DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

IDP SITE MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES SURVEY (FSNMS+)

JUBA IDP CAMP I & III

In collaboration with:

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan
ShelterSouthSudan.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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

Protection Cluster South Sudan

GBV Sub-Cluster South Sudan

Child Protection
South Sudan Child Protection Sub-Cluster

South Sudan Education Cluster

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

WASH Cluster South Sudan

HEALTH CLUSTER SOUTH SUDAN

Generously supported by funding from:

Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

South Sudan Humanitarian Fund

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Canada

UKaid from the British people

DTM SOUTH SUDAN

dtm.iom.int/south-sudan

SouthSudanDTM@iom.int

Photo (cover page):

A woman posing beside an enumerator.

© IOM / Salam Wadar Ghai Dieu

Publication Date: 22 July 2022

Table of Contents

Aims 4
Humanitarian Context in South Sudan 4
Methodology 5
IDP Site Vulnerability Index Calculation 7
Population Groups 8
Demographics and Household Vulnerabilities 9
Displacement History 10
Return Intentions 11
Mobility 13
Community-driven Assistance 14
Shelter and Non-Food Items 15
Education 16
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 17
Healthcare and COVID-19 19
Economic Vulnerabilities and Livelihoods 20
Food Security 22
Coping Strategies 23
Communication and Social Cohesion 24
Protection 25
Humanitarian Assistance 27
IDP Site Vulnerability Index and Intersectoral Analysis 29

Aims

Between September and November 2021, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM) undertook its second household-level multi-sector 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, economic vulnerability and nutrition as well as selected indicators on shelter and non-food items (SNFI), education, health, 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.

This survey is part of the country-wide extended Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS+) assessment in South Sudan, jointly conducted by IOM, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), REACH and several humanitarian clusters. It was designed to be an independent, crisis-wide and coordinated inter-agency multi-sectoral needs assessment, mandated by the Humanitarian Country Team and endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Together, the joint findings provide an evidence-base for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan.

This report presents sectoral findings for Juba IDP Camp I and III. Separate profiles have been published for Juba's urban area, Wau's urban area and Naivasha IDP camp, the urban area of Bentiu / Rubkona and Bentiu IDP camp, Malakal's urban area and Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and the urban areas of Bor and Yei.

Humanitarian Context in South Sudan

Despite a relative lull in large-scale hostilities since the signature of the Revitalized 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]). Between January and September 2021, 138,637 individuals were displaced due to conflict, and 84,861 individuals were displaced due to communal clashes (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11). Although the overall number of casualties has decreased compared to 2020 figures, escalations in violence in Western Equatoria – particularly in Tambura – and Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area were flagged as concerning (HRD UNMISS). After two years of severe seasonal flooding, 2021 witnessed another year of extreme flooding, affecting over 835,000 people (OCHA). Three consecutive years of high levels of flooding have depleted resources and severely increased needs in many communities while simultaneously limiting humanitarian access. In this climate, the economic and health impact of COVID-19, including restrictions cross-border movement (IOM DTM Flow Monitoring), has further compounded the humanitarian effects of protracted insecurity.

As of September 2021, South Sudan hosts over 2 million IDPs and 1.78 million returnees, with over 400,000 new IDP arrivals[2] and over 400,000 former IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of habitual residence prior to displacement in the first nine months of 2021 (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11). Often, returnees find themselves in conditions of need comparable to those of the displaced population (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11 MSLA).

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.

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for February to March 2022, 6.8 million people – more than half of South Sudan's population – are estimated to be facing severe acute food insecurity, with parts of Jonglei and Unity states of extreme concern for food insecurity. The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates a total of 8.9 million people in need out of a projected population of 12.4 million. In the intersectoral severity of needs analysis, the HNO also classifies five counties – Duk, Fangak, Pibor, Cueibet and Rumbek East – to be in catastrophic need and another 71 counties to be in extreme need.

After the successful conclusion of the first round of the expanded FSNMS+ assessment in urban areas and IDP sites (FSNMS+ 2020), the second round enlarged its coverage to include the urban areas of Bor and Yei. The assessment took place after the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu transitioned out of their special status under the protection of the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) in 2020 and early 2021. 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.

Methodology

Sampling Frame Development

In Juba IDP Camps 1 and 3, DTM developed an updated sampling frame by triangulating shelter footprints from recent high-resolution satellite imagery and the shapefiles from the 2018 REACH shelter count. Inconsistencies between the two sources were resolved through consultations with ACTED's CCCM team and a site visit by DTM staff. IOM population estimates from biometric registration records were used to distribute the sample proportionally between the two camps[3].

3 Using biometric registration records as the sampling frame was ruled out due to a poor match rate with the camps' address systems. While an attempt had been made to arrange a population count in preparation for last year's survey, this had to be called off as non-residents began moving into the camps the night before the exercise, likely attracted by rumours confusing it with a possible new registration.

To guide field teams during data collection, updated maps of the camps 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, there were a total of 2,146 households and 7,292 individuals in Juba IDP Camp 1 and 7,159 households and 24,192 individuals in Juba IDP Camp 3 (IOM DTM, Biometric Registration July 2021).

Sampling Design

In the Juba IDP camps, the study adopted a stratified sampling strategy designed to be approximately self-weighting. The sample was distributed between the IDP camp blocks proportional to the number of shelters in each block.

Enumerators were provided with the address number of the sampled shelter as well as georeferenced maps helping them locate the sampled shelters on hand-held devices and were instructed to interview the household living in the pinpointed shelter or record it as non-existent, empty[4], non-residential or destroyed or abandoned. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview, with non-consenting households recorded as such in the data collection tool. Random reserve shelters were used as a replacement in case of non-response or other sampling failure.

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

The targeted sample size of 410 households from all 70 camp blocks was calculated to provide a 5 per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formula, assuming a design factor of 1 and a non-response rate of 10 per cent. While a higher

4 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 neighbors.

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 Juba IDP Camps 1 and 3 took place in September and October 2021, and 414 households were successfully interviewed[5]. Challenges included non-response and empty and destroyed shelters in blocks.

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 – denoted in the summary text by a (±X.X) – were calculated using R's survey package[6] to account for the survey's sampling design (stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting. While non-response and other sampling failure rates differed across enumeration areas, it was not possible to correct for these differences due to lack of reliable, geographically disaggregated population estimates and the likelihood of correlation between sampling failure rates and error in the estimated number of residential buildings used as a proxy for population. The following table shows the deviation between sampled households and shelters in each camp sector.

Using the estimated proportion of shelters in each block as weights results in slight difference for vulnerability and need indicators. However, because it is not feasible to identify the cause for sampling failure in certain enumeration areas, weighting estimates may result in the introduction of another bias. All findings are therefore reported without correcting weights.

The impossibility of stratifying based on household attributes constrained the ability to carry out representative sub-group analysis

5 The target was overshot by four interviews. These interviews were kept in the analysis.

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

Enumerators surrounded by children searching for sampled shelters.

Enumerators posing with nutrition measurement equipment.

and cross-tabulations of needs and vulnerabilities with sufficient statistical confidence. However, given the importance of this analysis for the humanitarian response, indicative findings have been included where relevant. The subset function from R's survey package was used to accurately compute confidence intervals for sub-group analysis.

% SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % SHELTERS AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFERENCE BY CAMP SECTOR [N IN TABLE]

CAMP	SECTOR	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% SHELTERS	P.P. DIFFERENCE
Camp 1	A	66	15.9	17.3	1.4
Camp 1	B	30	7.2	7.9	0.7
Camp 3	A	27	6.5	6.6	0.1
Camp 3	B	26	6.3	6.3	0
Camp 3	C	36	8.7	8.3	-0.4
Camp 3	D	48	11.6	11.4	-0.2
Camp 3	F	41	9.9	9.5	-0.4
Camp 3	G	52	12.6	12.7	0.1
Camp 3	H	37	8.9	8.4	-0.5
Camp 3	I	14	3.4	3.4	0
Camp 3	J	37	8.9	8.3	-0.6

Confidence intervals are a measure of the statistical uncertainty regarding our estimate. The 95 per cent confidence interval will contain the true quantity of interest 95 per cent of the time over repeated samples. This means that if we were to repeat this survey one hundred times under identical conditions, on average ninety-five of the calculated intervals would contain the true value of our target quantity.

The confidence interval does not account for uncertainty due to systematic biases in the sample, such as that due to 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.

IDP Site Vulnerability Index Calculation

The IDP Site Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to assess the relative impact of a set of high priority indicators on needs and vulnerabilities of households in urban areas. The index summarizes the variation around the complex drivers of vulnerability and need in site settings, or how multiple categories of vulnerability (displacement, disability, poverty, age, gender, etc.), sectoral needs (SNFI, health, WASH, food security, protection, etc.), and broader distributional and societal factors interact and compound each other.

The index ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 signifying the highest level of needs and vulnerability.

Vulnerability is defined as the set of household characteristics that reduces their resilience to internal and external shocks, or capacity to rely on sustainable coping mechanisms, resulting in a higher level of humanitarian needs and likelihood of adverse outcomes unless the household can benefit from appropriate mitigation measures, such as access to humanitarian services.

Index indicators:

- Area of origin
- Disability
- Shelter Damage
- Crowding
- Access To Sufficient Water
- Access to WASH NFI
- Distance to Health Facility
- Single Head of Household
- Chronic Illness
- Property Status
- School Dropout
- Safe and Timely Access to Water
- Sanitation Facility
- Access to Health Facilities

- Security Incidents
- GBV Risk
- Coping Strategies
- Livelihoods
- Protection Service Availability
- Behavioral Changes in Children
- Hunger Levels
- Access to Assistance

For a detailed definition of the used indicators and importance of components, see the IDP Site Vulnerability Index and Intersectoral Analysis section.

Population Groups

Displacement and migration status are self-reported by households. Population group definitions are based on IOM DTM Mobility Tracking.

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[7]. 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[8].

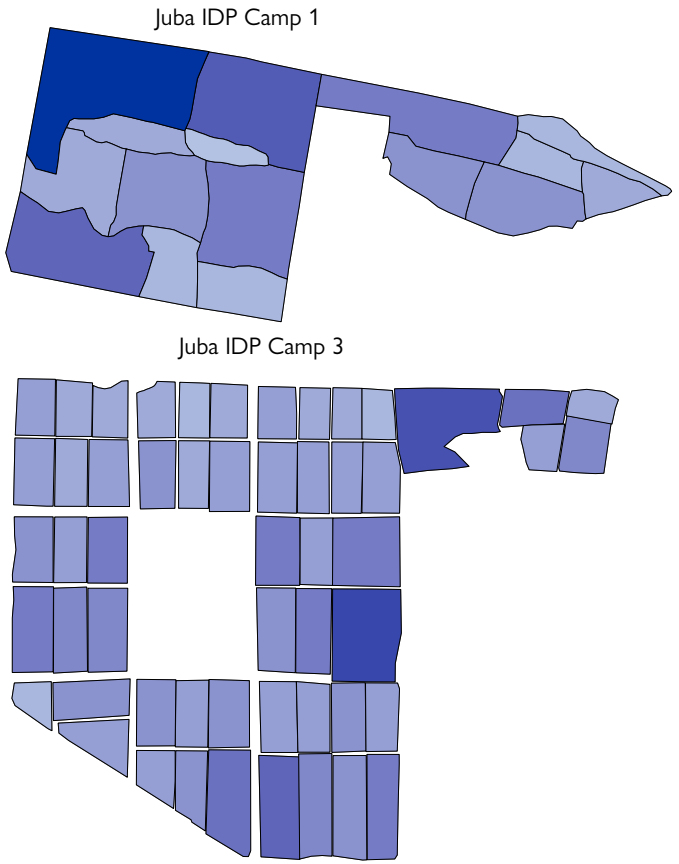
Returnees

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 neighboring countries but who are unable to reach their former home are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

Relocated Persons

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.

IDP SITE BLOCKS IN JUBA IDP CAMPS 1 AND 3 BY NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS



7 UN OCHA. (2004). *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*. Article 2.

8 These conditions for ending IDP status are in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's *Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons* (April 2010).

Demographics and Household Vulnerabilities

In this assessment, 88.9 (±2.5) per cent of responses are given by heads of household (HoH), while 11.1 (±2.5) per cent of households are represented by some other household member. These respondents tend to be younger members of the household (average age of 26 years compared to 33 years for heads of households responding).

The average household size is 7.5 (±0.4) persons, with a median of 7 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 10.1 (±0.9) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 6.7 (±0.4) persons. Most households are headed by women (65.7% ±4.2%). Compared to their female counterparts, male heads of household are more likely to be older and have a secondary or university diploma. 19.5 (±1.3) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 32.0 (±1.8) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 3.0 (± 0.7) per cent are above the age of 60.

Among all households, 33.1 (±4.5) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic illness, and 9.4 (±2.7) per cent report to have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the Washington Group Short Set questions. In comparison to figures from previous assessments and national estimates of the prevalence of persons with disabilities[1], these figures should be treated as an estimation of the lower bound of the real prevalence.

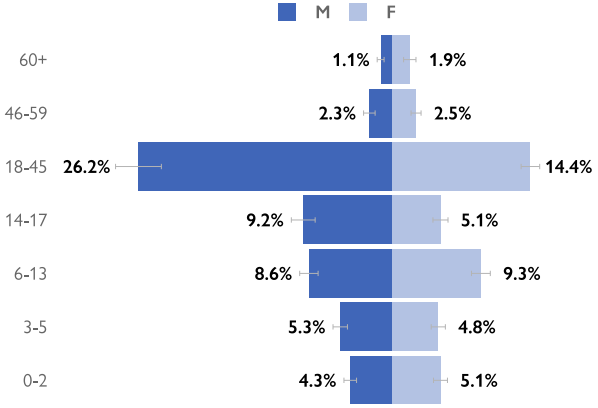
65.7%
Female-headed HH

88.9%
of respondents were the head of household

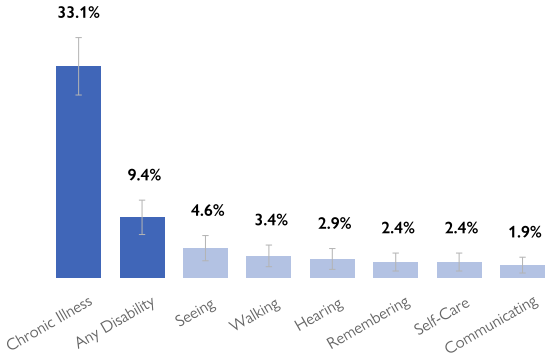
Disability Prevalence
9.4%

Chronic Illness Prevalence
33.1%

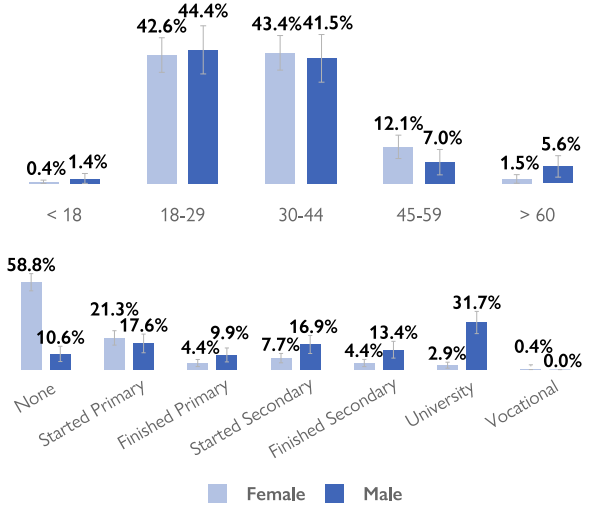
% individuals by age group and gender [N ind. = 3,081; N HH = 410[2]]



% HH with a member with a disability or chronic illness [N = 414]



% male and female-headed HH by age and education level of HH head [N = 414]



HH with vulnerable heads of HH
27.1%

Children and/or elderly-only HH
1.2%

Single female-headed HH
9.7%

Single male-headed HH
16.2%

% HH by nationality [N = 414]

Nationality	%	LL	UL
South Sudan	90.8%	89.0%	92.6%
Mixed Foreign	8.9%	7.2%	10.7%
Ethiopia	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

1 The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview applies a standard rate of 15 per cent for their sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis.

2 Four households were excluded from the breakdown due to household size anomalies.

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

Displacement History

Households come mostly from Unity state (46.4% ±4.6%), with Leer and Rubkona being the most prominent counties. Significant numbers also come from within Central Equatoria (25.1% ±3.5%; mainly Juba) and Jonglei (22.5% ±3.8%; mainly Ayod, Fangak and Akobo). 15.0 (±3.4) per cent have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since being first displaced, with most having stayed in Uganda or Kenya. The main reason for displacement is personal insecurity due to generalized violence (52.4% ±3.6%) after conflict interrupting access to livelihoods (17.9% ±2.6%).

While 18.8 (±3.5) per cent of households report having been displaced more than once since 2013, over one in three households (32.9% ±4.3%) have stayed in another location since being first displaced besides the Juba IDP Camps, most of which moved to the site from Juba and Rubkona counties. Of these households, about one in three moved to the site due to personal insecurity because of generalized violence (33.1% ±7.2%).

The majority of households report being in need of CCCM or site management services (93.0% ±2.0%), with households staying in Juba IDP Camp 1 being more affected than those in Juba IDP Camp 3 (97.9% ±2.9% vs 91.5% ±2.5%). Most are in need of care and maintenance (74.6% ±3.4%), complaint and feedback mechanisms (42.8% ±3.6%) and leadership (39.9% ±3.3%) services.

Spent time abroad as refugee
15.0%

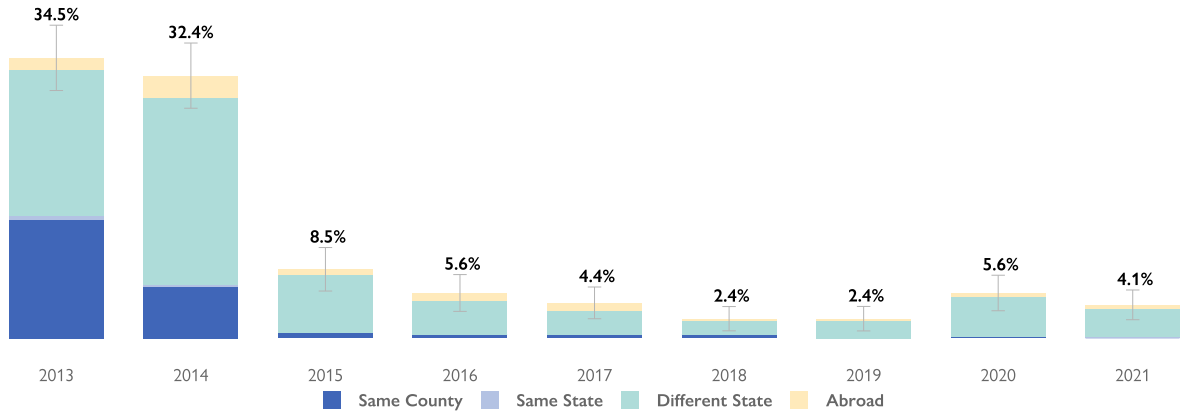
Displaced multiple times since 2013
18.8%

Most households come from:

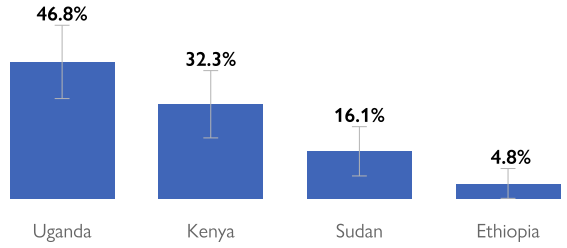
JUBA ***LEER*** ***RUBKONA***

93.0%
of households are in need of CCCM or site management services

% HH by year of arrival in current site and county of location before moving to site [N = 414]



% HH previously abroad by country of refuge [N = 62]



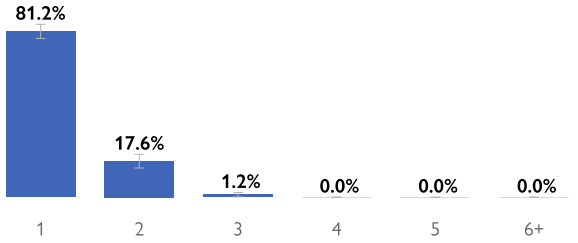
% HH by main reason for first displacement since 2013 (top 5) [N = 414]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Personal Insecurity (Generalized)	52.4%	48.9%	56.0%
Conflict - No Access To Livelihoods	17.9%	15.2%	20.5%
Conflict - No Access To Services	10.6%	8.4%	12.9%
Personal Insecurity (Targeted)	7.0%	4.6%	9.4%
Natural Disaster Destroyed Home	4.8%	2.9%	6.8%

% HH that stayed in another location before by main reason for moving to site (top 5)[1] [N = 136]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Personal Insecurity (Generalized)	33.1%	25.9%	40.3%
Conflict - No Access To Livelihoods	19.1%	12.9%	25.4%
Food Insecurity	10.3%	5.8%	14.8%
Personal Insecurity (Targeted)	9.6%	4.6%	14.5%
Conflict - No Access To Services	8.8%	4.3%	13.3%

% HH by number of times forcibly displaced since 2013 [N = 414]



1 The questionnaire included answer choices for both push and pull factors to moving to the IDP sites. However, only 5.1 (±3.7) per cent selected pull factors, such as 'This location has better services', 'We feel this locaion is safer' and 'This location is closer to my former habitual residence'.

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

Return Intentions

While the majority of households intends to return to their area of habitual residence (52.2% ±4.1%), a substantial proportion anticipates to remain in their current site (24.4% ±3.9%) within the next two years. 10.1 (±2.5) per cent intend to relocate to a different location, and 13.3 (±2.7) per cent are unsure of their plans for the next two years. Households staying in Juba IDP Camp 3 are significantly more likely to be unsure of their future plans compared to those in Camp 1 (15.1% ±3.3% vs 7.3% ±4.9%).

Of the households intending to return or relocate, over two in five households (43.0% ±4.8%) do not know when to do so while a quarter (25.6% ±4.9%) intends to return or relocate within six months. Those intending to return within six months are mainly destined to locations in Leer, Akobo and Rubkona counties. Those unsure of the timing of return or relocation intend to return or relocate to locations within Juba county.

Households not reutrning or relocating within six months cite insecurity in their area of return (56.7% ±4.6%), lack of means (41.8% ±4.7%) and lack of services in their area of return (41.8% ±5.2%) – mainly education, health care and adequate shelters – as the top barriers preventing sooner return or relocation.

Within the next two years, households intend to...

Return **52.2%**

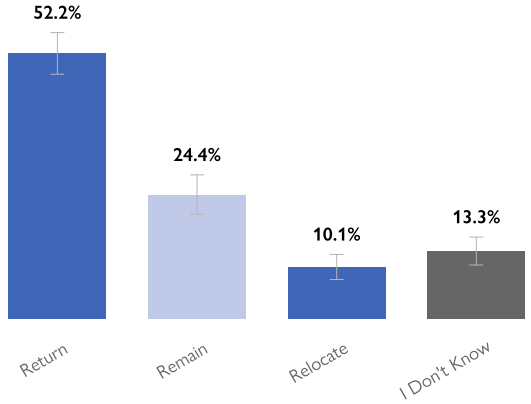
Relocate **10.1%**

Remain **24.4%**

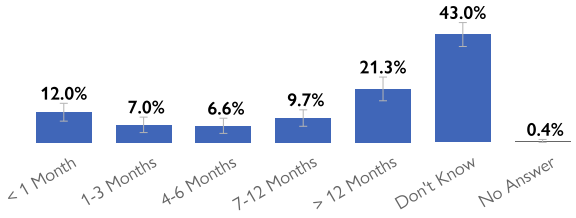
43.0% do not know when to return or relocate

25.6% intend to return or relocate within 6 months

% HH by intention to return or relocate in next two years [N = 414]



% HH intending to return / relocate by timeframe [N = 258]



% HH not returning / relocating within six months by barriers to (sooner) leave site (top 10) [N = 236]

Barrier	%	LL	UL
Insecurity In Area Of Return (AOR)	56.7%	52.1%	61.3%
No Means	41.8%	37.1%	46.5%
Lack Of Services In AOR	41.8%	36.7%	47.0%
House / Land Destroyed	24.6%	20.3%	28.9%
Lack Of Livelihoods In AOR	20.2%	16.2%	24.2%
House / Land Occupied	10.1%	7.2%	13.0%
Discrimination In AOR	5.6%	3.3%	8.0%
Uncertainty About Destination	4.5%	2.3%	6.6%
Other	3.3%	1.4%	5.1%
COVID-19 Mobility Restrictions	1.8%	0.5%	3.0%

Destination of return or relocation [N = 258]

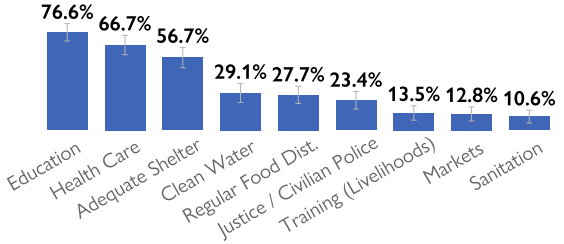
Same County **14.0%**

Different County Same State **0.0%**

Different State **80.2%**

Abroad **5.8%**

% HH reporting lack of services in area of return as a key barrier by type of lacking services [N = 141]



% HH intending to return or relocate by main reason for choosing to go to location [N = 258]

Driver	%	LL	UL
Improvement Of Security	60.9%	55.5%	66.2%
Family Reunification	46.9%	41.5%	52.3%
Access To Food Distribution	29.8%	24.5%	35.1%
Access To Health / Education	26.7%	21.8%	31.7%
Access To Housing	17.4%	13.0%	21.9%
Cultural Ties	12.0%	8.1%	15.9%
Access To NFI Distribution	7.4%	4.4%	10.3%

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

The majority of households reports that improvements in the security situation in their area of return influences their decision to return (71.0% ±4.6%), followed by improvements in humanitarian support (37.2% ±4.4%) and access to schools or education in general (24.9% ±3.9%). Indicatively, households citing improvements in the security situation or government assurances on safety as factors influencing their decision to return are more likely to intend to return or relocate to locations in Leer county (14.6% ±5.0% of those households). In comparison, households citing improvements in humanitarian support are more likely to intend to return or relocate to locations in Rubkona county (19.8% ±8.2% of those households).

Half of all households (50.0% ±4.1%) know someone personally who has returned to their former area of habitual residence, including family members, friends and members of the community. Nevertheless, over four in five households (82.6% ±3.5%) report that they require more information on their preferred destination. They cite information on education services or facilities (48.2% ±5.2%), the security and safety situation (45.0% ±4.9%) and infrastructure (42.7% ±4.7%) as the most needed information.

