DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

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

BENTIU IDP CAMP

In collaboration with:

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan
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Photo (cover page): Bentiu DTM team

A respondent mid-interview in Bentiu IDP Camp during the survey

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Aims

Between September and November 2021, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) undertook its second household-level multi-sector assessment of selected urban areas and camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan. The assessment aims to:

- Quantify the prevalence of vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs across sectors, with a focus on food security, economic vulnerability and nutrition as well as selected indicators on shelter and non-food items (SNFI), education, health, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), protection (including child protection and gender-based violence) and mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS).
- Generate a better understanding of urban displacement and migration, including return and relocation after displacement in South Sudan or abroad.

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

This report presents sectoral findings for Bentiu IDP Camp. 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, Malakal's urban area and Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and the urban areas of Bor and Yei.

Humanitarian Context in South Sudan

Despite a relative lull in large-scale hostilities since the signature of the Revitalized Peace Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, sub-national and localized conflicts have continued to affect communities and cause new displacement across the country (IOM DTM Event Tracking[1]). Between January and September 2021, 138,637 individuals were displaced due to conflict, and 84,861 individuals were displaced due to communal clashes (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11). Although the overall number of casualties has decreased compared to 2020 figures, escalations in violence in Western Equatoria – particularly in Tambura – and Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area were flagged as concerning (HRD UNMISS). After two years of severe seasonal flooding, 2021 witnessed another year of extreme flooding, affecting over 835,000 people (OCHA). Three consecutive years of high levels of flooding have depleted resources and severely increased needs in many communities while simultaneously limiting humanitarian access. In this climate, the economic and health impact of COVID-19, including restrictions cross-border movement (IOM DTM Flow Monitoring), has further compounded the humanitarian effects of protracted insecurity.

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

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for February to March 2022, 6.8 million people – more than half of South Sudan's population – are estimated to be facing

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.

severe acute food insecurity, with parts of Jonglei and Unity states of extreme concern for food insecurity. The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates a total of 8.9 million people in need out of a projected population of 12.4 million. In the intersectoral severity of needs analysis, the HNO also classifies five counties – Duk, Fangak, Pibor, Cueibet and Rumbek East – to be in catastrophic need and another 71 counties to be in extreme need.

After the successful conclusion of the first round of the expanded FSNMS+ assessment in urban areas and IDP sites (FSNMS+ 2020), the second round enlarged its coverage to include the urban areas of Bor and Yei. The assessment took place after the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu transitioned out of their special status under the protection of the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) in 2020 and early 2021. All five targeted camps continue to be affected by congestion and sub-standard living conditions that are only partly mitigated by access to humanitarian services.

Methodology

Sampling Frame Development

In Bentiu IDP camp, DTM conducts regular door-to-door population counts to inform humanitarian planning. The June 2021 population count provided a listing of all households linked to the camp's address system, which was used as the sampling frame for the study. To guide field teams during data collection, updated maps of the camp were produced based on high-resolution satellite imagery and information on the location of inhabited and deserted shelters from the population count. In June 2021, Bentiu IDP Camp hosted 107,130 individuals and 12,012 households (IOM DTM).

Sampling Design

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

Enumerators were provided with the address number of the sampled shelter as well as georeferenced maps helping them locate the sampled shelters on hand-held devices and were instructed to interview the household living in the pinpointed shelter or record it as non-existent, empty[3], non-residential or destroyed or abandoned. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview, with non-consenting households recorded as such in the data collection tool. Random reserve shelters were used as a replacement in case of non-response or other sampling failure.

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

The targeted sample size of 418 households from 64 camp blocks was calculated to provide a 5 per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formula, assuming a design factor of 1 and a non-response rate of 10 per cent. While a higher sample size had initially been considered to enable further sub-group analysis, this was ruled out due to the increased risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Data Collection

Data collection in Bentiu IDP Camp took place in October 2021, and 408 households were successfully interviewed. Challenges included non-response and empty and destroyed shelters in blocks.

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

Statistical Analysis

Confidence intervals – denoted in the summary text by a (±X.X) – were calculated using R's survey package[4] to account for the survey's

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

sampling design (stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting. While non-response and other sampling failure rates differed across enumeration areas, it was not possible to correct for these differences due to lack of reliable, geographically disaggregated population estimates and the likelihood of correlation between sampling failure rates and error in the estimated number of residential buildings used as a proxy for population. The following table shows the deviation between sampled households and shelters in each camp sector.

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

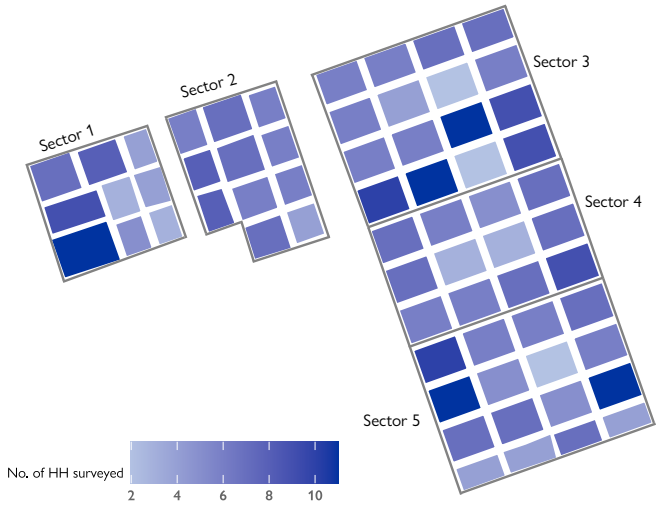
SECTOR	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% SHELTERS	P.P. DIFFERENCE
1	54	13.2	13.0	0.2
2	71	17.4	16.9	0.5
3	108	26.5	26.4	0.1
4	73	17.9	18.3	-0.4
5	102	25.0	25.3	-0.3

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

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

Confidence intervals are a measure of the statistical uncertainty regarding our estimate. The 95 per cent confidence interval will contain the true quantity of interest 95 per cent of the time over

IDP SITE BLOCKS IN BENTIU IDP CAMP BY NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS



repeated samples. This means that if we were to repeat this survey one hundred times under identical conditions, on average ninety-five of the calculated intervals would contain the true value of our target quantity.

The confidence interval does not account for uncertainty due to systematic biases in the sample, such as that due to sampling bias (systematic under or over-representation of households with certain characteristics in the sample) or reporting bias (systematic under or over-reporting of certain indicators by respondents due to their sensitivity, surrounding stigma or perceived incentives). To the extent possible, these sources of bias were minimized through the survey's sampling design, training and monitoring of enumerators, and appropriate communication of the purposes of the study with respondents. A small number of data anomalies that may be due to reporting bias are flagged in the sectoral narratives.

IDP Site Vulnerability Index Calculation

The IDP Site Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to assess the relative impact of a set of high priority

indicators on needs and vulnerabilities of households in urban areas. The index summarizes the variation around the complex drivers of vulnerability and need in site settings, or how multiple categories of vulnerability (displacement, disability, poverty, age, gender, etc.), sectoral needs (SNFI, health, WASH, food security, protection, etc.), and broader distributional and societal factors interact and compound each other.

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

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

Index indicators:

- Area of origin
- Disability
- Shelter Damage
- Crowding
- Access To Sufficient Water
- Access to WASH NFI
- Distance to Health Facility
- Security Incidents
- GBV Risk
- Coping Strategies
- Livelihoods
- Single Head of Household
- Chronic Illness
- Property Status
- School Dropout
- Safe and Timely Access to Water
- Sanitation Facility
- Access to Health Facilities
- Protection Service Availability
- Behavioral Changes in Children
- Hunger Levels
- Access to Assistance

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

Population Groups

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

IDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border[5]. 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[6].

Returnees

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

Relocated Persons

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

5 UN OCHA. (2004). *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*. Article 2.
6 These conditions for ending IDP status are in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's *Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons* (April 2010).

Demographics and Household Vulnerabilities

In this assessment, 94.1 (±2.2) per cent of responses are given by heads of household (HoH), while 5.9 (±2.2) per cent of households are represented by some other household member. These respondents tend to be younger members of the household (average age of 25 years compared to 32 years for heads of households responding).

The average household size is 6.8 (±0.4) persons, with a median of 6 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 9.3 (±1.1) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 6.2 (±0.4) persons. Most households are headed by women (86.0% ±3.3%). Compared to their female counterparts, male heads of household are more likely to have attended secondary or university education. 27.6 (±1.6) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 33.2 (±1.7) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 4.8 (± 1.1) per cent are above the age of 60.

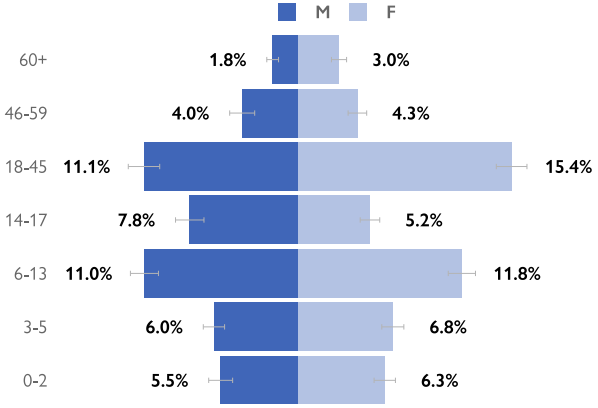
Among all households, 26.7 (±3.8) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic illness, and 8.6 (±1.1) per cent report to have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the Washington Group Short Set questions. In comparison to figures from previous assessments and national estimates of the prevalence of persons with disabilities[1], these figures should be treated as an estimation of the lower bound of the real prevalence.

94.1% of respondents were the head of household

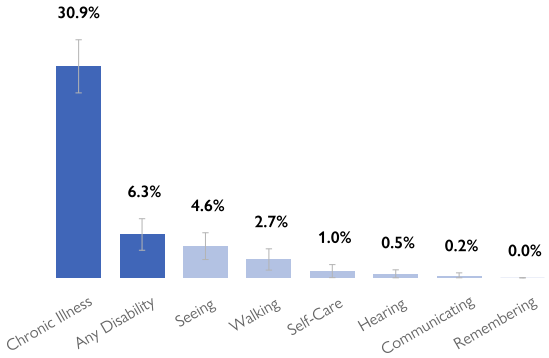
Disability Prevalence **8.6%**

Chronic Illness Prevalence **26.7%**

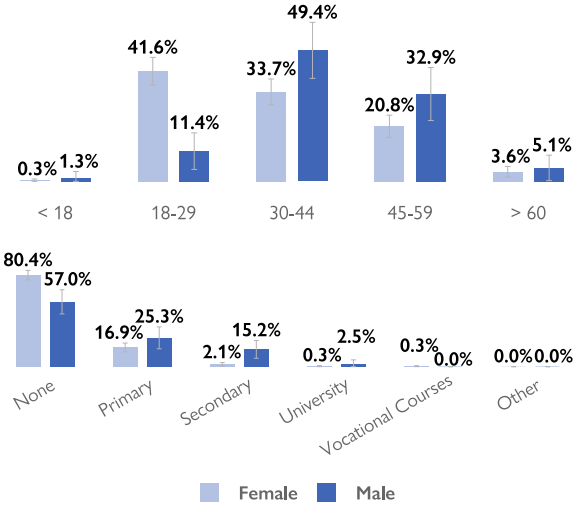
% INDIVIDUALS BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER [N IND. = 2,727; N HH = 404[2]]



% HH WITH A MEMBER WITH A DISABILITY OR CHRONIC ILLNESS [N = 408]



% MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HH BY AGE AND EDUCATION LEVEL OF HH HEAD [N = 408]



HH with vulnerable heads of HH **17.2%**

Children and/or elderly-only HH **3.2%**

Single female-headed HH **8.1%**

Single male-headed HH **5.9%**

% HH BY NATIONALITY [N = 408]

Nationality	%	LL	UL
South Sudan	95.8%	93.9%	97.7%
Mixed Foreign	3.7%	1.9%	5.5%
Sudan	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%

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

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

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

Displacement History

All surveyed households were initially displaced from within Unity state, with Rubkona, Leer and Guit being the most prominent counties. 13.5 (±2.5) per cent have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since being first displaced, with most having stayed in Sudan, Uganda or Kenya. The main reason for displacement is personal insecurity due to generalized violence (42.2% ±2.8%) after conflict interrupting access to livelihoods (16.9% ±2.5%). The majority (47.0% ±4.3%) arrived in Bentiu IDP Camp in 2014.

While 24.5 (±3.4) per cent of households report having been displaced more than once since 2013, over one in three households (35.0% ±3.9%) have stayed in another location since being first displaced besides Bentiu IDP Camp, most of which moved to the site from Rubkona, Guit and Leer counties. Of these households, about one in three moved to the site due to personal insecurity because of generalized violence (35.0% ±11.3%).

