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Livelihoods

The proportion of adults with mobile money accounts in South Sudan is less than five per cent. Most people still use cash, the South Sudan Pound.

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Employment

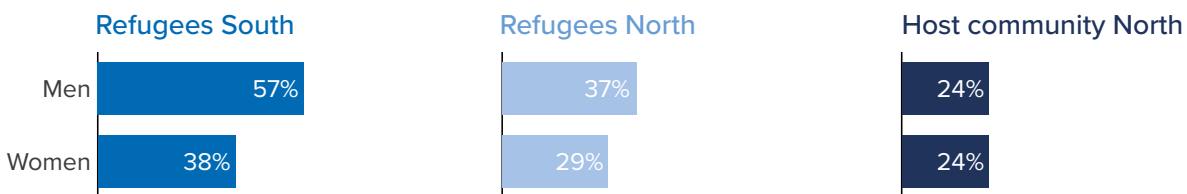


The labour force participation rate captures the economically active share of the population, measured as the number of employed and unemployed individuals who are actively seeking work relative to the working-age population of individuals aged 15 and over. This includes people who work in market-oriented agriculture or own a family business. Around one-quarter of the host community in the North (24 per cent) are active in the labour force, lower than among refugees in the North (32 per cent) and South (46 per cent). Individuals outside the labour force typically work

in non-market-oriented subsistence agriculture or in the household. The labour force participation rate in the overall refugee population is 35 per cent.

Among refugees, the labour force participation rate is higher for men than women in the South (57 compared to 38 per cent) and North (37 compared to 29 per cent). This is not the case for the host community, with barely any difference in labour force participation between men and women.

FIGURE 43 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



Randomly selected adult in sampled households

The unemployment rate is the number of people without a job who are actively seeking employment and who are available to work as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate among refugees and the host

community in the North is the same (20 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively). The unemployment rate is lower among refugees in the South, at 11 per cent. Overall, 18 per cent of the refugee population is unemployed.

FIGURE 44 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Randomly selected adult in sampled households who are in the labour force

Financial services

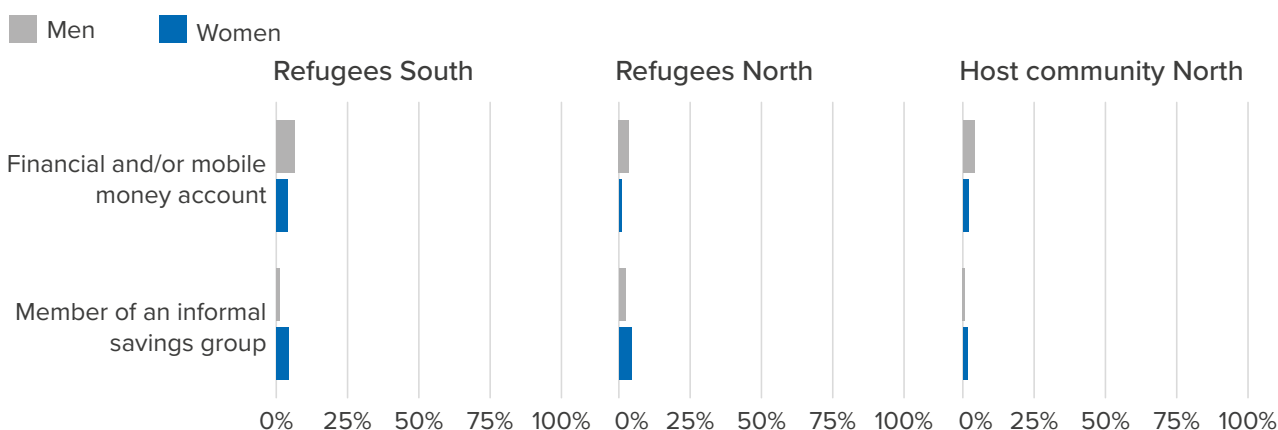


ACCOUNT OWNERSHIP

The proportion of adults with a formal bank account and/or mobile money account is low across groups, at 3 per cent and 3 per cent of refugees nationally (2 per cent of refugees in the North and 3 per cent in the South).²⁸ The share is similar among refugees in the South (5 per cent) and the host community in the North (3 per cent),

with 3 per cent of all refugees having a formal bank or mobile money account. The lack of access to financial services limits the ability to save, receive remittances, or access credit. Informal savings groups are not widely used either, with only 3 per cent of refugees enrolled, while the share is 1 per cent among the host community in the North.

FIGURE 45 FINANCIAL OR MOBILE MONEY ACCOUNT OWNERSHIP



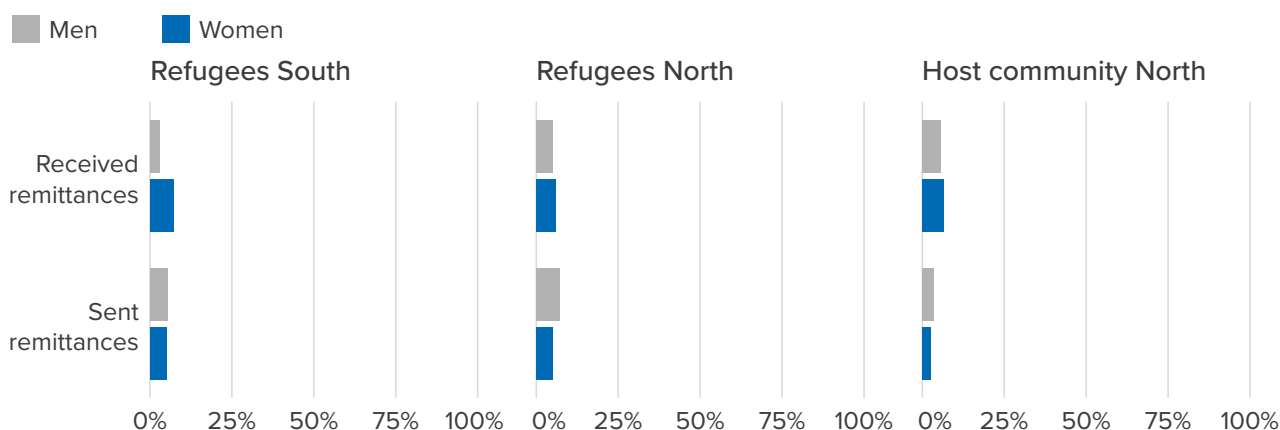
Randomly selected adult in sampled households

REMITTANCES

The proportion of adult refugees over the age of 15 living in households that received remittances in the previous 12 months is 5 per cent, while a similar share sent remittances. In the host community, 6 per cent of adults live in households that received remittances (6 per cent among refugees in the North), while around half as many, 3 per cent, sent remittances (6 per cent for refugees in the North).

²⁸ Corresponds to SDG Indicator 8.10.2.

FIGURE 46 REMITTANCES IN THE HOUSEHOLD



Randomly selected adult in sampled households

Land and property



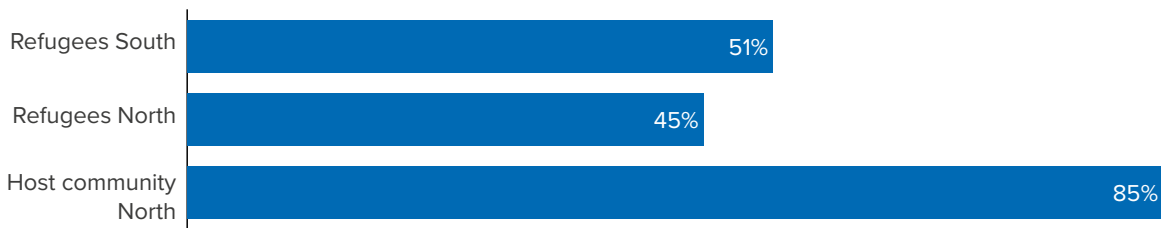
Among refugee households, 46 per cent of adults live in households that own land or have use rights for a plot (45 per cent in the North and 45 per cent in the South). The share is 85 per cent for the host community in the North.

Land rights for refugees are typically agreed upon at the community level in South Sudan. Refugees in the North do not have a formal document as proof of ownership or use right for the plot of land on which they live.²⁹ In the South, the share is slightly higher (9 per cent), as refugees are more likely to live in the host community. Among all adult refugees, 4 per cent have a formal document as proof of ownership or use right. In the host community, 27 per cent of households have legally recognized documentation for land tenure. The shares are similar for both women and men.

Less than a quarter of adult refugees (22 per cent, same among refugees in the North only) consider it unlikely that they will be evicted from the plot of land on which they live in the next five years. However, in reality, eviction would imply closing the camps. In contrast, a far larger share of hosts—71 per cent—are confident about their land tenure and think that eviction from their land is unlikely in the next five years.

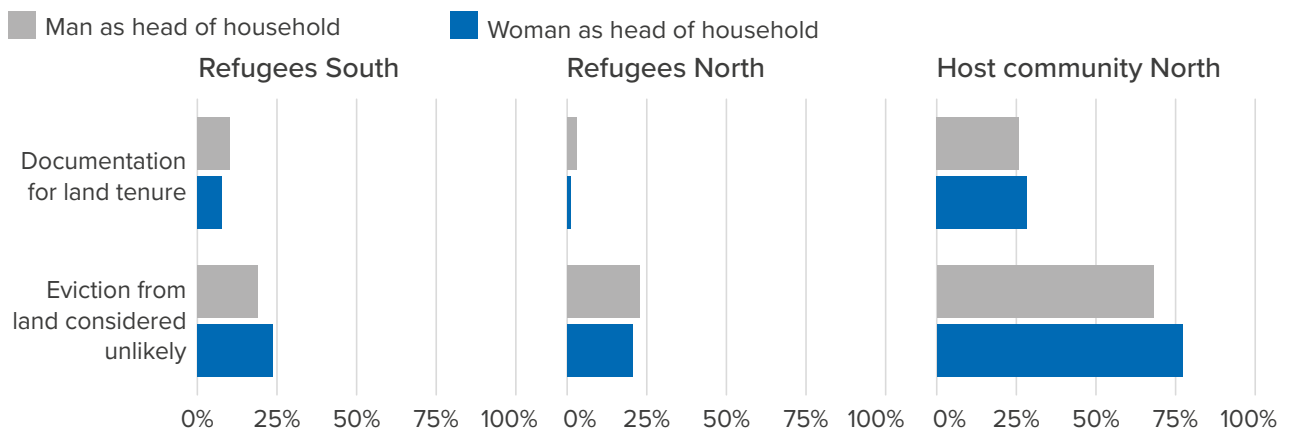
²⁹ Corresponds to SDG Indicator 1.4.2.

FIGURE 47 LAND OWNERSHIP OR USE RIGHT



Sampled population over 15

FIGURE 48 SECURE TENURE RIGHTS TO LAND



Sampled population over 15

Shocks



Shocks are events that significantly disrupt livelihoods, health, and living conditions. Half of all refugee households experienced one or more shocks in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among refugee households in the South, 73 per cent experienced a shock (or several) in the previous 12 months. In the North, 46 per cent of host community households experienced a shock, as did 42 per cent of refugee households.

Exposure to shocks is particularly high among refugees in Maban (60 per cent of households). For three-quarters of households that experienced shocks there, flooding was the cause. Flooding also affected a large part of the surrounding host community in the North (44 per cent of

households). The most common type of shock for refugees in the South was the death of a household member (30 per cent of households), followed by serious illness or accident of a household member (18 per cent).

FIGURE 49 EXPERIENCE OF AT LEAST ONE SHOCK IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

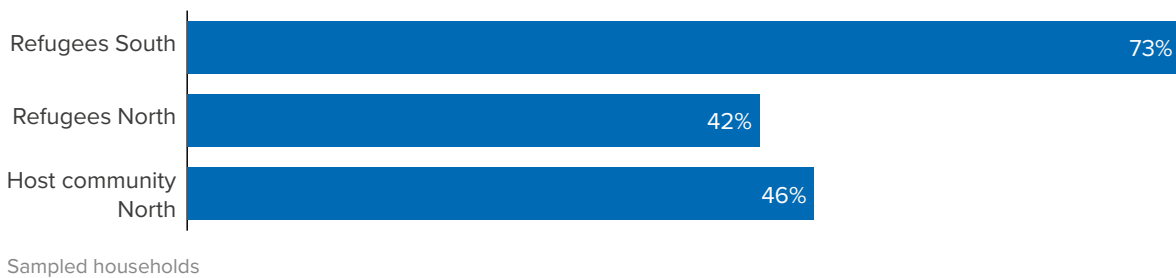
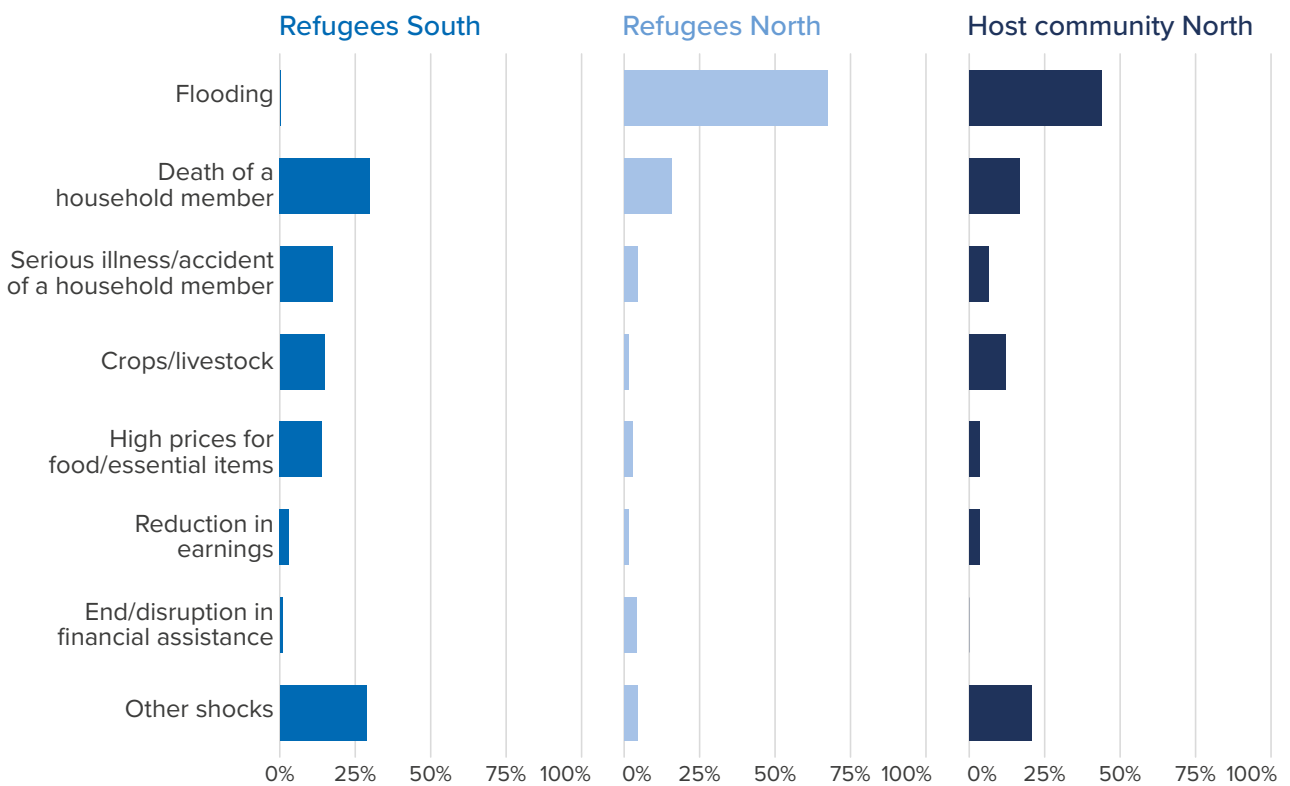


FIGURE 50 SHOCKS EXPERIENCED IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS





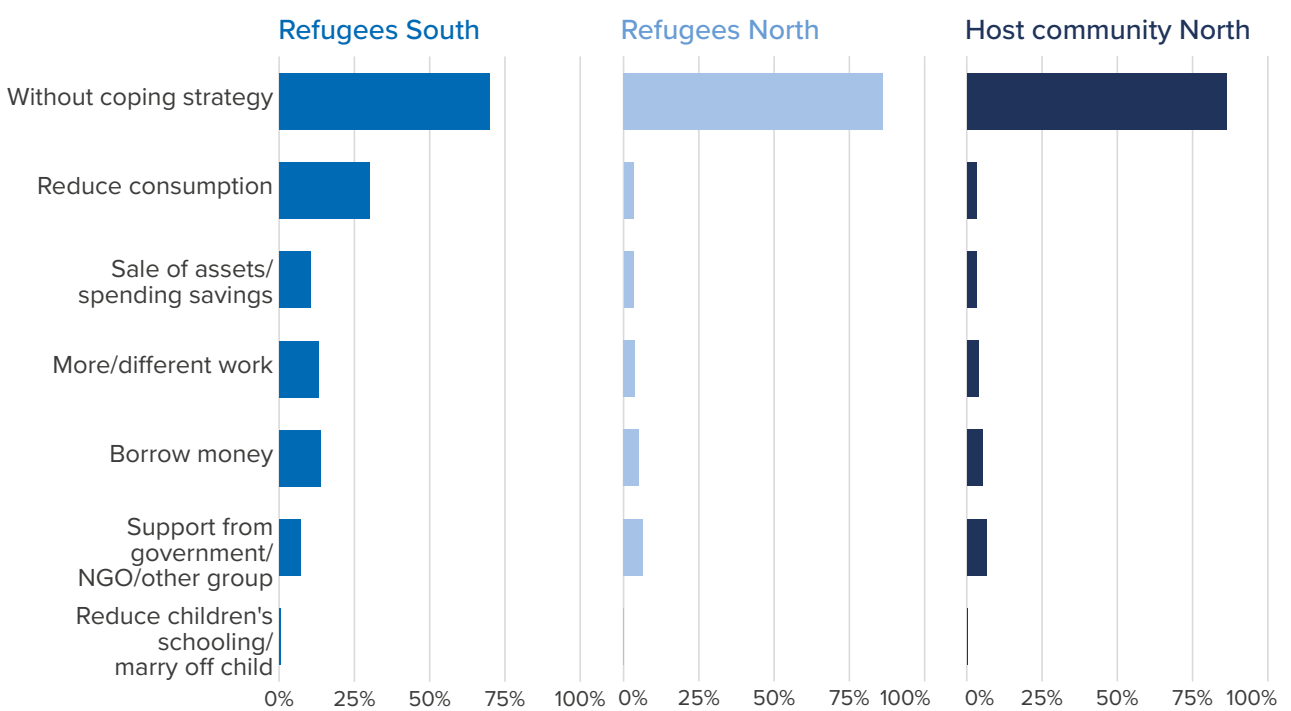
Muna is 18 and has just had her first child. She lives with her mother (Amira) and seven siblings in Maban, South Sudan where 90 per cent of refugees say that they are suffering and struggling.

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Reducing consumption was a widespread coping strategy for refugees in the South, at 30 per cent of households that faced shocks. However, almost three-quarters of refugees in the South did not or were not able to respond to the shocks they faced. In the Northern host community, 20 per cent of households sold assets or spent their savings

in response to shocks, while 15 per cent reduced their consumption. Among refugees in the North, the share of households that faced shocks but did not or were not able to use any coping strategy is considerably higher, at 86 per cent (80 per cent among refugee households in North and South combined).

FIGURE 51 COPING STRATEGIES FOR SHOCKS IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS



Sampled households that experienced a shock in the previous 12 months. Multiple responses possible.

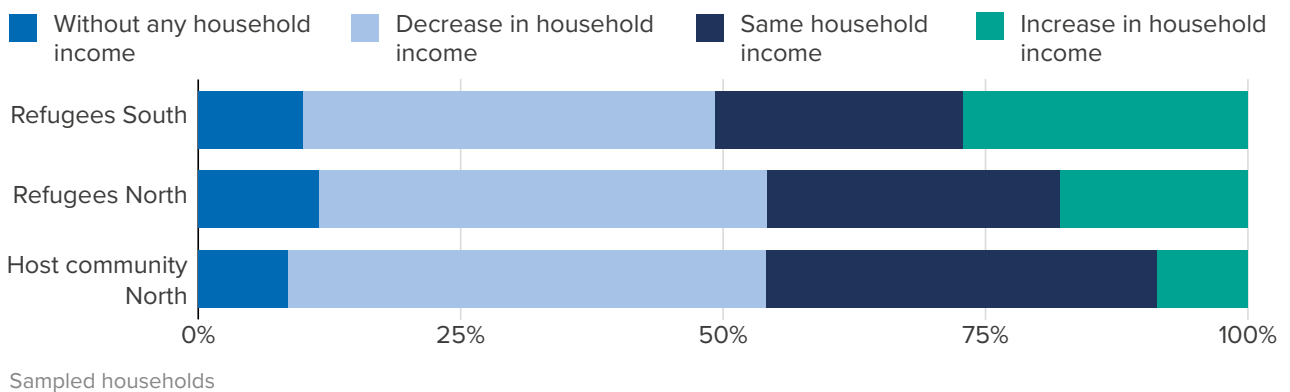
Changes to household income



Over two-fifths of refugee households (42 per cent) saw their incomes from all sources fall relative to the previous year (43 per cent among refugees in the North and 46 per cent in the host community).

During the same period, only 18 per cent of refugee and 9 per cent of host community households in the North saw their incomes increase (20 per cent of refugee households in North and South combined). A large group of refugee households (11 per cent) report not having any income at all (12 per cent among refugees in the North and 8 per cent among the host community).

FIGURE 52 CHANGES TO HOUSEHOLD PURCHASING POWER IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS



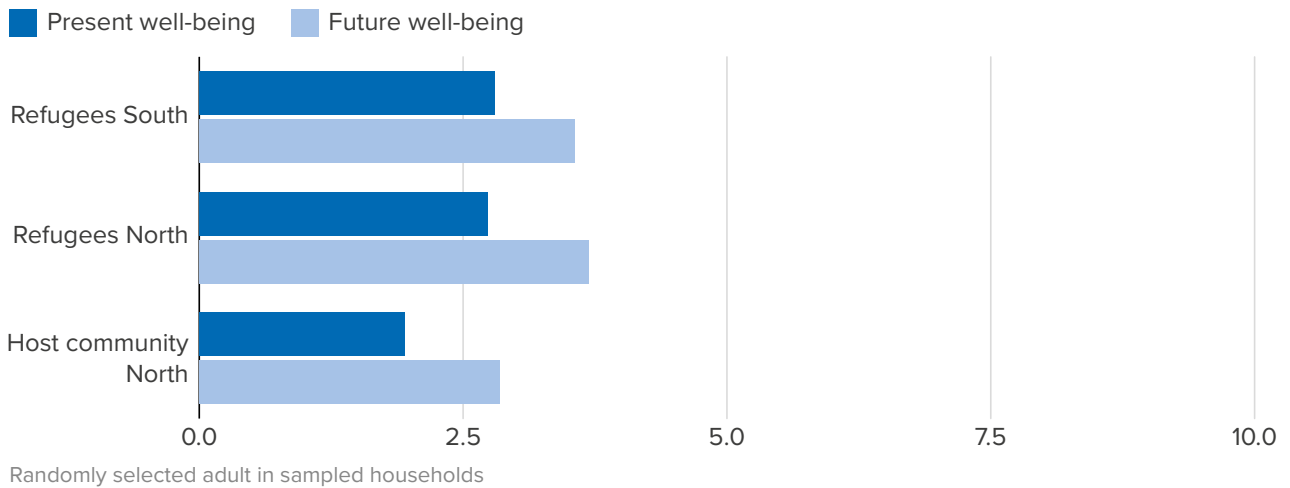
Subjective well-being



The **Cantril Ladder Scale** evaluates subjective well-being. Adults report their quality of life on a scale from 0 to 10, representing the worst to the best. The scale measures both well-being in the present and expected well-being in one year. Average subjective well-being scores are lower for adults in the host community than for refugees in the North (1.9 out of 10 among hosts compared to 2.7 out of 10 among refugees). On average, people are more positive about

their future well-being than about their current well-being. However, members of the host community in the North also rate their expected well-being in one year more pessimistically than refugees in the North (2.9 among hosts compared to 3.7 out of 10 among refugees in the North; 3.7 out of 10 for refugees overall).

FIGURE 53 CANTRIL LADDER OF LIFE EVALUATION



The **Life Evaluation Index** combines the current and future subjective well-being values of the Cantril Ladder to group individuals into three distinct categories: “suffering,” “struggling,” and “thriving.” Across groups, most adults are classified as suffering. The share is largest among the host

community in the North at 69 per cent, compared to 58 per cent of refugees in the North (58 per cent of refugees nationally). Only 3 per cent of the host community and 5 per cent of refugees in the North are classified as thriving (5 per cent of refugees nationally).

FIGURE 54 LIFE EVALUATION INDEX CATEGORIES

