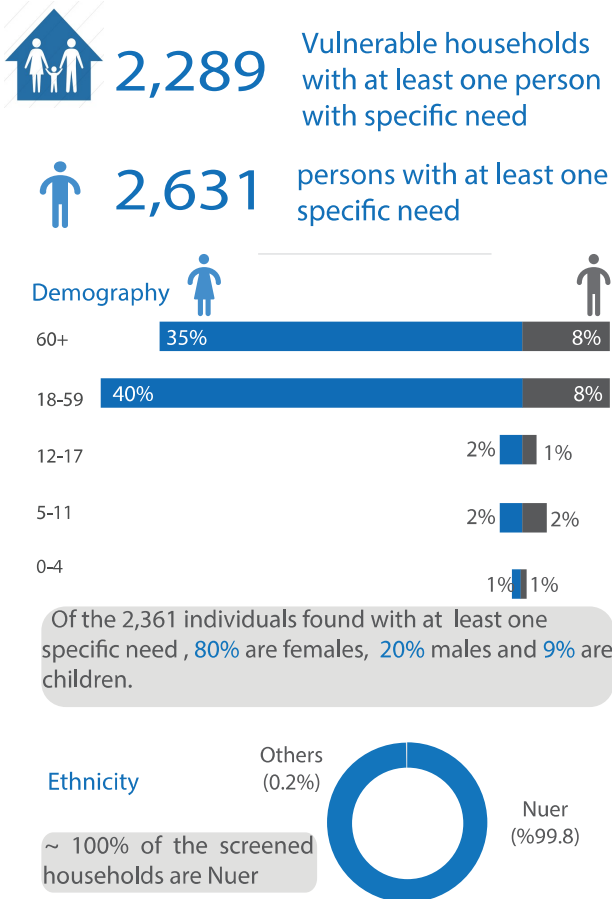
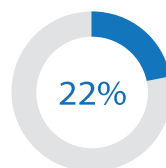
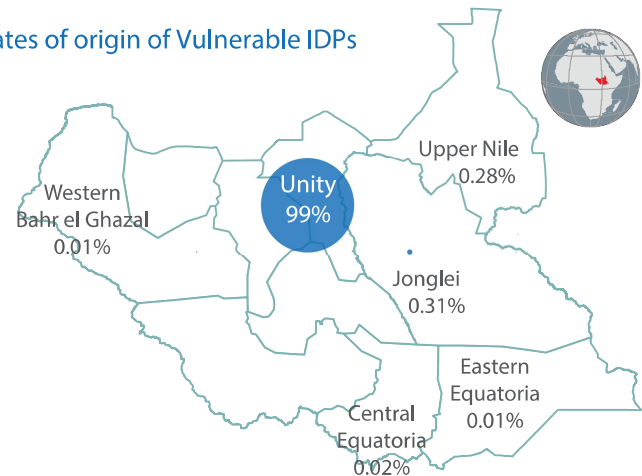


SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

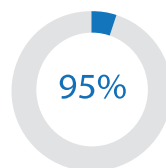
Out of the 11,135 internally displaced households screened, 2,631 individuals/2,289 households were identified as having at least one specific need.



States of origin of Vulnerable IDPs



Of the 2,289 households Identified with vulnerabilities, 514 (22%) expressed their intention to leave the POC and return to their communities of origin, or relocate elsewhere in South Sudan



95% of vulnerable households are considering to return to county of origin

OVERVIEW

UNHCR in close collaboration with humanitarian partners, UNMISS and IDP community has conducted vulnerability screening and return intentions at Bentiu Protection of Civilian (POC) site. The exercise commenced on 24 November 2020 and successfully ended on 20 January 2021.

METHODOLOGY

The screening/verification exercise was conducted by UNHCR with support of community leadership. The leaders participated actively in mobilizing and sensitizing the households.

Due to the sensitive nature of the information collected at household/individual levels, all interviewers were trained on data collection and protection of sensitive information. Data was collected using mobile devices. The interviews were conducted by trained enumerators and community workers from protection partners under the supervision of UNHCR protection staff.

Geographic scope:

The screening/verification exercise was conducted exclusively in Bentiu POC site.

Verification/Screening methodology: Mobilization for the exercise was conducted by UNHCR, partners, IDP leadership and community from Bentiu POC. Interviewers collected information at household level as follows:

- The exercise targeted vulnerable households at the site.
- Detailed interviews were conducted with the head of households/vulnerable persons identified. Interviewers used a vulnerability assessment tool loaded onto mobile tablets to capture extensive information on categories of core vulnerabilities, additional protection risks, needs, household composition and intentions to return/relocate.

Vulnerability database:

The Screening/Verification exercise provided updated information on the most vulnerable individuals, informing targeting basis for UNHCR and partners' operational response, including psychosocial support, SGBV intervention and protection-based material assistance. Humanitarian agencies can utilize the vulnerability data to provide interventions responding to pressing protection risks/needs of the most vulnerable households as well as tracking interventions to such households to minimize gaps and overlap, based on Data Sharing Agreement and protocols on confidentiality and data protection.

PRIORITY NEEDS IN IDP COLLECTIVE SITE



Majority of households surveyed identified food as the first, water as second, basic domestic/household items as third, education as fourth and security/safety as fifth prioritized need in their current location.

PRIORITY NEEDS AT RETURN/RELOCATION SITE FOR THE VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS WHO EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO RETURN/RELOCATE

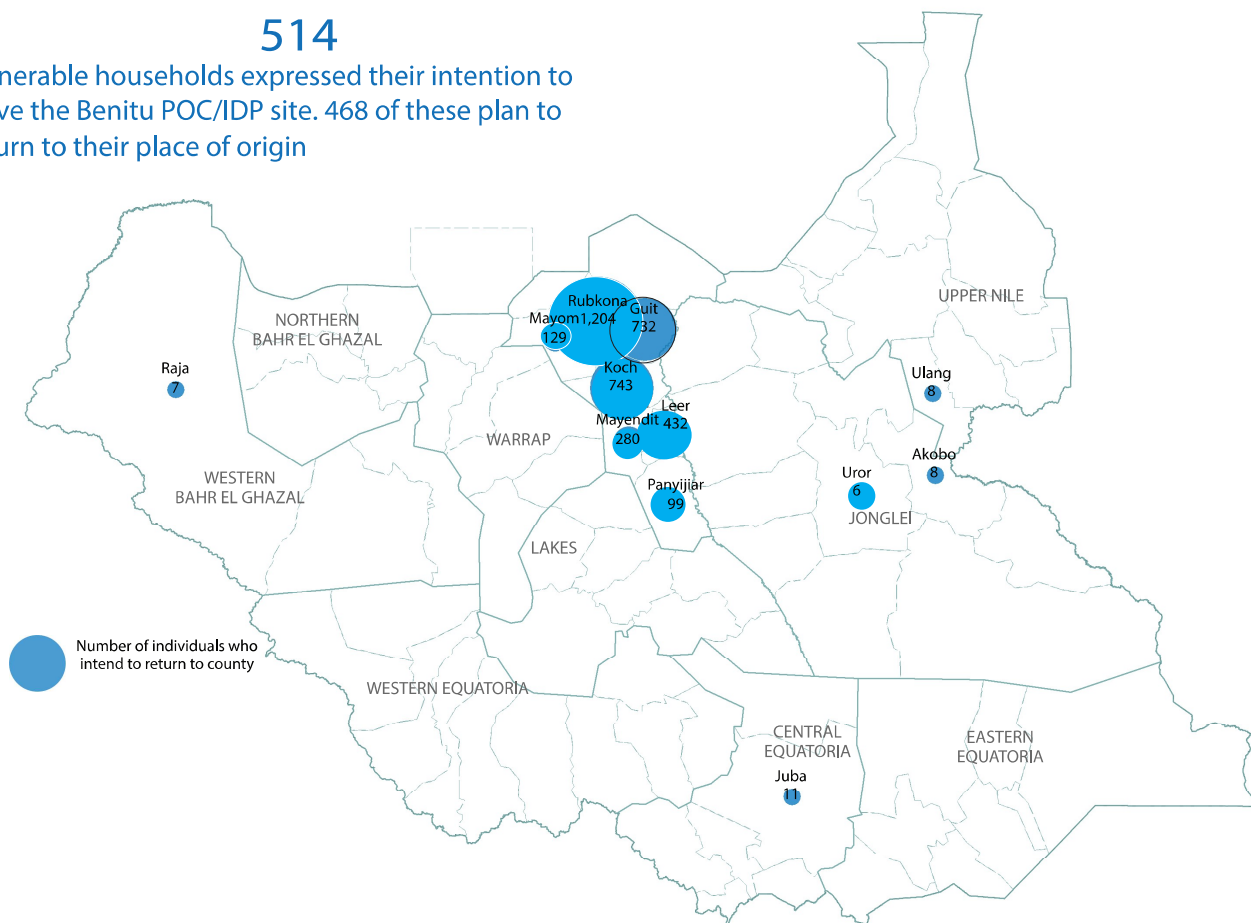


Majority of households surveyed identified food as the first, water as second, medical care as third, education as fourth and security/safety as fifth prioritized need in their current location.

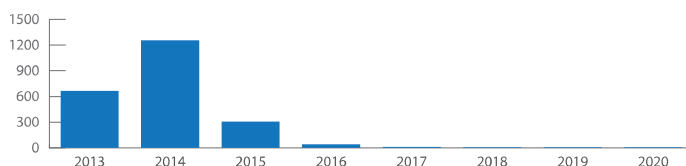
DISPLACEMENT AND INTENDED RETURN LOCATION

514

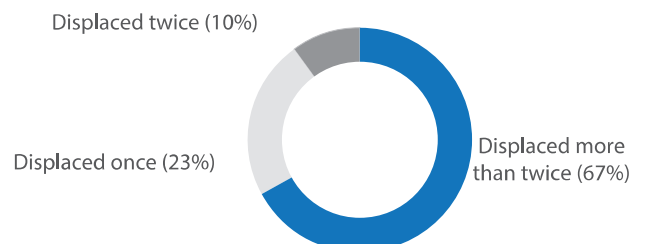
vulnerable households expressed their intention to leave the Benitu POC/IDP site. 468 of these plan to return to their place of origin



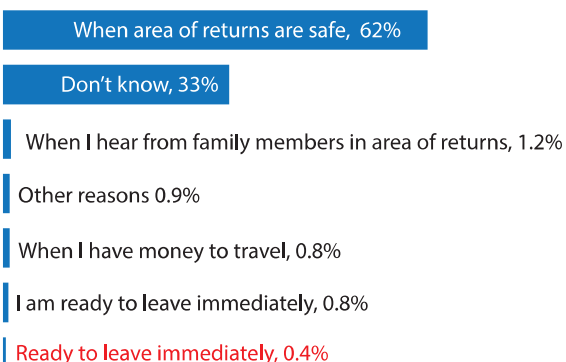
55% of the households were displaced in 2014



1,535 (67%)
of the vulnerable households reported being displaced more than twice



Time frame for return*

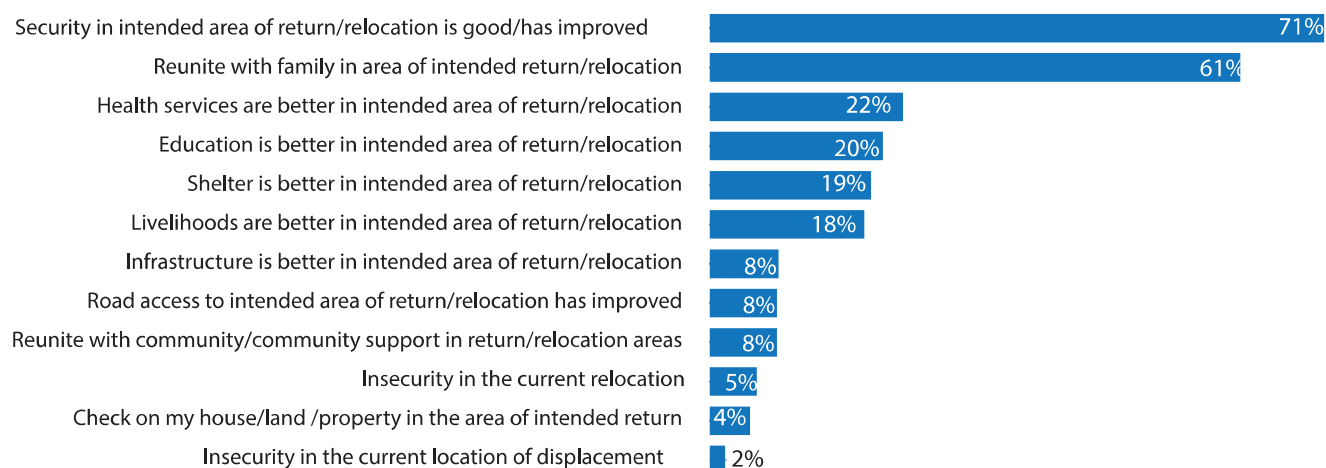


* Percentage of HHs intending to return

Top return impediments (for those unable to return)

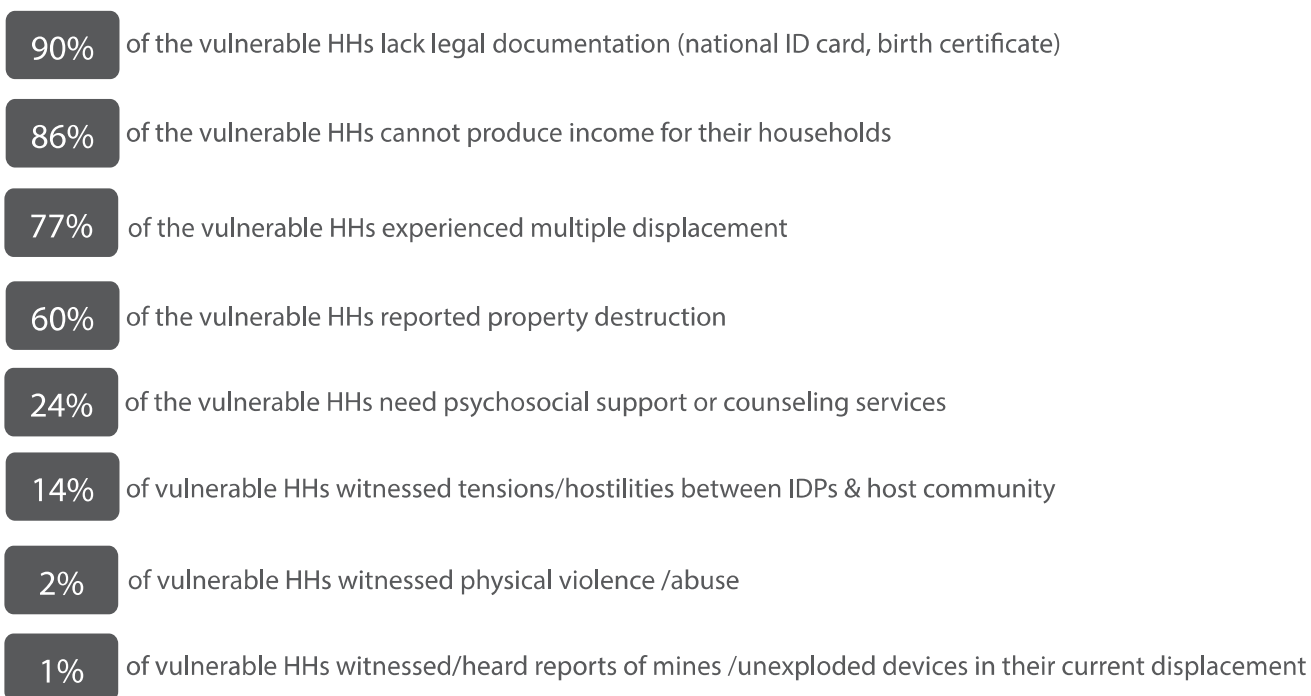
- Transportation
- House damaged/destroyed
- Lack of access to basic services in location of return.
- Unlawful occupation of the house in the area of intended relocation/ return
- Insecurity in the area of intended relocation/return

Return factors for return*



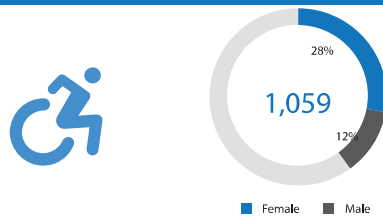
* Percentage of HHs intending to return

Protection risks & needs of vulnerable households



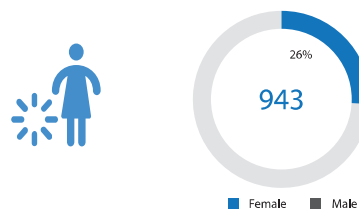
SPECIFIC NEEDS

Person with Disabilities



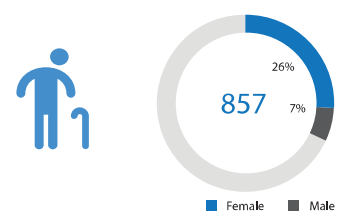
1,059 Individuals / 990 HH found to be persons with disabilities, representing 40% of total individuals prioritized.

Woman at risk



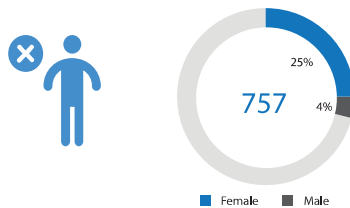
943 Individuals / 582 HH found to be women at risk, representing 36% of total individuals prioritized.

Elderly at Risk



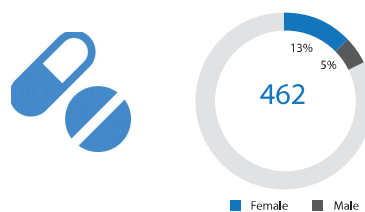
857 Individuals / 812 HH found to be elderly at risk, representing 33% of total individuals prioritized.

Single Parent without support



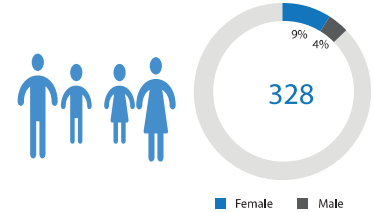
757 Individuals / 714 HH found to be single parents without support, representing 29% of total individuals prioritized.

Serious medical condition



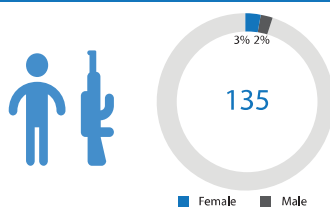
462 Individuals / 444 HH found to be with serious medical condition, representing 18% of total individuals prioritized.

Family Unity



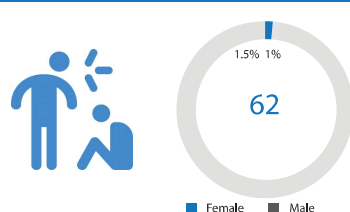
328 Individuals / 318 HH whose family unity is at risk were found. They represent 12% of total individuals prioritized.

Child at risk



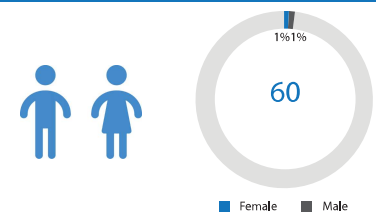
135 Individuals / 116 HH found to be Child at Risk, representing 5% of total individuals prioritized.

Torture



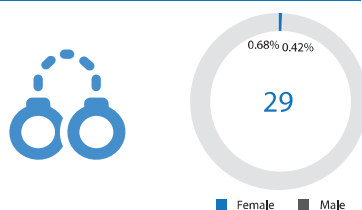
62 Individuals / 56 HH found to be victims of Torture. They represent 2.3% of total individuals prioritized.

Unaccompanied or separated child



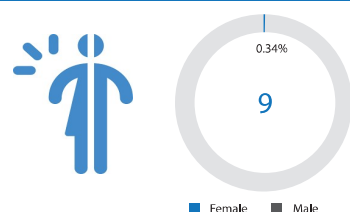
60 Individuals / 43 HH found to be Unaccompanied/Separated Children, representing 2.3% of total individuals prioritized.

Person with specific legal and protection issues



29 Individuals / 29 HH found to be Person with specific legal and protection issues (LP), representing 1.1% of total individuals prioritized.

SGBV



9 Individuals / 9 HH found to be SGBV victims, representing less than of total individuals prioritized.

Notes

1. Percentage of each category of the persons with specific needs is derived from the total number of persons found with one or more specific need.
2. 11 PSNs categories adopted for use by UNHCR in South Sudan were used during screening exercise.