DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

WFP
World Food Programme

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

Including return intention findings

JUBA IDP CAMPS 1 & 3

FORMER JUBA UNMISS POC SITES

In collaboration with:

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Photo (cover page):

Students living at a protection of civilians site in Juba sit on a bus before being taken into Juba town centre to sit their final school exams on 24 January 2019.

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DTM SOUTH SUDAN

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AIMS

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

- Quantify the prevalence of vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs across sectors, with a focus on food security and economic vulnerability as well as selected indicators on shelter and non-food items, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), protection (including child protection and gender-based violence) and mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS).
- Generate a better understanding of urban displacement and migration, including return and relocation after displacement in South Sudan or abroad.
- Evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on human mobility, livelihoods and access to humanitarian services, and gather key information on household awareness and adoption of preventive measures.

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

This report presents sectoral findings for Juba IDP Camp 1 and IDP Camp 3. 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, and Malakal's urban area and United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) Protections of Civilians (PoC) site.

In Juba, the survey was combined with an epidemiological study of COVID-19 led by South Sudan's Ministry of Health and by the World Health Organization (WHO), mitigating the risk of disease transmission during data collection as the country was experiencing the first wave of the pandemic. Results from the epidemiological study are not included in this report.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN SOUTH SUDAN

Despite a relative lull in large-scale hostilities since the signature of the Revitalised Peace Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan in September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, sub-national and localized conflicts have continued to affect communities and cause new displacement across the country (IOM DTM Event Tracking[1]). In 2020, escalations in violence in Jonglei and Greater Pibor, Central Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Unity and Western Bahr El Ghazal (OHCHR) have been a particular cause for concern. Two years of exceptionally severe seasonal flooding in 2019 and 2020, affecting over one million people between July and December 2020 (OCHA), and the economic and health impact of COVID-19, including restrictions on certain businesses and border closures (IOM DTM Flow Monitoring), have compounded the humanitarian effects of protracted insecurity.

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

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

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.

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

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].

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 2,105 households and 6,880 individuals in Juba IDP Camp 1 and 7,004 households and 22,778 individuals in Juba IDP Camp 3 (IOM DTM, Biometric Registration).

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 72 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 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 both Juba IDP camps took place in October and November 2020. Due to non-response, non-residential and empty shelter rates in some areas, 398 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 410.

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

Statistical analysis

Confidence intervals were calculated using R's survey package[5] 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

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 was made to arrange a population count in preparation for the 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.

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 neighbours.

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

self-weighting. F1 gives an overview of the distribution of sampled households and households recorded by Biometric Registration in January 2020 between Juba IDP Camp 1 and 3. F2 shows the deviation between sampled households and estimated shelters by sector.

F1. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % HOUSEHOLDS FROM BMR DATA AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE BY IDP CAMP [N IN TABLE]

CAMP	N SAMPLED HH	% SAMPLED HH	% BMR HH	% DIFFERENCE
Camp 1	92	23.116	23.109	0.007
Camp 3	306	76.884	76.891	-0.007

F2. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % ESTIMATED SHELTERS AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE BY IDP CAMP SECTOR [N IN TABLE]

CAMP	SECTOR	N SAMPLED HH	% SAMPLED HH	% SHELTERS	% DIFF.
1	A	62	67.4	68.6	1.2
1	B	30	32.6	31.4	-1.2
3	A	27	8.8	8.8	0.0
3	B	25	8.2	8.4	0.2
3	C	32	10.5	11.1	0.6
3	D	47	15.4	15.3	-0.1
3	F	39	12.7	12.6	-0.1
3	G	53	17.3	16.9	-0.4
3	H	35	11.4	11.2	-0.3
3	I	14	4.6	4.5	-0.1
3	J	34	11.1	11.1	0.0

The impossibility of stratifying based on household attributes constrained the ability to carry out representative sub-group analysis and cross-tabulations of needs and vulnerabilities with sufficient statistical confidence. However, given the importance of this analysis for the humanitarian response, indicative findings have been included where relevant. The subset function from R's survey package was used to accurately compute confidence intervals for sub-group analysis[6].

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

MEASURES OF COPING AND FOOD INSECURITY

Food Consumption Score

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

Coping Strategy Index

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

Food-based coping strategies

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

It has been observed that the rCSI corresponds to the food security situation of households in the onset of a crisis. In

6 Ibid., p. 55.

situations of protracted severe food shortages, households may not be able to continue appplying these coping strategies, providing an impression of better food security than the reality (FSL Indicator Handbook).

Livelihood-based strategies

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

Economic vulnerability

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

Household Hunger Scale

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

POPULATION GROUPS

IDPs

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

Returnees

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

Relocated

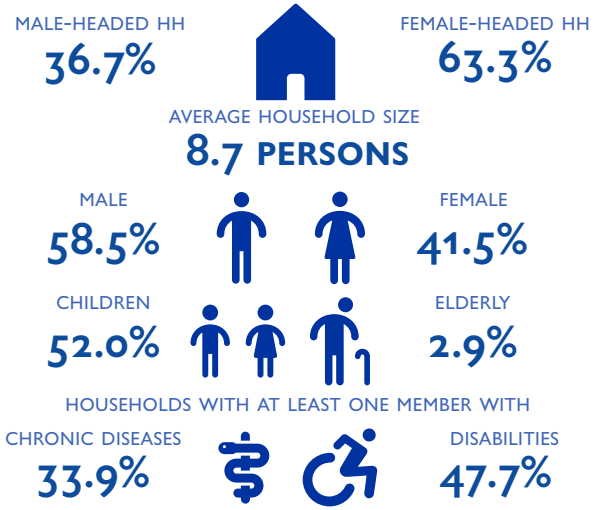
A person who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan (former IDP) or abroad (former refugee), who has since relocated voluntarily (independently or with the help of other actors) to a location other than their former habitual residence, without an intention to return to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

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

The average household size is 8.7 (± 0.6) persons, with a median of 8 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 11.4 (± 0.9) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 6.6 (± 0.6) persons. Most households are headed by women (63.3% ± 4.7%), and the average age for head of household is 34 years. 12.8 (± 3.3) per cent of households are headed by single men.

Male heads of household are more likely to have a secondary or university diploma. 24.2 (± 1.4) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 27.9 (± 1.5) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 2.9 (± 0.6) per cent are above the age of 60.[1]

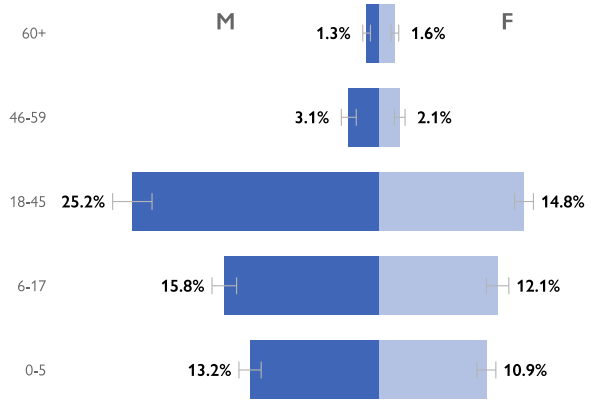
Men and boys account for an estimated 58.6 (± 1.6) per cent of the camps' population, up from 50.7 per cent in DTM's biometric registration records. Historically, the camps hosted more male than female IDPs, although females only represented the majority in 2016-17. Higher numbers of men living in the camps may be linked to fear of targeting and persecution disproportionately affecting male members of the household.



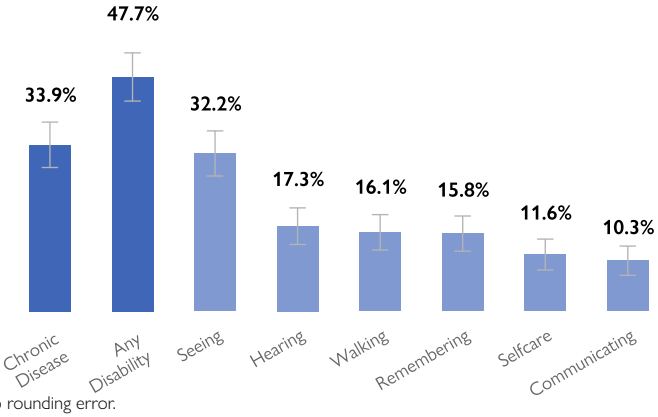
33.9 (± 4.6) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 47.7 (± 4.9) per cent have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the Washington Group Short Set of questions. Among disabilities, visual difficulties rank highest with 32.2 (± 4.6) per cent.

0.3 (± 0.5) per cent of all households are foreign or mixed nationals.

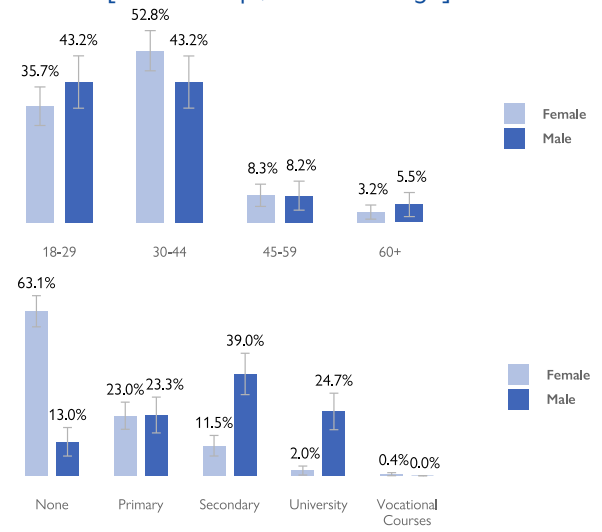
F3. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 398; N IND = 3,465]



F4. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 398]



F5. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 146; FEMALE N = 252]



F6. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 398]

COUNTRY	%	CI
South Sudan	99.7	99.3 - 100.2
Ethiopia	0.3	0 - 0.7

F7. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 398]

HOH	%	CI
Single Male	12.8	9.5 - 16.1
Single Female	5.0	2.9 - 7.2
Children / Elderly Only	3.0	1.3 - 4.7

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

[1] Women and children are under-represented in this report (49.1% and 58.0%, respectively, according to BMR data). Elderly are slightly over-represented in this report (1.9% in BMR data).

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

Most households' habitual residence prior to their first displacement was Unity (40.7% ± 4.8%), followed by Central Equatoria (28.4% ± 4.4%) and Jonglei (22.1% ± 4.1%). 21.6 (± 4.0) per cent have stayed in other locations since they were first displaced, of which most stayed in Unity (31.4% ± 9.8%) or Central Equatoria (14.0% ± 7.3%) prior to coming to Juba.

14.1 (± 3.4) per cent of all households have been forcibly displaced more than once since 2013, with 1.0 (± 1.0) per cent having experienced six or more displacements.

18.8 (± 3.8) per cent of households have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since their first displacement, most of whom stayed in Uganda (37.3% ± 10.9%) or Kenya (36.0% ± 10.9%). Based on information on the time of arrival in the camps, it appears that most of these households were initially displaced to Juba in 2013-2015 and subsequently left the camp for a country of asylum, before coming back to the IDP camps.

The most common reason for displacement was personal insecurity due to generalized violence or armed conflict for households that had stayed in other locations prior to coming to Juba (46.5% ± 10.5%) and for households displaced to Juba (73.3% ± 5.0%).

DISPLACED MULTIPLE TIMES **14.1%**

FORMER REFUGEE / ASYLUM SEEKER **18.8%**

TOP THREE STATES OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

UNITY

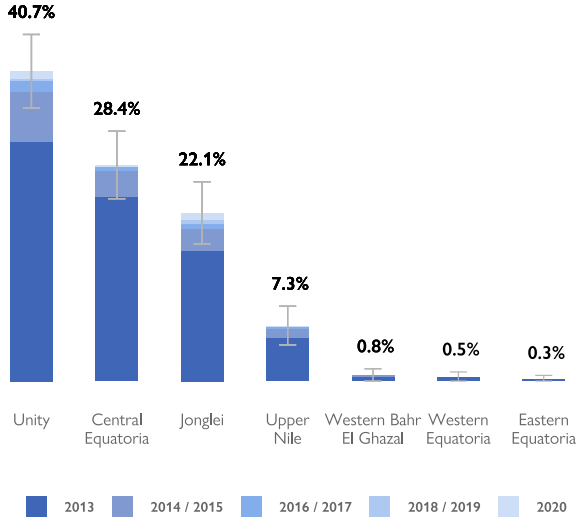
JONGLEI

CENTRAL EQUATORIA

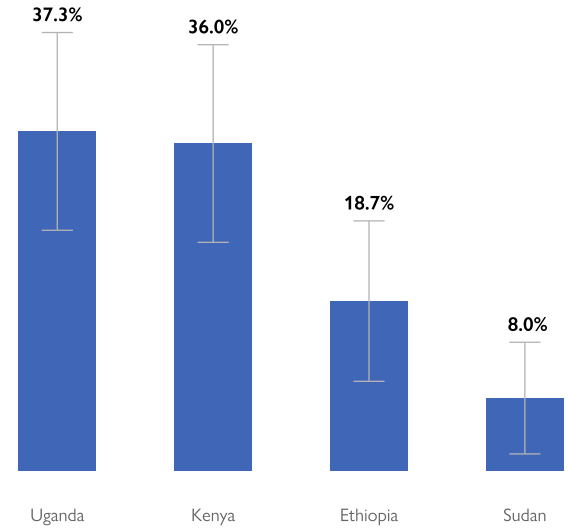
MOST HOUSEHOLDS MOVED TO THIS SITE BECAUSE OF:

PERSONAL INSECURITY DUE TO GENERALIZED VIOLENCE

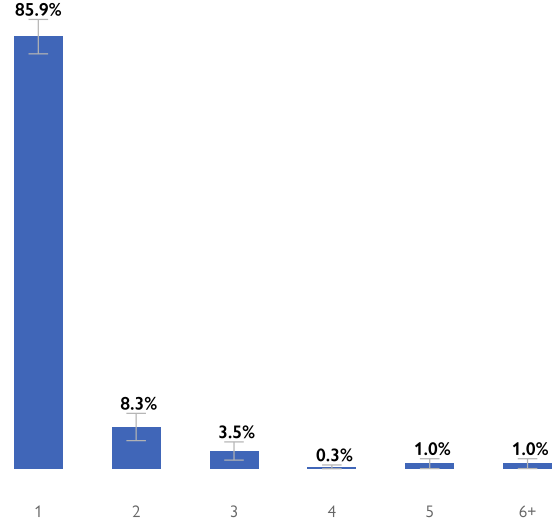
F8. % HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL BY HABITUAL RESIDENCE (STATE) BEFORE FIRST DISPLACEMENT [N = 398]



F9. % FORMER REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTRY OF REFUGE [N = 75]



F10. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIMES BEING FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 398]



F11. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP REASONS[1] FOR MOVING TO THIS SITE [ONLY DISPLACED TO JUBA N = 312; PREVIOUSLY DISPLACED ELSEWHERE N = 86]

REASON	ONLY JUBA		ELSEWHERE	
	%	CI	%	CI
Personal Insecurity (Generalized Violence)	72.1	67.1 - 77.1	46.5	36 - 57.1
Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence)	15.7	11.7 - 19.8	22.1	13.3 - 30.9
Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	5.8	3.2 - 8.3	10.5	4 - 16.9
Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Services	1.9	0.4 - 3.4	1.2	0 - 3.4
Conflict Interrupted Access To Services	1.9	0.4 - 3.4	9.3	3.2 - 15.4

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

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

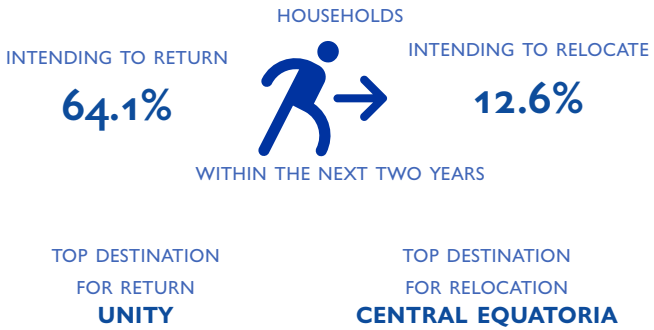
RETURN INTENTIONS

64.1 (± 4.6) per cent of households intends to return to their area of habitual residence within the next two years while 15.1 (± 3.5) per cent intend to remain at the site and 12.6 (± 3.3) per cent intend to relocate to a different location.

