



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN



**World Food
Programme**

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

MALAKAL TOWN



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Photo (cover page):

A woman brings her baby to the IOM-run Bam Primary Healthcare Clinic in Malakal after sustaining a burn.

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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 Malakal's urban area. Separate profiles have been published for [Juba's urban area](#) and IDP camps I and III, Wau's urban area and Naivasha IDP camp, the urban area of Bentiu / Rubkona and Bentiu IDP Camp, and Malakal United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) Protections of Civilians (PoC) site.

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN SOUTH SUDAN

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

insecurity.

As of December 2020, South Sudan hosted over 1.71 million IDPs and 1.73 million returnees, with over 388,000 new IDP arrivals² and over 380,000 former IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of habitual residence prior to displacement in 2020 ([IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10](#)). Often, returnees find themselves in conditions of need comparable to those of the displaced population ([IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment](#)).

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

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

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.

that are only partly mitigated by access to humanitarian services.

LOCAL CONTEXT IN MALAKAL

Prior to the outbreak of the national conflict on 15 December 2013, Malakal Town had been South Sudan's second largest city outside of Juba. The extent of the destruction of the town was considerable and the city has yet to be able to recover from the heavy fighting between government and opposition forces that saw the area switch hands multiple times by mid-2014. Fighting again re-erupted in 2015, further devastating the town. While a lull in large-scale hostilities followed, in 2017 the government launched an offensive on the west bank of the river Nile, decimating potential areas of return for populations that had been displaced into the PoC site and across the border in Sudan.

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

increasing the chances for further violence.

Displacement has been central to the war in and around Malakal and is connected to the conflicts over land and administrative control. As of January 2021, 33,137 individuals remain in the Malakal PoC site ([CCCCM Cluster](#)), which unlike the other former sites in the country has yet to transition into an IDP settlement due to the continued risks to displaced persons there. The conflict has pushed many civilians, particularly the Shilluk, into the PoC site and the West Bank and up into neighboring Sudan. It has also been a way to progressively lay claim to areas on the East Bank, which was reinforced through administrative decisions. Along those lines, the challenges to return for PoC site residents in Malakal are particularly acute. The house, land and property (HLP) issues are immense and feed into long-standing and unresolved tensions between communities, making the conflict there more intractable. This was demonstrated throughout 2020 through various targeted attacks, allegedly over land issues.

Accordingly, peoples' homes have been destroyed, physically dismantled or taken up by secondary occupants. According to a [IOM-UNHCR intention and perception survey](#) among IDPs living in the PoC site, over three quarters of those interviewed reported owning housing, land or property, however, 80 per cent of that number had reported that their land had been destroyed, 10 per cent had said their land was occupied and 5 per cent said they weren't sure about the status. The current IOM-WFP study from Malakal PoC site found that 86.5 per cent of households own a house or land in South Sudan. While the percentage of the households owning a house or land whose property was destroyed has

decreased since 2019 (64.2% compared to 80%), the share of households owning a house or land whose property was occupied or of unknown status increased (from 10% to 15.3% and from 5% to 7.8% respectively). The levels of illegal occupation were expectedly most prevalent in contested areas, including Nagdiar and Malakal Town. The same IOM-UNHCR survey showed that nearly one third of respondents had family members who had never left the PoC site due to security issues, a figure that has risen to 45.8 per cent in the current assessment.

As it stands, based on the survey, the vast majority of people living in the PoC site as of 2019, 97 per cent, indicated that their habitual residence prior to displacement was within Malakal County, two thirds of whom had lived there for more than three years, with 70 per cent of respondents indicating Malakal Town as their preferred destination. As of January 2021, the population size of the PoC site was estimated to be 33,137, meaning that nearly 22,500 individuals would be seeking to back to a town where physical destruction and secondary occupation make that incredibly difficult.

Findings from the current IOM-WFP study from Malakal PoC site show that the vast majority of people living in the PoC site, 88.8 per cent, indicated that their habitual residence prior to displacement was within Malakal County – a decrease from 97 per cent as reported in the 2019 IOM-UNHCR survey. Intentions to return remain cautious, with 46.8 per cent of households intending to return to their habitual residence in Malakal County within the next two years. Still, eventually 28,100 individuals will likely seek to go back to a town where physical destruction and secondary occupation make that

incredibly difficult.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling Frame Development

South Sudan lacks an updated sampling frame, with the most recent census dating back to 2008, prior to the country's independence and two waves of civil war resulting in mass population displacement. To enable the roll-out of representative household surveys in urban areas within a short timeframe, IOM DTM relied on a combination of remote sensing technology and field mapping by teams of trained enumerators to produce a workable sampling frame. The methodology sought to avoid the need for door-to-door listings, which would have significantly increased costs and could have been mistaken by the local population for a registration exercise, potentially attracting crowds from surrounding neighbourhoods.

In the initial step, building footprints for the targeted areas were extracted from recent high-resolution satellite imagery from Maxar using automated image-recognition technology. The urban extent of each city was then mapped based on lower level post-independence administrative boundaries (bomas) made available by South Sudan's National Bureau of Statistics, the local road and transport network and the extension of built-up areas. Within the urban extent, enumeration areas of approximately equal size were drawn following natural and man-made geographical boundaries, including roads, waterways and the former boma boundaries. Non-residential and destroyed areas were mapped by field teams using mobile GIS software, in consultation with key

informants for each enumeration area, to derive a layer of likely residential shelters.

In Malakal, the boundaries of the enumeration areas were then re-adjusted to obtain 30 areas, each containing roughly 150 to 200 likely residential shelters.

Sampling Design

In Malakal, the study adopted a stratified sampling strategy designed to be self-weighting. The sample was distributed between the enumeration areas proportional to the estimated number of inhabited shelters.

Enumerators were provided with georeferenced maps helping them locate the sampled shelters on hand-held devices and were instructed to interview the household living in the pinpointed shelter or record it as empty³, non-residential or destroyed. 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 compound most nights of the week, even if living in different structures within the compound and regardless of family relationships. When multiple households lived in the same compound, enumerators used a simple paper draw to randomly select one.

The targeted sample size of 430 households from 30

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

enumeration areas was calculated to achieve a five per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formul, assuming a design factor of 1⁴ and a non-response rate of 15 per cent to account for the presence of unmapped destroyed buildings not captured in the enumeration area assessment. While a higher sample size had initially been considered to enable further sub-group analysis, this was ruled out due to the increased risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Data collection

Data collection in Malakal's urban area took place in December 2020 and January 2021. Due to higher than expected abandoned or destroyed shelters, non-residential, non-existent and empty shelter rates in some areas, only 319 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 430.

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 sanitiser for use during data collection.

Statistical analysis

Confidence intervals were calculated using R's survey package⁵ 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

⁴ The survey design involved no clustering given the small sample size of the urban area. Households were sampled in all enumeration areas.

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

self-weighting. While non-response and other sampling failure rates differed across enumeration areas, it was not possible to correct for these differences due to lack of reliable, geographically disaggregated population estimates and the likelihood of correlation between sampling failure rates and error in the estimated number of residential buildings used as a proxy for population. F1 shows the deviation between sampled households and estimated residential buildings by payam⁶. Using the estimated proportion of residential buildings in each stratum as weights did not result in meaningful differences for key vulnerability and need indicators.

F1. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND PERCENTAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE BY PAYAM [N IN TABLE]

PAYAM	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% EST RES SHELTERS	% DIFF.
Lelo	41	12.9	10.2	2.7
Malakal Centre	40	12.5	16.9	-4.4
Malakal East	21	6.6	16.4	-9.8
Malakal North	187	58.6	46.5	12.1
Malakal South	30	9.4	10.0	-0.6

The limited sample size for the study and 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.

⁶ Official payam boundaries are yet to be determined in South Sudan. The payams are used as reference for data systems. This study relies on NBS boundaries from the 2008 Census / 2011 Independence Referendum for statistical purposes only. As such, IOM on its own does not officialize any of payam and boma boundaries.

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 analysis⁷.

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

⁷ Ibid., p. 55. "Voluntary migrants" were excluded from the sub-group analysis in this report due to their small sample size.

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

Coping Strategy Index

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

Food-based coping strategies

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

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

reality ([FSL Indicator Handbook](#)).

Livelihood-based strategies

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

Economic vulnerability

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

Very high (over 75%).

Household Hunger Scale

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

POPULATION GROUPS

Displacement and migration status are self-reported by households.

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

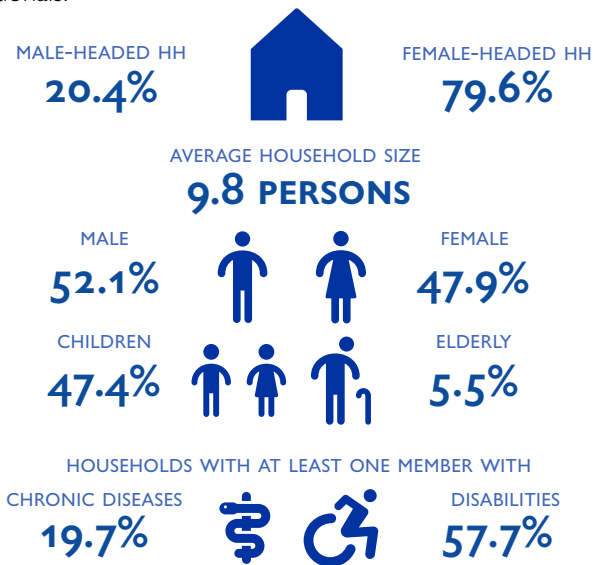
A person who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan (former IDP) or abroad (former refugee), who has since relocated voluntarily (independently or with the help of other actors) to a location other than their former habitual residence, without an intention to return to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

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

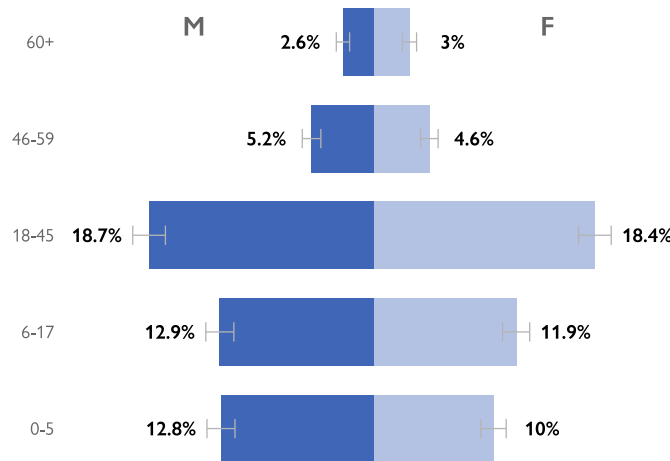
The average household size is 9.8 (± 0.5) persons, with a median of 9 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 11.5 (± 0.9) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 9.1 (± 0.6) persons. Most households are headed by women (79.6% ± 4.4%), and the average age for head of household is 33 years. Male heads of households are more likely to be older and have a secondary, university or vocational diploma. 22.7 (± 1.5) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 24.7 (± 1.5) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 5.5 (± 0.8) per cent are above the age of 60.

19.7 (± 4.2) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 57.7 (± 5.3) 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 29.5 (± 5.1) per cent.

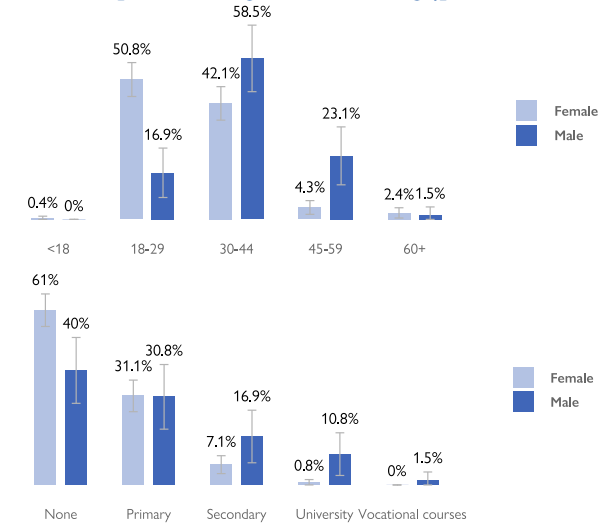
0.6 (± 0.9) per cent of all households are foreign or mixed nationals.



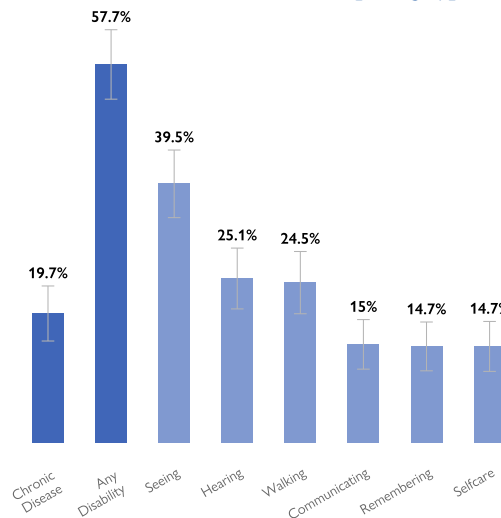
F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 319; N IND = 3,136]



F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 65; FEMALE N = 254]



F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 319]



F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 319]

COUNTRY	%	CI
South Sudan	99.4	98.5 - 100
Kenya	0.3	0 - 0.9
Sudan	0.3	0 - 0.9

F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 319]

HOH	%	CI
Single Male	4.7	2.4 - 7
Single Female	7.2	4.4 - 10
Children / Elderly Only	0.6	0 - 1.5

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.