The majority of households reported the need for continuous CCCM support, particularly related to site management (93.1% ± 1.7%), care and maintenance (73.8% ± 3.1%), efficient complaint and feedback mechanism (28.4% ±3.0%) and leadership (15.9% ± 2.9%) services.

Spent time abroad as refugee
13.5%

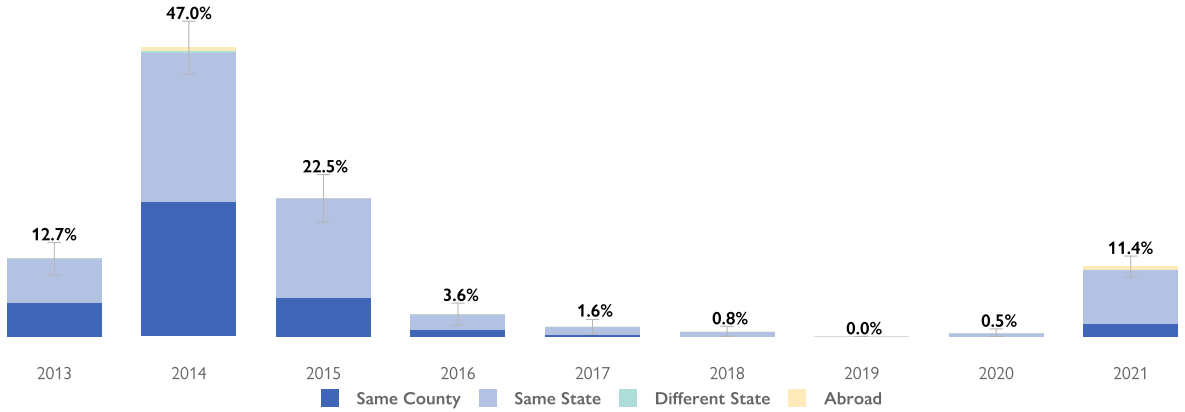
Displaced multiple times since 2013
24.5%

Most households come from:

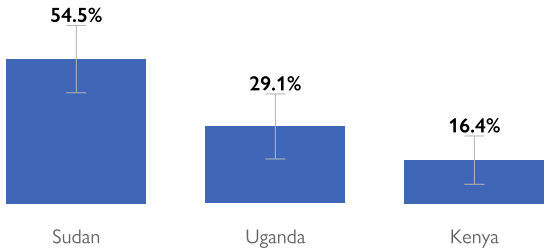
RUBKONA **LEER** **GUIT**

93.1%
of households are in need of CCCM or site management services

% HH BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CURRENT SITE AND COUNTY OF LOCATION BEFORE MOVING TO SITE [N = 408]



% HH PREVIOUSLY ABROAD BY COUNTRY OF REFUGE [N = 55]



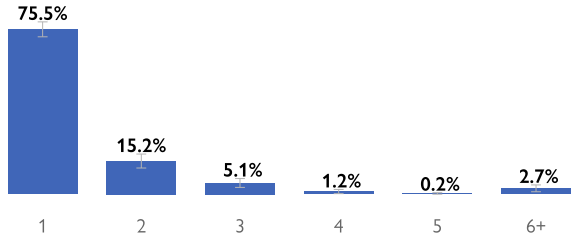
% HH BY MAIN REASON FOR FIRST DISPLACEMENT SINCE 2013 (TOP 5) [N = 408]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Personal Insecurity (Generalized)	42.2%	39.4%	45.0%
Conflict - No Access To Livelihoods	16.9%	14.5%	19.4%
Personal Insecurity (Targeted)	12.7%	10.9%	14.6%
Conflict - No Access To Services	9.6%	7.6%	11.5%
Natural Disaster Destroyed Home	8.6%	7.0%	10.2%

% HH THAT STAYED IN ANOTHER LOCATION BEFORE BY MAIN REASON FOR MOVING TO SITE (TOP 5)[1] [N = 143]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Personal Insecurity (Generalized)	35.0%	28.6%	41.3%
Natural Disaster Destroyed Shelter	21.7%	16.6%	26.8%
Conflict - No Access To Livelihoods	11.9%	7.0%	16.8%
Conflict - No Access To Services	9.8%	6.1%	13.4%
Personal Insecurity (Targeted)	7.7%	3.4%	12.0%

% HH BY NUMBER OF TIMES FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 408]



1 The questionnaire included answer choices for both push and pull factors to moving to the IDP site. However, less than one per cent selected pull factors, such as 'Joining my friends and family' and 'This location has better access to food'.

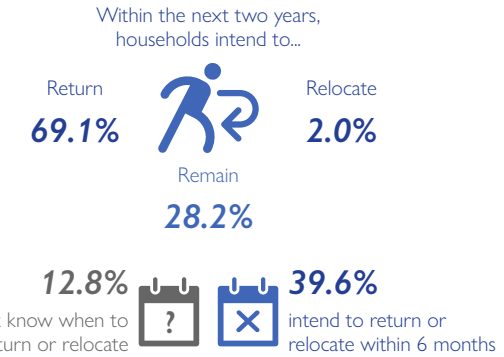
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Return Intentions

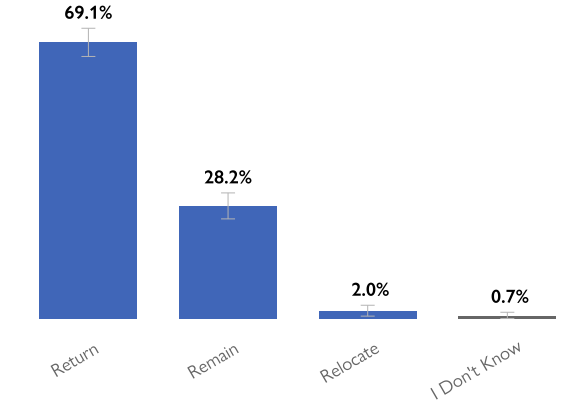
While the majority of households intends to return to their area of habitual residence (69.1% ±3.5%), a substantial proportion anticipates to remain in their current site (28.2% ±3.3%) within the next two years. Only 2.0 (±1.4) per cent intend to relocate to a different location, and 0.7 (±0.8) per cent are unsure of their plans for the next two years.

Of the households intending to return or relocate, one in eight households (12.8% ±2.5%) do not know when to do so while two in five (39.7% ±3.5%) intend to return or relocate within six months. 32.1 (±3.9) per cent intend to return or relocate after a year. Those intending to return within six months are mainly destined to locations in Rubkona, Guit, Leer, Koch and Mayendit counties. Those unsure of the timing of return or relocation intend to return or relocate to locations in Rubkona, Koch and Leer counties.

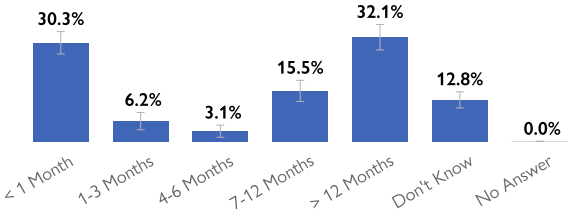
Households not returning or relocating within six months cite insecurity in their area of return (56.0% ±4.0%), a lack of means (41.5% ±3.9%) and lack of services (34.3% ±3.9%) or livelihoods (13.2% ±3.2%) in their area of return as the top barriers preventing sooner return or relocation.



% HH by intention to return or relocate in next two years [N = 408]



% HH intending to return / relocate by timeframe [N = 290]

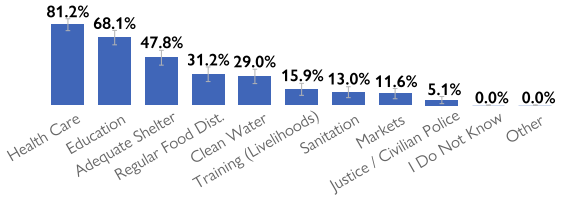


% HH not returning / relocating within six months by barriers to (sooner) leave site (top 10) [N = 256]

Barrier	%	LL	UL
Insecurity In Area Of Return (AOR)	56.0%	52.0%	60.0%
No Means	41.5%	37.7%	45.4%
Lack Of Services In AOR	34.3%	30.3%	38.4%
Lack Of Livelihoods In AOR	13.2%	10.0%	16.3%
House / Land Destroyed	10.9%	8.0%	13.9%
Discrimination In AOR	5.0%	3.0%	7.0%
Uncertainty About Destination	2.0%	0.7%	3.3%
No Barriers	1.7%	0.5%	2.9%
House / Land Occupied	1.2%	0.2%	2.3%
COVID-19 Mobility Restrictions	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

Destination of return or relocation [N = 290]

% HH reporting lack of services in area of return as a key barrier by type of lacking services [N = 138]



% HH intending to return or relocate by main reason for choosing to go to location (top 5) [N = 290]

Driver	%	LL	UL
Improvement Of Security	92.8%	89.9%	95.6%
Family Reunification	18.6%	14.9%	22.3%
Access To Food Distribution	18.3%	14.2%	22.3%
Access To Health / Education	15.2%	11.3%	19.0%
Access To NFI Distribution	5.5%	3.0%	8.1%

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

The majority of households reports that improvements in the security situation in their area of return influences their decision to return (82.8% ±3.1%), followed by improvements in humanitarian support (30.1% ±3.8%) and access to schools or education (11.0% ±2.8%).

Two in three households (67.4% ±3.5%) know someone personally who has returned to their former area of habitual residence, including family members, friends and members of the community. Households displaced from locations outside of Rubkona county are more likely to know someone personally who has returned compared to those displaced from locations within the county (70.8% ±5.8% vs 62.0% ±6.6%). Nevertheless, over four in five households (85.8% ±3.1%) report that they require more information on their preferred destination. They cite information on the infrastructure (43.4% ±4.1%), education services or facilities (37.7% ±4.2%) and the security and safety situation (31.4% ±3.7%) as the most needed information.

Households report that the most needed household-level assistance to support their return are means to repair their shelters (57.6% ±3.5%), food assistance in their area of return (55.6% ±3.7%) and seeds and tools for farming (20.8% ±3.7%).

Only 1.4 (±1.3) per cent of households intending to return or relocate within the next two years indicate that they are not planning to leave the site with their whole family, mostly due to disagreements on where to go.

Main information needed on area of return:

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

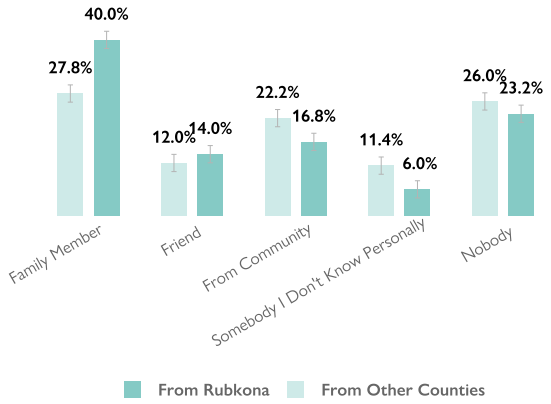
67.4%
know somebody personally who has returned to their former area of habitual residence

28.9%
feel pressured to return or leave the site even though they want to stay

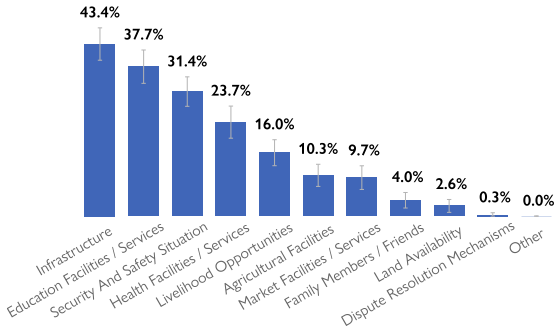
% HH BY GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AREA OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION (TOP 5) [N = 408]

Improvement	%	LL	UL
Security Situation In AOR	82.8%	79.8%	85.9%
Humanitarian Support	30.1%	26.4%	33.9%
Access To Schools / Education	11.0%	8.3%	13.8%
Access To Land / Housing	8.6%	6.4%	10.8%
Access To Health Services	8.6%	6.0%	11.2%

% HH KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 408]



% HH NEEDING INFORMATION ON AREA OF RETURN BY TYPE OF INFORMATION [N = 350]



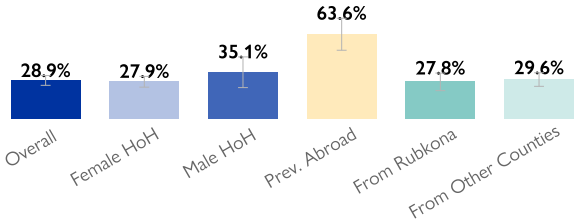
% HH NOT PLANNING TO LEAVE SITE WITH ENTIRE FAMILY BY REASON FOR SEPARATION [N = 4]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Disagreement Within The Family On Where To Go	50.0%	0.0%	100%
See Conditions In Destination First	25.0%	0.0%	68.9%
Keep Access To Services In The Site	25.0%	0.0%	66.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% HH BY HH-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN (TOP 5) [N = 408]

Assistance	%	LL	UL
Means To Repair My Shelter	57.6%	54.1%	61.1%
Food Assistance In AOR	55.6%	51.9%	59.3%
Seeds And Tools For Farming	20.8%	17.2%	24.5%
Livestock Assistance	18.6%	15.5%	21.8%
Means To Set Up A Business	17.4%	13.9%	20.9%

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



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

Mobility

Over one in three households (37.7% ±3.9%) have close family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (19.4% ±2.9%), abroad (11.3% ±2.9%) or both (7.1% ±2.2%). 28.2 (±3.7) per cent of households have children living elsewhere, mostly to attend studies (52.6% ±8.2%) or because they got married (37.1% ±7.7%).