9.7 (±3.4) per cent of households intending to return or relocate within the next two years indicate that they are not planning to leave the site with their whole family. Indicatively, most of these households report parting ways in order for those leaving first to see the conditions in the destination location before the rest of the household joins.

Main information needed on area of return:

EDUCATION ***SECURITY*** ***INFRASTRUCTURE***

50.0%

know somebody personally who has returned to their former area of habitual residence

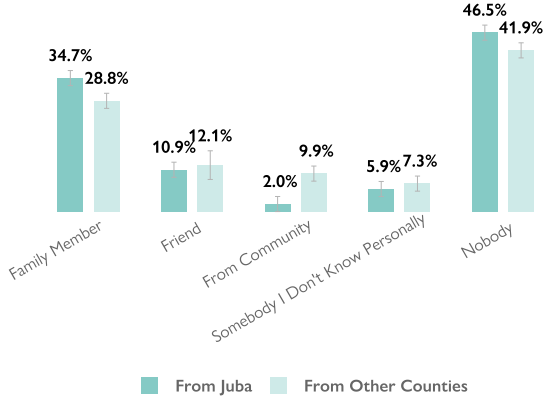
52.2%

feel pressured to return or leave the site even though they want to stay

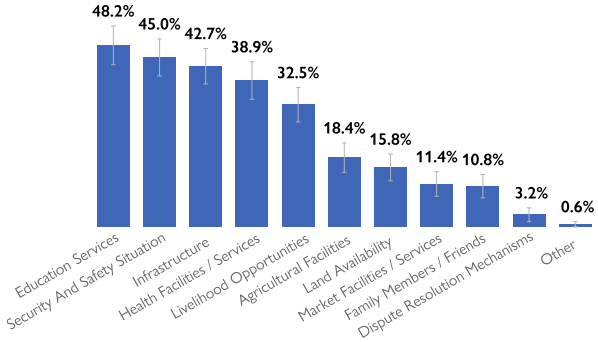
% HH BY GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AREA OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION [N = 414]

Improvement	%	LL	UL
Security Situation In AOR	71.0%	67.4%	74.6%
Humanitarian Support	37.2%	32.8%	41.6%
Access To Schools / Education	24.9%	20.9%	28.8%
Gov. Assurance On Safety	23.9%	20.0%	27.9%
Access To Land / Housing	18.6%	15.4%	21.8%

% HH KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 414]



% HH NEEDING INFORMATION ON AREA OF RETURN BY TYPE OF INFORMATION [N = 342]



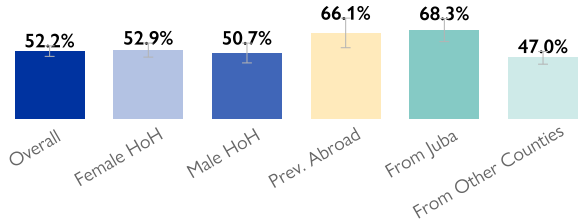
% HH NOT PLANNING TO LEAVE SITE WITH ENTIRE FAMILY BY REASON FOR SEPARATION [N = 25]

Reason	%	LL	UL
See Conditions In Destination First	44.0%	25.6%	62.4%
Disagreement On Where To Go	28.0%	12.4%	43.6%
Keep Access To Services In The Site	28.0%	10.4%	45.6%
Not Enough Money For Everyone	24.0%	7.4%	40.6%
Younger Generation Wants To Go Somewhere Else	12.0%	0.0%	24.6%

% HH BY HH-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN [N = 414]

Assistance	%	LL	UL
Means To Repair My Shelter	65.9%	62.2%	69.7%
Food Assistance In Area Of Return	47.6%	43.5%	51.7%
Means To Set Up A Business	35.7%	31.5%	39.9%
Transportation Assistance	30.0%	26.2%	33.7%
Seeds And Tools For Farming	27.3%	23.6%	31.0%

% SUB-GROUP HH FEELING PRESSURED TO RETURN / LEAVE SITE EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TO STAY



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

Mobility

About two in five households (41.1% ±3.9%) have close family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (22.9% ±3.4%), abroad (8.9% ±2.6%) or both (9.2% ±2.5%). 30.4 (±3.7) per cent of households have children living elsewhere, mostly to attend studies (62.2% ±7.7%) or because they were sent to relatives (31.5% ±7.0%).

Less than one in five households (18.8% ±3.4%) possesses identification documents for all their members, while in 38.6 (±4.4) per cent none of the members do. Indicatively, households displaced from locations within Juba county are more likely to lack IDs than households displaced from other locations (41.6% ±9.3% vs 37.7% ±4.9%).

Half of all households (49.8% ±3.8%) leave the site on a daily or weekly basis, most of whom do so for education purposes (55.8% ±6.4%) or collecting firewood (35.0% ±5.2%). Members of male-headed households leave the site more frequently than those of female-headed households.

More than one in three households have experienced challenges in the 12 months preceding the assessment affecting their ability to travel safely within South Sudan (22.0% ±3.5%), abroad (3.4% ±1.6%) or both (8.2% ±2.5%). Households staying in Juba IDP Camp 1 are significantly more likely to face these challenges compared to those in Camp 3 (46.9% ±8.3% vs 29.6% ±4.5%).

38.6%
of households do not have IDs for any household member

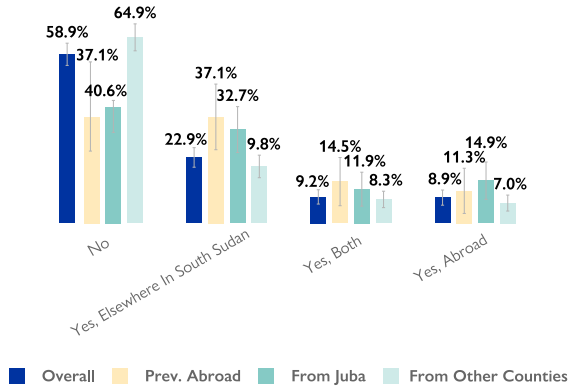
Family Living Elsewhere

Abroad **18.1%**

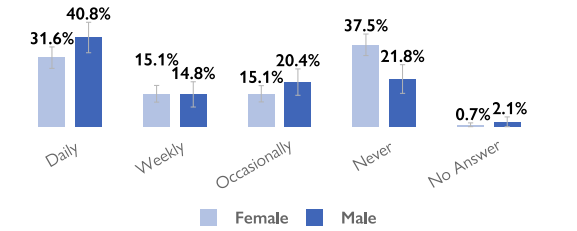
In South Sudan **32.1%**

33.6%
faced travel challenges (internal and abroad) affecting their safety in past 12 months

% SUB-GROUP HH WITH CLOSE FAMILY CURRENTLY LIVING ELSEWHERE



% HH BY FREQUENCY OF ANY MEMBER OF HH LEAVING THE SITE [N = 414]



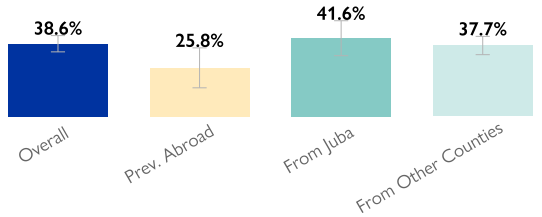
% HH WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON [N = 127]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Attend Studies	62.2%	54.5%	69.9%
Sent To Relatives	31.5%	24.5%	38.5%
Visit Family Elsewhere	28.3%	21.0%	35.7%
Married	18.1%	12.2%	24.1%
Seek Employment	16.5%	11.3%	21.8%
Missing (Left And No News)	3.1%	0.1%	6.2%
Other	3.1%	0.2%	6.1%
Joined Army / Armed Groups	1.6%	0.0%	3.7%
Arbitrarily Detained	1.6%	0.0%	3.8%
Kidnapped	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%

% HH LEAVING THE SITE DAILY / WEEKLY BY REASON (TOP 5) [N = 231]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Education	55.8%	49.5%	62.2%
Collect Firewood	35.0%	29.7%	40.2%
Health Services	22.8%	17.9%	27.8%
Visit Friends / Family	21.8%	16.6%	27.1%
Training	16.5%	11.8%	21.2%

% SUB-GROUP HH WITHOUT ACCESS TO VALID IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION FOR ALL MEMBERS



% HH BY ACCESS TO VALID IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION FOR THEIR HH MEMBERS [N = 414]

ID	%	LL	UL
All HH Members	18.8%	15.4%	22.3%
Not In Possession	7.0%	4.6%	9.4%
Some HH Members	30.4%	26.3%	34.6%
No HH Member	38.6%	34.3%	43.0%
Don't Know	5.1%	3.0%	7.1%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Community-driven Assistance

Overall, 20.0 (±3.2) per cent of households host IDPs (16.7% ±3.0%) and/or unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children (15.9% ±2.9%). Households staying in Juba IDP Camp 1 are more likely to host individuals – particularly other IDPs – compared to those staying in Camp 3 (28.1% ±7.3% vs 17.6% ±3.5%). Over two in three households hosting others are worried that they may have to stop hosting some or all of them over the next three months while they still need support (71.1% ±8.9%), indicatively citing a lack of space and high costs as the main reasons.

In the 12 months preceding the assessment, more households were receiving remittances in support from friends or relatives living elsewhere (21.0% ±3.5%) than households sending remittances (19.1% ±3.4%). Indicatively, households displaced from locations within Juba are more likely to receive remittances compared to those displaced from other locations (24.8% ±7.9% vs 19.8% ±4.2%). Most households sending remittances saw changes in the amounts they sent in the past six months (65.8% ±10.2%), with 40.5 (±10.1) per cent noting a slight decrease and 25.3 (±8.8) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount. Indicatively, households receiving remittances are more likely to report a decrease in the amount received in the past six months, with 40.2 (±10.1) per cent noting a slight and 31.0 (±9.3) percent a significant decrease in the amount.

20.0%
hosting IDPs or unaccompanied / separated children

IDP - Host Community Relations
Good **35.5%**
Poor **41.5%**

71.3%
experienced a decrease in the amount of remittances received

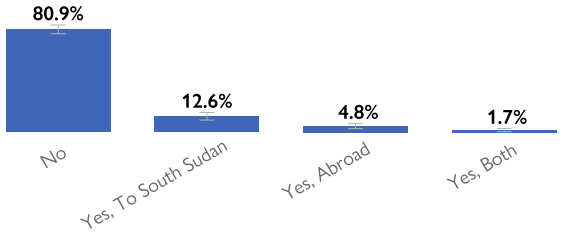
% HH BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 414]

Hosting	%	LL	UL
Any Individual	20.0%	16.9%	23.2%
Other IDPs	16.7%	13.6%	19.7%
Unaccompanied Children	15.9%	13.1%	18.8%

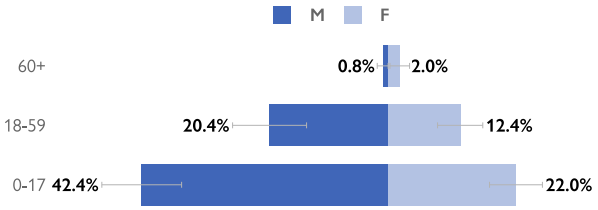
% HH WORRIED ABOUT STOPPING HOSTING INDIVIDUALS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS BY REASON [N = 59]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Not Enough Space	74.6%	63.7%	85.5%
No Longer Able To Bear The Cost	16.9%	7.4%	26.5%
Worried About C-19 / Disease	3.4%	0.0%	8.1%
We Are Not Getting Along	3.4%	0.0%	8.0%
Persecuted Due To Hosting	1.7%	0.0%	5.0%

% HH SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES IN LAST 12 MONTHS [N = 414]



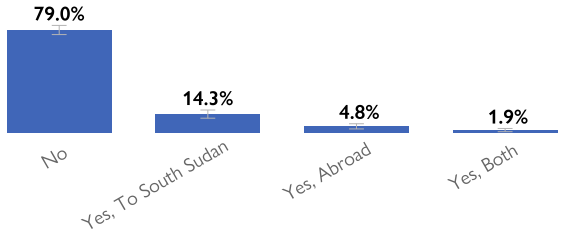
% HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 83; N IND = 250]



71.1%
worried that they might need to stop hosting in the next 3 months

Sending remittances **19.1%**
Receiving remittances **21.0%**

% HH RECEIVING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES IN LAST 12 MONTHS [N = 414]



% HH RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY CHANGE IN AMOUNT IN LAST SIX MONTHS [N = 87]

Change	%	LL	UL
Increased Slightly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Increased Substantially	8.0%	2.2%	13.9%
Same	19.5%	11.1%	28.0%
Decreased Slightly	40.2%	30.1%	50.4%
Decreased Substantially	31.0%	21.8%	40.3%
Not Applicable	1.1%	0.0%	3.4%

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

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Overall, three respondents report not having a shelter and sleeping in the open. Among households who live in shelters, over half of all households (53.5% ±4.4%) live in partially damaged or completely destroyed shelters, with those staying in Juba IDP Camp 1 being indicatively more likely to be affected than those in Camp 3. Affected households report rain (87.7% ±4.1%) and storms (7.3% ±3.3%) to have damaged their shelters.

Over half of all households (63.5% ±4.2%) own a house or land in South Sudan. Of these households, 62.0 (±4.9) per cent report that their properties are destroyed, damaged and/or deserted, while 24.3 (±4.9) per cent report that theirs is being occupied without permission. Further, all of these households report being involved in open disputes relating to their property. The most common issues leading to open disputes are unlawful occupation (58.9% ±8.4%) and disputed ownership (38.4% ±9.0%). However, about half of affected households (48.2% ±9.3%) report that they did not take any action. Only 21.4 (±7.6) per cent report using formal dispute resolution mechanisms.