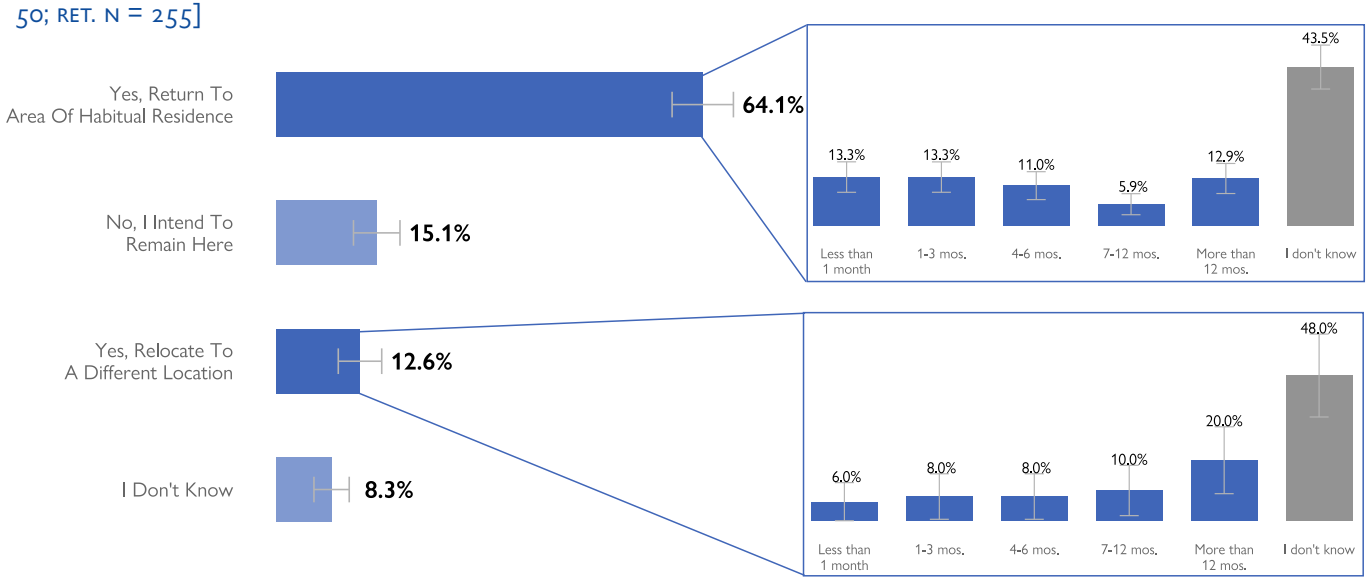
Among households intending to return, 43.5 (± 6.0) per cent of households do not know when they would be returning. The top destination for return is Unity (40.4% ± 6.0%) followed by Central Equatoria (33.7% ± 5.8%) and Jonglei (16.9% ± 4.6%).

Among the households who plan to relocate, one in five plan to do so within more than a year while almost half are uncertain about the specific timeframe. Most intend to relocate within Central Equatoria state, with some aiming for Unity and Jonglei.

Indicatively, about a fifth of households that have acquired new livelihood skills intend to remain at the site and are more likely to remain than households who have not acquired new skills (about 15%).



F12. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FUTURE INTENTIONS AND TIMEFRAME FOR RETURN / RELOCATION WITHIN TWO YEARS [N = 398; REL. N = 50; RET. N = 255]



F13. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY TOP THREE AREAS OF FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 255]

DESTINATION	%	CI
Unity	40.4	34.4 - 46.4
Central Equatoria	33.7	27.9 - 39.5
Jonglei	16.9	12.3 - 21.5

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RELOCATE BY TOP THREE DESTINATIONS FOR RELOCATION [N = 50]

DESTINATION	%	CI
Central Equatoria	42	28.3 - 55.7
Unity	22	10.5 - 33.5
Jonglei	8	0.5 - 15.5

F15. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

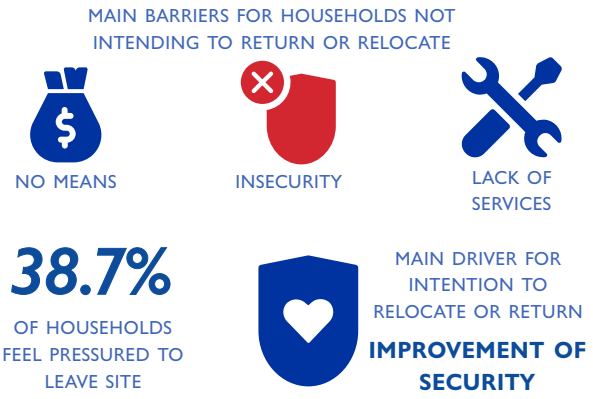
GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	64.1	59.5 - 68.7
Male HoH	146	61.0	53.1 - 68.8
Female HoH	252	65.9	60.1 - 71.6
IDP Camp 1	92	44.6	34.4 - 54.8
IDP Camp 3	306	69.9	64.8 - 75.1
Previously Abroad	75	54.7	43.4 - 65.9
From Unity	162	63.6	56.3 - 70.9
From Central Equatoria	113	76.1	68.2 - 84
From Other States	123	53.7	44.9 - 62.4

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

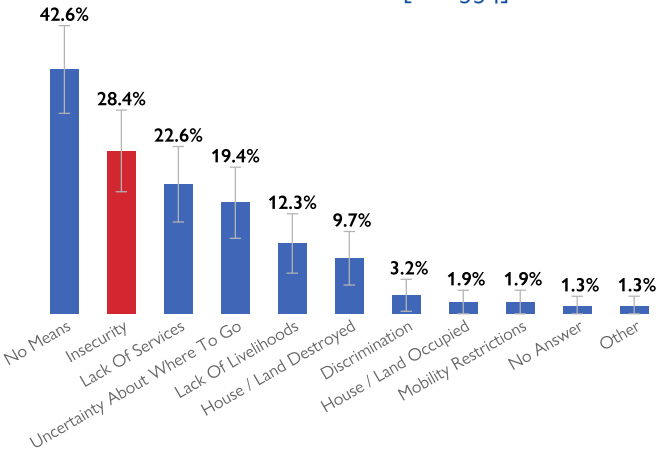
Households not intending to return within the next six months cite a lack of means (42.6% ± 7.6%), insecurity (28.4% ± 7.1%) and a lack of services (22.6% ± 6.6%) – mainly education and health services – as key barriers.

While the main driver for both households intending to return and relocate is improvement in security (48.2% ± 6.1% of households intending to return and 48.0% ± 13.9% of households intending to remain), family reunification ranks second for households intending to return (20.8% ± 5.0%) and access to health and education for households intending to relocate (16.0% ± 10.1%).

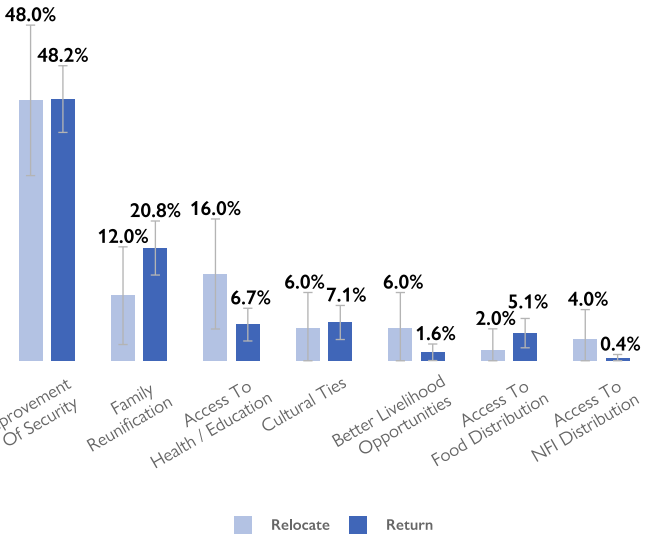
38.7 (± 4.4) per cent of households feel pressured leaving the site. Households living in Juba IDP Camp 3 feel significantly more pressured to leave the site even though they do not want to leave (48.7% ± 5.6%) than households in Juba IDP Camp 1 (5.4% ± 4.6%). Among these households, both male and female-headed households indicate that they feel most pressured by humanitarian workers (28.0% ± 12.5% of male-headed households and 50.0% ± 9.6% of female-headed households) although female-headed households are more likely to be affected. They also cite insecurity in the site as a key reason (28.0% ± 12.5% and 26.9% ± 12.5% respectively).



F16. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS BY TYPE OF BARRIER [N = 334]



F17. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN OR RELOCATE BY TOP DRIVERS [RET. N = 255; REL. N = 50]



F18. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TO STAY BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	38.7	34.2 - 43.1
Male HoH	146	34.2	26.7 - 41.7
Female HoH	252	41.3	35.4 - 47.1
IDP Camp 1	92	5.4	0.8 - 10.1
IDP Camp 3	306	48.7	43.1 - 54.3
Previously Abroad	75	32.0	21.5 - 42.5
From Unity	162	40.7	33.4 - 48.1
From Central Equatoria	113	27.4	19.3 - 35.6
From Other States	123	46.3	37.7 - 55

F19. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FEELING PRESSURED TO LEAVE SITE BY REASON / ACTOR [MALE N = 50; FEMALE N = 109]

	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
REASON / ACTOR	%	CI	%	CI
By Humanitarian Workers	28	15.5 - 40.5	50.0	40.4 - 59.6
Due To Insecurity	28	15.5 - 40.5	26.9	18.4 - 35.5
Due To Not Meeting Basic Needs	24	12.2 - 35.8	22.1	14.1 - 30.1
By Authorities	24	12.1 - 35.9	12.5	6.1 - 18.9
By Armed Groups	14	4.4 - 23.6	12.5	6.1 - 18.9
By Elders	10	1.7 - 18.3	3.8	0.1 - 7.5
Due To Belief That Assistance Will Stop	8	0.5 - 15.5	5.8	1.3 - 10.3
By Church	2	0 - 5.9	1.0	0 - 2.8
Other	2	0 - 5.9	1.0	0 - 2.8
No Answer	0	NA	1.9	0 - 4.6

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

The majority of households report that a general improvement of the security situation in the area of return would influence their decision to return (55.5% ± 4.9%), with only humanitarian support (10.1% ± 2.9%) receiving more than 10 per cent of the answers.

Overall, 10.8 (± 3.5) per cent of households do not plan to return to their area of habitual residence with their entire family. More than one third of these households report that they plan to leave separately to first see whether conditions are adequate (39.4% ± 15.7%) or because they lack the funds to leave as a family (33.3% ± 16.1%).

About three quarters of households (75.9% ± 4.2%) report that they require more information on their preferred destination of return or relocation. These households report to need information on education (52.3% ± 5.6%) and infrastructure (48.0% ± 5.6%).

36.2 (± 4.7) per cent of households know a family member who returned to their former area of habitual residence, while 40.2 (± 4.7) per cent do not know anyone. Households knowing a family member who returned are more likely to plan to return themselves.

IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON AREAS OF RETURN: **75.9%**

10.8% NOT PLANNING TO RETURN / RELOCATE WITH ENTIRE FAMILY

REASONS:
SEE WHETHER CONDITIONS ARE ADEQUATE
LACK OF FUNDS

40.2% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

F20. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP IMPROVEMENTS IN AREAS OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION TO RETURN [N = 398]

IMPROVEMENT	%	CI
General Improvement Of Security Situation In Area Of Return	**55.5**	**50.7 - 60.4**
Humanitarian Support	10.1	7.1 - 13
Access To Land / Housing	6.0	3.7 - 8.4
Resolution Of Communal Clashes / Disagreements Between Families / Tribes	5.8	3.5 - 8.1
Assurance From Government On Safety	5.0	2.9 - 7.2
None	4.8	2.7 - 6.9
End Of Discrimination For My Group	3.5	1.7 - 5.3
Removal Of Land Mines / UXOs	2.3	0.8 - 3.7

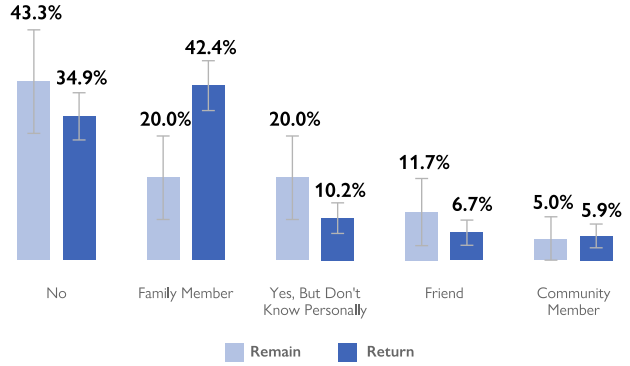
F21. % HOUSEHOLDS PLANNING TO KEEP SOME FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE SITE WHEN RETURNING / RELOCATING BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	10.8	7.3 - 14.3
Male HoH	146	12.8	6.6 - 19.1
Female HoH	252	9.7	5.5 - 13.8
IDP Camp 1	92	7.7	0.4 - 15
IDP Camp 3	306	11.5	7.5 - 15.4
Previously Abroad	75	21.4	10.7 - 32.2
From Unity	162	9.5	4.4 - 14.7
From Central Equatoria	113	10.6	4.4 - 16.9
From Other States	123	12.9	5.8 - 20.1

F22. % HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON DESTINATION OF RETURN / RELOCATION BY TOP FIVE TYPES [N = 302]

INFORMATION TYPE	%	CI
Education	52.3	46.7 - 57.9
Infrastructure	48.0	42.4 - 53.6
Security	42.4	36.8 - 47.9
Health	39.4	33.9 - 44.9
Livelihood	37.7	32.3 - 43.2

F23. % HOUSEHOLDS INTENDING TO RETURN AND REMAIN BY KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [RETURN N = 255; REMAIN N = 60]



F24. % HOUSEHOLD BY TOP FIVE HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN [N = 398]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
Materials / Money To Repair My House / Shelter	49.6	44.7 - 54.5
Transportation Assistance / Cash For Transportation	16.1	12.6 - 19.7
Materials / Money To Set Up A Business	8.9	6.2 - 11.7
Seeds And Tools For Farming / Cultivation	4.5	2.4 - 6.5
Documents To Access Land	4.2	2.3 - 6.2

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

MOBILITY

Households in Juba IDP Camp 1 leave the site less frequently than households in Juba IDP Camp 3, although households in Juba IDP Camp 3 indicatively have a higher poroportion never leaving the site. Most households in Juba IDP Camp 1 leave the site less than once a week (37.0% ± 9.9%), while more than a third of households in Juba IDP Camp 3 leave the site daily (33.3% ± 5.3%). Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to never exit the site (34.1% ± 5.9%) and less likely to leave the site daily (29.4% ± 5.6%) than male-headed households (24.0% ± 6.9% and 34.2% ± 7.8% respectively).