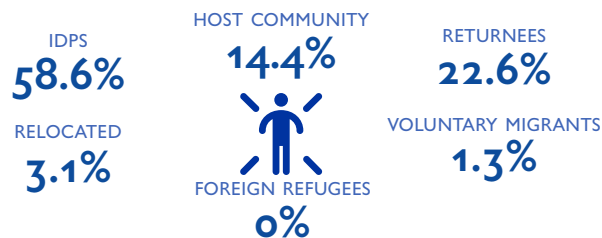
DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

Based on self-reported information, the host community makes up 14.4 (± 3.5) per cent of the population. The remaining population is further disaggregated into IDPs (58.6% ± 5.0%), returnees (22.6% ± 4.3%), relocated persons (3.1% ± 1.9%) and voluntary migrants (1.3% ± 1.2%). Sampled households do not include any foreign refugees or asylum seekers.

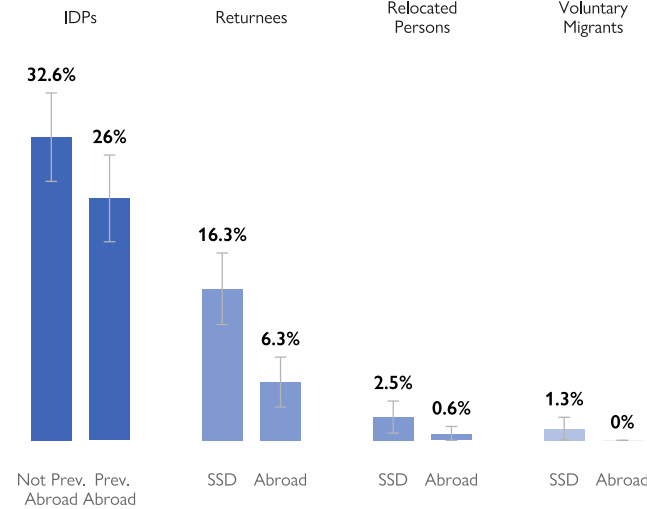
IDP households come mostly from within Upper Nile (63.1% ± 6.2%) or from Jonglei (33.2% ± 6.2%). Canal / Pigi (31.0% ± 6.1%), Baliet (30.5% ± 6.1%) and Malakal (18.7% ± 5.2%) are the most prominent counties. Of the IDPs, 63.1 (± 6.8) per cent intend to return to their area of habitual residence within two years while 9.6 (± 4.2) per cent intend to relocate and 24.6 (± 5.7) per cent intend to remain. 31.0 (± 6.0) per cent of IDP households intends to return within six months. Indicatively, about a third of returnees (33.3% ± 10.7%) have not yet reached their final destination.

The most frequently given reason for displacement is conflict interrupting access to livelihoods (49.2% ± 6.4% of IDP households). For returnee and relocated households, drivers for movement are improvement of security (64.6% ± 10.4%), services (57.3% ± 10.3%) and livelihoods (23.2% ± 8.7%).

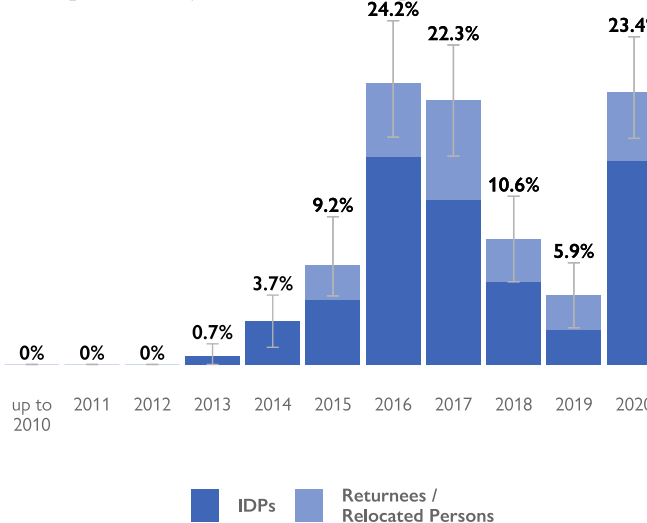
54.9 (± 10.8) per cent of returnee and relocated households report that they are satisfied with their decision to return or relocate to this location. 25.6 (± 9.3) per cent are not satisfied with their location but plan to remain whereas 3.7 (± 4.1) per cent plan to move back or elsewhere.



F7. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DISPLACEMENT / MIGRATION STATUS [N = 319]



F8. % IDP AND RETURNEE / RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS BY ARRIVAL YEAR [IDP N = 187; RET. / REL. N = 82]



F9. % IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN REASON FOR MOST RECENT DISPLACEMENT [N = 187]

REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	%	CI
Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	49.2	42.8 - 55.6
Conflict Interrupted Access To Services	30.5	24.4 - 36.6
Personal Insecurity (Generalised Violence)	8.6	5 - 12.1
Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence)	4.3	1.4 - 7.1
Communal Clashes	3.7	1.3 - 6.2
Natural Disaster Destroyed Home	2.1	0.1 - 4.2
Food Insecurity	1.1	0 - 2.5
Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Services	0.5	0 - 1.6

F10. % RETURNEE / RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP FIVE REASONS FOR RETURN / RELOCATION [N = 82]

REASON FOR RETURN / RELOCATION	%	CI
Security Improvement	64.6	54.3 - 75
Service Improvement	57.3	47 - 67.6
Livelihood Improvement	23.2	14.5 - 31.8
No Answer	13.4	6.2 - 20.6
Conflict In Area Of Displacement	4.9	0.2 - 9.6

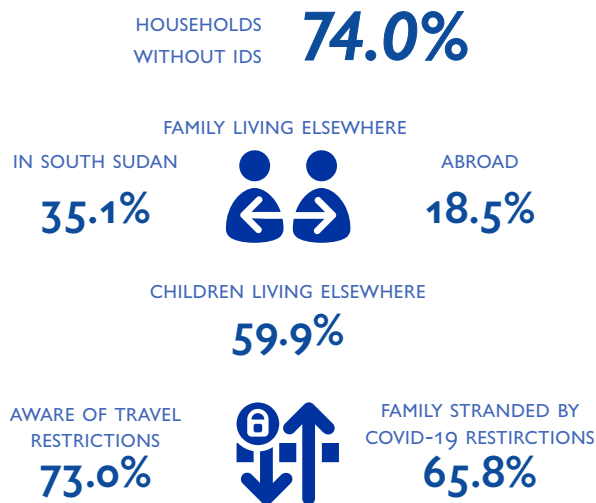
F11. % IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP FIVE BARRIERS PREVENTING (SOONER) RETURN [N = 187]

BARRIER	%	CI
Lack Services	32.1	26 - 38.2
No Means	25.1	19.2 - 31.1
Lack Livelihood	23.0	17.2 - 28.8
Insecurity	15.5	10.7 - 20.3
None	9.6	5.9 - 13.3

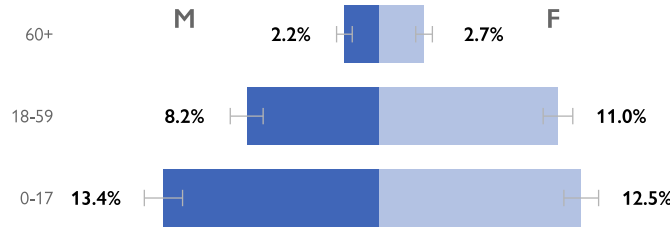
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

A majority (70.5% ± 4.5%) has family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (49.2% ± 5.3%) and/or abroad (32.6% ± 4.8%). 59.9 (± 5.0) per cent of households have children living elsewhere, mostly to study (61.8% ± 6.4%), due to marriage (33.0% ± 6.2%) or to seek employment (23.6% ± 5.4%). 74.0 (± 4.4) per cent of all households do not possess IDs.

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions have affected the population significantly in various ways. 73.0 (± 4.4) per cent of households are aware of these restrictions. IDP and voluntary migrant households report that they were unable to return (60.7% ± 6.4%), faced riskier travel (54.5% ± 5.9%) and faced costlier travel (50.3% ± 6.0%) to return to their area of habitual residence. Households report they could not travel to relocate (50.8% ± 5.0%) or to access education (43.6% ± 4.9%). They also indicate to have faced riskier travel to access education (43.6% ± 4.9%), or to relocate (42.9% ± 4.7%). 65.8 (± 4.9) per cent¹ of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions.



F12. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 255; N IND = 3,128]



F13. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 191]

REASON	%	CI
Study	61.8	55.3 - 68.2
Married	33.0	26.8 - 39.2
Seek Employment	23.6	18.1 - 29
Temporary Visit To Relatives	22.5	16.7 - 28.4
Other	13.1	8.9 - 17.3
Sent To Relatives (Lack of Resources)	8.9	4.9 - 12.9
Joined Army / Armed Groups	6.3	2.9 - 9.7
Missing	4.2	1.3 - 7.1
Arbitrarily Detained	4.2	1.5 - 6.9
Kidnapped	3.7	1.2 - 6.1

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 319]

ID	%	CI
Yes, In Our Possession	11.9	8.6 - 15.3
Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession	6.0	3.5 - 8.4
No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs	23.9	19.5 - 28.3
None Have A Valid ID Or Passport	44.3	39.3 - 49.4
Don't Know	13.8	10.2 - 17.5

F15. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	74.0	69.6 - 78.4
IDPs	187	70.1	64 - 76.1
Returnees / Relocated Persons	82	73.2	64.1 - 82.3

F16. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 319]

PURPOSE	%	CI
Could Not Travel		
Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only)	60.7	54.4 - 67.1
Relocation	50.8	45.7 - 55.8
Education	49.8	44.7 - 55
Faced Riskier Travel		
Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only)	54.5	48.5 - 60.4
Education	43.6	38.6 - 48.5
Relocation	42.9	38.3 - 47.6
Faced Costlier Travel		
Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only)	50.3	44.2 - 56.3
Business	41.7	36.9 - 46.5
Education	41.7	36.9 - 46.5

F17. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS [N = 319]

STRANDED	%	CI
South Sudan	35.1	30 - 40.2
Abroad	18.5	14.4 - 22.6
Both	12.2	8.8 - 15.6

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.

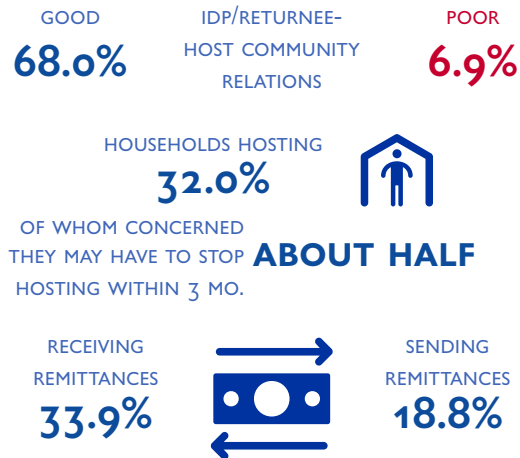
¹ The high rate may be a result of a broader interpretation of the question by respondents.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE

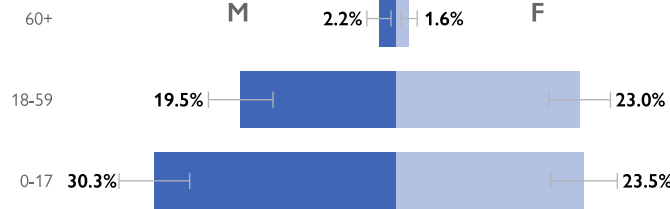
Overall, 32.0 (± 4.2) per cent of households host IDPs, returnees or unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children. 22.3 (± 4.3) per cent of households host IDPs while 20.1 (± 4.2) per cent host unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children and 11.5 (± 2.5) per cent host returnees. About half of these households are worried that they may have to stop hosting within three months (44.1% ± 9.4%), indicatively due to lack of space and high costs.

6.9 (± 2.6) per cent of households in Malakal town report poor relations between IDPs and the host community, as compared to 21.8 (± 3.4) per cent in Malakal PoC site. This discrepancy highlights the ongoing position of vulnerability of the population living in the PoC site.

33.9 (± 4.9) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 34.3 (± 8.1) per cent saw a decrease and 8.3 (± 5.2) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. Indicatively, households previously abroad¹ are more likely to receive remittances. 18.8 (± 4.1) per cent send remittances, of which 46.7 (± 12.1) per cent saw a decrease in general and 18.3 (± 9.7) per cent saw a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020.



F18. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 102; N IND = 370]



F19. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS, RETURNEES OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 319]

HOST	%	CI
Overall	32.0	27 - 37
IDPs	22.3	17.9 - 26.6
Returnees	21.6	17.2 - 26
Unaccompanied / Separated Children	20.1	15.8 - 24.3

F20. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP / RETURNEE-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 319]

RELATIONS	%	CI
Good	68.0	63.8 - 72.2
Neutral	15.7	11.9 - 19.4
Poor	6.9	4.3 - 9.5
There Are No IDPs/Returnees	7.2	4.5 - 9.9
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	2.2	0.8 - 3.6

F21. % HOUSEHOLDS HOSTING WORRIED THEY MAY HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN THREE MONTHS, BY REASON [N = 45]

REASON	%	CI
Space	48.9	34.7 - 63
Cost	28.9	15.7 - 42.1
Problems	26.7	14 - 39.4
COVID-19	22.2	10.3 - 34.2

F22. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Received			
Overall	319	33.9	28.9 - 38.8
Host Community	46	28.3	15.1 - 41.4
IDPs	187	35.8	29.2 - 42.4
Sent			
Overall	319	18.8	14.7 - 22.9
Host Community	46	13.0	3.3 - 22.8
IDPs	187	19.8	14.3 - 25.3

F23. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

CHANGE	%	CI
Received [n = 180]		
Decreased Slightly	25.9	18.2 - 33.7
Decreased Substantially	8.3	3.2 - 13.5
Increased Slightly	29.6	21.6 - 37.6
Increased Substantially	15.7	10 - 21.5
Sent [n = 60]		
Decreased Slightly	28.3	17.1 - 39.6
Decreased Substantially	18.3	8.7 - 28
Increased Slightly	15.0	6.1 - 23.9
Increased Substantially	10.0	2.5 - 17.5

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.

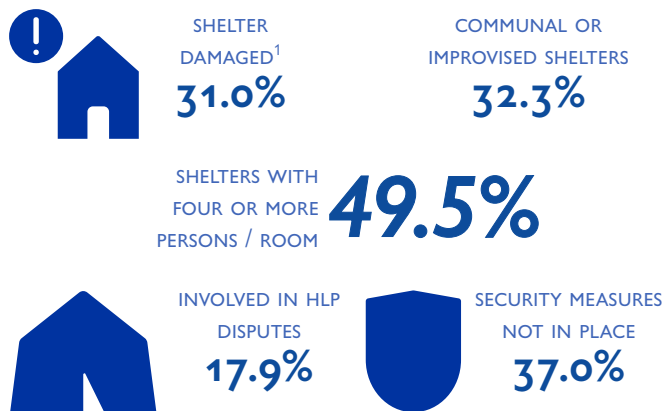
¹ Households previously abroad include IDPs having spent time abroad as refugees since first displacement and returnees and relocated persons from abroad.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

40.8 (± 4.5) per cent of households live in permanent semi / concrete buildings, while about a third lives in improvised shelters (30.7% ± 4.2%). 14.4 (± 3.4) per cent live in shacks built with local materials (rakooba), and 10.0 (± 2.9) per cent live in traditional mud huts with thatched roofs (tukuls). Overall, 31.0 (± 4.2) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters, most of which are permanent semi / concrete buildings or improvised shelters. Indicatively, IDP households are more likely to live in partially damaged or completely destroyed shelters (40.1% ± 6.1%).

17.9 (± 3.7) per cent of households are involved in open disputes relating to their current housing and/or property, although the sensitivity of this issue in the context of South Sudan may result in under-reporting. Indicatively, the most common issues leading to open disputes are boundary disputes, followed by occupation. Affected households tend to rely on community leaders, traditional courts or family to resolve open disputes rather than on formal institutions.

9.4 (± 3.2) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one room. 37.0 (± 4.7) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as lighting, locks or doors) in place.



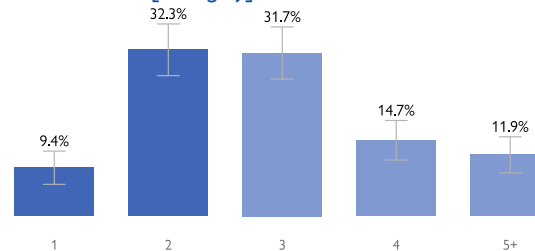
F24. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 319]

SHELTER	%	CI
Permanent Semi/ Concrete Building	40.8	36.2 - 45.3
Improvised Shelter	30.7	26.5 - 34.9
Rakooba	14.4	11 - 17.8
Tukul	10.0	7.1 - 12.9
Community Building	2.2	0.6 - 3.8
Communal Shelter	1.6	0.2 - 2.9
No Shelter	0.3	0 - 0.9

F25. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 319]

CONDITION	%	CI
In Good Condition	43.9	39.2 - 48.6
Very Minimally Damaged	25.1	20.7 - 29.5
Partially Damaged	29.2	25 - 33.3
Completely Destroyed	1.9	0.4 - 3.4

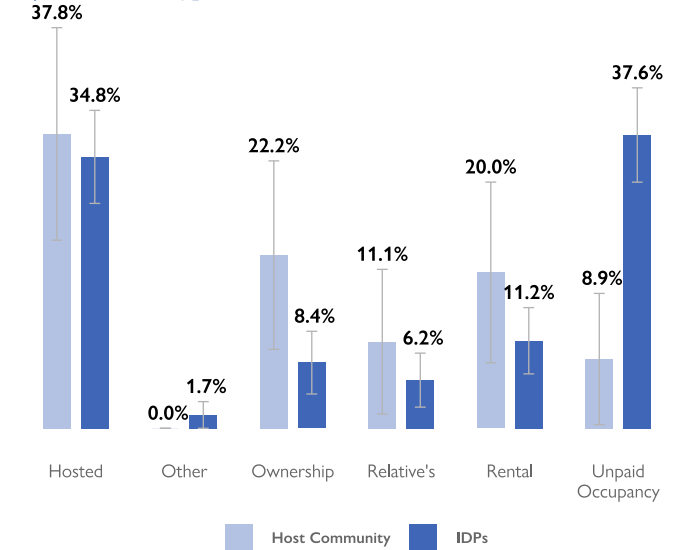
F26. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS / PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 319]



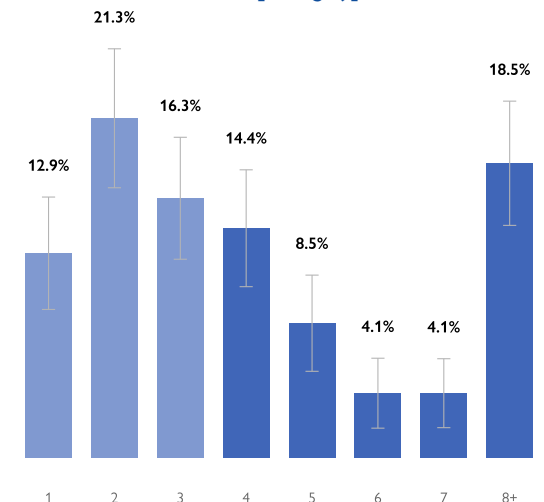
F27. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 319]

INVOLVEMENT	%	CI
Yes	17.9	14.2 - 21.5
No	80.9	77.1 - 84.7
Prefer Not To Answer	1.3	0 - 2.5

F28. % HC AND IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PROPERTY STATUS [HC N = 46; IDP N = 187]



F29. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME ROOM [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.

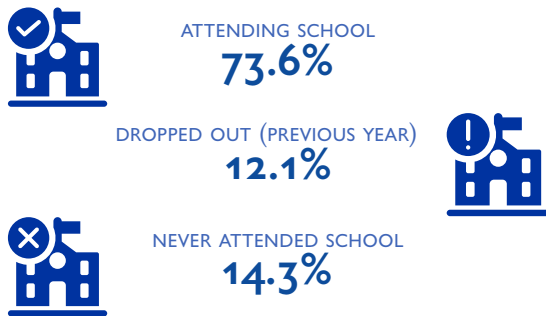
¹ Damaged include those reported as "partially damaged" and "completely destroyed".

EDUCATION

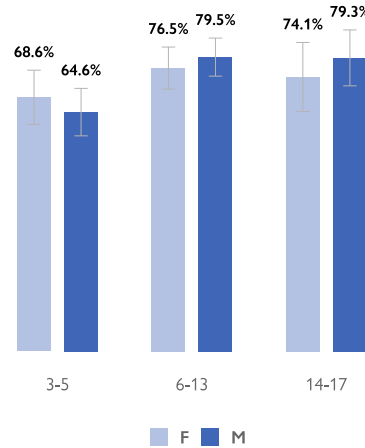
With an attendance rate of 73.6 (± 3.5) per cent, over a quarter of children did not attend formal school in the school year before the assessment (February to December 2019), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 12.1 (± 2.6) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 14.3 (± 2.9) per cent have never attended school at all.

Comparing attendance rates between the host community and the IDP population, displaced households are more likely to have children dropped out while host community children are more likely to have never attended school. Both fare similarly in attendance rates. However, differences are not statistically significant.

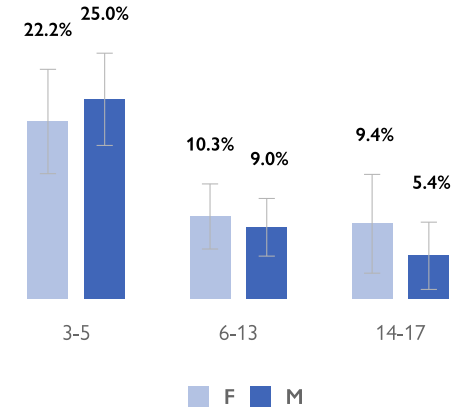
Due to government-mandated school closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the school attendance and dropout indicators refer to the school year before the assessment. This caused some confusion among respondents, resulting in inconsistencies between the number of children reported in the education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



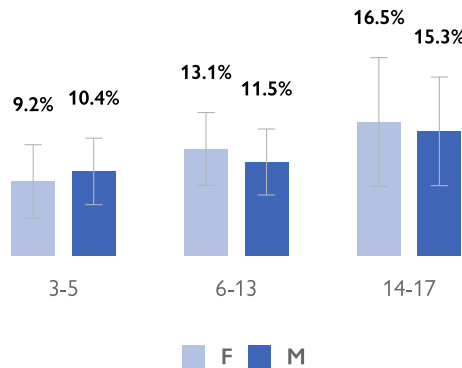
F30. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,008¹]



F32. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,008]



F31. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,008]



F33. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

ATTENDANCE	N	%	CI
Attending			
Host Community	77	72.7	61.2 - 84.2
IDPs	660	71.2	66.6 - 75.8
Never			
Host Community	77	18.2	6.8 - 29.6
IDPs	660	14.2	10.6 - 17.8
Dropped Out			
Host Community	77	9.1	0.9 - 17.3
IDPs	660	14.5	10.9 - 18.2

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

¹ 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: 56.4 (± 4.4) per cent having attended, 9.7 (± 2.4) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 6.4 (± 2.2) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 27.5 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.

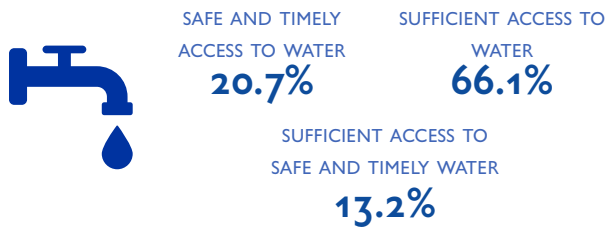
² n F 3-5 = 153; n M 3-5 = 212; n F 6-13 = 213; n M 6-13 = 234; n F 14-17 = 85; n M 14-17 = 111.

WASH

Overall, 86.8 (± 3.4) per cent lack sufficient access to safe and timely water. 79.3 (± 3.7) per cent of households do not have access to a safe and timely water source¹, with the host community indicatively faring better. Male-headed households are also more likely to have access to a safe and timely water source (26.2% ± 10.4%) than their female counterparts (19.3% ± 4.2%). 33.9 (± 5.0) per cent of households lack access to sufficient² amounts of water. 24.5 (± 4.0) per cent of households need more than one hour to collect water, with 2.2 (± 1.6) per cent needing more than two hours.

7.9 (± 2.9) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview. The main water sources for households are public taps (53.9% ± 4.9%) and tap stands (35.7% ± 4.5%). Most households use chlorine (85.9% ± 4.5%) or do not treat their water (10.0% ± 2.5%).

While the survey did not include questions about the cost of water, this varies depending on the distance to the White Nile river, with prices ranging between 500 SSP and 1,000 SSP. Public taps are provided by humanitarian partners and are free of charge, but overcrowding limits accessibility, with many households resorting to other sources³. 47.0 (± 4.4) per cent of households report that the price of water has increased since April 2020, while 17.2 (± 3.3) per cent report a decrease in price.

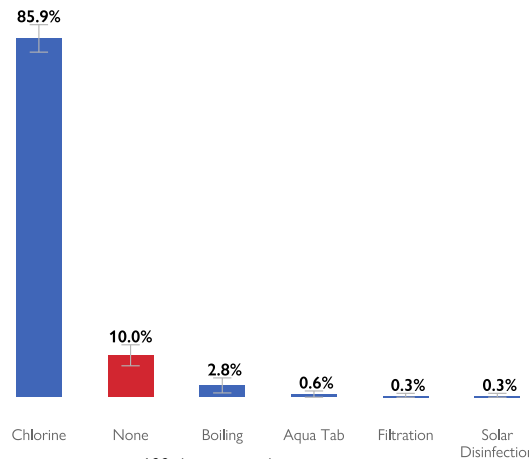


Water quality testing was not conducted as part of this survey. However, laboratory results from WHO's 'Water Quality Control Testing and Monitoring Summary Report for 2018-2020' which assessed the quality of drinking water showed 35.0 per cent contamination and 65.0 per cent negative in Malakal.

F34. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	20.7	17 - 24.4
Male HoH	65	26.2	15.7 - 36.6
Female HoH	254	19.3	15.1 - 23.5
Host Community	46	30.4	17.4 - 43.5
IDPs	187	16.6	11.7 - 21.4
Returnees / Relocated Persons	82	24.4	15.8 - 32.9

F35. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WATER TREATMENT ACTIVITY [N = 319]



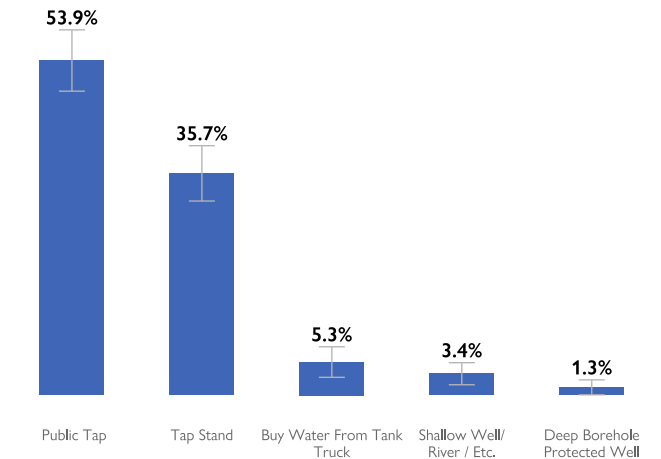
F36. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 319; COMMUNAL WATER SOURCE⁴ N = 176]

TIME	OVERALL		COMMUNAL	
	%	CI	%	CI
Up to 30 min	43.6	39.1 - 48	46.6	40.5 - 52.7
Up to 1h	75.5	71.6 - 79.5	84.1	79.6 - 88.6
More than 1h	24.5	20.5 - 28.4	15.9	11.4 - 20.4
More than 2h	2.2	0.6 - 3.8	1.1	0 - 2.7

F37. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 319]

FEELING UNSAFE	%	CI
No	91.2	88.2 - 94.2
Yes	7.9	5 - 10.7
Don't Collect Any	0.9	0 - 2

F38. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [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.

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.

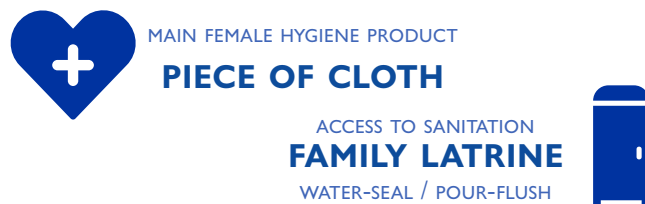
³ IOM DTM team local knowledge.

⁴ "Communal water sources" are defined as deep boreholes and public tapstands serving more than five households.

88.1 (± 3.4) per cent of households lack access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 70.8 (± 4.7) per cent that do not have access to solid, liquid or powder soap. Of households not using soap, 56.2 (± 6.2) per cent state that they cannot afford soap or detergent. Further, 56.4 (± 5.0) per cent of households report that women mainly use pieces of cloth in dealing with menstruation. 15.7 (± 3.8) per cent report that women use nothing.

Overall, 38.2 (± 4.3) per cent of households use family latrines with water-seal or pour-flush. 25.1 (± 4.0) per cent use family latrines with traditional pits or open pits, and 14.4 (± 3.7) per cent reported having to rely on open spaces or bushes for defecation. Indicatively, host community and returnee or relocated households are more likely to lack access to toilets.

For disposing waste, most households burn their solid waste (51.1% ± 4.9%) while 30.1 (± 3.3) per cent discard theirs in garbage pits.



F39. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 226]

REASON	%	CI
Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent	56.2	50 - 62.4
Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All	27.9	22.4 - 33.3
Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live	4.9	2.1 - 7.6
Water Alone Cleanses Hands	4.4	2 - 6.9
Soap / Detergent Is Unnecessary	3.1	0.8 - 5.4
Washing With Soap / Detergent Takes Time	3.1	0.8 - 5.4
Washing Hands With Soap / Detergent Is Not Our Cultural Practice	0.4	0 - 1.3

F40. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 319]

MEANS	%	CI
Piece Of Cloth	56.4	51.4 - 61.5
Sanitary Pads	21.3	17.4 - 25.3
Nothing	15.7	11.9 - 19.5
I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer	6.6	4 - 9.2

F41. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 319]

LOCATION	%	CI
Burn	51.1	46.2 - 56
Garbage Pit	30.1	25.8 - 34.4
On The Street	14.1	10.6 - 17.6
Garbage Bin	3.4	1.4 - 5.5
River / Canal / Drainage	1.3	0 - 2.5

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A TOILET BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	14.4	10.7 - 18.1
Male HoH	65	18.5	9.2 - 27.8
Female HoH	254	13.4	9.4 - 17.4
Host Community	46	19.6	8.3 - 30.8
IDPs	187	11.8	7.2 - 16.3
Returnees / Relocated Persons	82	18.3	10.2 - 26.4

F43. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 319]

LOCATION	%	CI
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	38.2	33.9 - 42.6
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	25.1	21.1 - 29.1
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	14.4	10.7 - 18.1
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	13.2	9.5 - 16.8
Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	3.4	1.5 - 5.4
Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	3.1	1.3 - 5
Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	2.2	0.6 - 3.8
Bucket	0.3	0 - 0.9

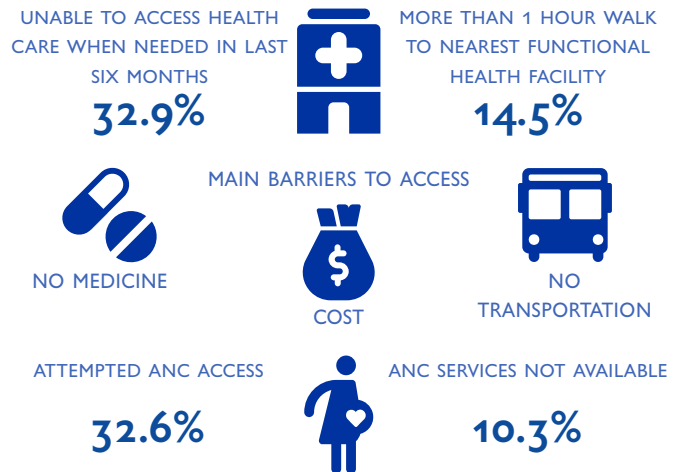
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

HEALTH

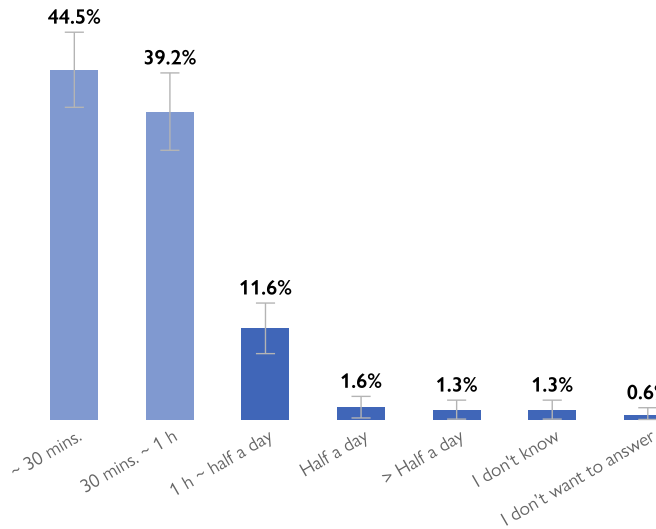
While 32.9 (± 4.8) per cent of households indicated that they were unable to access health care services when needed in the past six months, the majority of households stated that they could reach their nearest functional health care facility within an hour on foot (83.7% ± 3.7%). Indicatively, while male-headed households were more likely to be unable to access health care when needed (40.0% ± 12.0%) than female-headed households (31.1% ± 5.4%), host community households had better access to health services than other population groups. 42.6 (± 12.1) per cent of households in the lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%) were unable to access health services when needed in the past six months.

The main barrier to access reported by households was a lack of medicines in the clinic (21.6 ± 4.0%), while male-headed households also stated a lack of transportation as a key barrier. Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to be discriminated against at health facilities, with 3.9 (± 2.3) per cent reporting it as a key barrier compared to 3.1 (± 4.2) per cent of male-headed households.

32.6 (± 4.5) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.



F44. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 319]



F45. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 319]

CHANGE IN ACCESS	%	CI
Same	43.3	38.3 - 48.2
Decreased Slightly	23.8	19.4 - 28.2
Decreased Substantially	11.3	8.2 - 14.3
Increased Slightly	10.3	7.1 - 13.6
Increased Substantially	6.6	3.9 - 9.2
Never Been Able To Access	3.8	1.9 - 5.6
Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer	0.9	0 - 2

F46. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 65; FEMALE N = 254]

BARRIER	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
	%	CI	%	CI
No Drugs	23.1	12.8 - 33.3	21.3	16.8 - 25.8
No Transportation	9.2	2.2 - 16.2	4.7	2.2 - 7.3
Cost (Too Expensive)	7.7	1.3 - 14.1	7.5	4.6 - 10.4
No Nearby Facility	6.2	0.5 - 11.9	6.3	3.3 - 9.3
Opening Time	6.2	0.3 - 12	5.9	3.1 - 8.7
Unsafe	4.6	0 - 9.7	2.0	0.2 - 3.7
Lack Of Personnel	3.1	0 - 7.3	2.8	0.7 - 4.8
Discrimination	3.1	0 - 7.3	3.9	1.6 - 6.3
Fear Of Illness	1.5	0 - 4.5	0.0	NA
Other	1.5	0 - 4.5	0.8	0 - 1.9
Functionality	1.5	0 - 4.5	0.4	0 - 1.2
Lack Of Right Documents	0.0	NA	3.5	1.3 - 5.8

F47. % HOUSEHOLDS UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	32.9	28.1 - 37.7
Male HoH	65	40.0	28 - 52
Female HoH	254	31.1	25.7 - 36.5
Host Community	46	21.7	9.9 - 33.5
IDPs	187	35.8	29.5 - 42.1
Returnees / Relocated Persons	82	32.9	23 - 42.9

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

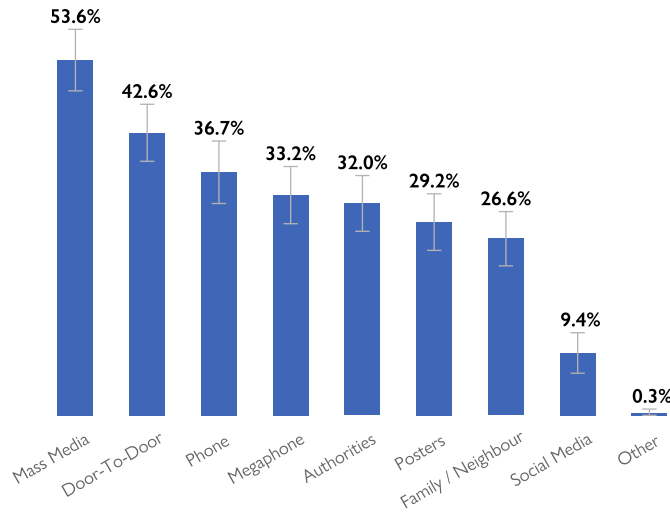
COVID-19

91.2 (± 3.0) per cent of households report to be aware of COVID-19, and 78.7 (± 4.0) per cent indicate receiving or seeing messages about COVID-19 in the two weeks prior to the survey. The main sources of this information are mass media (53.6% ± 4.6%), door-to-door campaigns (42.6% ± 4.3%) and phones (36.7% ± 4.7%). Of the households receiving messages, the vast majority are either very satisfied (56.2% ± 5.4%) or satisfied (41.4% ± 5.6%) with receiving them. While 79.0 (± 4.0) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is also not as widespread, with 75.9 (± 4.1) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

86.2 (± 3.6) per cent of households report having taken action against COVID-19, with washing hands with soap and water (84.3% ± 3.8%) and staying at home as much as possible (73.7% ± 4.2%) cited as the main preventive measures taken.

29.5 (± 3.7) per cent report that they would self-isolate in their home if themselves or a family member had symptoms of COVID-19, reflecting the challenge of isolating symptomatic individuals.