About a quarter of households (23.8% ±3.0%) possesses identification documents for all their members, while in 51.5 (±3.8) per cent none of the members do. Households that have previously been abroad as refugees are significantly less likely to lack IDs than households that have not been displaced abroad (14.5% ±9.2% vs 57.2% ±4.3%).

Two in three households (67.4% ±4.0%) leave the site on a daily or weekly basis, most of whom do so to collect firewood (54.9% ±4.3%) or for education purposes (26.2% ±3.9%). Members of female-headed households are equally likely to leave the site compared to those of male-headed households (67.5% ±4.5% vs 66.7% ±11.9%).

A quarter of households have experienced challenges in the 12 months preceding the assessment affecting their ability to travel safely within South Sudan (20.6% ±3.0%), abroad (1.5% ±1.0%) or both (3.7% ±1.8%).

51.5%
of households do not have IDs for any household member

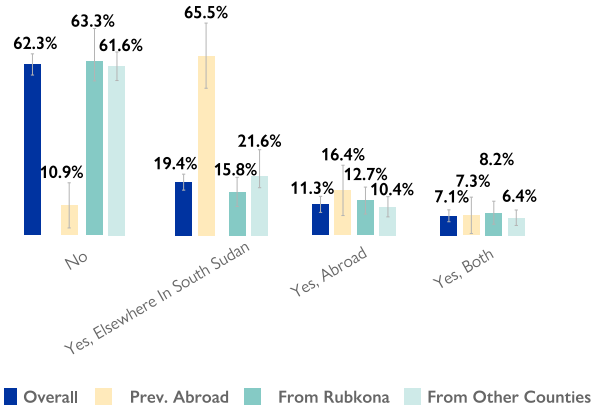
Family Living Elsewhere

Abroad **18.4%**

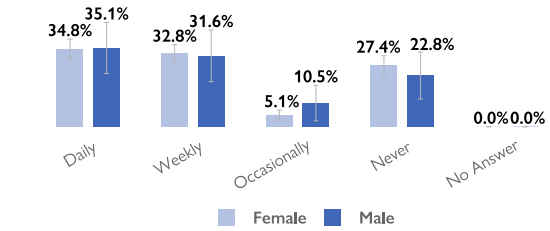
In South Sudan **26.5%**

25.7%
faced travel challenges (internal and abroad) affecting their safety in past 12 months

% SUB-GROUP HH WITH CLOSE FAMILY CURRENTLY LIVING ELSEWHERE



% HH BY FREQUENCY OF ANY MEMBER OF HH LEAVING THE SITE [N = 408]



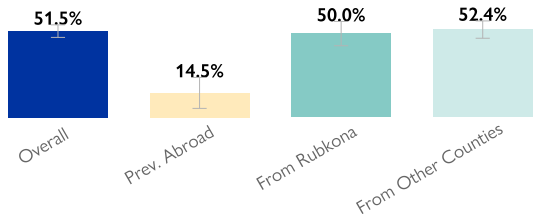
% HH WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON [N = 116]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Attend Studies	52.6%	44.4%	60.8%
Married	37.1%	29.4%	44.8%
Visit Family Members Elsewhere	12.9%	6.8%	19.1%
Seek Employment	6.0%	1.7%	10.4%
Sent To Relatives	1.7%	0.0%	4.1%
Joined Army Or Armed Groups	0.9%	0.0%	2.6%
Missing (Left And No News)	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Other	0.9%	0.0%	2.6%
Kidnapped	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% HH LEAVING THE SITE DAILY / WEEKLY BY REASON (TOP 5) [N = 275]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Collect Firewood	54.9%	50.7%	59.2%
Education	26.2%	22.3%	30.1%
Visit Friends / Family	21.1%	17.2%	25.0%
Regular Employment	20.0%	16.8%	23.2%
Health Services	17.8%	14.4%	21.3%

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



% HH BY ACCESS TO VALID IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION FOR THEIR HH MEMBERS [N = 408]

ID	%	LL	UL
All HH Members	23.8%	20.7%	26.8%
Not In Possession	4.4%	2.6%	6.3%
Some HH Members	20.1%	16.5%	23.7%
No HH Member	51.5%	47.7%	55.2%
Don't Know	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Community-driven Assistance

Overall, 18.6 (±2.7) per cent of households host IDPs (16.9% ±2.8%) and/or unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children (12.0% ±2.4%). Households hosting other individuals are more likely to be headed by women than men (19.4% ±3.0% vs 14.0% ±8.9%), although differences are not statistically significant. Indicatively, over half of households hosting others are worried that they may have to stop hosting some or all of them over the next three months while they still need support, citing a lack of space and high costs as the main reasons.

In the 12 months preceding the assessment, more households were sending remittances to support friends or relatives living elsewhere (24.0% ±3.2%) than households receiving remittances (18.9% ±2.9%). Indicatively, households displaced from locations outside of Rubkona county are more likely to receive remittances compared to those displaced from locations within the county (21.6% ±4.2% vs 14.6% ±5.3%). Half of households sending remittances did not see any changes in the amounts they sent in the past six months (50.0% ±9.2%), while 42.9 (±8.9) per cent note a slight decrease and 5.1 (±4.2) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount. Indicatively, households receiving remittances are slightly more likely to report a decrease in the amount received in the past six months (51.9% ±11.1%).

18.6%
hosting IDPs or unaccompanied / separated children

Good **69.1%**

IDP - Host Community Relations

Poor **9.1%**

51.9%
experienced a decrease in the amount of remittances received

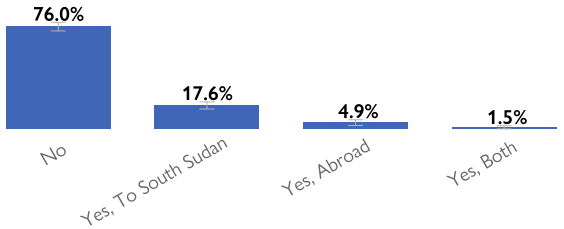
% HH BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 408]

Hosting	%	LL	UL
Any Individual	18.6%	15.9%	21.3%
Other IDPs	16.9%	14.2%	19.7%
Unaccompanied Children	12.0%	9.6%	14.4%

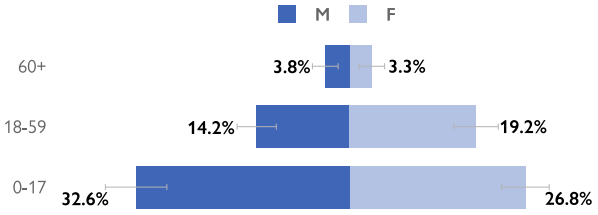
% HH WORRIED ABOUT STOPPING HOSTING INDIVIDUALS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS BY REASON [N = 44]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Not Enough Space	81.8%	70.4%	93.3%
No Longer Able To Bear The Cost	6.8%	0.0%	14.5%
Worried About Catching Disease	4.5%	0.0%	10.7%
We Are Not Getting Along	4.5%	0.0%	10.6%
Discriminated Against Due To Hosting	2.3%	0.0%	6.7%

% HH SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES IN LAST 12 MONTHS [N = 408]



% HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 74; N IND = 239]

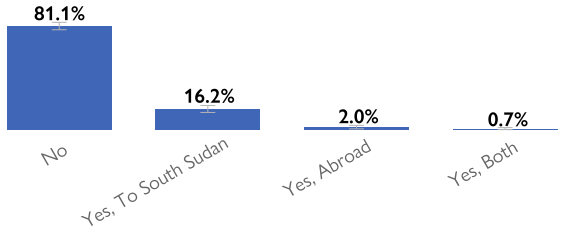


57.9%
worried that they might need to stop hosting in the next 3 months

Sending remittances **24.0%**

Receiving remittances **18.9%**

% HH RECEIVING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES IN LAST 12 MONTHS [N = 408]



% HH RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY CHANGE IN AMOUNT IN LAST SIX MONTHS [N = 77]

Change	%	LL	UL
Increased Substantially	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%
Increased Slightly	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%
Same	44.2%	33.1%	55.2%
Decreased Slightly	45.5%	34.3%	56.6%
Decreased Substantially	6.5%	0.8%	12.2%
Not Applicable	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%

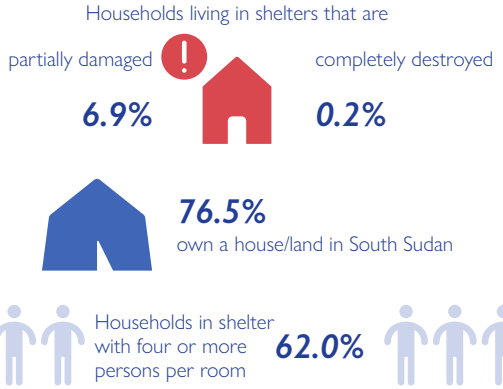
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Less than one in ten households (7.1% ±2.2%) live in partially damaged or completely destroyed shelters. Affected households report mainly rain (79.3% ±4.3%) or fire (6.6% ±2.8%) to have damaged their shelters.

About three in four households (76.5% ±3.5%) own a house or land in South Sudan. Of these households, 84.9 (±3.3) per cent report that their properties are destroyed, damaged and/or deserted, while 15.7 (±3.3) per cent report that theirs is being occupied without permission. Further, 98.4 (±3.1) per cent of these households[1] report being involved in open disputes relating to their property. The most common issues leading to open disputes are disputed ownership (58.7% ±9.4%), unclear processes on housing or land (28.6% ±8.0%) and lack or loss of tenancy or ownership documents (11.1% ±7.7%). 6.3 (±5.9) per cent of affected households report that they did not take any action. 66.7 (±11.7) per cent report using traditional courts while 25.4 (±3.1) per cent report using community leaders or chiefs to resolve disputes. Only 15.9 (±9.0) per cent rely on formal dispute resolution mechanisms.

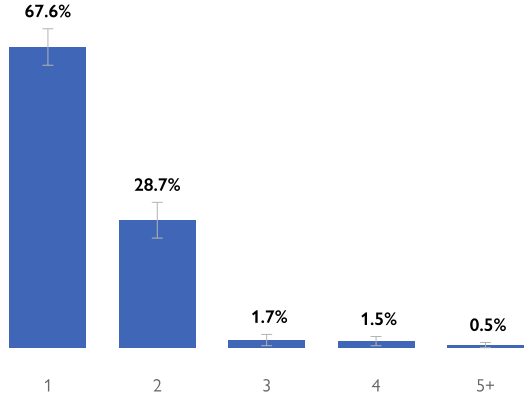
67.6 (±4.1) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one room. 40.2 (±3.8) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.



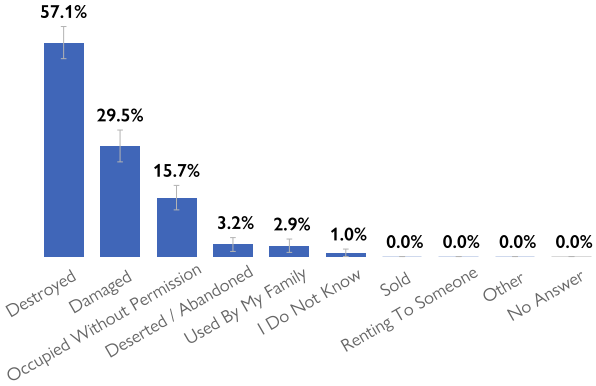
% HH LIVING IN SHELTERS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 408]

Shelter Condition	%	LL	UL
Good Condition	44.4%	41.0%	47.8%
Minimally Damaged	48.5%	45.1%	52.0%
Partially Damaged	6.9%	4.6%	9.1%
Completely Destroyed	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

% HH BY NUMBER OF ROOMS / PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 408]



% HH BY STATUS OF HOUSES / LAND OWNED IN SOUTH SUDAN (MULTIPLE OPTION) [N = 312]

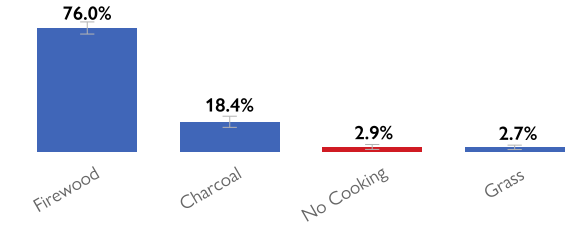


40.2%
do not have security risk mitigation measures in place

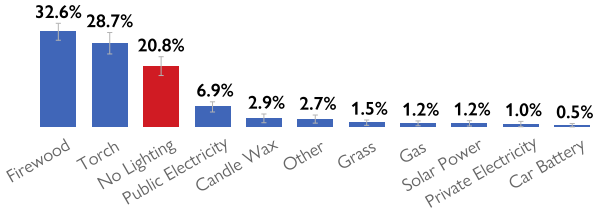
HLP DISPUTE INVOLVEMENT

None	Disputed ownership	Unclear processes
0.0%	58.7%	28.6%

% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING [N = 408]



% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING [N = 408]



1 1.6 (±3.1) per cent did not answer the question.

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

Education

With an attendance rate of 31.0 (±3.6) per cent, more than two in three children did not regularly attend formal school in the current school year (2021-2022), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 12.2 (±2.4) per cent of children dropped out of school in the 2021-2022 school year. Boys are more likely to be attending schools compared to girls but are also more likely to drop out. Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to have their children attending schools than male-headed households (31.3% ±3.7% vs 26.3% ±12.7%).

The top barrier that boys and girls face to accessing education are financial issues (40.0% ±3.7% for boys; 40.4% ±3.8% for girls). Notably, closure of schools – either due to COVID-19 (37.0% ±3.9% and 41.4% ±3.9%) or other reasons (20.3% ±3.1% and 21.1% ±3.2%) – was reported as a key barrier. 89.0 (±2.8) per cent of households report that it takes less than half an hour by foot to reach the nearest functional education facility.

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

69.0%
of children did not attend formal school in the 2021-2022 school year

12.2%
of children dropped out of school in the 2021-2022 school year

15.5%
of households received training in the past 12 mo.

Top trainings:
Nutrition
Agriculture

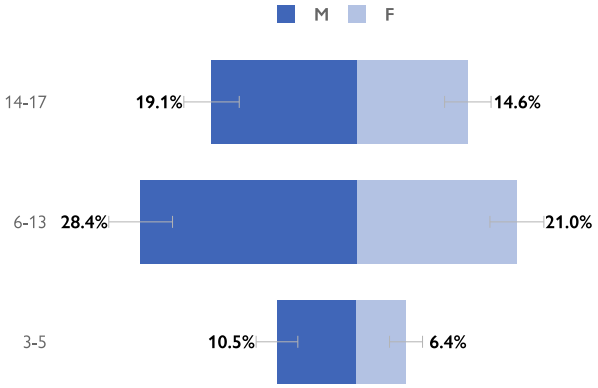
Attendance rate of children in

Female-headed households	Male-headed households
31.3%	26.3%

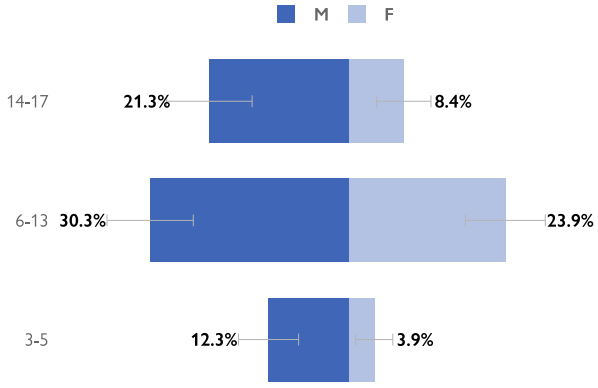
Dropout rate of children in

Female-headed households	Male-headed households
12.3%	10.5%

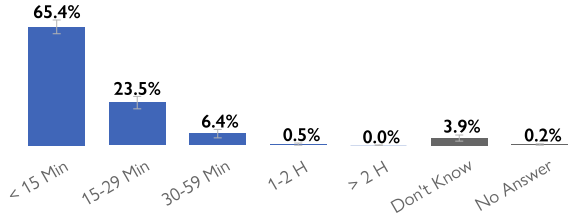
% CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 419]



% CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 155]



% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY [N = 408]



Top barriers to education girls and boys face

	Girls	Boys
Financial Issues	40.4%	40.0%
Closure due to COVID-19	41.4%	37.0%
Closure due to other reasons	21.1%	20.3%

% HH RECEIVING TRAINING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF TRAINING [N = 104]

TRAINING	%	LL	UL
Nutrition	42.3%	32.8%	51.8%
Agriculture	21.2%	13.4%	28.9%
Childcare	21.2%	13.8%	28.6%
Vocational Training	7.7%	2.6%	12.8%
Business Skills Training	5.8%	1.2%	10.3%
Functional Adult Literacy (FAL)	1.9%	0.0%	4.5%

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Overall, 20.1 (±3.3) per cent of households lack access to a safe and timely water source[1], with households across different sub-groups faring similarly. The lack of access is mostly driven by the fact that 10.8 (±2.8) per cent feel unsafe when collecting water from their main water source in the last two weeks and 9.8 (±2.2) per cent need more than 30 minutes to collect their water. As water is supplied by the camp, the vast majority of households need less than 30 minutes to collect water (90.2% ±2.2%). On average, households use 3.7 liters per household member per day for cooking, washing and drinking.

The main water sources for households are public taps serving more than five households (47.5% ±2.9%) and tap stands serving less than five households (27.9% ±2.8%), both of which are considered safe sources for drinking water. All households treat their water, with the majority using chlorine (90.0% ±1.5%).

The survey did not include questions about the cost of water but asked about the change in the price experienced by households in the past six months. 80.4 (±3.4) per cent of households report that the price of water has not changed, while only 6.0 (±2.5) per cent report an increase.

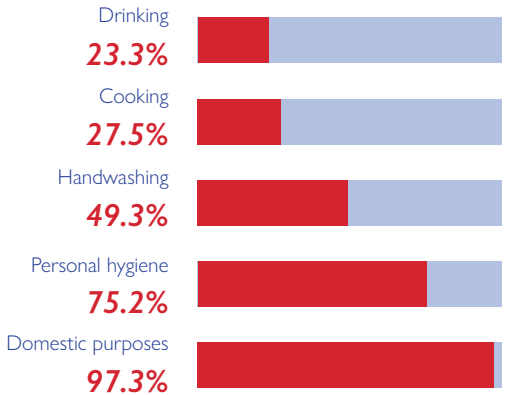
20.1%
lack access to a safe and timely water source

20.8%
cannot meet any of their water needs

Main drinking water source:

PUBLIC TAP SERVING MORE THAN 5 HHS

Households not having enough water to meet needs:



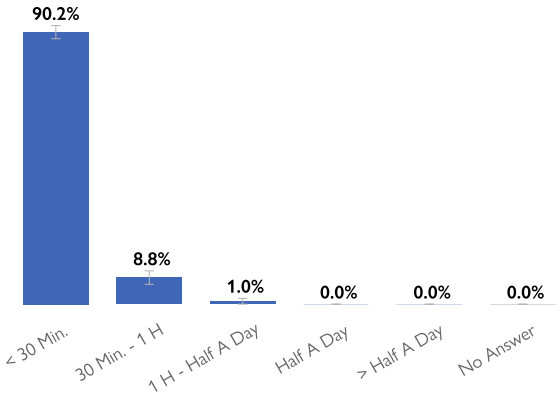
% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER [N = 408]

Source	%	LL	UL
Public Tap Serving More Than 5 Households	47.5%	44.7%	50.4%
Tap Stand Serving Not More Than 5 Households	27.9%	25.2%	30.7%
Deep Borehole / Protected Well	24.5%	22.6%	26.5%

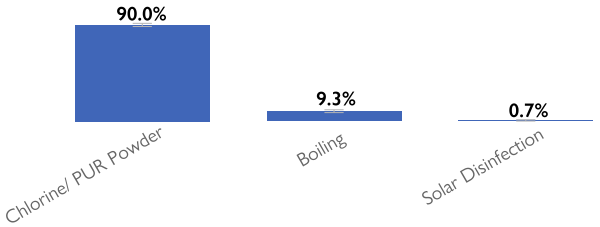
% SUB-GROUP HH WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	408	79.9%	76.6%	83.2%
Female HoH	351	80.9%	77.4%	84.5%
Male HoH	57	73.7%	62.7%	84.6%
Prev. Abroad	55	81.8%	71.6%	92.1%
From Rubkona	158	80.4%	74.8%	86.0%
From Other Counties	250	79.6%	75.0%	84.2%

% HH BY TIME TAKEN TO COLLECT WATER [N = 408]



% HH BY MOST COMMON WATER TREATMENT [N = 408]



% SUB-GROUP HH FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	408	10.8%	8.0%	13.5%
Female HoH	351	10.0%	7.0%	12.9%
Male HoH	57	15.8%	6.9%	24.7%
Prev. Abroad	55	16.4%	6.5%	26.2%
From Rubkona	158	9.5%	5.3%	13.7%
From Other Counties	250	11.6%	7.8%	15.4%

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

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

78.7 (±3.4) per cent of households do not have access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 40.0 (±2.9) per cent of households do not have solid, liquid or powder soap at home. Of the households without soap, more than half (51.5% ±5.8%) state that they ran out of soap or detergent.

Most households (43.1% ±3.4%) report that women use pieces of cloth in dealing with menstruation. 21.3 (±3.1) per cent report that women use nothing.

One surveyed household reports having to rely on buckets, bushes or open spaces for defecation. The most commonly cited sanitation location are communal latrines, with improved pit latrines (28.9% ±2.9%) or water-seal or pour-flush latrines (15.4% ±2.3%) being the most common types. Of households with children under 5, about half (48.9% ±4.4%) indicate that children defecate openly while 8.2 (±2.5) per cent state that their children use buckets or plastic bags. 43.0 (±4.0) per cent report that their children use communal, shared or family latrines.

For disposing waste, most households discard their solid waste in garbage bins (65.9% ±2.5%), while 16.7 (±2.2%) per cent burn their waste.

78.7%
of households do not have access to WASH NFI

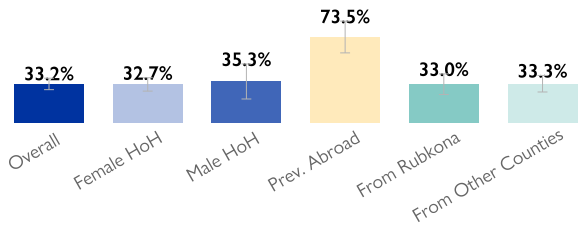
NFI

Households not using soap
40.0%

Main reason for not using soap
RAN OUT / USED IT ALL

Main female hygiene product:
PIECE OF CLOTH

% SUB-GROUP HH WITHOUT ACCESS TO SOAP



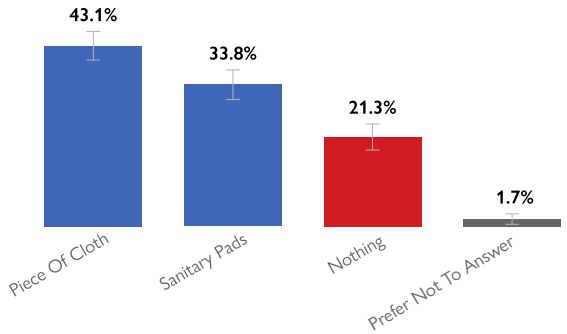
% HH BY TIMES WHEN THEY USUALLY WASH HANDS [N = 408]

Timing	%	LL	UL
Before Eating	96.3%	94.6%	98.1%
Before Cooking	69.6%	66.2%	73.0%
After Defecation	66.9%	64.3%	69.5%
Before Breastfeeding	40.9%	36.8%	45.1%
Before Feeding Children	26.5%	22.9%	30.1%
After Coughing / Sneezing	12.7%	9.8%	15.7%
After Handling A Child's Stool	11.3%	8.9%	13.7%
After Interacting With People	10.0%	7.5%	12.6%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% HH BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 408]

Location	%	LL	UL
Garbage Bin	65.9%	63.5%	68.4%
Burn	16.7%	14.4%	18.9%
Garbage Pit	10.8%	8.6%	13.0%
On The Street	5.9%	4.5%	7.3%
Solid Waste Truck Collection	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
River / Canal / Drainage	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

% HH BY PRODUCT/MEASURE FOR DEALING WITH MENSTRUATION [N = 408]



% HH BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 408]

Location	%	LL	UL
Communal Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	28.9%	26.0%	31.8%
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	21.8%	19.1%	24.5%
Communal Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	15.4%	13.2%	17.7%
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	14.2%	11.7%	16.7%
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	13.2%	11.0%	15.5%
Communal Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	6.1%	4.0%	8.2%
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

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

Healthcare and COVID-19

About one in three households (31.6% ±4.2%) had a health problem and needed to access healthcare in the past three months, of which most were unable to do so (51.9% ±8.0%). Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to lack access to healthcare compared to male-headed households. Of the households that could access health care, 3.0 (±1.1) per cent needed more than one hour by foot to reach the nearest functional health facility. This highlights the difficulty of households to access timely health services when they need them.

Among households with unmet healthcare needs, the main barriers to access are services only being accessible at certain times (23.9% ±9.4%), specific services needed being unavailable (14.9% ±8.4%) and long waiting times (9.0% ±6.8%). 46.1 (±3.6) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.

Most households aware of COVID-19 know that washing hands with soap (99.5% ±0.7%), avoiding close contact with sick people (74.0% ±3.0%), using hand sanitizer frequently (58.3% ±3.6%) and staying at home (57.1% ±3.2%) are prevention measures against the transmission of COVID-19. However, only less than half know of other preventive measures, such as social distancing or using masks, and only 3.4 (±1.5) per cent know of vaccination.

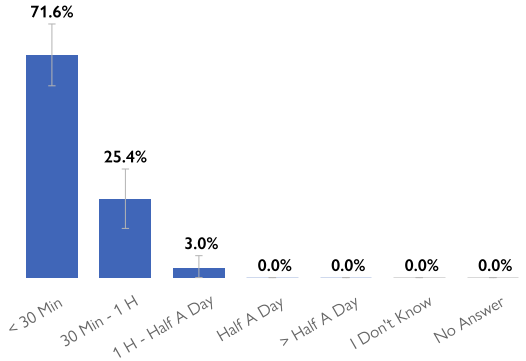
Experienced health issues in past 3 mo.
31.6%

Needing care who were unable to access
51.9%

Accessed ante-natal care services
46.1%

Ante-natal care services not available
0.5%

% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 408]



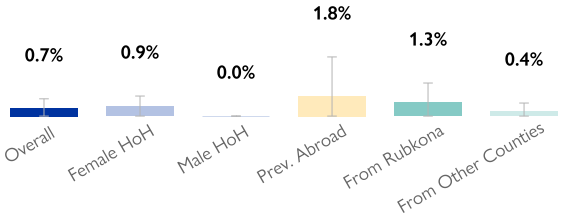
% SUB-GROUP HH WITH HEALTH ISSUES UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	129	48.1%	40.1%	56.0%
Female HoH	112	50.9%	42.1%	59.7%
Male HoH	17	29.4%	8.6%	50.2%
Prev. Abroad	33	21.2%	7.8%	34.7%
From Rubkona	42	50.0%	35.6%	64.4%
From Other Counties	87	47.1%	36.9%	57.3%

% HH WITH UNMET HEALTH CARE NEEDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS [N = 67]

Barrier	%	LL	UL
None	55.2%	44.7%	65.7%
Only Accessible At Certain Times	23.9%	14.4%	33.3%
Specific Service Needed Unavailable	14.9%	6.5%	23.3%
Long Waiting Time	9.0%	2.1%	15.8%
No Functional Facility Nearby	7.5%	1.2%	13.7%
Did Not Need To Access	6.0%	1.2%	10.8%
Unaffordable Transportation Cost	3.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Distance	3.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Disability	1.5%	0.0%	4.4%
Discrimination	1.5%	0.0%	4.4%
No Time Due To Child Care	1.5%	0.0%	4.4%
Unaffordable Consultation Cost	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unaffordable Treatment Cost	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Insecurity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unsafe Route	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Untrained Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lack Of Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Distrust Services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% SUB-GROUP HH UNAWARE OF COVID-19



% HH THAT TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 BY MEASURE (TOP 5) [N = 396]

Action	%	LL	UL
Washing Hands With Soap	99.5%	98.8%	100%
Avoiding Close Contact With Sick People	74.0%	71.0%	77.0%
Using Hand Sanitizer Frequently	58.3%	54.7%	61.9%
Staying At Home	57.1%	53.9%	60.3%
Social Distancing	46.3%	42.5%	50.1%

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

Economic Vulnerabilities and Livelihoods

Over one in three households (35.3% ±3.8%) report a decrease in their income level or amount during the past six months, with 9.8 (±2.1) per cent reporting a substantial decrease. Households relying on their own agricultural production are indicatively more likely to experience a decrease in income levels than those relying on other livelihood activities (46.0% ±6.8% vs 27.4% ±4.7%).

Own agricultural production (42.6% ±3.8%), begging, support from kins and sale of humanitarian aid (29.2% ±2.8%) and sale of firewood, poles, charcoal and others (13.2% ±2.8%) are the top three current sources of livelihoods. These have changed significantly from the top livelihoods prior to displacement, when own agricultural production (80.4% ±3.7%) and casual work or petty trading (7.1% ±2.3%) ranked highest. Some households that relied on own agricultural production prior to displacement reskilled to engage in the sale of firewood and other essential items (13.7% ±3.2%), while a significant proportion now relies on begging, kinship or the sale of aid (29.9% ±3.1%).

Overall, 20.8 (±3.3) per cent of households have experienced difficulties or shocks in the six months prior to the assessment.

Experienced a decrease in income in past 6 months

35.3%

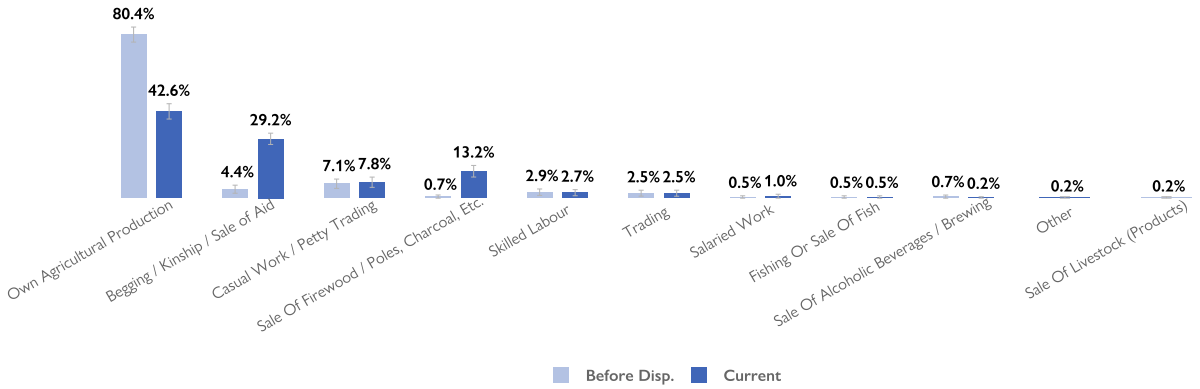
Experienced an economic schock in past 6 months

20.8%

Top economic shocks experienced in the past 6 mo.

- ***Unusually high food prices***
- ***No food in markets***
- ***Unusually high non-food prices***

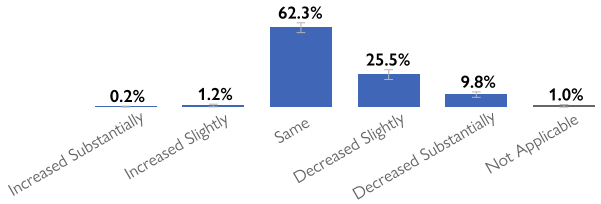
% HH BY MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY FOR GETTING FOOD AND INCOME IN LAST 3 MONTHS AND BEFORE DISPLACEMENT [N = 408]



% HH BY ASSETS OWNED (TOP 15) [N = 408]

Asset	%	LL	UL
Bed	61.0%	57.5%	64.5%
Sleeping Mat	56.6%	52.8%	60.4%
Mattress	33.6%	29.7%	37.4%
Mosquito Net	25.2%	21.7%	28.8%
Chairs	24.8%	21.6%	27.9%
Tables	13.7%	10.8%	16.6%
Blanket	13.2%	10.5%	16.0%
Kitchen Utensils	9.6%	7.1%	12.0%
None	7.4%	5.4%	9.3%
Phone	7.1%	4.9%	9.3%
Stove	3.9%	2.5%	5.4%
Radio	2.7%	1.2%	4.2%
Mask For COVID-19	1.7%	0.5%	2.9%
Lighting Tools	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Wheel Barrow	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

% HH BY INCOME LEVEL CHANGE DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 408]



% HH BY DIFFICULTIES OR SHOCKS EXPERIENCED IN PAST SIX MONTHS (TOP 5) [N = 408]

Shock	%	LL	UL
No Shock Experienced	79.2%	75.9%	82.5%
Unusually High Food Prices	11.5%	9.1%	14.0%
No Foods In Markets	7.6%	5.5%	9.7%
Unusually High Non-food Prices	5.4%	3.7%	7.1%
Houses Flooded	4.4%	2.9%	5.9%

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

1.7 (±1.3) per cent of households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone in the past three months while 5.4 (±2.1) per cent spend over 65 per cent of their expenditure on cereals and pulses only on average per month – these households are particularly vulnerable to market shocks. 14.1 (±3.4) per cent of households use over three quarters of their expenditure on food. Indicatively, female-headed households are more affected by high to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food than male-headed households.

Most households households (94.9% ±2.0%) can reach their nearest operational marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes by foot, with 74.5 (±3.3) per cent needing less than 15 minutes. While 1.2 (±1.0) per cent do not know the distance to the nearest market, 3.9 (±1.8) require more than 30 minutes.

13.0 (±3.0) per cent of households attempted to use or used credit or borrowed money in the three months prior to the assessment, with 4.7 (±1.9) per cent having used credit or borrowed money more than once. Of these households, most did so to purchase food (66.0% ±12.6%).

Despite living in a site, 16.9 (±3.2) per cent have access to land for cultivation, and 6.6 (±2.2) per cent own livestock or farm animals.

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

1.7%

Borrowed / used credit more than once

4.7%

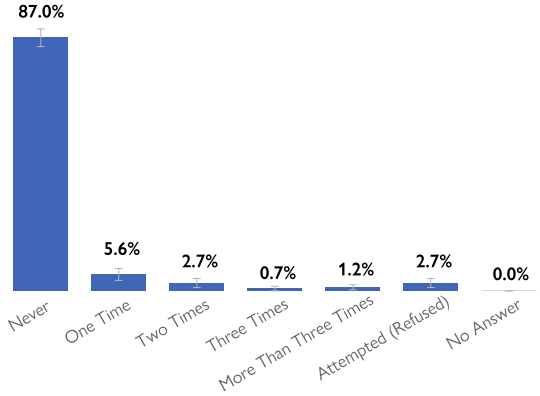
Attempted to borrow but was refused

2.7%

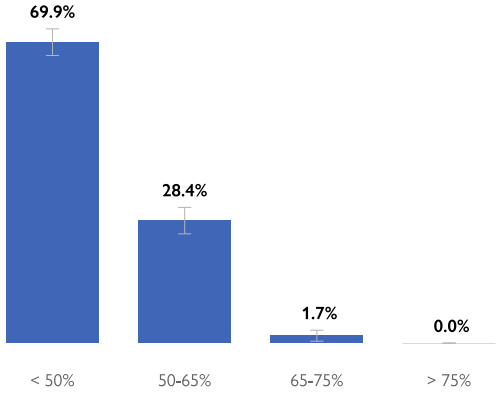
Most households borrowed to

PURCHASE FOOD

% HH BY FREQUENCY USING CREDIT OR BORROWING MONEY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 408]



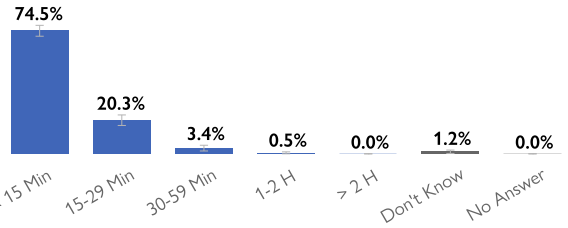
% HH BY PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE GOING TO FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 408]



% HH USING CREDIT OR BORROWING MONEY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY REASON [N = 53]

Reason	%	LL	UL
Purchase Of Food	66.0%	53.4%	78.6%
Payment Of Tuition Fees	17.0%	7.5%	26.5%
Health Care	9.4%	1.7%	17.1%
Purchase Of Any HH Equipment	5.7%	0.0%	12.0%
Investment In Business/shop	1.9%	0.0%	5.5%

% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST OPERATIONAL MARKET/GROCERY STORE [N = 408]



% HH BY CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED DURING TRAVEL TO MARKET IN THE LAST MONTH (TOP 15) [N = 408]

Challenge	%	LL	UL
None	59.3%	55.8%	62.8%
Distance	22.5%	19.9%	25.2%
Children Have To Join	8.6%	6.2%	10.9%
Conflict / Violence	4.2%	2.3%	6.1%
Too Hot	2.5%	1.0%	3.9%
Unsafe	1.7%	0.5%	3.0%
COVID-19 Movement Restrictions	1.5%	0.3%	2.6%
Robberies / Crime	1.2%	0.2%	2.3%
Lack Of Water / Food On The Way	1.2%	0.2%	2.3%
Other	1.0%	0.1%	1.9%
Lack Of Shelter On The Way	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Markets Closed Due To COVID-19	0.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Floods	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Checkpoints	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wild Animals	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Food Security

On average, households consume cereals on 4.0 (±0.2) days, oil on 2.3 (±0.1) days and fruits on 1.5 (±0.1) days per week. All other food groups are consumed less than 1.5 days per week. Indicatively, female-headed household consume foods on more days than male-headed households.

Households in the site mainly rely on food assistance for cereals (85.1% ±4.2%), legumes (73.0% ±6.7%) and fruits (56.0% ±8.8%), although a sizeable proportion of households obtains these foods from markets (12.6% ±3.9%, 23.4% ±6.1% and 42.7% ±8.78%), indicating that food assistance does not suffice for many households' subsistence.

Most households do not purchase any staple foods (74.0% ±3.1%). 12.5 (±2.4) per cent of households purchase their staple foods from the local market within the neighborhood, while 6.6 (±2.3) per cent purchase theirs locally from community members and 5.6 (±2.1) per cent buy theirs from a neighboring community or location. Of households that buy their staple foods, households spend the most in cash or credit on sorghum (flour or grain; 58.5% ±7.3%), maize (flour or grain; 49.1% ±8.0%), okra (33.0% ±7.5%) and beans (janjaro; 32.1% ±5.7%).

Cereals

Days per week consumed: **4.0**

Main source: Food Assistance **85.1%**

Grains	Roots
4.0 Days per week consumed	0.7 Days per week consumed

Vegetables

Days per week consumed: **1.4**

Main source: Market **56.1%**

Orange vegetables	Leafy vegetables
1.3 Days per week consumed	1.4 Days per week consumed

Spices

Days per week consumed: **0.6**

Main source: Food Assistance **53.8%**

Meat, egg, fish

Days per week consumed: **1.1**

Main source: Market **56.4%**

Organ meat	Eggs
0.7 Days per week consumed	0.5 Days per week consumed
Flesh meat	**Fish**
1.0 Days per week consumed	1.7 Days per week consumed

Oil

Days per week consumed: **2.3**

Main source: Food Assistance **77.4%**

Fruits

Days per week consumed: **1.5**

Main source: Food Assistance **56.0%**

Dairy

Days per week consumed: **1.1**

Main source: Food Assistance **52.2%**

Legumes

Days per week consumed: **1.1**

Main source: Food Assistance **73.0%**

Sugar

Days per week consumed: **1.3**

Main source: Market **58.2%**

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

Coping Strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategies illustrate households' capacity to cope with future shocks and maintain productivity. 46.3 (±3.4) per cent of households engaged in at least one type of livelihood-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to the interview. Most report selling more animals than usual or spending savings (26.5% ±3.4%), followed by borrowing money or purchasing food on credit (26.2% ±3.7%), sending household members to eat with another household (23.0% ±3.2%) and reducing health or education expenses (21.8% ±3.6%) because of a lack of food or money for food. 28.7 (±3.9) per cent indicate engaging in emergency coping strategies.

Overall, 62.0 (±3.0) per cent of households report to have used food-based coping strategies during the 12 months prior to the survey. Over 28.7 (±3.1) per cent ate only a few kinds of foods while 81.9 (±3.8) per cent were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of resources to obtain food. A quarter of households (26.0% ±2.9%) went to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food in the past 12 months, of which 81.1 (±6.9) per cent did so within four weeks prior to the interview.

Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to engage in food-based coping strategies in the past 4 weeks while male-headed households are more likely to engage in livelihood-based coping strategies.

Maximum livelihood-based coping strategy

Stress strategies **10.0%**

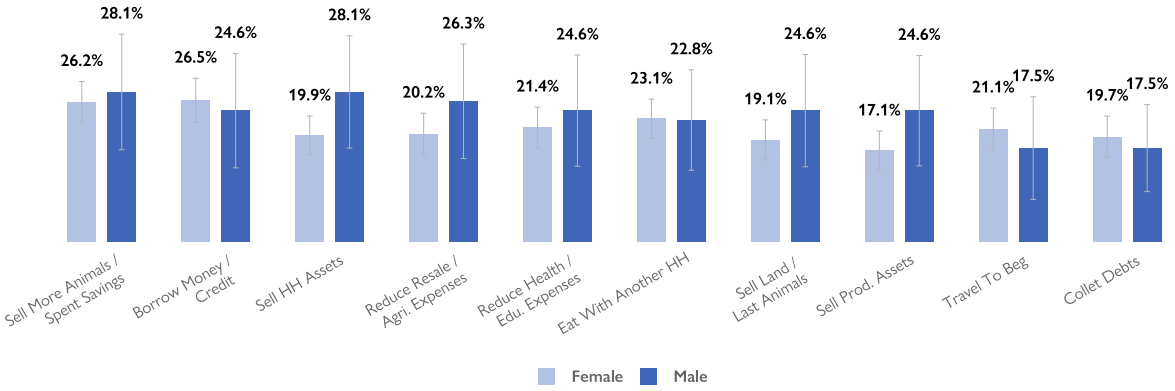
Crisis strategies **7.6%**

Emergency strategies **28.7%**

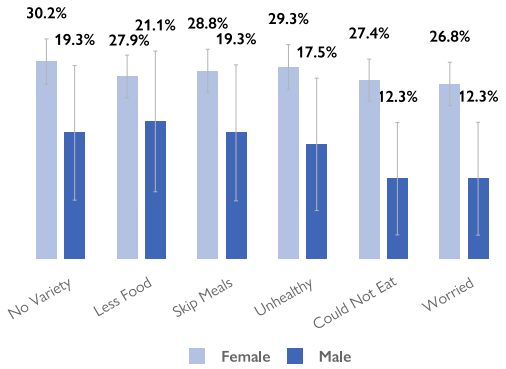
Main food-based coping strategy:

EATING LESS VARIED FOODS

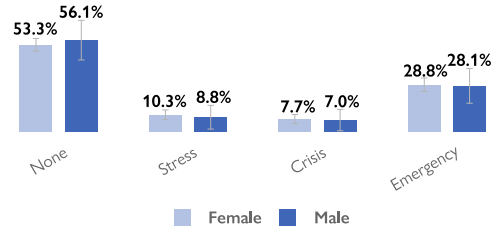
% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 408]



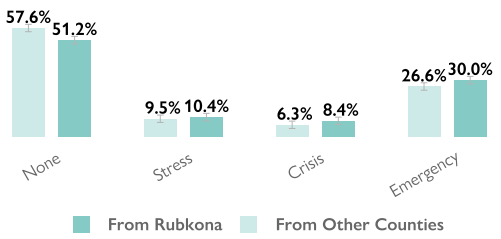
% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS [N = 408]



% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 408]



% HH BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 408]



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

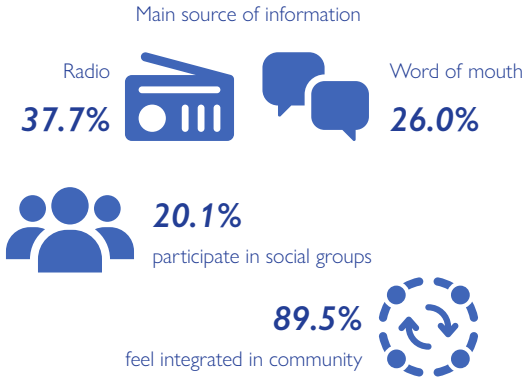
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Communication and Social Cohesion

Radios are the most common main source of information of households (37.7% ±2.7%) followed by word of mouth (26.0% ±2.8%). 57.6 (±4.1) per cent of households have at least one member owning a functioning mobile phone that is reliably charged, with adult women (54.9% ±5.5%) and men (43.4% ±5.6%) being the most likely owners.

Although only 20.1 (±2.9) per cent of households have members who participate in social groups, the majority (89.5% ±2.0%) feels welcomed and accepted in their current community. Indicatively, male-headed households are more likely to feel welcome or accepted in their community and participate in social groups (96.5% ±4.8% and 40.4% ±11.9%) compared to female-headed households (88.3% ±3.2% and 16.8% ±3.2%). Of the households that participate in social groups, over three in four (78.0% ±8.6%) report that men are members while only one in five (22.0% ±8.6%) report that women are members.

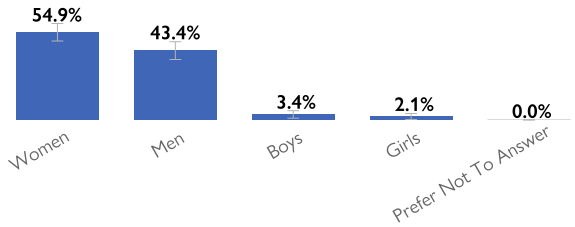
Most households report that women are either significantly involved (22.3% ±2.8%) or moderately involved (53.2% ±3.6%) in community decision-making. 10.5 (±1.9) per cent state that women never partake in decision-making.



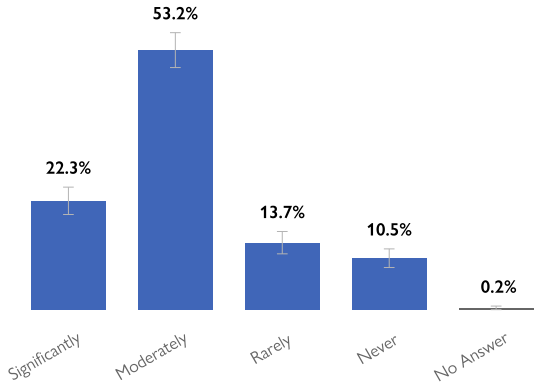
% HH by main source of information [N = 408]

Source	%	LL	UL
Radio	37.7%	35.1%	40.4%
Word Of Mouth	26.0%	23.2%	28.8%
Public Announcements	25.2%	22.5%	27.9%
Community Mobilisers	3.9%	2.3%	5.6%
Local Authorities	3.9%	2.3%	5.6%
Newspapers	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Online News / Websites	1.0%	0.2%	1.8%
Social Media	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Television	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Communal Meetings	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%

% HH with mobile phones by main owner of functional and charged mobile phone [N = 235]



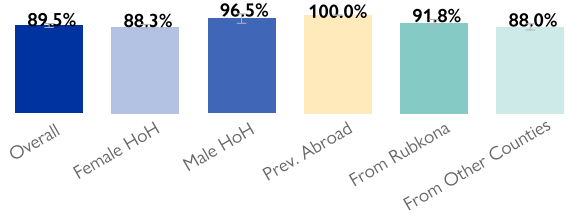
% HH by extent to which women are involved in community decision-making [N = 408]



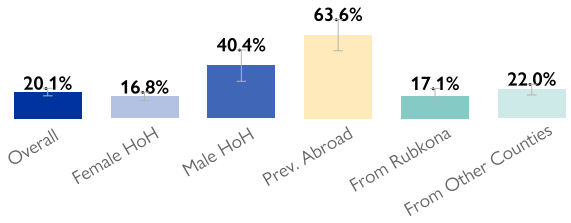
% HH by extent to which feel welcomed in current community [N = 408]

Feeling integrated	%	LL	UL
A Lot	59.3%	56.2%	62.4%
Moderately	30.1%	26.9%	33.4%
A Little	3.2%	1.6%	4.8%
Not At All	7.4%	6.1%	8.6%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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



