DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

WFP
World Food Programme

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

BENTIU / RUBKONA TOWN

In collaboration with:

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan
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Photo (cover page):

A bus from Khartoum arriving with South Sudanese returnees at the Rubkona bus station.

DTM SOUTH SUDAN

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AIMS

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

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

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

This report presents sectoral findings for the urban area of Bentiu and Rubkona. Separate profiles have been published for Juba's urban area and IDP camps I and III, Wau's urban area and Naivasha IDP camp, Bentiu IDP camp, and Malakal's urban area and 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 arrivals[2] and over 380,000 former IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of habitual residence prior to displacement in 2020 (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10). Often, returnees find themselves in conditions of need comparable to those of the displaced population (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment).

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

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

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.

Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment). The assessment took place as the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu transitioned out of their special status under the protection of the UNMISS. All five targeted camps continue to be affected by congestion and sub-standard living conditions that are only partly mitigated by access to humanitarian services.

LOCAL CONTEXT IN RUBKONA / BENTIU

Rubkona and surrounding areas in Unity State witnessed some of the heavier fighting associated with the conflict that started in South Sudan at the end of 2013. Heavy fighting swept through Rubkona and the capital, Bentiu, shortly after the war began, with Bentiu Town switching hands multiple times over at the start of 2014. Various offensives continued to occur down the principal frontline running south of Bentiu and Rubkona to Leer between 2014 and 2015 and again in 2018. These waves of conflict took an immeasurable toll on civilians, with thousands estimated to have been subjected to various human rights abuses and many more displaced from their homes. As of December 2020, there are 119,392 IDPs living in Rubkona county, of whom 89,129 were displaced between December 2013 and the end of 2015 (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10).

The violence was also characterized by the raiding of civilian livestock, the mainstay of most peoples' livelihoods and coping strategies in Unity State. This stripped populations of much needed assets, as well as exacerbated and created new tensions as pastoralist dominated economies were exploited for military purposes. It also further undermined social cohesion that had already experienced significant strain on the back of the divisions between Nuer communities that were born out of the previous civil war with north Sudan between 1983 and 2005. Even as lulls in hostilities have been experienced in Unity State, there have been persistent bouts of localized conflict, leading to the continuation and extension of violence in many areas, including rural parts of Rubkona.

Not surprisingly, there remains considerable uncertainty about the overall security environment in Rubkona and Unity State, particularly in the rural areas where many people have been displaced from. This can be seen in the displaced population in the former Bentiu PoC site, which has remained relatively stable at around 100,000 ever since the 2015 government offensive, as the camp has represented an important refuge and coping mechanism for civilians escaping violence. Based on the most recent population estimate, the number has changed little even with the redesignation of the Bentiu PoC site by UNMISS in March 2021. As of December 2020, figures in the former PoC site remained high at 95,980 individuals (14,934 households).

Although conflict between parties to the peace agreement has subsided since the September 2018 deal, the humanitarian needs of displaced and host populations throughout Rubkona and wider Unity State continue to be incredibly high, with many people unable to access even the most basic services on account of the devasting impacts of the conflict there (IOM DTM VAS). The mass displacement of populations from Unity State into urban centres and towns that has resulted from both national and local conflicts, specifically to Bentiu and Rubkona where humanitarian partners have been best able to respond, has also left many rural areas dispossessed. The associated inability to cultivate has contributed to severe food insecurity throughout the years. Famine was declared in Leer and Mayendit, just south of Rubkona in February 2017. Although populations recovered, as of November 2020, numerous locations across Unity State, including Rubkona were facing still 'Emergency' levels of food insecurity (IPC Technical Working Group).

Despite this, some people have started to return. As of December 2020, a total of 38,159 returnees from within South Sudan and abroad have been recorded in Rubkona county (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10). However, similar to other parts of the country, families tend to split themselves across locations of displacement and return, in a bid to diffuse some of the risks that they face across family members, with some people remaining in displacement and others "testing the waters" outside. Many people will have had memories of previous episodes of violence, especially where they had used pauses in fighting to return to their places of habitual residence only to be displaced again by yet another offensive, as was the case in 2018.

Those who do decide to return face similar challenges to those returning to Wau and Malakal Towns. For example, although there had been a pacification of relations between former PoC site residents and non-PoC site residents following joint peace rallies in the aftermath of the 2018 agreement, animosities between the two sides remain. Many people's

land or homes have also been destroyed or occupied, leading to HLP disputes. Where these overlap with existing divisions between Nuer communities, the potential for conflict could be high. Boundary issues connected to past administrative decisions only make things more complicated, acting as a driver of further violence.

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 men-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 Bentiu / Rubkona, the boundaries of the enumeration areas were then re-adjusted to obtain 37 areas, with a median of 240 inhabited shelters (range: 193-344). Bentiu IDP Camp was excluded from the town's sampling frame and assessed independently.

Sampling Design

In Bentiu / Rubkona town, 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 empty[3], 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 436 households was calculated to achieve a five per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval, assuming a design factor of 1[4] 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.

Data collection

Data collection in the urban areas of Bentiu / Rubkona took place in November and December 2020. Due to non-response, non-residential, empty and destroyed shelters in some areas, 409 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 436. Challenges included the presence of military barracks and changes in the location of cattle camps inhabited by semi-nomadic pastoralists.

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.

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.

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

Statistical analysis

Confidence intervals were calculated using R's survey package[5] to account for the survey's sampling design (stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately 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 payam[6], indicating a slight bias towards Bentiu. 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 DIFERENCE BY PAYAM [N IN TABLE]

PAYAM	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% EST RES SHELTERS	% DIFF.
Bentiu	235	57.5	55.5	2
Rubkona	174	42.5	44.5	-2

The impossibility of stratifying based on household attributes constrained the ability to carry out representative sub-group analysis and cross-tabulations of needs and vulnerabilities with sufficient statistical confidence. However, given the importance of this analysis for the humanitarian response, indicative findings have been included where relevant. The subset function from R's survey package was used to accurately compute confidence intervals for sub-group analysis[7].

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

MEASURES OF COPING AND FOOD INSECURITY

Food Consumption Score

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

Coping Strategy Index

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

Food-based coping strategies

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

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

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.

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

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

Livelihood-based strategies

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

Economic vulnerability

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

Household Hunger Scale

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

POPULATION GROUPS

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

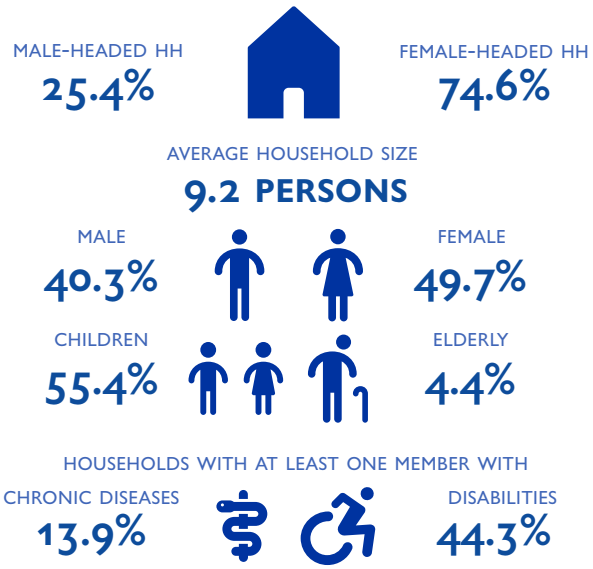
A person who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan (former IDP) or abroad (former refugee), who has since relocated voluntarily (independently or with the help of other actors) to a location other than their former habitual residence, without an intention to return to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

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

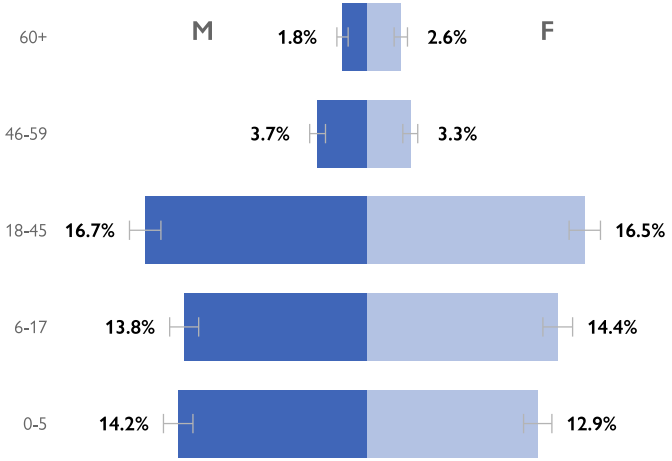
The average household size is 9.2 (± 0.4) persons, with a median of 8 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 12.3 (± 1.4) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 8.7 (± 0.4) persons. Most households are headed by women (74.6% ± 4.1%), and the average age for head of household is 37 years. Male heads of households are more likely to be older and have a secondary or university diploma. 27.2 (± 1.4) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 28.2 (± 1.4) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 4.4 (± 0.6) per cent are above the age of 60.

13.9 (± 3.3) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 44.3 (± 4.5) per cent have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the Washington Group Short Set of questions. Among disabilities, visual difficulties rank highest with 26.4 (± 4.1) per cent.

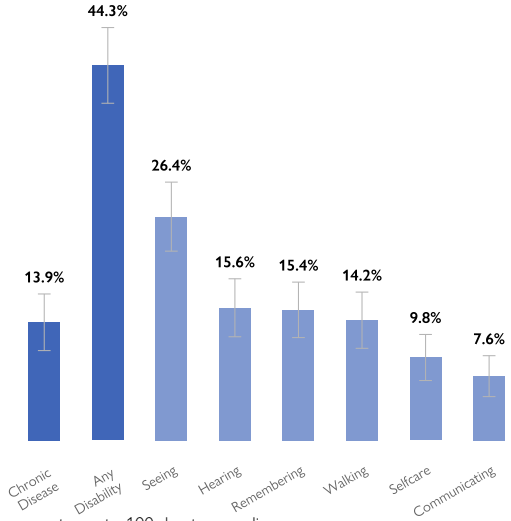
1.2 (± 1.0) per cent of all households are foreign or mixed nationals.



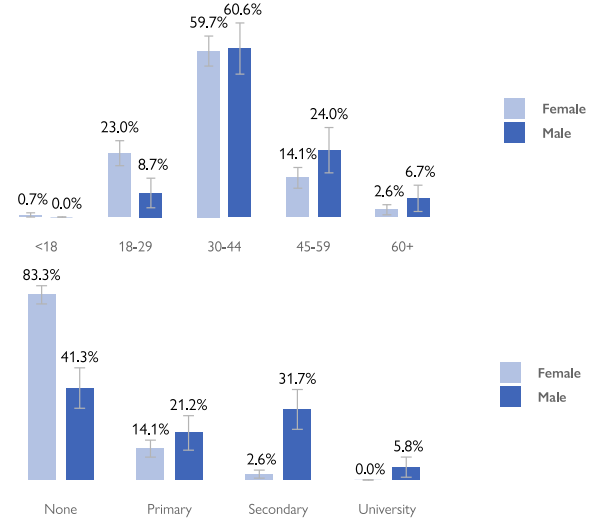
F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 409; N IND = 3,770]



F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 409]



F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 104; FEMALE N = 305]



F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 409]

COUNTRY	%	CI
South Sudan	98.8	97.7 - 99.8
Sudan	1.0	0 - 1.9
Kenya	0.2	0 - 0.7

F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 409]

HOH	%	CI
Single Male	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
Single Female	5.6	3.5 - 7.8
Children / Elderly Only	2.2	0.8 - 3.6

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.

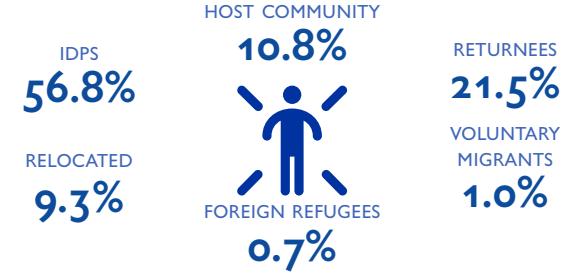
DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

Based on self-reported information, the host community makes up 10.8 (± 2.6) per cent of the population, while 89.2 (± 2.6) per cent is displaced, has returned, relocated or migrated. This population is further disaggregated into IDPs (56.8% ± 4.2%), refugees (0.7% ± 0.8%), returnees (21.5% ± 3.6%), relocated persons (9.3% ± 2.4%) and voluntary migrants (1.0% ± 1.0%).

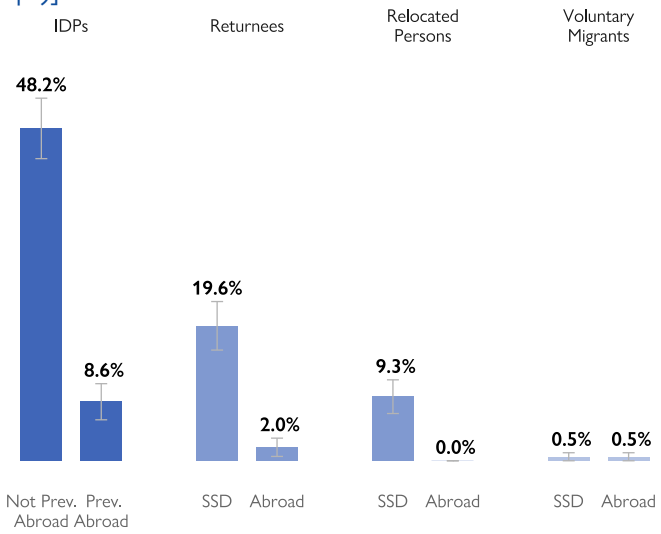
IDP households come mostly from within Unity, with Rubkona and Koch being the most prominent counties. Significant numbers also come from Mayom, Guit, Leer and Mayendit. Of the IDPs, 55.6 (± 5.6) per cent intend to return to their area of habitual residence within two years, while 7.8 (± 3.4) per cent intend to relocate and 28.4 (± 5.2) per cent intend to remain. 18.5 (± 4.4) per cent of IDP households intend to return to their area of habitual residence within six months. Indicatively, less than half of returnees (42.0% ± 10.2%) have not yet reached their final destination.

The most frequently given reason for displacement is personal insecurity (62.1% ± 5.2% of IDP households). For returnee and relocated households, key drivers for movement are improvement of security (76.2% ± 11.9%), services (54.8% ± 8.6%) and livelihoods (48.4% ± 8.3%).

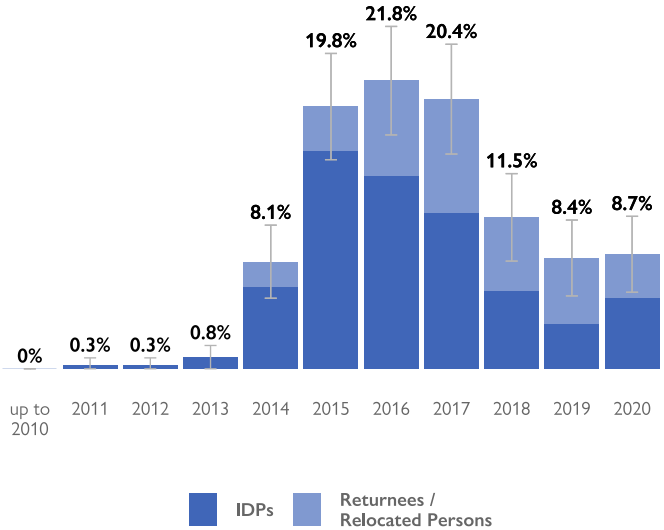
63.5 (± 8.2) per cent of returnee and relocated households report that they are satisfied with their decision to return or relocate to this location. 34.9 (± 8.1) per cent are not satisfied with their location but plan to remain.



F7. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DISPLACEMENT/MIGRATION STATUS [N = 409]



F8. % IDP AND RETURNEE / RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS BY ARRIVAL YEAR [IDP N = 232; RET. / REL. N = 126]



F9. IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN REASON FOR MOST RECENT DISPLACEMENT [N = 232]

REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT	%	CI
Personal Insecurity (Generalised Violence)	62.1	56.8 - 67.3
Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	20.7	16.2 - 25.2
Conflict Interrupted Access To Services	6.9	3.7 - 10.1
Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence)	4.7	2.1 - 7.3
Natural Disaster Destroyed Home	2.6	0.6 - 4.5
Communal Clashes	1.3	0 - 2.7
Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	0.9	0 - 2.1
Fear Of Epidemic	0.4	0 - 1.3
Food Insecurity	0.4	0 - 1.3

F10. % RETURNEE / RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP FIVE REASONS FOR RETURN / RELOCATION [N = 126]

REASON FOR RETURN / RELOCATION	%	CI
Security Improvement	76.2	69.3 - 83.1
Service Improvement	54.8	46.1 - 63.4
Livelihood Improvement	48.4	40.1 - 56.7
Political Developments	7.1	2.8 - 11.5
Conflict In Area Of Displacement	6.3	2.2 - 10.5

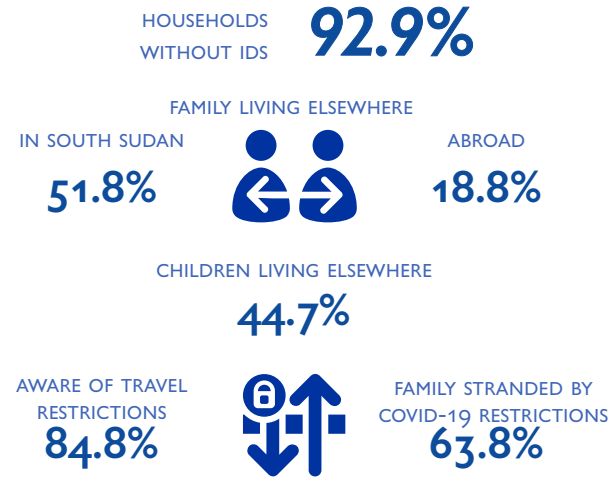
F11. % IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP FIVE BARRIERS PREVENTING (SOONER) RETURN [N = 232]

BARRIER	%	CI
Lack Services	36.2	30.5 - 42
Lack Livelihood	29.7	24.2 - 35.3
House Destroyed	26.3	21 - 31.6
No Means	24.1	19.5 - 28.8
Insecurity	15.5	11.1 - 20

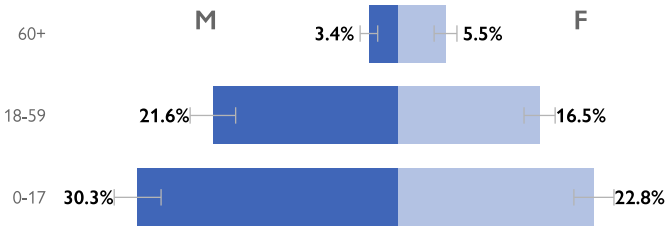
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

A majority (64.8% ± 4.2%) has close family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (51.8% ± 4.4%) and/or abroad (18.8% ± 3.6%). 44.7 (± 4.4) per cent of households have children living elsewhere, mostly to study (85.8% ± 4.9%) or due to marriage (31.1% ± 6.0%). 92.9 (± 2.3) per cent of all households do not possess IDs, with IDP and host community households faring similarly.

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions affected the population significantly in various ways. 84.8 (± 2.9) per cent of households are aware of these restrictions. IDP and voluntary migrant households report that they were unable to return (44.5% ± 5.6%) and faced costlier travel (25.8% ± 4.9%) to return to their area of habitual residence. 35.0 (± 3.4) per cent report they could not travel to do business, while 34.2 (± 3.9) per cent state they were unable to relocate. Households also report to have faced riskier travel to access health care (24.4% ± 3.8%), access education (23.7% ± 4.3%) or relocate (19.6% ± 3.4%). 63.8 (± 4.1) per cent[1] of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions.



F12. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 265; N IND = 1,234]



F13. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 183]

REASON	%	CI
Study	85.8	80.9 - 90.7
Married	31.1	25.2 - 37.1
Temporary Visit To Relatives	13.1	8.4 - 17.8
Seek Employment	6.0	2.5 - 9.5
Sent To Relatives (Lack of Resources)	4.9	1.9 - 8
Other	1.6	0 - 3.5
Joined Army / Armed Groups	1.6	0 - 3.5
Missing	0.5	0 - 1.6
Arbitrarily Detained	0.5	0 - 1.6
Kidnapped	0.5	0 - 1.6

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 409]

ID	%	CI
Yes, In Our Possession	5.9	3.9 - 7.9
Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession	5.1	3.1 - 7.2
No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs	27.2	23.5 - 30.9
None Have A Valid ID Or Passport	60.8	57.1 - 64.5
Don't Know	1.0	0 - 1.9

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

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	92.9	90.6 - 95.2
IDPs	232	93.1	90 - 96.3
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	92.9	88.7 - 97.1

F16. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 409]

PURPOSE	%	CI
Could Not Travel		
Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only)	44.5	38.9 - 50.1
Business	35.0	31 - 38.9
Relocation	34.2	30.3 - 38.1
Faced Riskier Travel		
Health	24.4	20.7 - 28.2
Education	23.7	19.9 - 27.5
Relocation	19.6	16.1 - 23
Faced Costlier Travel		
Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only)	25.8	21 - 30.7
Education	23.7	20.3 - 27.2
Health	23.7	20.2 - 27.2

F17. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTIRCTIONS [N = 409]

STRANDED	%	CI
South Sudan	41.1	37.1 - 45
Abroad	18.1	14.5 - 21.7
Both	4.6	2.7 - 6.6

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, 13.7 (± 2.8) per cent of households host IDPs, returnees or unaccompanied, seperated or orphaned children. 5.9 (± 2.0) per cent of households host IDPs while 2.4 (± 1.5) 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 (46.4% ± 12.5%), indicatively citing high costs and a lack of space as the main reasons.

27.6 (± 4.0) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 83.2 (± 6.5) per cent saw a decrease and 17.7 (± 6.8) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. 9.0 (± 2.7) per cent send remittances, of which 83.8 (± 12.1) per cent saw a decrease in general and 40.5 (± 15.7) per cent saw a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020. Households that have previously spent time abroad[1] are more likely to receive and send remittances.

GOOD **87.8%**

IDP/RETURNEE-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS

POOR **2.0%**

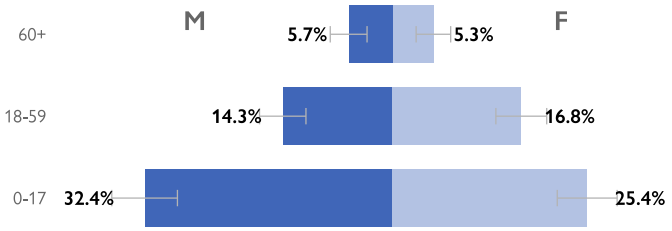
HOUSEHOLDS HOSTING **13.7%**

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

RECEIVING REMITTANCES **27.6%**

SENDING REMITTANCES **9.0%**

F18. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 56; N IND = 244]



F19. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS, RETURNEES OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 409]

HOST	%	CI
Overall	13.7	10.9 - 16.5
IDPs	5.9	3.8 - 7.9
Returnees	11.5	8.9 - 14
Unaccompanied / Separated Children	2.4	0.9 - 3.9

F20. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP / RETURNEE-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 409]

RELATIONS	%	CI
Good	87.8	84.7 - 90.9
Neutral	9.3	6.5 - 12.1
Poor	2.0	0.6 - 3.3
There Are No IDPs/Returnees	1.0	0 - 1.9

F21. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Received			
Overall	409	27.6	23.6 - 31.6
Host Community	44	6.8	0 - 14.3
IDPs	232	37.1	31.4 - 42.8
Sent			
Overall	409	9.0	6.3 - 11.8
Host Community	44	4.5	0 - 10.7
IDPs	232	12.1	7.9 - 16.2

F22. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

CHANGE	%	CI
Received [n = 113]		
Decreased Slightly	65.5	57.2 - 73.7
Decreased Substantially	17.7	10.9 - 24.5
Increased Slightly	9.7	4.4 - 15.1
Increased Substantially	0.9	0 - 2.6
Sent [n = 37]		
Decreased Slightly	43.2	27.3 - 59.2
Decreased Substantially	40.5	24.8 - 56.2
Increased Slightly	2.7	0 - 7.9
Increased Substantially	5.4	0 - 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] Households previously abroad include IDPs having spent time abroad as refugees since first displacement and returnees and voluntary migrants from abroad.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

More than three quarters of all households (79.7% ± 3.4%) live in shacks built with local materials (rakooba), while 9.5 (± 2.5) per cent live in traditional mud huts with thatched roofs (tukuls). Among those most in need, 5.1 (± 2.1) per cent live in improvised shelters and 0.2 (± 0.5) per cent in communal ones. Overall, 35.9 (± 3.9) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters, most of which are rakooba or tukuls. Indicatively, IDP households are more likely to live in partially damaged or completely destroyed shelters (40.1% ± 5.4%).

13.2 (± 2.9) 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 traditional courts and community leaders to resolve open disputes rather than on formal institutions.

39.1 (± 4.5) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one room. 85.3 (± 3.2) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.

SHELTER DAMAGED[1]
35.9%

COMMUNAL OR IMPROVISED SHELTERS
5.4%

SHELTERS WITH FOUR OR MORE PERSONS / ROOM
64.5%

INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES
13.2%

SECURITY MEASURES NOT IN PLACE
85.3%

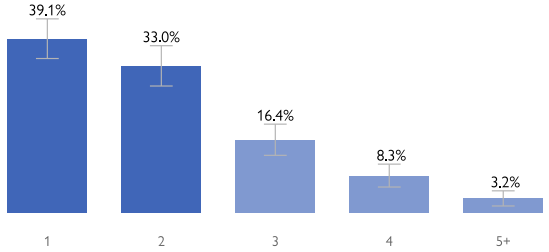
F23. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 409]

SHELTER	%	CI
Rakooba	79.7	76.3 - 83.1
Tukul	9.5	7 - 12.1
Permanent Semi/ Concrete Building	5.4	3.7 - 7.1
Improvised Shelter	5.1	3 - 7.2
Communal Shelter	0.2	0 - 0.7

F24. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 409]

CONDITION	%	CI
In Good Condition	21.3	17.6 - 24.9
Very Minimally Damaged	42.8	38.3 - 47.2
Partially Damaged	28.6	24.8 - 32.4
Completely Destroyed	7.3	5.4 - 9.2

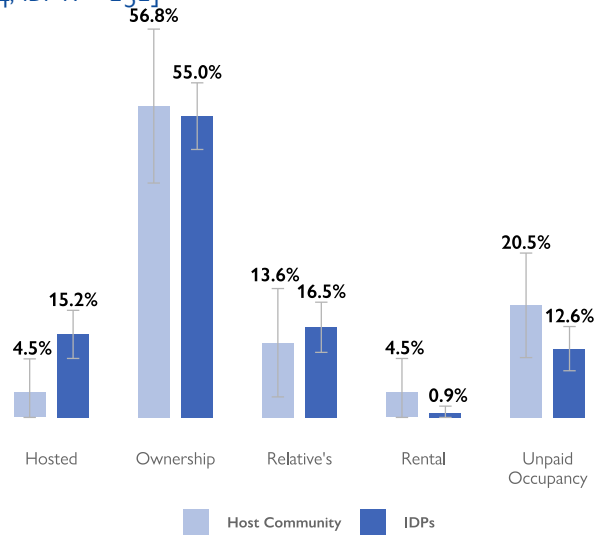
F25. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS / PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 409]



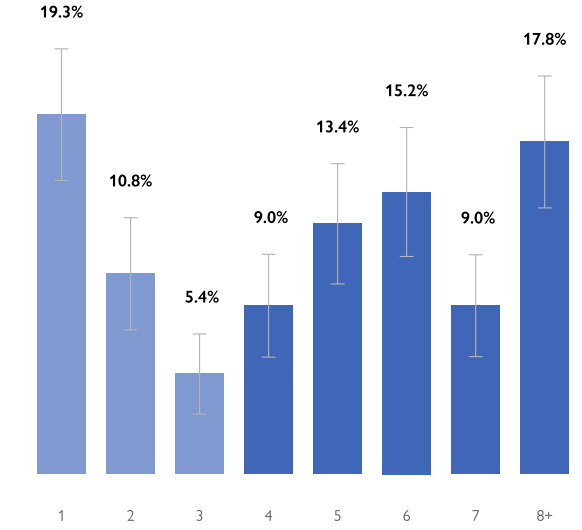
F26. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 409]

INVOLVEMENT	%	CI
Yes	13.2	10.3 - 16.1
No	86.1	83.1 - 89.1
Prefer Not To Answer	0.7	0 - 1.6

F27. % HC AND IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PROPERTY STATUS [HC N = 44; IDP N = 232]



F28. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME ROOM [N = 409]



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 67.8 (± 2.8) per cent, about a third of children did not attend formal school in the school year before the assessment (February to December 2019), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 10.2 (± 2.6) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 21.9 (± 3.0) 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 attending school while also having higher rates of children having never attended school. However, the difference is not statistically significant.

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

ATTENDING SCHOOL

67.8%

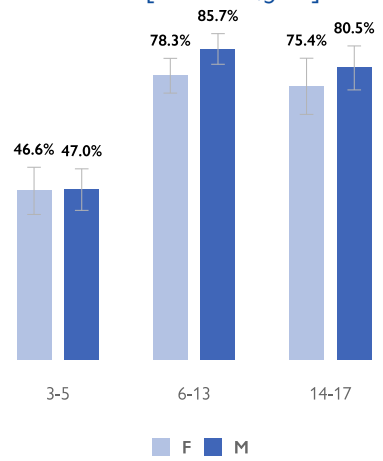
DROPPED OUT (PREVIOUS YEAR)

10.2%

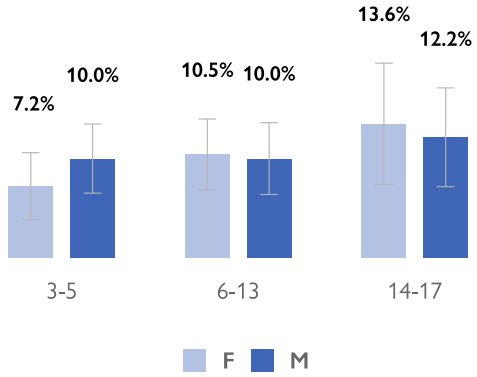
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL

21.9%

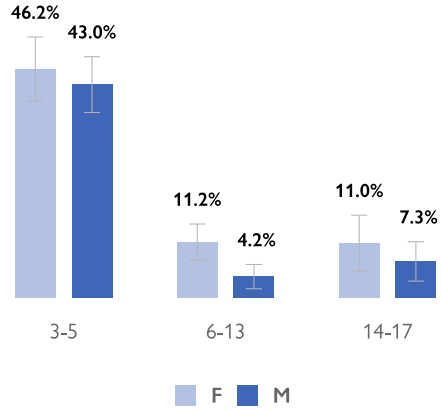
F29. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,318[2]]



F30. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,318]



F31. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,318]



F32. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

ATTENDANCE	N	%	CI
Attending			
Host Community	90	56.7	42.4 - 71
IDPs	856	68.1	64.7 - 71.5
Never			
Host Community	90	17.8	0.4 - 35.2
IDPs	856	21.6	18.2 - 25
Dropped Out			
Host Community	90	25.6	13.4 - 37.8
IDPs	856	10.3	6.9 - 13.7

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] 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: 56.7 (± 3.5) per cent having attended, 7.8 (± 2.1) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 5.8 (± 1.6) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 29.7 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 = 221; n M 3-5 = 279; n F 6-13 = 277; n M 6-13 = 259; n F 14-17 = 118; n M 14-17 = 164.

WASH

Overall, 46.9 (± 4.4) per cent of households do not have sufficient access to safe and timely water. 28.6 (± 4.1) per cent lack access to a safe and timely water source[1], with the host community, returnees and relocated persons indicatively faring worse. 28.9 (± 3.8) per cent of households lack access to sufficient[2] amounts of water. Almost all households (99.5% ± 0.7%) need less than one hour to collect water.

15.9 (± 3.4) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview, with IDP households indicatively being more likely to be affected (22.1% ± 5.1%).

The main water sources for households are public taps (65% ± 3.9%) and tap stands (26.9% ± 3.6%). Most households use chlorine (57.5% ± 3.2%) while a quarter does not treat their water (25.9% ± 3.1%).

The survey did not include questions about the cost of water but the change in the price experienced by households after COVID-19 restrictions were put in place in Aptil 2020. 7.8 (± 2.1) per cent of households report that the price of water has increased, while 41.1 (± 3.6) per cent report a decrease.

SAFE AND TIMELY ACCESS TO WATER
71.4%

SUFFICIENT ACCESS[2] TO WATER
71.1%

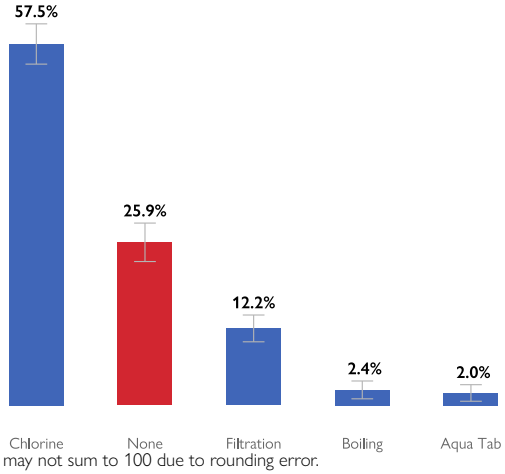
SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER
53.1%

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 45.5 per cent contamination and 54.5 per cent negative in Bentiu.

F33. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	71.4	67.3 - 75.5
Male HoH	104	73.1	64.8 - 81.3
Female HoH	305	70.8	65.9 - 75.7
Host Community	44	88.6	79.5 - 97.8
IDPs	232	63.4	57.5 - 69.2
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	81.7	75.3 - 88.2

F34. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WATER TREATMENT ACTIVITY [N = 409]



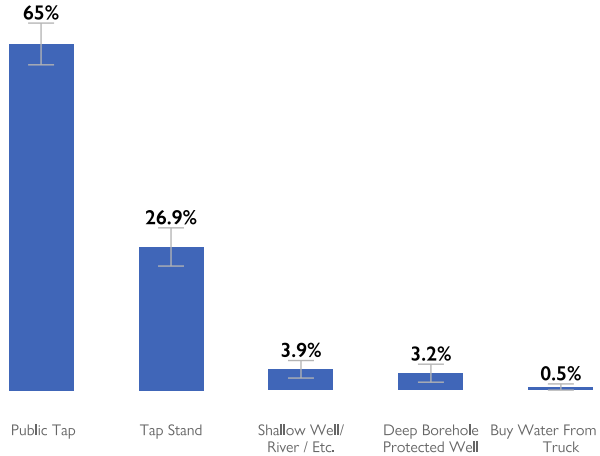
F35. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 409; COMMUNAL WATER SOURCE[3] N = 279]

TIME	OVERALL %	OVERALL CI	COMMUNAL %	COMMUNAL CI
Up to 30 min	92.7	90.4 - 94.9	92.8	90.3 - 95.4
Up to 1h	99.5	98.8 - 100	99.6	98.9 - 100
More than 1h	0.5	0 - 1.2	0.4	0 - 1.1
More than 2h	0	NA	0	NA

F36. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 409]

FEELING UNSAFE	%	CI
No	83.3	79.8 - 86.8
Yes	15.9	12.5 - 19.3
Don't Collect Any	0.7	0 - 1.6

F37. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 409]



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.

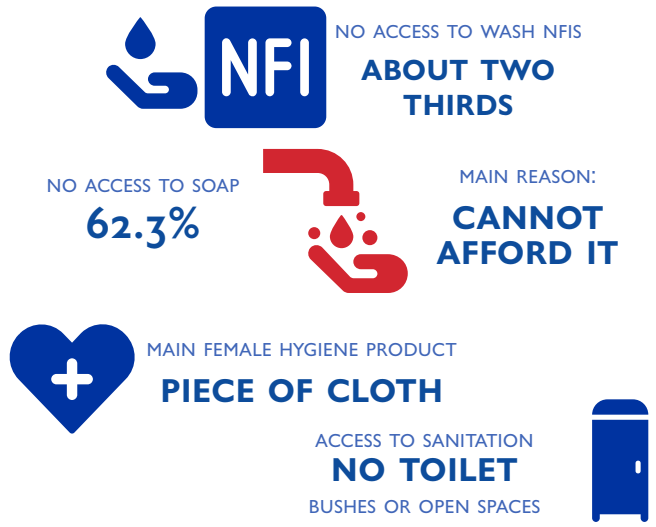
[2] 6.5 litres per person per day.

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

70.7 (± 3.9) per cent of households do not have access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 62.3 (± 4.3) per cent that do not have access to solid, liquid or powder soap. Of the households not using soap, 51.4 (± 5.4) per cent state that they cannot afford soap or detergent. Further, 53.1 (± 4.1) per cent of houeholds report that women mainly use pieces of cloth in dealing with menstruation. 17.4 (± 2.8) per cent report that women use nothing.

Overall, the majority of households (58.7% ± 3.8%) report having to rely on bushes or open spaces for defecation. 13.0 (± 2.9) per cent use family latrines with traditional pits or open pits, and 12.5 (± 2.6) per cent use family latrines with water-seal or pour-flush. IDP and returnee or relocated households are more likely to have no toilet and use bushes or open spaces.

For disposing waste, most households burn their solid waste (53.1% ± 4.0%) while 25.4 (± 3.7) per cent discard theirs on the street.



F38. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 255]

REASON	%	CI
Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent	51.4	45.9 - 56.8
Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All	42.4	37.1 - 47.6
Water Alone Cleanses Hands	2.7	0.9 - 4.6
Soap / Detergent Is Unnecessary	1.2	0 - 2.5
Washing Hands With Soap / Detergent Is Not Our Cultural Practice	1.2	0 - 2.5
Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live	0.4	0 - 1.2
Washing With Soap / Detergent Takes Time	0.4	0 - 1.2
Other	0.4	0 - 1.2

F39. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 409]

MEANS	%	CI
Piece Of Cloth	53.1	49 - 57.1
Sanitary Pads	26.7	22.9 - 30.4
Nothing	17.4	14.5 - 20.2
I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer	2.9	1.4 - 4.5

F40. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 409]

LOCATION	%	CI
Burn	53.1	49.1 - 57
On The Street	25.4	21.7 - 29.1
Garbage Pit	7.8	5.5 - 10.1
River / Canal / Drainage	6.8	4.4 - 9.2
Garbage Bin	5.9	3.7 - 8.1

F41. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A TOILET BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	58.7	54.9 - 62.4
Male HoH	104	43.3	34.2 - 52.3
Female HoH	305	63.9	59.4 - 68.5
Host Community	44	22.7	11.1 - 34.4
IDPs	232	62.1	56.3 - 67.8
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	67.5	60.4 - 74.5

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 409]

LOCATION	%	CI
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	58.7	54.9 - 62.4
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	13	10.1 - 15.8
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	12.5	9.8 - 15.1
Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	5.6	3.9 - 7.3
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	5.1	3.1 - 7.2
Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	4.9	2.8 - 6.9
Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	0.2	0 - 0.7
Bucket	0	NA

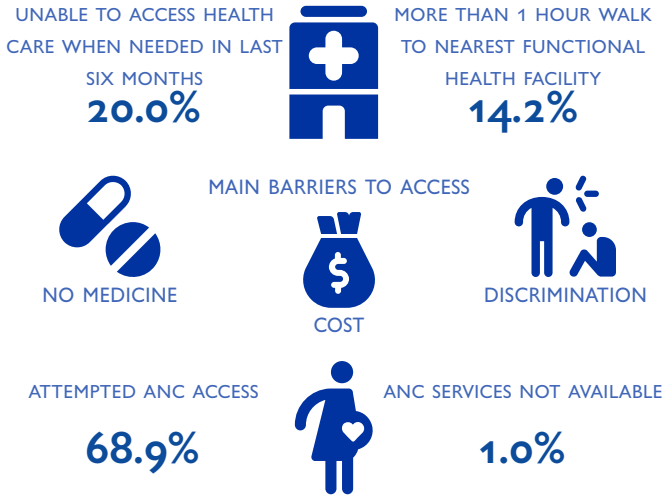
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

HEALTH

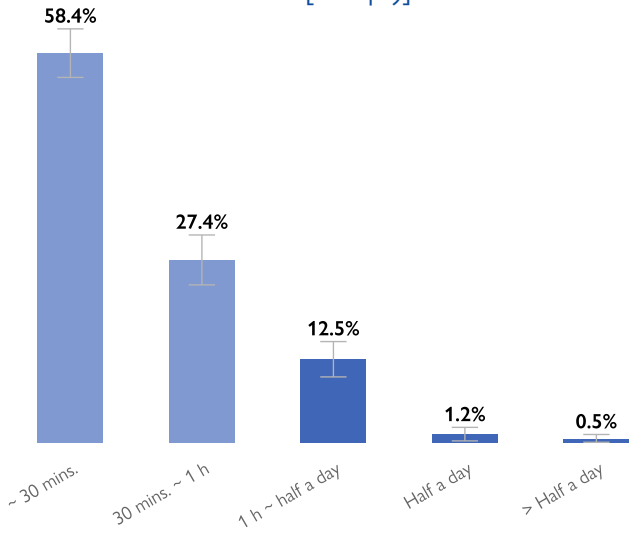
While 20.0 (± 3.5) per cent of households indicate that they were unable to access health care services when needed in the past six months, the majority of households state that they could reach their nearest functional health care facility within an hour on foot (85.8% ± 2.8%). Indicatively, host community households have better access to health services than other population groups. Male-headed households are less likely to be able to access health care when needed (26.0% ± 8.0%) compared to female-headed households (18.0% ± 4.0%). The lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%) and highest wealth quintile (highest 20%) fare similarly in terms of access to health care when needed, indicating that there are other barriers unrelated to household wealth that hinder health care access.

The main barriers to access are a lack of medicines in the clinic (13.2% ± 2.8%) and high costs (7.1% ± 1.9%), while female-headed households also reported a lack of health facilities nearby and a lack of transportation as a key barriers.

68.9 (± 3.9) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.



F43. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 409]



F44. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 409]

CHANGE IN ACCESS	%	CI
Same	31.1	27.5 - 34.6
Decreased Slightly	37.9	33.8 - 42
Decreased Substantially	17.4	14.3 - 20.4
Increased Slightly	7.6	5.2 - 9.9
Increased Substantially	6.1	4 - 8.2

F45. % HOUSEHOLDS UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	20.0	16.6 - 23.5
Male HoH	104	26.0	18 - 34
Female HoH	305	18.0	14.1 - 22
Host Community	44	9.1	0.6 - 17.6
IDPs	232	19.4	14.8 - 24
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	24.6	17.5 - 31.7

F46. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 104; FEMALE N = 305]

	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
BARRIER	%	CI	%	CI
No Drugs	20.2	13 - 27.4	10.8	7.7 - 13.9
Cost (Too Expensive)	10.6	5.3 - 15.8	5.9	3.6 - 8.2
Discrimination	6.7	1.9 - 11.5	1.3	0.1 - 2.6
No Transportation	1.9	0 - 4.4	2.0	0.5 - 3.5
No Nearby Facility	1.0	0 - 2.8	2.6	1 - 4.3
Unsafe	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 1
Documents	0.0	NA	0.7	0 - 1.6
Fear Of Illness	0.0	NA	0.7	0 - 1.6
Other	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 1
Functionality	0.0	NA	0.7	0 - 1.6

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

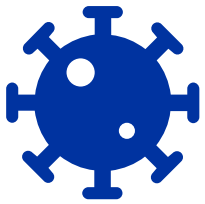
COVID-19

85.3 (± 2.8) per cent of households report to be aware of COVID-19, and 67.7 (± 3.9) per cent indicate receiving or seeing messages about COVID-19 in the past two weeks. The main sources of this information are megaphones (51.6% ± 3.5%), family or neighbours (35.9% ± 3.7%) and authorities (27.1% ± 3.4%). Of the hosueholds receiving messages, the vast majority are either very satisfied (50.9% ± 5.0%) or satisfied (46.9% ± 5.1%) with receiving them. While 80.7 (± 3.2) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is not as widespread, with only 69.7 (± 4.2) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

78.5 (± 3.4) per cent of households report having taken action against COVID-19, with washing hands with soap and water (73.3% ± 3.7%) and keeping physical distance to others (62.1% ± 4.2%) cited as the main preventive measures taken.

Only 13.9 (± 3.2) per cent would self-isolate in their home if themselves or a family member had symptoms of COVID-19, reflecting the challenge of isolating symptomatic individuals.

KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION **59.7%**



RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19 **67.7%**

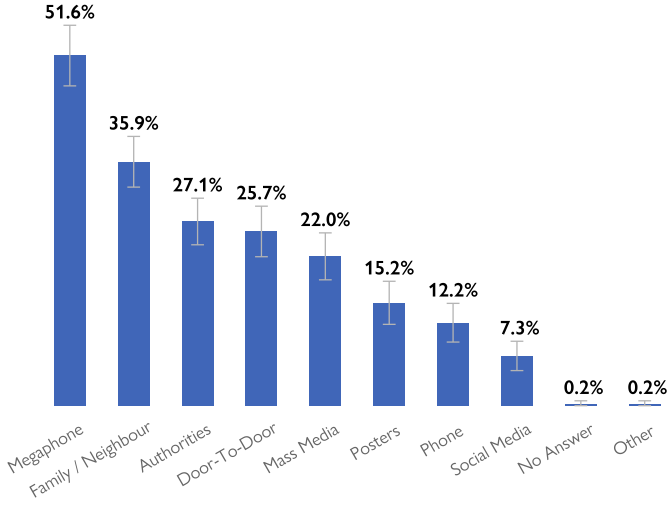
TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 **78.5%**

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

F47. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 409]



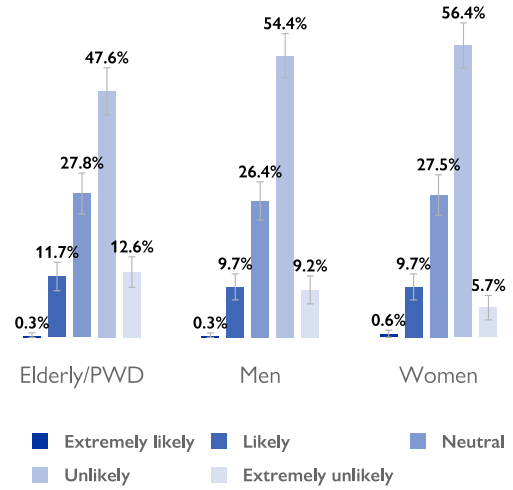
F48. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 409]

ACTION	%	CI
Washing Hands With Soap And Water	73.3	69.6 - 77.1
Avoid Close Contact With People Who Are Sick	62.1	57.9 - 66.3
Put Distance Between Yourself And Other People	59.2	55.2 - 63.2
Cover Mouth And Nose With A Mask When Around Others	52.6	48.6 - 56.6
Stay At Home As Much As Possible	47.7	43.4 - 52
Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow	34.2	30.3 - 38.2
Clean And Disinfect Objects And Surfaces	4.6	2.6 - 6.7
Report Suspected Cases To Hotline	3.7	1.9 - 5.5

F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 409]

ACTION	%	CI
Seek The Hospital / Health Unit	69.9	66.1 - 73.8
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	35.0	30.9 - 39
Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home	13.9	10.7 - 17.1
Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice	9.5	7 - 12
Seek Neighbourhood Nurse Or Health Worker	7.1	4.7 - 9.4
Buy Medicine	4.2	2.3 - 6
Seek A Traditional Healer	3.2	1.6 - 4.8
No Answer	1.5	0.3 - 2.6

F50. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 349]



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

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

Four in five households (84.6% ± 3.4%) report a change in their main source of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 82.4 (± 3.6) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 59.9 (± 4.1) per cent stating a slight and 22.5 (± 3.6) per cent a substantial decrease.

Some 84.6 (± 6.9) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 81.6 (± 4.3) per cent of female-headed households. IDP households fare worse, with 86.2 (± 4.4) per cent reporting a decrease in income since April 2020, compared to returnee and relocated households with 74.6 (± 7.2%) per cent.

Among severely food insecure[1] households, 61.5 (± 26.9) per cent of households indicatively report a decrease in the level of household income.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES THAT DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE APRIL 2020

22.5%

MAIN REASON FOR DECREASE:

CHANGE IN MARKET

COVID-19-INDUCED SHOCKS:

REDUCED INCOME

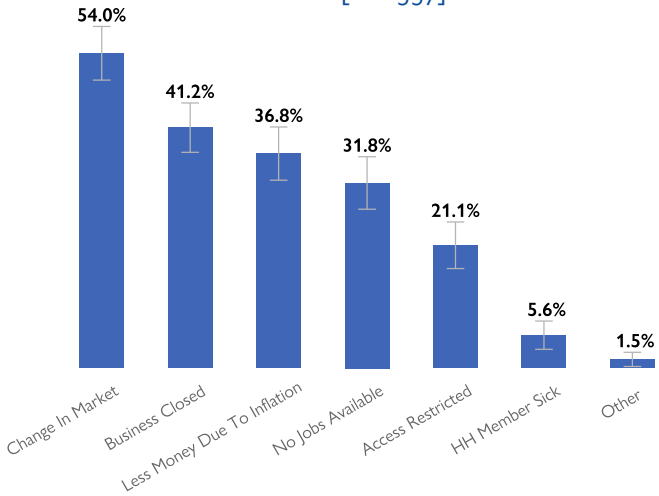
LOSS / REDUCED EMPLOYMENT

UNUSUALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES

F51. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 409]

CHANGE	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	22.5	18.9 - 26.1
Decreased Slightly	59.9	55.8 - 64
Same	14.2	10.9 - 17.4
Increased Slightly	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
Increased Substantially	0.7	0 - 1.5
Not Applicable	1.2	0.2 - 2.3

F52. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 337]



F53. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 409]

SHOCKS	%	CI
Reduced Income	40.6	36.3 - 44.9
Unusually High Food Prices	38.1	33.9 - 42.3
Loss / Reduced Employment	26.4	22.5 - 30.4
Lack Of Foods	18.6	15.2 - 21.9
Unusually High NFI Prices	18.6	15.3 - 21.9
None	12.0	9.7 - 14.2
Depreciation	8.3	5.9 - 10.7
Death Of Head Of Household	5.9	3.6 - 8.1
Illness	3.9	2.1 - 5.7
Insecurity	3.4	1.7 - 5.2

F54. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP[2] [N = 409]

ASSETS	%	CI
Mat	68.2	64.1 - 72.3
Bed	67.2	63 - 71.5
Kitchen Utensils	57.2	52.9 - 61.5
Mosquito Net	55.0	50.7 - 59.3
Mattress	45.7	41.2 - 50.2
Blanket	37.4	33.2 - 41.6
Chairs	28.4	24.4 - 32.3
Table	17.8	14.6 - 21.1
Radio	7.8	5.2 - 10.4
Stove	4.6	2.6 - 6.7

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.

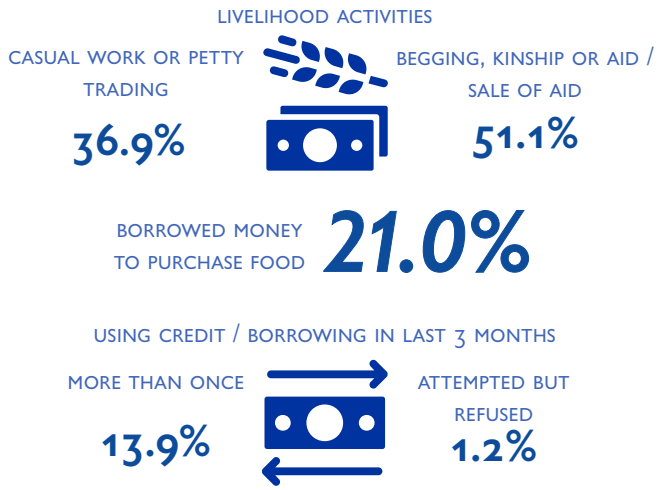
[1] Severe food insecurity implies extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. This indicator refers to the most extreme category of the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the household's current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

[2] Continued: Mask (3.4% ± 1.7%), Lighting (3.2% ± 1.6%), TV (1.7% ± 1.3%), Flat Iron (1.7% ± 1.3%), Seeds (1.7% ± 1.2%), Agricultural Tools (1.5% ± 1.2%), Motorbike (1.0% ± 0.9%), Wheelbarrow (1.0% ± 0.9%), None (1.0% ± 1.0%), Livestock (0.5% ± 0.7%), Fishing Kit (0.5% ± 0.6%), Bicycle (0.2% ± 0.5%), Other Tools (0.2% ± 0.5%), Solar Panel (0.2% ± 0.5%).

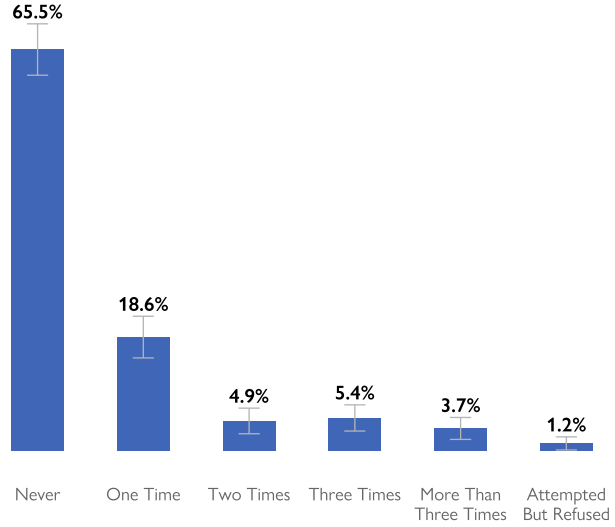
Begging, kinship or sale of aid (51.1% ± 4.1%), sale of firewood or poles (17.8% ± 3.2%) and casual labour related to agriculture (13.7% ± 2.7%) are the top three sources of livelihoods. Indicatively, host community households (36.4% ± 13.1%) are less likely to depend on begging, kinship or humanitarian aid / sale of aid than IDP households (51.3% ± 5.6%) or returnee or relocated households (58.7% ± 7.9%).

In addition to those above, top livelihoods of male-headed households also include trader, shop owner or commerce (12.5% ± 6.4%).

41.8 (± 4.0) 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. 16.1 (± 2.7) per cent of households use over three quarters of their expentiture on food. Indicatively, high to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food affects 76.9 (± 23.1) per cent of severely food insecure households. Returnee and relocated households (56.3% ± 8.1%) and IDP households (37.0% ± 5.7%) are more likely to have high to very high expenditure on food than host community households (27.3% ± 12.5%).



F55. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 409]



F56. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REASON FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 409]

REASON	%	CI
Purchase Of Food	21.0	17.3 - 24.7
Health Care	10.5	7.9 - 13.1
Investment In Business / Shop	0.5	0 - 1.1
Payment Of Tuition Fees	0.5	0 - 1.2
Prefer Not To Answer	0.2	0 - 0.7
Livestock Purchase	0.2	0 - 0.7
Purchase Of Agricultural Inputs	0.2	0 - 0.7
Purchase Of Mobile Phone	0.2	0 - 0.7
Marriage/Ceremonies	0.2	0 - 0.7

F57. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD BY EXPENDITURE PROPORTION ON FOOD [N IN TABLE]

PROPORTION	%	CI
Male HoH [n = 104]		
Less Than 50%	17.3	10.8 - 23.8
50 To 65%	38.5	29.5 - 47.4
65 To 75%	29.8	20.9 - 38.7
>75%	14.4	7.8 - 21
Female HoH [n = 305]		
Less Than 50%	31.5	27.4 - 35.6
50 To 65%	27.5	22.9 - 32.2
65 To 75%	24.3	19.7 - 28.8
>75%	16.7	13.3 - 20.1

F58. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY [N =409]

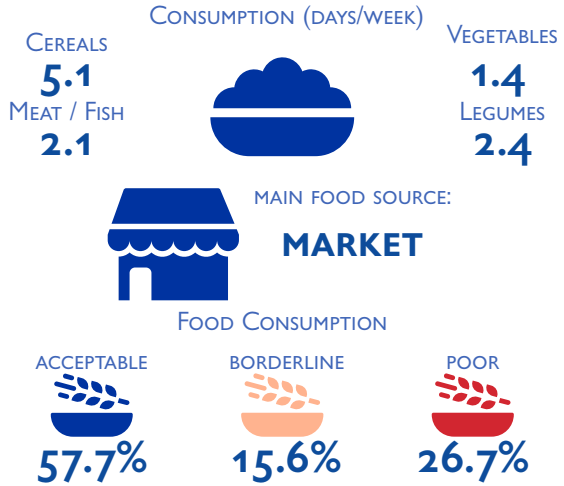
LIVELIHOOD	%	CI
Begging, Kinship Or Aid / Sale Of Aid	51.1	47 - 55.2
Sale Of Firewood / Poles, Charcoal, Stones	17.8	14.6 - 21.1
Casual Labour (Agriculture)	13.7	11 - 16.4
Trader / Shop Owner / Commerce	5.4	3.2 - 7.6
Salaried Work	4.6	2.9 - 6.4
Casual Labour (Construction)	2.4	1 - 3.9
Other Casual Labour	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
Petty Trading / Self-Employed	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
Sale Of Alcoholic Beverages / Brewing	1.0	0.1 - 1.9
Skilled Labour	0.7	0 - 1.6
Renting Out Rooms / Apartments	0.2	0 - 0.7

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.

FOOD SECURITY

The food consumption of 52.3 (± 4.1) per cent of households in Bentiu / Rubkona is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 26.7 (± 3.3) per cent have poor and 15.6 (± 3.4) per cent have borderline food consumption. The food consumption score serves as a proxy indicator of household caloric availability. The high proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption entails that most households are consuming less nutritionally dense diets, consisting mostly of cereals and vegetables.

On average, households consume cereals for 5.1 (± 0.1) days, oil for 2.9 (± 0.1) days and legumes for 2.4 (± 0.1) days per week. Households with poor food consumption eat cereals 1.3 (± 0.2) days per week, while all other food groups are consumed less than one day per week. A higher proportion of female-headed households (45.2% ± 5.0%) are facing poor or borderline food consumption than their male counterparts (33.7% ± 8.6%) although this difference is not statistically significant. Host community households fare significantly worse, with 52.3 (± 13.2) per cent having poor food consumption



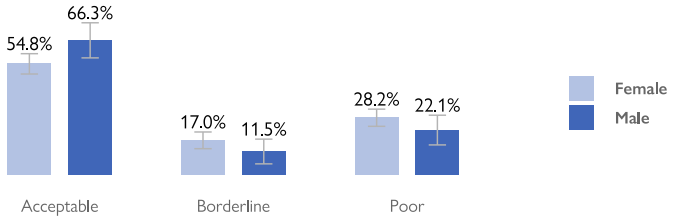
F59. Average number of days per week consuming food groups [N = 409]

FOOD GROUP	CONSUMPTION	CI
Cereals	5.1 (days/week)	5 - 5.3
Oil	2.9 (days/week)	2.8 - 3
Legumes	2.4 (days/week)	2.3 - 2.5
Meat	2.1 (days/week)	2 - 2.2
Dairy	2.1 (days/week)	2 - 2.2
Sugar	1.7 (days/week)	1.6 - 1.8
Veggies	1.4 (days/week)	1.4 - 1.5
Fruits	0.4 (days/week)	0.3 - 0.4

F60. % households by food consumption group [N = 409]

FCG	%	CI
Poor	26.7	23.3 - 30
Borderline	15.6	12.3 - 19
Acceptable	57.7	53.6 - 61.8

F61. % male and female-headed households by food consumption group [male N = 104; female N = 305]



F62. % households by top two sources for food groups [N = 409]

SOURCE	%	CI
Cereals		
Food Assistance	86.1	82.6 - 89.7
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	12.5	9.1 - 15.8
Legumes		
Food Assistance	75.0	70.4 - 79.6
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	21.7	17.3 - 26.1
Dairy		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	72.9	68.4 - 77.3
Food Assistance	22.5	18.5 - 26.5
Meat		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	79.0	75.2 - 82.8
Food Assistance	17.0	13.6 - 20.4
Veggies		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	70.0	64.7 - 75.3
Food Assistance	17.6	13.6 - 21.7
Fruits		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	54.1	44 - 64.1
Food Assistance	33.8	24.8 - 42.7
Oil		
Food Assistance	67.7	62.3 - 73.1
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	31.5	26.2 - 36.9
Sugar		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	77.6	73.1 - 82.1
Food Assistance	20.8	16.4 - 25.2

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.

Households' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 39.6 (± 3.8) per cent of households experience moderate hunger while 5.9 (± 2.2) per cent experience slight hunger. The prevalence of Severe Emergency is 0.2 (± 0.5) per cent.

86.1 (± 5.0) per cent of households who report to experience some level of hunger also saw a decrease in income since April 2020, which is a higher figure compared to 79.3 (± 5.1) per cent of households who do not experience hunger and saw a decrease in income. However, the differences are not statistically significant.

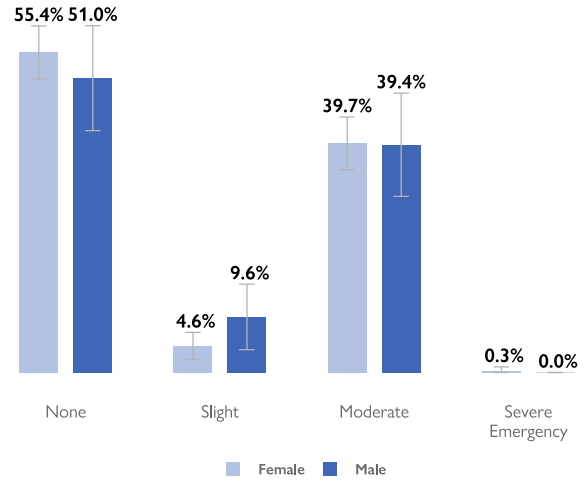
Indicatively, female-headed households tend to fare worse in terms of levels of hunger according to the HHS than their male-headed counterparts. Borderline and Poor Food Consumption Groups as well as the adoption of coping strategies are significantly correlated with higher levels of hunger according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

While more than three quarters of host community households do not experience any hunger (77.3% ± 11.3%), returnees and relocated households fare worse than the other population groups with 50.0 (± 8.0) per cent of households experiencing moderate levels of hunger.

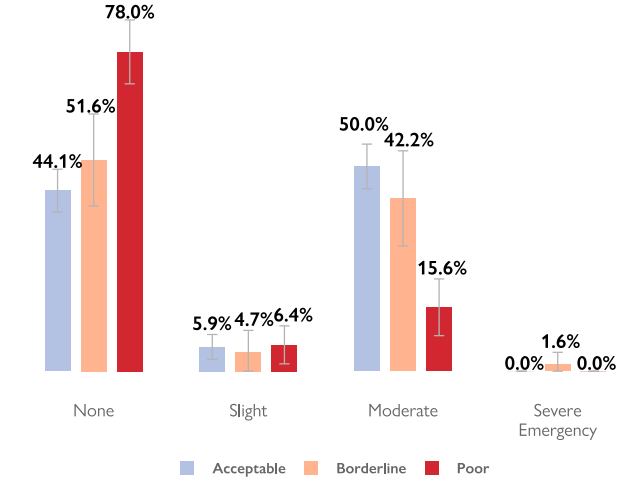
F63. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 409]

HHS	%	CI
None	54.3	50.6 - 58
Slight	5.9	3.6 - 8.1
Moderate	39.6	35.9 - 43.4
Severe Emergency	0.2	0 - 0.7
Severe Catastrophe	0	NA

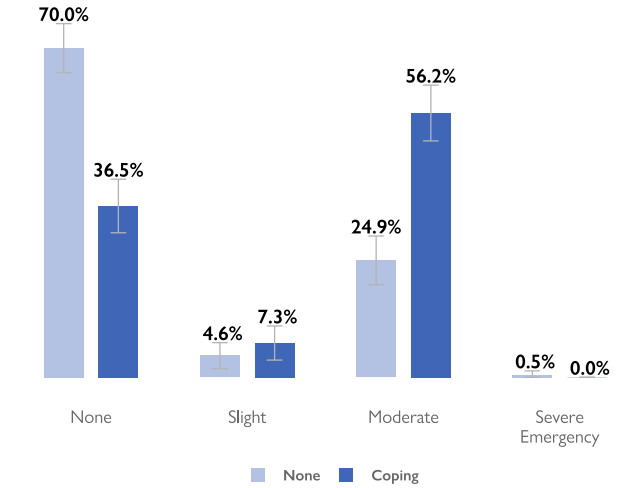
F64. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 104; FEMALE N = 305]



F65. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 236; BORDERLINE N = 64; POOR N = 109]



F66. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE AND USAGE OF LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES [NONE N = 217; COPING N = 192]



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

COPING STRATEGIES

Households with greater food access challenges are more likely to have a higher score in the reduced coping strategy index than households that have adequate access to food. Overall, about two thirds of households (66.3% ± 3.7%) used food-based coping strategies during the week prior to the survey. 58.9 (± 3.9) per cent of households rely on less preferred or less expensive foods while 57.2 (± 3.7) per cent reduce the amount of food per meal to deal with food consumption gaps.

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies, 12.2% (± 2.9) per cent of households engage in crisis while about a quarter engages in emergency coping strategies (25.7% ± 3.8%) which compromises their capacity to cope with future shocks and reduce their future productive capacity.

There are significant differences between host community households and returnee and relocated and IDP households. 47.6 (± 8.0) per cent of returnees and relocated households and 53.0 (± 5.7) per cent of IDP households engage in coping strategies, which is more than double of the proportion of host community households (15.9% ± 10.7%). The two groups are also more likely to engage in emergency coping strategies (31.0% ± 7.2% and 27.2% ± 5.2% respectively).

MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

STRESS **9.0%**

CRISIS **12.2%**

EMERGENCY **25.7%**

14.9% RCSI IPC PHASE 3+

MAIN COPING STRATEGY: LESS PREFERRED FOODS **58.9%**

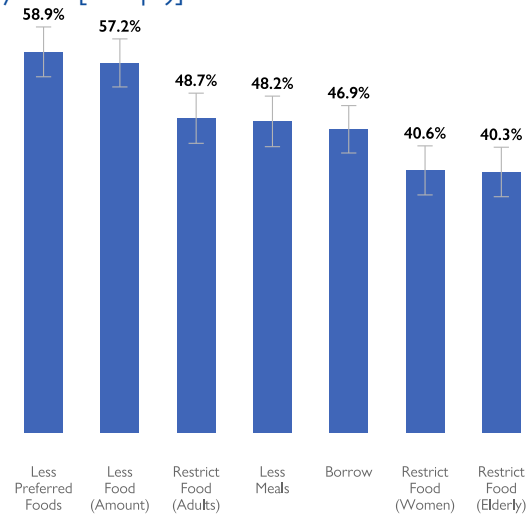
F67. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 409]

IPC PHASE	%	CI
1	45.2	41.6 - 48.9
2	39.9	35.8 - 43.9
3+	14.9	12.1 - 17.8

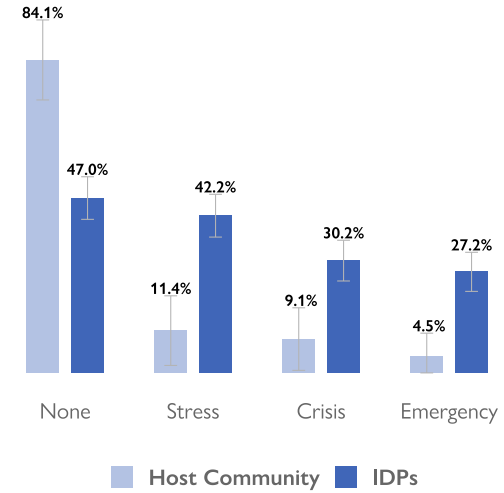
F68. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 409]

STRATEGY	%	CI
None	53.1	48.9 - 57.2
Stress Coping	9.0	6.5 - 11.6
Crisis Coping	12.2	9.3 - 15.1
Emergency Coping	25.7	21.8 - 29.5

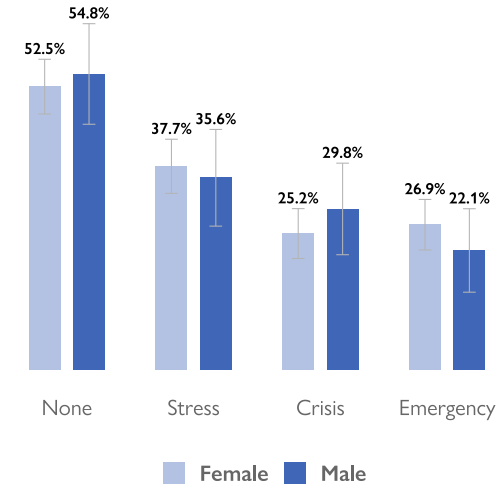
F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 409]



F70. % HC AND IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED[1] IN PAST 30 DAYS [HC N = 44; IDP N = 232]



F71. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 104; FEMALE N = 305]



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.

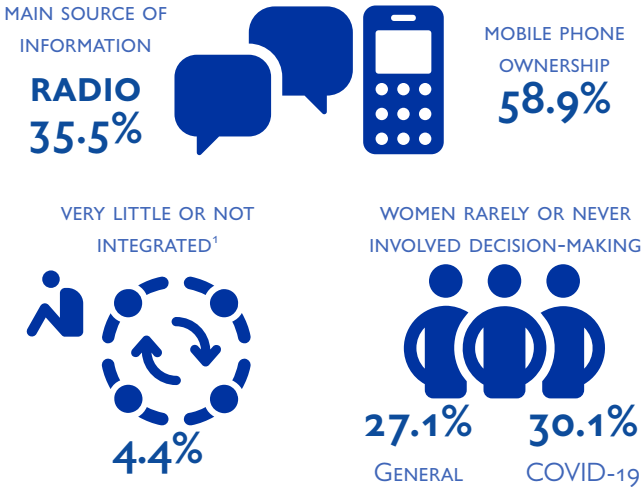
[1] Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies**: sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed 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 (35.3% ± 3.4%) followed by public announcements (27.1% ± 3.6%). 58.9 (± 4.2) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone, with adult women (40.1% ± 4.5%) and men (27.4% ± 4.0%) being the most likely owners.

While only 18.3 (± 3.3) per cent of households participate in social groups, the majority (95.1% ± 2.1%) feels welcomed and accepted in their current community. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F75), more than 90 per cent of all sub-groups feel integrated. Of the households that participate in social groups, about half report that men are members, and about three in five households report that women are members.

Most households report that women are either significantly involved (37.4% ± 3.2%) or moderately involved (35.2% ± 4.0%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (32.3% ± 3.5% and 37.4% ± 4.0% respectively).



F72. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 409]

SOURCE	%	CI
Radio	35.5	32.1 - 38.8
Public Announcements	27.1	23.6 - 30.7
Word Of Mouth	13.2	10.4 - 16
Community Mobilisers	8.3	6.1 - 10.5
Social Media (WhatsApp, Facebook)	7.3	5.6 - 9
Communal Meetings	7.1	4.8 - 9.4
Church Authorities	0.7	0 - 1.6
Television	0.5	0 - 1.2
Online News / Websites	0.2	0 - 0.7

F73. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 409]

HH MEMBER	%	CI
Women	40.1	35.6 - 44.6
Men	27.4	23.4 - 31.4
Boys	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
Girls	0.7	0 - 1.6

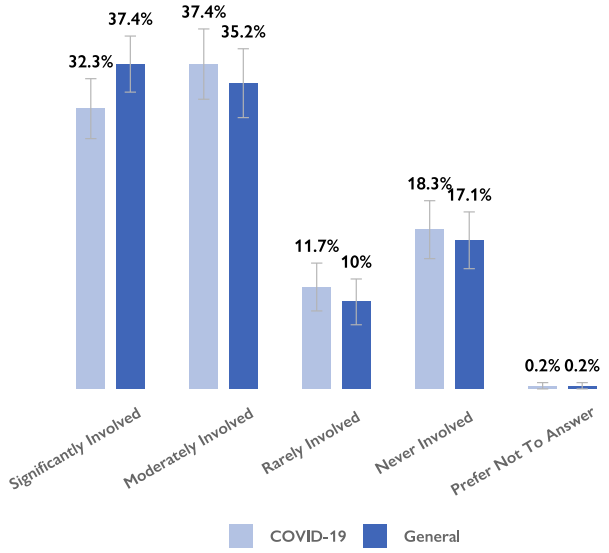
F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 409]

INTEGRATION	%	CI
A Lot	35.9	31.9 - 40
Moderately	59.2	55 - 63.4
A Little	3.9	2 - 5.8
Not At All	0.5	0 - 1.2
Prefer Not To Answer	0.5	0 - 1.2

F75. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

		GROUPS		INTEGRATED	
GROUP	N	%	CI	%	CI
Overall	409	18.3	15 - 21.6	95.1	93 - 97.2
Male HoH	104	33.7	25.2 - 42.2	97.1	93.9 - 100
Female HoH	305	13.1	9.5 - 16.8	94.4	91.9 - 97
Host Comm.	44	13.6	3.5 - 23.8	95.5	89.2 - 100
IDPs	232	21.6	16.7 - 26.4	95.3	92.6 - 98
Ret. / Rel. Persons	126	12.7	7 - 18.4	94.4	90.5 - 98.4

F76. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 409]



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] 0.5% preferred not to answer.

PROTECTION

22.0 (± 3.6) per cent state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area. 66.5 (± 4.1) per cent report GBV health services and 36.4 (± 3.8) per cent report GBV counselling services to be available. Only 18.8 (± 3.4) per cent state that police services are available.

12.5 (± 2.8) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month with IDPs and - to a lesser extent - returnees more likely to be affected. Inter-communal violence (26.4% ± 3.8%), crime or gang violence (25.5% ± 4.2%) and targeted violence (21.6% ± 4.0%) 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 GBV-related issues and targeted and inter-communal violence.

Among the 9.8 (± 2.7) per cent of households offered an arranged marriage, girls and men are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.

NO PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE

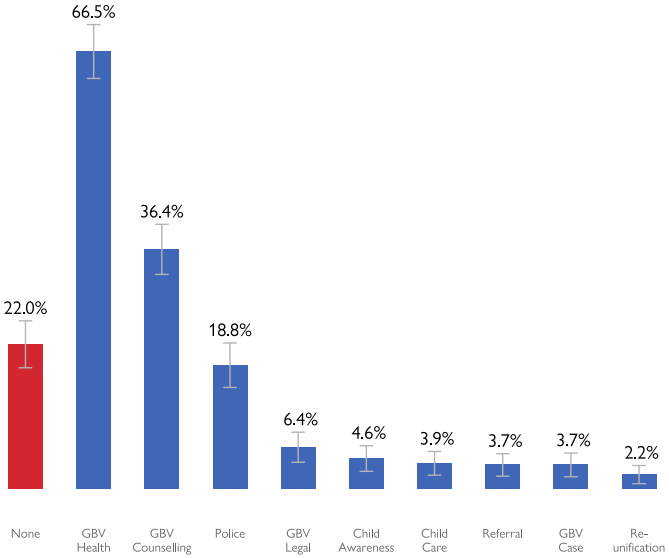
22.0%

AFFECTED BY SECURITY INCIDENT

12.5%

TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS

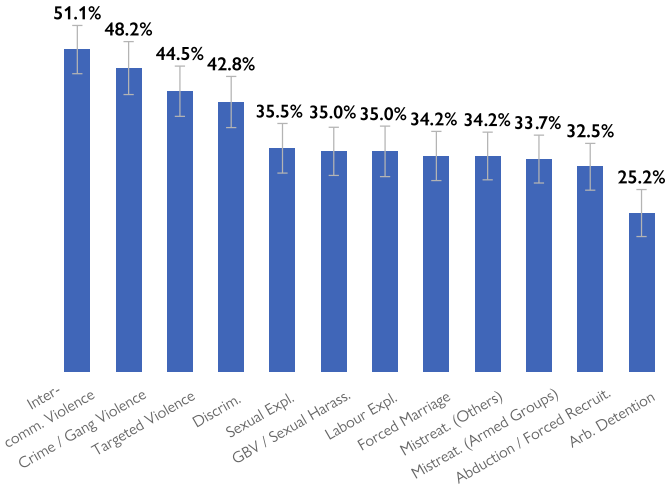
F77. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 409]



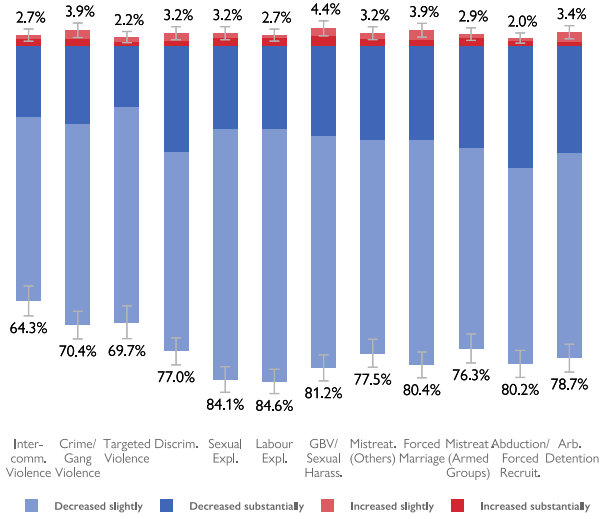
F78. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	12.5	9.6 - 15.3
Male HoH	104	19.2	12 - 26.5
Female HoH	305	10.2	7 - 13.4
Host Community	44	4.5	0 - 10.7
IDPs	232	15.1	11.1 - 19.1
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	10.3	5.1 - 15.5

F79. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 409]



F80. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERNS SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 409]



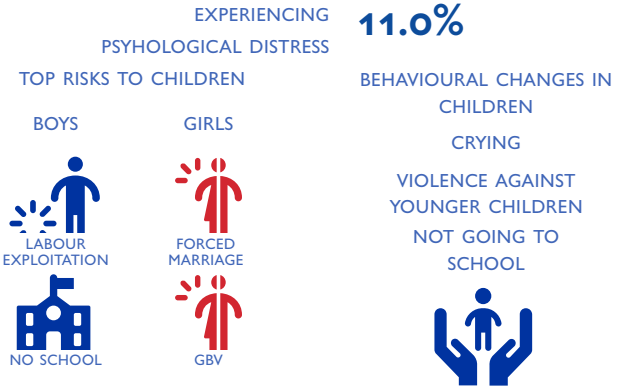
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

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 also saw boys at risk of abandonment or neglect, alcohol or drug abuse, abduction or trafficking and violence or beating. 43.3 (± 4.7) per cent saw girls at risk of beating.

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.



F81. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 409]

OFFERED	%	CI
Boys	2.0	0.6 - 3.3
Men	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
Girls	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Women	1.5	0.3 - 2.6

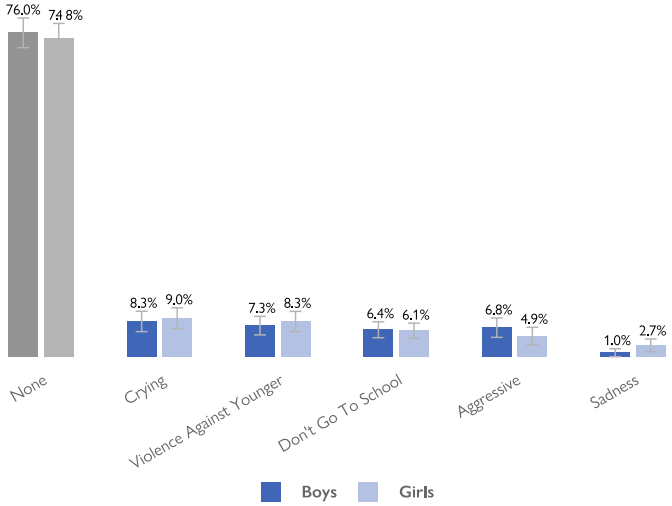
F82. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	11	8 - 14
Male HoH	104	10.6	4.6 - 16.6
Female HoH	305	11.1	7.7 - 14.6
Host Community	44	0	NA
IDPs	232	12.9	8.7 - 17.2
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	7.9	3.2 - 12.6

F83. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AT LEAST THREE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

		BOYS		GIRLS	
GROUP	N	%	CI	%	CI
Overall	409	2.7	1.2 - 4.2	3.4	1.7 - 5.1
Male HoH	104	1.0	0 - 2.8	1.0	0 - 2.8
Female HoH	305	3.3	1.3 - 5.2	4.3	2.1 - 6.5
Host Comm.	44	0.0	NA	2.3	0 - 6.7
IDPs	232	3.9	1.5 - 6.3	5.2	2.4 - 8
Ret. / Rel. Persons	126	1.6	0 - 3.8	0.8	0 - 2.3

F84. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPRESSING BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN[1] IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 409]



F85. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 409]

	BOYS		GIRLS	
RISK	%	CI	%	CI
Labour Exploitation	52.6	48.4 - 56.7	37.2	32.9 - 41.5
Lack Of Access To Education	43.8	39.4 - 48.1	44.5	39.9 - 49.1
Involvement In Youth Gangs	36.7	32.4 - 40.9	12.0	8.9 - 15.1
Abandonment / Neglect	34.7	30.7 - 38.7	10.5	7.6 - 13.4
Alcohol / Drugs Abuse	33.7	29.6 - 37.9	10.3	7.4 - 13.1
Abduction / Trafficking	33.0	29.3 - 36.7	11.5	8.7 - 14.3
Violence / Beating	31.8	27.7 - 35.9	43.3	38.6 - 48
Forced Marriage	16.9	13.6 - 20.2	65.3	60.9 - 69.6
GBV / Sexual Exploitation	15.9	12.7 - 19.1	63.1	58.6 - 67.5
Other	0.5	0 - 1.2	2.0	0.6 - 3.3

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.

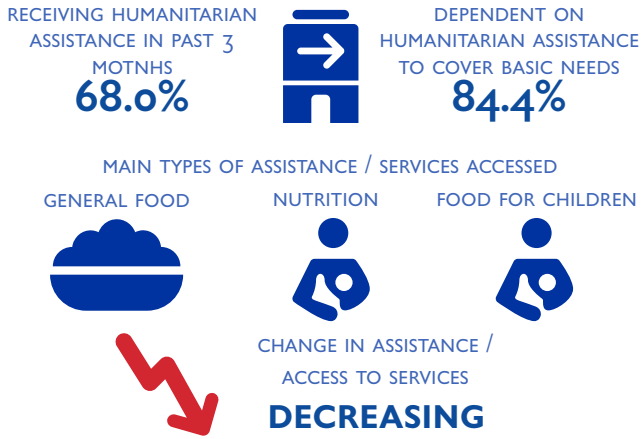
[1] Only behavioural changes where the sum of percentages of households reporting a given change in girls and in boys reached a threshold of 3 per cent are shown. Other answer choices not shown are "having nightmares / not being able to go to sleep", "substance abuse", "committing crimes / involvement in youth gangs", "less willingness to help caregivers and siblings", "disrespectful behaviour in the family" and "no answer".

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

68.0 (± 3.9) per cent of households received some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 84.4 (± 3.4) per cent report to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health and education. This indicates a gap of 16.4 per cent of households who did not receive assistance during the three months prior to the survey despite being reliant on it for their basic needs. 66.0 (± 9.8) per cent of households access general food distribution while 14.2 (± 2.9) per cent access nutrition and 13.9 (± 2.8) per cent access food for children.

A higher proportion of male-headed households (73.1% ± 8.2%) indicates to have received humanitarian assistance compared to their female counterparts (66.2% ± 4.7%) although the difference is not statistically significant. Indicatively, returnees and relocated households (70.6% ± 7.9%) also report to have received more humanitarian assistance as compared to other sub-groups.

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, just under three quarters of IDP households (72.0% ± 5.1%) indicate that they need care and maintenance while 52.6 (± 5.5) per cent require capacity building training and 30.2 (± 5.4) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms.



F86. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	68.0	64.1 - 71.9
Male HoH	104	73.1	64.9 - 81.3
Female HoH	305	66.2	61.5 - 70.9
Host Community	44	68.2	55.4 - 80.9
IDPs	232	67.7	62.6 - 72.7
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	70.6	62.8 - 78.5

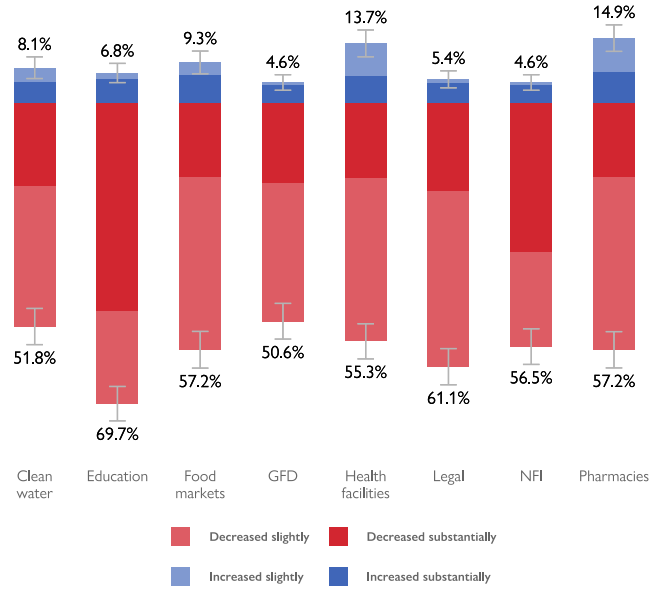
F87. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 409]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
General Food Distribution	66.0	62.2 - 69.8
Nutrition	14.2	11.3 - 17.1
Food For Children	13.9	11.1 - 16.7
WASH	7.6	5.1 - 10
Food For Assets	7.1	5 - 9.2
Agricultural Tools	4.6	2.7 - 6.6
Seeds	4.2	2.3 - 6.1
Fishing Gear	4.2	2.3 - 6
Unconditional Cash	3.9	2.2 - 5.6
Cash For Work	2.2	0.8 - 3.6
Shelter Materials	2.0	0.6 - 3.3
Medicines	1.7	0.5 - 3
Veterinary	1.5	0.3 - 2.6
School Fees	1.2	0.2 - 2.3
Utensils	1.0	0 - 1.9

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

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	409	84.4	80.9 - 87.8
Male HoH	104	78.8	71.1 - 86.6
Female HoH	305	86.2	82.4 - 90.1
Host Community	44	81.8	70.5 - 93.2
IDPs	232	86.6	82.4 - 90.9
Returnees / Relocated Persons	126	81.7	74.9 - 88.6

F89. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HUMANITARIAN OR BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 409]



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

INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

70.6 (± 5.1) per cent of households suffer from at least one type of household vulnerability, with female-headed households (73.2% ± 5.6%) characterized with more vulnerabilities than male-headed households (63.6% ± 9.0%).

Looking at 20 key inter-sectoral indicators of need, all households have at least one type of need, with a median of six needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of the population facing over eight co-existing needs. Returnees and relocated households fare slightly worse, with a median of seven needs and the worst affected quarter facing over eight needs. Indicatively, returnee households have more needs in the FSL and health sectors than IDP households, while IDP households report higher needs in the education, protection and MHPSS sectors. Host community households fare consistently better. Households have high needs in the WASH sector due to 70.7 (± 3.9) per cent not having access to basic WASH NFIs. Over four in five households have a combination of needs in WASH and in FSL, or in FSL 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, food security, coping strategies, protection and humanitarian assistance sections, amplify the risks that women face.

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilties:

- *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

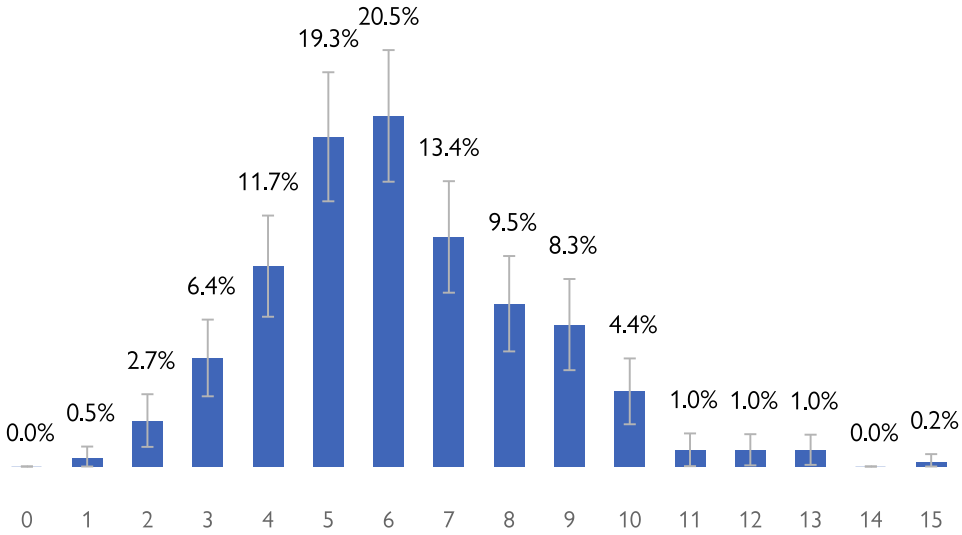
Breakdown of Household Needs:

- *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

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILTIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

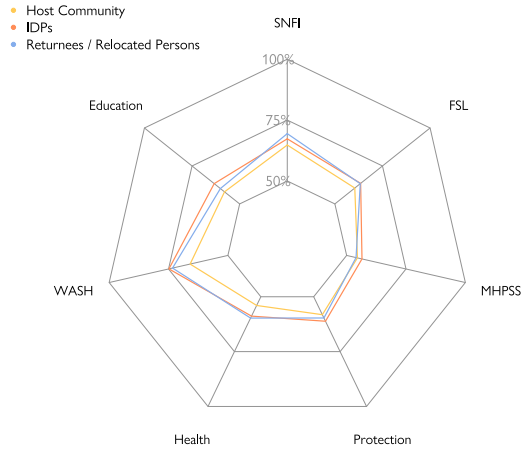
NO. OF VULNERABILITIES	0	1	2	3	4	5
Overall [n = 409]						
%	7.8	40.1	37.9	12.7	1.2	0.2
CI	5.4 - 10.2	35.5 - 44.7	33.4 - 42.4	9.6 - 15.9	0.2 - 2.3	0 - 0.7
Male HoH [n = 104]						
%	4.8	40.4	41.3	11.5	1.9	0
CI	0.7 - 8.9	31 - 49.8	32.1 - 50.6	5.4 - 17.7	0 - 4.6	NA
Female HoH [n = 305]						
%	8.9	40.0	36.7	13.1	1.0	0.3
CI	6 - 11.8	34.6 - 45.4	31.5 - 42	9.4 - 16.8	0 - 2.1	0 - 1

F91. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 409]

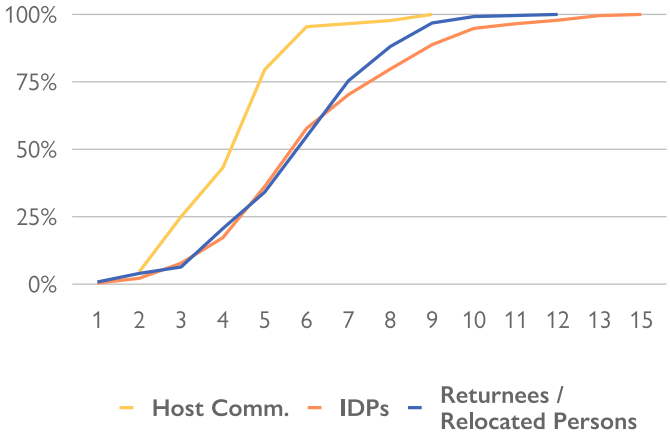


Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

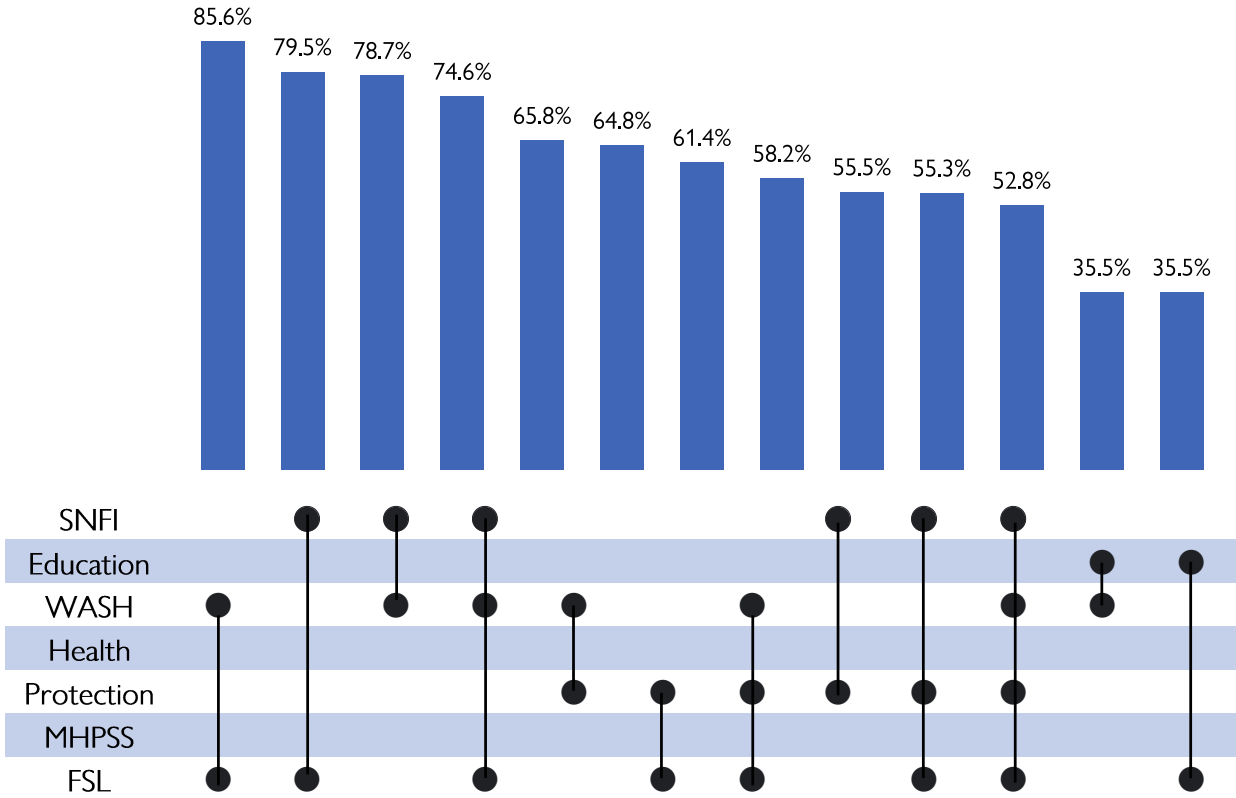
F92. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE[1] BY SUB-GROUP [HOST COMMUNITY N = 44; IDPS N = 232; RET. / REL. PERSONS N = 126]



F93. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [HOST COMMUNITY N = 44; IDPS N = 232; RET. / REL. PERSONS N = 126]



F94. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 409]



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