F48. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 319]



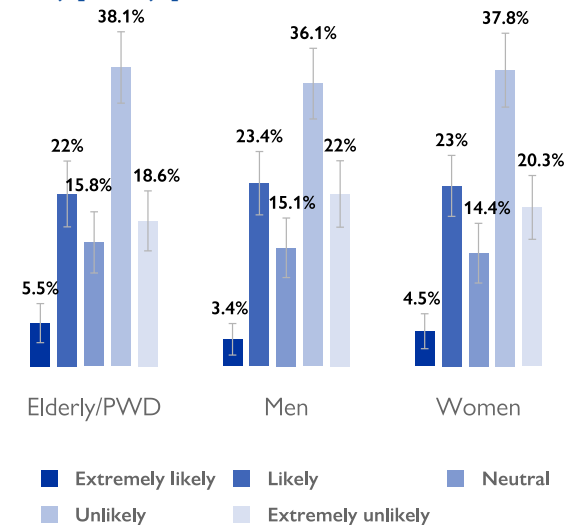
F50. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 319]

ACTION	%	CI
Seek The Hospital / Health Unit	73.0	68.8 - 77.3
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	53.3	48.4 - 58.2
Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home	29.5	25.1 - 33.8
Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice	16.9	13.7 - 20.2
Seek Neighbourhood Nurse Or Health Worker	15.0	11.6 - 18.4
Buy Medicine	8.5	5.8 - 11.1
Seek A Traditional Healer	4.4	2.3 - 6.4
No Answer	0.3	0 - 0.9

F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 319]

ACTION	%	CI
Washing Hands With Soap And Water	84.3	80.5 - 88.2
Stay At Home As Much As Possible	73.7	69.4 - 77.9
Put Distance Between Yourself And Other People	67.1	62.5 - 71.7
Avoid Close Contact With People Who Are Sick	61.4	56.8 - 66.1
Cover Mouth And Nose With A Mask When Around Others	57.4	52.5 - 62.3
Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow	39.5	34.8 - 44.2
Report Suspected Cases To Hotline	16.3	13.2 - 19.4
Clean And Disinfect Objects And Surfaces	15.7	12.4 - 19

F51. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 291]



KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION
75.9%



RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19
78.7%

TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19
86.2%

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

MEN / BOYS **0.3%**
WOMEN / GIRLS **0.6%**



0.3% ELDERLY / PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

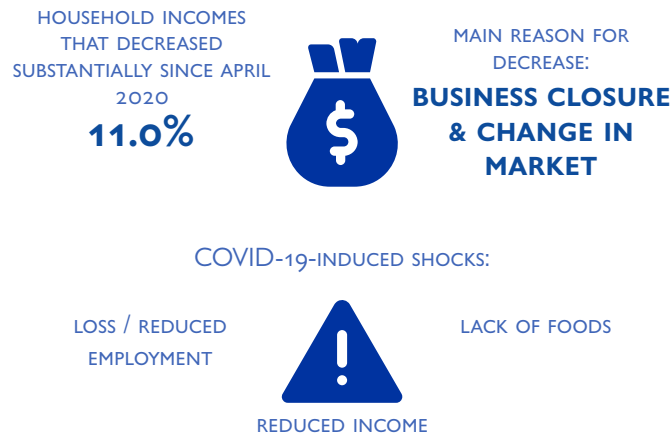
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

About two thirds of households (64.3% ± 4.8%) report a change in their main source of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 37.9 (± 4.8) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 27.0 (± 4.5) per cent stating a slight and 11.0 (± 3.4) per cent a substantial decrease.

41.5 (± 11.7) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 37.0 (± 5.5) per cent of female-headed households. Among severely food insecure¹ households, 75.0 (± 24.0) per cent of households report a decrease in the level of household income.

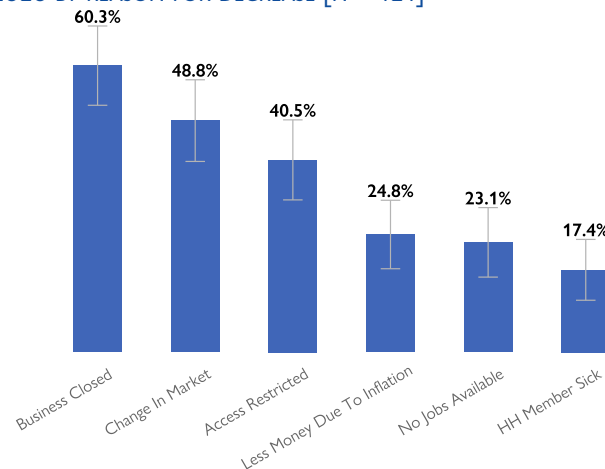
There are significant differences between host community and IDP households, with 43.3 (± 6.3) per cent of IDP households reporting a decrease in income since April 2020 compared to 21.7 (± 11.0) per cent of host community households. 32.9 (± 11.1) per cent of returnees and relocated households also reported a decrease in income.



F52. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 319]

CHANGE	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	11.0	7.6 - 14.4
Decreased Slightly	27.0	22.4 - 31.5
Same	30.4	25.9 - 34.9
Increased Slightly	20.7	16.5 - 24.9
Increased Substantially	5.6	3.4 - 7.9
Not Applicable	5.3	3.2 - 7.5

F53. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 121]



F54. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 319]

SHOCKS	%	CI
Loss / Reduced Employment	61.1	56.3 - 66
Reduced Income	53.0	48.6 - 57.3
Lack Of Foods	22.6	18.3 - 26.8
Unusually High Food Prices	21.9	18 - 25.9
Illness	17.9	14.2 - 21.6
Unusually High NFI Prices	16.9	13.2 - 20.7
None	11.6	9 - 14.2
Death Of Head Of Household	7.8	5.4 - 10.3
Depreciation	6.0	3.6 - 8.3
Death Of Working Working HH Member	5.3	3.1 - 7.6
Disease	1.9	0.4 - 3.3
Insecurity	1.9	0.4 - 3.3

F55. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP² [N = 319]

ASSETS	%	CI
Bed	79.0	74.8 - 83.2
Mat	69.9	65.4 - 74.4
Chairs	63.6	59 - 68.3
Mattress	60.5	55.7 - 65.3
Table	45.5	40.5 - 50.4
Kitchen Utensils	32.0	27.6 - 36.4
Mosquito Net	23.2	18.9 - 27.5
Radio	19.7	15.6 - 23.9
Blanket	16.3	12.4 - 20.2
None	10.0	7.3 - 12.7

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

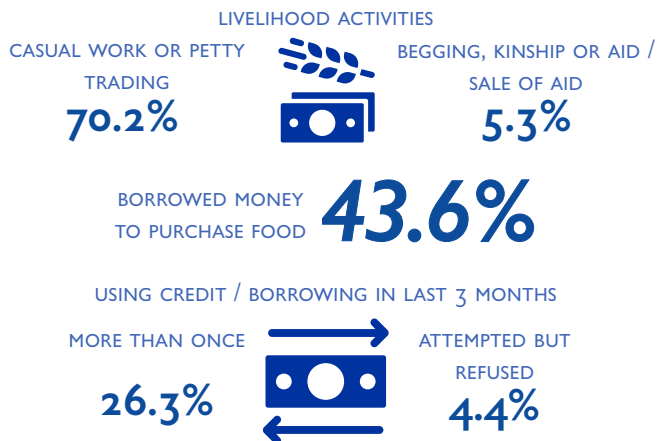
¹ Severe food insecurity implies extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. This indicator refers to the most extreme category of the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the household's current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

² Continued: Lighting (4.7% ± 2.2%), TV (4.1% ± 2.2%), Stove (3.8% ± 1.8%), Bicycle (3.1% ± 1.9%), Flat Iron (1.6% ± 1.3%), Fishing Kit (1.3% ± 1.2%), Livestock (0.6% ± 0.9%), Agricultural Tools (0.6% ± 0.9%), Wheelbarrow (0.6% ± 0.9%), Mask (0.6% ± 0.9%), Seeds (0.6% ± 0.9%), Motorbike (0.3% ± 0.6%) and Solar Panels (0.3% ± 0.6%). (0.6% ± 0.9%)

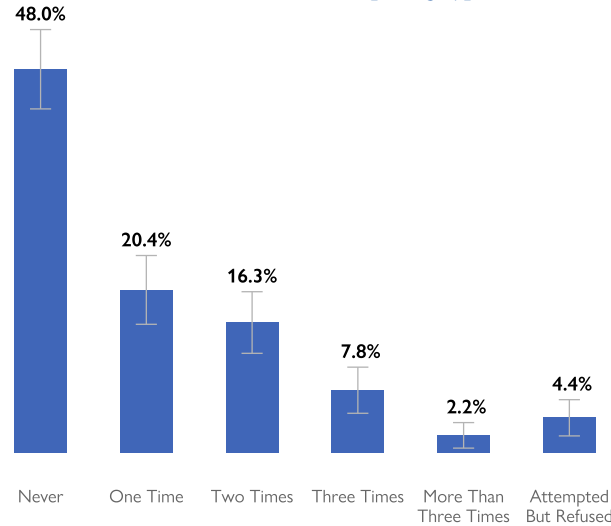
Casual labour related to agricultural activities (31.3% ± 4.6%), casual labour related to construction (15.7% ± 3.8%) and public or private salaried work (9.4% ± 3.1%) are the top three sources of livelihoods.

While male-headed households and returnee and relocated households are mostly engaged in the above-mentioned livelihood activities, the top livelihood activities of female-headed households and IDP households also include the sale of firewood, poles, charcoal, stones and other related items (11.0% ± 3.8% and 9.1% ± 4.1%). Host community households also report to rely on begging, kinship or humanitarian aid / sale of aid (19.6% ± 11.2%).

28.2 (± 4.1) per cent of households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone and are thus vulnerable to market shocks. 6.0 (± 1.7) per cent of households used over three quarters of their expenditure on food. High to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food affects 50.0 (± 28.8) per cent of severely food insecure households and 38.0 (± 5.7) per cent of IDP households – a figure significantly larger than that of host community (10.9% ± 8.9%) and returnee and relocated households (15.9% ± 7.6%).



F56. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 319]



F57. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REASON FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 319]

REASON	%	CI
Purchase Of Food	43.6	38.5 - 48.6
Health Care	4.1	1.9 - 6.2
Payment Of Tuition Fees	1.3	0 - 2.5
Purchase Of Agricultural Inputs	0.9	0 - 2
Livestock Purchase	0.6	0 - 1.4
Purchase Of Any Household Equipment	0.6	0 - 1.5

F58. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY EXPENDITURE PROPORTION ON FOOD [N IN TABLE]

PROPORTION	%	CI
Male HoH [n = 65]		
Less Than 50%	43.1	31.4 - 54.8
50 To 65%	27.7	17.2 - 38.2
65 To 75%	21.5	11.8 - 31.3
>75%	7.7	1.7 - 13.7
Female HoH [n = 254]		
Less Than 50%	43.7	38.6 - 48.8
50 To 65%	28.3	23.2 - 33.5
65 To 75%	22.4	17.9 - 27
>75%	5.5	3.3 - 7.7

F59. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY [N = 319]

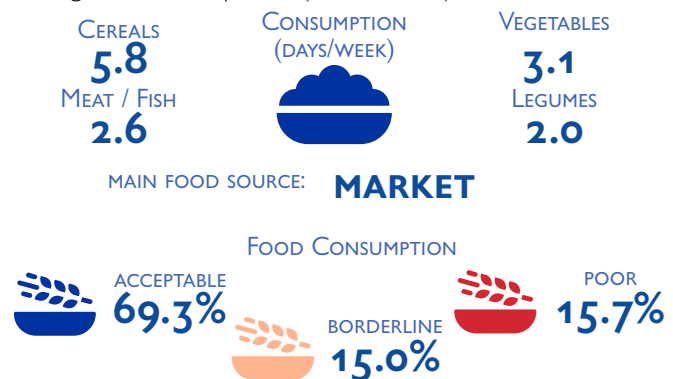
LIVELIHOOD	%	CI
Casual Labour (Agriculture)	31.3	26.7 - 36
Casual Labour (Construction)	15.7	11.9 - 19.4
Salaried Work	9.4	6.3 - 12.5
Sale Of Firewood / Poles, Charcoal, Stones	9.4	6.2 - 12.6
Petty Trading / Self-Employed	7.5	4.6 - 10.4
Trader / Shop Owner / Commerce	7.2	4.4 - 10
Begging, Kinship Or Aid / Sale Of Aid	6.6	4 - 9.2
Other Casual Labour	6.3	3.6 - 8.9
Skilled Labour	3.8	1.8 - 5.7
Poultry Keeping	1.3	0 - 2.5
Sale Of Alcoholic Beverages / Brewing	1.3	0 - 2.5
Others	0.3	0 - 0.9

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

FOOD SECURITY

The food consumption of 30.7 (± 4.4) per cent of households in Malakal is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 15.7 (± 3.2) per cent have poor and 15.0 (± 3.9) 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 consumed cereals for 5.8 (± 0.1) days, oil for 5.1 (± 0.1) days and sugar for 4.5 (± 0.1) days per week. Households with poor food consumption ate cereals 3.2 (± 0.4) days, oil for 1.5 (± 0.3) and sugar for 1.0 (± 0.2) day per week, while all other food groups were consumed less than one day per week. A higher proportion of male-headed households (36.9% ± 11.3%) are facing poor or borderline food consumption than their female counterparts (29.1% ± 5.0%) although this difference is not statistically significant. Indicatively, IDP households fare worse, with 20.9 (± 4.6) per cent having poor food consumption. Households in the lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%) are more likely to have poor food consumption (21.3% ± 9.2%) than households in the highest wealth quintile (7.8% ± 6.1%).



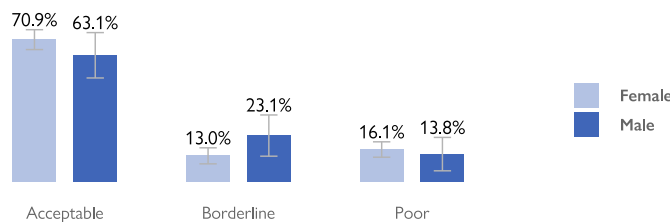
F60. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 319]

FOOD GROUP	CONSUMPTION	CI
Cereals	5.8 (days/week)	5.7 - 5.9
Oil	5.1 (days/week)	5 - 5.2
Sugar	4.5 (days/week)	4.4 - 4.6
Veggies	3.1 (days/week)	2.9 - 3.2
Meat	2.6 (days/week)	2.5 - 2.7
Legumes	2 (days/week)	1.9 - 2.1
Dairy	1.9 (days/week)	1.8 - 2
Fruits	0.9 (days/week)	0.8 - 1

F61. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 319]

FCG	%	CI
Poor	15.7	12.4 - 18.9
Borderline	15.0	11.2 - 18.9
Acceptable	69.3	64.8 - 73.7

F62. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 65; FEMALE N = 254]



F63. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP TWO SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 319]

SOURCE	%	CI
Cereals		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	85.1	81.3 - 88.9
Food Assistance	7.9	4.9 - 11
Legumes		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	92.2	88.7 - 95.7
Food Assistance	4.6	1.8 - 7.3
Dairy		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	89.7	85.9 - 93.6
Borrowing / Debts	4.0	1.5 - 6.5
Meat		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	93.6	90.8 - 96.5
Own Crop / Garden Production	1.5	0 - 3
Veggies		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	91.2	87.7 - 94.7
Own Crop / Garden Production	3.6	1.3 - 5.9
Fruits		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	91.0	86 - 95.9
Borrowing / Debts	3.3	0.2 - 6.4
Oil		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	93.1	90.2 - 96
Food Assistance	3.5	1.3 - 5.6
Sugar		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	96.1	93.8 - 98.5
Own Crop / Garden Production	1.2	0 - 2.5

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

Households' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 63.3 (± 4.8) per cent of households experienced moderate hunger while 11.3 (± 3.4) per cent experienced slight hunger. The prevalence of Severe Emergency and Severe Catastrophe was 2.8 (± 1.8) and 0.6 (± 0.9) per cent respectively.

A decrease in income since April 2020 is not related to the level of hunger according to the HHS.

Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to experience moderate and severe catastrophe hunger than their male-headed counterparts while male-headed households are more likely to experience hunger of severe emergency. 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.

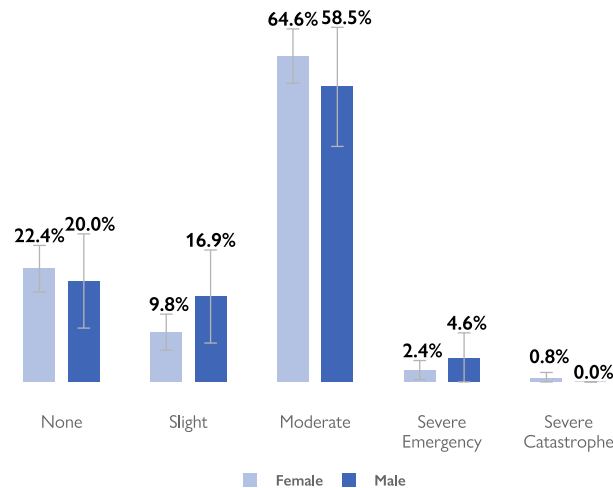
Returnee and relocated households (81.7% ± 8.2%) and IDP households (77.5% ± 5.4%) are more likely to experience hunger than host community households (73.9% ± 11.9%). Indicatively, a larger proportion of IDP households reports severe levels of hunger (Severe Emergency and Severe Catastrophe) than host community or returnee and relocated households.



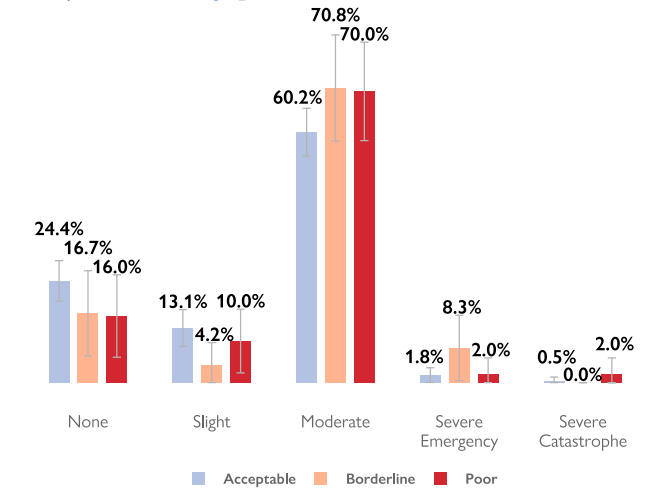
F64. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 319]

HHS	%	CI
None	21.9	18 - 25.8
Slight	11.3	7.9 - 14.7
Moderate	63.3	58.6 - 68.1
Severe Emergency	2.8	1 - 4.6
Severe Catastrophe	0.6	0 - 1.5

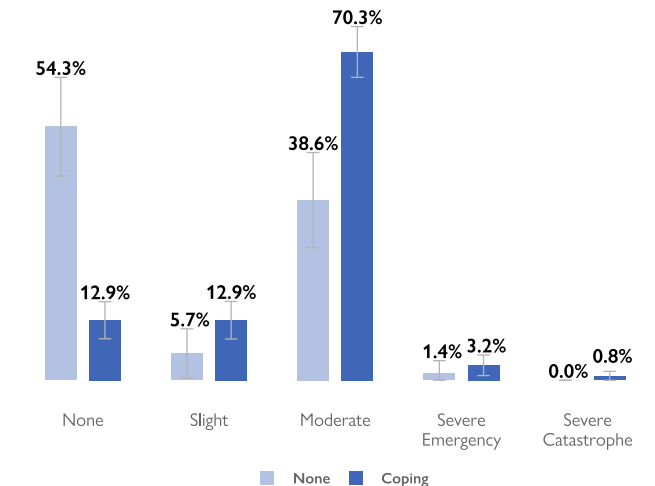
F65. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 65; FEMALE N = 254]



F66. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 221; BORDERLINE N = 48; POOR N = 50]



F67. % HOUSEHOLDS USING AND NOT USING LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [NONE N = 70; COPING N = 249]

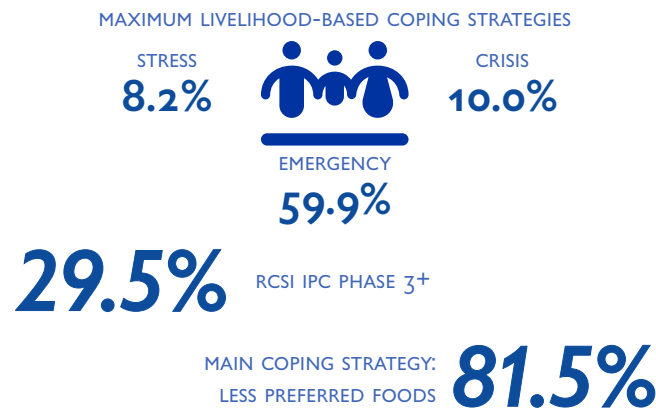


Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

COPING STRATEGIES

Households with greater food access challenges are more likely to have a higher score in the reduced coping strategy index than households that have adequate access to food. Overall, about nine in ten households (90.0% ± 3.1%) used food-based coping strategies during the week prior to the survey. 81.5 (± 4.0) per cent of households ate less preferred or less expensive foods while 80.9 (± 4.1) per cent reduced meal portion sizes to deal with food consumption gaps. While there are no statistically significant differences in coping strategies between male and female-headed households, female-headed households are likely to employ more severe coping strategies (crisis and emergency).

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies, 10.0 (± 3.2) per cent of households engaged in crisis and 59.9 (± 4.9) per cent in emergency coping strategies which compromises their capacity to cope with shocks in future and reduce their future productive capacity. Host community and returnee and relocated households are more likely to engage in livelihood-based coping strategies (87.0% ± 9.1% and 84.1% ± 7.5% respectively) than IDP households (72.7% ± 5.7%).



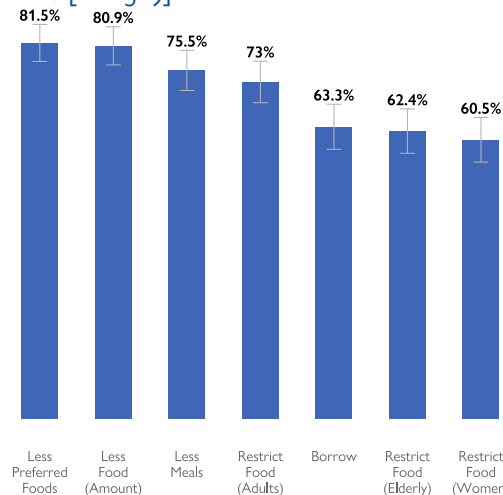
F68. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 319]

IPC PHASE	%	CI
1	18.5	14.5 - 22.4
2	52.0	47.2 - 56.9
3+	29.5	25.5 - 33.4

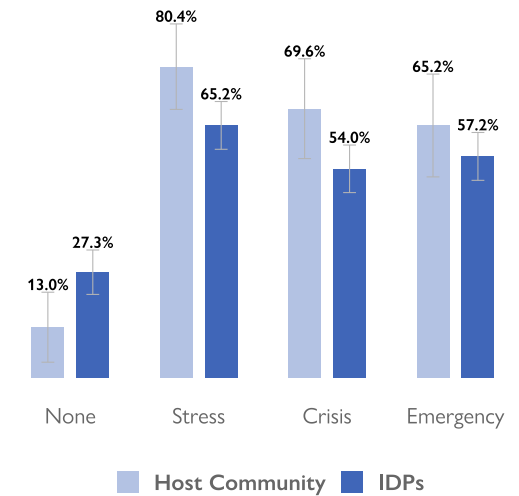
F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 319]

STRATEGY	%	CI
None	21.9	17.8 - 26.1
Stress Coping	8.2	5.4 - 10.9
Crisis Coping	10.0	6.9 - 13.2
Emergency Coping	59.9	55 - 64.8

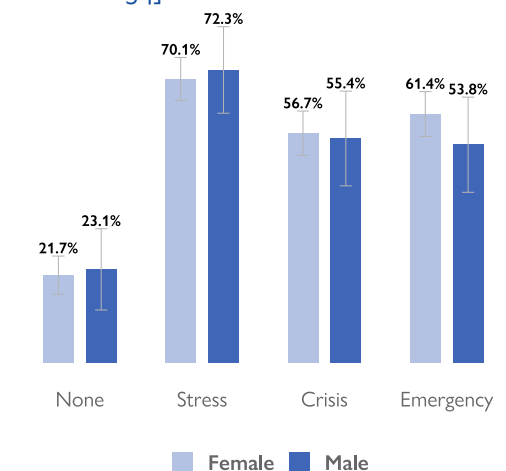
F70. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 319]



F71. % HC AND IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED¹ IN PAST 30 DAYS [HC N = 46; IDP N = 187]



F72. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 65; FEMALE N = 254]



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.

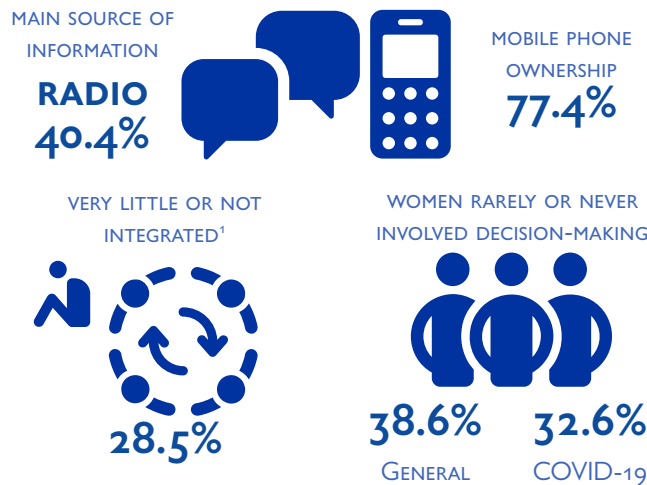
¹ Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies:** sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed 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 (40.4% ± 4.7%) followed by word of mouth (32.0% ± 4.2%). 77.4 (± 4.2) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone, with adult men (58.6% ± 5.0%) and women (57.7% ± 5.0%) being the most likely owners.

While only 17.9 (± 3.9) per cent of households participate in social groups, the majority (70.5% ± 4.4%) feels welcomed and accepted in their current community. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F76), returned and relocated households fare significantly worse, with only 54.9 (± 10.2) per cent feeling integrated. Of the households that participate in social groups, 73.7 (± 10.9) per cent report that men are members, and 68.4 (± 12.1) per cent report that women are members.

Most households report that women are either significantly involved (23.2% ± 4.0%) or moderately involved (37.6% ± 4.4%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (30.7% ± 4.5% and 35.7% ± 4.6% respectively).



F73. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 319]

SOURCE	%	CI
Radio	40.4	35.7 - 45.2
Word Of Mouth	32.0	27.8 - 36.2
Public Announcements	21.3	17.1 - 25.5
Church Authorities	2.5	0.8 - 4.2
Newspapers	1.3	0 - 2.5
Community Mobilisers	0.6	0 - 1.5
Television	0.6	0 - 1.5
Local Authorities	0.6	0 - 1.5
Communal Meetings	0.3	0 - 0.9
Social Media (WhatsApp, Facebook)	0.3	0 - 0.9

F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 319]

HH MEMBER	%	CI
Men	58.6	53.7 - 63.6
Women	57.7	52.6 - 62.7
Girls	7.2	4.4 - 10
Boys	5.0	2.6 - 7.4

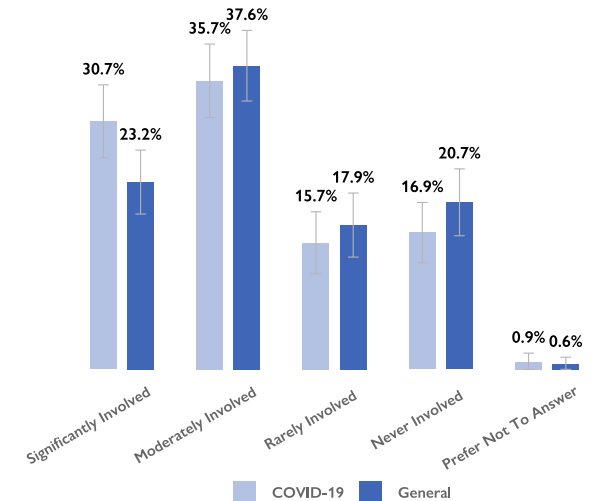
F75. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 319]

INTEGRATION	%	CI
A Lot	35.4	30.5 - 40.4
Moderately	35.1	30.7 - 39.5
A Little	15.7	11.9 - 19.5
Not At All	12.9	9.9 - 15.8
Prefer Not To Answer	0.9	0 - 2

F76. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	GROUPS		INTEGRATED	
		%	CI	%	CI
Overall	319	17.9	14 - 21.7	70.5	66.2 - 74.9
Male HoH	65	13.8	5.6 - 22.1	63.1	51.5 - 74.7
Female HoH	254	18.9	14.4 - 23.4	72.4	67.6 - 77.3
Host Comm.	46	28.3	15.4 - 41.1	78.3	66.7 - 89.8
IDPs	187	16.6	11.4 - 21.8	75.4	69.9 - 80.9
Ret. / Rel. Persons	82	14.6	7.2 - 22.1	54.9	44.6 - 65.1

F77. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [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.

¹ 0.9% preferred not to answer.

PROTECTION

14.1 (± 3.5) per cent state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area. 52.7 (± 4.7) per cent report police services and 51.7 (± 4.8) per cent report GBV health services to be available.

16.0 (± 3.8) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month with host community households less likely to be affected. GBV or sexual harassment (47.6% ± 4.9%), mistreatment by armed groups (46.4% ± 4.8%) and targeted violence (42.6% ± 4.6%) are the most commonly cited serious protection concerns. Indicatively, compared to host community households, more IDP households report serious protection concerns. In particular, a higher number of IDP households express concerns regarding inter-communal violence, mistreatment by others and labour exploitation.

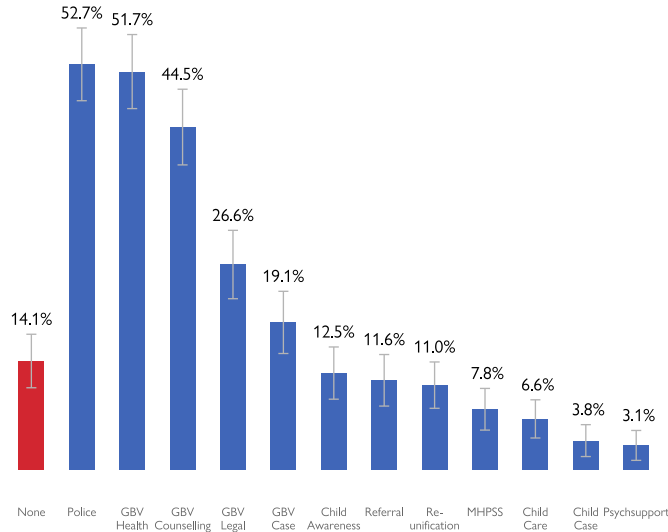
Among the 21.6 (± 4.0) per cent of households offered an arranged marriage, women and men are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.



TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS



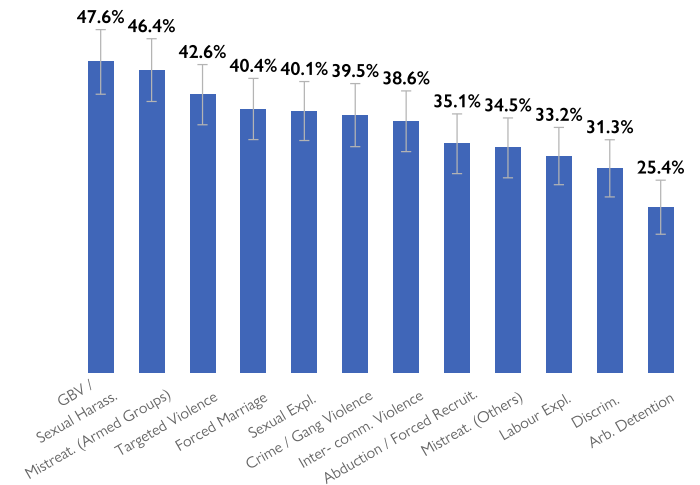
F78. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 319]



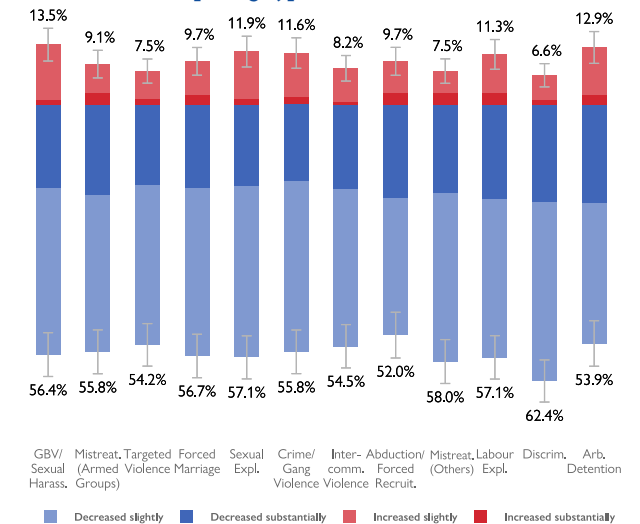
F79. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	16.0	12.1 - 19.8
Male HoH	65	13.8	5.4 - 22.3
Female HoH	254	16.5	12.2 - 20.9
Host Community	46	6.5	0 - 13.7
IDPs	187	18.7	13.4 - 24
Returnees / Relocated Persons	82	15.9	7.9 - 23.8

F80. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 319]



F81. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERNS SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 319]



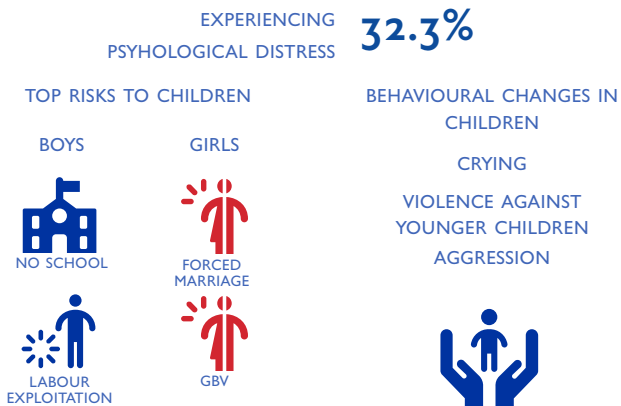
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

7.8 (± 2.5) per cent of households were offered travel opportunities during the three months before the assessment, of which about half was offered opportunities resulting in debt – an indicator of exposure to trafficking risk.

11.0 (± 3.0) per cent of households include at least one member reporting symptoms of psychological distress that are severely impacting their daily life. Indicatively, IDPs experience above-average levels of psychological distress.

Households report boys to be most at risk to labor exploitation (52.6% ± 4.1%), lack of access to education (43.8% ± 4.3%) and involvement in youth gangs (36.7% ± 4.2%) while they see girls at risk of forced marriage (65.3% ± 4.3%), GBV or sexual exploitation (63.1% ± 4.4%) and lack of access to education (44.5% ± 4.6%). About a third of households (29.8% ± 4.7%) also report that boys are at risk of GBV or sexual exploitation.

27.9 (± 3.6) per cent of households report seeing behavioural changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with similar proportions of households reporting changes in boys (24.0% ± 3.5%) and girls (25.2% ± 3.4%). The most common behavioural changes are crying and violence against younger children.



F82. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 319]

OFFERED	%	CI
Men	4.7	2.4 - 7
Boys	3.4	1.5 - 5.4
Girls	3.1	1.2 - 5.1
Women	3.1	1.3 - 5

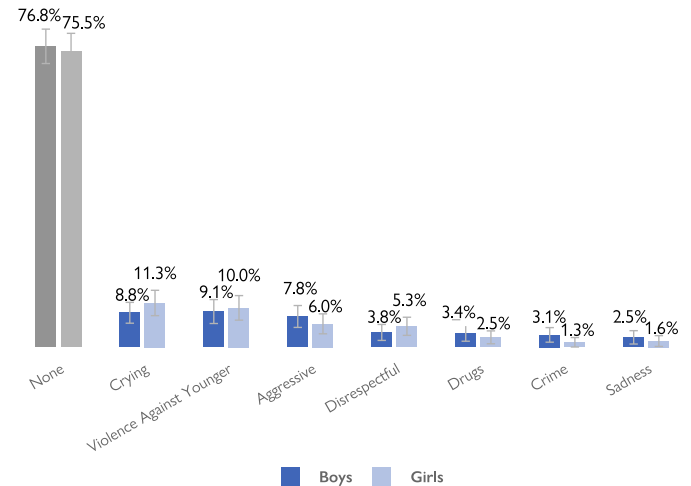
F83. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	32.3	27.8 - 36.7
Male HoH	65	36.9	25.4 - 48.4
Female HoH	254	31.1	26 - 36.2
Host Community	46	4.3	0 - 10.3
IDPs	187	40.6	34.4 - 46.9
Returnees / Relocated Persons	82	30.5	20.8 - 40.2

F84. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AT LEAST THREE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	BOYS		GIRLS	
		%	CI	%	CI
Overall	319	4.7	2.4 - 7	4.7	2.4 - 7
Male HoH	65	4.6	0 - 9.7	3.1	0 - 7.3
Female HoH	254	4.7	2.1 - 7.3	5.1	2.4 - 7.8
Host Comm.	46	8.7	0.5 - 16.9	10.9	1.8 - 19.9
IDPs	187	2.1	0.1 - 4.2	2.1	0.1 - 4.2
Ret. / Rel. Persons	82	7.3	1.7 - 12.9	7.3	1.7 - 13

F85. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPRESSING BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN¹ IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 319]



F86. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 319]

RISK	BOYS		GIRLS	
	%	CI	%	CI
Lack Of Access To Education	65.8	60.7 - 71	50.2	44.9 - 55.4
Labour Exploitation	42.6	37.4 - 47.9	31.0	26.5 - 35.5
Alcohol / Drugs Abuse	41.7	36.8 - 46.6	13.5	10.1 - 16.9
Violence / Beating	33.2	28.7 - 37.7	43.6	38.7 - 48.4
Involvement In Youth Gangs	32.9	27.8 - 38.1	17.2	13.2 - 21.2
GBV / Sexual Exploitation	29.8	25.1 - 34.5	58.0	53.1 - 62.9
Forced Marriage	17.9	13.8 - 21.9	64.3	59.7 - 68.8
Abandonment / Neglect	16.3	12.4 - 20.2	13.2	9.8 - 16.6
Abduction / Trafficking	16.0	12.3 - 19.7	6.3	3.7 - 8.8
Other	3.8	1.8 - 5.7	2.8	1 - 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.

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 "unwillingness to go to school", "having nightmares / not being able to go to sleep", "anti-social (isolating themselves / withdrawn)", "wanting to join / joining armed forces or groups", "less willingness to help caregivers and siblings" and "no answer".

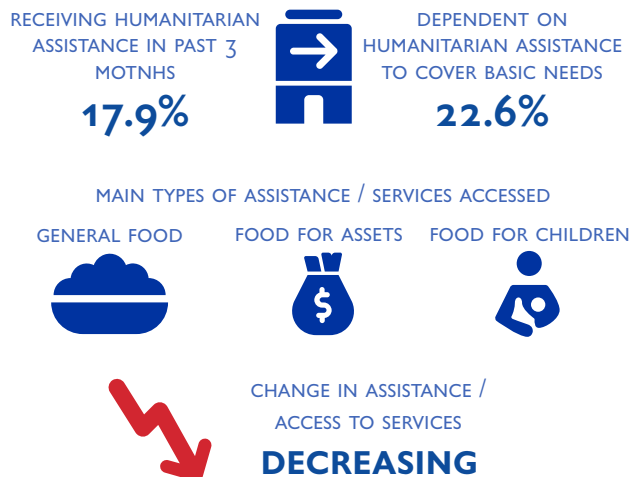
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

17.9 (± 4.1) per cent of households report to have received some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 22.6 (± 4.4) per cent indicate that they are dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health, education. This indicates a gap of 4.7 per cent of households who did not receive assistance during the past three months despite being reliant on it for their basic needs.

11.6 (± 3.4) per cent of households access general food distribution while 4.4 (± 2.2) per cent access food for assets and 2.5 (± 1.7) per cent access food for children.

Host community households (4.3% ± 5.9%) received significantly less humanitarian assistance compared to other population groups.

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, over three quarters of IDP households (75.9% ± 5.7%) indicate that they need care and maintenance services while 32.6 (± 5.8) per cent require leadership and 30.5 (± 5.1) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms.



F87. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	17.9	13.8 - 22
Male HoH	65	13.8	5.4 - 22.3
Female HoH	254	18.9	14.2 - 23.6
Host Community	46	4.3	0 - 10.2
IDPs	187	20.3	14.6 - 26
Returns / Relocated Persons	82	20.7	12.2 - 29.3

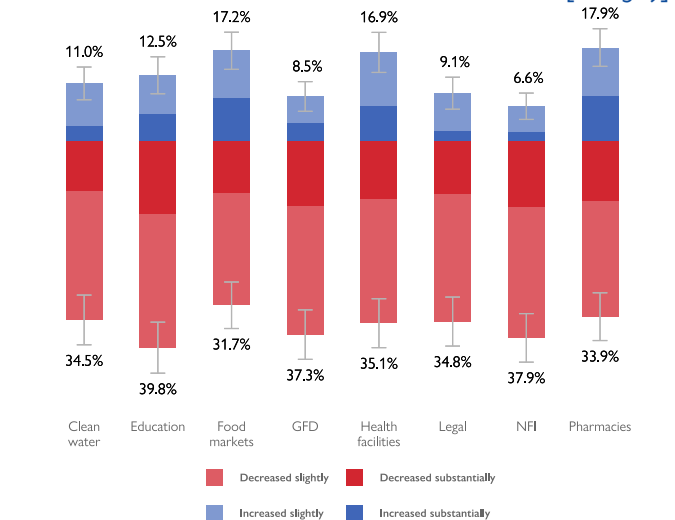
F88. % HOUSEHOLD DEPENDENCY ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	319	22.6	18.1 - 27
Male HoH	65	20.0	10.2 - 29.8
Female HoH	254	23.2	18.1 - 28.4
Host Community	46	10.9	1.8 - 19.9
IDPs	187	24.1	18.3 - 29.8
Returns / Relocated Persons	82	25.6	16.4 - 34.8

F89. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 319]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
General Food Distribution	11.6	8.2 - 15
Food For Assets	4.4	2.2 - 6.6
Food For Children	2.5	0.8 - 4.2
Seeds	2.2	0.6 - 3.8
Fishing Gear	1.9	0.4 - 3.4
Agricultural Tools	1.6	0.2 - 2.9
Cash For Work	1.3	0.1 - 2.5
Nutrition	0.9	0 - 2
WASH	0.9	0 - 2
Medicines	0.3	0 - 0.9
School Fees	0.3	0 - 0.9

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HUMANITARIAN OR BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [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.

INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

94.7 (± 2.5) per cent of households suffer from at least one type of household vulnerability, with female-headed households (94.9% ± 2.7%) characterized with slightly more vulnerabilities than male-headed households (93.8% ± 5.8%).

Looking at 20 key inter-sectoral indicators of need, all households have at least one type of need, with a median of 7.0 needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of population facing over eight co-existing needs. Displaced households fare consistently worse, with a median of seven needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of IDP households facing over nine needs. Indicatively, IDP households have more needs than the other sub-groups in all sectors other than WASH and protection, in which returnee and relocated households have more needs. Overall, households have particularly high needs in the WASH sector due to 88.1 (± 3.4) per cent of households lacking access to basic WASH NFIs and 86.8 (± 3.4) per cent lacking sufficient access to safe and timely water. More than three quarters of households have a combination of needs in WASH and FSL, or in WASH and SNFI.

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

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilities:

- *Population group:* IDPs, returnees, relocated households
- *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

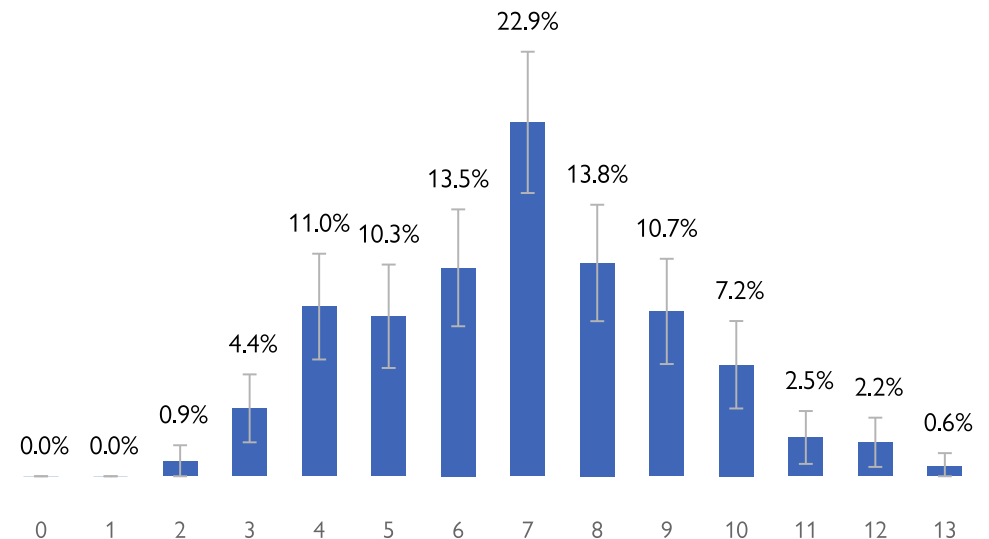
Breakdown of Household Needs:

- *SNFI*
 - Shelter damage: Partially or completely damaged
 - Crowding: Four or more persons sleeping in busiest room
 - 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

F91. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILITIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

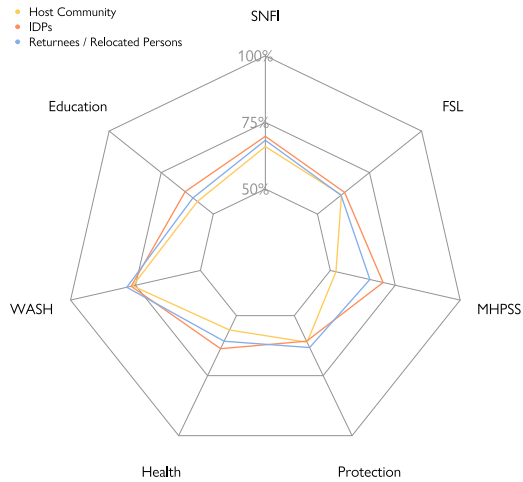
NO. OF VULNERABILITIES	0	1	2	3	4	5
Overall [n = 319]						
%	5.3	25.7	38.2	23.2	6.6	0.9
CI	2.9 - 7.8	21.1 - 30.3	32.9 - 43.6	18.6 - 27.8	3.9 - 9.3	0 - 2
Male HoH [n = 65]						
%	6.2	24.6	35.4	20.0	10.8	3.1
CI	0.3 - 12	14.5 - 34.7	24.1 - 46.7	10.3 - 29.7	3.3 - 18.2	0 - 7.3
Female HoH [n = 254]						
%	5.1	26.0	39.0	24.0	5.5	0.4
CI	2.4 - 7.8	20.9 - 31.1	33 - 45	18.8 - 29.3	2.7 - 8.4	0 - 1.2

F92. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 319]

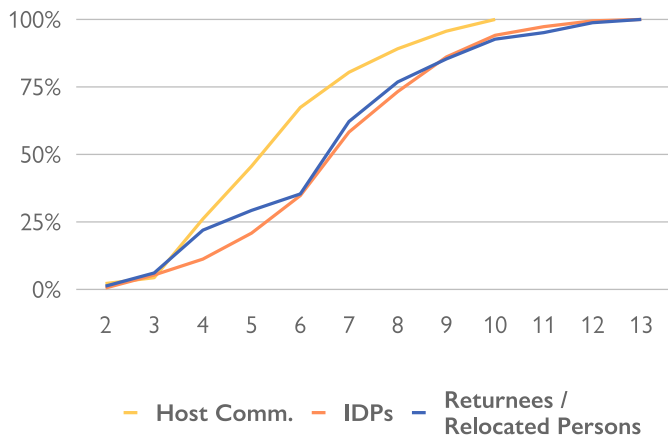


Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

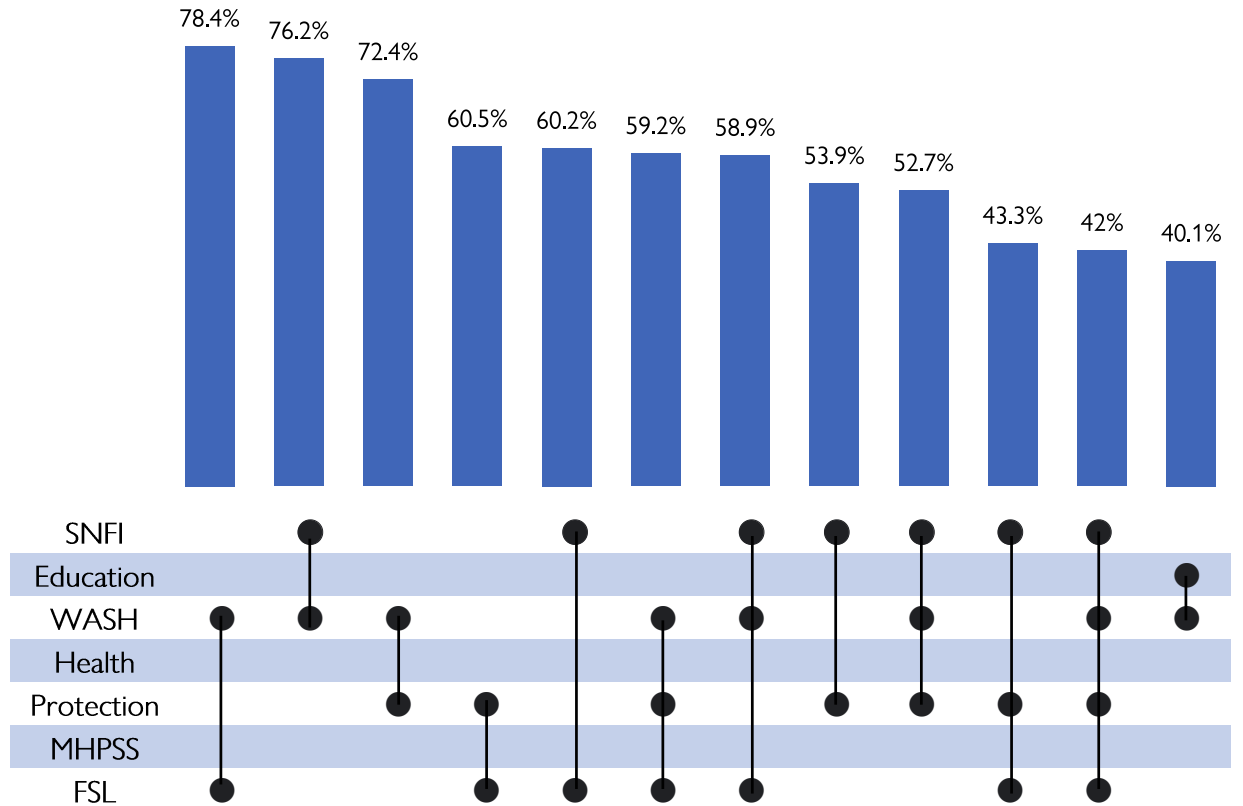
F93. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE¹ BY SUB-GROUP [HOST COMMUNITY N = 46; IDPS N = 187; RET. / REL. PERSONS N = 82]



F94. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [HOST COMMUNITY N = 46; IDPS N = 187; RET. / REL. PERSONS N = 82]



F95. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 319]



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

