

Refugee returnee household survey

April-May 2019

From November 2017 to June 2019, UNHCR estimates some 180,000 South Sudanese refugees have returned to South Sudan. To learn more about the challenges they face and their plans for the future, UNHCR conducts an in-depth, household-level survey of returnees across the country bi-monthly. Data for this assessment was collected from April to May 2019, during which 1,252 households (6,706 individuals) were interviewed in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Barh el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria.

THE RETURNEES

Sample size



6,706 individuals



1,252 households

Demographics

Male



Age

0-4

5-11

69% female-headed households

10%

13%

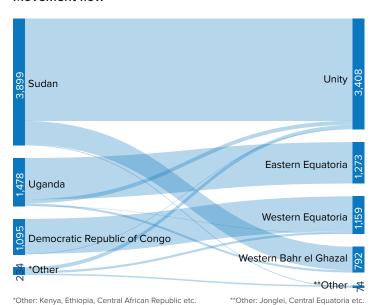


2% child-headed households

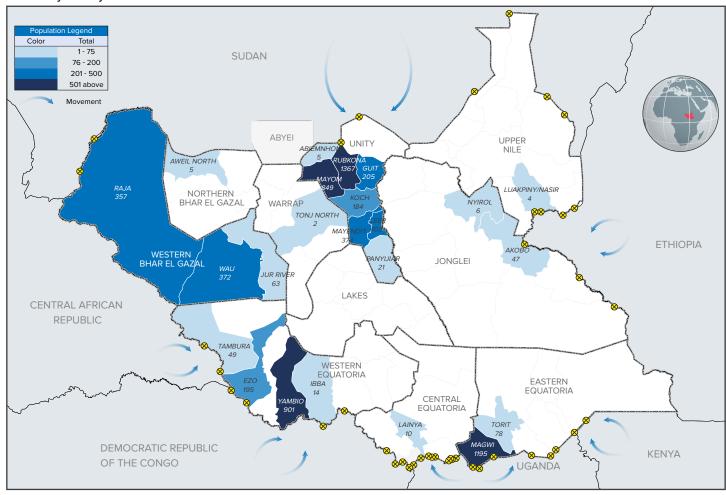


12-17 46% 10% 10% 54% 18-59 12% 19% 19% 60+ 1% 3%

Movement flow



Arrivals by County



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nation



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THE JOURNEY

Reported reasons for return

Reported pull factors

1 Improvement of security situation in South Sudan	74%
2 Improved availability of services in South Sudan	40%
3 Reunite with family members	39%

Note: One household reported one or more reasons for their return to country of asylum

Mode of transport



51 %	23%	17 %	9%
returned by bus	returned by collective or private car	returned on foot	other
by bus	or brivate car	0111001	

Other: bicycle, boda-boda, boat, airplane etc.

Vulnerability



122	138	61	74
children at	women at	elderly at	impairent / illnes
risk	risk	risk	/ disability

Reported push factors

1 Insufficient livelihood opportunities in country of asylum	85%
2 Insufficient access to basic services in country of asylum	75%
3 Insecurity in country of asylum	38%

Mode of payment



20% paid with thier own were assisted by other money authority in CoA

Other: assisted by South Sudanese authority, paid by relatives, friends, no cost etc.

Top 5 reported protection incidents during travel No of times

1 Extortion of money	626
2 Loss/theft of belongings	565
3 Medical emergencies	66
4 Consification of refugee card and/or ration card	43
Arrest or detention	24

FUTURE PLANS

Intended return duration



92% permanently

as long as peace continues

3% unsure 2% less than 6 months

Permanent returnee's intention



want to remain in the same village

12% want to move to another county

Other: move to other village, move to other state etc.

Reuniting with the family



60%

of returnees left immediate family members in the country of asylum



93%

said their family planned to meet them in South Sudan

Immediate family members return plan



283 month

1.821 between 1 to 2 months

1.559 between 3 to 6

months

1.333 later than 6 months

other

Remaining immediate family members in Country of asylum

1 Sudan	4,166
2 Uganda	692
3 Democratic Republic of Congo	236
4 Other Country of asylum	126

Other Country of asylum: Kenya, Central African Republic, Ethiopia etc.

Relationship with host community



feel safe in the current location



report a good relationship with the host community

Housing in South Sudan



82%

own house

34% of returnees of those, do not have access to it Top 3 reasons for no access

1 Destroyed 2 Damaged

Occupied by others

Land in the South Sudan



of returnees of those, do not have access to it Top 3 reasons for no access

Insecurity

Occupied by others 3 Other

Other: no available space, far from town, fear of previous fatigue, loneliness etc.