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions have affected the population significantly in various ways. 88.9 (± 3.1) per cent of households were aware of these restrictions. Households reported they could not travel to return to their former area of habitual residence (61.3% ± 4.8%) or access education (22.9% ± 4.1%). They also faced riskier travel to relocate (51.0% ± 4.9%), access health care (20.9 ± 4.0%) or access eduation (20.1% ± 3.9%).

49.5 (± 4.9) per cent of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions. Households who had previously been abroad were significantly more likely to have family members stranded elsewhere.

30.4%
NEVER LEAVE THE SITE

LEAVING SITE DAILY
31.2%

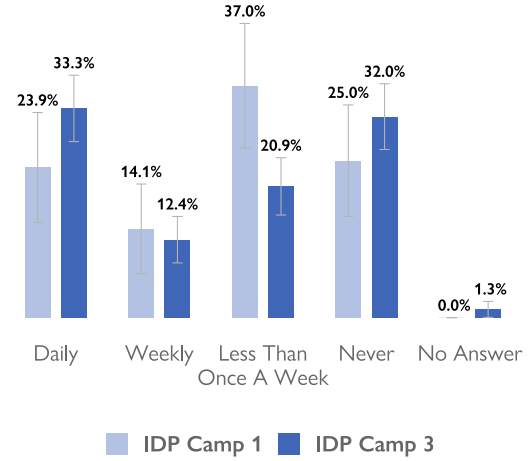
FAMILY STRANDED DUE TO COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

IN SOUTH SUDAN
19.3%

BOTH
20.4%

ABROAD
9.8%

F25. % CAMP 1 AND 3 HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF LEAVING THE SITE [CAMP 1 N = 92; CAMP 3 N = 306]



F26. % CAMP 1 AND 3 HOUSEHOLDS LEAVING THE SITE DAILY OR WEEKLY BY REASON FOR LEAVING [CAMP 1 N = 35; CAMP 3 N = 140]

REASON	IDP CAMP 1		IDP CAMP 3	
	%	CI	%	CI
Education	28.6	13.5 - 43.6	20.7	14 - 27.4
Go To The Market	28.6	13.5 - 43.6	14.3	8.5 - 20.1
Visit Friends / Family	14.3	2.6 - 25.9	38.6	30.5 - 46.6
Regular Employment	11.4	0.8 - 22	8.6	3.9 - 13.2
Education	8.6	0 - 17.9	1.4	0 - 3.4
Collect Construction Materials	2.9	0 - 8.4	0.0	NA
Health Services	2.9	0 - 8.4	4.3	0.9 - 7.6
Collect Firewood	2.9	0 - 8.4	8.6	3.9 - 13.2
Other Livelihood Activities	0.0	NA	2.9	0.1 - 5.6
Other	0.0	NA	0.7	0 - 2.1

F27. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY STRANDED DUE TO COVID-19 RESTIRCTIONS [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	49.5	44.6 - 54.4
Male HoH	146	47.3	39.1 - 55.4
Female HoH	252	50.8	44.6 - 56.9
IDP Camp 1	92	58.7	48.6 - 68.8
IDP Camp 3	306	46.7	41.1 - 52.3
Previously Abroad	75	68.0	57.4 - 78.6
From Unity	162	45.1	37.4 - 52.7
From Central Equatoria	113	60.2	51.1 - 69.2
From Other States	123	45.5	36.7 - 54.3

F28. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 398]

PURPOSE	%	CI
Could Not Travel		
Return	61.3	56.5 - 66.1
Education	22.9	18.8 - 27
Health	21.1	17.1 - 25.1
Faced Riskier Travel		
Relocation	51.0	46.1 - 55.9
Health	20.9	16.9 - 24.9
Education	20.1	16.2 - 24
Faced Costlier Travel		
Business	39.7	34.9 - 44.5
Family	17.6	13.8 - 21.3
Health	15.8	12.2 - 19.4

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

76.6 (± 4.1) per cent of households are without identification documents. Female-headed households (81.3% ± 4.9%) and households from states other than Central Equatoria (82.8% ± 4.4%) are indicatively more likely to be without IDs.

52.3 (± 4.8) per cent of households have family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (41.7% ± 4.8%) and/or abroad (33.4% ± 4.5%). Among the 42.2 (± 4.8) per cent of households with children living elsewhere, the main reported reasons for them living elsewhere are to study (47.6% ± 7.5%), to stay with relatives due to being unable to afford keeping them (35.7% ± 7.2%) or due to being missing (23.8% ± 6.5%). Some households also indicate that their children are living elsewhere because they had joined the army or armed groups (6.0% ± 3.5%), were arbitrarily detained (3.0% ± 2.5%)and/or were kidnapped (1.2% ± 1.6%).

Households who had previously spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers are indicatively more likely to have children living elsewhere (61.3% ± 11.0%).

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT IDS **76.6%**

FAMILY LIVING ELSEWHERE

IN SOUTH SUDAN **41.7%**

ABROAD **33.4%**

CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE **42.2%**

TOP 3 REASONS:
STUDY
SENT TO RELATIVES (LACK OF RESOURCES)
MISSING

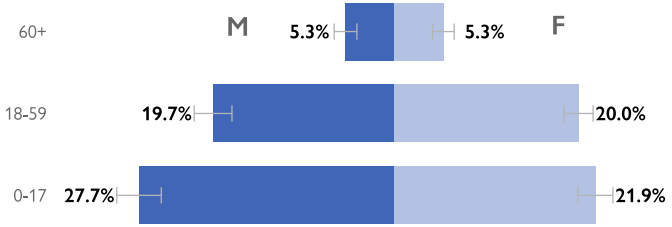
F29. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 398]

ID	%	CI
Yes, In Our Possession	16.8	13.2 - 20.5
Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession	7.5	5 - 10.1
No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs	20.9	16.9 - 24.8
None Have A Valid ID Or Passport	48.2	43.4 - 53.1
Don't Know	6.5	4.1 - 9

F30. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	76.6	72.5 - 80.8
Male HoH	146	68.5	61 - 76
Female HoH	252	81.3	76.5 - 86.2
IDP Camp 1	92	71.7	62.5 - 81
IDP Camp 3	306	78.1	73.5 - 82.7
Previously Abroad	75	80.0	70.9 - 89.1
From Unity	162	81.5	75.5 - 87.5
From Central Equatoria	113	61.1	52.2 - 69.9
From Other States	123	84.6	78.2 - 91

F31. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 208; N IND = 1,701]



F32. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	42.2	37.4 - 47
Male HoH	146	39.0	31.2 - 46.9
Female HoH	252	44.0	38 - 50.1
IDP Camp 1	92	59.8	49.7 - 69.9
IDP Camp 3	306	36.9	31.5 - 42.3
Previously Abroad	75	61.3	50.4 - 72.3
From Unity	162	38.3	30.9 - 45.6
From Central Equatoria	113	56.6	47.5 - 65.8
From Other States	123	34.1	25.7 - 42.5

F33. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 168]

REASON	%	CI
Study	47.6	40.1 - 55.1
Sent To Relatives (Lack of Resources)	35.7	28.5 - 42.9
Missing	23.8	17.4 - 30.3
Temporary Visit To Relatives	23.2	16.9 - 29.5
Married	20.8	14.7 - 27
Seek Employment	10.1	5.6 - 14.7
Joined Army / Armed Groups	6.0	2.4 - 9.5
Arbitrarily Detained	3.0	0.4 - 5.5
Kidnapped	1.2	0 - 2.8
Other	0.6	0 - 1.8

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

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE

Overall, 43.7 (± 4.9) per cent of households host other IDPs and/or separated, unaccompanied or orphaned children. 41.5 (± 4.8) per cent of households host IDPs while 20.6 (± 4.0) per cent host unaccompanied, seperated or orphaned children. About half of these households are worried that they may have to stop hosting within three months (52.9% ± 7.4%), indicatively citing a lack of space and high costs as the main reasons.

18.8 (± 3.8) per cent of households indicate that the relationship between IDPs and the host community is poor while 57.8 (± 4.9) per cent state that it is good. In contrast, in Juba Town 12.4 (± 5.5) per cent of households in report poor relations between IDPs and the host community.

18.6 (± 3.8) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 66.2 (± 10.8) per cent saw a decrease and 14.9 (± 8.1) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. 16.3 (± 3.7) per cent send remittances, of which 72.3 (± 10.9) per cent saw a decrease and 20.0 (± 9.7) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020. Indicatively, households previously abroad as refugees are more likely to receive and send remittances.

GOOD **57.8%**

IDP - HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS

POOR **18.8%**

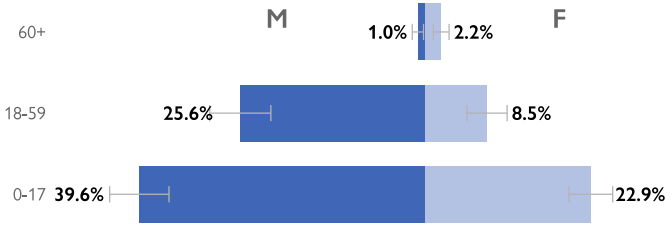
HOUSEHOLDS HOSTING **43.7%**

OF WHOM CONCERNED THEY MAY HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN 3 MO. **ABOUT HALF**

RECEIVING REMITTANCES **18.6%**

SENDING REMITTANCES **16.3%**

F34. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 186; N IND = 772]



F35. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 398]

HOST	%	CI
Overall	43.7	38.8 - 48.6
IDPs	41.5	36.6 - 46.3
Unaccompanied / Separated Children	20.6	16.6 - 24.6

F36. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 398]

RELATIONS	%	CI
Good	57.8	52.9 - 62.7
Neutral	19.3	15.6 - 23.1
Poor	18.8	15.1 - 22.6
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	4.0	2.1 - 6

F37. % HOUSEHOLDS WORRIED THEY MAY HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN THREE MONTHS, BY REASON [N = 92]

REASON	%	CI
Space	65.2	55.5 - 75
Cost	52.2	42 - 62.3
Problems	15.2	7.9 - 22.5
COVID-19	7.6	2.2 - 13

F38. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Received			
Overall	398	18.6	14.8 - 22.4
IDP Camp 1	92	21.7	13.3 - 30.2
IDP Camp 3	306	17.6	13.4 - 21.9
Previously Abroad	75	21.3	12 - 30.6
Sent			
Overall	398	16.3	12.7 - 20
IDP Camp 1	92	15.2	7.8 - 22.6
IDP Camp 3	306	16.7	12.5 - 20.8
Previously Abroad	75	21.3	12.1 - 30.6

F39. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

CHANGE	%	CI
Received [n = 74]		
Decreased Slightly	51.4	40 - 62.7
Decreased Substantially	14.9	6.8 - 23
Increased Slightly	6.8	1 - 12.5
Increased Substantially	1.4	0 - 4
Sent [n = 65]		
Decreased Slightly	52.3	40.1 - 64.5
Decreased Substantially	20.0	10.3 - 29.7
Increased Slightly	1.5	0 - 4.5
Increased Substantially	1.5	0 - 4.5

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

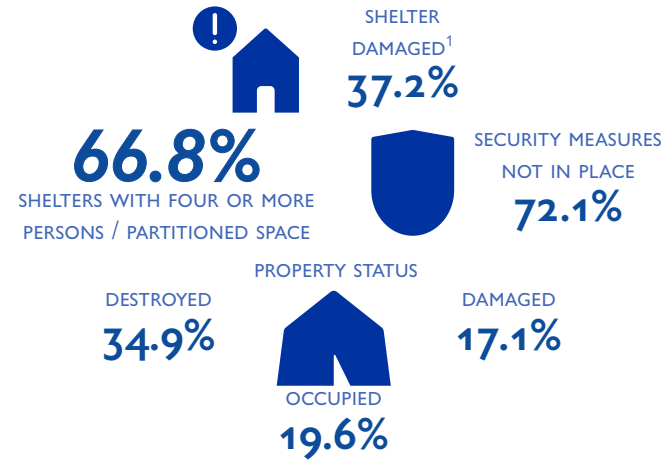
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Overall, 37.2 (± 4.8) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters, most of which are rakooba or improvised shelter.

34.9 (± 5.5) per cent of households' land or property in South Sudan is destoyed while 19.6 (± 3.9) per cent is occupied and 17.1 (± 3.9) per cent is damaged. 39.8 (± 7.5) per cent of destroyed or damaged properties are located in Juba while 18.0 (± 5.9) per cent are located in Rubkona. Of the occupied properties, 64.1 (± 10.7) per cent are located in Juba, with others located also in Leer and Rubkona.

17.3 (± 3.8) per cent of households are involved in open disputes relating to their current housing and/or property, although the sensitivity of this issue in the context of South Sudan may result in under-reporting. Indicatively, the most common issue leading to open disputes is occupation, followed by land grabbing. Most affected households did not take action to resolve open disputes.

39.2 (± 4.7) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one space without any partitions. 72.1 (± 4.4) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as lighting, locks or doors) in place.



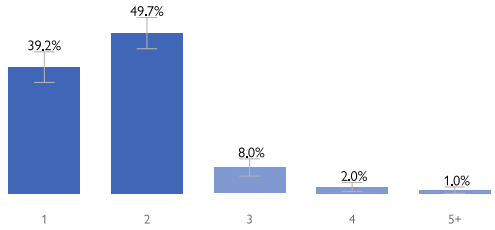
F40. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 398]

SHELTER	%	CI
Rakooba	48.2	43.4 - 53.1
Improvised Shelter	39.4	34.8 - 44.1
Tukul	6.0	3.7 - 8.4
Communal Shelter	5.3	3.1 - 7.5
Permanent Semi/ Concrete Building	1.0	0 - 2

F41. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 398]

CONDITION	%	CI
In Good Condition	9.3	6.4 - 12.1
Very Minimally Damaged	53.5	48.6 - 58.4
Partially Damaged	35.7	31 - 40.4
Completely Destroyed	1.5	0.3 - 2.7

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 398]



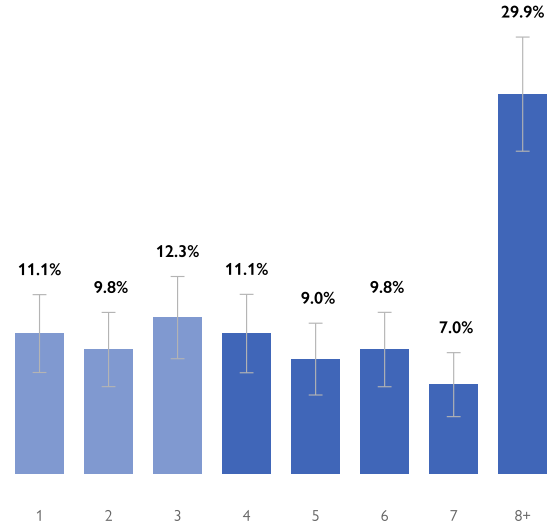
F43. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 398]

INVOLVEMENT	%	CI
Yes	17.3	13.6 - 21.1
No	75.1	70.9 - 79.3
Prefer Not To Answer	7.5	5 - 10

F44. % HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF LAND OR PROPERTY IN SOUTH SUDAN [N = 398]

STATUS	%	CI
Destroyed	34.9	30.4 - 39.4
No Property	33.2	28.6 - 37.7
Occupied	19.6	15.7 - 23.5
Damaged	17.1	13.4 - 20.8
Deserted	12.3	9.1 - 15.5
Unknown	8.0	5.4 - 10.7
Family	3.0	1.3 - 4.7
Rent	0.5	0 - 1.2
Sold	0.3	0 - 0.7
No Answer	0.3	0 - 0.7

F45. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME PARTITIONED SPACE [N = 398]



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

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

EDUCATION

With an attendance rate of 79.9 (± 4.2) per cent, about a fifth of children did not attend formal school in the school year before the assessment (February to December 2019), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 9.6 (± 3.1) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 10.4 (± 3.0) per cent have never attended school at all.

Comparing attendance rates between male-headed and female-headed households, children in female-headed households were slightly more likely to attend school. Nonetheless, they fare similarly in terms of children having never attended school. However, differences are not statistically significant.

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

ATTENDING SCHOOL

79.9%

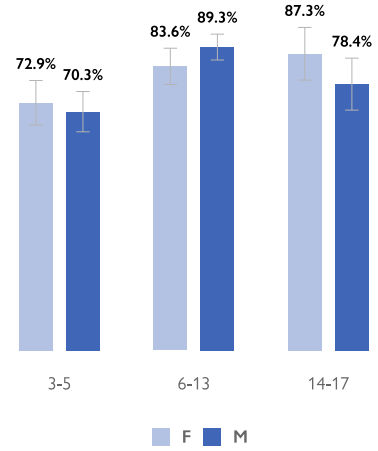
DROPPED OUT (PREVIOUS YEAR)

9.6%

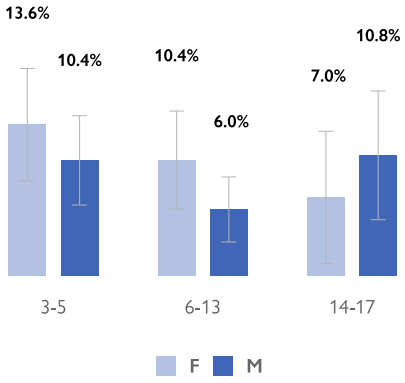
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL

10.4%

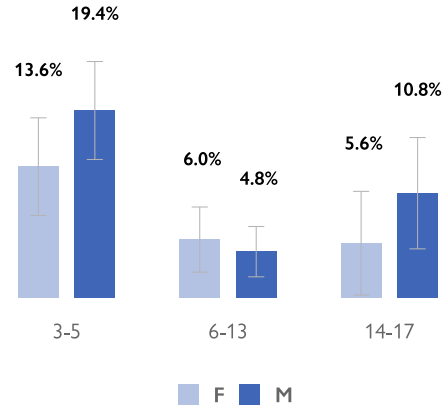
F46. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,016[2]]



F47. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,016]



F48. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,016]



F49. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

ATTENDANCE	N	%	CI
Attending			
Male HoH	239	77.8	67.8 - 87.8
Female HoH	777	80.6	76.1 - 85
Never			
Male HoH	239	10.9	5.3 - 16.5
Female HoH	777	10.3	6.8 - 13.8
Dropped Out			
Male HoH	239	11.3	4.7 - 17.9
Female HoH	777	9.1	5.7 - 12.5

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

[1] The above approach results in the three indicators artificially summing to 100 per cent, since it is not possible to estimate the number of children who dropped out in previous years. Due to different age brackets between the demographic section (0-5 and 6-17) and the education section (3-5, 6-13 and 14-17), the two sections are not perfectly comparable. Ignoring children under the age of 6, a conservative estimate for children between the ages of 6 and 17 can be calculated by taking the maximum number of children in this age range from the demographic and education sections. The estimates are the following: 65.0 (± 4.9) per cent having attended, 6.3 (± 2.3) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 4.8 (± 2.0) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 23.9 per cent of children aged 6 to 17 dropped out in previous years and are not currently attending school, despite having achieved some schooling in the past.

[2] n F 3-5 = 177; n M 3-5 = 222; n F 6-13 = 183; n M 6-13 = 252; n F 14-17 = 71; n M 14-17 = 111.

WASH

76.4 (± 4.1) per cent lack sufficient access to safe and timely water. 71.1 (± 4.4) per cent of households do not have access to a safe and timely water source[1]. With 44.6 (± 10.2) per cent having access to safe and timely water, households from Juba IDP Camp 1 fare considerably better than households from Juba IDP Camp 3 (24.2% ± 4.8%). 22.1 (± 4.0) per cent do not have access to sufficient[2] amounts of water. About half of all households (48.7% ± 4.6%) need more than one hour to collect water.

59.8 (± 4.8) per cent of households report that they do not have enough water to meet drinking, cooking, handwashing, personal hygiene or other domestic needs. 62.8 (± 4.8) per cent indicate that they do not have enough water to meet drinking needs.

28.7 (± 4.5) per cent felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview. Female-headed households are significantly more likely to feel unsafe collecting water (35.7% ± 5.9%) than male-headed households (16.6% ± 6.0%). Indicatively, the rate of households feeling unsafe in Juba IDP Camp 3 (30.5% ± 5.2%) is higher than in IDP Camp 1 (22.8% ± 8.6%).

The main water source for households is the public tap (55.3% ± 4.8%). Most households use chlorine to treat their water (87.2% ± 3.2%).

8.4 (± 2.6) per cent of households report that the price of water has increased slightly since April 2020, while 5.5 (± 2.1) per cent report a significant increase in price.

Water quality testing was not conducted as part of this survey, and no other water quality testing results are available for the Juba IDP camps for 2021.

F50. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	28.9	24.5 - 33.3
Male HoH	146	38.4	30.5 - 46.2
Female HoH	252	23.4	18.2 - 28.6
IDP Camp 1	92	44.6	34.4 - 54.8
IDP Camp 3	306	24.2	19.4 - 29
Previously Abroad	75	38.7	27.6 - 49.7
From Unity	162	26.5	19.8 - 33.3
From Central Equatoria	113	38.9	29.9 - 47.9
From Other States	123	22.8	15.4 - 30.1

F51. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 398]

TIME	%	CI
Up to 30 min	44.5	39.8 - 49.1
Up to 1h	51.3	46.5 - 56
More than 1h	48.7	44 - 53.5
More than 2h	30.9	26.5 - 35.3

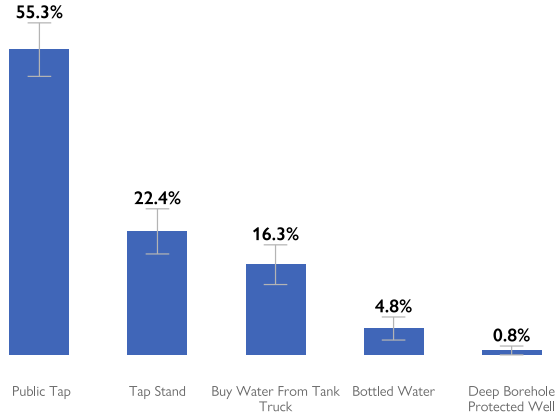
F52. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 398]

FEELING UNSAFE	%	CI
No	62.2	57.5 - 67
Yes	28.7	24.3 - 33.2
I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer	1.0	0 - 2
Don't Collect Any	8.1	5.4 - 10.7

F53. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	28.7	24.3 - 33.2
Male HoH	146	16.6	10.5 - 22.6
Female HoH	252	35.7	29.8 - 41.6
IDP Camp 1	92	22.8	14.2 - 31.4
IDP Camp 3	306	30.5	25.3 - 35.7

F54. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 398]



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

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

[2] 6.5 litres per person per day.

87.2 (± 3.3) per cent of households lack access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good condition and soap. 75.4 (± 4.2) per cent of hosueholds report that they do not have access to soap, of which 65.3 (± 5.4) per cent stated that they cannot afford soap or detergent. Further, 30.7 (± 4.5) per cent of houeholds report that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation, while 28.6 (± 4.5) per cent report that women use nothing.

Overall, the majority of households use communal shared latrines. 46.5 (± 4.7) per cent use improved pit latrines with concrete slabs, and 13.3 (± 3.3) per cent use water-seal or pour-flush latrines. Almost no household (0.5% ± 0.7%) relies bushes or open spaces.

For disposing waste, most households use the solid waste truck collection (37.9% ± 4.4%) while 26.4 (± 4.0) per cent use a garbage bin. 18.8 (± 3.7) per cent dispose their waste on the street.

F55. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	75.4	71.2 - 79.6
Male HoH	146	74.0	66.9 - 81.1
Female HoH	252	76.2	70.9 - 81.5
IDP Camp 1	92	66.3	56.6 - 76
IDP Camp 3	306	78.1	73.5 - 82.7
Previously Abroad	75	66.7	56 - 77.4
From Unity	162	75.9	69.3 - 82.5
From Central Equatoria	113	70.8	62.6 - 79
From Other States	123	78.9	71.6 - 86.1

F56. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 300]

REASON	%	CI
Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent	65.3	59.9 - 70.7
Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All	25.3	20.4 - 30.2
Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live	4.3	2 - 6.6
Soap / Detergent Is Unnecessary	1.3	0 - 2.6
Washing With Soap / Detergent Takes Time	1.3	0 - 2.6
Water Alone Cleanses Hands	1.3	0 - 2.6
Washing Hands With Soap / Detergent Is Not Our Cultural Practice	0.7	0 - 1.6
Don't Like Using Soap / Detergent	0.3	0 - 1

F57. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 398]

MEANS	%	CI
Sanitary Pads	30.7	26.1 - 35.2
Nothing	28.6	24.2 - 33.1
Piece Of Cloth	20.4	16.4 - 24.3
I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer	19.3	15.5 - 23.2
Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer	1.0	0 - 2

F58. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 398]

LOCATION	%	CI
Solid Waste Truck Collection	37.9	33.6 - 42.3
Garbage Bin	26.4	22.4 - 30.4
On The Street	18.8	15.1 - 22.6
Garbage Pit	15.8	12.4 - 19.2
Other (specify)	0.5	0 - 1.2

F59. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 398]

LOCATION	%	CI
Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	46.5	41.7 - 51.2
Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	13.3	10 - 16.6
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	11.3	8.2 - 14.4
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	10.6	7.6 - 13.5
Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	10.1	7.1 - 13
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	7.8	5.2 - 10.4
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	0.5	0 - 1.2

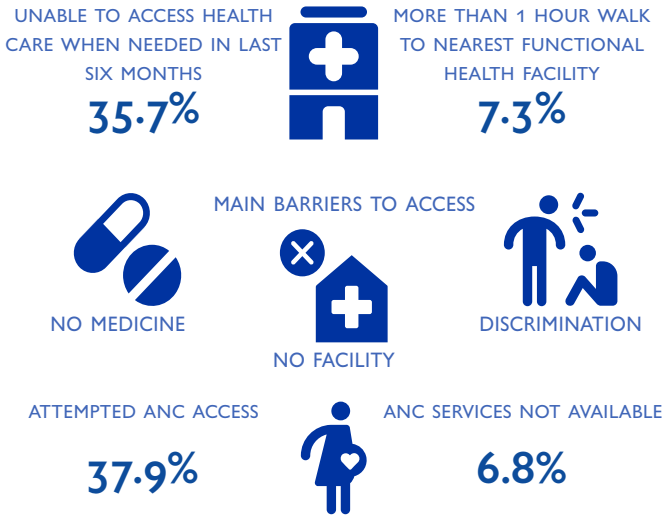
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

HEALTH

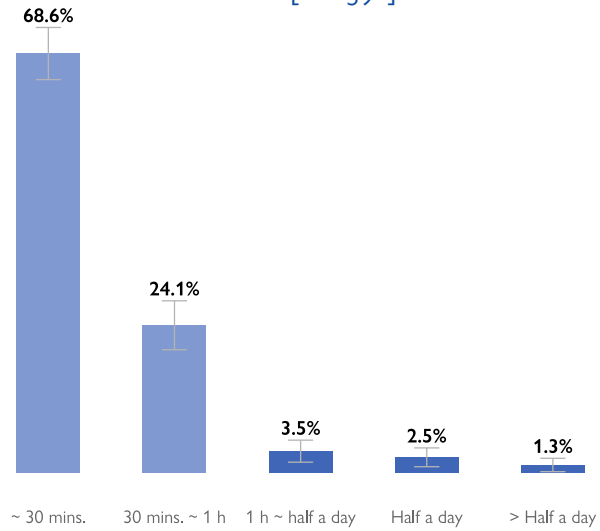
While 35.7 (± 4.6) per cent of households indicated that they were unable to access health care services when needed in the past six months, the majority of households report that they are able to reach the nearest functional health care facility within an hour on foot (92.7% ± 2.5%), as expected given the presence of a nearby health facility. Indicatively, households in Juba IDP Camp 3 were more likely to be without access to a health facility in the last six months (40.2% ± 5.5%) than households in Juba IDP Camp 1 (20.7% ± 8.3%).

The main barrier to access was the lack of medicines in the facility (26.9% ± 4.3%) followed by the lack of nearby health facilities (7.4% ± 2.6%). While female-headed households mainly report the above-mentioned issues as key barriers, male-headed households also report the lack of transportation, discrimination, opening times and safety as barriers to access.

37.9 (± 4.7) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.



F60. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 398]



F61. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 398]

CHANGE IN ACCESS	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	22.9	18.7 - 27
Decreased Slightly	37.7	32.9 - 42.4
Same	23.6	19.4 - 27.8
Increased Slightly	7.3	4.7 - 9.8
Increased Substantially	3.5	1.7 - 5.3
Never Been Able To Access	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer	1.3	0.2 - 2.3

F62. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 146; FEMALE N = 252]

BARRIER	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
	%	CI	%	CI
No Drugs	24.7	17.7 - 31.6	28.2	22.7 - 33.6
No Nearby Facility	6.8	2.7 - 11	7.9	4.6 - 11.3
Discrimination	4.8	1.3 - 8.3	3.2	1 - 5.3
Cost (Too Expensive)	3.4	0.5 - 6.4	2.8	0.7 - 4.8
No Transportation	4.8	1.3 - 8.3	1.2	0 - 2.5
Opening Time	4.1	0.9 - 7.3	1.2	0 - 2.5
Documents	1.4	0 - 3.3	1.6	0 - 3.1
Fear Of Illness	1.4	0 - 3.3	1.6	0 - 3.1
Functionality	0.7	0 - 2	2.0	0.3 - 3.7
Unsafe	1.4	0 - 3.3	0.0	NA

F63. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A HEALTH FACILITY IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	35.7	31 - 40.3
Male HoH	146	36.3	28.5 - 44.1
Female HoH	252	35.3	29.5 - 41.1
IDP Camp 1	92	20.7	12.3 - 29
IDP Camp 3	306	40.2	34.7 - 45.7
Previously Abroad	75	41.3	30.2 - 52.5
From Unity	162	44.4	36.9 - 52
From Central Equatoria	113	18.6	11.4 - 25.8
From Other States	123	39.8	31.2 - 48.5

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

COVID-19

92.7 (± 2.5) per cent of households reported to be aware of COVID-19, and 81.4 (± 3.8) per cent of these households indicate seeing or receiving messages about COVID-19. The main sources of this information are megaphones (48.2% ± 4.8%), door-to-door campaigns (47.5% ± 4.9%) and mass media (41.0% ± 4.8%). Of the households receiving messages, the vast majority are either very satisfied (85.8% ± 3.8%) or satisfied (11.7% ± 3.5%) with receiving these messages. While 91.5 (± 2.7) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is not as widespread, with 69.1 (± 4.5) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

Only 42.2 (± 4.8) per cent report that they would self-isolate in their home if they or a family member had symptoms of COVID-19, reflecting the challenge of isolating symptomatic individuals in the congested sites.