36.7 (±4.5) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one room. 37.2 (±4.5) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.

Households living in damaged shelters[1] in

Juba IDP Camp 1 **55.2%**

Juba IDP Camp 3 **53.0%**

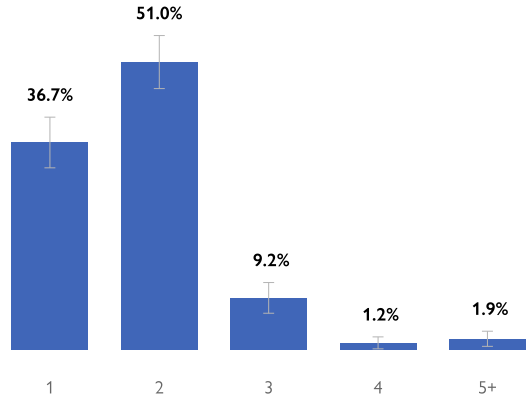
63.5%
own a house/land in South Sudan

Households in shelter with four or more persons per room **55.8%**

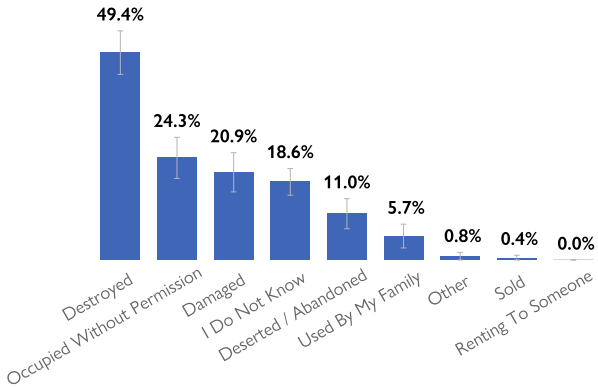
% HH LIVING IN SHELTERS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 411]

Shelter Condition	%	LL	UL
Good Condition	4.1%	2.3%	6.0%
Minimally Damaged	42.3%	37.9%	46.8%
Partially Damaged	51.8%	47.5%	56.2%
Completely Destroyed	1.7%	0.5%	2.9%

% HH BY NUMBER OF ROOMS / PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 411]



% HH BY STATUS OF HOUSES / LAND OWNED IN SOUTH SUDAN (MULTIPLE OPTION) [N = 263]

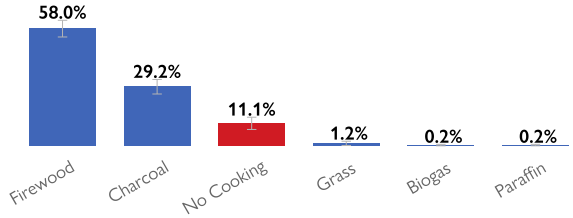


37.2%
do not have security risk mitigation measures in place

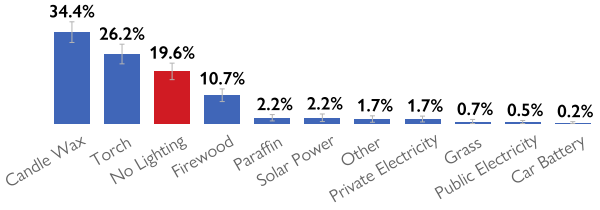
HLP DISPUTE INVOLVEMENT

None	Unlawful occupation	Disputed ownership
0.0%	**58.9%**	**38.4%**

% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING [N = 414]



% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING [N = 414]



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

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

Education

With an attendance rate of 48.1 (±3.9) per cent, more than half of all children did not regularly attend formal school in the current school year (2021-2022), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 13.9 (±2.3) per cent of children dropped out of school in the 2021-2022 school year. Comparing attendance rates between female-headed and male-headed households, male-headed households are slightly less likely to have children attending school. However, the difference is not statistically significant.

The top barrier that boys and girls face to accessing education are financial issues (56.0% ±4.0% for boys; 53.9% ±4.1% for girls). Notably, 3.9 (±1.8) per cent of households also indicate that marriage and/or pregnancy are one of the top three barriers to girls. 43.7 (±4.3) per cent of households report that it takes between 30 minutes and 1 hour by foot to reach the nearest functional education facility due to education services available on-site. Nevertheless, 11.6 (±2.7) per cent report that they travel more than an hour by foot.

Estimates of attendance and dropout rates were calculated based on the total number of children reported in the household demographics section.

51.9%
of children did not attend formal school in the 2021-2022 school year

13.9%
of children dropped out of school in the 2021-2022 school year

19.6%
of households received training in the past 12 mo.

Top trainings:
Vocational
Childcare

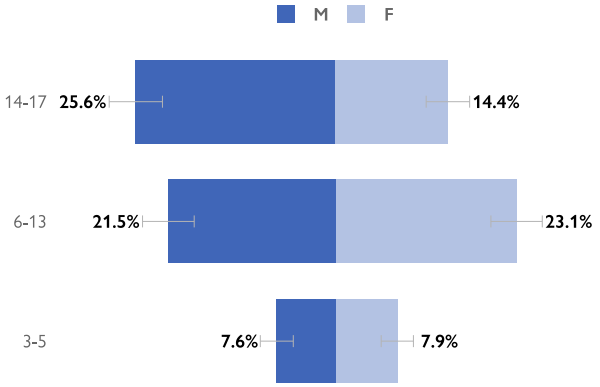
Attendance rate of children in

Female-headed households	Male-headed households
48.9%	**44.7%**

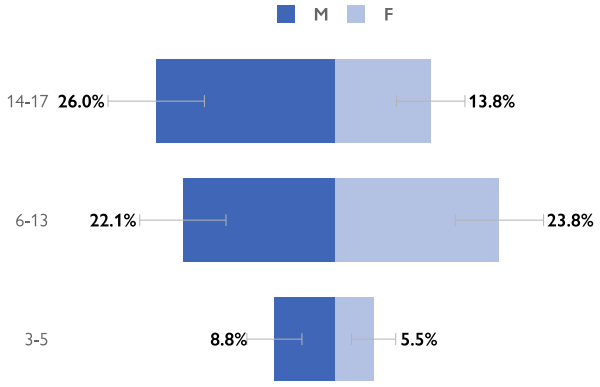
Dropout rate of children in

Female-headed households	Male-headed households
14.6%	**11.1%**

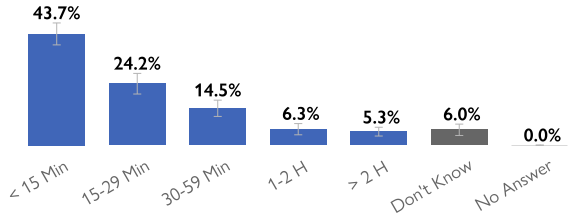
% CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 648]



% CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 181]



% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY [N = 414]



Top barriers to education girls and boys face

	Female	Male
Financial Issues	53.9%	56.0%
Closure due to COVID-19	37.2%	43.7%
Over-crowding	15.5%	17.4%

% HH RECEIVING TRAINING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF TRAINING [N = 117]

Training	%	LL	UL
Vocational Training	28.2%	20.3%	36.1%
Childcare	25.6%	18.1%	33.2%
Business Skills Training	12.0%	6.0%	17.9%
Functional Adult Literacy (FAL)	10.3%	4.9%	15.6%
Agriculture	8.5%	3.5%	13.6%
Nutrition	7.7%	2.7%	12.7%
Other	7.7%	3.0%	12.4%

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Overall, 78.7 (±3.6) per cent lack access to a safe and timely water source[1], with households staying in Juba IDP Camp 1 faring significantly worse than those staying in Camp 3 (88.5% ±6.2% vs 75.8% ±4.0% lacking access). This is mostly driven by the fact that the main water source for households is bought water from tanks or trucks (35.7% ±3.8%) and 45.9 (±3.9) per cent feel unsafe when collecting water from their main water source in the last two weeks. On average, households use 3.8 liters per household member per day for cooking, washing and drinking.

The main water sources for households are bought water from tanks or trucks (35.7% ±3.8%) and public taps (30.9% ±3.4%). More than two in five households do not treat their water (41.8% ±4.8%), while 43.0 (±3.4) per cent use chlorine. 45.9 (±3.9) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview, with female-headed households indicatively being more likely to be affected (47.1% ±5.2%).

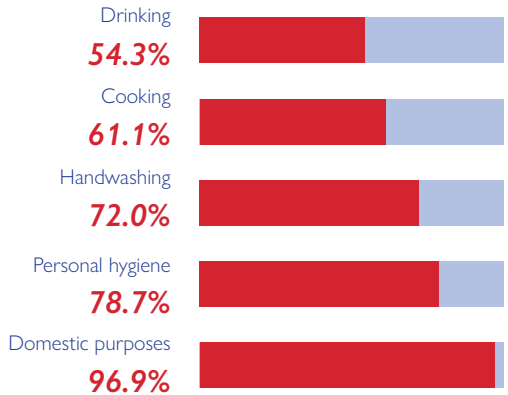
The survey did not include questions about the cost of water but asked about the change in the price experienced by households in the past six months. 17.8 (±3.6) per cent of households report that the price of water has increased, with 6.4 (±2.6) per cent reporting a substantial increase.

78.7%
lack access to a safe and timely water source

53.1%
cannot meet any of their water needs

Main drinking water source:
BOUGHT WATER FROM TANK / TRUCK

Households not having enough water to meet needs:



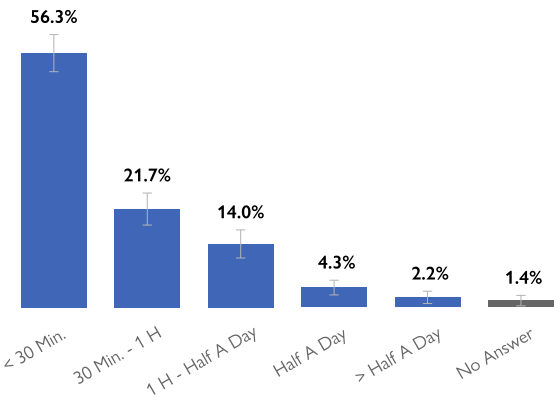
% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER [N = 414]

Source	%	LL	UL
Buy Water From Tank / Truck	35.7%	32.0%	39.5%
Public Tap (> 5 HH)	30.9%	27.6%	34.3%
Tap Stand (< 5 HH)	10.9%	8.9%	12.9%
Deep Borehole / Protected Well	10.1%	7.6%	12.7%
Shallow Well / River / Stream / Pond	5.3%	3.7%	6.9%

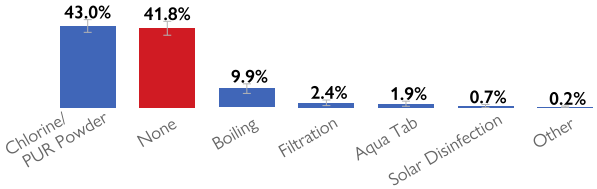
% SUB-GROUP HH WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	414	21.3%	17.9%	24.7%
Female HoH	272	21.0%	16.6%	25.4%
Male HoH	142	21.8%	15.3%	28.4%
Prev. Abroad	62	17.7%	8.9%	26.6%
From Juba	101	11.9%	5.9%	17.8%
From Other Counties	313	24.3%	20.1%	28.5%

% HH BY TIME TAKEN TO COLLECT WATER [N = 414]



% HH BY MOST COMMON WATER TREATMENT [N = 414]



% SUB-GROUP HH FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	414	45.9%	42.0%	49.8%
Female HoH	272	47.1%	41.9%	52.2%
Male HoH	142	43.7%	36.2%	51.1%
Prev. Abroad	62	50.0%	38.1%	61.9%
From Juba	101	64.4%	55.5%	73.2%
From Other Counties	313	39.9%	35.4%	44.5%

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.

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

78.0 (±3.5) per cent of households do not have access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 66.7 (±3.7) per cent of households do not have solid, liquid or powder soap at home. Of the households without soap, more than two in three (71.7% ±4.1%) state that they cannot afford soap or detergent.

Most households (40.8% ±3.5%) report that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation. 18.8 (±3.0) per cent report that women use nothing.

The majority (70.8% ±3.0%) reports having to rely on buckets, bushes or open spaces for defecation. Households staying in Juba IDP Camp 3 are significantly more likely to lack access to a toilet compared to those staying in Camp 1 (74.2% ±3.5% vs 59.4% ±5.2%). The next most commonly cited sanitation location are communal latrines, with traditional or open pits being the most common type (8.7% ±2.1%). Of households with children under 5, over two in three (70.7% ±4.8%) indicate that children defecate openly while 23.2 (±4.5) per cent state that their children use buckets or plastic bags.

For disposing waste, most households discard their solid waste on the street (32.4% ±3.0%) or burn their waste (31.4% ±3.0%).

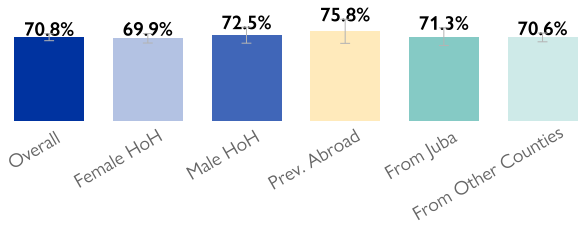
78.0% of households do not have access to WASH NFI

Households not using soap **66.7%**

Main reason for not using soap ***CANNOT AFFORD IT***

Main female hygiene product: ***SANITARY PADS***

% SUB-GROUP HH WITHOUT A TOILET



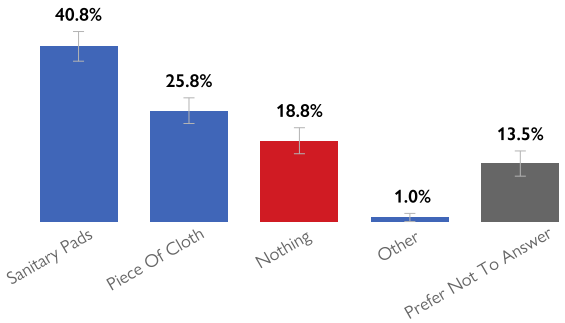
% HH BY TIMES WHEN THEY USUALLY WASH HANDS [N = 414]

Timing	%	LL	UL
Before Eating	94.4%	92.5%	96.4%
After Defecation	74.6%	71.4%	77.9%
Before Cooking	67.9%	63.8%	72.0%
Before Breastfeeding	45.1%	40.5%	49.7%
Before Feeding Children	37.1%	32.6%	41.7%
After Interacting With People	26.3%	22.8%	29.9%
After Coughing / Sneezing	23.2%	19.9%	26.5%
After Handling A Child's Stool	16.4%	12.9%	19.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%

% HH BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 414]

Location	%	LL	UL
On The Street	32.4%	29.4%	35.3%
Burn	31.4%	28.4%	34.4%
Garbage Pit	17.4%	14.4%	20.4%
Garbage Bin	13.5%	10.4%	16.6%
Other	2.9%	1.4%	4.4%
Solid Waste Truck Collection	2.2%	0.9%	3.5%

% HH BY PRODUCT/MEASURE FOR DEALING WITH MENSTRUATION [N = 414]



% HH BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 414]

Location	%	LL	UL
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	64.5%	61.5%	67.5%
Communal Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	8.7%	6.6%	10.8%
Bucket	6.3%	5.3%	7.2%
Communal Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	5.8%	3.7%	7.9%
Communal Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	5.3%	3.4%	7.2%
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	3.4%	1.8%	4.9%
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	3.1%	1.4%	4.8%
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	2.9%	1.4%	4.4%

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

Healthcare and COVID-19

Three in five households (58.5% ±4.1%) had a health problem and needed to access healthcare in the past three months, of which most were unable to do so (74.8% ±5.5%). Indicatively, male-headed households are more likely to lack access to healthcare compared to female-headed households. Of the households that could access health care, 16.7 (±9.5) per cent needed more than one hour by foot to reach the nearest functional health facility. This highlights the difficulty of households to access timely health services when they need them.

Among households with unmet healthcare needs, the main barriers to access are long waiting times (40.9% ±6.5%), specific services that are needed being unavailable (38.7% ±6.3%) and unaffordable treatment cost (18.8% ±5.1%)[1]. 35.3 (±4.1) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.

Most households aware of COVID-19 know that washing hands with soap (96.6% ±1.6%), avoiding contact with sick people (82.1% ±3.5%) and using hand sanitizer frequently (80.0% ±3.1%) are prevention measures against the transmission of COVID-19. However, only less than half know of other preventive measures, such as staying at home, social distancing or using masks, and only 2.7 (±1.5) per cent know of vaccination.

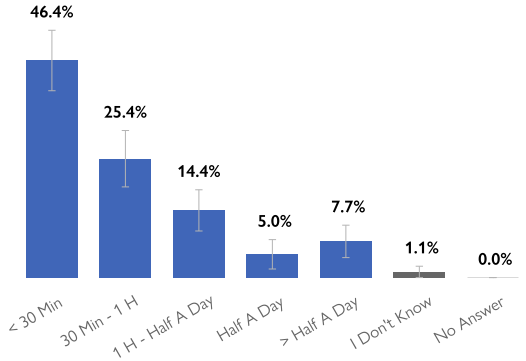
Experienced health issues in past 3 mo. **58.5%**

Needing care who were unable to access **74.8%**

Accessed ante-natal care services **35.3%**

Ante-natal care services not available **1.7%**

% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 414]



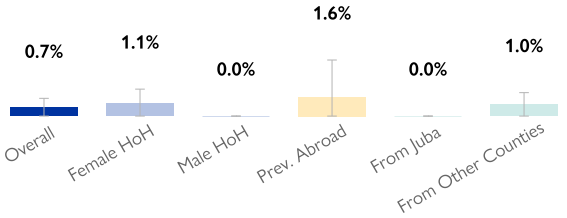
% SUB-GROUP HH WITH HEALTH ISSUES UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	242	74.8%	69.3%	80.3%
Female HoH	170	72.9%	66.2%	79.7%
Male HoH	72	79.2%	69.8%	88.6%
Prev. Abroad	30	86.7%	75.3%	98.1%
From Juba	72	79.2%	69.8%	88.5%
From Other Counties	170	72.9%	66.1%	79.7%

% HH WITH UNMET HEALTH CARE NEEDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS [N = 181]

Barrier	%	LL	UL
Long Waiting Time	40.9%	34.3%	47.4%
Specific Service Needed Unavailable	38.7%	32.3%	45.0%
Unaffordable Treatment Cost	18.8%	13.7%	23.9%
No Functional Facility Nearby	16.0%	11.2%	20.9%
None	9.4%	5.2%	13.6%
Unaffordable Consultation Cost	9.4%	5.3%	13.5%
Distance	7.7%	3.9%	11.6%
Only Accessible At Certain Times	6.6%	3.1%	10.1%
Incorrect Medications	6.6%	3.1%	10.2%
No Means Of Transport	6.1%	2.6%	9.6%
Lack Of Staff	5.0%	1.9%	8.1%
Unaffordable Transportation Cost	4.4%	1.4%	7.4%
Did Not Need To Access	3.9%	1.0%	6.7%
Disability	2.8%	0.4%	5.2%
Untrained Staff	1.7%	0.0%	3.5%
Wait For Improvement	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Discrimination	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Distrust Services	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Worried About Infection At Facility	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%

% SUB-GROUP HH UNAWARE OF COVID-19



% HH THAT TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 BY MEASURE [N = 409]

Action	%	LL	UL
Washing Hands With Soap	96.6%	95.0%	98.2%
Avoiding Close Contact With Sick People	82.1%	78.7%	85.6%
Using Hand Sanitizer Frequently	80.0%	76.9%	83.0%
Staying At Home	60.1%	56.0%	64.2%
Social Distancing	56.0%	52.1%	60.0%

1 Health services within the camp are provided by humanitarian partners free of charge. However, households may leave the site to seek external health facilities.

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

Economic Vulnerabilities and Livelihoods

Half of all households (51.9% ±4.1%) report a decrease in their income level or amount during the past six months, with 26.3 (±3.1) per cent reporting a substantial decrease. Households experiencing a decrease in income levels are more likely to rely on begging, support from kins and sale of humanitarian aid than households not experiencing a decrease (38.1% ±6.0% vs 31.2% ±6.0%).

Begging, support from kins and sale of humanitarian aid (34.8% ±4.1%), own agricultural production (20.8% ±3.7%) and casual work or petty trading (20.3% ±3.6%) are the top three current sources of livelihoods. These have considerably changed from the top livelihoods prior to displacement, when own agricultural production (42.8% ±4.3%), salaried work (14.5% ±3.0%) and casual work or petty trading (11.6% ±3.1%) ranked highest. Some households that relied on own agricultural production prior to displacement reskilled to engage in casual work or petty trading (27.7% ±5.9%), while others now rely on begging, kinship or the sale of aid (23.2% ±5.8%).

Overall, 67.6 (±3.9) per cent of households have experienced difficulties or shocks in the six months prior to the assessment. Households engaged in casual work or petty trading are significantly more likely to be affected than households with other livelihood activities (82.1% ±8.2% vs 63.9% ±4.6%).

Experienced a decrease in income in past 6 months

51.9%

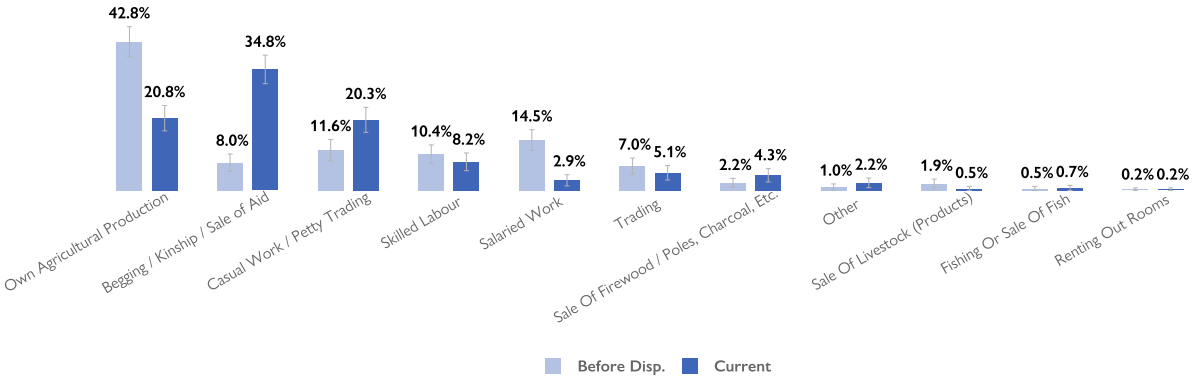
Experienced an economic schock in past 6 months

67.6%

Top economic shocks experienced in the past 6 mo.

1. ***Unusually high food prices***
2. ***Rain***
3. ***No food in markets***

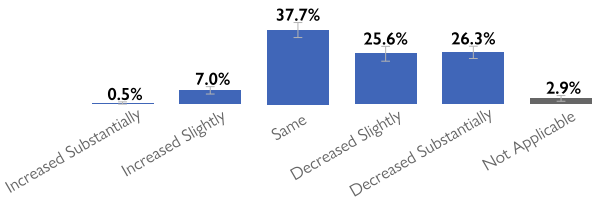
% HH BY MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY FOR GETTING FOOD AND INCOME IN LAST 3 MONTHS AND BEFORE DISPLACEMENT [N = 414]



% HH BY ASSETS OWNED (TOP 15) [N = 414]

Asset	%	LL	UL
Sleeping Mat	58.9%	54.5%	63.4%
Bed	54.1%	50.1%	58.1%
Mattress	53.9%	49.8%	57.9%
Mosquito Net	35.3%	31.4%	39.1%
Chairs	31.6%	27.7%	35.6%
Blanket	21.7%	18.4%	25.1%
Phone	21.0%	17.8%	24.2%
Tables	17.4%	14.1%	20.7%
Kitchen Utensils	13.0%	10.2%	15.9%
Mask For COVID-19	9.9%	7.2%	12.6%
None	7.7%	5.7%	9.8%
Radio	4.8%	2.9%	6.7%
Stove	2.9%	1.4%	4.4%
Seeds	2.9%	1.5%	4.3%
Lighting Tools	2.2%	0.8%	3.6%

% HH BY INCOME LEVEL CHANGE DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 414]



% HH BY DIFFICULTIES OR SHOCKS EXPERIENCED IN PAST SIX MONTHS (TOP 5) [N = 414]

Shock	%	LL	UL
No Shock Experienced	32.4%	28.4%	36.3%
Unusually High Food Prices	28.5%	24.8%	32.2%
Too Much Rain	18.4%	15.5%	21.2%
No Food In Markets	14.3%	11.2%	17.3%
Insecurity	11.6%	8.7%	14.4%

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

16.9 (±2.7) per cent of households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone in the past three months while 19.6 (±3.4) per cent spend over 65 per cent of their expenditure on cereals and pulses only on average per month – these households are particularly vulnerable to market shocks. 7.0 (±1.9) per cent of households use over three quarters of their expenditure on food. High to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food affects households from within Juba county significantly more than households from other locations (27.7% ±7.6% vs 13.4% ±3.3%).

More than a quarter of all households (27.8% ±3.6%) need to walk over 30 minutes to their nearest operational marketplace or grocery store, with 14.5 (±2.8) per cent needing more than one hour. Indicatively, female-headed households are slightly more likely to need more than 30 minutes compared to male-headed households (28.3% ±5.0% vs 26.8% ±6.7%), highlighting the potential risks women can face during long travels for essential daily activities.

26.1 (±3.6) per cent of households attempted to use or used credit or borrowed money in the three months prior to the assessment, with 18.8 (±3.1) per cent having used credit or borrowed money more than once. Of these households, most did so to purchase food (68.5% ±7.8%).

Despite living in a site, 10.6 (±2.5) per cent have access to land for cultivation, most of whom were displaced from within Juba county. 8.2 (±2.3) per cent own livestock or farm animals.

Households spending more than 65% of expenditure on food in past 3 months

16.9%

Borrowed / used credit more than once

18.8%

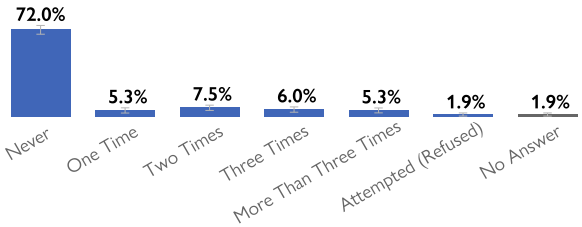
Attempted to borrow but was refused

1.9%

Most households borrowed to

PURCHASE FOOD

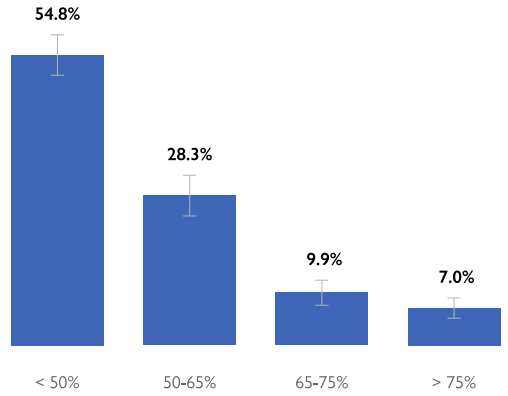
% HH BY FREQUENCY USING CREDIT OR BORROWING MONEY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 414]



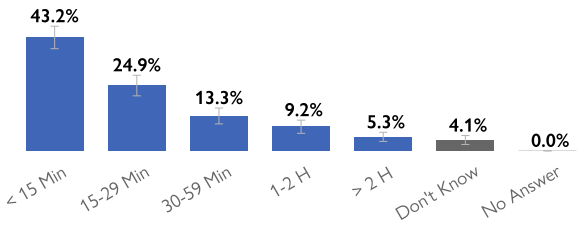
% HH USING CREDIT OR BORROWING MONEY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY REASON [N = 108]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Purchase Of Food	68.5%	60.7%	76.3%
Payment Of Tuition Fees	12.0%	6.2%	17.9%
Health Care	11.1%	5.9%	16.3%
No Answer	3.7%	0.1%	7.3%
Purchase Of Any HH Equipment	1.9%	0.0%	4.4%
Repair Or Improve House / Shelter	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%
Marriage / Ceremonies	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%
Rent	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%

% HH BY PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE GOING TO FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 414]



% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST OPERATIONAL MARKET/GROCERY STORE [N = 414]



% HH BY CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED DURING TRAVEL TO MARKET IN THE LAST MONTH (TOP 15) [N = 414]

Challenge	%	LL	UL
None	46.6%	42.6%	50.6%
Distance	19.1%	15.7%	22.5%
Conflict / Violence	15.2%	12.2%	18.3%
Heat / Temperature	12.1%	9.2%	14.9%
Unsafe	7.5%	5.0%	10.0%
Checkpoints	7.2%	5.0%	9.5%
Robberies / Crime	6.3%	4.1%	8.5%
Children Have To Join	5.3%	3.2%	7.4%
Lack Of Water / Food On The Way	3.9%	2.1%	5.6%
COVID-19 Movement Restrictions	3.9%	2.1%	5.6%
Lack Of Shelter On The Way	3.1%	1.6%	4.7%
Markets Closed Due To COVID-19	2.4%	0.9%	3.9%
Wild Animals	1.4%	0.5%	2.4%
Floods	1.4%	0.3%	2.6%
Struggled To Carry All Purchases	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%

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

Food Security

On average, households consume cereals on 2.7 (±0.2) days, oil on 1.9 (±0.2) days, legumes on 1.8 (±0.1) days and vegetables on 1.5 (±0.1) days per week. All other food groups are consumed less than 1.5 days per week. Indicatively, male-headed household consume all food groups except for vegetables and legumes on more days than female-headed households.

Households in the sites mainly rely on food assistance for cereals (70.2% ±4.5%) and legumes (64.7% ±5.2%), although a sizeable proportion of households obtains these foods from markets (18.7% ±3.8% for cereals and 26.6% ±4.8% for legumes), indicating that food assistance does not suffice for many households' subsistence. For fresh foods, such as vegetables and fruits, most households rely on markets (61.0% ±5.7% for vegetables and 52.6% ±8.5% for fruits).

Three in ten households purchase their staple foods from the local market within the neighborhood (32.1% ±3.6%), while 12.6 (±2.8) per cent rely on markets adjacent to their neighborhood. 42.3 (±4.0) per cent do not purchase any staple foods at all. Of households that buy their staple foods, households spend the most in cash or credit on okra (41.0% ±5.6%), maize (flour or grain; 40.2% ±5.3%), sorghum (four or grain; 36.0% ±5.0%) and rice (24.3% ±4.9%).

Cereals

Days per week consumed: **2.7**

Main source: Food Assistance **70.2%**

- Grains: **2.7** Days per week consumed
- Roots: **0.6** Days per week consumed

Vegetables

Days per week consumed: **1.5**

Main source: Market **61.0%**

- Orange vegetables: **0.9** Days per week consumed
- Leafy vegetables: **1.1** Days per week consumed

Spices

Days per week consumed: **0.9**

Main source: Market **67.9%**

Dairy

Days per week consumed: **0.7**

Main source: Market **49.3%**

Meat, egg, fish

Days per week consumed: **1.2**

Main source: Food Assistance **64.6%**

- Organ meat: **0.7** Days per week consumed
- Eggs: **0.6** Days per week consumed
- Flesh meat: **1.0** Days per week consumed
- Fish: **1.2** Days per week consumed

Oil

Days per week consumed: **1.9**

Main source: Food Assistance **68.8%**

Legumes

Days per week consumed: **1.8**

Main source: Food Assistance **64.7%**

Fruits

Days per week consumed: **1.4**

Main source: Market **52.6%**

Sugar

Days per week consumed: **1.2**

Main source: Market **68.6%**

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

Coping Strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategies illustrate households' capacity to cope with future shocks and maintain productivity. The majority (66.9% ±3.7%) engaged in at least one type of livelihood-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to the interview. Most report borrowing money or purchasing food on credit (43.0% ±4.2%), followed by reducing health and education expenses (42.5% ±4.4%), sending household members to eat with another household (38.2% ±4.0%) and travelling out of town to look or beg for food or other resources (32.1% ±4.0%) because of a lack of food or money for food. 35.7 (±4.1) per cent indicate engaging in emergency coping, the most severe category of coping strategies.

Overall, 91.5 (±2.3) per cent of households report to have used food-based coping strategies during the 12 months prior to the survey. Over 78.5 (±3.2) per cent ate less than they thought they should while 78.5 (±3.3) per cent skipped meals because of a lack of resources to obtain food. More than four in five households (80.4% ±3.4%) went to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food in the past 12 months, of which 90.1 (±3.1) per cent did so within four weeks prior to the interview. About three in four households (76.1% ±3.5%) went for a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food, of which 89.5 (±3.1) per cent did so within four weeks prior to the interview.

Maximum livelihood-based coping strategy

Stress strategies **14.3%**

Crisis strategies **16.9%**

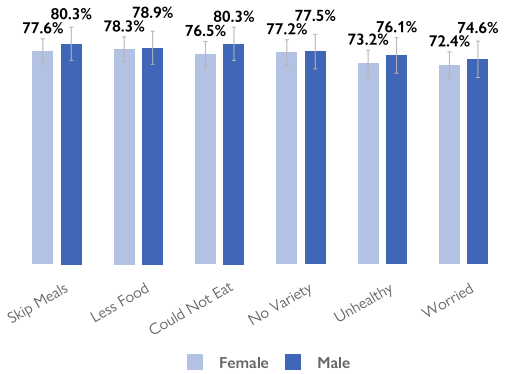
Emergency strategies **35.7%**

Main food-based coping strategy:

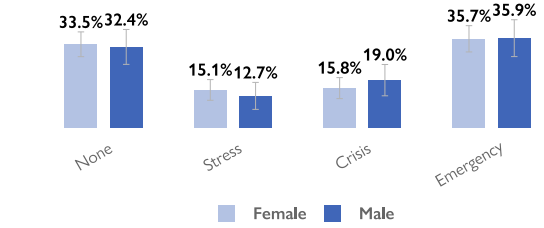
EATING A LESSER AMOUNT OF FOOD

% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 414]

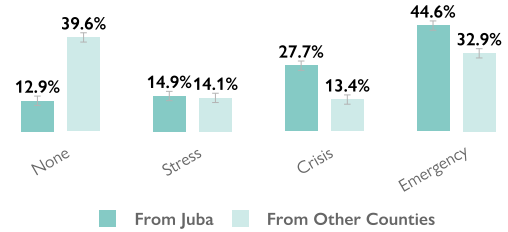
% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS [N = 414]



% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 414]



% HH BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 414]



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.

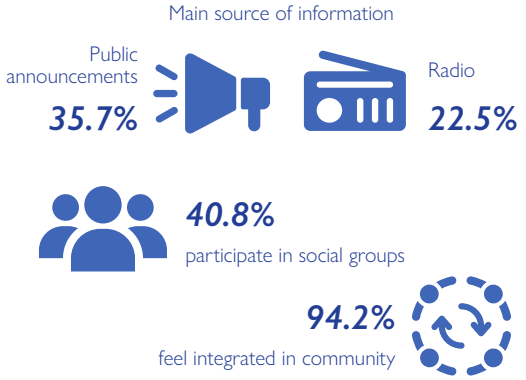
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Communication and Social Cohesion

Public announcements are the most common main source of information of households (35.7% ±3.5%) followed by radio (22.5% ±3.4%). 87.9 (±2.9) per cent of households have at least one member owning a functioning mobile phone that is reliably charged, with adult women (63.7% ±4.9%) and men (57.7% ±4.6%) being the most likely owners.

Although only 40.8 (±4.2) per cent of households have members who participate in social groups, the majority (94.2% ±2.1%) feels welcomed and accepted in their current community. Indicatively, households displaced from locations within Juba county are more likely to feel welcome or accepted in their community and be involved in social groups (96.0% ±3.9% and 48.5% ±9.2%) compared to households displaced from other locations (93.6% ±2.5% and 38.3% ±4.9%). Of the households that participate in social groups, over two in three (67.5% ±6.9%) report that men are members while only less than half (47.3% ±7.1%) report that women are members.

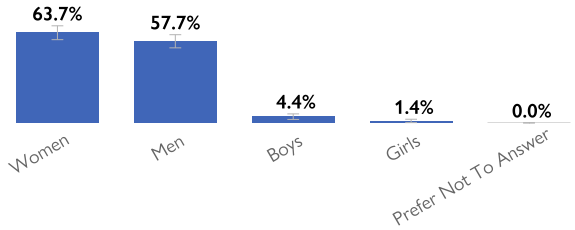
Most households report that women are either significantly involved (46.9% ±4.1%) or moderately involved (34.3% ±4.1%) in community decision-making. 6.8 (±2.4) per cent state that women never partake in decision-making.



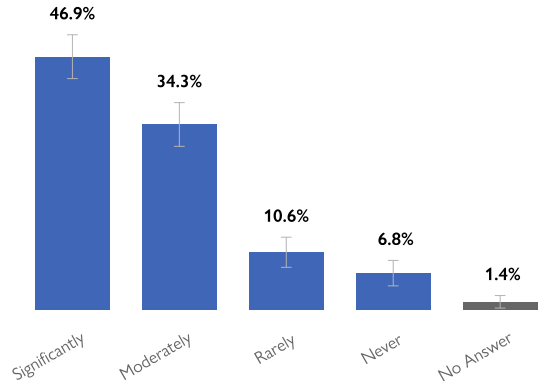
% HH by main source of information (top 10) [N = 414]

Source	%	LL	UL
Public Announcements	35.7%	32.3%	39.2%
Radio	22.5%	19.0%	25.9%
Word Of Mouth	21.3%	17.9%	24.7%
Communal Meetings	7.0%	4.9%	9.1%
Community Mobilizers	4.3%	2.8%	5.9%
Social Media (WhatsApp, Facebook)	4.1%	2.2%	6.0%
Local Authorities	1.7%	0.5%	2.9%
Church Authorities	1.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Online News / Websites	1.2%	0.1%	2.3%
Television	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%

% HH with mobile phones by main owner of functional and charged mobile phone [N = 364]



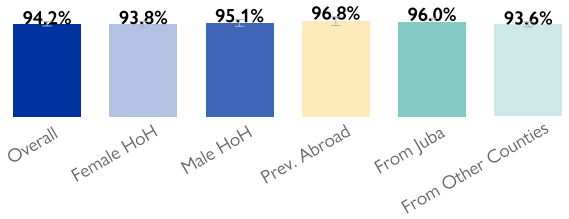
% HH by extent to which women are involved in community decision-making [N = 414]



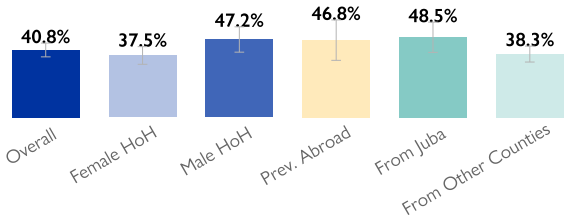
% HH by extent to which feel welcomed in current community [N = 414]

Feeling integrated	%	LL	UL
A Lot	70.8%	66.8%	74.7%
Moderately	23.4%	19.7%	27.2%
A Little	4.6%	2.7%	6.4%
Not At All	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
No Answer	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%

% sub-group HH feeling integrated and welcome in current community



% sub-group HH involved in social groups



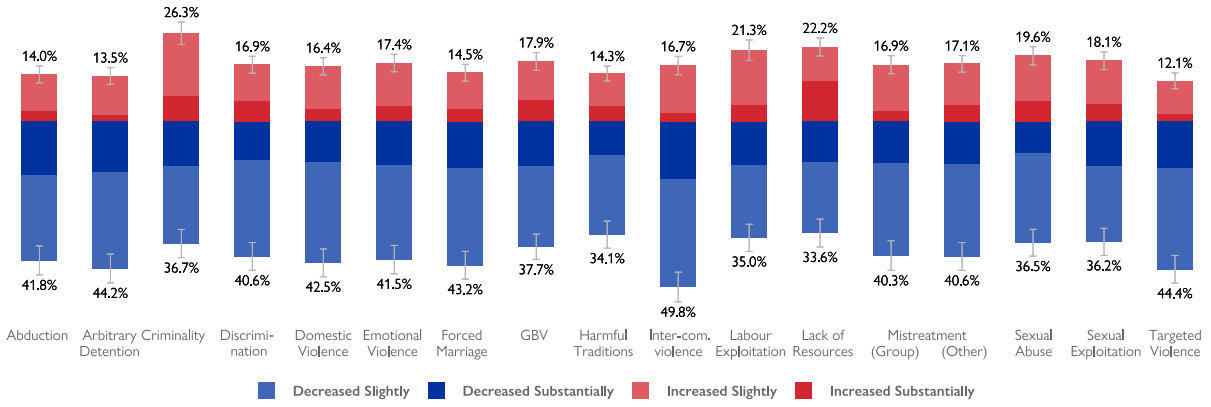
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Protection

Over two in five households (42.8% ±3.6%) state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area.[1] While most households are aware of police services (22.9% ±3.5%) and GBV-related services being available (48.8% ±3.9%), only very few (10% or less) are aware of any other protection services related to child protection, housing land and property, and others. 11.1 (±2.5) per cent report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month, with female-headed household being more likely to be affected than male-headed households (12.5% ±3.2% vs 8.5% ±4.4%). Indicatively, female members of these households are also more likely to be affected than male members (76.1% ±11.2% vs 63.0% ±11.2%).

Households cite domestic violence (56.5% ±3.8%), criminality, extortion or gang-related violence (55.8% ±3.7%), targeted violence (55.3% ±3.7%) and sexual exploitation (55.1% ±3.9%) as the most serious protection concerns in their community at the time of assessment. The top concerns differ between the genders of the head of household. Female-headed households are more likely to view domestic violence and forced marriage as serious concerns while male-headed households are more likely to report criminality, extortion or gang-related violence and targeted violence as serious concerns.

% HH BY CHANGE IN LIKELIHOOD OR FREQUENCY OF PROTECTION ISSUES IN COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 414]



% HH BY AWARENESS OF AVAILABLE PROTECTION SERVICES IN AREA (TOP 5) [N = 414]

Service	%	LL	UL
None	42.8%	39.2%	46.3%
Health Services (GBV)	32.4%	28.6%	36.1%
Counselling (GBV)	24.4%	20.8%	28.0%
Police	22.9%	19.5%	26.4%
Case Management (GBV)	17.4%	14.0%	20.8%

% HH BY CURRENT PROTECTION ISSUES THAT CAUSE SERIOUS CONCERN (TOP 5) [N = 414]

Concern	%	LL	UL
Domestic Violence	56.5%	52.8%	60.3%
Criminality	55.8%	52.1%	59.5%
Targeted Violence	55.3%	51.6%	59.0%
Sexual Exploitation	55.1%	51.2%	59.0%
Forced Marriage	51.2%	47.8%	54.6%

% HH WITH TRAVEL OFFER IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY MEMBER RECEIVING OFFER [N = 58]

Member	%	LL	UL
Men	60.3%	47.8%	72.9%
Women	37.9%	25.5%	50.3%
Girls	6.9%	0.4%	13.4%
Boys	5.2%	0.0%	10.9%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% SUB-GROUP HH AFFECTED BY A SECURITY INCIDENT IN THE LAST 30 DAYS

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	414	11.1%	8.6%	13.6%
Female HoH	272	12.5%	9.3%	15.7%
Male HoH	142	8.5%	4.0%	12.9%
Prev. Abroad	62	16.1%	7.4%	24.9%
From Juba	101	22.8%	15.1%	30.4%
From Other Counties	313	7.3%	4.8%	9.9%

1 This question was posed to all respondents, regardless of potential protection services needs.

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

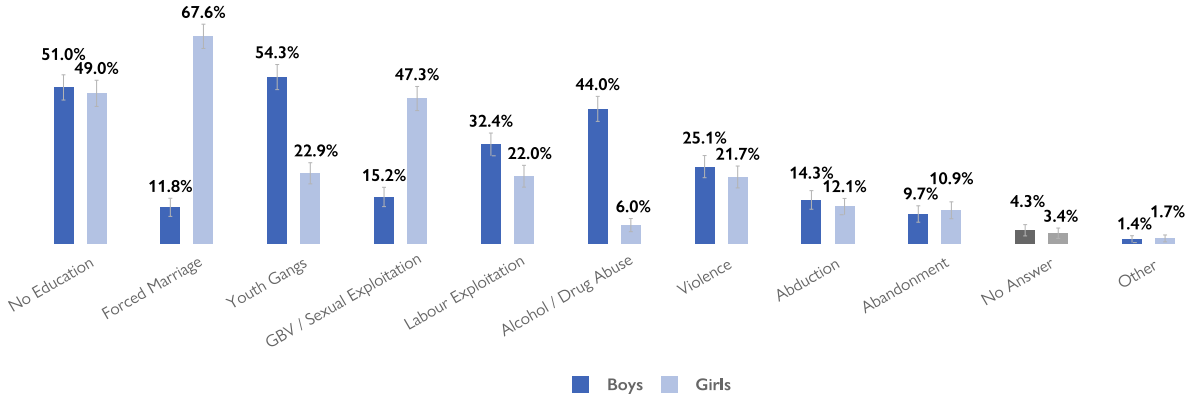
Almost all households (92.0% ±2.4%) report that there are areas in their location that women and / or girls avoid because they feel unsafe. The main areas avoided are routes to collect firewood (57.0% ±3.9%), latrines (28.5% ±3.7%) and water points (22.9% ±3.5%), underlining the challenges women face when conducting daily, essential tasks.

Over one in eight households (14.0% ±2.9%) include at least one member who feels distressed to the extent that they have a lot of difficulty to work or perform daily routine activities. Indicatively, households who were displaced from locations within Juba county and those who had been previously abroad experience above-average levels of psychological distress.

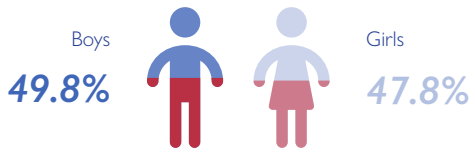
Although households agree that a lack of education is a main risk to both girls and boys (51.0% ±4.1% for boys and 49.0% ±4.3% for girls), they report vastly different risks for girls and boys in the site. Households are more likely to see boys at risk of involvement in youth gangs (54.3% ±4.1%) and substance abuse (44.0% ±4.1%) while they see girls most at risk of forced or arranged marriage (67.6% ±4.0%) and GBV or sexual exploitation (47.3% ±3.9%).

55.8 (±3.8) per cent of households report seeing behavioral changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with households being slightly more likely to see changes in boys than girls (49.8% ±3.9% vs 47.8% ±3.7%). The most common behavioral changes are unwillingness to go to school (22.0% ±2.8% for girls and 19.8% ±2.9% for boys) and disrespectful behavior in the family (14.0% ±2.9% for girls and 18.4% ±3.3% for boys).

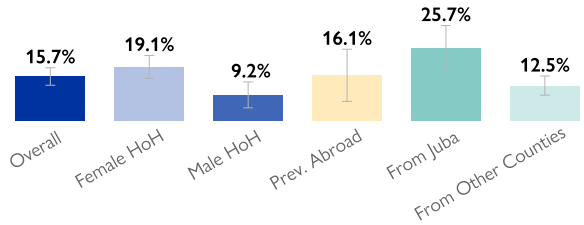
% HH BY PERCEIVED BIGGEST RISKS CHILDREN UNDER 18 ARE EXPOSED TO IN COMMUNITY [N = 414]



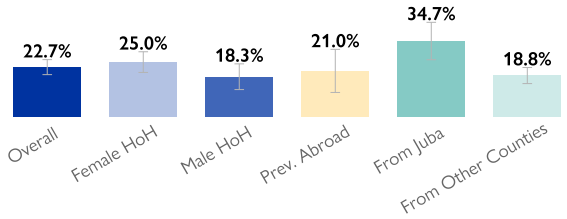
% HH OBSERVING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN THE LAST MONTH



% SUB-GROUP HH OBSERVING THREE OR MORE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN GIRLS IN THE LAST MONTH



% SUB-GROUP HH OBSERVING THREE OR MORE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN BOYS IN THE LAST MONTH



% SUB-GROUP HH WITH HH MEMBERS FEELING DISTRESSED

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	414	14.0%	11.1%	16.9%
Female HoH	272	15.4%	11.6%	19.3%
Male HoH	142	11.3%	6.1%	16.4%
Prev. Abroad	62	19.4%	9.8%	28.9%
From Juba	101	24.8%	16.9%	32.6%
From Other Counties	313	10.5%	7.3%	13.8%

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

Humanitarian Assistance

During the three months preceding the assessment, despite humanitarian presence at the site, only 39.1 (±4.0) per cent of households received some form of humanitarian assistance, most of them receiving general food for all (82.7% ±5.6%) and food for assets (14.2% ±5.0%). 67.1 (±4.2) per cent report to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health and education. Households displaced from locations within Juba county are more likely to be dependent on these services compared to those displaced from other locations (85.1% ±6.6% vs 61.3% ±5.2%). Further, this indicates a gap of 28.0 per cent of households who did not receive assistance during the past three months despite being reliant on it for their basic needs.

More than half of all households (54.1% ±4.4%) indicate that they do not receive adequate information about the different available humanitarian services. Households staying in Juba IDP Camp 1 are more likely to lack this information than those staying in Camp 3 (61.5% ±9.2% vs 51.9% ±5.0%). The large discrepancy between the shares of households dependent on assistance and having access to information about assistance indicates that many households in need of assistance are not receiving any.

39.1% received humanitarian assistance in the last 3 mo.

67.1% are dependent on hum. services to cover basic needs

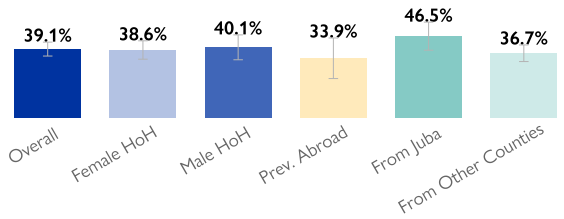
Most accessed assistance / basic service in last 3 months

GENERAL FOOD

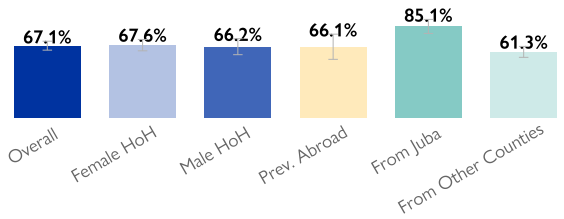
In the last 6 months, access to humanitarian services / basic needs has generally

DECREASED

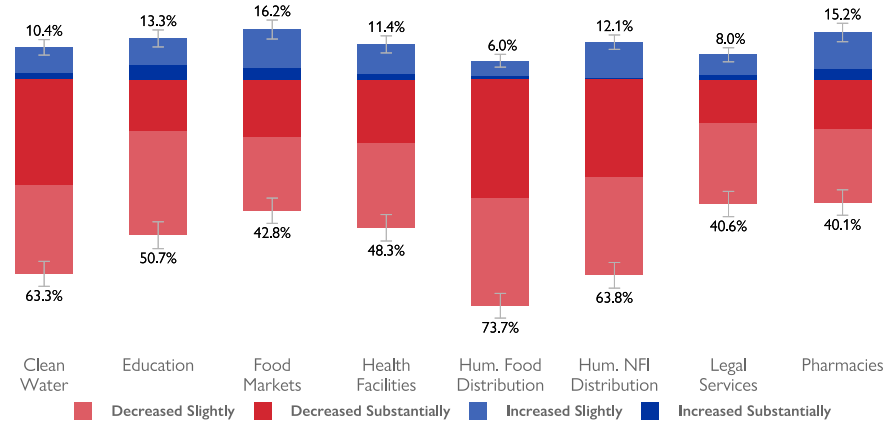
% SUB-GROUP HH RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS



% SUB-GROUP HH DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS



% HH BY CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HUMANITARIAN OR BASIC SERVICES OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 414]



% HH WHO HAVE ACCESSED ASSISTANCE OR BASIC SERVICES IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY TYPE [N = 162]

Assistance	%	LL	UL
General Food For All	82.7%	77.1%	88.3%
Food For Assets	14.2%	9.2%	19.2%
Food For School Children	12.3%	7.6%	17.1%
Nutrition	8.0%	4.1%	12.0%
Shelter Material	5.6%	2.0%	9.1%
Health / Medicines	4.3%	1.2%	7.4%
Cash For Work / Cash For Training	3.1%	0.4%	5.7%
Agricultural Inputs	2.5%	0.1%	4.9%
Agricultural Tools	2.5%	0.1%	4.9%
Unconditional Cash / Voucher Transfer	1.9%	0.0%	3.9%
School Fees / Uniforms	1.9%	0.0%	3.9%
WASH Materials	1.9%	0.0%	3.9%
Other	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%

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

Of the households that received assistance in the three months prior to the assessment, 74.5 (±11.1) per cent report to be unsatisfied with the assistance. Most of these households report being unsatisfied due to the lack of quantity (49.4% ±10.2%), timeliness (39.1% ±10.1%) and relevance (24.1% ±8.7%) of the assistance provided. The services households are most dissatisfied with are general assistance (59.8% ±10.3%), food assistance (51.7% ±10.4%) and shelter and NFI assistance (47.1% ±10.3%).

While households could use complaint and feedback mechanisms to address their concerns about assistance, 29.6 (±6.2) per cent of households receiving assistance report that they do not feel able to provide feedback or make complaints if they or a member of their household wanted to. Among those who felt as if they could, 17.0 (±6.7) per cent did not trust these mechanisms – especially for response time, confidentiality and sensitive issues.

37.0 (±6.9) per cent of households receiving assistance experienced protection or safety issues while accessing assistance in the past three months, with households that were previously displaced abroad indicatively being more likely to be affected (61.9% ±20.2%).

As top priority needs for their household, respondents name food (89.4% ±2.7%), shelter or housing (67.6% ±3.9%), healthcare (49.0% ±4.0%) and non-food items (12.6% ±2.2%).

74.5%
accessing humanitarian assistance are unsatisfied with the assistance

Main reasons for dissatisfaction:

QUANTITY TIMELINESS RELEVANCE

Households with members who have experienced protection / safety issue while accessing assistance:

37.0%

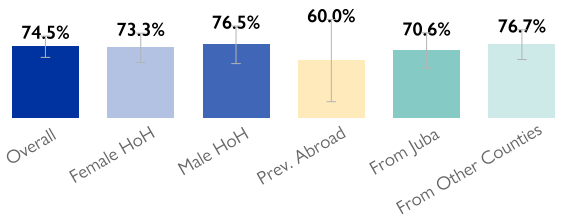
Preferred feedback mechanism:

FACE-TO-FACE WITH AID WORKER

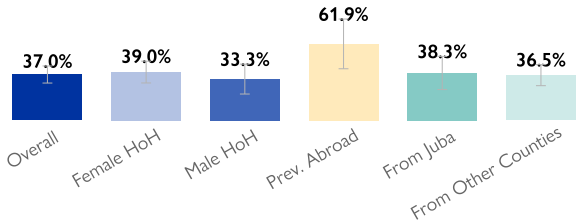
Top priority needs:

NFI

% SUB-GROUP HH SATISFIED WITH ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS



% SUB-GROUP HH HAVING FACED PROTECTION ISSUES WHEN ACCESSING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



% HH BY TOP PRIORITY NEEDS [N = 414]

Need	%	LL	UL
Food	89.4%	86.7%	92.1%
Shelter / Housing	67.6%	63.8%	71.5%
Healthcare	49.0%	45.1%	53.0%
NFIs	12.6%	10.4%	14.8%
Protection	8.7%	6.2%	11.1%
Education	7.0%	4.7%	9.3%
Seeds / Other Agricultural Inputs	2.9%	1.3%	4.5%
Livelihoods Support / Employment	2.2%	0.9%	3.5%
Training	1.9%	0.6%	3.2%
Cash	1.7%	0.5%	2.9%
Other	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
Pychosocial Support	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Need To Repay Debt	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
None	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

% HH BY UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE (TOP 10) [N = 87]

Assistance / Service	%	LL	UL
General Assistance	59.8%	49.5%	70.1%
Food	51.7%	41.4%	62.1%
S/NFI	47.1%	36.8%	57.4%
Health	34.5%	25.0%	43.9%
WASH	31.0%	21.5%	40.6%
Protection	31.0%	21.5%	40.5%
Nutrition	28.7%	19.4%	38.1%
Education	20.7%	12.1%	29.3%
Cash / Vouchers	11.5%	4.6%	18.4%
Livelihood	5.7%	1.0%	10.5%

% HH BY PREFERRED FEEDBACK MECHANISMS (TOP 5) [N = 162]

Mechanism	%	LL	UL
Face To Face At Home With Aid Worker	32.1%	26.1%	38.1%
Face To Face In Office / Other Venue With Aid Worker	22.8%	17.2%	28.5%
Phone Call	21.6%	15.8%	27.4%
Face To Face With Community Leader	16.7%	11.3%	22.0%
Community Meetings / Group Feed-back Sessions With Aid Workers	5.6%	2.0%	9.1%
Complaints / Suggestions Box	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%

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

IDP Site Vulnerability Index and Intersectoral Analysis

The IDP Site Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA) – a dimensionality reduction technique. In this usage, PCA aggregates and simplifies the various component indicators into a single index that reflects the greatest variation in needs and vulnerability. The technique weights more highly indicators for which the data displays greater variance, and weights lower on indicators for which we see little variation. The computed weights of the indicators are used to calculate the vulnerability score of each assessed household, ranging from 0 to 100. The scale is grouped into five ranges: minimum (0% - 20%), moderate (21% - 40%), medium (41% - 60%), high (61% - 80%) and maximum (81% - 100%).

Overall, the largest proportion of households fall in the medium range of the SVI (36.0% of HH), closely followed by the high range (33.8% of HH). As the population's most vulnerable category, one in ten households fall into the maximum range (10.6% of HH). Comparing different sub-groups, male-headed households tend to score similarly on the SVI to female-headed households, with a similar proportion of households falling into the two highest ranges (46.5% of which 10.6% in the maximum range, vs 44.4% of which 10.7% in the in the maximum range). Households staying Juba IDP Camp 1 fare similarly to those staying Camp 3, with those in Camp 1 being slightly more likely to fall into the highest two ranges (47.9% vs 43.4%). Although these interpretations are only indicative due to the small sample size by return intention sub-group, the SVI indicates that households intending to return within the next two years fare worse than those intending to remain or relocate or those uncertain of their plans (55.1% in highest two ranges vs 25.4% to 38.1%). This indicates that increased vulnerability may be a driver of households to exit their sites.

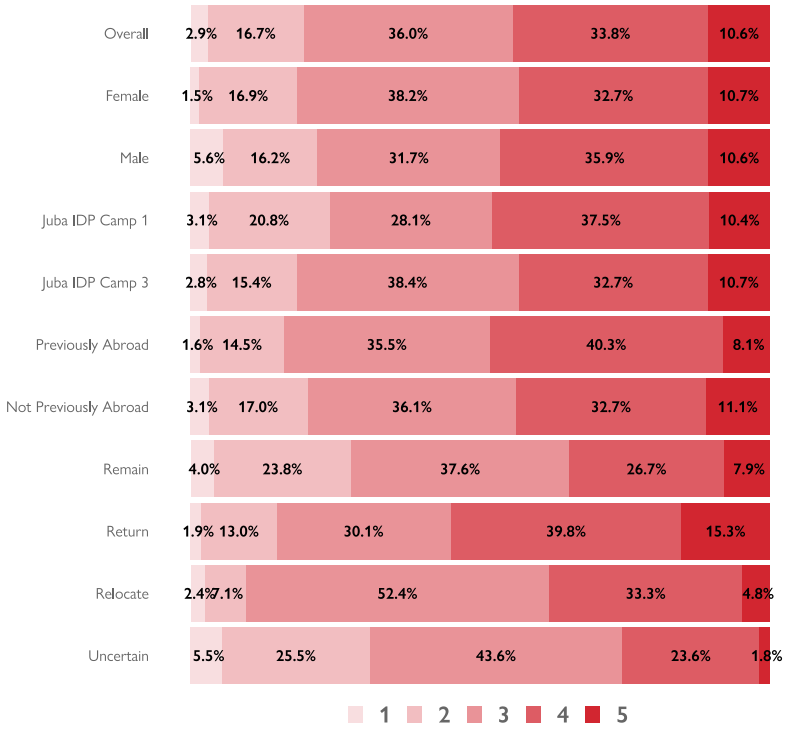
SVI Indicators with largest weights:

Sufficent Water
36.7%

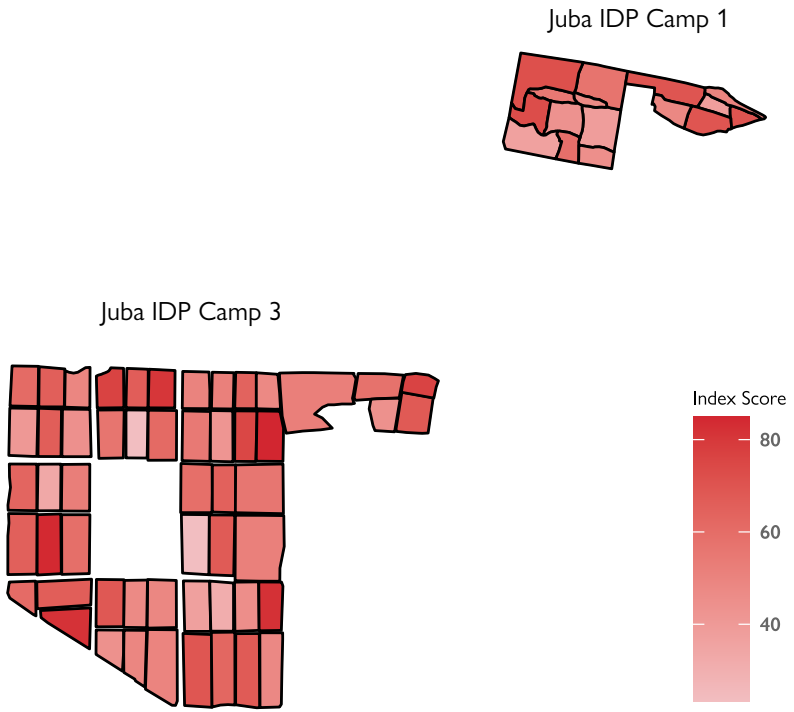
Safe and Timely Water
35.4%

Property Status
32.1%

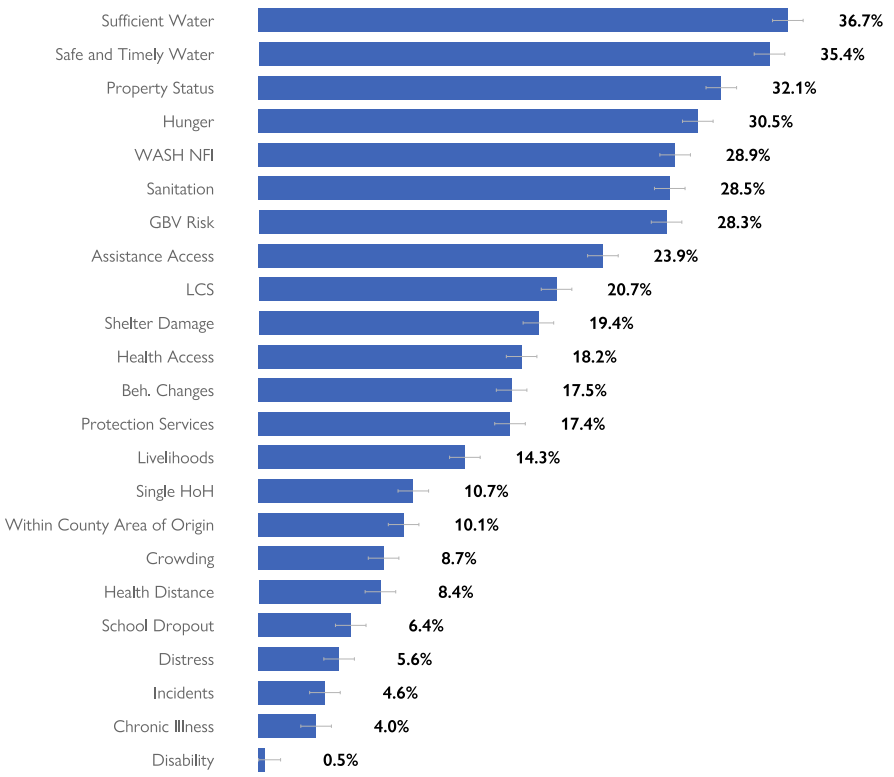
% HH BY VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE RANGE (MINIMUM TO MAXIMUM) BY SUB-GROUP



AVERAGE INDEX SCORE BY ASSESSED IDP SITE BLOCKS IN JUBA IDP CAMPS 1 AND 3



VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE WEIGHT BY SELECTED INDICATORS



METHODOLOGY ANNEX I: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - IMPORTANCE OF COMPONENTS

MEASURE	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7	PC8
Standard deviation	25.836	6.342	5.513	5.247	4.964	4.627	4.490	4.220
Proportion of Variance	0.687	0.041	0.031	0.028	0.025	0.022	0.021	0.018
Cumulative Proportion	0.687	0.728	0.760	0.788	0.813	0.835	0.856	0.874

METHODOLOGY ANNEX II: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

INDICATOR	SCORE RANGE
Household Vulnerabilities	
Households displaced from locations within the same county	0 – 1
Single-headed household or elderly / children-only household	0 – 1
Number of household members with a disability	0 – Inf
Number of household members with a chronic illness	0 – Inf
SNFI	
Shelter damage	0 – 3
Number of persons in most crowded room	1 – Inf
Ownership of accessible property	0 – 1
Education	
Number of children in household having dropped out of school	0 – Inf
WASH	
Access to safe and timely water	0 – 1
Access to sufficient water	0 – 1
Access to latrines	0 – 1
Access to WASH NFIs	0 – 1
Health	
Access to health facility when needed	0 – 1
Availability of health facility within 30 min. walking distance	0 – 1
Protection	
Protection services available	0 – 1
Household affected by security incident	0 – 1
Behavioral changes in children observed	0 – 1
Concerns about GBV or sexual exploitation issues	0 – 4
Households with members feeling distressed	0 – 1
Humanitarian Assistance	
Access to humanitarian assistance	0 – 1
Food Security and Livelihoods	
Begging, Kinship or Sale of Aid as main livelihood	0 – 1
Whole day and night spent hungry in last 4 weeks	0 – 1
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy employed	0 – 3

Note: All indicators were demeaned and rescaled before PCA was run.
Indicators without variation were excluded.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency