
RESULTS MONITORING SURVEY

2022 SOUTH SUDAN



RESULTS MONITORING SURVEY 2022

Data Collection Report RMS

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I. SUMMARY

This field work report will demonstrate the different stages of the Results-Monitoring Survey (RMS) conducted by UNHCR South Sudan, under the auspices of the Regional Bureau of the East, Horn and Great Lakes of Africa and UN Headquarters in the last quarter of the year 2022. In line with the UNHCR's Data transformation strategy, this RMS pilot will serve as a tool to measure the country operations' results with reference to the impact and outcome indicators. The methodology adopted and its execution will be further elaborated in this paper with an exclusive focus on the internally displaced persons (IDPs) as the selected population group. Through the computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) method, around **4,634** questionnaires were carried out proportionally at the county level across **eight states** of South Sudan. UNHCR, with the support of its existing partners, managed to reach **4,634 households** based on a simple random sampling method, giving an equal chance to be selected as a subject and providing a more transparent feature to the process. The main findings will touch base with different indicators, namely, mobility and registration, disability, energy sources and dwelling, social protection and health access, unemployment and income, safety and GBV.

II. Introduction

Background

Following the 2013 civil war eruption, the crisis in South Sudan has deepened in different sectors, touching Personal safety, protection, food security and livelihoods, health, shelter, and sanitation. Massive displacements occurred as people were fleeing their place of origin in the pursuit of safe and stable locations. In addition to the conflict, natural hazard, namely severe flooding, has had its own large share of wearying the already poor infrastructure, disrupting the supply chain and damaging the livelihoods and properties of many people. Impoverished people became gradually more vulnerable and marginalized, living in isolated communities in rural areas. Access to basic services has become limited and humanitarian conditions ought to be a real concern.

According to the most recent figures of 2022 by the [United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#), the population count of South Sudan is estimated by 12.4 million. Two-third of the population are illiterate due to an acutely low educational attainment. As per the [World Bank 2016 statistics](#), over 82% of the population are at the poverty line. These high numbers are also reflected in other sectors such as health and unemployment, etc.

Given the serious humanitarian situation in South Sudan, the international community, including UN agencies, has been committed to provide aid and support at different levels to its population in conjunction with the government in order to diminish the severity of the above-mentioned issues and lend a hand to the far-reaching affected people.

a. Overview of RMS in South Sudan

UNHCR South Sudan continues to invest large efforts in responding to the needs of the most affected populations across the country. Its main objective is to protect and assist the vulnerable people. Its course of actions is derived from an informed, evidence-based decision-making process. Hence, the most essential instrument, that UNHCR heavily relies on, is data. Striving to become a trusted leader on data and information related to refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless, and other persons of concern, UNHCR, globally, embarked on a new results-based management approach, entitled 'The Results-Monitoring Survey (RMS)'.

It was devised as a household-level survey with standard questionnaires following context-appropriate methodological approaches to facilitate and streamline

survey-based data collection and monitor impact and outcome level results as part of multi-year country strategies.

The RMS can be implemented in any operational context and can be conducted as a stand-alone survey or flexibly integrated with other data collection exercises. It is to be representative of persons of concern (PoC) directly or indirectly assisted by UNHCR, including refugees and asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, stateless and others of concern.

Monitoring progress towards results is vital to inform course correction in the operations' annual implementation plans and budgeting. A standard questionnaire has been developed for the RMS.

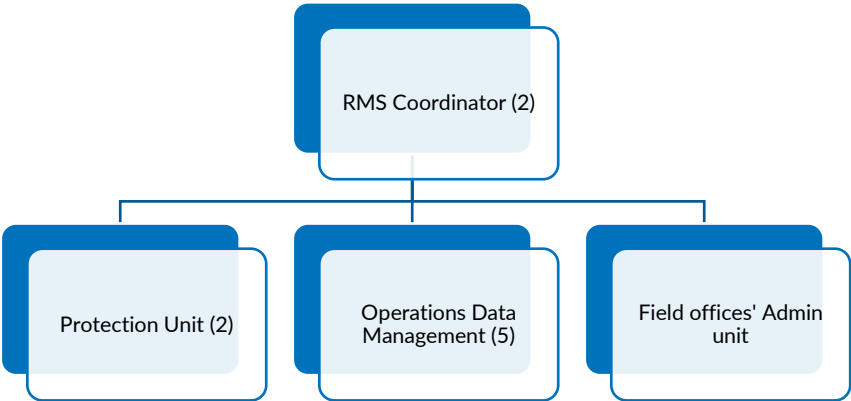
UNHCR South Sudan proceeded with the implementation of this pilot exercise based on collaboration, collective efforts, and joint engagement with the partners across eight States of South Sudan where UNHCR has ongoing IDP Response programmes.

In line with the RMS design and implementation management handbook, UNHCR South Sudan followed the stipulated steps and executed a series of activities from contextualizing the standard RMS questionnaire, defining the target population group, determining the sampling size with the support of the Regional Bureau, encrypting the questionnaire into Kobo form, engaging and coordinating with five existing international and national partners, training the designated national enumerators, providing logistical and technical support, ensuring a monitoring mechanism is in place during the data collection phase, to cleaning the data and analysing the findings and finally reporting.

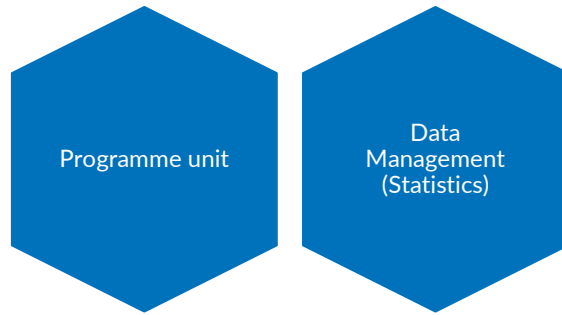
The overall timeline, to implement this survey, spans the period of five months; From September 2022 through January 2023.

The RMS team members consisted of:

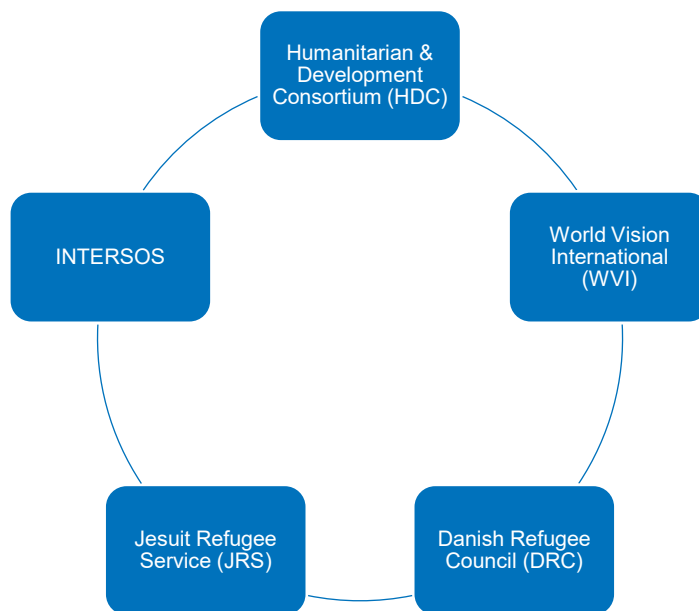
UNHCR South Sudan



Regional Bureau (EHAGL)



UNHCR Partners:



1. PoC Surveyed

The target population group, covered within this RMS, is the internally displaced persons (IDPs). They are defined as 'people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or 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 international border' ([United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#))

According to the [latest 2022 UNHCR population figures](#), over 2.2 million IDPs were recorded, and more are expected in the upcoming year, 2023.

2. Geographic Coverage

Based on UNHCR and its partners' presence, the RMS pilot covers eight out of the ten states of South Sudan. The focus was on IDPs in camp and out of camp including in deep field and hard to reach locations.

The list of states and relevant **24** counties are as follows:

#	State	County
1	Upper Nile	Baliet, Fashoda, Maban, Malakal, Manyo, Melut, Panyikang, Renk.
2	Unity	Guit, Koch, Rubkona
3	Jonglei	Duk, Pibor
4	Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East, Magwi, Torit
5	Central Equatoria	Juba
6	Western Equatoria	Tambura
7	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil West, Aweil South
8	Warrap	Twic, Tonj East, Tonj North, Tonj South

b. IDP Situation in South Sudan

The number of persons of concern (IDPs) is hitting the roof. With an estimation of 2.2 million IDPs in 2023, the humanitarian needs have also climbed sharply. It is considered as one of the largest internal displacement crises in Africa that requires more efforts, more resources, and a real joint will to overcome it.

One of the key drivers for this constant movement flow is deeply connected to the long history of recurrent inter-ethnic conflicts and violence in the different areas of South Sudan. Due to the high protection risks and lack of security, people are always on the move, fleeing the disputes and seeking safer places. Unfortunately, the present has not changed much but rather worsened due to sporadic flare-up tension mainly between the different ethnic groups across the country. We can

recently recall the Tonga crisis in Panyikang in August 2022 and the armed conflict in Upper Nile, Fashoda in October 2022. The displaced people are exposed to all kinds of threats during their journey. An increasing number of incidents of money extortion, robbery, and inflated costs of means of transportation have been documented.

Moreover, the unprecedented serious flooding presents another major driver for the internal displacement. With two-third of the country submerged by the inundation, the livelihoods and trade activities were completely interrupted, and access to basic services such as health and education facilities were blocked. This natural hazard impacted the agriculture sector severely with farmlands destroyed and an estimated loss of 37,624 tonnes of grain in the flood-affected areas according to the [UN's Food and Agricultural Organization's \(FAO\) latest findings](#). Food insecurity and high poverty have become the reality of the South Sudanese. Over 200 IDP camps and other unplanned settlements were observed across the country. The international humanitarian aid continues, through the different response plans, to address the most urgent needs and provide the acutely vulnerable people with protection and essential services such as food, nutrition support, healthcare, shelter and emergency water and sanitation interventions.

III. Methodology and Limitations

A quantitative approach was applied to provide the baseline data for the results that are to be captured in the following years. These data reflect the status quo of each core impact and outcome indicator applicable to UNHCR South Sudan's response programme.

The standard RMS household-level questionnaire was further tailored to better correspond to the South Sudan reality and UNHCR's operations. The language of the questionnaire was identified as English.

Upon coding the tool, computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) were conducted across the country.

a. Methods

Through our partners, each team of enumerators were dispatched to their assigned county to conduct a primary data collection targeting IDPs, in and out of camps. A structured face-to-face interview took place ensuring that data was being assembled from a first-hand source.



Figure 1: Computer-assisted interview-Wau 1

1. Survey Design

The survey design was comprised of 3 major phases: the planning phase (pre-data collection), the fieldwork phase (peri-data collection), the analysis and reporting phase (post-data collection).

During the development phase, the multi-functional team (MFT) convened on several occasions to further discuss the survey scope and agree on the methods to be employed. During these inception meetings, the geographical coverage was outlined, and the population group was selected. With the support of the Regional Bureau focal points, the sampling frame and size was likewise calculated.

The deliberations moved forward to the execution part in terms of fieldwork planning where partner engagement was required. For this purpose, an information session was held with the selected partners to introduce the RMS and touch base on the way to proceed, with respect to the team structure formulation, the number of enumerators to be mobilized, the training sessions to be held, the timeframe of the different activities, and the technical and logistical support provided by UNHCR.

The closing phase was dedicated to cleaning and analysing the data collected followed by the data reporting.

2. Sample Design

With regards to the sample design, UNHCR South Sudan reached out to the Regional Bureau for advice on the most suitable sampling strategy and its relevant components as explained below.

2.1 Sampling Procedures

- Target population: In complementarity to the Flagship survey (in-house survey) that targets the refugees and asylum seekers, the target population group for the RMS was defined as the internally displaced persons (IDPs). The focus on one main category allowed the drawing of a good sample out of which the obtained results can be generalized back to the greater population.
- Sample frame: the total population of IDPs per state, county and payam were made available by the latest [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\) Round 12-South Sudan](#).
- Sample Technique: the simple random sampling approach within the probability sampling methodology was adopted as a tool to allow the generalization of the findings to the larger scale of the population, ensure impartiality and lower the chance for data errors. The field enumerators were instructed, during the training sessions, to address the households, located in the different camps and sites, in an arbitrary way.
- Sample unit: Household (HH)
- Sample size: With the guidance and support of the Regional Bureau, the sample sizes were determined based on the data with locations and UNHCR and its partners' presence information. Sample sizes were calculated at the location/administrative areas mainly state and county levels. The **state level** sample sizes are based on **95%** confidence level and **5%** margin of error with a total base sample of **2,928** HHs. An additional **30%** replacement sample increases total sample size to **3,807** HHs. The **county level** samples sizes are based on **90%** confidence level and **5%** margin of error. This is mainly because a lower administrative/location will incur a higher sample size if the same precision levels are maintained. The total sample size is **4,827**. An additional **10%** replacement sample raises the total sample size to **5,309** HHs. Given the available resources and partner capacities, the sample size selected was at the county level and to have a more inclusion and better representation, the sample sizes were proportionally distributed based on HHs sizes of the relevant Payams. Yet, the precision level is at the county and not Payam.

2.2 Response Rate

The respondent-friendly design of the questionnaire contributed to a high response rate reaching 97%. In several counties, the number of questionnaires exceeded the set target.

3. Questionnaire Topics and Indicators

The contextualization process of the standard RMS questionnaire was a debatable subject. Team members from the protection unit and information and operational data management units carried out a thorough review of the standard indicators and weighed its relevance to UNHCR's Results Framework. Upon the examination and deliberations, some indicators were excluded to avoid duplication and overlapping with other existing surveys. This secondary data analysis also allowed to reduce the RMS questionnaire's length, hence the risk of respondent fatigue was consequently avoided or at least minimized.

The UNHCR South Sudan's RMS encompassed **3** impact level indicators along with **12** core outcome level indicators related to the country office's IDPs' response programme.

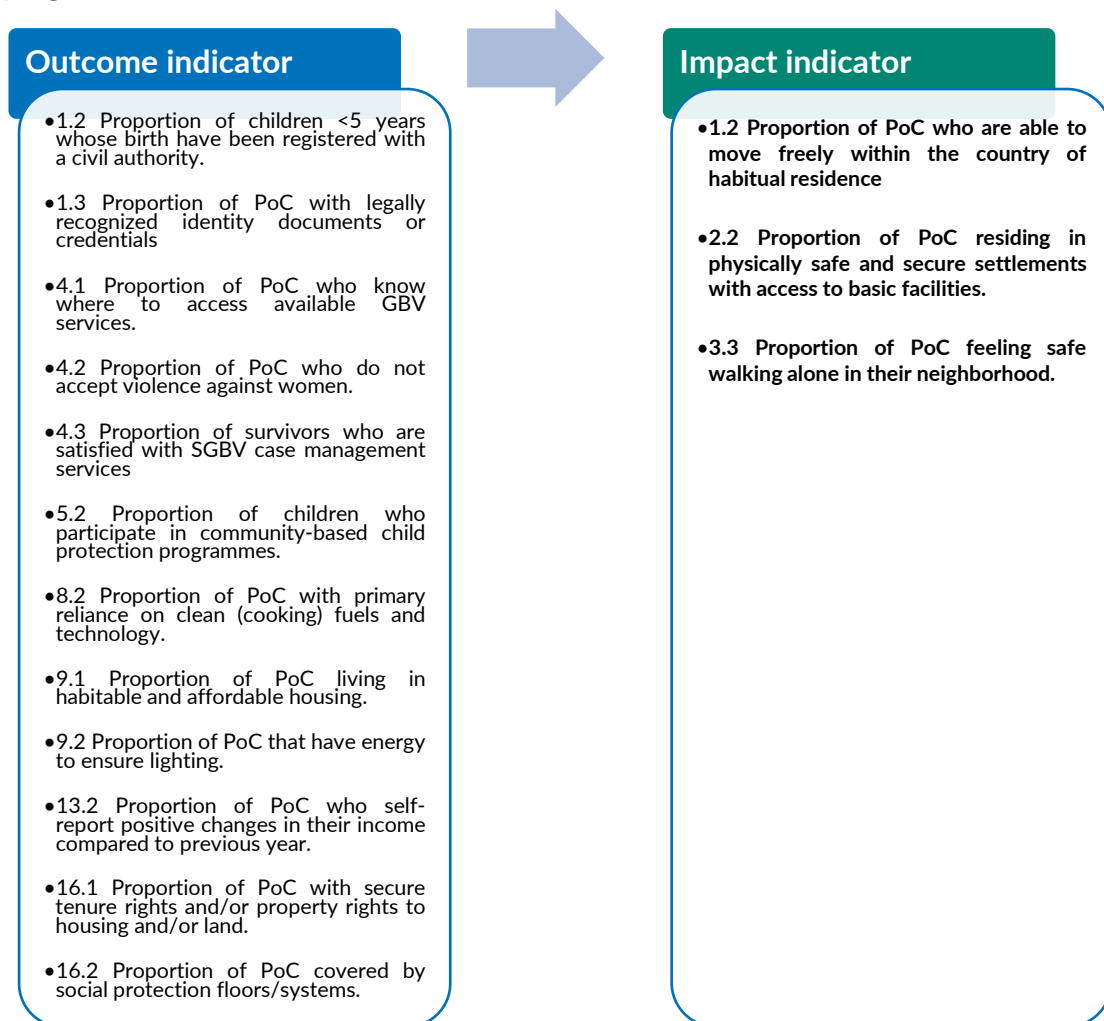
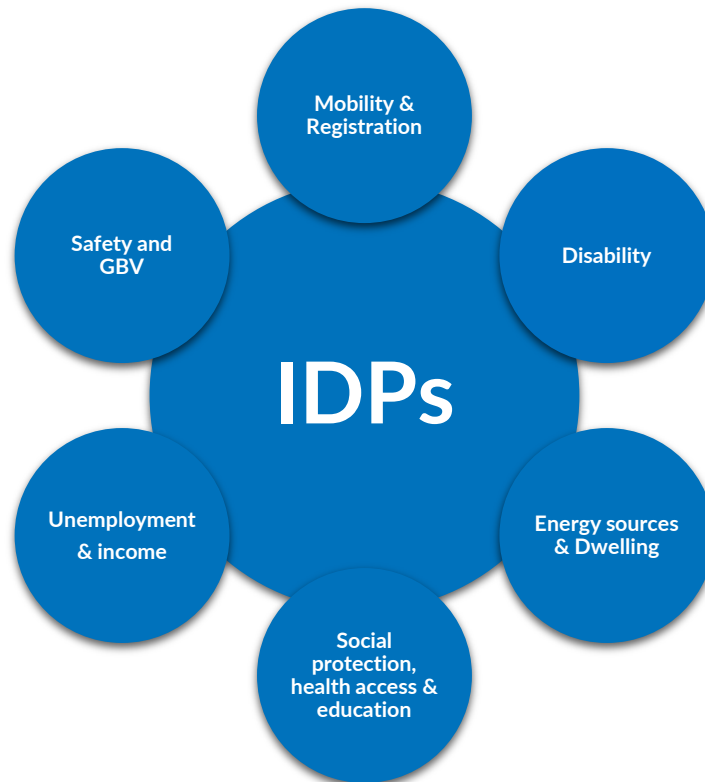


Figure 2: Impact & outcomes indicators 1

The questionnaire covered the following topics:



4. Ethical Approval

Individual level:

Generally, data collection that involves human participation or personal data requires appropriate consent. Following this principle, UNHCR ensured that this key term is inserted as a crucial criterion for the validity and eligibility of the interview.

Even though our intended participants are from the vulnerable groups, the data was merely collected from adults (18 years of age and above). Children and others, who are unable to answer the questions in a comprehensible and rational way (such as people with certain impairment or with disturbance of the functioning of the brain) were not qualified to take part in the data collection process.

Prior to every household interview, the field enumerator was required to provide sufficient information on the subject matter of the interview, its components, the types of questions to be asked and its possible sensitivities as well as the overall objective of the questionnaire. As the participant of this survey becomes aware of the interview scope, a verbal consent for his willingness to partake was to be obtained. The participant preserves the right and freedom to accept or deny. On that account, the data collection process was conducted in an independent, honest, and transparent and confidential manner.

It is worth mentioning that this survey is subject to [UNHCR data protection policy](#).

National level:

UNHCR South Sudan submitted its request to obtain the government authorization. The approval by our national counterparts, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), was secured upon sharing a comprehensive briefing on the survey's scope of work, its geographical coverage, and the projected data collection timeline.

5. Field Procedures

During the information session, UNHCR delivered a summary of the RMS approach to the five partners including the methods, the expectations, and the results desired. The following tasks were also agreed upon:

- Provision of Training sessions for the enumerators (per partner) by UNHCR.
- Submission of a detailed workplan and team structure per partner.
- Implementation of a 2-tier data quality assurance plan: daily accuracy checks and weekly debriefing.

As a preparation for the data collection exercise, a series of training sessions were planned and offered to the enumerators. The MFT members developed the training materials and coordinated with each partner bilaterally on the training schedule, location, and content. With the logistical support of the field offices, UNHCR managed to deliver **5 training sessions** in **4 locations**: Juba, Wau, Yambio and Bentiu, to a total number of **86 enumerators**. By the end of the training sessions, the enumerators were well equipped with the following:

- Full understanding of the RMS approach
- Good practice on the electronic devices (tablets)
- Hands-on learning through roleplay and simulation of the data collection exercise
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness component

These training sessions not only served as a way to familiarize the participants with the RMS tool but also, as a way to mitigate any deviation from the anticipated data quality.



Figure 3: Training session in Juba 1



Figure 4: Training session in Yambio 1



Figure 5: Training session in Wau 1

At the end of each training session, the gadgets were distributed to the participants accompanied with a formal authorization letter issued by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to ensure a safe, uninterrupted, and smooth data collection within the different counties and payams.

The following task consisted in the preparation of the field work. Each partner developed its own workplan including, the start date, the dispatch list of enumerators per group and per county, the expected number of forms to be completed, and the overall timeline. It is noteworthy that each partner paid heed to the ethnicity factor and cultural appropriateness while assigning the enumerators to the different locations.

The logistical arrangements related to transportation and accommodation were administered by the partners. It enabled them to act according to the on-site situation and opt for ad-hoc alternatives, if and when needed.

5.1 Data Collection Period

The field work was merely piloted by the five partners dispersed in the **8 states** of South Sudan. The data collection took place from **30 November** to **23 December 2022** in **21 counties**.

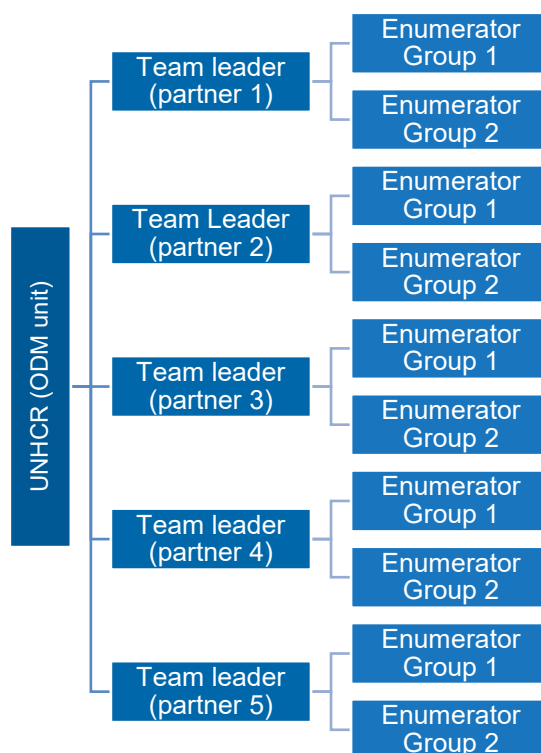
5.2 Data Collection Model

The proposed data collection model was to gather quantitative information by carrying out Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). In this respect, the questionnaire was coded to a KOBO form and uploaded in UNHCR's server. The operation purchased **86 devices** (tablets, covers, screen protectors, chargers, and power banks) as a logistical contribution to the partners. This approach enabled UNHCR to access the data collected in real-time and facilitate the data quality check.

5.3 Field Team Management Structure

During the data collection phase, three of the MFT members oversaw the team leader of each partner, followed up on the overall performance and ensured that the RMS coordinator and programme unit are well informed of the progress made.

In the same structure, each team was chaperoned by a respective team leader appointed by the partner whose duty was to monitor the activity flow, record the challenges, notify and pro-actively coordinate with the focal persons in UNHCR in case of any issues encountered.



5.4 Data Quality Checks

A two-layer data quality check was put in place; a daily one and a weekly debriefing.

Daily data check:

It referred to the monitoring of the quotidian submissions finalized by the enumerators. Subject to the internet availability in the given area, each completed form was systematically uploaded to UNHCR server. By the end of each day, the MFT members (ODM unit) generated a report from the database to extract the submitted forms and scrutinized the available information to detect any kind of anomalies, verify the accuracy, logic, and completeness of the questionnaire.

A personalized ID was also allocated to each enumerator to facilitate tracking down the source of error.

A checklist of the different survey variables was followed to monitor the data quality:

- Reasonable interview duration based on the questionnaire length.
- Insertion of GPS coordinates at the time of the interview to ensure that the right location is reached.
- All questions are answered in a coherent and sound manner.

Once the forms are cross-checked, an email was sent to the team leader of each enumerator group with the observations to be taken into consideration in the yet-to-be filled forms. This process was run remotely but on a regular basis.

In the absence of periodic data spot checks, no physical visits to the survey areas were made. Yet, UNHCR incorporated a mandatory section to enter the GPS coordinates of each form filled. This feature provides a clearer picture on the covered places and higher precision to the mapping data.

Weekly debriefing:

After a full week of fieldwork, a bilateral group call was organized with each team leader as an opportunity to better engage with the teams, convey important messages, receive feedback, discuss the overall progress, assess the performance in terms of time management, indicate the hiccups, point out the data quality gaps, and assist in any technical difficulty. These debriefings allowed us to stay informed about the situation on ground and aware of any possible risks or threats.

6. Data Processing and Analysis

In compliance with the RMS guidelines, our MFT utilized the specialized statistical software 'R' for the data processing and indicators' calculation.

The following steps breaks down the whole process of data cleaning and preparation:

- 1- Import the data from UNHCR Kobo server
- 2- Merge and clean the dataset
- 3- Compute socio-demographic variables (age groups, disability)

- 4- Calculate the impact and outcomes indicators
- 5- Export the results into Excel format

a. Data Cleaning & Draft Indicator Calculations:

A set of requirements was followed to obtain a cleaned RMS dataset. This exercise was executed by ensuring:

- No duplicates in the individual and main household datasets
- No household head is below 18
- All households have only one household head
- The household size equals to the number of individuals in the household
- Categorical variables are saved as labeled numeric variables
- Sample representativeness of age, gender, region is checked
- All individual datasets are merged to have one single individual dataset.
- Demographic variables are merged with the main dataset to be able to disaggregate by household characteristics.
- Both household level and individual level variables are modelled.

This data preparation was an imperative step that linked between the data collection and data analysis.

After the data cleaning, **17 questionnaires** were discarded due to duplication and a total of **4,617** questionnaires were cleared for the next step. The RMS indicator calculations script, shared by the Headquarters, was utilized through the Stata software 'R' and results were generated to feed into the COMPASS.

b. Data Limitations and Fieldwork Challenges

During the data collection phase, the enumerators faced some **challenges** that were flagged and brought to the attention of UNHCR during the weekly debriefing:

- **Insecurity:** Due to insecurity in Upper Nile, Fashoda, Manyo and parts of Duk counties were inaccessible. IDPs had fled some of the locations that had previously been planned for survey like Adethoi, Kaka in Manyo. Consequently, three counties were dropped from the main list of the selected counties: **Fashoda** and **Panyikang** in Upper Nile and **Koch** in Unity. A shift to another neighboring county was one of the alternatives to collect more data. (e.g. Canal county in replacement of Fashoda county)
- **Floods:** Due to the poor road conditions caused by the flooding and heavy rains, certain areas especially in Upper Nile; Baliet, Figi Canal, part of Duk and in Eastern Equatoria; Loboni were inaccessible.
- **Mobility:** Means of transportation were unavailable (e.g. speedboats were not operational in the northern Upper Nile due to insecurity). Some enumerators reached their target locations on foot.
- **Harsh locations:** Proper accommodation and drinking water were difficult to find.
- **Survey Fatigue:** Some respondents were exhausted by previous frequent interviews being conducted by several agencies. Hence, they were reluctant to take part of the survey and others refused to be interviewed.

- **Internet reliability:** Internet quality and phone connectivity in remote areas were quite poor. The enumerators could not manage to upload the finalized forms in real time. These delayed data submissions did not undergo the daily quality checks and were only examined after the completion of the data collection in those areas.
- **Extensive sample size:** As the questionnaire length expands and the time to fill out the form extends depending on the number of household members variables, many enumerators struggled to meet the number of the questionnaires to be completed as per the workplan.
- **Misconception:** Despite the clear communication on the purpose of this survey and its scope, few respondents had high expectations and were expecting something in return after the interview.
- **Random selection criticism:** Following the simple random selection method, some IDPs felt overlooked during the data collection and protested this approach. These complaints put extra pressure on the enumerators.
- **Technical issues:** Tablets would go off when exposed to the sunshine (when overheated). A 30-min cool-time was needed to run it again.

Following some **good practices**, UNHCR managed to meet the target and establish a sound environment which paved the way for a successful data collection exercise:

- Upholding a strong coordination mechanism and a constant communication flow through regular meetings/calls with the partners.
- Engaging all stakeholders like community leaders, government officials (RRC) and other partners to ensure their support.
- During the data collection, coherent communication with utmost confidentiality was guaranteed by the enumerators. It has consequently assured the respondents and gained their trust and created a positive interaction.
- The selection of one population group helped to allocate all the efforts and focus on one category.
- Taking into consideration the security updates and geographical locations and routes to follow provided by communities, government officials, community leaders and IDPs. These informative updates contributed greatly to guarding the safety of the field staff.

This intense data collection exercise provided valuable insights on the difficulties that can be encountered in the field, the prevention and mitigation measures to be taken and the future considerations during the implementation phase of the RMS. The following **Lessons learnt**, and **recommendations** summarizes the areas to be improved:

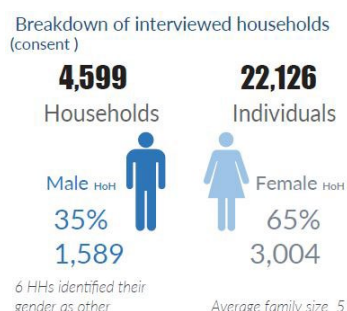
- Identify the areas with no mobile network and internet coverage and provide internet bundles to the field teams accordingly.
- Identify additional population group areas in case the primary selected locations are inaccessible, or the target groups have been displaced.
- The questionnaire was structured and conveyed in English. The translation to the local language was substantially needed as respondents may develop a

different interpretation than intended. A proper translation of the questionnaire from English to local languages is preferred.

- The training sessions should be extended to allow the enumerators to familiarize with the questionnaire and device in hand.
- The Provision of visibility materials with partners and UNHCR logos, to ease the movement within the community and avoid speculation.

IV. Findings

a. Characteristics of the Survey PoC Populations

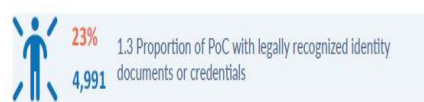


A total of 4,617 internally displaced households, comprised of 22,126 individuals were surveyed, out of which 65% were female and 35% were male. The age and gender breakdown revealed that 44% of the individuals within the said households fall under the age range between 18 and 59 and a total 51% were children while 5% are elder persons above 60 years old.

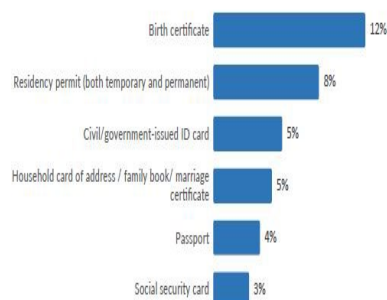
b. Indicator Findings

1. Mobility and Registration

17,178 out of 22,126 (77%) respondents disclaimed their possession of any form of identification and only 22% of the children under the age of 5 were registered with civil authorities. The lack of civil documentation continues to be a major protection issue as it deprives all undocumented people from accessing basic services and rights, including health, education, and even humanitarian assistance. It also leads to disputes over land and property ownership and hampers their freedom of movement. This shortcoming requires more joint efforts to establish a systematic legal registration mechanism to allow the South Sudan citizens to enjoy their full rights.



PoC with valid identity documents or credentials



2. Disability

Most respondents considered their households to be physically capable. 25 % of the respondents reported some underlying health conditions and difficulties as well as the presence of persons with specific needs in their households.

3. Energy Sources, and Dwelling

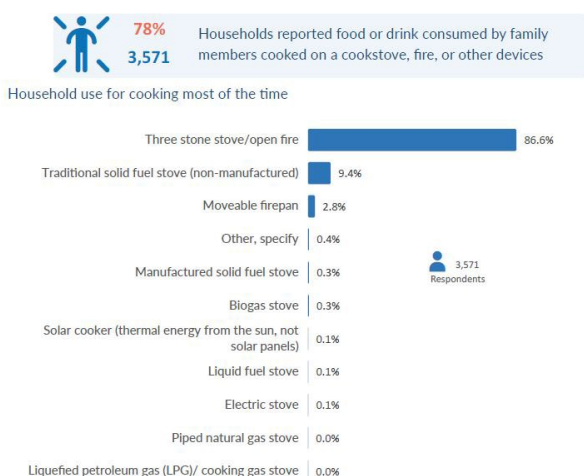
Traditional homes in South Sudan are constructed primarily out of natural resources. Unable to afford expensive costs of construction materials, the physical state of the dwelling does not adequately meet the minimum standards in terms of ensuring safety, protection from climate change such as extremely high temperature, enhancing the quality of life, and preventing diseases.



Figure 6: Houses in Aweil 1

Based on the observations made during the households' visits, more than **50%** of the houses were noted to be built using thatch and sand.

In addition to the poor housing conditions, a severe energy access issue was underlined. Most of the households still have no durable source of energy available in their homes and resort to the three stone open fire to cook. This unsustainable trend carries a set of risks with it. Households' members are obliged to walk far distances and be exposed to unsafe journeys to collect firewood. Moreover, health complications related to breathing and eye problems can be experienced from the excessive open fire fumes. The heavy reliance on this source of energy holds a long-term negative impact on both the environment and the human life.



4. Social Protection, Education, and Health Access

84% of households have not benefited from any kind of cash assistance from the national or local government. As no further support is offered, it was the responsibility of each household member to contribute to the family incomes, including children.

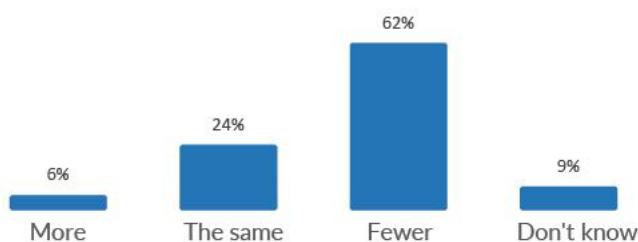
A low rate of children participating in culture and after-school activities was recorded. Only 28% have been engaged in such activities. The inability to take part can be strongly related to insecure surroundings, especially in rural areas as well as the role that these children play to contribute to their household's earnings.

Internally displaced persons who settled in rural areas were relatively off reach. Their access to different facilities was limited. The related questions on health access indicated the means and duration to reach a health facility. A **50 min walk** was reported by 98% of the respondents, to be the average time to seek medical aid.

5. Unemployment, and Income

Uncertainty about the financial stability threatens most of the internally displaced persons, if not all. During our monitoring of the current situation and the people's perception about their future economic situation, 62% participants enunciated their worries about the high likelihood of not being able to afford the same living standards in the upcoming months. Yet 24% households expect to manage and maintain the same position. One of UNHCR's contribution to address this issue took the form of cash-based interventions allowing people in need to generate income and meet their basic needs.

Compared to this time last year, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?



6. Safety and GBV

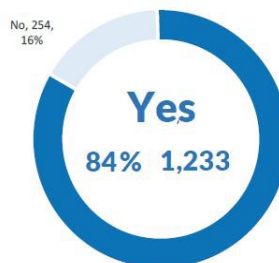
Gender-based violence (GBV) is marked as one of the top concerns in South Sudan. The recurring conflicts engendered the widespread of this entrenched issue. It has positioned women and girls mainly as the most vulnerable to be affected. In the light of the gender norms and social perceptions, absence of GBV-related policies and legislation and other economic factors, the likelihood of gender-based violence rises high, resulting to the normalization of such violation.

While this deep-rooted problem remains pervasive, an average of **63%** of individuals surveyed expressed their unacceptance of violence against women.

With UNHCR's significant efforts towards providing access to different services including safe shelters, Psycho-social support and legal assistance and referral pathways, **73%** of the respondents confirmed their awareness of the available GBV services. To further estimate the rate of efficiency to manage the GBV cases reported, **84%**, who were provided

with these GBV-related assistance, communicated their satisfaction of the services provided.

Survivors who indicated satisfaction with GBV case management services in client feedback surveys



V. Conclusions and Recommendations

This overall exercise allowed UNHCR South Sudan to have a different lens on its IDPs response programme and its contributions to address the urgent needs and dire humanitarian conditions. It demonstrated the current standing of its results against its core impact and outcome indicators. The data findings shed the light on the key areas in which more programming needs are to be put in place to reach improved results.

More than **50%** of the IDPs stated that internal displacement was triggered by the armed conflict, generalized violence and natural disaster. These factors remain unpredictable and volatile but frequent. As the movement flow is still on the rise, affected people begin to lead a life of insecurity at all levels. UNHCR's support to reduce the harmful impact of such difficulties and act rapidly in emergency settings, encompasses a package of services: encountering gender-based violence, protection monitoring, guidance and orientation through referral pathways, emergency response such as the distribution of core relief items, community outreach and capacity building on conflict resolution and peaceful dialogue.

While a decent proportion of persons of concern were reached and supported, the needs still outweigh the response. For more satisfactory results and enhanced provision of services, the following recommendations were consolidated:

- Maximize the quality and quantity of the services provided.
- Exert more focus on effective delivery of assistance and protection.
- Prioritize the areas which scored the lowest and identify the relevant gaps.
- Mobilize sufficient resources.
- Engage the national authorities to partake in the humanitarian response as the main player.

UNHCR, with its aim to attain favorable protection conditions, fulfill the rights of persons of concern in a safe environment, empower communities and establish gender equality, aspires to keep its operations well-organized and efficient to serve the greater interests of the people in need.

Annex 3: Questionnaire

Section 0. Introduction				
Questions		Coding Categories		Skip to
interviewdate	Please enter the date of interview	-- / -- / ----		
Bureau	Please select the Regional Bureau	RBA - Regional Bureau for the Americas	1	
		RBAP - Regional Bureau for Asia & the Pacific	2	
		RBE - Regional Bureau for Europe	3	
		RBEHAGL - Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa & Great Lakes	4	
		RBMENA - Regional Bureau for the Middle East & North Africa	5	
		RBSA - Regional Bureau for Southern Africa	6	
		RBWCA- Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa	7	
Country	Please select the country where interview takes place	Country Codes		
geopoint	Record your current location (GPS points) with your table when you are in the interview location	_ _ _ _ _ _		
pop_groups	Please select which population group the household belongs to	Asylum-seekers	1	
		Refugees	2	
		People in a refugee-like situation	3	
		Refugee returnees	4	
		IDPs	5	
		IDP returnees	6	
		Stateless people	7	
		Host communities	8	

Questions		Coding Categories		Skip to
Intro01	Enumerator's ID	_ _		
Intro02	Household's ID	_ _		
Intro03	Is it possible to reach the selected household during the visit?	Yes	1	
		No	0	Intro05
READ THE CONSENT FORM				
Intro04	Do you consent to be interviewed?	Yes	1	Next section
		No	0	Intro05
Intro05	If the interview was not possible, what was the reason?	No household member at home or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	1	End survey
		Entire household absent for extended period of time	2	End survey
		Refused	3	End survey
		Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling	4	End survey
		Dwelling not found	5	End survey
		Other (specify)	96	End survey

Section 1. Household Roster					
Questions		Coding Categories		Skip to	Contextualisation
In the following sections, you will be asked to provide information on all individuals in your household					
Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household, starting with the head of the household - Head of Household is defined by the UN as follows: 'The head of the household is one of the members of the household recognised as the head of the unit by the other members of the household unit or by himself (or herself) if living alone'					
HH01	What is the total number of persons in this household? (including the respondent)	_			
There is a set of questions which should be asked separately for each household member. Please keep in mind that "a household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location)". One last thing, tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.					
HH02	What is the name of the household member?	_____			
HH03	What is the relationship of [name] to the head of the household?	HH Head	1		
		Spouse/Partner	2		
		Son/Daughter	3		
		Son-in-law / Daughter-in-law	4		
		Grandchild	5		
		Parent	6		
		Parent-in-law	7		
		Brother/Sister	8		
		Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law	9		
		Uncle/Aunt	10		
		Niece/Nephew	11		
		Other relative	12		
		Adopted/Foster child	13		
		Servant (live-in)	14		
		Other (not related)	15		
Don't know	98				
Prefer not to respond	99				
HH04	What is the sex of [name]?	Female	1		
		Male	2		
		Other	96		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
HH05	Do you know the date of birth of [name]?	Yes	1	HH07	
		No	0		
HH06	What is the date of birth of [name]?	_ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _			
HH07	Can you estimate how old is [name] (in completed years)? Age must be between 0 and	_ _			

	110 and should be in line with date of birth.			
HH07_months	How many months is [name] ? Ask if household member is >= 1 (It cannot be more than 12 months)	_ _		
HH08	What is [name]'s marital status? Ask only if household member is >=legal age of marriage (18 for standard questionnaire)	Monogamous/married	1	
		Polygamous/married	2	
		Non-formal union	3	
		Separated	4	
		Divorced	5	
		Widow or widower	6	
		Never married	7	
		Don't know	98	
		Prefer not to respond	99	

Section 2. IDP				
Questions	Coding Categories	SKIP TO	Contextualisation	
This section to be asked all household members when the PoC group is IDPs - This section aims to validate the sampling frame and perform the statistical classification of different PoC categories. It can be especially useful if you need to perform listing exercise, and can be omitted from time to time if you have a clear sampling frame that already classifies PoCs.				
IDP01	Has [name] ever moved homes in [country of enumeration] for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE SELECTION)	Armed conflict	1	IDP02
		Generalised violence	2	IDP02
		Persecution and/or violations of human rights	3	IDP02
		Natural or human-made disasters	4	IDP02
		Other forced displacements and evictions, please specify	5	IDP02
		Other voluntary movements	6	IDP02
		Never moved home while in [country of enumeration]	7	Next section
		Don't know	98	Next section
		Prefer not to respond	99	Next section
For IDP02: 98 for MM if only year but not month known; 98 9998 if completely unknown; 99 9999 if prefer not to respond				
IDP02	When did [name] most recently move home because of the reasons you mentioned?	MM/YYYY		
IDP03		Sub-national admin areas list		

	Which [region/district – adjust to relevant sub-national division according to country context] did [name] move from?	Don't know	98	
		Prefer not to say	99	
IDP04	Which [region/district – adjust to relevant sub-national division according to country context] did [name] move to?	Sub-national admin areas list		
		Don't know	98	
		Prefer not to say	99	

Section 3. Documentation				
Does [name] have the documents below? Ask to all household members who are 5 years old and above				
Questions	Coding Categories		SKIP TO	Contextualisation
REG01	Passport	Yes	1	It is possible to contextualize all legal identity document names and adapt them to a country context
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
	Birth certificate	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
	Civil/government-issued ID card	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
	Residency permit (both temporary and permanent)	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
	Statelessness documentation (Stateless people only)	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
	Household card of address/family book/marriage certificate	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
Social security card	Yes	1		
	No	0		
	Prefer not to respond	99		
REG02	Does [name] have any other document that establishes your legal identity?	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Prefer not to respond	99	
Ask to all household members who are below 5 years old				
DWE	Does [name of child] have a birth certificate?	Yes	1	REG05
		No	0	REG04
		Don't know	99	REG04
REG04	Has [name of child]'s birth been registered with the [civil authorities]?	Yes	1	
		No	0	
		Don't know	98	
		Prefer not to respond	99	

Does <i>[name of child]</i> have the documents below? Ask to all household members who are below 5 years old					
REG05	Passport	Yes	1		It is possible to contextualize all legal identity document names and adapt them to a country context
		No	0		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
	Civil/government-issued ID card	Yes	1		
		No	0		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
	Residency permit (both temporary and permanent)	Yes	1		
		No	0		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
	Statelessness documentation (Stateless people only)	Yes	1		
		No	0		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
Social security card	Yes	1			
	No	0			
	Prefer not to respond				
Household card of address/family book/marriage certificate	Yes				
	No				
	Prefer not to respond	99			
REG06	Does <i>[name of child]</i> have any other document that establishes his/her legal identity?	Yes	1		
		No	0		
		Prefer not to respond	99		

Section 4. Disability					
Questions	Coding Categories	SKIP TO	Contextualisation		
Ask all household members who are above 5. Interviewer read: "The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM."					
DIS01	Does <i>[name]</i> have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say... [Read response categories]	No difficulty	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Some difficulty	2		
		A lot of difficulties	3		
		Cannot do at all	4		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
DIS02	Does <i>[name]</i> have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say... [Read response categories]	No difficulty	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Some difficulty	2		
		A lot of difficulties	3		
		Cannot do at all	4		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to say	99		
DIS03		No difficulty	1		

	Does <i>[name]</i> have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say... [Read response categories]	Some difficulty	2		Standard questions - keep it as is
		A lot of difficulties	3		
		Cannot do at all	4		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to say	99		
DIS04	Does <i>[name]</i> have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say... [Read response categories]	No difficulty	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Some difficulty	2		
		A lot of difficulties	3		
		Cannot do at all	4		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to say	99		
DIS05	Does <i>[name]</i> have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?? Would you say... [Read response categories]	No difficulty	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Some difficulty	2		
		A lot of difficulties	3		
		Cannot do at all	4		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to say	99		
DIS06	Using <i>[your/his/her]</i> usual language, <i>[do/does]</i> <i>[you/he/she]</i> have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say... [Read response categories]	No difficulty	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Some difficulty	2		
		A lot of difficulties	3		
		Cannot do at all	4		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to say	99		

Section 1. Habitable and affordable housing with access to basic services					
From DWE01 to DWE04, please observe. If observation is not possible, ask the respondent.					
Questions		Coding Categories		SKIP TO	Contextualisation
DWE01	What type of dwelling does the household live in? <i>Record observation, do not read out.</i>	Apartment	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		House	2		
		Tent	3	DWE05	
		Caravan	4	DWE05	
		Collective Center	5		
		Worksite/Unfinished Home/ Abandoned Building	6		
		Farm Building	7		
		School, mosque, church or other religious building	8		

		Garage, shop, workshop, or other structure not meant as residential space	9		
		Other (Specify) _____	96		
DWE02	Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation, do not read out.</i>	Earth/sand	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Dung	2		
		Wood planks	3		
		Palm/bamboo	4		
		Parquet or polished wood	5		
		Vinyl or asphalt strips	6		
		Ceramic tiles	7		
		Cement	8		
		Carpet	9		
		Other (Specify) _____	96		
DWE03	Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation, do not read out.</i>	No roof	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Thatch/Palm leaf	2		
		Sod	3		
		Rustic mat	4		
		Palm/bamboo	5		
		Wood planks	6		
		Cardboard	7		
		Metal/tin	8		
		Wood planks	9		
		Calamine/Cement fibre	10		
		Ceramic tiles	11		
		Cement	12		
		Roofing shingles	13		
		Other (Specify) _____	96		
DWE04	Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation, do not read out.</i>	No walls	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Cane/Palm/ Trunks	2		
		Dirt	3		
		Bamboo with mud	4		
		Stone with mud	5		
		Uncovered adobe	6		
		Plywood	7		
		Cardboard	8		
		Reused wood	9		
		Cement	10		
		Stone with lime/ cement	11		
		Bricks	12		

		Cement blocks	13		
		Covered adobe	14		
		Wood planks/shingles	15		
		Other (Specify) _____	96		
DWE05	How many separate rooms do the members of your household occupy? (DO NOT COUNT BATHROOMS, TOILETS, STORE-ROOMS, OR GARAGE)	_____			Standard questions - keep it as is
filter_camp	<i>INTERVIEWER: Does this household live in a camp?</i>	Yes	1		
		No	0		
DWE06	Who owns the dwelling that you currently live in?	Respondent or another HH member	1		Response options can be adapted
		Unrelated Person	2		
		Friend Or Relative	3		
		Ngo/Non-Religious Charity	4		
		Government Agency Or Municipality	5		
		UNHCR	6		
		Religious Organization/ Charity	7		
		Foreign Government	8		
		Unowned/Squatting	9		
		Other (Specify) _____	96		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
DWE07	Who owns the land that your current dwelling is built on?	Respondent or another HH member	1		Response options can be adapted
		Unrelated Person	2		
		Friend Or Relative	3		
		Ngo/Non-Religious Charity	4		
		Government Agency Or Municipality	5		
		UNHCR	6		
		Religious Organization/ Charity	7		
		Foreign Government	8		
		Unowned/Squatting	9		
		Apartment Building	10		
		Community	11		

		Other(Specify) _____	96		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
DWE08	Does your household pay any rent?	Yes	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		No	0	DWE011	
DWE09	Can your household generally afford to pay the rent without any major financial distress?	Always	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Often	2		
		Sometimes	3		
		Never	4		
DWE10	What type of documents does your household have for the housing you live in?	Title deed	1		Response options can be adapted
		Certificate of customary ownership	2		
		Certificate of occupancy	3		
		Certificate of hereditary acquisition listed in registry	4		
		Rental contract	5		
		Lease registered	6		
		Other (Specify) _____	96		
DWE11	In the next 12 months, how likely or unlikely is it that you could lose your right to this housing and/or land, against your will?	Very unlikely	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Somewhat unlikely	2		
		Somewhat likely	3		
		Very likely	4		
		Don't Know	99		
COOK01	Is any food or drink consumed by household members cooked or prepared at the household dwelling using a cookstove, fire, or another cooking device?	Yes	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		No	0	LIGHT01	
COOK02	What does this household use for cooking most of the time , including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water? Please tell me the cookstove or device that is used most of the time.	Solar cooker (thermal energy from the sun, not solar panels)	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Electric stove	2		
		Piped natural gas stove	3		
		Biogas stove	4		
		Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove	5		
		Liquid fuel stove	6		

		Manufactured solid fuel stove	7	
		Traditional solid fuel stove (non-manufactured)	8	
		Moveable firepan	9	
		Three stone stove/open fire	10	
		Other, specify ____	96	
COOK03	What type of fuel or energy source does this household use most of the time in this cookstove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee, and boiling drinking water?	Alcohol/ethanol	1	
		Liquefied petroleum gas	2	
		Biogas	3	
		Electricity from the national grid	4	
		Electricity from solar mini grid	5	
		Electricity from diesel generator	6	
		Electricity from hybrid mini grid (i.e., solar diesel, solar national grid, etc..)	7	
		Gasoline/diesel (not in generator)	8	
		Kerosene/paraffin	9	
		Coal/lignite unprocessed	10	
		Coal/lignite briquettes/pellets	11	
		Charcoal unprocessed	12	
		Charcoal briquettes/pellets	13	
		Wood (collected)	14	
		Wood (distributed/purchased)	15	
		Agricultural or crop residue/grass/ straw/ shrubs/ corn cobs	16	
		Animal waste/dung	17	
		Processed biomass pellets/briquettes	18	
		Woodchips	19	
		Garbage/plastic	20	
		Sawdust	21	
				Standard questions - keep it as is

		Other, specify _____	96		
LIGHT01	Does this household use anything for lighting?	Yes	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		No	0	DWA01	
LIGHT02	What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting , or as a light source?	Electricity (including solar mini-grids, hybrid mini-grids and national grids)	1		
		Electricity (from diesel generator)	2		
		Solar home system	3		
		Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	4		
		Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	5		
		Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	6		
		Biogas lamp	7		
		LPG lamp	8		
		Gasoline lamp	9		
		Kerosene or paraffin lamp	10		
		Oil lamp	11		
		Candle	12		
		Open fire	13		
		Other, specify _____	96		
LIGHT03	What source of electricity is used most of the time in this household?	No electricity in household	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		National grid connection from [COMPANY]	2		
		Local mini grid	3		
		Solar home system	4		
		Solar lantern	5		
		Electric generator	6		
		Rechargeable battery	7		
		Dry cell battery / torch	8		
		Other, specify _____	96		
		Don't know	98		
		No	0		

Section 2. Health Services and Social Protection

Now, I will be asking questions about health services and any type of assistance that you might have received.

Questions	Coding Categories	SKIP TO
------------------	--------------------------	----------------

HEA01	When anyone in your household is sick, where do they go to seek care?	NGO facility (charity, faith-based organization)	1		Options can be modified
		UNHCR Health Partner (Caritas, Save the Children)	2		
		Public Clinics / Hospitals	3		
		Private Clinics / Hospitals	4		
		Pharmacy	5		
		Other, specify ____	96		
		Don't know	98	SPF01	
HEA02	How do you reach this facility if you need to seek care?	By walk	1		Options can be modified
		Private car	2		
		Public transport (bus, boat)	3		
		Other, specify ____	96		
HEA03	How long does it take to go there when you use the mode of transport that you mentioned above? (minutes ONLY)	____			Standard questions - keep it as is
SPF01	In the last 12 months, have you or any member of your household received any payment from the [host country] national or local government from the following sources? (Yes=1/ No=0 / DK=98)	Social protection cash benefit	_		Options can be modified and the name of the host country's national or local government that provides social protection can be inserted.
		Parental benefit	_		
		Disability benefit	_		
		Unemployment benefit	_		
		Employment injury benefit	_		
		Old-age pension	_		
		Other vulnerability benefits	_		
		Social assistance cash benefit	_		

Section 1. Unemployment and Income				
Questions	Coding Categories	SKIP TO	Contextualisation	
Individual level questions for sampled adult who is above 18 (15-17 can also be included to be a sampled adult depending on the context) Note: UNEM01-UNEM10 questions are only asked to 18 to 64, however, it is possible to add 65 and above.				
INC01	Compared to this time last year, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or	More	1	Standard questions - keep it as is
		The same	2	
		Fewer	3	
		Don't know	98	

	fewer goods and services?				
Section 2. Perceptions on safety and GBV					
If possible, make sure the respondent is alone when replying to these questions, given their sensitivities					
Questions	Coding Categories	SKIP TO	Contextualisation		
Individual level questions for sampled adult who is above 18 (15-17 can also be included to be a sampled adult depending on the context)					
SAF01	How safe does <i>[name]</i> feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood after dark?	Very safe	1		Standard questions - keep it as is
		Fairly safe	2		
		Bit unsafe	3		
		Very unsafe	4		
		I never walk alone after dark	5		
		Don't know	98		
		Prefer not to respond	99		
I will now ask you a few questions about gender-based violence in your communities. This refers to all types of violence against women and girls as well as sexual violence against men and boys					
GBV01	If someone in your community experienced gender-based violence and asked for your help, would you know where they could access the following services (Yes=1/ No=0 / Don't know=98)	Health services	_		Response options can be adapted based on the availability of GBV services in the country
		Psycho-social services	_		
		Livelihood support as a reintegration package	_		
		Safety and security services? (Police, safe shelters) & materials	_		
		Legal assistance	_		
		None	_		
gbv_screen	Are you comfortable discussing a scenario related to domestic violence?	Yes	1	VAW01	Standard questions - keep it as is
		No	0	End survey	
VAW01	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: (Yes=1/ No=0 / Prefer not to respond=99)	If she goes out without telling him?	_		Standard questions - keep it as is
		If she neglects the children?	_		
		If she argues with him?	_		
		If she refuses to have sex with him?	_		
		If she burns the food?	_		
GBV02	When reporting incidents of SGBV, do survivors receive	Yes	1	CMS01	Added question
		No	0	End Survey	

	adquate support to resolve their cases?				
CMS01	Are survivors satisfied with the support they have received to resolve their SGBV cases?	Yes	1		Added question
		No	0		

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