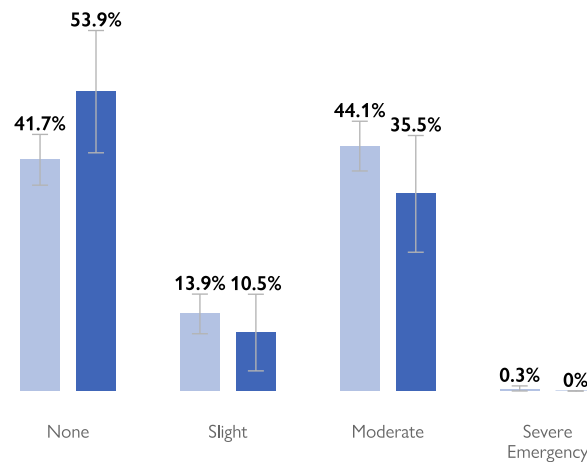
F77. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 400]

HHS	%	CI
None	44.0	40 - 48
Slight	13.2	10.1 - 16.4
Moderate	42.5	38.7 - 46.3
Severe Emergency	0.2	0 - 0.7
Severe Catastrophe	0.0	NA

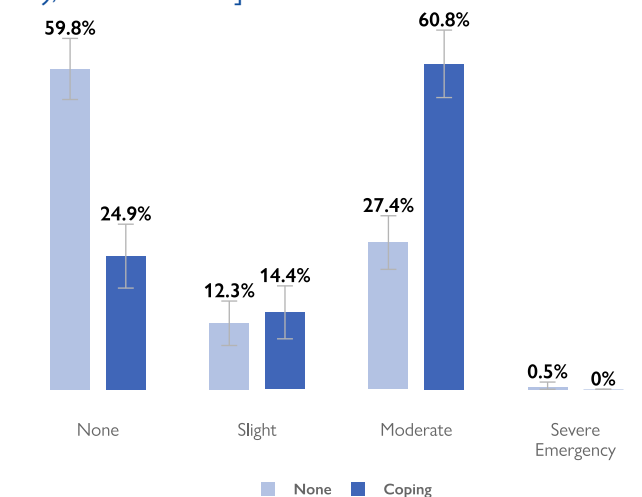
F79. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 310; BORDERLINE N = 74; POOR N = 16]



F78. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 76; FEMALE N = 324]



F80. % HOUSEHOLDS USING AND NOT USING LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [NONE N = 219; COPING N = 181]



HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE



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 two thirds of households (64.0% ± 3.9%) report to have used food-based coping strategies during the week prior to the survey. 48.0 (± 4.3) per cent of households ate less preferred foods while 42.0 (± 4.1) per cent reduced meal portion sizes to deal with food consumption gaps.

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies, over a third of households engaged either in crisis (4.2% ± 2.0%) or emergency coping strategies (33.2% ± 3.6%) in the 30 days preceding the assessment which compromise their capacity to cope with shocks in future and reduce their future productive capacity.

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

MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

STRESS 7.8% CRISIS 4.2%



EMERGENCY

33.2%

2.0% RCSI IPC PHASE 3+

MAIN COPING STRATEGY: LESS PREFERRED FOODS 48.0%

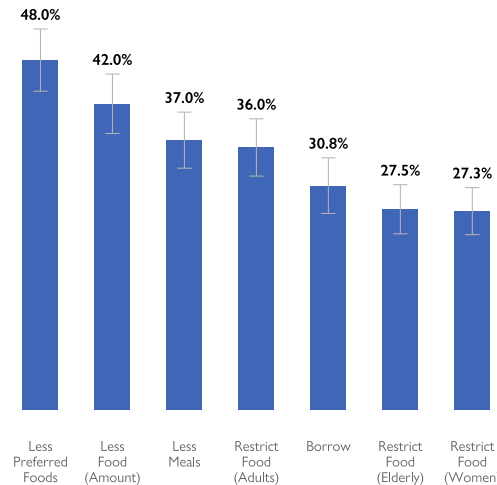
F81. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 400]

IPC PHASE	%	CI
1	53.5	49.5 - 57.5
2	44.5	40.5 - 48.5
3+	2.0	0.7 - 3.3

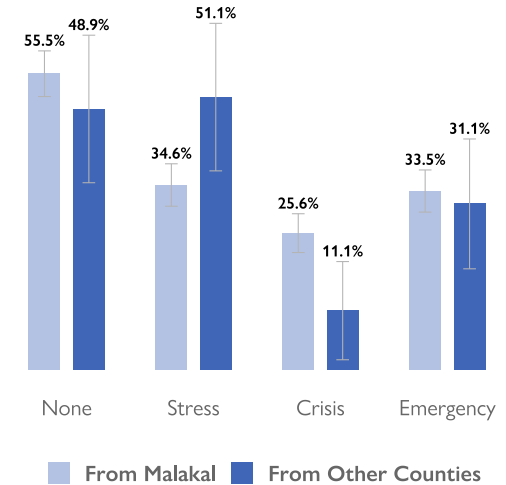
F82. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 400]

STRATEGY	%	CI
None	54.8	50.8 - 58.7
Stress Coping	7.8	5.2 - 10.3
Crisis Coping	4.2	2.3 - 6.2
Emergency Coping	33.2	29.7 - 36.8

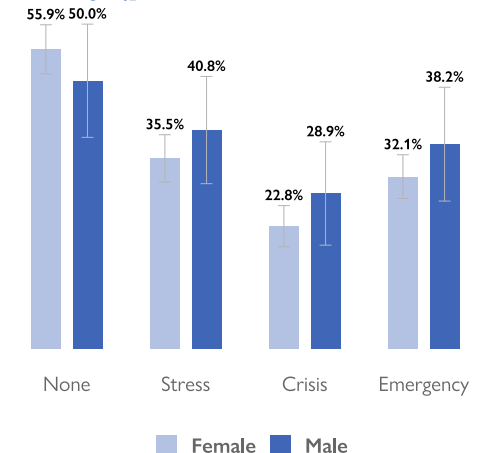
F83. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 400]



F84. % HOUSEHOLDS FROM MALAKAL AND OTHER COUNTIES BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED¹ IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALAKAL N = 355; OTHER N = 45]



F85. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 76 FEMALE N = 324]



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.

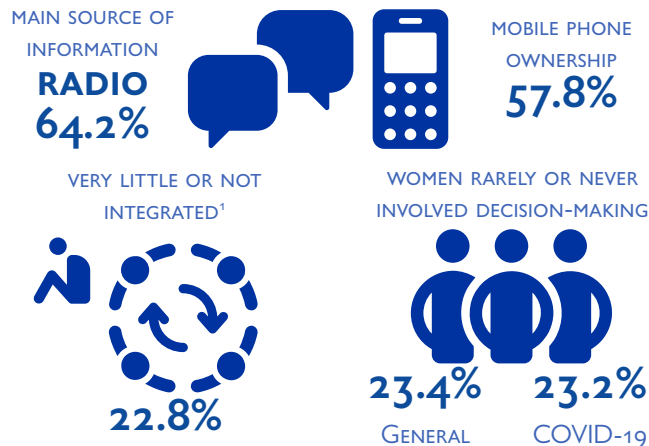
¹ Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies:** sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed 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 strategies:** 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 (64.2% ± 3.8%) followed by community mobilizers (14.3% ± 2.7%). 57.8 (± 4.2) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone with adult women (42.5% ± 4.3%) and men (24.2% ± 3.8%) being the most likely owners.

While only 19.0 (± 3.8) per cent of households participate in social groups, 77.0 (± 2.9) per cent feel welcomed and accepted in their current community. 22.8 (± 2.9) per cent feel only a little or not at all integrated. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F89), more than 75 per cent of all sub-groups feel integrated. Of the households that participate in social groups, about half report that the adult men and women of their household are members, and less than 10 per cent of households report that the girls and boys of their household are members.

Most households report that women are either significantly involved (36.2% ± 4.1%) or moderately involved (39.2% ± 4.1%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (33.2% ± 4.1% and 41.0% ± 4.3% respectively).



F86. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 400]

SOURCE	%	CI
Radio	64.2	60.4 - 68.1
Community Mobilizers	14.3	11.5 - 17
Public Announcements	13.2	10.5 - 16
Word Of Mouth	3.5	1.8 - 5.2
Communal Meetings	1.5	0.3 - 2.7

F87. % HOUSEHOLDS BY GENDER / AGE OF MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 400]

HH MEMBER	%	CI
Women	42.5	38.2 - 46.8
Men	24.2	20.4 - 28.1
Girls	4.0	2.1 - 5.9
Boys	2.2	0.8 - 3.7

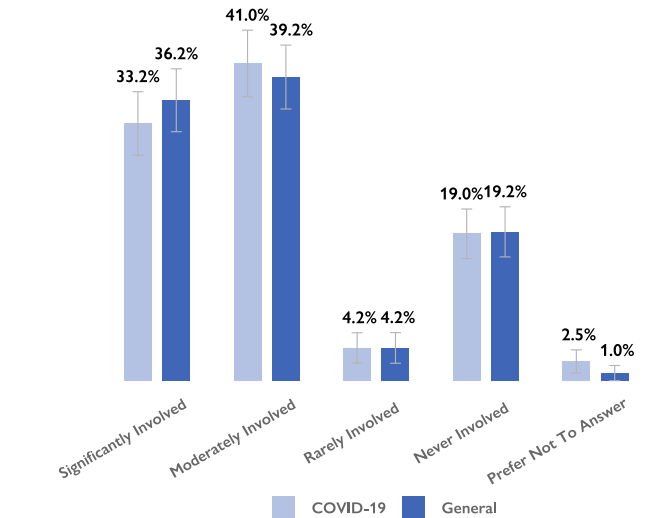
F88. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 400]

INTEGRATION	%	CI
A Lot	49.5	45.7 - 53.3
Moderately	27.5	24.2 - 30.8
A Little	5.0	3 - 7
Not At All	17.8	15.1 - 20.4
Prefer Not To Answer	0.2	0 - 0.7

F89. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	GROUPS		INTEGRATED	
		%	CI	%	CI
Overall	400	19.0	15.2 - 22.8	77.0	74.1 - 79.9
Male HoH	76	18.4	10.2 - 26.7	76.3	67 - 85.6
Female HoH	324	19.1	14.9 - 23.4	77.2	73.7 - 80.6
Previously Abroad	69	33.3	22.2 - 44.5	75.4	65.7 - 85
From Malakal	355	19.4	15.3 - 23.5	76.9	73.7 - 80.1
From Other Counties	45	15.6	4.8 - 26.3	77.8	66.3 - 89.3

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 400]



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 0.2% preferred not to answer.

PROTECTION

11.5 (± 2.5) per cent state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area. 40.8 (± 4.2) per cent of households have access to GBV health services, and less than half of all households (40.0% ± 4.5%) per cent have access to police services.

7.2 (± 2.5) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month, with male-headed households being slightly more likely to be affected. Crime or gang violence (55.2% ± 4.1%), GBV or sexual harassment (52.0% ± 3.6%) and mistreatment by armed groups (51.7% ± 3.6%) are the most commonly cited serious protection concerns. Indicatively, compared to female-headed households, more male-headed households report serious protection concerns. Female-headed households were more likely to express concerns about GBV or sexual harassment (54.0% ± 4.3%), mistreatment by armed groups (53.7% ± 4.3%) and sexual exploitation (51.9% ± 4.5%) than male-headed households (43.4% ± 10.6%, 43.4% ± 10.5% and 40.8% ± 10.4% respectively).

Among the 9.0 (± 2.6) per cent of households offered an arranged marriage, adult men and women are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.

NO PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE
11.5%



AFFECTED BY SECURITY INCIDENT
7.2%

TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS



CRIME / GANG VIOLENCE



GBV

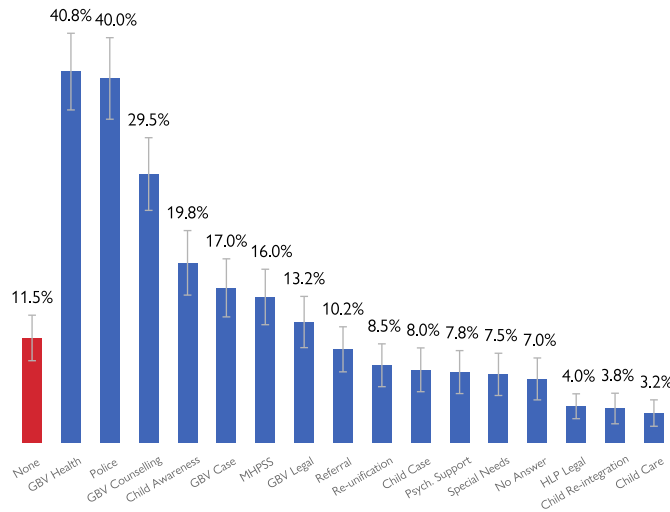


MISTREATMENT (ARMED GROUPS)



TARGETED VIOLENCE

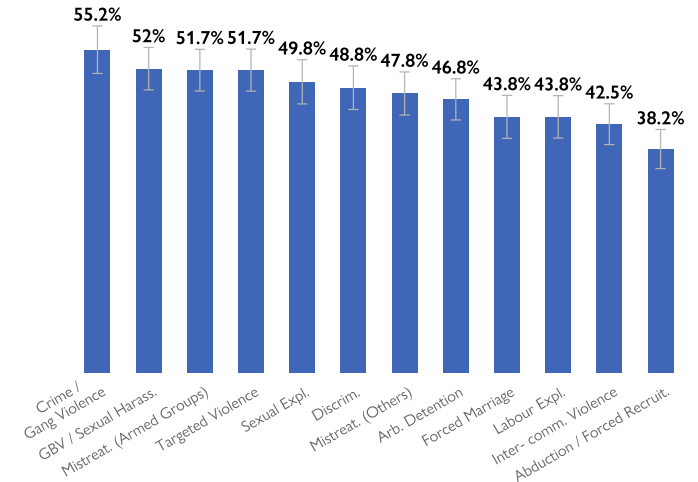
F91. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 400]



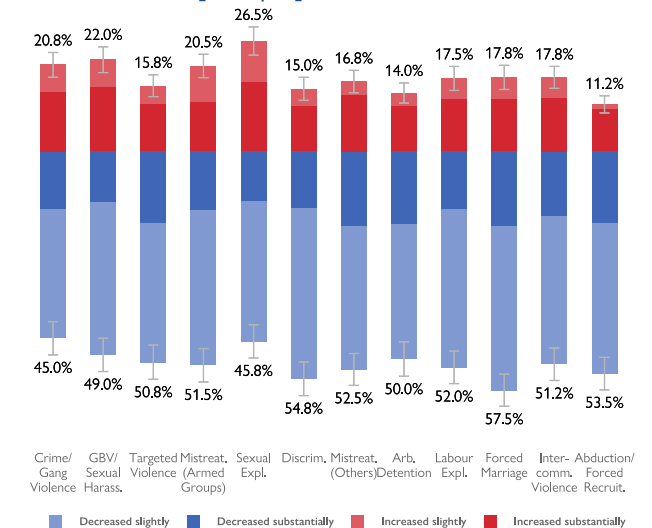
F92. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	7.2	4.8 - 9.7
Male HoH	76	10.5	3.7 - 17.4
Female HoH	324	6.5	3.9 - 9.1
Previously Abroad	69	10.1	3 - 17.3
From Malakal	355	7.0	4.4 - 9.6
From Other Counties	45	8.9	0.5 - 17.3

F93. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 400]



F94. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERN SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400]



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.

14.5 (± 3.2) per cent of households report to have been offered travel opportunities during the three months prior to the survey. 6.2 (± 2.2) per cent were offered opportunities resulting in debt – an indicator of exposure to trafficking risk. 15.8 (± 3.4) 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 alcohol or drug abuse (63.8% ± 4.1%), violence or beatings (51.0% ± 4.1%) and lack of access to education (46.0% ± 4.5%) while they see girls at risk of lack of access to education (57.2% ± 4.5%), GBV or sexual exploitation (51.0% ± 4.2%) and forced marriage (41.2% ± 4.3%). 28.8 (± 3.4) per cent of households also report boys to be at risk of GBV or sexual exploitation. 59.8 (± 3.3) per cent of households report having seen behavioural changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with a higher proportion of households reporting changes in girls (56.0% ± 3.5%) than in boys (50.8% ± 1.4%). The most common behavioural changes are aggression and violence against younger children.

F95. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 400]

OFFERED	%	CI
Men	3.8	2 - 5.5
Girls	2	0.6 - 3.4
Women	1	0 - 2
Boys	0	NA

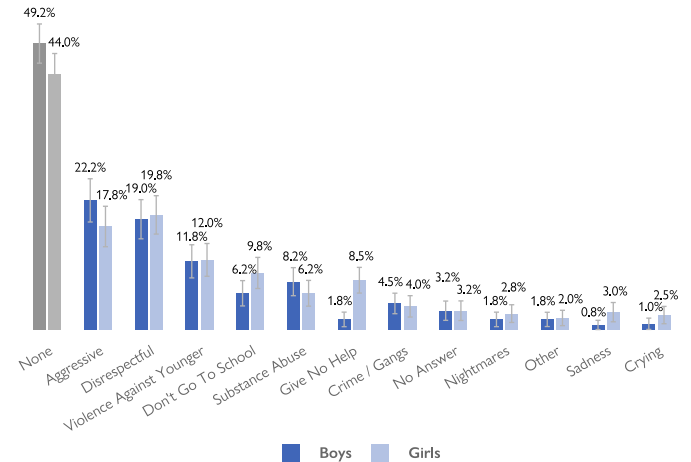
F96. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	15.8	12.4 - 19.1
Male HoH	76	23.7	14.4 - 32.9
Female HoH	324	13.9	10.3 - 17.5
Previously Abroad	69	7.2	1.1 - 13.4
From Malakal	355	14.1	10.6 - 17.5
From Other Counties	45	28.9	15.9 - 41.9

F97. % 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	400	8.2	5.7 - 10.8	9.8	7 - 12.5
Male HoH	76	7.9	2 - 13.8	10.5	3.8 - 17.3
Female HoH	324	8.3	5.5 - 11.2	9.6	6.5 - 12.6
Prev. Abroad	69	4.3	0 - 9.1	17.4	9.2 - 25.5
From Malakal	355	8.7	5.9 - 11.5	9.6	6.7 - 12.5
From Other Counties	45	4.4	0 - 10.5	11.1	2.1 - 20.1

F98. % HOUSEHOLDS BY BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN¹ IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 400]



F99. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 400]

RISK	BOYS		GIRLS	
	%	CI	%	CI
Lack Of Access To Education	46.0	41.5 - 50.5	57.2	52.8 - 61.7
Alcohol / Drugs Abuse	63.8	59.6 - 67.9	29.2	25 - 33.5
Violence / Beating	51.0	46.9 - 55.1	34.5	30.5 - 38.5
GBV / Sexual Exploitation	28.8	25.1 - 32.4	51.0	46.8 - 55.2
Forced Marriage	16.0	12.8 - 19.2	41.2	37 - 45.5
Involvement In Youth Gangs	34.2	30.3 - 38.2	21.8	18 - 25.5
Labour Exploitation	27.3	23.7 - 30.8	23.2	19.6 - 26.9
Abandonment / Neglect	20.0	16.6 - 23.4	22.0	18.4 - 25.6
Abduction / Trafficking	11.2	8.3 - 14.2	9.8	7.1 - 12.4
Other	1.5	0.3 - 2.7	10.0	8 - 12

EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS **15.8%**



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 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 “anti-social behaviour (isolating themselves / withdrawn)” and “wanting to join / joining armed forces or groups”.

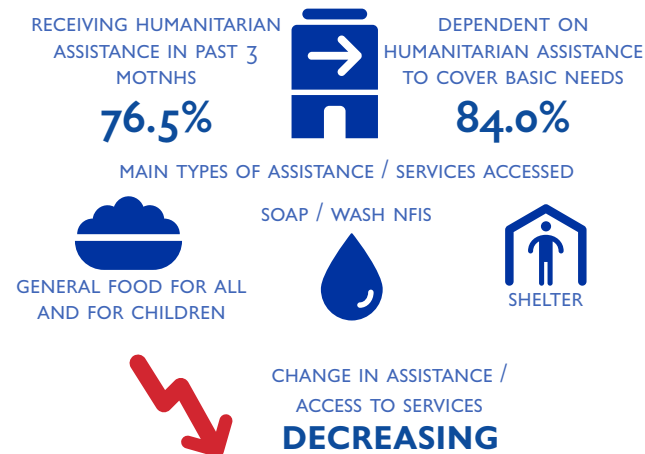
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, over three quarters of households (76.8% ± 3.4%) indicate that they need care and maintenance services while 26.8 (± 3.7) per cent require capacity building training and 19.2 (± 3.6) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms.

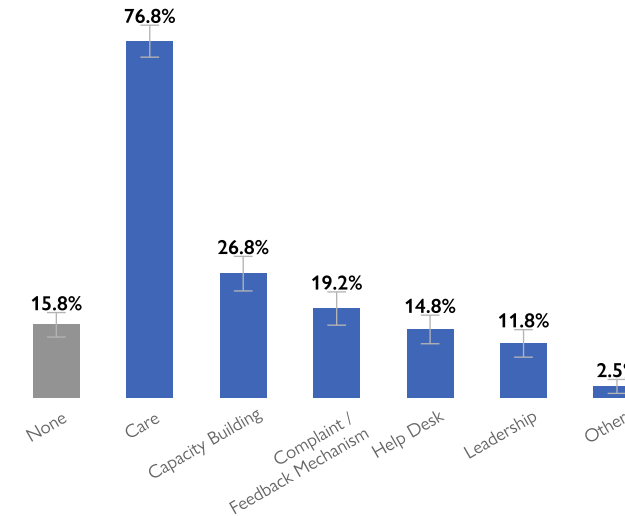
Some 76.5 (± 3.2) per cent of households report receiving some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 84.0 (± 3.9) per cent report to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health, education. This indicates a gap of 7.5 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 (72.2% ± 3.3%), followed by soap or WASH NFIs (11.8% ± 2.6%).

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.



F100. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NEED OF CCCM OR SITE MANAGEMENT SERVICES [N = 400]



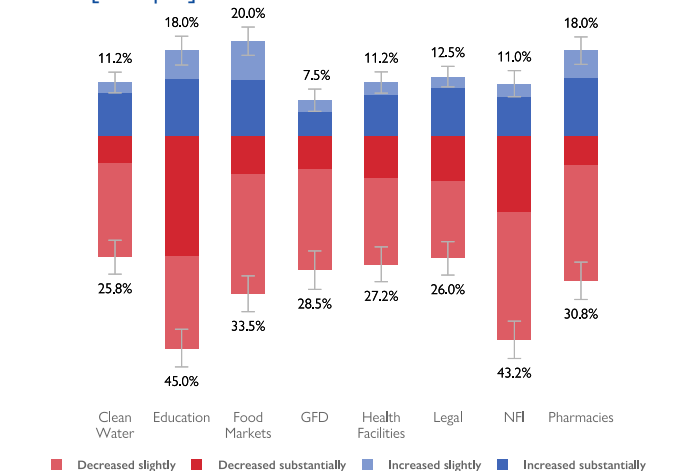
F101. % HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	84.0	81.1 - 86.9
Male HoH	76	77.6	68.8 - 86.5
Female HoH	324	85.5	82.2 - 88.8
Previously Abroad	69	95.7	90.9 - 100
From Malakal	355	84.2	81.1 - 87.4
From Other Counties	45	82.2	71.3 - 93.1

F102. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 400]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
General Food For All	72.2	69 - 75.5
Soap / WASH NFIs	11.8	9.1 - 14.4
Shelter Materials	3.5	1.7 - 5.3
Medicines	2.8	1.2 - 4.3
Nutrition	2.5	1 - 4
Food For Assets	1.8	0.5 - 3
Food For School Children	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Seeds	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Other	0.8	0 - 1.6
Fishing Kit	0.5	0 - 1.2
Cash For Work / Training	0.2	0 - 0.7
Unconditional Cash / Voucher Transfer	0.2	0 - 0.7
School Fees / Uniforms	0.2	0 - 0.7

F103. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CHANGE IN ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 400]



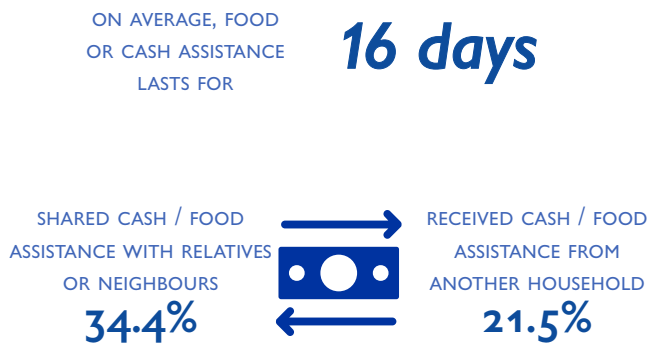
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

96.1 (± 1.9) per cent of 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.

About a third of all households (32.7% ± 4.3%) reports that cash or food received lasted for one week or less. 26.5 (± 4.5) per cent report that it lasted them two to three weeks while another 36.7 (± 4.7) per cent indicate that it lasted them three to four weeks.

Over a third of these households (34.4% ± 4.7%) report that they shared their food or cash assistance with neighbours or relatives. 17.8 (± 7.0) per cent of these households shared half or more than half of their assistance, with 6.9 (± 5.0) per cent doing so involuntarily.

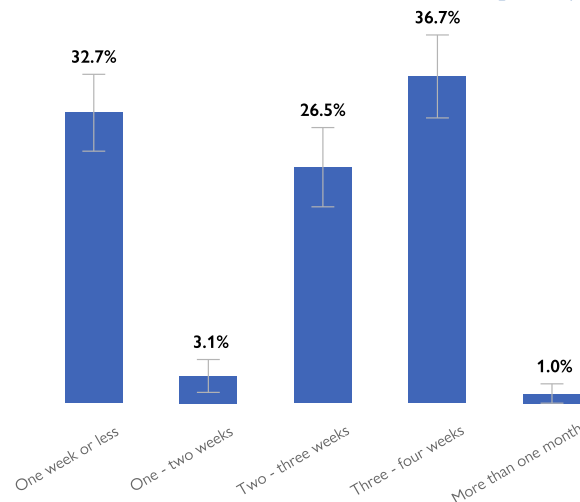
21.5 (± 3.6) per cent of households report that they have received food or cash assistance from another household. 17.4 (± 7.9) per cent of those households received half or more than half of the amount of their own ration.



F104. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH OR VOUCHERS IN THE LAST DISTRIBUTION [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	50.8	47.2 - 54.3
Male HoH	76	57.9	47.4 - 68.4
Female HoH	324	49.1	44.7 - 53.4
Previously Abroad	69	62.3	52 - 72.6
From Malakal	355	51.8	47.9 - 55.8
From Other Counties	45	42.2	28.5 - 56

F105. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY TIME CASH / FOOD LASTED [N = 294]



F106. % 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	294	34.4	29.6 - 39.1
Male HoH	56	41.1	28.4 - 53.7
Female HoH	238	32.8	27.5 - 38
Previously Abroad	59	45.8	33.8 - 57.8
From Malakal	267	36.0	30.9 - 41
From Other Counties	27	18.5	4.1 - 32.9

F107. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE FROM ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	400	21.5	17.9 - 25.1
Male HoH	76	15.8	7.6 - 24
Female HoH	324	22.8	18.7 - 27
Previously Abroad	69	14.5	6.5 - 22.5
From Malakal	355	21.4	17.5 - 25.3
From Other Counties	45	22.2	10.3 - 34.1

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.

INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

69.7 (± 4.5) 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, almost all households have at least one type of need, with a median of five needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of the population facing over six co-existing needs. Overall, households have less needs in the education sector while experiencing particularly high needs in SNFI and protection sectors, due to a high number of households not having access to WASH NFIs (57.8% ± 4.0%) and reporting behavioural changes in children (59.8% ± 3.3%). About two thirds of households face a combination of needs in SNFI and protection and a combination of needs in WASH and protection.

Households have similar needs profiles regardless of their county of former habitual residence or whether they spent time abroad as refugees.

While there are no significant differences between the number of co-existing needs that male and female-headed households face, other differences, such as those highlighted in the [mobility](#), [health](#), [economic vulnerability](#), [food security](#), [protection](#) and [humanitarian assistance](#) sections, amplify the risks that women face.

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilities:

- *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

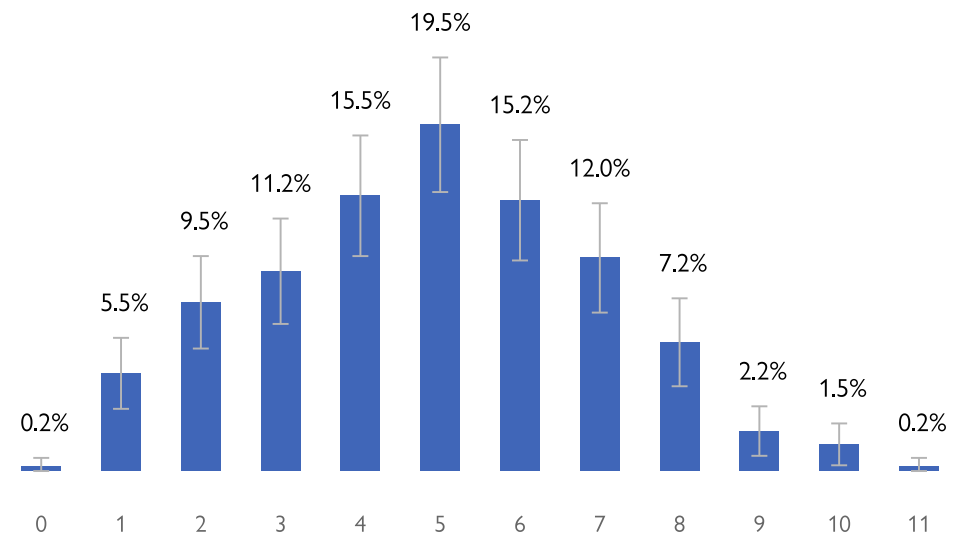
Breakdown of Household Needs:

- *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

F108. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILITIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

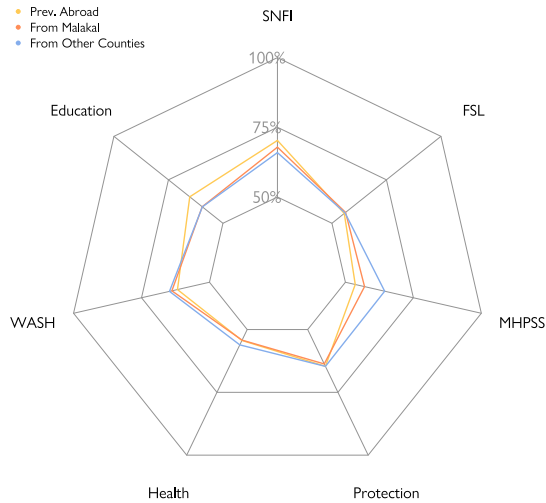
NO. OF VULNERABILITIES	0	1	2	3
Overall [n = 400]				
%	40.0	38.8	17.0	4.2
CI	35.8 - 44.2	34.1 - 43.4	13.4 - 20.6	2.3 - 6.2
Male HoH [n = 76]				
%	42.1	34.2	21.1	2.6
CI	31.3 - 52.9	23.7 - 44.7	11.9 - 30.2	0 - 6.1
Female HoH [n = 324]				
%	39.5	39.8	16.0	4.6
CI	34.8 - 44.3	34.7 - 45	12.2 - 19.9	2.4 - 6.9

F109. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 400]

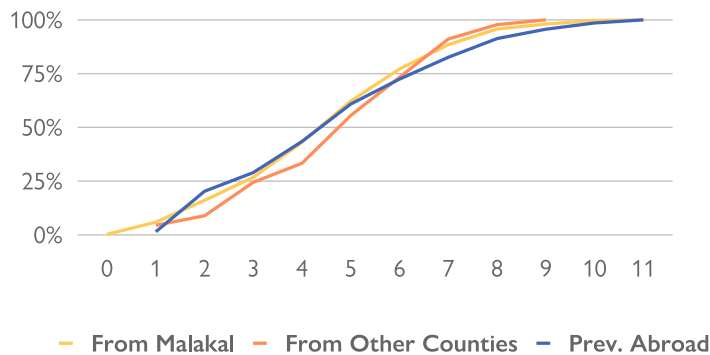


Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

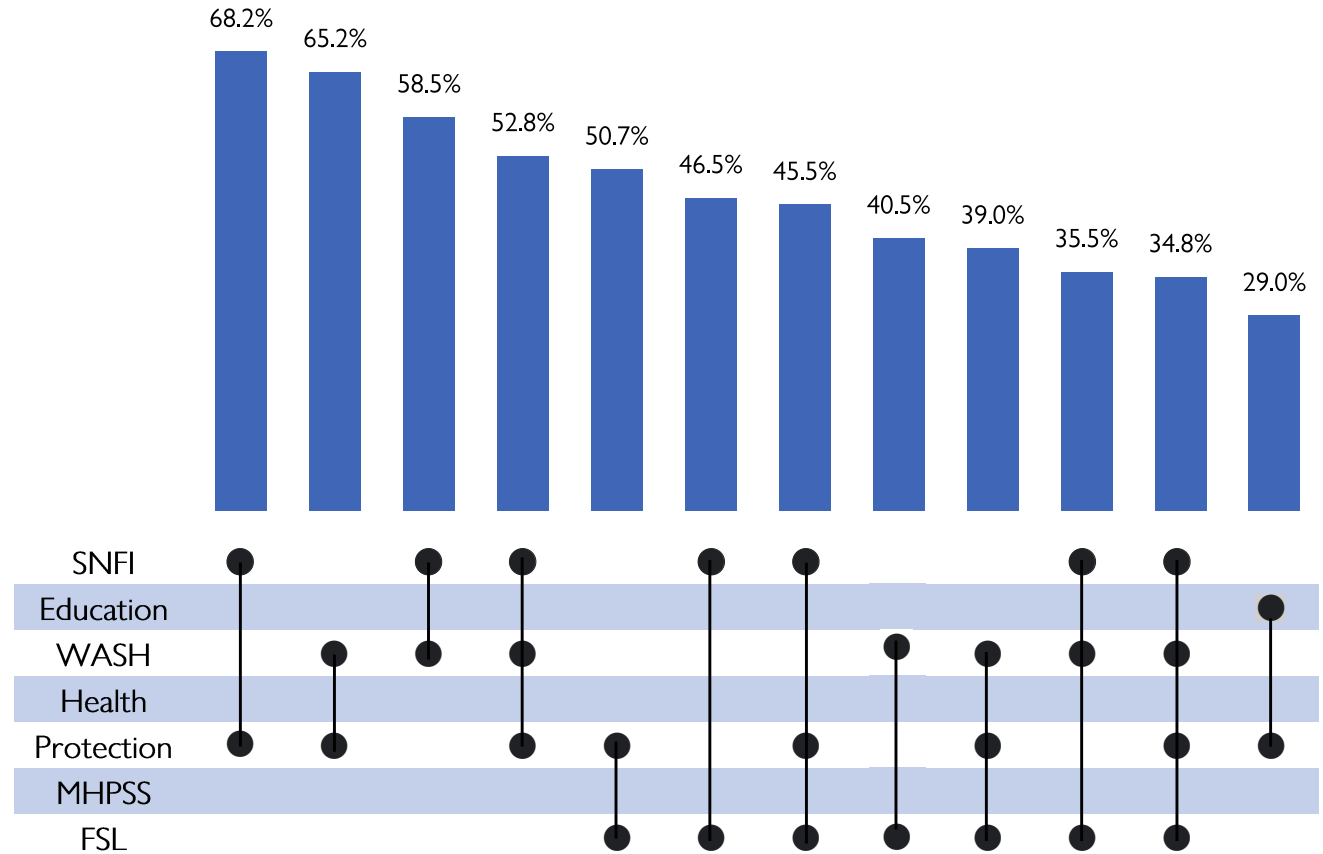
F110. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE¹ BY SUB-GROUP
[MALAKAL N = 91; OTHER N = 324; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]



F111. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [MALAKAL N = 91; OTHER N = 324; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]



F112. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 400]



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