91.5 (± 1.2) per cent of households report having taken action against COVID-19. 72.1 (± 4.3) per cent of households wash or washed their hands regularly with soap and water, while 64.3 (± 4.7) per cent stayed home as much as possible in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION **69.1%**

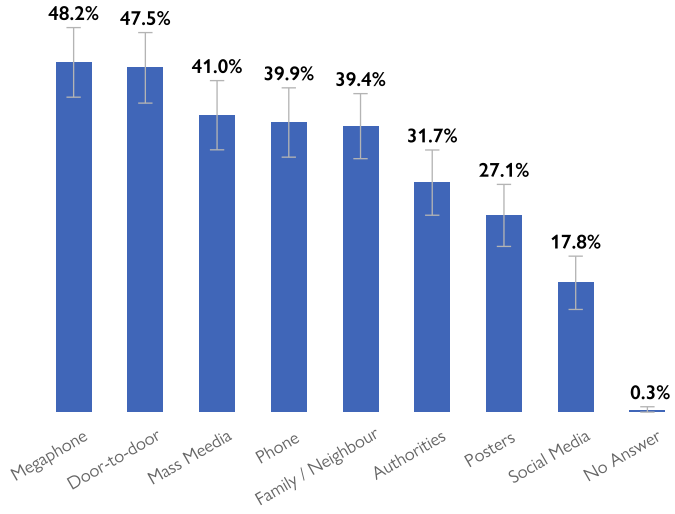
RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19 **81.4%**

TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 **91.5%**

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

MEN / BOYS **0.8%**
WOMEN / GIRLS **0.3%**
4.3% ELDERLY / PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

F64. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 398]



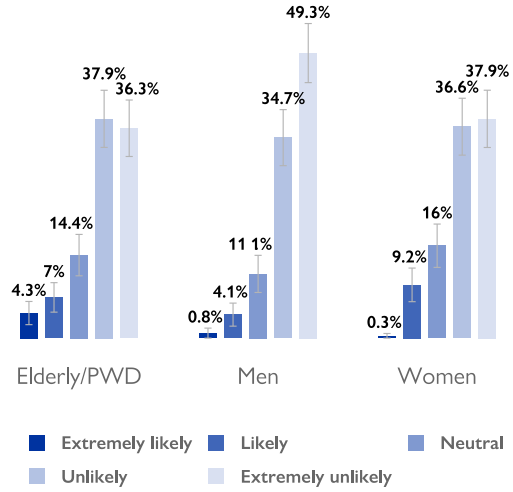
F65. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 398]

ACTION	%	CI
Washing Hands With Soap And Water	72.1	67.8 - 76.4
Stay At Home As Much As Possible	64.3	59.6 - 69
Avoid Close Contact With People Who Are Sick	62.1	57.3 - 66.8
Put Distance Between Yourself And Other People	57.3	52.4 - 62.2
Cover Mouth And Nose With A Mask When Around Others	49.2	44.4 - 54.1
Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow	41.5	36.7 - 46.2
Report Suspected Cases To Hotline	30.2	25.6 - 34.7
Self-isolation Of Persons Showing Symptoms	21.1	17.1 - 25.1

F66. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 398]

ACTION	%	CI
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	71.4	66.9 - 75.8
Seek The Hospital / Health Unit	52.8	47.9 - 57.6
Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home	42.2	37.4 - 47
Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice	28.4	24.1 - 32.6
Seek Neighbourhood Nurse Or Health Worker	16.1	12.5 - 19.7
Buy Medicine	4.5	2.5 - 6.6
Seel A Traditional Healer	3.5	1.7 - 5.3
No Answer	0.8	0 - 1.6

F67. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 369]



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

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

Four in five households (79.4% ± 4.0%) report a change in their sources of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 73.9 (± 4.3) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 43.7 (± 4.9) per cent stating a slight and 30.2 (± 4.5) per cent a substantial decrease.

67.1 (± 7.6) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 77.8 (± 5.1) per cent of female-headed households. Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (lowest 40%) are significantly more likely to have experienced a decrease in income (82.4% ± 6.1%) than households in the highest two wealth quintiles (61.3% ± 7.5%).

10.8 (± 2.7) per cent of all households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone and are thus vulnerable to market shocks. Among severely food insecure[1] households, 71.4 (± 14.7) per cent spend over 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food and 94.3 (± 7.7) per cent report a decrease in the level of household income.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES THAT DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE APRIL 2020

30.2%

MAIN REASON FOR DECREASE:

ACCESS RESTRICTION & NO JOBS

COVID-19-INDUCED SHOCKS:

REDUCED INCOME

UNUSUALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES

LOSS / REDUCED EMPLOYMENT

F68. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 398]

CHANGE	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	30.2	25.6 - 34.7
Decreased Slightly	43.7	38.8 - 48.6
Same	17.8	14.1 - 21.6
Increased Slightly	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Increased Substantially	1.8	0.5 - 3.1
Not Applicable	2.8	1.2 - 4.4

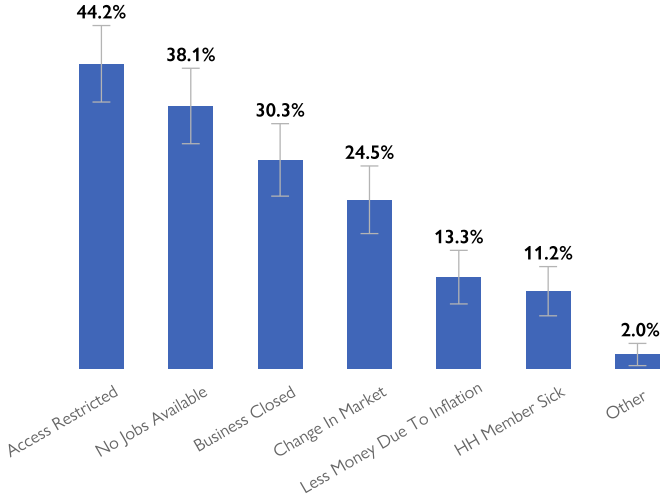
F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 398]

SHOCKS	%	CI
Reduced Income	36.7	31.9 - 41.4
Loss / Reduced Employment	34.9	30.4 - 39.5
Unusually High Food Prices	23.9	19.7 - 28.1
Lack Of Foods	21.6	17.6 - 25.7
Insecurity	16.3	12.7 - 20
Unusually High NFI Prices	16.1	12.5 - 19.6
None	13.8	10.4 - 17.2
Serious Illness / Accident Of HH Member	13.3	10 - 16.7
Depreciation	9.8	7 - 12.6
Death of Head of Household	5.5	3.3 - 7.8
Death Of Working HH Member	2.0	0.6 - 3.4
Other	0.3	0 - 0.7

F70. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP[2] [N = 398]

ASSETS	%	CI
Mat	47.2	42.3 - 52.1
Mattress	44.5	39.6 - 49.3
Bed	44.2	39.4 - 49.1
Mosquito Net	42.2	37.4 - 47.1
Blanket	25.4	21.1 - 29.7
Chairs	21.1	17.1 - 25.1
Mask	18.3	14.6 - 22.1
Table	14.6	11.1 - 18
Kitchen Utensils	13.8	10.4 - 17.2
None	9.5	6.7 - 12.4

F71. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 294]



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

[1] Severe food insecurity implies extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. This indicator refers to the most extreme category of the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the household's current status of food security and their coping capacity.

[2] Continued: Radio (8.0% ± 2.7%), Stove (6.0% ± 2.3%), TV (1.8% ± 1.3%), Flat Iron (1.8% ± 1.3%), Lighting (1.3% ± 1.1%), Wheelbarrow (0.8% ± 0.8%), Agricultural Tools (0.5% ± 0.7%), Bicycle (0.3% ± 0.4%), Livestock (0.3% ± 0.4%), Fishing Kit (0.3% ± 0.4%), Other Tools (0.3% ± 0.4%), Solar Panels (0.3% ± 0.4%).

Prior to displacement, casual labour related to agricultural activities (36.4% ± 4.6%), trader, shop owner or commerce (13.1% ± 3.3%) and salaried work (13.1% ± 3.3%) were the top sources of livelihoods. Among female-headed households, skilled labour was also common (12.3% ± 4.1%).

Food assistance and selling of food assistance (25.6% ± 4.3%) are now the top source of livelihoods, followed by skilled labour (15.3% ± 3.5%). The shift away from traditional agricultural activities as a result of forced displacement resulted in an increase (+ 17.8 p.p.) in the proportion of people reliant on donations or assistance as their main livelihood. Following displacement, 10.6 (± 3.0) per cent switched from non-skilled to skilled labour, leading to a net 3.0 p.p. increase in the proportion relying on this form of livelihood.

34.2 (± 4.7) per cent of households have used credit or borrowed money more than once in the last three months. 40.7 (± 4.8) per cent borrowed money to purchase food.

LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

CASUAL WORK OR PETTY TRADING **53.0%**

BEGGING, KINSHIP OR SALE OF AID **7.8%**

CURRENT LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

CASUAL WORK OR PETTY TRADING **41.2%**

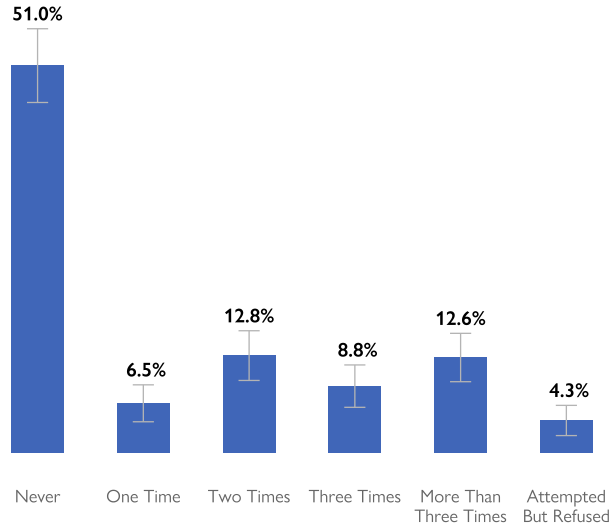
BEGGING, KINSHIP OR SALE OF AID **25.6%**

USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST 3 MONTHS

ONCE OR MORE **40.7%**

ATTEMPTED BUT REFUSED **4.3%**

F72. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 398]



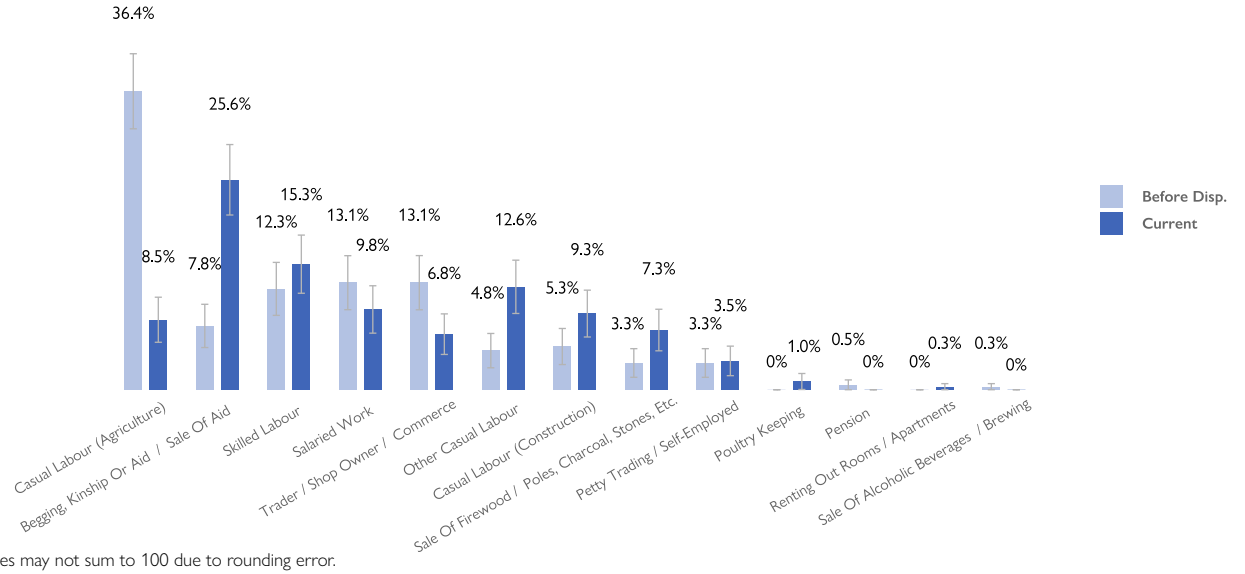
F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 5 REASONS FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 398]

REASON	%	CI
Purchase Of Food	31.4	26.8 - 36
Payment Of Tuition Fees	6.3	3.9 - 8.7
Health Care	5.0	2.9 - 7.2
Repair Or Improve House / Shelter	0.5	0 - 1.2
Purchase Of Mobile Phone	0.5	0 - 1.2

F75. % HOUSEHOLD BY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD [N = 398]

PROPORTION	%	CI
Less Than 50%	68.6	64.4 - 72.8
50 To 65%	20.6	16.6 - 24.6
65 To 75%	4.3	2.3 - 6.3
>75%	6.5	4.4 - 8.7

F73. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY BEFORE DISPLACEMENT AND NOW [N = 398]



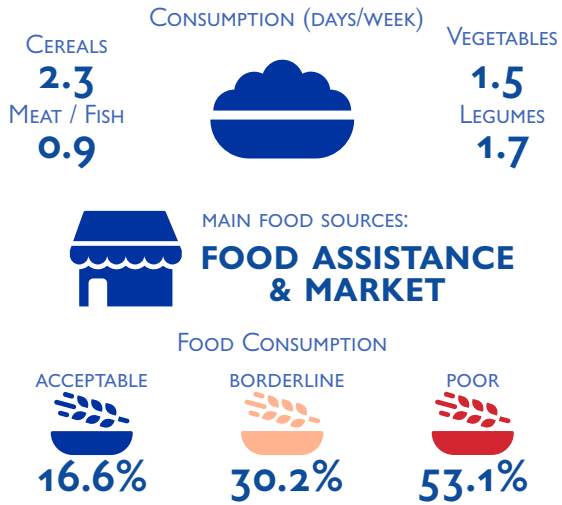
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

FOOD SECURITY

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

The food consumption of 83.3 (± 3.6) per cent of households is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 53.1 (± 4.9) per cent have poor and 30.2 (± 4.6) per cent have borderline food consumption. The food consumption score serves as a proxy indicator of household caloric availability. The high proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption entails that most households are consuming less nutritionally dense diets, consisting mostly of cereals and vegetables.

On average, households report consuming cereals for 2.3 (± 0.1) days, oil for 2.3 (± 0.1) days and legumes for 1.7 (± 0.1) days per week. Households with poor food consumption eat cereals 1.6 (± 0.2) days and oil 1.3 (± 0.1) days per week, while all other food groups are consumed less than one day per week. There are no significant differences between the consumption of male and female-headed households.



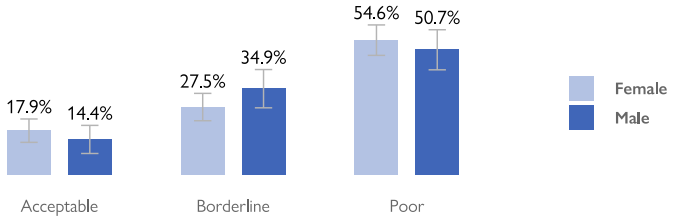
F76. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 398]

FOOD GROUP	CONSUMPTION	CI
Cereals	2.3 (days/week)	2.2 - 2.4
Oil	2.3 (days/week)	2.2 - 2.4
Legumes	1.7 (days/week)	1.6 - 1.8
Veggies	1.5 (days/week)	1.5 - 1.6
Sugar	1.2 (days/week)	1.1 - 1.2
Meat	0.9 (days/week)	0.9 - 1
Dairy	0.8 (days/week)	0.8 - 0.9
Fruits	0.6 (days/week)	0.6 - 0.7

F77. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 398]

FCG	%	CI
Poor	53.1	48.2 - 58
Borderline	30.2	25.7 - 34.8
Acceptable	16.6	13 - 20.3

F78. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 146; FEMALE N = 269]



F79. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 398]

SOURCE	%	CI
Cereals		
Food Assistance	80.1	75.6 - 84.7
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	13.0	9.2 - 16.8
Support From Neighbours / Relatives	2.7	0.9 - 4.6
Legumes		
Food Assistance	65.7	59.9 - 71.4
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	18.1	13.5 - 22.7
Exchange Of Food For Labour	7.5	4.4 - 10.7
Dairy		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	38.9	31.6 - 46.2
Food Assistance	30.2	23.2 - 37.3
Exchange Of Food For Labour	17.3	11.5 - 23.1
Meat		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	36.7	29.7 - 43.6
Food Assistance	27.2	20.7 - 33.7
Exchange Of Food For Labour	14.4	9.3 - 19.6
Veggies		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	40.9	35.2 - 46.6
Food Assistance	31.2	25.6 - 36.8
Exchange Of Food For Labour	10.5	6.7 - 14.4
Fruits		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	40.9	32.5 - 49.4
Food Assistance	27.6	19.8 - 35.3
Exchange Of Food For Labour	11.8	6.2 - 17.4
Oil		
Food Assistance	67.2	61.6 - 72.7
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	17.9	13.4 - 22.4
Exchange Of Food For Labour	6.2	3.4 - 9.1
Sugar		
Food Assistance	39.9	32.8 - 47
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	35.5	28.7 - 42.4
Support From Neighbours / Relatives	8.7	4.7 - 12.8

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

Households' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 71.4 (± 4.4) per cent of households experience moderate hunger while 3.8 (± 2.1) per cent experience slight hunger. The prevalence of Severe Emergency and Severe Catastrophe is 3.0 (± 1.7) and 4.8 (± 2.1) per cent respectively.

75.5 (± 4.7) per cent of households who experience some level of hunger also saw a decrease in income since April 2020, which is a higher figure compared to 66.2 (± 11.3) per cent of households seeing a decrease in income among those not experiencing hunger.

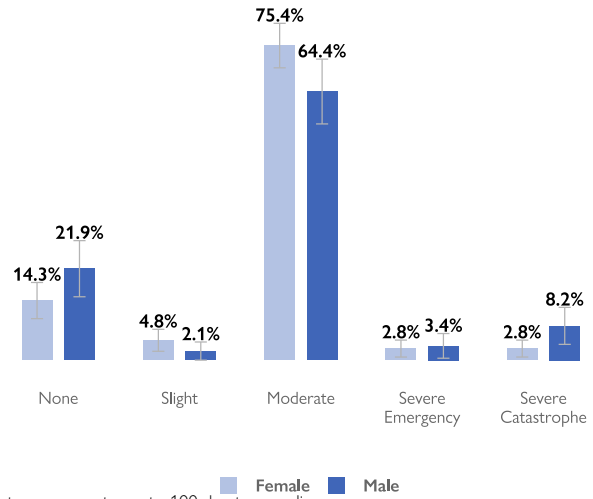
Indicatively, female-headed households tend to fare worse in terms of experiencing hunger than their male-headed counterparts, although male-headed households are more likely to experience more severe levels of hunger. Borderline and Poor Food Consumption Groups as well as the adoption of coping strategies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

While the rate of households experiencing some level of hunger is similar, households from Juba IDP Camp 3 are more likely to experience severe hunger levels (8.8% ± 3.2%) than households from Juba IDP Camp 1 (4.3% ± 4.2%). The difference is not significant, however.

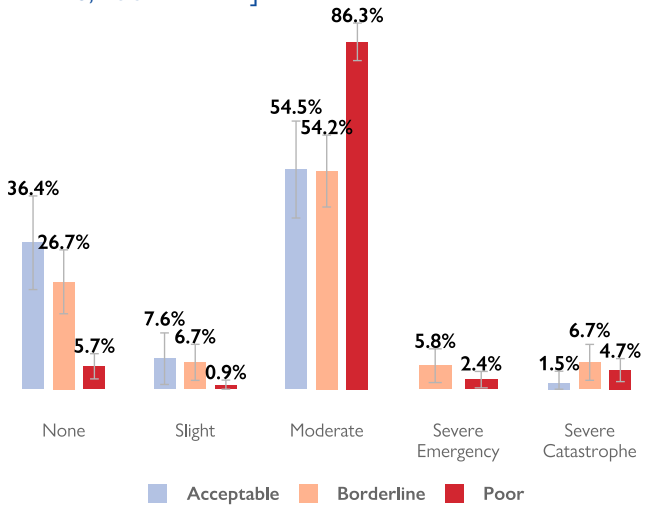
F80. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 398]

HHS	%	CI
None	17.1	13.4 - 20.8
Slight	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Moderate	71.4	66.9 - 75.8
Severe Emergency	3.0	1.3 - 4.7
Severe Catastrophe	4.8	2.7 - 6.9

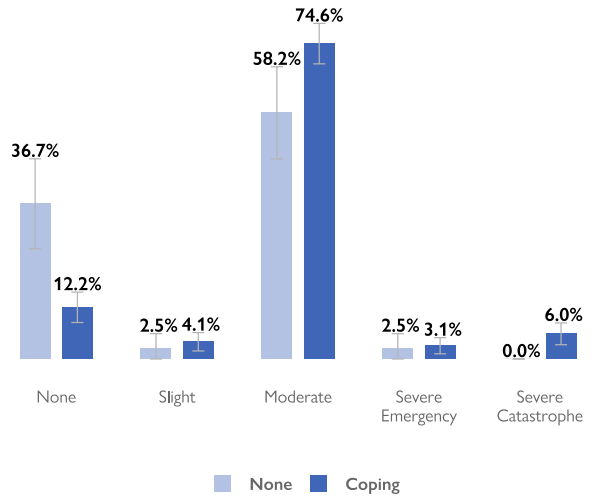
F81. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 146; FEMALE N = 252]



F82. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 66; BORDERLINE N = 120; POOR N = 211]



F83. HOUSEHOLDS USING AND NOT USING LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [NONE N = 79; COPING N = 319]



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

COPING STRATEGIES

Households with greater food access challenges are more likely to have a higher score in the reduced coping strategy index than households that have adequate access to food. Overall, over four in five households (80.2% ± 3.9%) used food-based coping strategies during the week prior to the survey. 74.6 (± 4.2) per cent of households reduced the number of meals eaten per day while 73.6 (± 4.3) per cent reduced meal portion sizes to deal with food consumption gaps.

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies, more than 50 per cent of households are either engaged in crisis (25.1% ± 4.3%) or emergency coping strategies (40.5% ± 4.7%) which compromises their capacity to cope with shocks in future and reduce their future productive capacity. Female-headed households are indicatively more likely to employ livelihood-based coping strategies, while households in Juba IDP Camp 3 are significantly more likely to employ emergency coping strategies than those in IDP Camp 1.

MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

STRESS **14.6%**

CRISIS **25.1%**

EMERGENCY **40.5%**

19.4% RCSI IPC PHASE 3+

MAIN COPING STRATEGY: LESS MEALS **74.6%**

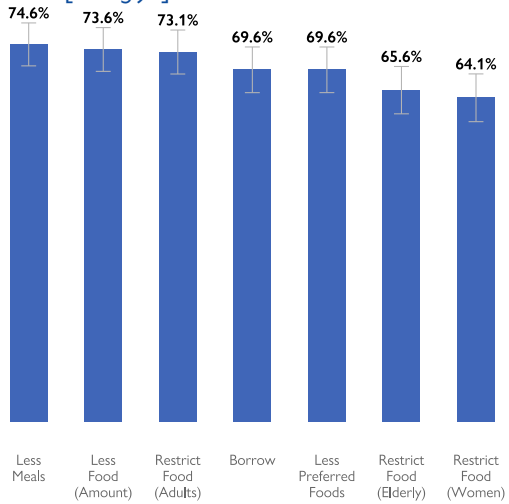
F84. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 398]

IPC PHASE	%	CI
1	22.4	18.3 - 26.5
2	58.2	53.3 - 63
3+	19.4	15.5 - 23.3

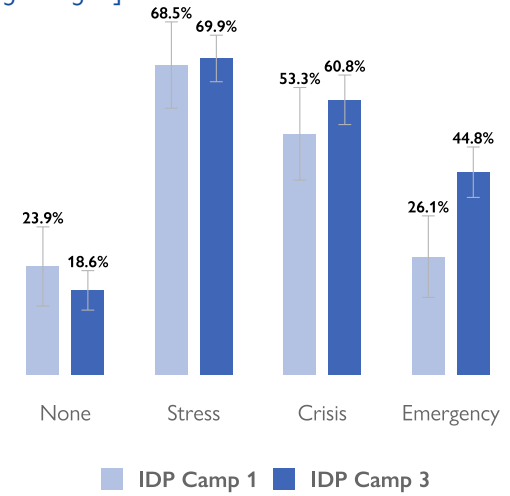
F85. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 398]

STRATEGY	%	CI
None	19.8	15.9 - 23.8
Stress Coping	14.6	11.1 - 18
Crisis Coping	25.1	20.9 - 29.4
Emergency Coping	40.5	35.7 - 45.2

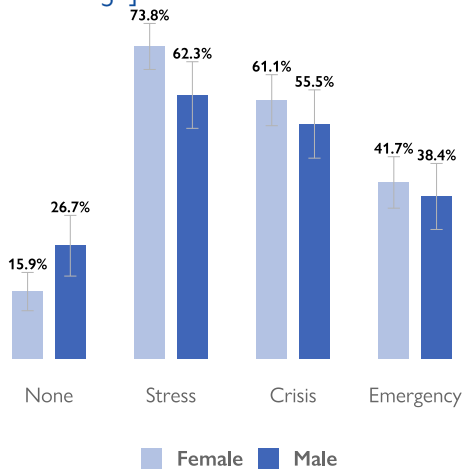
F86. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 398]



F87. % CAMP 1 AND 3 HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED[1] IN PAST 30 DAYS [CAMP 1 N = 92; CAMP 3 N = 306]



F88. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 146 FEMALE N = 252]



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

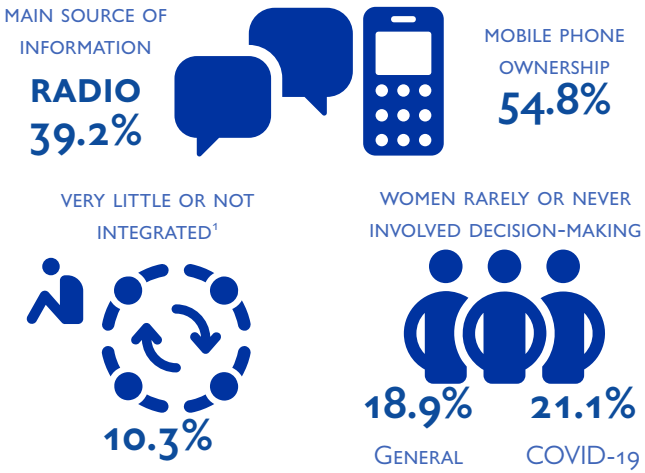
[1] Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies**: sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed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

COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL COHESION

Radio is the most common main source of information of households (39.2% ± 4.8%) followed by word of mouth (29.6% ± 4.5%). 54.8 (± 4.7) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone, with adult women (30.7% ± 4.5%) and men (30.2% ± 4.4%) being the most likely owners.

While only 21.1 (± 4.0) per cent of households participate in social groups, 85.4 (± 3.4) per cent feel welcomed and accepted in their current community. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F92), more than 75 per cent of all sub-groups feel integrated. Of the households that participate in social groups, about half report that the adult men and women of their household are members, and less than 15 per cent of households report that the girls and boys of their household are members.

The majority of households report that women are either significantly involved (48.2% ± 4.8%) or moderately involved (30.4% ± 4.5%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (48.7% ± 4.8% and 26.9% ± 4.4% respectively).



F89. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 398]

SOURCE	%	CI
Radio	39.2	34.4 - 44
Word Of Mouth	29.6	25.2 - 34.1
Public Announcements	10.8	7.8 - 13.8
Community Mobilisers	7.5	5 - 10.1
Social Media (WhatsApp, Facebook)	5.8	3.5 - 8.1

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 398]

HH MEMBER	%	CI
Women	30.7	26.2 - 35.2
Men	30.2	25.7 - 34.6
Boys	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Girls	1.3	0.2 - 2.4

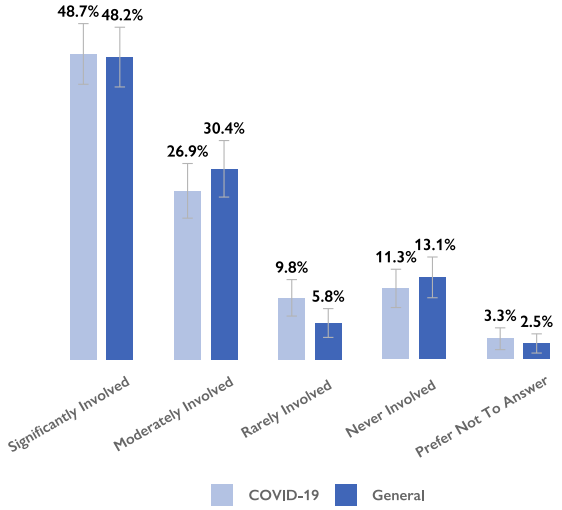
F91. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 398]

INTEGRATION	%	CI
A Lot	61.3	56.7 - 66
Moderately	24.1	19.9 - 28.3
A Little	5.3	3.1 - 7.5
Not At All	5.0	2.9 - 7.2
Prefer Not To Answer	4.3	2.3 - 6.2

F92. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

		GROUPS		INTEGRATED	
GROUP	N	%	CI	%	CI
Overall	398	21.1	17.1 - 25.1	85.4	82 - 88.8
Male HoH	146	23.3	16.4 - 30.2	91.8	87.3 - 96.2
Female HoH	252	19.8	15 - 24.7	81.7	77 - 86.5
IDP Camp 1	92	32.6	23 - 42.2	96.7	93.1 - 100.4
IDP Camp 3	306	17.6	13.4 - 21.9	82.0	77.7 - 86.3
Previously Abroad	75	16.0	7.7 - 24.3	76.0	66.3 - 85.7
From Unity	162	21.0	14.7 - 27.2	80.2	74.1 - 86.4
From Central Equatoria	113	18.6	11.4 - 25.8	92.0	87.1 - 97
From Other States	123	23.6	16.2 - 31	86.2	80.1 - 92.3

F93. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 398]



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

[1] 4.3% preferred not to answer.

PROTECTION

39.9 (± 4.8) per cent of hosueholds state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area. About a third of households have access to GBV health services (32.7% ± 4.6%), and 20.4 (± 4.0) per cent have access to GBV case management services. Only 17.8 (± 3.8) per cent report that police services are available.

25.4 (± 4.3) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month, with households in Juba IDP Camp 3 being more likely to be affected. Trageted violence (59.8% ± 4.8%), crime or gang violence (52.3% ± 4.9%) and arbitrary detention (51.0% ± 4.9%) are the most commonly cited serious protection concerns. Indicatively, compared to female-headed households, more male-headed households report serious protection concerns.

Among the 7.0 (± 2.5) per cent of households offered an arranged marriage, girls and women are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.

NO PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE
39.9%

AFFECTED BY SECURITY INCIDENT
25.4%

TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS

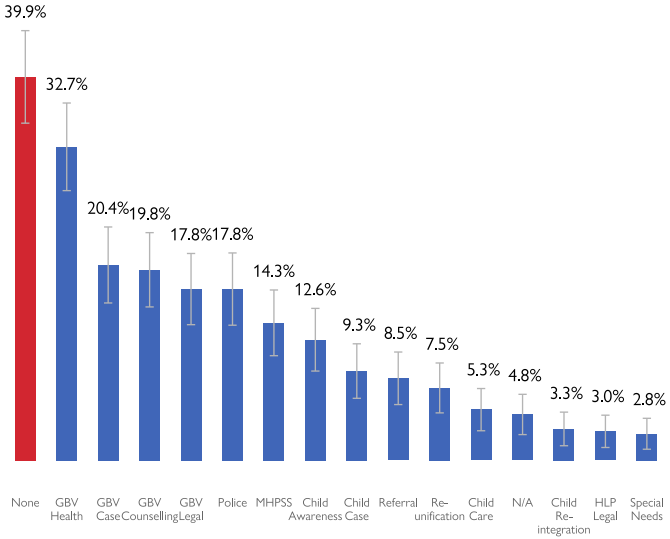
TARGETED VIOLENCE

ARBITRARY DETENTION

CRIME / GANG VIOLENCE

LABOUR EXPLOITATION

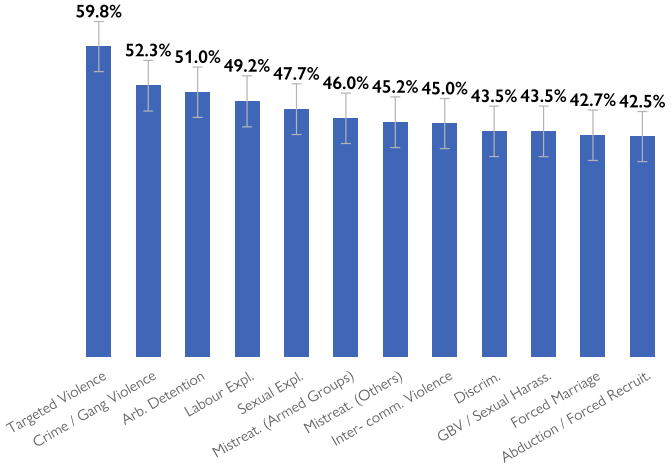
F94. % HOUSEHOLDS ON LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 398]



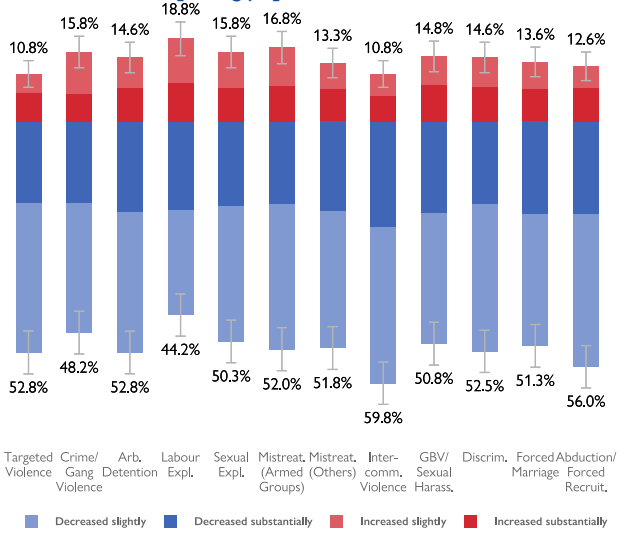
F95. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	25.4	21.1 - 29.6
Male HoH	146	28.1	20.8 - 35.4
Female HoH	252	23.8	18.5 - 29.1
IDP Camp 1	92	17.4	9.6 - 25.2
IDP Camp 3	306	27.8	22.8 - 32.8
Previously Abroad	75	20.0	10.9 - 29.1
From Unity	162	22.8	16.4 - 29.3
From Central Equatoria	113	30.1	21.6 - 38.6
From Other States	123	24.4	16.8 - 32

F96. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 398]



F97. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERNS SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 398]



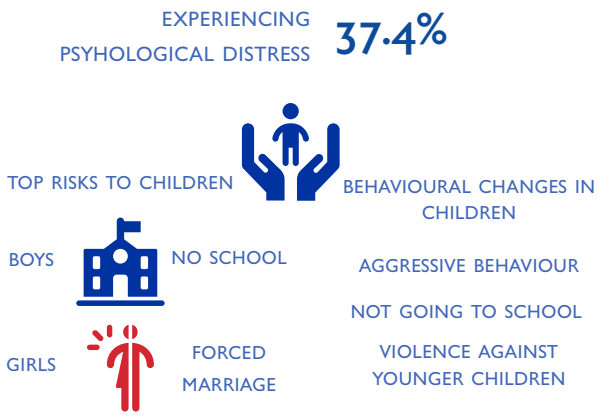
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

10.6 (± 3.0) per cent of households were offered travel opportunities during the three months before the assessment. 7.3 (± 2.6) per cent were offered opportunities resulting in debt – an indicator of exposure to trafficking risk.

37.4 (± 4.7) per cent of households include at least one member reporting symptoms of psychological distress that are severely impacting their daily life.

Households report boys to be most at risk to lack of access to education (59.5% ± 4.8%), involvement in youth gangs (56.0% ± 4.8%) and labour exploitation (55.5% ± 4.8%) while they see girls at risk of forced marriage (71.1% ± 4.5%), lack of access to education (64.8% ± 4.7%) and gender-based violence or sexual exploitation (54.5% ± 4.9%). 32.9 (± 4.6) per cent of households also report girls to be at risk of violence or beating.

84.2 (± 3.6) per cent of households report having seen behavioural changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with households reporting more changes in girls (82.2% ± 3.8%) than in in boys (69.8% ± 4.5%). The most common behavioural changes are aggression and violence against younger children.



F98. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 398]

OFFERED	%	CI
Men	4.8	2.7 - 6.9
Boys	1.8	0.5 - 3
Girls	1.5	0.3 - 2.7
Women	1.5	0.3 - 2.7

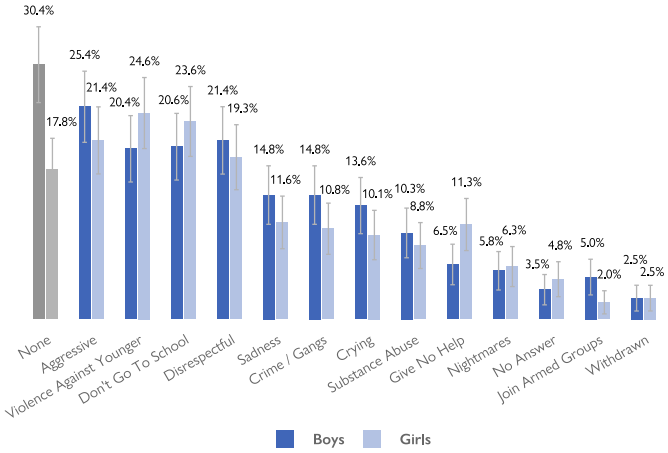
F99. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	37.4	32.7 - 42.2
Male HoH	146	39.7	31.8 - 47.7
Female HoH	252	36.1	30.2 - 42.1
IDP Camp 1	92	43.5	33.3 - 53.7
IDP Camp 3	306	35.6	30.2 - 41
Previously Abroad	75	26.7	16.7 - 36.7
From Unity	162	35.2	27.8 - 42.6
From Central Equatoria	113	40.7	31.9 - 49.5
From Other States	123	37.4	28.9 - 45.9

F100. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AT LEAST THREE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

		BOYS		GIRLS	
GROUP	N	%	CI	%	CI
Overall	398	31.7	27.1 - 36.2	25.6	21.3 - 29.9
Male HoH	146	35.6	27.8 - 43.4	30.8	23.3 - 38.3
Female HoH	252	29.4	23.7 - 35	22.6	17.4 - 27.8
IDP Camp 1	92	31.5	22 - 41.1	21.7	13.3 - 30.2
IDP Camp 3	306	31.7	26.5 - 36.9	26.8	21.8 - 31.8
Prev. Abroad	75	28.0	17.8 - 38.2	24.0	14.3 - 33.7
From Unity	162	23.5	16.9 - 30	21.0	14.7 - 27.3
From C.E.	113	46.0	36.8 - 55.2	34.5	25.7 - 43.3
From Other	123	29.3	21.2 - 37.3	23.6	16.1 - 31.1

F101. % HOUSEHOLDS BY BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN[1] IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 398]



F102. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 398]

	BOYS		GIRLS	
RISK	%	CI	%	CI
Lack Of Access To Education	59.5	54.7 - 64.4	64.8	60.1 - 69.5
Forced Marriage	12.3	9.1 - 15.5	71.1	66.6 - 75.6
Labour Exploitation	55.5	50.7 - 60.4	24.6	20.4 - 28.9
Involvement In Youth Gangs	56.0	51.2 - 60.8	17.8	14.1 - 21.6
GBV / Sexual Exploitation	14.6	11.1 - 18	54.5	49.6 - 59.4
Violence / Beating	25.6	21.3 - 29.9	32.9	28.3 - 37.5
Abandonment / Neglect	35.7	31 - 40.4	18.3	14.5 - 22.2
Alcohol / Drugs Abuse	31.2	26.6 - 35.7	7.0	4.5 - 9.5
Abduction / Trafficking	9.0	6.2 - 11.9	7.5	4.9 - 10.1

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

[1] Only behavioural changes where the sum of percentages of households reporting a given change in girls and in boys reached a threshold of 3 per cent are shown. Other answer choices not shown are "other".

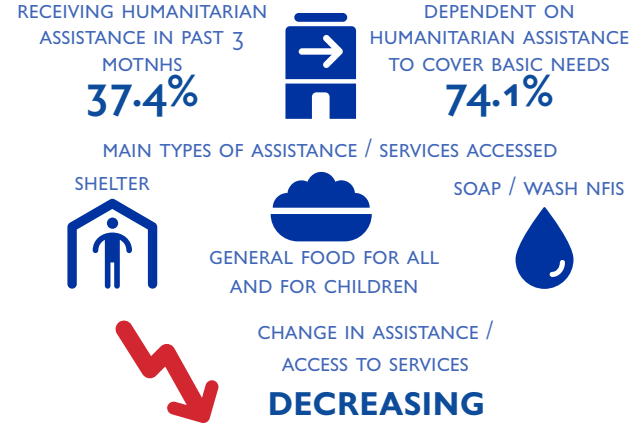
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, 83.7 (± 3.5) per cent of households indicate that they need care and maintenance services while 66.8 (± 4.7) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms and 55.0 (± 4.9) per cent require information and help desks.

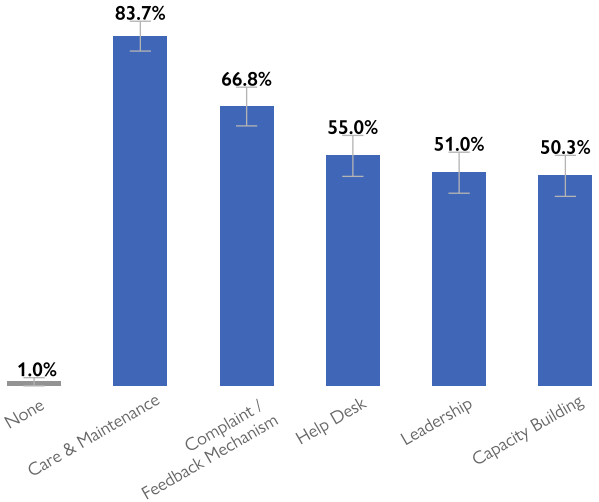
Some 37.4 (± 4.8) per cent of households received some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 74.1 (± 4.3) per cent reported to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health, education. This indicates a gap of 33.7 per cent of households who did not receive assistance during the past three months despite being reliant on it for their basic needs. A slightly higher proportion of male-headed households (40.4% ± 7.8%) received humanitarian assistance compared to their female counterparts (35.7% ± 5.9%) although the difference is not statistically significant.

The main type of assistance and basic service accessed by households is general food for all (32.7% ± 4.6%), followed by shelter materials (5.0% ± 2.2%). On balance, households are more likely to indicate a decrease in access to humanitarian assistance and basic services.

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



F103. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NEED OF CCCM OR SITE MANAGEMENT SERVICES [N = 398]



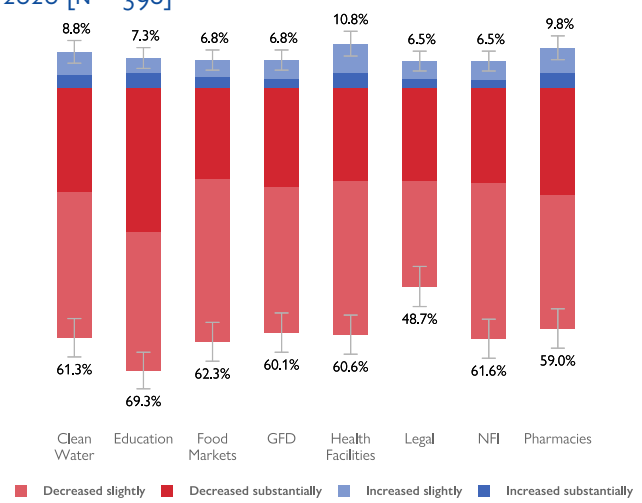
F104. % HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	74.1	69.9 - 78.4
Male HoH	146	65.8	58.1 - 73.4
Female HoH	252	79.0	73.9 - 84
IDP Camp 1	92	62.0	52 - 71.9
IDP Camp 3	306	77.8	73.1 - 82.4
Previously Abroad	75	73.3	63.3 - 83.3
From Unity	162	70.4	63.3 - 77.4
From Central Equatoria	113	77.0	69.4 - 84.6
From Other States	123	76.4	68.9 - 83.9

F105. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 398]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
General Food For All	32.7	28.1 - 37.3
Shelter Materials	5.0	2.9 - 7.2
Food For School Children	4.8	2.7 - 6.9
Soap / WASH NFIs	4.8	2.7 - 6.9
Nutrition	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Food For Assets	3.3	1.5 - 5
Medicines	2.5	1 - 4.1
Cash For Work / Training	1.3	0.2 - 2.4
Unconditional Cash / Voucher Transfer	1.3	0.2 - 2.4
School Fees / Uniforms	1.0	0 - 2

F106. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CHANGE IN ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 398]



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

91.3 (± 4.5) per cent of households that received some form of assistance in the past three months report receiving either general food for all, food for assets, unconditional cash or voucher transfer or cash for work or training.

In Juba IDP Camp 1, over half of all households (58.3% ± 19.8%) indicatively report that cash or food received lasted for one week or less. In Juba IDP Camp 3, more than half (55.4% ± 9.2%) state that the cash or food they received lasted for three to four weeks, while 24.1 (± 7.9) per cent report that they lasted for more than one month.

About half of these households (50.0% ± 8.4%) report that they shared their food or cash assistance with neighbours or relatives. Half of these households (50.0% ± 11.9%) shared half or less than half of their assistance, and almost no household is doing so involuntarily (0.8% ± 0.9).

48.5 (± 4.9) per cent of households report that they have received food or cash assistance from another household. 40.4 (± 6.8) per cent of those households received half or more than half of the amount of their own ration.

ON AVERAGE, FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE LASTS FOR **26 days**

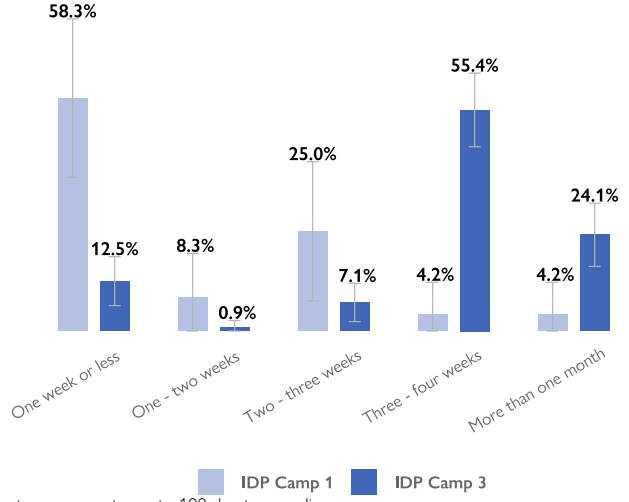
SHARED CASH / FOOD ASSISTANCE WITH RELATIVES OR NEIGHBOURS **50.0%**

RECEIVED CASH / FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD **48.5%**

F107. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH OR VOUCHERS IN THE LAST DISTRIBUTION [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	69.3	64.9 - 73.8
Male HoH	146	65.1	57.3 - 72.8
Female HoH	252	71.8	66.3 - 77.4
IDP Camp 1	92	56.5	46.3 - 66.7
IDP Camp 3	306	73.2	68.2 - 78.2
Previously Abroad	75	74.7	64.8 - 84.5
From Unity	162	63.6	56.2 - 71
From Central Equatoria	113	88.5	82.6 - 94.4
From Other States	123	59.3	50.7 - 68

F108. % CAMP 1 AND 3 HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY TIME CASH / FOOD LASTED [CAMP 1 N = 24; CAMP 3 = 112]



F109. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS AND SHARING WITH RELATIVES / NEIGHBOURS [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	136	50.0	41.6 - 58.4
Male HoH	56	41.1	28.2 - 54
Female HoH	80	56.2	45.4 - 67.1
IDP Camp 1	24	50.0	29.9 - 70.1
IDP Camp 3	112	50.0	40.7 - 59.3
Previously Abroad	22	59.1	38.7 - 79.5
From Unity	47	53.2	39 - 67.4
From Central Equatoria	52	53.8	40.3 - 67.4
From Other States	37	40.5	24.7 - 56.4

F110. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE FROM ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	398	48.5	43.6 - 53.4
Male HoH	146	44.5	36.4 - 52.6
Female HoH	252	50.8	44.6 - 57
IDP Camp 1	92	43.5	33.3 - 53.7
IDP Camp 3	306	50.0	44.4 - 55.6
Previously Abroad	75	48.0	36.7 - 59.3
From Unity	162	48.1	40.4 - 55.9
From Central Equatoria	113	54.0	44.9 - 63
From Other States	123	43.9	35.1 - 52.7

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

INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

70.4 (± 4.5) per cent of households suffer from at least one type of household vulnerability, with male and female-headed households characterized by roughly equal numbers of vulnerabilities.

Looking at 20 key inter-sectoral indicators of need, all households have at least three types of need, with a median of eight needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of the population facing over ten co-existing needs. Households in Juba IDP Camp 1 fare better than households in Juba IDP Camp 3 with median of seven needs and the worst affected 25 per cent facing over nine needs compared to a median of eight needs and the worst affected 25 per cent facing over ten needs needs.

Overall, households have less needs in the education sector while experiencing particularly high needs in SNFI and WASH sectors, due 66.8 (± 4.4) per cent with four or more persons sleeping in the busiest partitioned space and only 23.6 (± 4.1) per cent with sufficient access to safe and timely water. Over nine in ten have a combination of needs in WASH and in protection and in protection and FSL.

Female-headed households face a higher number of co-existing needs, with a median of nine needs, compared to male-headed households, with a median of seven needs. They face more needs in the SNFI sector as more female-headed households report crowding (73.8% ± 5.1% vs. 54.8% ± 8.0%). These differences as well as those highlighted in the mobility, WASH, health, coping strategies, social cohesion and protection sections amplify the risks that women face.

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilties:

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

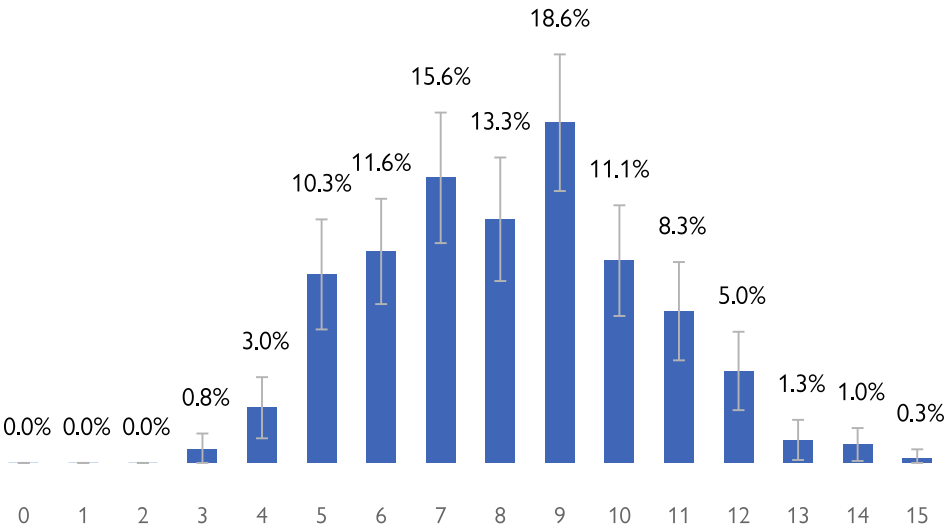
Breakdown of Household Needs:

- *SNFI*
  - Shelter damage: Partially or completely damaged
  - Crowding: Four or more persons sleeping in busiest partitioned space
  - Shelter type: Improvised or communal shelter
- *Education*
  - Children dropped out of school in past school year
  - Children never attended school
- *WASH*
  - Access to water: Not safe or timely access
  - Access to water: Not sufficient amount of water
  - Sanitary facility: No toilet
  - Access to WASH NFI: No access to soap or two jerrycans
- *Health*
  - Access to facility: No access
  - Distance to facility: More than one hour
- *Protection*
  - Services: No services available
  - Safety: Suffered from security incident in last month
  - Child protection: Behavioural changes
  - GBV risk: GBV and sexual exploitation
- *MHPSS*
  - Distress: Experienced psychological distress
- *FSL*
  - Food Consumption Score: "Poor"
  - HHS: "Severe Emergency" or "Severe Catastrophe"
  - Maximum LCS: "Crisis" or "Emergency"
  - Livelihood: Kinship, begging, food / NFI assistance

F111. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILTIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

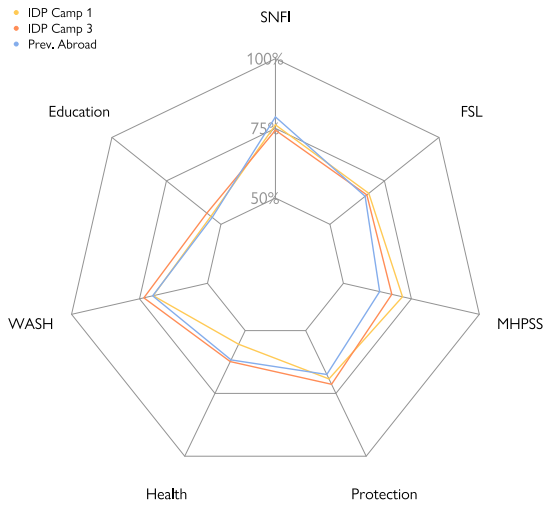
NO. OF VULNERABILITIES	0	1	2	3	4
Overall [n = 398]					
%	29.6	36.2	26.9	6.3	1.0
CI	25.2 - 34.1	31.4 - 40.9	22.5 - 31.2	3.9 - 8.6	0 - 2
Male HoH [n = 146]					
%	31.5	43.8	18.5	5.5	0.7
CI	24 - 39	35.8 - 51.9	12.1 - 24.9	1.8 - 9.2	0 - 2
Female HoH [n = 252]					
%	28.6	31.7	31.7	6.7	1.2
CI	23.1 - 34.1	26 - 37.5	26 - 37.4	3.6 - 9.9	0 - 2.5

F112. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 398]

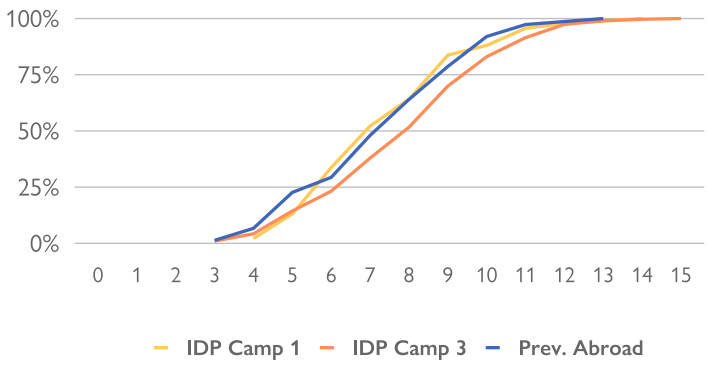


Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

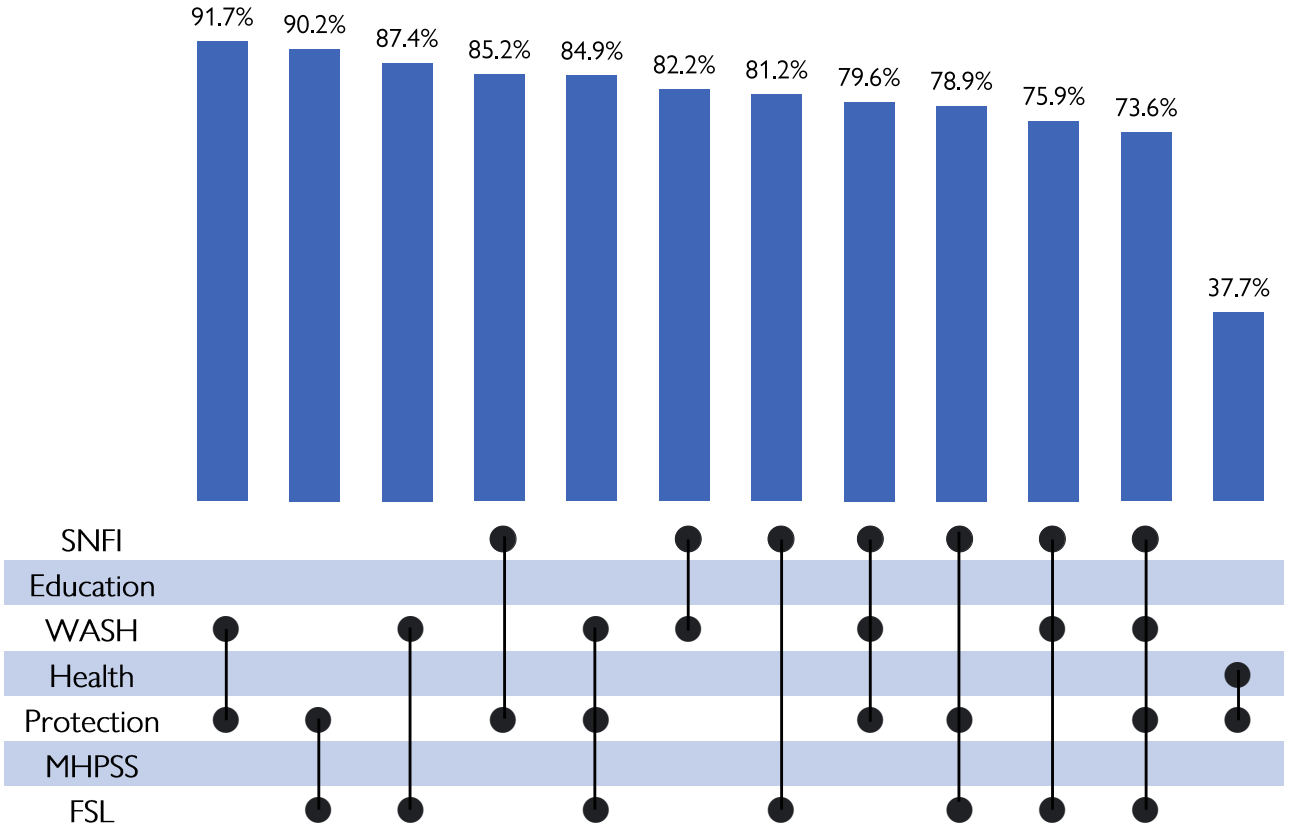
F113. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE[1] BY SUB-GROUP [CAMP 1 N = 92; CAMP 3 N = 306; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]



F114. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [CAMP 1 N = 92; CAMP 3 N = 306; PREV. ABROAD N = 75]



F115. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 398]



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