% sub-group HH involved in social groups

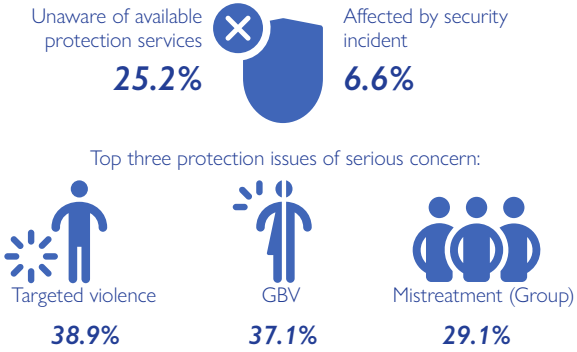


Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

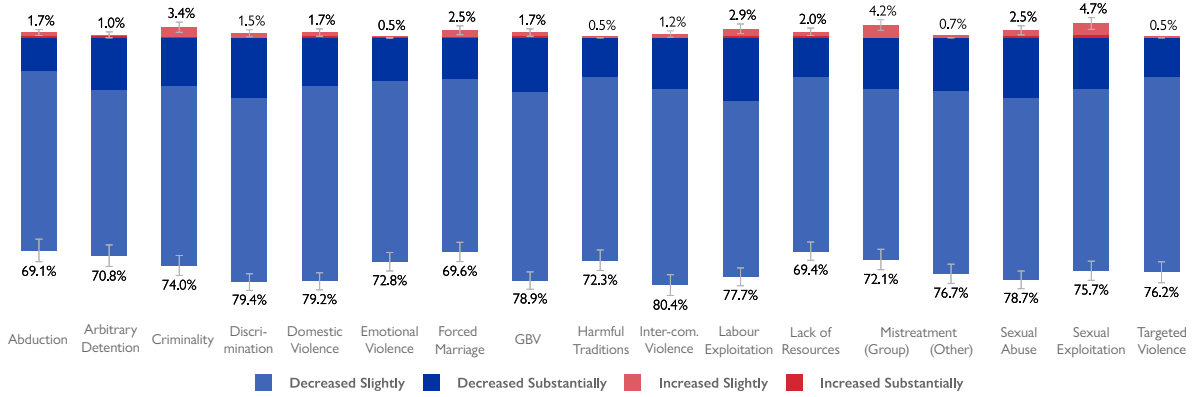
Protection

A quarter of households (25.2% ±2.9%) state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area.[1] While most households are aware of police services (37.7% ±3.3%) and GBV-related services being available (57.4% ±3.4%), only very few (5% or less) are aware of any other protection services related to child protection, housing land and property, and others. 6.6 (±1.8) per cent report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month. Indicatively, male members of these households are more likely to be affected than female members (92.6% ±9.9% vs 85.2% ±13.0%).

Households cite targeted violence (17.6% ±2.4%), gender-based violence (17.6% ±2.6%), mistreatment or beating by armed groups, army or police (15.2% ±2.9%) and harmful traditional practices (14.2% ±2.6%) as the most serious protection concerns in their community at the time of assessment. The top concerns differ between the genders of the head of household. Overall, male-headed households are more likely to flag serious concerns than female-headed households. Female-headed households rank gender-based violence as the most serious concern while male-headed households rank targeted violence as the most serious concern.



% HH BY CHANGE IN LIKELIHOOD OR FREQUENCY OF PROTECTION ISSUES IN COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 408]



% HH BY AWARENESS OF AVAILABLE PROTECTION SERVICES IN AREA (TOP 5) [N = 408]

Service	%	LL	UL
Health Services (GBV)	52.0%	48.2%	55.7%
Police	37.7%	34.5%	41.0%
Counselling (GBV)	27.5%	23.9%	31.0%
None	25.2%	22.4%	28.1%
Case Management (GBV)	7.1%	4.8%	9.4%

% HH BY CURRENT PROTECTION ISSUES THAT CAUSE SERIOUS CONCERN (TOP 5) [N = 408]

Concern	%	LL	UL
Targeted Violence	17.6%	15.2%	20.0%
GBV	17.6%	15.1%	20.2%
Mistreatment (Group)	15.2%	12.3%	18.1%
Harmful Traditions	14.2%	11.6%	16.8%
Abduction	12.3%	9.7%	14.8%

% HH WITH TRAVEL OFFER IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY MEMBER RECEIVING OFFER [N = 64]

Member	%	LL	UL
Men	70.3%	59.3%	81.4%
Women	18.8%	9.5%	28.0%
Boys	12.5%	4.6%	20.4%
Girls	7.8%	1.3%	14.3%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	408	6.6%	4.8%	8.4%
Female HoH	351	5.1%	3.2%	7.1%
Male HoH	57	15.8%	7.1%	24.5%
Prev. Abroad	55	36.4%	24.3%	48.4%
From Rubkona	158	4.4%	1.5%	7.4%
From Other Counties	250	8.0%	5.5%	10.5%

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

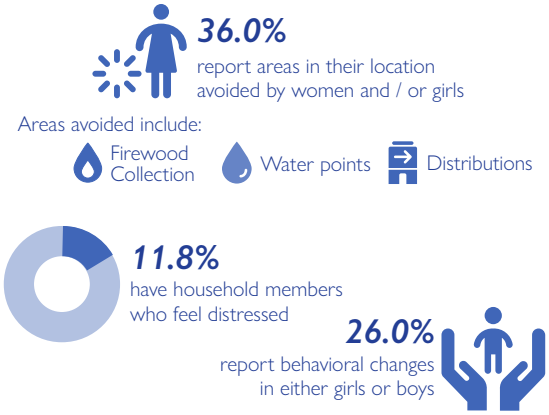
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Over one in three households (36.0% ±3.2%) report that there are areas in their location that women and / or girls avoid because they feel unsafe. The main areas routes to collect firewood (11.5% ±2.5%), water points (9.6% ±0.8%) and distribution areas (9.3% ±1.6%), underlining the challenges women face when conducting daily, essential tasks.

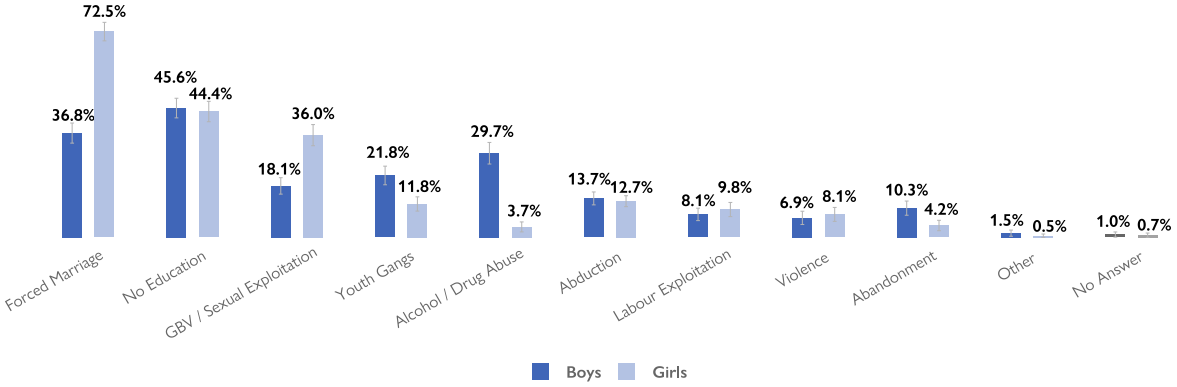
One in eight households (11.8% ±2.4%) include at least one member who feels distressed to the extent that they have a lot of difficulty to work or perform daily routine activities. Indicatively, households who had been previously abroad are significantly more likely to experience psychological distress (43.6% ±12.3%).

Although households agree that a lack of education is a main risk to both girls and boys (45.6% ±3.5% for boys and 44.4% ±3.6% for girls), they report vastly different risks for girls and boys in the site. Households are more likely to see boys at risk of substance abuse (29.7% ±3.8%) and involvement in youth gangs (21.8% ±3.3%) while they see girls most at risk of forced or arranged marriage (72.5% ±3.3%) and GBV or sexual exploitation (36.0% ±3.7%).

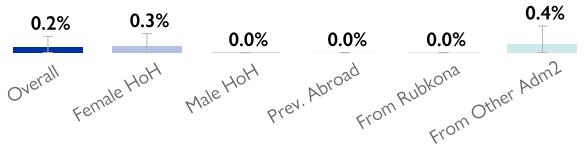
26.0 (±2.4) per cent of households report seeing behavioral changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with households being equally likely to see changes in boys and girls (22.3% ±2.0% vs 24.5% ±2.3%). The most common behavioral changes are disrespectful behavior in the family (9.8% ±0.7% for girls and 9.3% ±0.7% for boys) and violence against younger children (4.9% ±1.8% for girls and 5.4% ±1.5% for boys).



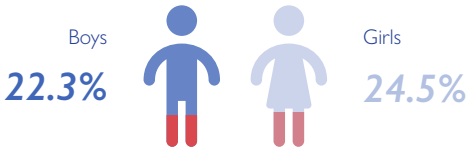
% HH BY PERCEIVED BIGGEST RISKS CHILDREN UNDER 18 ARE EXPOSED TO IN COMMUNITY [N = 408]



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



% HH OBSERVING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN THE LAST MONTH



Top behavioral changes in girls and boys

% SUB-GROUP HH WITH HH MEMBERS FEELING DISTRESSED

Group	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	408	11.8%	9.4%	14.1%
Female HoH	351	10.3%	7.5%	13.0%
Male HoH	57	21.1%	11.5%	30.6%
Prev. Abroad	55	43.6%	31.9%	55.4%
From Rubkona	158	10.1%	5.6%	14.6%
From Other Counties	250	12.8%	9.4%	16.2%

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

Humanitarian Assistance

During the three months preceding the assessment, despite humanitarian presence at the site, only 50.2 (±4.0) per cent of households received some form of humanitarian assistance, most of them receiving general food for all (95.1% ±2.9%), health services or medicine (8.8% ±2.6%) and food for assets (6.8% ±3.0%). 83.1 (±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 32.9 per cent of households who did not receive assistance during the past three months despite being reliant on it for their basic needs.

Households report an overall decrease in their ability to access humanitarian or basic services over the six months prior to the asessment, with access having decreased the most in humanitarian food distribution – 34.6 (±3.4) per cent report a slight and 26.7 (±2.9) per cent report a significant decrease in access.

Over a quarter of households (28.4% ±3.5%) indicate that they do not receive adequate information about the different available humanitarian services. The discrepancy between the shares of households dependent on assistance and having access to information about assistance indicates that many households in need of assistance are not receiving any.

50.2% received humanitarian assistance in the last 3 mo.

83.1% are dependent on hum. services to cover basic needs

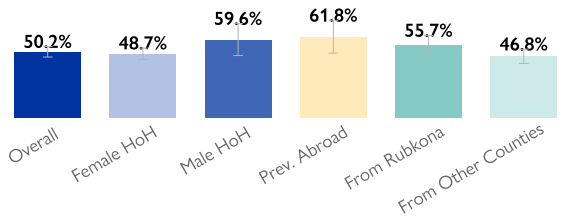
Most accessed assistance / basic service in last 3 months

GENERAL FOOD

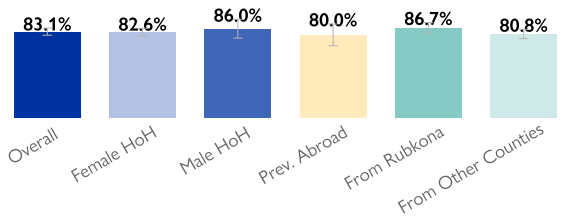
In the last 6 months, access to humanitarian services / basic needs has generally

DECREASED

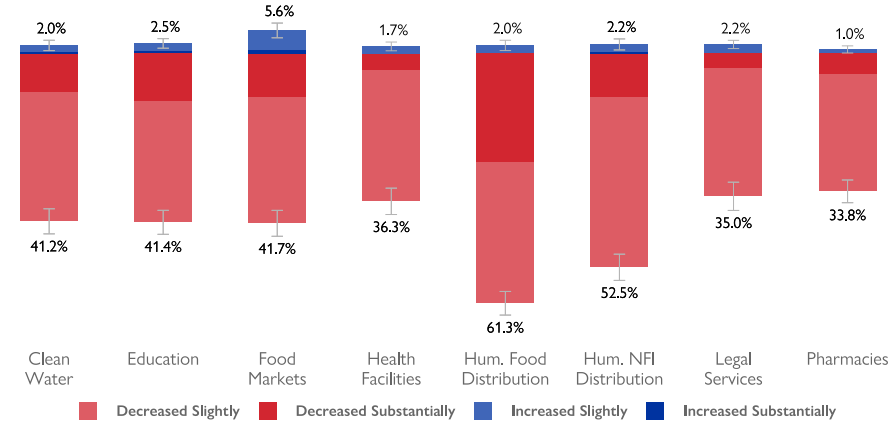
% SUB-GROUP HH RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS



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



% HH BY CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HUMANITARIAN OR BASIC SERVICES OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 408]



% HH WHO HAVE ACCESSED ASSISTANCE OR BASIC SERVICES IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY TYPE [N = 285]

Assistance	%	LL	UL
General Food For All	95.1%	92.3%	98.0%
Health / Medicines	8.8%	5.9%	11.6%
Food For Assets	6.8%	3.8%	9.8%
Shelter Material	5.9%	3.0%	8.7%
Nutrition	4.9%	2.0%	7.7%
WASH Materials	3.9%	1.3%	6.5%
Food For School Children	2.9%	0.8%	5.1%
Agricultural Tools	1.5%	0.0%	2.9%
Fishing Gear	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Unconditional Cash / Voucher Transfer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash For Work / Cash For Training	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agricultural Inputs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
School Fees / Uniforms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Of the households that received assistance in the three months prior to the assessment, 26.9 (±7.9) per cent report to be unsatisfied with the assistance. Most of these households report being unsatisfied due to issues understanding how to register for aid (33.3% ±14.5%), timeliness (19.4% ±12.3%) and quantity (13.9% ±10.9%) of the assistance provided. The services households are most dissatisfied with are food assistance (75.0% ±14.0%), general assistance (72.2% ±14.8%) and health services (38.9% ±15.9%).

While households could use complaint and feedback mechanisms to address their concerns about assistance, 6.3 (±3.3) per cent of households receiving assistance report that they do not feel able to provide feedback or make complaints if they or a member of their household wanted to. Among those who felt as if they could, 10.4 (±3.8) per cent did not trust these mechanisms – especially for response time, confidentiality and sensitive issues.

79.5 (±5.0) per cent of households receiving assistance experienced protection or safety issues while accessing assistance in the past three months, with male-headed households indicatively being more likely to be affected than female-headed households (85.3% ±22.8% vs 78.4% ±5.7%).

As top priority needs for their household, respondents name food (81.9% ±2.4%), shelter or housing (70.8% ±3.6%), healthcare (61.3% ±3.1%) and livelihoods support or employment (6.9% ±2.0%).

26.9%
accessing humanitarian assistance are unsatisfied with the assistance

Main reasons for dissatisfaction:

TIMELINESS **QUANTITY** **REGISTRATION**

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

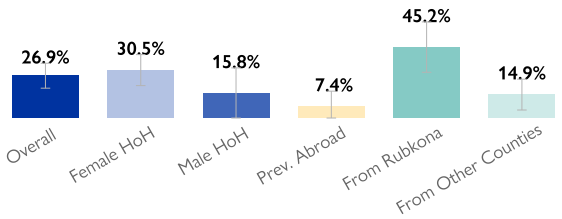
79.5%

Preferred feedback mechanism:

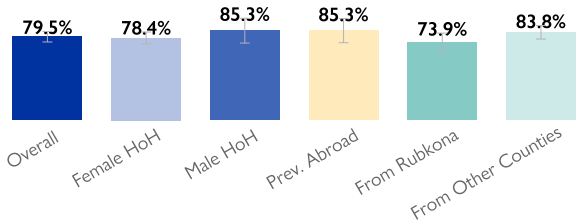
FACE-TO-FACE WITH COMMUNITY LEADER

Top priority needs:

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



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



% HH BY TOP PRIORITY NEEDS [N = 408]

Need	%	LL	UL
Food	81.9%	79.4%	84.3%
Shelter / Housing	70.8%	67.3%	74.4%
Healthcare	61.3%	58.2%	64.4%
Livelihoods Support / Employment	6.9%	4.8%	8.9%
Cash	5.1%	3.6%	6.7%
Protection	4.4%	2.7%	6.1%
Education	4.2%	2.4%	5.9%
NFIs	1.5%	0.4%	2.6%
Seeds / Other Agricultural Inputs	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Training	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Need To Repay Debt	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
PSS	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% HH BY UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE (TOP 10) [N = 36]

Assistance / Service	%	LL	UL
Food	75.0%	61.0%	89.0%
General Assistance	72.2%	57.5%	87.0%
Health	38.9%	22.9%	54.8%
S/NFI	33.3%	19.1%	47.6%
WASH	33.3%	19.0%	47.7%
Education	30.6%	15.5%	45.6%
Nutrition	19.4%	6.6%	32.3%
Protection	19.4%	6.9%	32.0%
Livelihood	11.1%	1.0%	21.3%
Communication	11.1%	1.0%	21.2%

% HH BY PREFERRED FEEDBACK MECHANISMS [N = 205]

Mechanism	%	LL	UL
Face To Face With Community Leader	37.6%	32.6%	42.6%
Face To Face At Home With Aid Worker	36.1%	31.2%	41.0%
Face To Face In Office Or Other Venue With Aid Worker	22.4%	17.5%	27.4%
Community Meetings / Group Feedback Sessions With Aid Workers	3.4%	1.0%	5.8%
Phone Call	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%

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

IDP Site Vulnerability Index and Intersectoral Analysis

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

Overall, the largest proportion of households fall in the high range of the SVI (37.7% of HH), closely followed by the medium range (35.8% of HH). As the population's most vulnerable category, one in eight households fall into the maximum range (15.0% of HH). Comparing different sub-groups, female-headed households tend to score slightly worse than male-headed households in the maximum vulnerability category although similar proportions fall into the two highest ranges (52.2% of which 15.4% in the maximum range, vs 56.2% of which 12.3% in the in the maximum range). Although these interpretations are only indicative due to the small sample size by return intention sub-group, the SVI indicates that households intending to return within the next two years fare worse than those intending to remain, with higher proportions of households falling into the high and maximum range (36.5% and 17.0% vs 38.3% and 11.3%). This indicates that increased vulnerability may be a driver of households to exit the site.

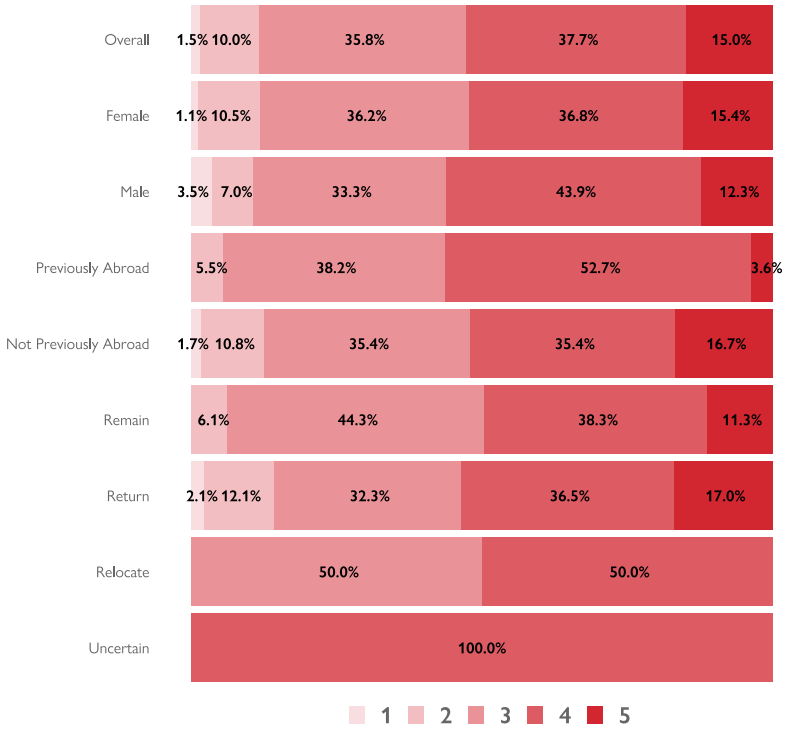
SVI Indicators with largest weights:

Sufficent Water
49.4%

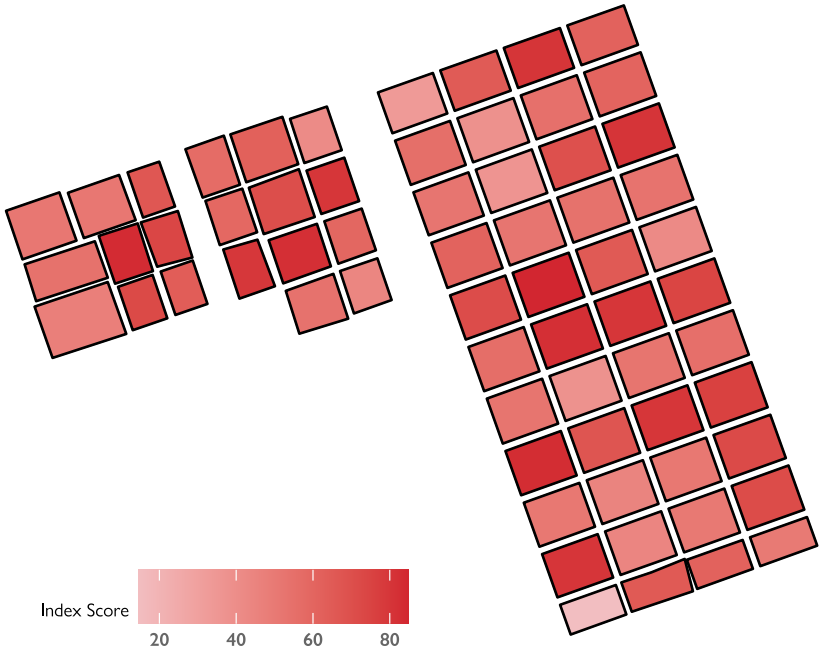
Property Status
41.4%

Safe and Timely Water
34.7%

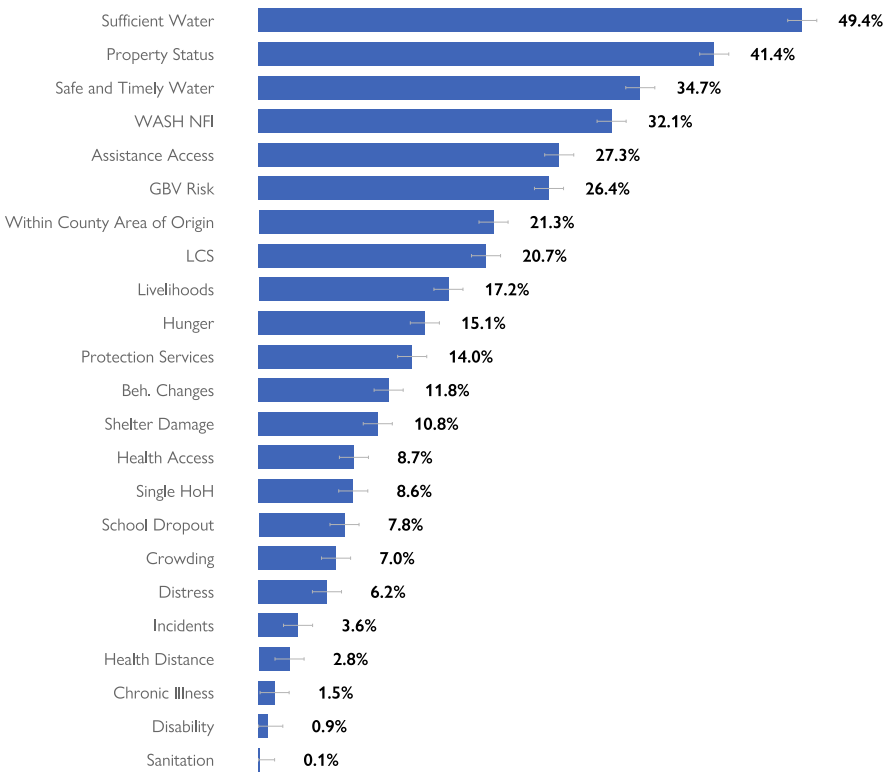
% HH BY VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE RANGE (MINIMUM TO MAXIMUM) BY SUB-GROUP



AVERAGE INDEX SCORE BY ASSESSED IDP SITE BLOCKS IN BENTIU IDP CAMP



VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE WEIGHT BY SELECTED INDICATORS



METHODOLOGY ANNEX I: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - IMPORTANCE OF COMPONENTS

MEASURE	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7	PC8
Standard deviation	18.867	6.208	5.473	5.372	4.862	4.763	4.323	3.833
Proportion of Variance	0.579	0.063	0.049	0.047	0.038	0.037	0.030	0.024
Cumulative Proportion	0.579	0.642	0.690	0.737	0.776	0.813	0.843	0.867

METHODOLOGY ANNEX II: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

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

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

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency