

88% of youth surveyed intend to stay in Bentiu PoC

91% of youth report insecurity outside PoC as the main reason to stay in the PoC

96% of youth report they depend on humanitarian support as their main means of livelihood

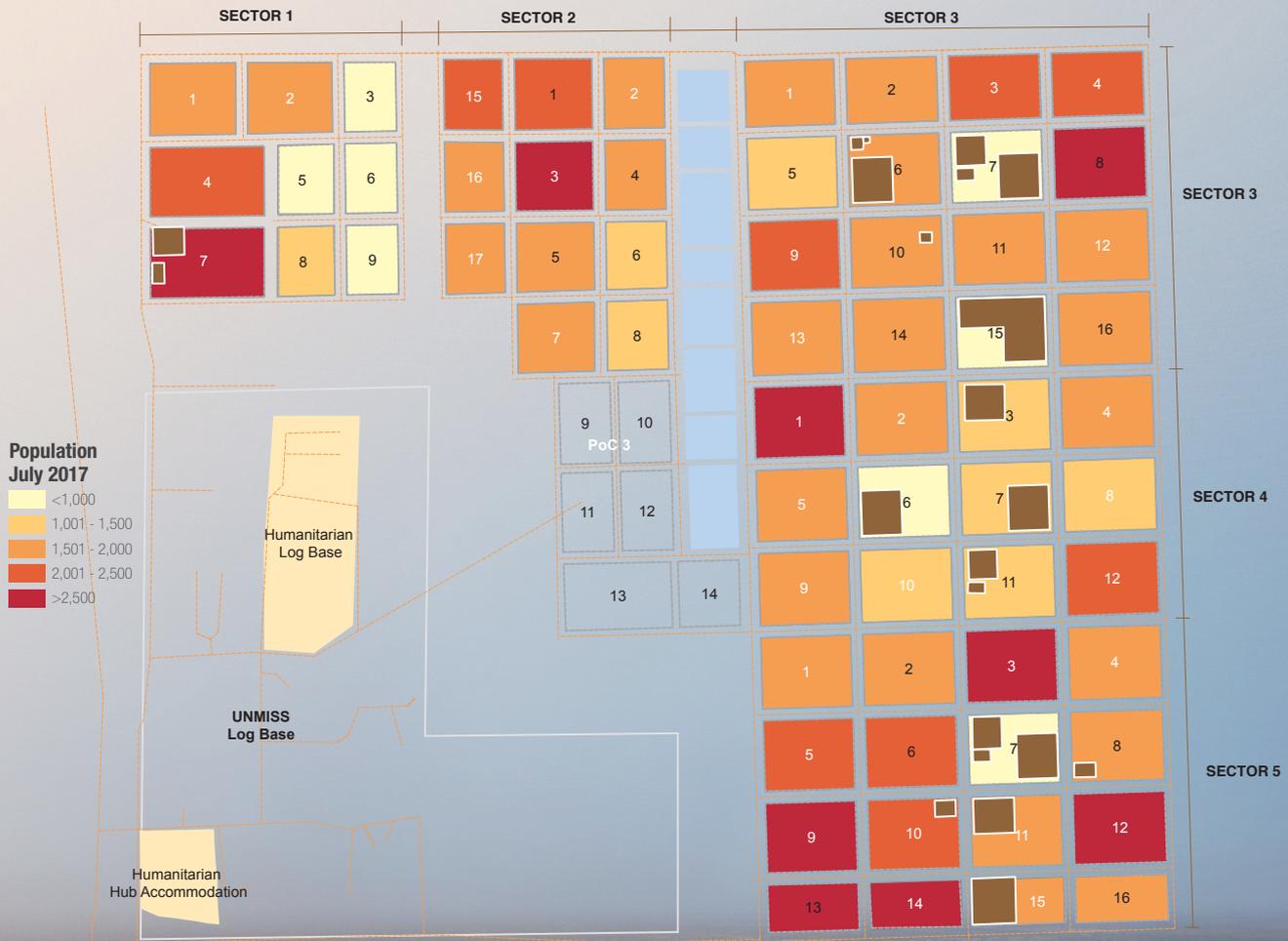
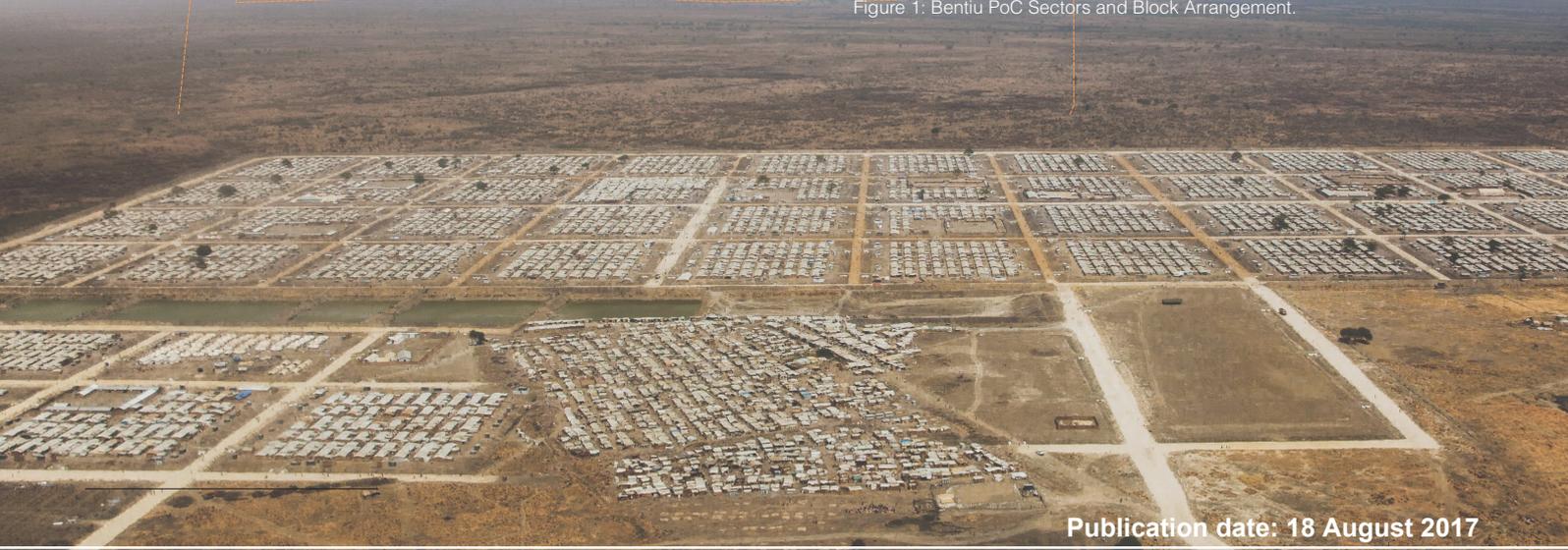
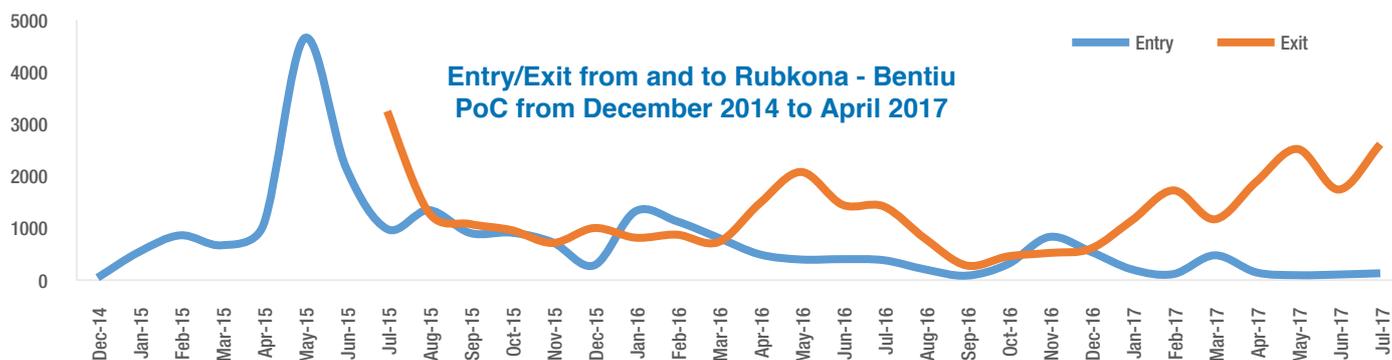


Figure 1: Bentiu PoC Sectors and Block Arrangement.



1. BACKGROUND

The emergence of civil conflict in South Sudan led to massive internal and cross-border displacement of civilians, amidst extreme violence, harassment and the deliberate destruction of infrastructure such as marketplaces and boreholes. Basic community services were decimated in many areas, and the crisis contributed to food insecurity. Since the start of the conflict, Bentiu has become home to the largest Protection of Civilian (PoC) site in the country. While the initial influx to the UNMISS base in Bentiu was made up of people escaping violence in Bentiu town, it has come to house large numbers of civilians from the rest of Rubkona County as well as increasingly large numbers from areas further south. When the humanitarian community began expanding the PoC site in January 2015, the population was 43,718 IDPs. This figure increased to over 87,000 IDPs by July 2015. The PoC was able to eventually accommodate a population of over 149,000 IDPs by February 2016 and currently houses around 114,683 IDPs as per the mid-July 2017 population head count.



As part of the Beyond Bentiu Strategy in early 2016, humanitarian partners scaled up assistance to areas outside of the Bentiu PoC site, including opening up registration points in Bentiu town and neighbouring villages. This strategy enabled people from Bentiu town and surrounding areas to access critical humanitarian services outside of the PoC site. As of May 2017, relief agencies were providing services in 50 villages in Northern Unity, including in Guit, Koch, Mayom and Rubkona counties. IOM DTM covers most of the areas of Rubkona, Guit and Panyijiar Counties biometrically and are planning to expand biometric registration to other areas including Mayom and Koch counties in line with the Beyond Bentiu Strategy.

2. METHODOLOGY

The Youth Intentions Baseline Survey (see Annex 1) aimed to understand the perceptions and attitudes of the youth residing in Bentiu PoC in regards to their intentions to stay or leave the PoC and the types of trainings or support required to leave the PoC. As such, the survey targeted youth between the ages of 18 to 35 years. The survey was conducted from 10 – 11 June 2017 by a total of sixty-four trained data collectors under the supervision of six IOM DTM staff. The Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) technique was used to provide rapid and statistically significant results representative of the youth in Bentiu PoC.

LQAS is a random sampling methodology for baseline and evaluation surveys in the field of social sciences. A small random sample is assessed per each strata or cluster. A sample size of 19 is most commonly used for LQAS as it provides an acceptable level of error for making management decisions. Sample sizes larger than 19 have the same statistical precision as 19, whereas sample sizes less than 19 show a rapid deterioration in the precision of the measure.

Bentiu PoC is divided into five sectors and sixty-four blocks (see Figure 1). Considering each block as a strata, a minimum of nineteen random respondents is required to be sampled in each block. The communal area in Bentiu PoC was considered as a separate strata from the blocks bringing the total number of strata to sixty-five. Within each block, 19 youths were randomly selected based on the selection criteria and their shelter address across the sixty-five strata. As such a total of 1,235 individuals were randomly sampled in Bentiu PoC.

Steps followed to select youth using LQAS methodology:

- **Step 1.** Number of shelters based on the latest population count in each blocks or strata.
- **Step 2.** Calculate the Sampling Interval by dividing the total number of shelters by 19.
- **Step 3.** Used a random sampling method to identify the shelter address in each blocks or strata.
- **Step 4.** Do the interview for youth in the identified shelters using random sampling within the household if there are more youth in shelter.

Since Flow Monitoring activities began in Bentiu PoC in December 2014, there has been an overall trend of increasing number of exits from the PoC due to a variety of factors including rejoining family and improved perception of security. There also has been exchange of biometric card to other locations in Rubkona County from Bentiu PoC. In total of 9,711 individuals changed their locations to Bentiu Town, Dingding and Nhialdiu from June 2016 to August 2017.

3.OVERALL FINDINGS

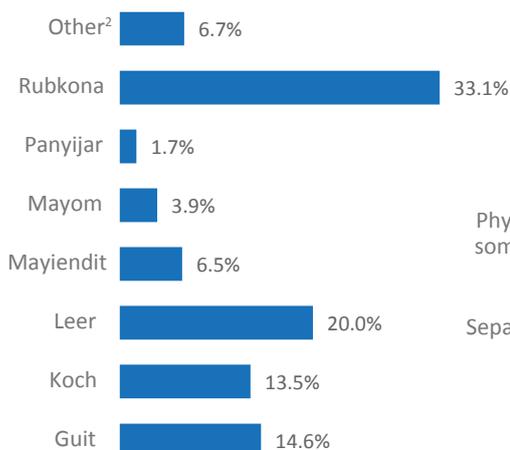
3.1.Key findings

- 88% of youth indicated their intention to stay in Bentiu PoC
- 91% of youth report insecurity outside PoC as the main reason to stay in the PoC
- 62% of youth report they have not completed any form of formal education while 29% report primary school as their highest level of formal education completed; 8% secondary school and 1% university/college.
- 96% of the youth report they depend on humanitarian support as their main means of livelihood; 1.5% youth reported small scale business as means of their livelihood; 0.6% are employed and 0.5% reported are engaged in farming/home gardening activities.
- Being idle is the main challenge faced by youth (65%) followed by lack of basic skills (24%) and lack of training (9%).
- 81% of the youth reported general improvement of the security situation in their area of return as their main pre-condition for return
- Youth are interested in receiving more information on safety and security in their areas of return as a first priority followed by information on friends, family and relatives and capacity building opportunities.

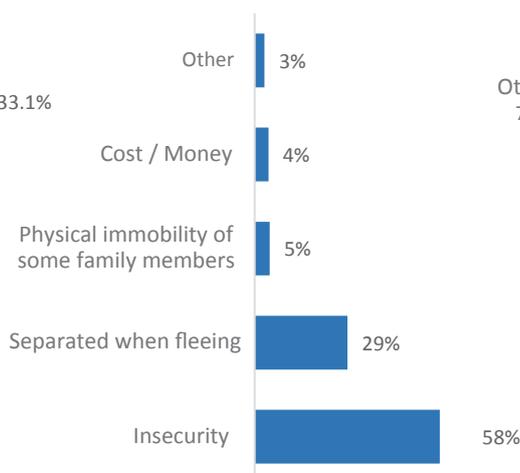
3.2.Households Composition

- 59% of youth report that their immediate family members are living with them in Bentiu PoC whereas 39% indicate that they are not living with their immediate family members in the PoC and 2% did not provide an answer.
- Of these who are not living with their immediate family members, 98% report their immediate family members are living outside Bentiu PoC in South Sudan mainly in Unity State; 2% reported their immediate family members living in Khartoum, Sudan and 0.4% in Uganda (Kampala).
- The three main reasons for the separation of immediate families are reported to be insecurity (58%), separated when fleeing (29%) and physical immobility (5%).
- The place of origin of the majority respondents is reported to be Unity state with the majority coming from Rubkona (33%) followed by Leer (20%) and Guit (15%).¹

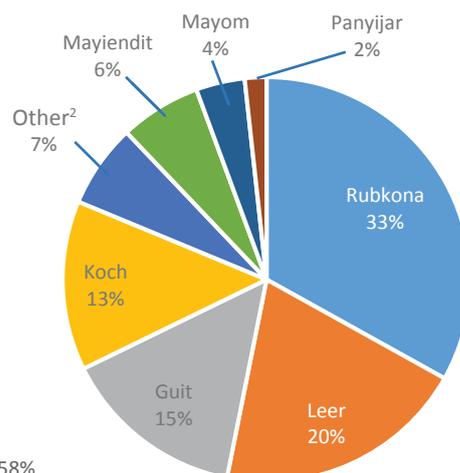
Counties of immediate family members in Unity State



Reasons for separation of the immediate families



Place of origin by county



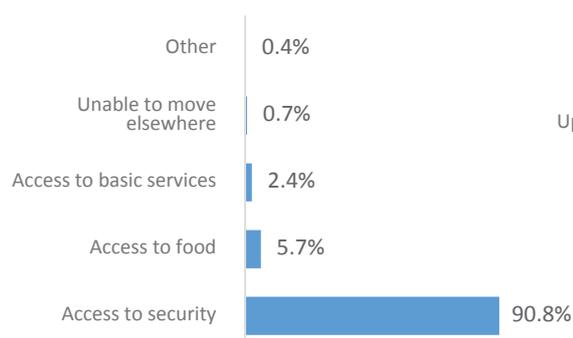
¹Of the 95% respondents indicating Unity state as their place of origin, 57% did not specify the county of origin

²Unspecified counties within Unity state

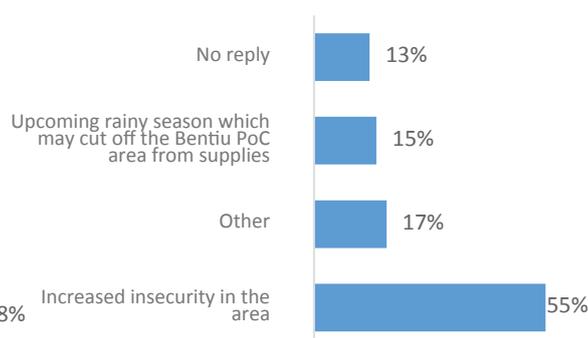
3.3. Intentions

- 88% of the respondents indicated their intention to stay in Bentiu PoC whereas 8% intend to leave and 4% indicated they do not know.
- For the youth that indicated they intend to stay in Bentiu PoC, the main reason reported is access to security and protection in the PoC (91%). This feeling of unsafety outside the PoC may be attributed to the insecurity outside PoC including forced recruitment from both sides of the factions. Some of the youth also reported access to food (6%) and access to basic services (2%) as other reasons to stay in Bentiu PoC.
- Respondents who intend to stay in Bentiu PoC mentioned increased insecurity in the PoC (55%) as the main reason that would make them change their mind to stay in Bentiu PoC.
- Respondents who do not intend to stay in Bentiu PoC reported various reasons including: poor service provision and poor living conditions (45% or 45 individuals), insecurity in Bentiu PoC or nearby areas (43% or 43 individuals), family reunification in other area (5% or 5 individuals), other (4% or 4 individuals) and insufficient service provision (2% or 2 individuals). Other reasons were primarily personal reasons.
- Of the youth that intend to leave Bentiu PoC, the majority do not know where they intend to go (44%) while 17% indicate Rubkona county.
- 82% of the youth report that once they reach their intended destination, they will stay in their own land or house while 10% indicate that they will stay with friends and family, 4% rent and 3% stay home community.
- 89% of the respondents mentioned they do not exactly know when they will leave Bentiu PoC for their intended destination while 5% reported within two weeks, 3% sometime before rainy season begins and 3% once they have enough money to cover transportation costs.
- Of these youth who intended to leave Bentiu PoC, 80% report the condition of their dwelling as totally destroyed, 12% destroyed and needs reconstruction.

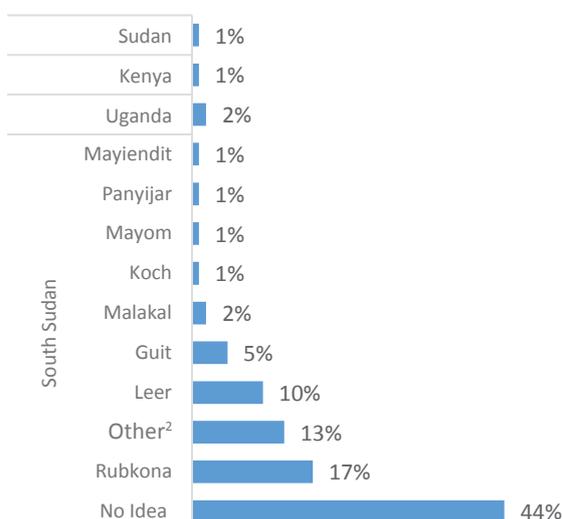
Reasons to stay in Bentiu PoC



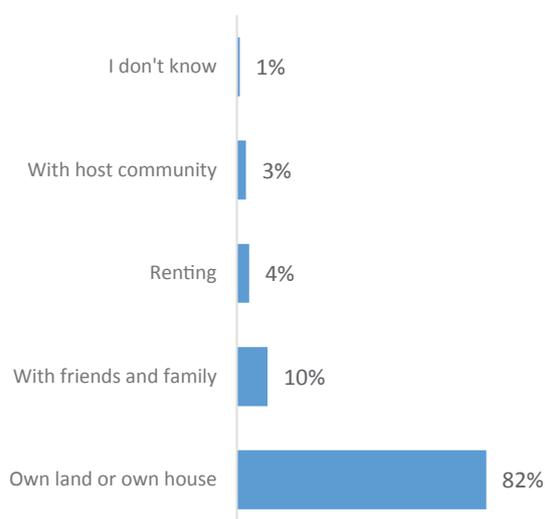
Factors that would make respondents change their mind to move elsewhere



Final destination for those who intended to leave Bentiu PoC



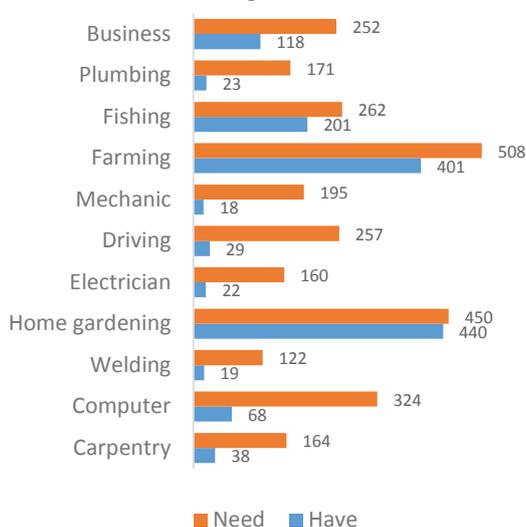
Place where youth intend to stay when they reach their intended destination



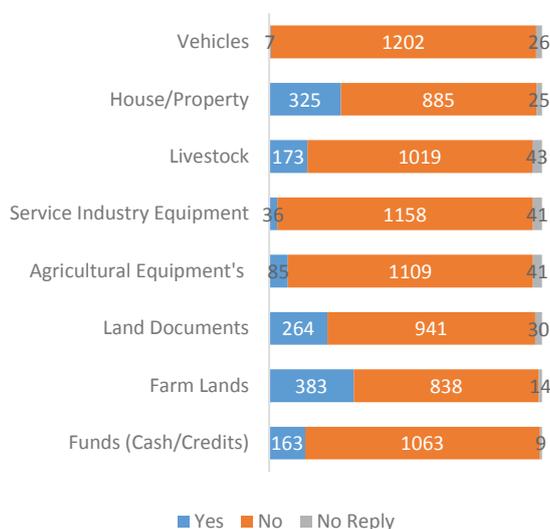
3.4. Education, Livelihoods and Skills

- 62% of the respondents reported they have not completed any formal education while 29% have completed primary school; 8% secondary school and 1% university or college.
- 96% of the youth report they depend on humanitarian support as their main means of livelihood; 1.5% youth reported small scale business as means of their livelihood; 0.6% are employed and 0.5% reported are engaged in farming/home gardening activities.
- 91% indicated that have not undertaken any vocational trainings, professional trainings, on-the-job trainings or apprenticeship whereas 4% of the reported they have taken vocational trainings (carpentry and masonry) at least once in their life. 4% did not respond.
- The youth respondents indicated they have skills related to faming and cultivation. The youth respondents indicate interest in skills training for: farming, home gardening, computers, fishing, driving and business.
- In general, the youth respondents indicated there is limited access to various equipment and assets. The majority responded accessibility to farm lands followed by house/property, land documents, livestock and funds (cash/credit). Assets are owned by either themselves or their family and relatives

Types of skills youth have versus seeking to build

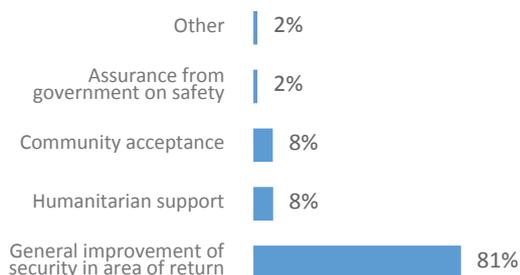


Equipment or assets available to youth

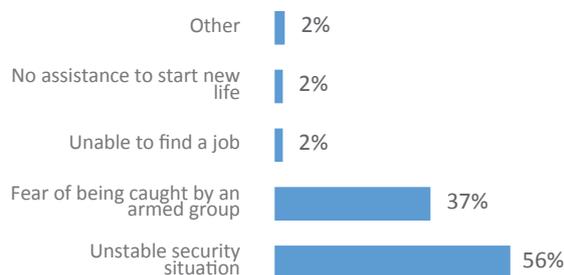


- The youth were asked to name future income generating activities they are planning or aspire to do. The majority (over 50%) reported they are interested in small-scale business and more than 17% reported faming i.e. home gardening or fishing.
- The main challenge faced as a youth in the PoC is being idle (65%) followed lack of basic skills (24%) and lack of training (9%).
- 81% of the youth cite general improvement of the security situation in their area of return as their main pre-condition for return followed by increased humanitarian support, community acceptance and assurance from government on safety
- Similar to the findings of the highest priority pre-conditions to return, youth also cited the unstable security situation and fear of being caught be an armed group outside Bentiu PoC as the biggest potential problem to return. Over 94% mentioned insecurity related issues as their biggest potential problem to return.
- Youth are interested in receiving more information on safety and security in their areas of return as a first priority followed by information on friends, family and relatives and capacity building opportunities

Pre-conditions for return



Biggest potential problem to return



ANNEX 1

Rapid Youth Intentions Survey

Bentiu PoC | June 2017

Household Information for youth intention Survey

Date: _____

Shelter Address: Sector ____ Block ____ Road ____ Shelter ____

1. Gender of respondent:

- a) Male
- b) Female

2. Age of the respondent/in completed years/: _____

3. How many members of your household are here now (including yourself)? Indicate number below.

- a) Total number: (____)
- b) Female: (____)
- c) Male: (____)
- d) Under 5: (____)

4. Are you here with all of your immediate family members?

- a) Yes -----If "Yes", skip to question 7
- b) No

5. If No, where are the rest of the family living currently?

- a) Bentiu town/ Rubkona,
- b) Rubkona, Specify location _____
- c) Guit, specify location _____
- d) Mayom
- e) Koch
- f) Leer
- g) Mayendit
- h) Other area: _____

6. If No, why did you and your family members separate?

- a) Cost / Money
- b) Security
- c) Separated when fleeing
- d) Physical immobility of some family members (e.g., physical or mental disability, elderly, etc.)
- e) Other: _____

7. Where is your place of origin?

- a) Bentiu town/ Rubkona,
- b) Rubkona, Specify location _____
- c) Guit, specify location _____
- d) Mayom
- e) Koch
- f) Leer
- g) Mayendit
- h) Other area: _____

Intentions

8. Do you intend to stay here?

- a. Yes
- b. No (includes those in transit too) – If "No", skip to question 11
- c. I don't know

IF ANSWER IS "YES, I INTEND TO STAY HERE":

9. If Yes you intend to stay here, why?

- a) Access to security
- b) Access to food
- c) Access to other basic services (water, health, etc.)
- d) Unable to move elsewhere
- e) Other _____

10. If Yes you intend to stay here, what would change your mind to move elsewhere?

- a. Increased insecurity in the area, specify: _____
- b. Upcoming rainy season which may cut off the Bentiu PoC area from supplies
- c. Other _____

IF ANSWER IS "NO, I DO NOT INTEND TO STAY HERE":

11. If No you do not intend to stay here, why not?

- a. Insecurity in the area or nearby areas
- b. Lack of service provision and/or poor living conditions
- c. Lack of employment
- d. Family reunification in other area
- e. Insufficient service provision
- f. Other _____

12. Where do you plan to go (final destination)?

- a) Bentiu town/ Rubkona,
- b) Rubkona, Specify location _____
- c) Guit, specify location _____
- d) Mayom
- e) Koch
- f) Leer
- g) Mayendit
- h) Juba
- i) Khartoum
- j) Other area: _____

13. Where do you plan to stay once you reach your intended destination?

- a) Own land or own house
- b) With friends and family
- c) With host community
- d) Renting
- e) Other, specify _____

14. What is the condition of your dwelling in the intended destination?

- a) Totally destroyed
- b) Destroyed needs reconstruction
- c) Damaged, some basic repair needed
- d) Not damaged but occupied someone else
- e) Not damaged and habitable
- f) Don't know

15. When do you plan to move to your intended destination?

- a) Within 1-2 weeks
- b) Sometime before rainy season starts
- c) Once I have enough money to pay transport costs
- d) I don't know
- e) Other _____

Education, Livelihoods and Skills

16. Highest formal education completed

- a. No school
- b. Primary School
- c. Secondary School
- d. University/College
- e. Other: _____

17. What is your current means of livelihood?

- a. Humanitarian support
- b. Employed (specify employment type) _____
- c. Small scale business (specify business type) _____
- d. Farming/home gardening
- e. Other _____

18. Have you undertaken any vocational trainings, professional trainings, on-the-job trainings or apprenticeship?

- a. Yes
- i. Please specify trainings completed and date of completion: _____
- b. No

19. Which skills do you have? Mark all that apply

- a. Carpentry
- b. Masonry
- c. Computer
- d. Welding
- e. Home gardening
- f. Electrician
- g. Driving
- h. Business
- i. Mechanic
- j. Farming
- k. Fishing
- l. Plumbing
- m. Other _____

20. What kind of skill training are you looking for? Mark top 3.

- a. Carpentry
- b. Masonry
- c. Computer
- d. Welding
- e. Home gardening
- f. Electrician
- g. Driving
- h. Business
- i. Mechanic
- j. Farming
- k. Fishing
- l. Plumbing
- m. Other _____

Equipment and Assets

21. Please mark which equipment or assets that are available to you and indicate who they are owned by:

(For owned by: please choose from: 1. My Own, 2. Government, 3. Family, or 4. Community, and please specify if answering Other)

Equipment/Asset Accessible? Owned By

- Yes No | Funds (Cash/Credits)
- Yes No | Farm Lands
- Yes No | Land Documents
- Yes No | Agricultural Equipments
- Yes No | Service Industry Equipment
- Yes No | Livestock
- Yes No | House/Property
- Yes No | Vehicles

Other:

22. What future income generation activities are you planning or aspire to do?

Support Required before Return

23. What the main challenge you face as a youth in the PoC?

- a. Being idle
- b. lack of basic skills
- c. lack of training
- d. other _____

24. Please mark the highest priority pre-condition for return?

- a. General improvement of security in area of return
- b. Community acceptance
- c. Humanitarian support
- d. Employment in area of return
- e. Assurance from government on safety
- f. Other, specify _____

25. What is the biggest potential problem to return?

- a. Unstable security situation
- b. Fear of being caught by an armed group
- c. No assistance to start new life
- d. Unable to find a job
- e. Unable to access basic services
- f. Land and asset problem
- g. Community resistance
- h. No family support
- i. Other, _____

26. Please mark the top three topics of information that are important to you:

- a. About family, friends and relatives
- b. Capacity building opportunities
- c. Assistance opportunities
- d. Safety and security in area of return
- e. General political, social and economic
- f. Financing/credit opportunities
- g. Knowledge/learning materials for specific skills/occupations
- h. Local employment opportunities
- Other, specify _____



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