DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

WFP
World Food Programme

# URBAN MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND COVID-19 IMPACT SURVEY (FSNMS+)

## WAU TOWN

*In collaboration with:*

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan
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**Photo (cover page):**

DTM enumerators interviewing a woman in Wau Town, October 2020.



## DTM SOUTH SUDAN

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## AIMS

During the second half of 2020, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) and the World Food Programme's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP VAM) units undertook a joint household-level 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 and economic vulnerability as well as selected indicators on shelter and non-food items, 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.
- Evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions on human mobility, livelihoods and access to humanitarian services, and gather key information on household awareness and adoption of preventive measures.

The assessment contributed to the extended Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS+) initiative to pilot a household-level multi-sector needs assessment for South Sudan. In addition to WFP and IOM, the FSNMS+ initiative saw the participation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), FEWSNET, REACH and several humanitarian clusters. By expanding FSNMS coverage to key urban areas and IDP camps, the assessment addresses a longstanding information gap for the humanitarian response.

**This report presents sectoral findings for Wau's urban area.** Separate profiles have been released for Juba's urban area and IDP camps I and III, Naivasha IDP camp, the urban area of Bentiu / Rubkona and Bentiu IDP Camp, and Malakal's urban area and United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) Protections of Civilians (PoC) site.

## HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT IN SOUTH SUDAN

Despite a relative lull in large-scale hostilities since the signature of the Revitalised Peace Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan 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]). In 2020, escalations in violence in Jonglei and Greater Pibor, Central Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Unity and Western Bahr El Ghazal (OHCHR) have been a particular cause for concern. Two years of exceptionally severe seasonal flooding in 2019 and 2020, affecting over one million people between July and December 2020 (OCHA), and the economic and health impact of COVID-19, including restrictions on certain businesses and border closures (IOM DTM Flow Monitoring), have compounded the humanitarian effects of protracted insecurity.

As of December 2020, South Sudan hosted over 1.61 million IDPs and 1.67 million returnees, with over 388,000 new IDP arrivals[2] and over 380,000 former IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of habitual residence prior to displacement in 2020 (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10). Often, returnees find themselves in conditions of need comparable to those of the displaced population (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment).

According to the December 2020 South Sudan IPC results, 6.35 million people – over half of the country's population – are estimated to have been facing severe acute food insecurity from October to November 2020, and this figure is expected to rise to 7.24 million during the lean season between May and July 2021. An IPC global review committee classified parts of Pibor county as famine likely and identified populations in IPC phase 5 (Catastrophe) in five other counties. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates a total of 8.3 million people in need out of an estimated population of 12.1 million.

Systematic, household-level data on humanitarian needs in urban areas was lacking prior to the current assessment. Location-level data on IDPs and returnees indicates that, while needs are generally most severe in less accessible rural areas, they remain significant in urban centres (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 8 Multi-Sector Location Assessment). The assessment took place as the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu transitioned out of their special status under the

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.

protection of the UNMISS. 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.

## LOCAL CONTEXT IN WAU

Wau Town is South Sudan's most populous urban centre outside of the capital city, Juba, based on an estimated number of over 76,000 buildings from satellite imagery. Despite the fact that the town had been an island of relative stability at the start of the country's conflict on 15 December 2013, insecurity spread to the areas surrounding Wau in late 2015, with violence extending to the town just prior to the collapse of the first iteration of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) in June 2016. By the middle of 2016 there had been numerous assaults on neighborhoods inside the city, as well as violent confrontations between the government and opposition in surrounding areas. The consequences were severe. By July 2016, there were already over 83,000 displaced persons in and around Wau in need of humanitarian assistance (IOM). Fighting then engulfed Wau Town again in April 2017 with ethnically targeted violations perpetrated against civilian populations.

While the town remained relatively stable after April 2017, conflict persisted throughout 2018 and 2019 in the areas outside of Wau Town, including neighboring Jur River, with violence overlapping with other drivers of conflict related to pastoralist and agriculturalist livelihoods and land. Although the signing of the September 2018 Revitalized-ARCSS (R-ARCSS) has seen a reduction in the kinds of conflict that typified 2015/2016 onwards, sporadic violence has continued in the areas outside of the town and in neighboring parts of Western Bahr El Ghazal State.

The succession of conflicts, national, sub-national and localized, in and around Wau since 2016 has considerably undermined the already fragile social cohesion between different communities. It has also displaced tens of thousands of people both to the former Wau UNMISS Protection of Civilians Area Adjacent (PoC AA), as well as the various other collective centres and IDP settlements throughout the town. Still, the relative stability since the signing of R-ARCSS has allowed 126,738 individuals to return to Wau South and Wau North payams (IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 10). Even as the area experiences returns, however, there continues to a degree of uncertainty linked to the overall political situation with the government and the opposition, as well as land, that will likely continue to have an impact on prospects for more sustainable solutions to displacement. The recent experiences of conflict also serve as a cue about the risks connected to returning and people who do return often do so prudently. As witnessed in 2019, people had left Wau Town displacement sites, including the former PoC AA to return to areas around Jur River before being displaced again by yet more fighting in the area (IOM DTM). Consequently, people often engage in familiar coping mechanisms, splitting families to go ahead and assess the situation in areas of return so as to diffuse the risk and ensure that they still have somewhere to go should they suddenly have to go back on account of further conflict.

There are other challenges to sustainable returns, as well. For many of those displaced in Wau, their homes, as well as their livelihoods have been devastated by the poverty and economic burden induced by displacement, which has made it difficult for people to rebuild their lives in an environment where people had previously been self-reliant. There are also a number of issues related to housing, land and property (HLP), with people's homes destroyed, physically dismantled or occupied by secondary occupants (see page 16).

As of September 2020, UNMISS began the process of redesignating the PoC sites to conventional IDP settlements, including the Wau PoC AA. Discussions on security/joint patrolling involving UNMISS and the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) and the bureaucratic process of handover of responsibilities to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) were ongoing at the end of 2020. As of February 2021, 8,642 individuals lived in the former site, now known as Naivasha IDP Camp (IOM DTM), which represented a marginal increase from the previous month.

## METHODOLOGY

### Sampling Frame Development

South Sudan lacks an updated sampling frame, with the most recent census dating back to 2008, prior to the country's independence and two waves of civil war resulting in mass population displacement. To enable the roll-out of representative household surveys in urban areas within a short timeframe, IOM DTM relied on a combination of remote sensing technology and field mapping by teams of trained enumerators to produce a workable sampling frame. The methodology sought to avoid the need for door-to-

door listings, which would have significantly increased costs and could have been mistaken by the local population for a registration exercise, potentially attracting crowds from surrounding neighbourhoods.

In the initial step, building footprints for the targeted areas were extracted from recent high-resolution satellite imagery from Maxar using automated image-recognition technology. The urban extent of each city was then mapped based on lower level post-independence administrative boundaries (bomas) made available by South Sudan's National Bureau of Statistics, the local road and transport network and the extension of built-up areas. Within the urban extent, enumeration areas of approximately equal size were drawn following natural and men-made geographical boundaries, including roads, waterways and the former boma boundaries. Non-residential and destroyed areas were mapped by field teams using mobile GIS software, in consultation with key informants for each enumeration area, to derive a layer of likely residential shelters. In Wau, the boundaries of the enumeration areas were then re-adjusted to obtain 64 areas, each containing roughly 1,000 likely residential shelters.

### Sampling Design

In Wau, the study adopted a two-stage stratified clustered sampling strategy designed to be self-weighting. In the first stage, the enumeration areas served as the primary sampling units. They were divided into six strata based on shelter density as a proxy for the possible presence of slums[3], location near a local market, links to major markets, and presence of IDP camps or collective centres. Fifty enumeration areas and the Masna Collective Centre were sampled with probability proportional to size, reflecting the approximate distribution across strata. The estimated number of residential shelters in each enumeration area was used as the measure of size given the lack of accurate[4], geographically disaggregated population estimates.

In the second stage, shelters – excluding mapped non-residential and destroyed areas – acted as the secondary sampling units, proxying households. Thirteen shelters were drawn by simple random sampling from each targeted enumeration area. Enumerators were provided with 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 empty[5], non-residential or destroyed. 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 compound most nights of the week, even if living in different structures within the compound and regardless of family relationships. When multiple households lived in the same compound, enumerators used a simple paper draw to randomly select one.

The targeted sample size of 663 households from 50 enumeration areas and Masna Collection Centre was calculated based on the standard formula for clustered sampling. At the household level, this would have corresponded to a margin of error of less than 5 per cent on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formula, assuming a design factor of 1.5 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 Wau's urban area took place in October and November 2020. Due to non-response, abandoned or destroyed, non-residential, non-existent and empty shelters in some areas, 607 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 663.

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 sanitiser for use during data collection.

### Statistical analysis

Confidence intervals were calculated using R's survey package[6] to account for the survey's sampling design (clustering and first stage stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting. While non-response

3 A shelter density raster was computed for the whole urban area as the kernel estimate for cells of 100x100m. The top 20 per cent of enumeration areas by their maximum density estimate were considered high density.

4 Household figures from the most recent available DTM population count were used as the measure of size for Masna Collective Centre.

5 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 neighbours.

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

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. F1 shows the deviation between sampled households and estimated residential buildings by stratum.[7] Using the estimated proportion of residential buildings in each stratum as weights did not result in meaningful differences for key vulnerability and need indicators.

F1. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND PERCENTAGE POINTS DIFERENCE BY STRATUM [N IN TABLE]

| STRATUM | N SAMPLED | % SAMPLED | % EST RES SHELTERS | % DIFF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High Density, no local but links to major market | 66 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 1.3 |
| High Density, near local market | 58 | 9.6 | 10.5 | -0.9 |
| Low Density, no local but links to major market | 383 | 63.1 | 65.6 | -2.5 |
| Low Density, no local or major markets | 38 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.3 |
| Low Density, near local market | 48 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 0.3 |
| Masna Collective Centre | 14 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 |

The limited sample size for the study and 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[8].

Confidence intervals are a measure of the statistical uncertainty of an estimate. There is a 95 per cent chance that the value of the quantity of interest that would be obtained by doing a full population census lies within the confidence interval. While they provide a measure of statistical uncertainty due to random sampling error, they do not account for 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.

## MEASURES OF COPING AND FOOD INSECURITY

### Food Consumption Score

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator of households' food access and is used to classify households into different groups based on the frequency and dietary diversity of foods consumed during the seven days prior to the survey. There are standard weights for each of the eight food groups that comprise the FCS. The eight food groups and weights used in the calculation of FCS are cereals/roots/tubers (2), pulses (3), dairy/milk (4), vegetables (1), fruits (1), meat and fish (4), sugar (0.5) and oil (0.5). The score for each household is attained by multiplying the number of days the food group was consumed by the weight and then summing the scores for all food groups. A household can attain a maximum FCS of 112, which implies that each of the food groups was consumed every day for the last seven days. The FCS is classified into three thresholds as follows: Poor food consumption (0 to 21); Borderline food consumption (21.5 to 35) and Acceptable food consumption (over 35).

### Coping Strategy Index

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is often used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity and is based on a list of coping strategies. There are two types of CSI: food-based coping strategies and livelihood-based coping strategies.

### Food-based coping strategies

The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is based on a short list of five food-related coping strategies employed by households during the seven days prior to the survey. It is calculated by combining the frequency of each strategy with a severity weight. A higher rCSI indicates a worse and a lower rCSI a better food security situation.

It has been observed that the rCSI corresponds to the food security situation of households in the onset of a crisis. In situations of protracted severe food shortages, households may not be able to continue appplying these coping strategies,

7 For Masna Collective Centre, the number of households of the population count was used instead of the number of residential shelters due to the existence of communal shelters.

8 Ibid., p. 55. "Voluntary migrants" and "Refugees" were excluded from the sub-group analysis in this report due to their small sample sizes.

providing an impression of better food security than the reality (FSL Indicator Handbook).

### Livelihood-based strategies

The Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) indicator is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to the survey. Responses are used to understand the stress and insecurity faced by households and describe their capacity to cope with regards to future productivity. There are three levels of livelihood-based coping strategies: stress, crisis and emergency strategies. Stress strategies, such as spending savings, imply a reduced capacity to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in available funds. Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity. Emergency strategies, such as selling a piece of land, affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse. Households not engaging in such economic activities are generally found to be food secure.

### Economic vulnerability

Economic vulnerability is measured using the share of household expenditure on food. This indicator is based on the premise that the greater the share of a household's overall budget spent on food, the more economically vulnerable the household. The food expenditure share indicator is constructed by dividing the total food expenditure by the total household expenditures. The economic vulnerability indicator is concerned with comparing a household's consumption of food with that of other non-food items. The share of expenditure on food is classified in four groups: Low (under 50%), Medium (50% to 65%), High (65% to 75%) and Very high (over 75%).

### Household Hunger Scale

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is a proxy indicator of food access. It is constructed around three questions about a household's perception of experienced hunger within the 30 days prior to the survey. The perception of the degree of hunger is based on questions about having been short of any kind of food due to a lack of resources, having gone to bed at night hungry due to inadequate food consumption and having spent an entire day and night without eating in the 30 days prior. The responses to these questions range from Never (zero times) to Rarely/Sometimes (one to ten times) to Often (more than ten times) and have a score of 0, 1 and 2 respectively. The HHS is derived by summing the responses to the three perception-based questions, computing the total HHS value ranging from zero to six. The thresholds for HHS are as follows: None (0), Slight (1), Moderate (2 to 3), Severe Emergency (4) and Severe Catastrophe (5 to 6).

## POPULATION GROUPS

Displacement and migration status are self-reported by households.

### 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. 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.

### 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 neighbouring countries but who are unable to reach their former home are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

### Relocated

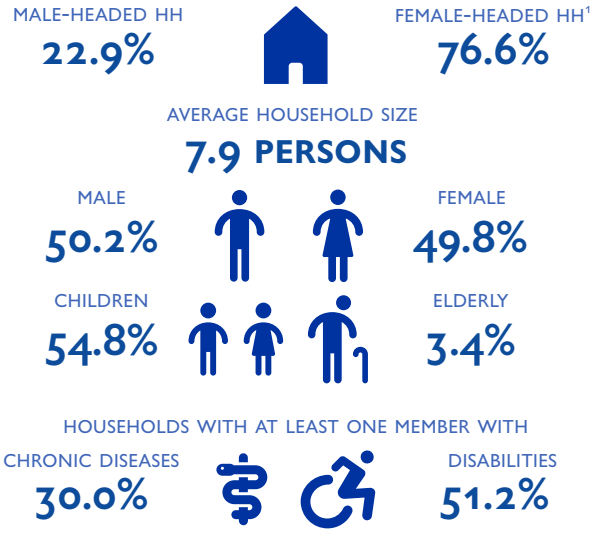
A person who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan (former IDP) or abroad (former refugee), who has since relocated voluntarily (independently or with the help of other actors) to a location other than their former habitual residence, without an intention to return to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

## DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

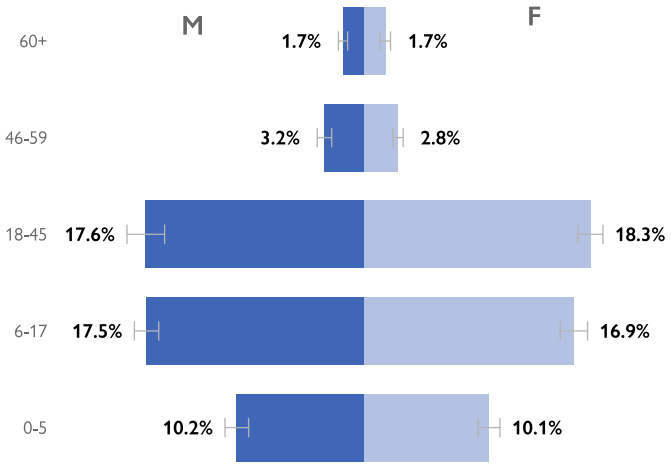
The average household size is 7.9 (± 0.4) persons, with a median of 8 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 10.6 (± 1.2) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 7.8 (± 0.4) persons. Most households are headed by women (76.6% ± 4.4%), and the average age for head of household is 36 years. Indicatively, male heads of households are more likely to be older and have a secondary or university diploma. 20.3 (± 1.2) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 34.5 (± 1.4) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 3.4 (± 0.6) per cent are above the age of 60.

30.0 (± 4.3) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 51.2 (± 4.2) per cent have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the Washington Group Short Set of questions. Among disabilities, visual difficulties rank highest with 35.3 (± 4.1) per cent.

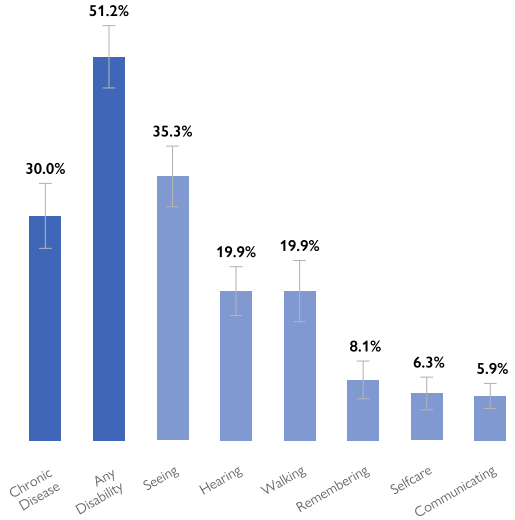
0.8 (± 0.8) per cent of all households are foreign or mixed nationals.



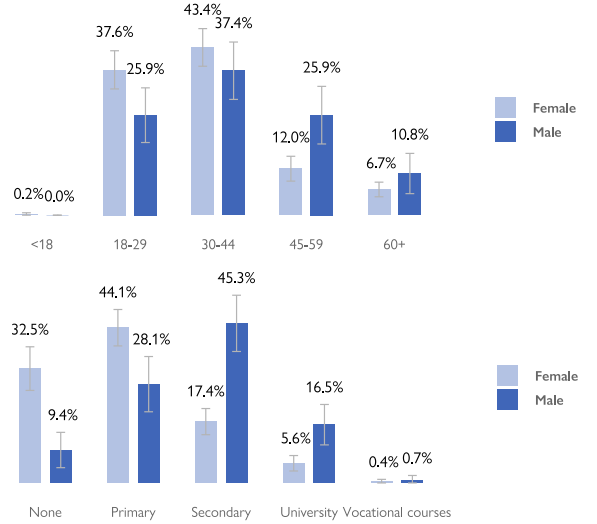

### F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 607; N IND = 4,822]




### F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 607]




### F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 139; FEMALE N = 465]




### F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 607]

| COUNTRY | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| South Sudan | 99.2 | 98.4 - 100 |
| Sudan | 0.8 | 0 - 1.6 |

### F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 607]

| HOH | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Single Male | 4.9 | 3.5 - 6.3 |
| Single Female | 15.5 | 12.5 - 18.4 |
| Children / Elderly Only | 1.8 | 0.9 - 2.8 |

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

[1] 0.5 per cent of heads of household were without specified gender.

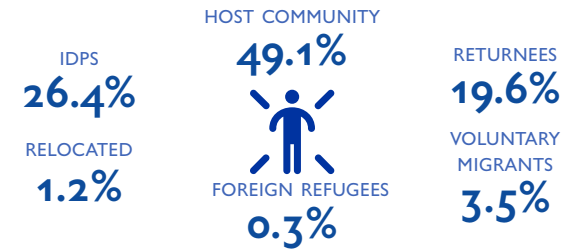
## DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

Based on self-reported information, the host community makes up 49.1 (± 8.3) per cent of the population. The remaining population is further disaggregated into IDPs (26.4% ± 7.2%), foreign refugees or asylum seekers (0.3% ± 0.4%), returnees (19.6% ± 7.2%), relocated persons (1.2% ± 0.8%) and voluntary migrants (3.5% ± 1.6%).

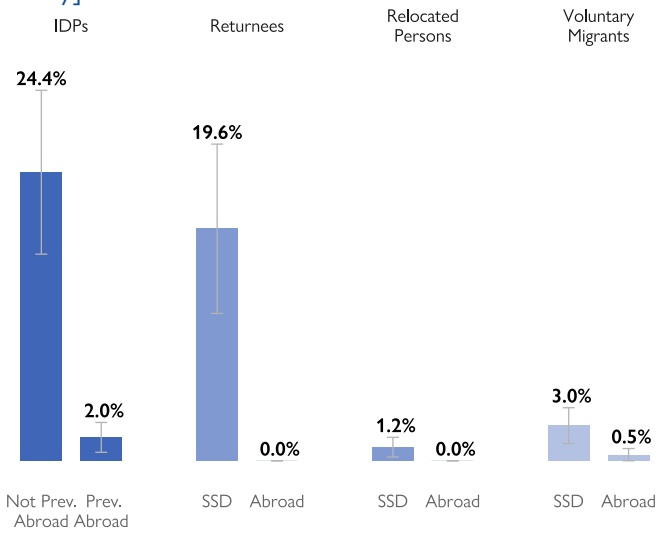
IDP households come mostly from within Western Bahr El Ghazal, with Wau (84.6% ± 9.8%) and Jur River (5.6% ± 7.9%) being the most prominent counties. Of the IDPs, 47.2 (± 9.2) per cent intend to return to their area of habitual residence within two years while 5.7 (± 3.8) per cent intend to relocate and 34.0 (± 8.2) per cent intend to remain. 23.5 (± 10.5) per cent intend to return to their area of origin within six months. 11.3 (± 5.8) per cent of returnees have not yet reached their final destination.

The most frequently given reason for displacement is personal insecurity due to generalized violence (53.8% ± 10.4% of IDP households). For returnee and relocated households, drivers for movement are improvement of security (73.0% ± 10.4%), livelihoods (58.2% ± 10.8%) and services (27.9% ± 6.8%).

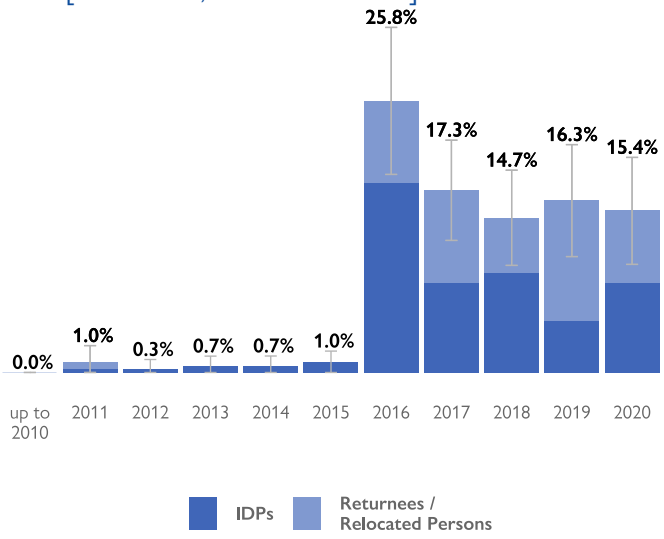
85.2 (± 6.5) per cent of returnee and relocated households report that they are satisfied with their decision to return or relocate to this location. 12.3 (± 5.9) per cent are not satisfied with their location but plan to remain whereas 1.6 (± 2.1) per cent plan to move back or elsewhere.




F7. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DISPLACEMENT / MIGRATION STATUS [N = 607]




F8. IDP AND RETURNEE / RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS BY ARRIVAL YEAR [IDP N = 160; RET. / REL. N = 126]




F9. % IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN REASON FOR MOST RECENT DISPLACEMENT[1] [N = 160]

| REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Insecurity (Generalised Violence) | 53.8 | 43.3 - 64.2 |
| Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence) | 17.5 | 12.7 - 22.3 |
| Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods | 13.1 | 4.8 - 21.5 |
| Communal Clashes | 5.0 | 1 - 9 |
| Conflict Interrupted Access To Services | 3.8 | 0.5 - 7 |
| Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Livelihoods | 1.9 | 0 - 4.5 |
| Natural Disaster Destroyed Home | 1.2 | 0 - 3 |
| Prefer Not To Answer | 1.2 | 0 - 3 |
| Food Insecurity | 1.2 | 0 - 3 |

F10. % RETURNEE / RELOCATED HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP FIVE REASONS FOR RETURN / RELOCATION [N = 126]

| REASON FOR RETURN / RELOCATION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Security Improvement | 73.0 | 62.5 - 83.4 |
| Livelihood Improvement | 58.2 | 47.4 - 69 |
| Service Improvement | 27.9 | 21 - 34.7 |
| Personal Reasons | 19.7 | 11.2 - 28.1 |
| Fear Of Epidemic / Disease | 12.3 | 6.9 - 17.7 |

F11. % IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP FIVE BARRIERS PREVENTING (SOONER) RETURN [N = 160]

| BARRIER | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Lack Livelihood | 32.1 | 18.2 - 45.9 |
| Lack Services | 32.1 | 22 - 42.1 |
| Insecurity | 26.9 | 11.4 - 42.5 |
| No Means | 24.4 | 14.1 - 34.6 |
| House Destroyed | 21.8 | 11.5 - 32.1 |

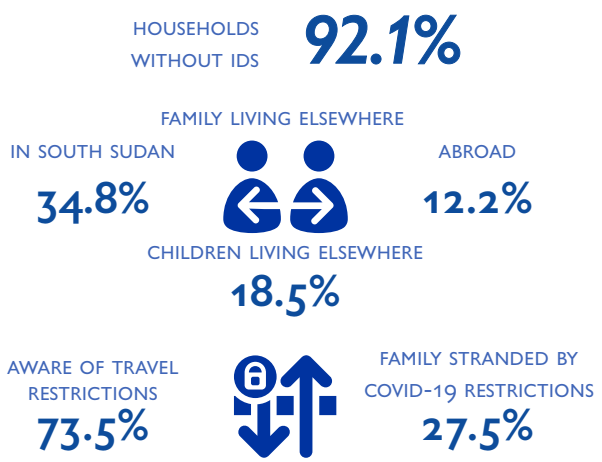
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

1 Continued: Fear Of Epidemic / Disease (0.6% ± 1.3%) and Natural Disaster Interrupted Access To Services (0.6% ± 1.3%).

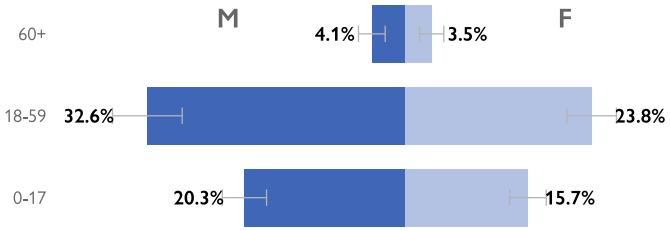
42.7 (± 7.2) per cent of households have family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (34.8% ± 6.6%) and/or abroad (12.2% ± 3.6%). 18.5 (± 4.6) per cent of households have children living elsewhere, mostly to study (42.0% ± 8.1%) or to seek employment (29.5% ± 10.0%). Further, 18.8 (± 8.3) per cent of these households report that their children were living elsewhere due to marriage. 92.1 (± 2.1) per cent of all households do not possess IDs, with returnee and relocated households faring indicatively worse than IDP household.

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions have affected the population significantly in various ways. 73.5 (± 6.3) per cent of households are aware of these restrictions. IDP and voluntary migrant households report that they were unable to return (33.7% ± 8.1%) and faced riskier travel (14.4% ± 5.7%) to return to their area of habitual residence. Households report they could not travel to access education (27.5% ± 5.0%) or to relocate (27.3% ± 5.6). They also indicate to have faced riskier travel for business (11.0% ± 3.2%) and to relocate (10.0% ± 2.8%).

27.5 (± 5.9) per cent[1] of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions.




F12. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 259; N IND = 1,014]




F13. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 112]

| REASON | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Study | 42.0 | 33.8 - 50.1 |
| Seek Employment | 29.5 | 19.4 - 39.5 |
| Temporary Visit To Relatives | 22.3 | 12.9 - 31.7 |
| Sent To Relatives (Lack Of Resources) | 22.3 | 12.3 - 32.4 |
| Married | 18.8 | 10.4 - 27.1 |
| Missing | 2.7 | 0 - 5.6 |
| Joined Army / Armed Groups | 0.9 | 0 - 2.7 |

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 607]

| ID | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Yes, In Our Possession | 5.9 | 4.2 - 7.7 |
| Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession | 3.1 | 1.4 - 4.9 |
| No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs | 60.6 | 54.3 - 66.8 |
| None Have A Valid ID Or Passport | 28.5 | 23.4 - 33.7 |
| Don't Know | 1.8 | 0.4 - 3.2 |

F15. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 92.1 | 90 - 94.2 |
| IDPs | 160 | 89.4 | 84 - 94.8 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 96.0 | 93.3 - 98.7 |

F16. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 607]

| PURPOSE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Could Not Travel | | |
| Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only) | 33.7 | 25.6 - 41.8 |
| Education | 27.5 | 21.6 - 33.5 |
| Relocation | 27.3 | 21.8 - 32.9 |
| Faced Riskier Travel | | |
| Return (IDPs / Voluntary Migrants Only) | 14.4 | 8.6 - 20.1 |
| Business | 11.0 | 7.9 - 14.2 |
| Relocation | 10.0 | 7.3 - 12.8 |
| Faced Costlier Travel | | |
| Business | 24.5 | 20.6 - 28.5 |
| Education | 22.9 | 18.5 - 27.3 |
| Health | 22.2 | 17.1 - 27.4 |

F17. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS [N = 607]

| STRANDED | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| South Sudan | 15.5 | 11.4 - 19.6 |
| Abroad | 8.7 | 6 - 11.5 |
| Both | 3.3 | 1.2 - 5.4 |

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

[1] The high rate may be a result of a broader interpretation of the question by respondents.

## COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE

Overall, 11.2 (± 3.7) per cent of households host IDPs, returnees or unaccompanied, seperated or orphaned children. 4.6 (± 2.1) per cent of households host IDPs while 7.9 (± 3.0) per cent host unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children and 0.8 (± 0.7) per cent host returnees. About half of these households are worried that they may have to stop hosting within three months (20.6% ± 8.7%), indicatively citing a lack of space and high costs as the main reasons.

0.5 (± 0.5) per cent of households in Wau town report poor relations between IDPs and the host community, as compared to 8.4 (± 2.4) per cent in Wau Naivasha IDP Camp. This discrepancy highlights the ongoing position of vulnerability of the population living in the IDP camp.

12.0 (± 3.1) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 52.1 (± 12.5) per cent saw a decrease in general and 20.5 (± 9.5) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. 14.2 (± 2.9) per cent send remittances, of which 65.1 (± 11.3) per cent saw a decrease in general and 29.1 (± 10.2) per cent saw a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020.

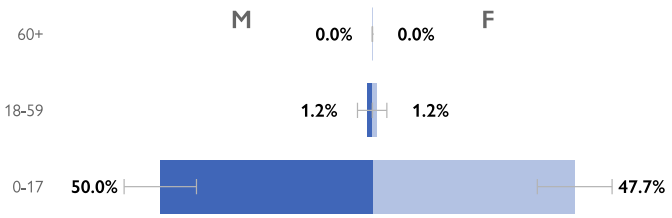
GOOD **88.6%** IDP/RETURNEE-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS POOR **0.5%**

HOUSEHOLDS HOSTING **11.2%**

OF WHOM ARE CONCERNED THEY MAY HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN 3 MO. **20.6%**

RECEIVING REMITTANCES **12.0%** SENDING REMITTANCES **14.2%**

### F18. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 40; N IND = 86]




### F19. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS, RETURNEES OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 607]

| HOST | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Overall | 11.2 | 7.5 - 14.9 |
| IDPs | 4.6 | 2.5 - 6.7 |
| Returnees | 0.8 | 0.1 - 1.5 |
| Unaccompanied / Separated Children | 7.9 | 4.9 - 10.9 |

### F20. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP / RETURNEE-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 607]

| RELATIONS | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Good | 88.6 | 84.2 - 93.1 |
| Neutral | 5.8 | 2.6 - 8.9 |
| Poor | 0.5 | 0 - 1 |
| There Are No IDPs/Returnees | 4.4 | 1.4 - 7.5 |
| I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer | 0.7 | 0 - 1.4 |

### F21. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received | | | |
| Overall | 607 | 12.0 | 8.9 - 15.1 |
| Host Community | 298 | 13.1 | 9.3 - 16.9 |
| IDPs | 160 | 11.2 | 5.9 - 16.6 |
| Sent | | | |
| Overall | 607 | 14.2 | 11.3 - 17.1 |
| Host Community | 298 | 17.8 | 13.3 - 22.3 |
| IDPs | 160 | 10.6 | 6.9 - 14.4 |

### F22. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| CHANGE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Received [n = 73] | | |
| Decreased Slightly | 31.5 | 20.6 - 42.4 |
| Decreased Substantially | 20.5 | 11.1 - 30 |
| Increased Slightly | 16.4 | 7.4 - 25.5 |
| Increased Substantially | 2.7 | 0 - 6.2 |
| Sent [n = 86] | | |
| Decreased Slightly | 36 | 23.9 - 48.2 |
| Decreased Substantially | 29.1 | 18.9 - 39.3 |
| Increased Slightly | 3.5 | 0 - 7.3 |
| Increased Substantially | 0 | NA |

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

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

41.4 (± 6.7) per cent of households live in improved shelters (permanent semi/concrete buildings), while 41.0 (± 7.0) per cent live in traditional mud huts with thatched roofs (tukuls) and 12.7 (± 3.6) per cent in shacks built with local materials (rakooba). Among those most in need, 17.0 (± 4.8) per cent live in improvised shelters and 4.3 (± 2.2) per cent in communal ones. Overall, 8.4 (± 3.6) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters, with IDPs being indicatively more likely to be affected (10.6% ± 5.0%).

7.6 (± 3.7) per cent of households are involved in open disputes relating to their current housing and/or property, although the sensitivity of this issue in the context of South Sudan may result in under-reporting. Though not statistically significant, IDPs fare worse, with 11.2 (± 5.5) per cent reporting to be involved in these open disputes. Indicatively, the most common issue leading to open disputes is boundary disputes, followed by land grabbing. Affected households do not take action to resolve open disputes. Those who do rely on traditional courts rather than on formal institutions.

20.6 (± 4.7) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one room. 31.0 (± 6.5) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place, with a slightly higher proportion of IDP households affected (37.5% ± 9.3%).

SHELTER DAMAGED[1] **8.4%**

COMMUNAL OR IMPROVISED SHELTERS **4.3%**

SHELTERS WITH FOUR OR MORE PERSONS / ROOM **40.4%**

INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES **7.6%**

SECURITY MEASURES NOT IN PLACE **31.0%**

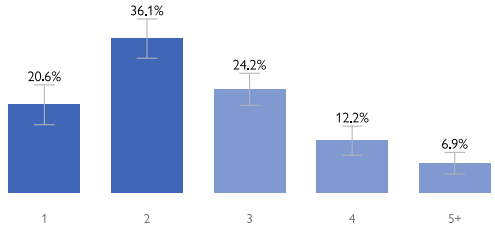
### F23. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 607]

| SHELTER | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent Semi/ Concrete Building | 41.4 | 34.6 - 48.1 |
| Tukul | 41.0 | 34 - 48 |
| Rakooba | 12.7 | 9.1 - 16.3 |
| Improvised Shelter | 3.5 | 1.4 - 5.5 |
| Communal Shelter | 0.8 | 0 - 1.6 |
| Emergency/ Transitional Shelter By UN/NGO | 0.5 | 0 - 1.4 |
| Community Building | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

### F24. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 607]

| CONDITION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| In Good Condition | 58.3 | 51 - 65.6 |
| Very Minimally Damaged | 33.3 | 26.9 - 39.6 |
| Partially Damaged | 8.1 | 5.2 - 10.9 |
| Completely Destroyed | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |

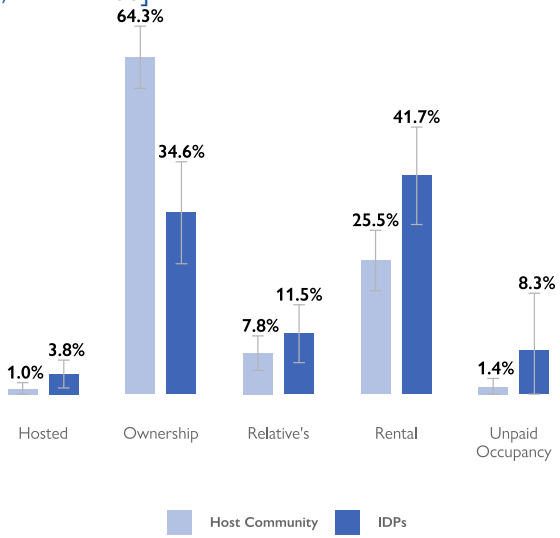
### F25. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS / PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 607]



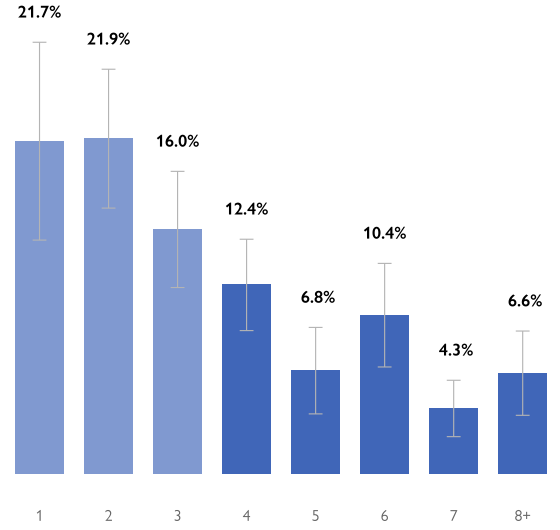

### F26. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 607]

| INVOLVEMENT | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 7.6 | 4.9 - 10.2 |
| No | 92.1 | 89.5 - 94.7 |
| Prefer Not To Answer | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |

### F27. % HC AND IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PROPERTY STATUS [HC N = 295; IDP N = 160]




### F28. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME ROOM [N = 607]




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

[1] Damaged include those reported as "partially damaged" and "completely destroyed".

## EDUCATION

With an attendance rate of 76.1 (± 4.4) per cent, about a quarter of children did not attend formal school in the school year before the assessment (February to December 2019), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 2.3 (± 1.0) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 21.6 (± 4.5) per cent have never attended school at all.

Comparing attendance rates between the host community and the IDP population, host community households consistently fare slightly worse than IDP households, with higher rates of children having dropped out of school and lower rates of current attendance. However, the differences are not statistically significant.

*Due to government-mandated school closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the school attendance and dropout indicators refer to the school year before the assessment. This caused some confusion among respondents, resulting in inconsistencies between the number of children reported in the education section and in the demographic section. To minimize error, estimates of attendance and dropout rates were calculated based on the total number of children reported in the education section.*[1]

ATTENDING SCHOOL

**76.1%**

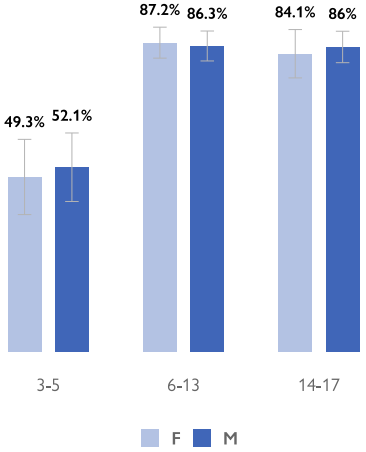
DROPPED OUT (PREVIOUS YEAR)

**2.3%**

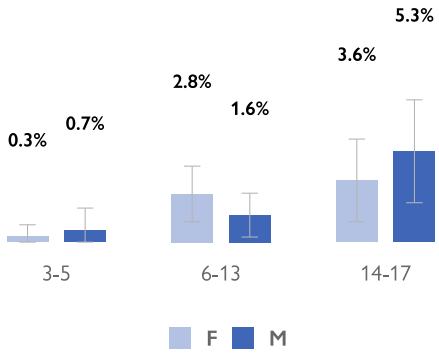
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL

**21.6%**

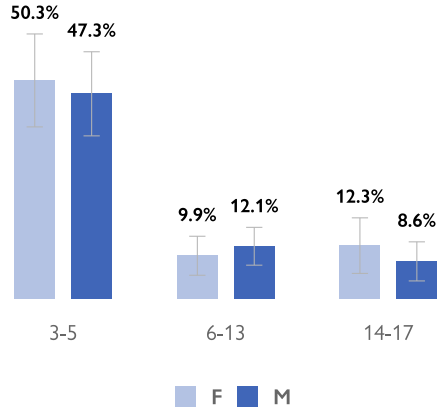
F29. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 2,039[2]]




F30. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 2,039]




F31. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 2,039]




F32. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

| ATTENDANCE | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attending | | | |
| Host Community | 1001 | 75.7 | 71.5 - 79.9 |
| IDPs | 503 | 77.1 | 66.5 - 87.8 |
| Never | | | |
| Host Community | 1001 | 21.1 | 16.9 - 25.2 |
| IDPs | 503 | 21.7 | 11 - 32.4 |
| Dropped Out | | | |
| Host Community | 1001 | 3.2 | 1.8 - 4.6 |
| IDPs | 503 | 1.2 | 0 - 2.8 |

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

[1] The above approach results in the three indicators artificially summing to 100 per cent, since it is not possible to estimate the number of children who dropped out in previous years. Due to different age brackets between the demographic section (0-5 and 6-17) and the education section (3-5, 6-13 and 14-17), the two sections are not perfectly comparable. Ignoring children under the age of 6, a conservative estimate for children between the ages of 6 and 17 can be calculated by taking the maximum number of children in this age range from the demographic and education sections. The estimates are the following: 72.8 (± 3.2) per cent having attended, 2.5 (± 1.1) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 9.1 (± 2.9) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 10.8 per cent of children aged 6 to 17 dropped out in previous years and are not currently attending school, despite having achieved some schooling in the past.

[2] n F 3-5 = 288; n M 3-5 = 292; n F 6-13 = 493; n M 6-13 = 503; n F 14-17 = 220; n M 14-17 = 243.

## WASH

Overall, 66.9 (± 5.8) per cent do not have sufficient access to safe and timely water. 53.5 (± 6.1) per cent of households do not have access to a safe and timely water source[1], with returnees, relocated persons and voluntary migrants indicatively faring worse. Indicatively, female-headed households are less likely to have access to safe and timely water (44.5% ± 6.7%) than male-headed households (51.8% ± 9.4%). 24.5 (± 5.4) per cent of households do not have access to sufficient[2] amounts of water. 2.6 (± 2.1) per cent of households need more than one hour to collect water.

12.9 (± 3.7) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview. Female-headed households and IDP households were more likely to feel unsafe than their counterparts (14.2% ± 4.0% and 18.1% ± 8.9% respectively).

The main water sources are deep boreholes or protected wells (53.2% ± 6.5%). Most households do not treat their water (55.7% ± 3.7%) or use filtration (19.4% ± 4.8%).

While the survey did not include questions about the cost of water, this varies depending on the source. 20 litres of water from boreholes cost around 50 SSP while the same amount of water bought in a shop costs about 1,200 SSP[3]. 22.4 (± 5.9) per cent of households report that the price of water has increased since April 2020, while 19.6 (± 6.1) per cent report a significant increase in price.

SAFE AND TIMELY ACCESS TO WATER
**46.5%**

SUFFICIENT ACCESS[2] TO WATER
**75.5%**

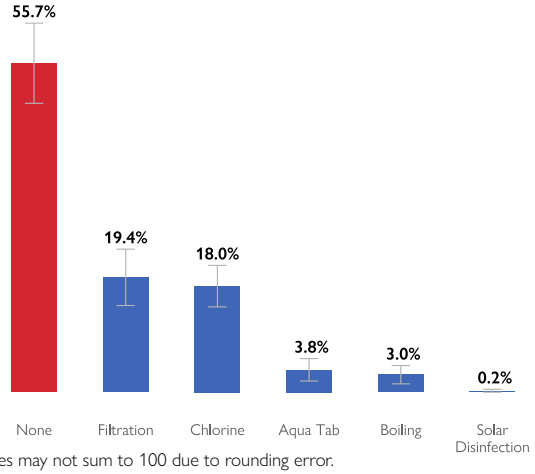
SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER
**33.1%**

Water quality testing was not conducted as part of this survey. However, laboratory results from WHO's 'Water Quality control Testing and Monitoring Summary Report for 2018-2020' which assessed the quality of drinking water showed 20 per cent contamination and 80 per cent negative in Wau.

F33. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 46.5 | 40.4 - 52.6 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 51.8 | 42.4 - 61.2 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 44.5 | 37.9 - 51.2 |
| Host Community | 298 | 44.3 | 37.5 - 51.1 |
| IDPs | 160 | 45.0 | 32.2 - 57.8 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 54.8 | 45.1 - 64.4 |

F34. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WATER TREATMENT ACTIVITY [N = 607]



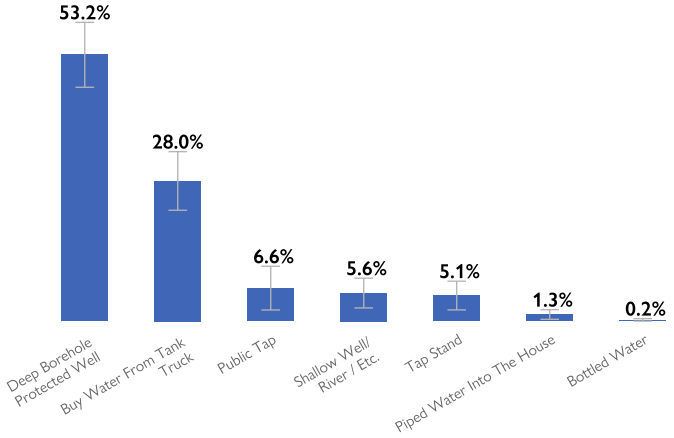

F35. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 607; COMMUNAL WATER SOURCE[4] N = 363]

| TIME | OVERALL % | OVERALL CI | COMMUNAL % | COMMUNAL CI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Up to 30 min | 90.9 | 87.3 - 94.6 | 90.9 | 86.5 - 95.3 |
| Up to 1h | 97.4 | 95.2 - 99.5 | 97.5 | 95.8 - 99.3 |
| More than 1h | 2.6 | 0.5 - 4.8 | 2.5 | 0.7 - 4.2 |
| More than 2h | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 | 0.0 | NA |

F36. % HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [N = 607]

| FEELING UNSAFE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| No | 83.5 | 79.1 - 88 |
| Yes | 12.9 | 9.2 - 16.5 |
| Don't Collect Any | 3.6 | 0.5 - 6.8 |

F37. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 607]




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

[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.

[2] 6.5 litres per person per day.

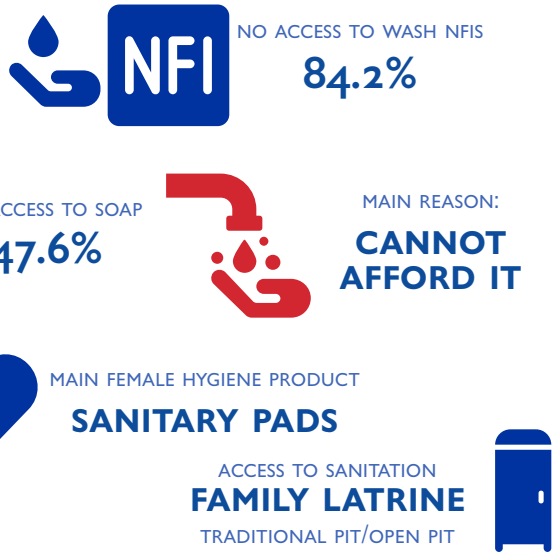
[3] IOM DTM staff local knowledge.

[4] "Communal water sources" are defined as deep boreholes and public tapstands serving more than five households.

84.2 (± 3.3) per cent of households lack access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 47.6 (± 6.6) per cent do not have access to solid, liquid or powder soap. Of households not using soap, 62.6 (± 8.3) per cent state that they cannot afford soap or detergent. Further, 47.3 (± 7.4) per cent of houeholds report that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation. 15.5 (± 4.5) per cent indicate that women do not use anything in dealing with menstruation.

Overall, the majority of households use family latrines. 38.6 (± 7.0) per cent use traditional pit latrines or open pits, 23.4 (± 6.3) per cent use improved pit latrines with concrete slabs, and 11.2 (± 5.0) per cent use water-seal or pour-flush latrines. 8.4 (± 3.4) per cent of households reported having to rely on bushes or open spaces, however.

For disposing waste, most households burn their solid waste (58.0% ± 7.1%) while 25.0 (± 5.7) per cent discard theirs on the street.




F38. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 289]

| REASON | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent | 62.6 | 54.4 - 70.9 |
| Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All | 27.7 | 19.5 - 35.8 |
| Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live | 5.2 | 1.7 - 8.6 |
| Washing With Soap / Detergent Takes Time | 2.1 | 0.2 - 4 |
| Water Alone Cleanses Hands | 1.4 | 0 - 3 |
| Soap / Detergent Is Unnecessary | 0.3 | 0 - 1 |
| Don't Like Using Soap / Detergent | 0.3 | 0 - 1 |
| Washing Hands With Soap / Detergent Is Not Our Cultural Practice | 0.3 | 0 - 1 |

F39. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 607]

| MEANS | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Sanitary Pads | 47.3 | 39.8 - 54.7 |
| Piece Of Cloth | 31.6 | 24.8 - 38.4 |
| Nothing | 15.5 | 10.9 - 20 |
| I Don't Know Or Don't Want To Answer | 5.4 | 3.3 - 7.6 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

F40. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 607]

| LOCATION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Burn | 58.0 | 50.9 - 65.1 |
| On The Street | 25.0 | 19.4 - 30.7 |
| Garbage Pit | 6.6 | 4.2 - 9 |
| River / Canal / Drainage | 5.9 | 3.2 - 8.6 |
| Garbage Bin | 3.1 | 1.3 - 5 |

F41. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A TOILET BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 8.4 | 5 - 11.8 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 5.8 | 1.8 - 9.8 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 9.2 | 5.2 - 13.3 |
| Host Community | 298 | 8.1 | 3.4 - 12.7 |
| IDPs | 160 | 6.9 | 2.7 - 11 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 9.5 | 1.5 - 17.6 |

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 607]

| LOCATION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit | 38.6 | 31.6 - 45.5 |
| Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab | 23.4 | 17.1 - 29.7 |
| Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine | 11.2 | 6.3 - 16.2 |
| Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab | 10.2 | 7 - 13.4 |
| No Toilet / Bush / Open Space | 8.4 | 5 - 11.8 |
| Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit | 6.3 | 2.8 - 9.7 |
| Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine | 2 | 0.8 - 3.2 |
| Bucket | 0 | NA |

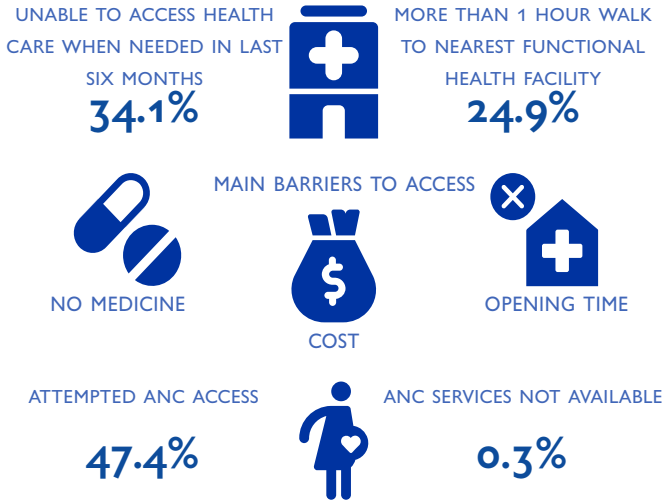
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

## HEALTH

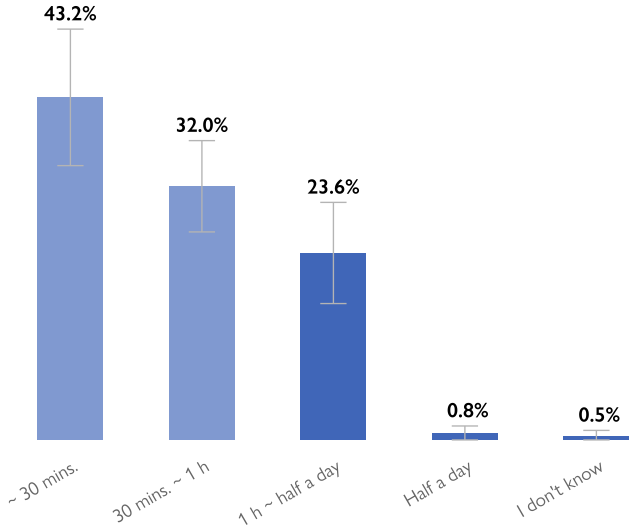
While 34.1 (± 5.8) per cent of households indicate that they were unable to access health care services when needed in the six months prior to the survey, about three quarters of households state that they can reach their nearest functional health care facility within an hour on foot (75.1% ± 7.1%). Indicatively, female-headed households are less likely to be able to access health care when needed (35.3% ± 6.0% unable to access) compared to male-headed households (30.2% ± 9.7% unable to access). The lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%) and highest wealth quintile (highest 20%) fare similarly in terms of access to health care when needed, indicating that there are other barriers unrelated to household wealth that hinder health care access.

The main barriers to access are a lack of medicines in the clinic (25.5% ± 6.3%) and high costs (11.5% ± 3.7%). 2.8 (± 1.5) per cent report discrimination as a barrier to accessing health service, with similar rates among male and female-headed households.

47.4 (± 7.5) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.




F43. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 607]




F44. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 607]

| CHANGE IN ACCESS | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Same | 32.1 | 25.6 - 38.6 |
| Decreased Slightly | 28.8 | 21.3 - 36.3 |
| Decreased Substantially | 12.4 | 8.4 - 16.3 |
| Increased Slightly | 14.3 | 8.8 - 19.8 |
| Increased Substantially | 11.2 | 7.2 - 15.2 |
| Never Been Able To Access | 1.0 | 0.2 - 1.7 |
| Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

F45. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 139; FEMALE N = 465]

| | MALE HOH | | FEMALE HOH | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARRIER | % | CI | % | CI |
| No Drugs | 22.3 | 13.4 - 31.3 | 26.7 | 20.2 - 33.1 |
| Cost (Too Expensive) | 12.2 | 6.5 - 18 | 11.2 | 6.9 - 15.4 |
| Opening Time | 5.0 | 0.5 - 9.6 | 3.0 | 1 - 5 |
| Personnel | 4.3 | 0.3 - 8.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 - 3.6 |
| Discrimination | 4.3 | 1 - 7.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 - 3.8 |
| No Nearby Facility | 3.6 | 0.6 - 6.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 - 7.6 |
| Unsafe | 1.4 | 0 - 3.4 | 0.4 | 0 - 1 |
| Functionality | 1.4 | 0 - 3.5 | 0.4 | 0 - 1 |
| Documents | 0.7 | 0 - 2.1 | 1.1 | 0 - 2.5 |
| No Transportation | 0.7 | 0 - 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 - 2.8 |
| Fear Of Illness | 0.7 | 0 - 2.1 | 0.2 | 0 - 0.6 |
| No Answer | 0.0 | NA | 0.2 | 0 - 0.6 |

F46. % HOUSEHOLDS UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 34.1 | 28.3 - 39.9 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 30.2 | 20.5 - 39.9 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 35.3 | 29.2 - 41.3 |
| Host Community | 298 | 31.5 | 23.3 - 39.8 |
| IDPs | 160 | 38.8 | 29 - 48.5 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 34.9 | 23.4 - 46.4 |

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

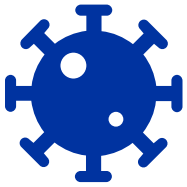
## COVID-19

Almost all households (96.7% ± 2.3%) report to be aware of COVID-19, and 69.7 (± 6.3) per cent indicate having received messages about COVID-19. The main sources of this information are mass media (54.0% ± 5.7%), family or neighbours (27.2% ± 6.3%) and megaphones (26.4% ± 7.2%). Of the households receiving messages, the vast majority are either very satisfied (83.5% ± 5.5%) or satisfied (12.3% ± 4.1%) with receiving them. While 94.9 (± 2.5) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is not as widespread, with 76.3 (± 5.9) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

89.1 (± 3.7) per cent of households report having taken action against COVID-19. 83.4 (± 3.9) per cent of households cite washing hands with soap and water (93.5% ± 2.8%) and 62.8 (± 6.3) per cent report keeping physical distance from others as the main preventive measures taken.

Only 15.3 (± 3.6) per cent report that they would self-isolate in their home if they or a family member had symptoms of COVID-19, reflecting the challenge of isolating symptomatic individuals.

KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION **76.3%**



RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19 **69.7%**

TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 **89.1%**

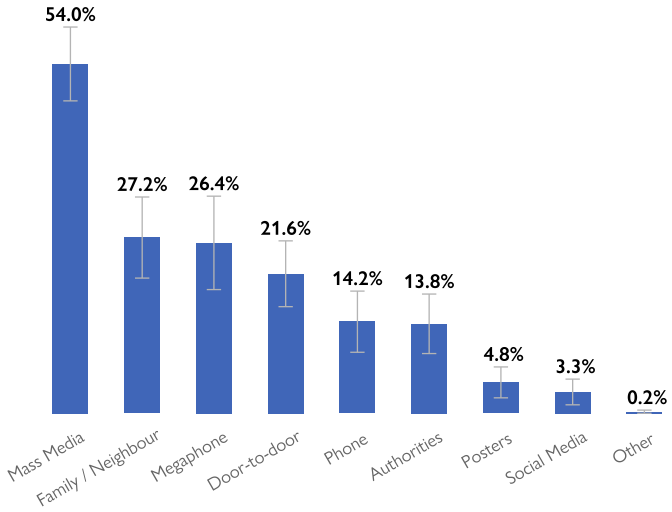
STIGMA AROUND COVID-19:
PERCEPTION OF DISCRIMINATION BEING EXTREMELY LIKELY AGAINST

MEN / BOYS **1.6%**

WOMEN / GIRLS **7.4%**

**12.4%** ELDERLY / PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

F47. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 607]



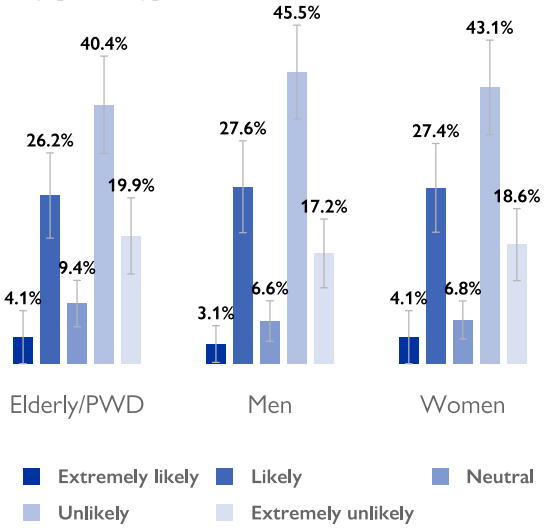

F48. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 607]

| ACTION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Washing Hands With Soap And Water | 83.4 | 79.4 - 87.3 |
| Put Distance Between Yourself And Other People | 62.8 | 56.4 - 69.1 |
| Cover Mouth And Nose With A Mask When Around Others | 52.9 | 47.6 - 58.2 |
| Avoid Close Contact With People Who Are Sick | 47.9 | 41 - 54.8 |
| Stay At Home As Much As Possible | 45.5 | 39.3 - 51.6 |
| Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow | 24.7 | 17.9 - 31.5 |
| Clean And Disinfect Objects And Surfaces | 7.7 | 3.4 - 12.1 |
| Report Suspected Cases To Hotline | 5.9 | 3.3 - 8.6 |

F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 607]

| ACTION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Call The Coronavirus Hotline | 69.5 | 63.7 - 75.4 |
| Seek The Hospital / Health Unit | 45.5 | 39.9 - 51 |
| Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home | 15.3 | 11.8 - 18.9 |
| Seek Neighbourhood Nurse Or Health Worker | 13.7 | 7.5 - 19.8 |
| Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice | 9.1 | 5.5 - 12.6 |
| No Answer | 3.8 | 2.1 - 5.5 |
| Seel A Traditional Healer | 0.7 | 0.1 - 1.3 |
| Buy Medicine | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

F50. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 607]




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

## ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

About three quarters of all households (73.5% ± 4.7%) report a change in their main source of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 67.9 (± 5.8) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 34.1 (± 6.7) per cent stating a slight and 33.8 (± 6.6) per cent a substantial decrease.

68.3 (± 8.5) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 67.5 (± 6.1) per cent of female-headed households. Among severely food insecure[1] households, 60.0 (± 16.5) per cent of households report a decrease in the level of household income.

Indicatively, 70.5 (± 6.2) per cent of host community and 70.6 (± 9.7) per cent of IDP households experienced a decrease in income since April 2020 – a higher rate than any other sub-group. In contrast, returnee and relocated households were less likely to experience a decrease in income (61.1% ± 13.8%).

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES THAT DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE APRIL 2020

**33.8%**

MAIN REASON FOR DECREASE:

**CHANGE IN MARKET & INFLATION**

COVID-19-INDUCED SHOCKS:

REDUCED INCOME

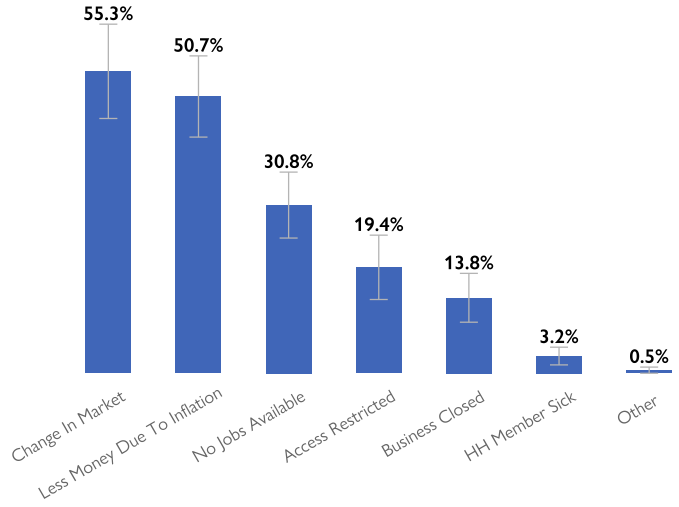
UNUSUALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES

LESS / REDUCED EMPLOYMENT

### F51. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 607]

| CHANGE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Decreased Substantially | 33.8 | 27.2 - 40.4 |
| Decreased Slightly | 34.1 | 27.4 - 40.8 |
| Same | 25.0 | 20.9 - 29.2 |
| Increased Slightly | 4.0 | 1.8 - 6.1 |
| Increased Substantially | 1.6 | 0.2 - 3.1 |
| Not Applicable | 1.5 | 0.5 - 2.5 |

### F52. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 412]




### F53. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP[2] [N = 607]

| ASSETS | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Bed | 77.8 | 71.8 - 83.7 |
| Mattress | 67.5 | 61.5 - 73.6 |
| Kitchen Utensils | 65.7 | 58.8 - 72.6 |
| Chairs | 65.1 | 58.4 - 71.7 |
| Mosquito Net | 55.2 | 48 - 62.4 |
| Mat | 47.0 | 42 - 51.9 |
| Table | 46.8 | 39.6 - 54 |
| Blanket | 34.1 | 27.5 - 40.7 |
| Stove | 27.8 | 19.3 - 36.4 |
| Radio | 23.1 | 18.3 - 27.8 |

### F54. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 607]

| SHOCKS | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Reduced Income | 40.2 | 34.1 - 46.3 |
| Loss / Reduced Employment | 35.7 | 28.1 - 43.4 |
| Unusually High Food Prices | 32.6 | 26.5 - 38.7 |
| Unusually High NFI Prices | 20.1 | 15 - 25.2 |
| None | 16.5 | 12 - 21 |
| Depreciation | 16.0 | 11.3 - 20.7 |
| Lack Of Foods | 5.9 | 3.7 - 8.2 |
| Disease | 4.8 | 2.7 - 6.9 |
| Illness | 4.8 | 2.7 - 6.9 |
| Insecurity | 2.8 | 0.7 - 4.9 |
| Death Of Head Of HH | 1.5 | 0.4 - 2.6 |
| Death Of Working HH Member | 0.8 | 0.1 - 1.5 |

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

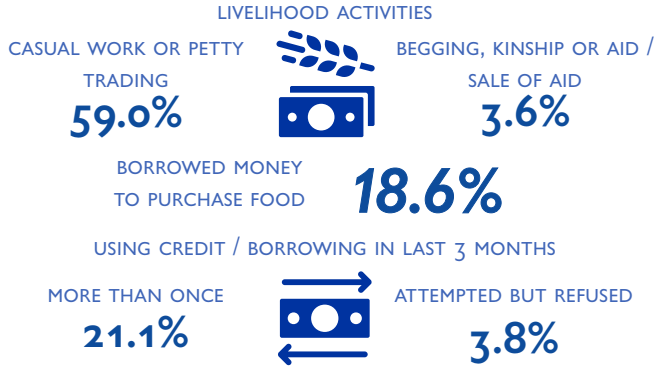
[1] Severe food insecurity implies extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. This indicator refers to the most extreme category of the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the household's current status of food security and their coping capacity.

2 Continued: Flat Iron (19.4% ± 5.5%), Mask (15.0% ± 4.6%), Agricultural Tools (13.3 ± 4.3%), Motorbike (8.7% ± 3.6%), Lighting (8.7% ± 3.4%), Seeds (6.4% ± 2.6%), TV (5.8% ± 2.2%), Bicycle (4.0% ± 1.9%), Livestock (4.0% ± 1.9%), None (3.8% ± 2.8%), Wheelbarrow (3.3% ± 2.2%), Solar Panels (3.1% ± 1.7%), Other Tools (2.5% ± 1.4%), Vehicle (1.3% ± 1.0%), Grain Grinding Tool (1.2% ± 1.0%), Fishing Kit (0.8% ± 0.7%).

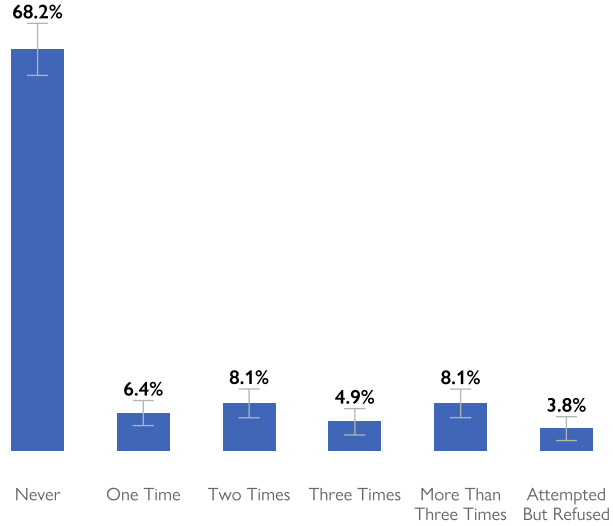
Petty trading (35.7% ± 6.3%), skilled labour (16.1% ± 3.9%) and salaried work (13.0% ± 3.0%) are the top three sources of livelihoods. 39.1 (± 6.7) per cent of petty traders report a decrease in their level of income, compared to 16.7 (± 4.6) per cent of skilled labourers and 12.1 (± 3.3) per cent of salaried workers. This exposes the vulnerability of the informal trade sector to market shocks and the impact of mobility restrictions. The top livelihoods of IDP households, returnee and relocated households and male-headed households also include causal labour related to agricultural activities (13.8% ± 6.9%, 12.7% ± 6.6% and 15.8% ± 5.8% respectively).

45.0 (± 8.2) per cent of households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone and are thus vulnerable to market shocks. 14.3 (± 6.4) per cent of households use over three quarters of their expentiture on food. High to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food affects 66.7 (± 18.5) per cent of severely food insecure households and 57.9 (± 10.6) per cent of returnee and relocated households.

IDP households are significantly more likely to be in the lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%; 38.8% ± 12.7%) than in the highest quintile (14.0% ± 11.1%), while the status of returnee and relocated households does not appear to be correlated with wealth.




F55. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 607]




F56. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REASON FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 607]

| REASON | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase Of Food | 18.6 | 15.1 - 22.1 |
| Health Care | 8.4 | 5.9 - 10.9 |
| Investment In Business / Shop | 1.3 | 0.3 - 2.3 |
| Livestock Purchase | 0.7 | 0 - 1.3 |
| Purchase Of Agricultural Inputs | 0.5 | 0 - 1.1 |
| Rent | 0.5 | 0 - 1 |
| Repair Or Improve House / Shelter | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Purchase Of Bicycle / Motorbike / Car | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Travel | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |
| Prefer Not To Answer | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |
| Payment Of Tuition Fees | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |
| Purchase Of Any Household Equipment | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

F57. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY EXPENDITURE PROPORTION ON FOOD [MALE N = 139; FEMALE N = 465]

| PROPORTION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Male | | |
| Less Than 50% | 17.3 | 8.3 - 26.3 |
| 50 To 65% | 36.7 | 26.8 - 46.6 |
| 65 To 75% | 32.4 | 20.4 - 44.3 |
| >75% | 13.7 | 6.4 - 21 |
| Female | | |
| Less Than 50% | 29.2 | 21.1 - 37.4 |
| 50 To 65% | 26.0 | 19.9 - 32.1 |
| 65 To 75% | 30.1 | 24.3 - 35.9 |
| >75% | 14.6 | 7.9 - 21.3 |

F58. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY [N = 607]

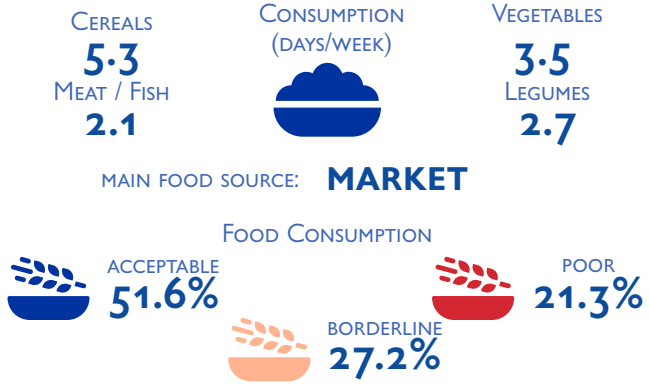
| LIVELIHOOD | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Petty Trading / Self-Employed | 35.7 | 29.5 - 42 |
| Skilled Labour | 16.1 | 12.2 - 20.1 |
| Salaried Work | 13.0 | 10 - 16 |
| Casual Labour (Agriculture) | 12.2 | 9.1 - 15.3 |
| Casual Labour (Construction) | 5.8 | 3.8 - 7.8 |
| Trader / Shop Owner / Commerce | 4.8 | 3 - 6.6 |
| Begging, Kinship Or Aid / Sale Of Aid | 3.8 | 2 - 5.6 |
| Sale Of Firewood / Poles, Charcoal, Stones | 3.0 | 0.8 - 5.2 |
| Other Casual Labour | 2.3 | 1 - 3.6 |
| Sale Of Alcoholic Beverages / Brewing | 2.0 | 0.9 - 3 |
| Others | 1.3 | 0 - 2.6 |

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

## FOOD SECURITY

The food consumption of 48.4 (± 7.2) per cent of households in Wau is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 21.3 (± 5.9) per cent have poor and 27.2 (± 4.5) per cent have borderline food consumption. The food consumption score serves as a proxy indicator of household caloric availability. The high proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption entails that most households are consuming less nutritionally dense diets, consisting mostly of cereals and vegetables.

On average, households consume cereals for 5.3 (± 0.1) days, sugar for 3.9 (± 0.2) days and vegetables for 3.5 (± 0.1) days per week. Households with poor food consumption eat cereals 3.6 (± 0.4) days, vegetables 2.0 (± 0.3) and sugar for 1.6 (± 0.2) days per week, while all other food groups are consumed less than one day per week. A higher proportion of female-headed households (50.1% ± 7.8%) are facing poor or borderline food consumption than their male counterparts (42.4% ± 8.6%) although this difference is not statistically significant. With a rate of 35.0 (± 10.8) per cent, IDP households are more likely to have poor food consumption than other population groups. The lowest wealth quintile is significantly more likely to have poor food consumption (49.6% ± 12.3%) than the highest quintile (3.3% ± 3.1%).



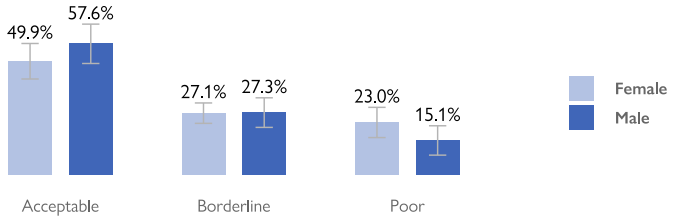

F59. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 607]

| FOOD GROUP | CONSUMPTION | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Cereals | 5.3 (days/week) | 5.2 - 5.5 |
| Sugar | 3.9 (days/week) | 3.7 - 4.2 |
| Veggies | 3.5 (days/week) | 3.4 - 3.7 |
| Legumes | 2.7 (days/week) | 2.6 - 2.9 |
| Meat | 2.1 (days/week) | 2 - 2.2 |
| Oil | 2.1 (days/week) | 1.9 - 2.2 |
| Dairy | 0.6 (days/week) | 0.5 - 0.7 |
| Fruits | 0.4 (days/week) | 0.4 - 0.5 |

F60. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 607]

| FCG | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Poor | 21.3 | 15.3 - 27.2 |
| Borderline | 27.2 | 22.7 - 31.7 |
| Acceptable | 51.6 | 44.3 - 58.8 |

F61. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 139; FEMALE N = 465]




F62. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 607]

| SOURCE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| **Cereals** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 91.8 | 88.9 - 94.7 |
| Own Crop / Garden Production | 5.7 | 3.2 - 8.1 |
| Support From Neighbours / Relatives | 1.2 | 0.2 - 2.2 |
| Food Assistance | 1.0 | 0.3 - 1.8 |
| **Legumes** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 83.0 | 78.2 - 87.9 |
| Own Crop / Garden Production | 14.3 | 10.5 - 18.2 |
| Support From Neighbours / Relatives | 1.7 | 0.4 - 3 |
| **Dairy** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 96.2 | 91.9 - 100.5 |
| Own Crop / Garden Production | 2.3 | 0 - 4.7 |
| **Meat** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 98.9 | 98 - 99.8 |
| **Veggies** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 72.7 | 66.9 - 78.4 |
| Own Crop / Garden Production | 25.8 | 20.2 - 31.5 |
| **Fruits** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 85.5 | 78.7 - 92.3 |
| Own Crop / Garden Production | 12.9 | 6.9 - 18.9 |
| Support From Neighbours / Relatives | 1.6 | 0 - 3.8 |
| **Oil** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 98.5 | 97.5 - 99.6 |
| **Sugar** | | |
| Market (Purchase Cash / Credit) | 97.5 | 96.1 - 99 |
| Own Crop / Garden Production | 1.0 | 0.2 - 1.9 |

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

Households' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 62.9 (± 5.8) per cent of households experienced moderate hunger while 12.5 (± 2.7) per cent experienced slight hunger. The prevalence of Severe Emergency and Severe Catastrophe was 4.0 (± 2.2) and 1.5 (± 1.0) per cent, respectively.

69.2 (± 6.6) per cent of households who report to experience some level of hunger also saw a decrease in income since April 2020, which is a slightly higher figure compared to 62.1 (± 8.2) per cent of households who do not experience hunger and saw a decrease in income. However, the difference is not significant.

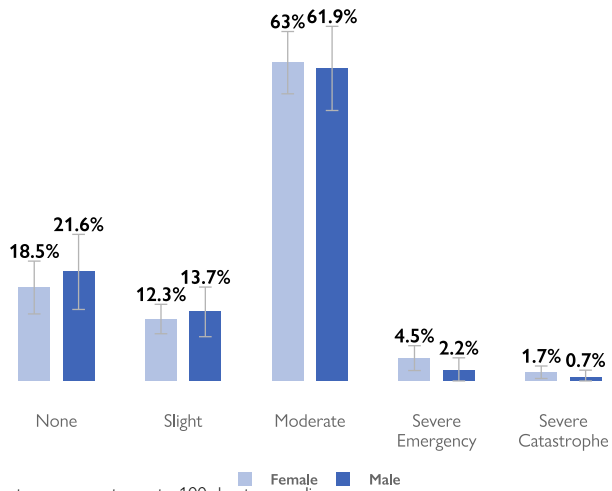
Indicatively, female-headed households tend to fare worse in terms of levels of hunger according to the HHS than their male-headed counterparts. Borderline and Poor Food Consumption Groups as well as the adoption of coping strategies are correlated with higher levels of hunger according to the HHS.

IDP households are significantly more likely to experience hunger (92.5% ± 3.8%) than host community households (75.5% ± 6.5%) or returnee and relocated households (82.5% ± 8.1%).

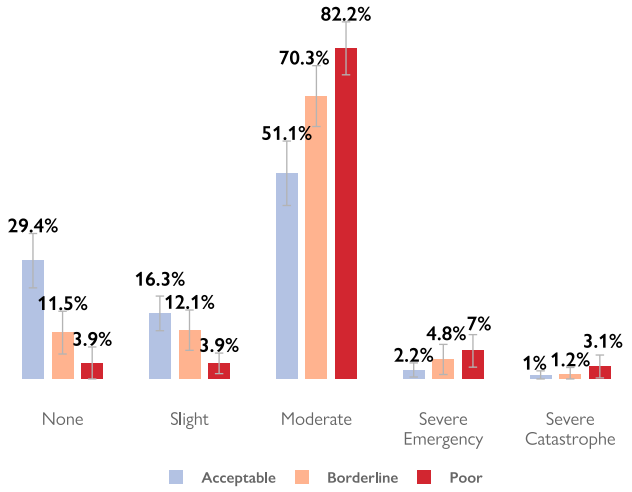

F63. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 607]

| HHS | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| None | 19.1 | 14.3 - 23.9 |
| Slight | 12.5 | 9.9 - 15.2 |
| Moderate | 62.9 | 57.2 - 68.7 |
| Severe Emergency | 4.0 | 1.7 - 6.2 |
| Severe Catastrophe | 1.5 | 0.5 - 2.5 |

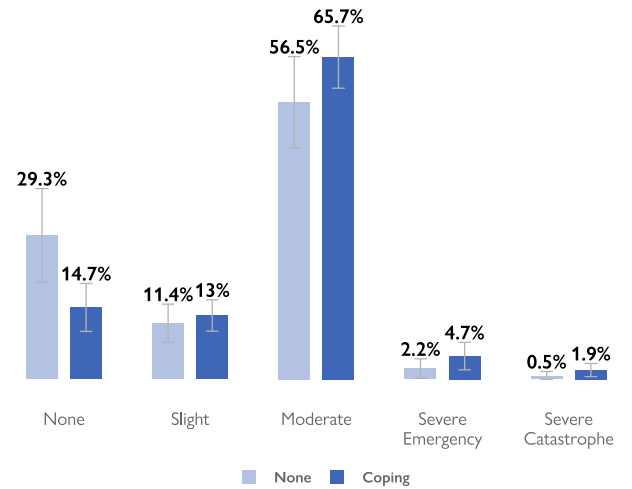
F64. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 139; FEMALE N = 465]




F65. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 313; BORDERLINE N = 165; POOR N = 129]




F66. % HOUSEHOLDS USING AND NOT USING LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [NONE N = 184 COPING N = 423]




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

## COPING STRATEGIES

Households with greater food access challenges are more likely to have a higher score in the reduced coping strategy index than households that have adequate access to food. In the week prior to the survey, 93.1 (± 2.3) per cent of households used food-based coping strategies. 83.0 (± 4.4) per cent of households reduced meal portion sizes while 82.4 (± 5.1) per cent relied on less preferred or less expensive foods to deal with food consumption gaps.

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies, more than 50 per cent of households are either engaged in crisis (26.0% ± 4.2%) or emergency coping strategies (27.5% ± 4.4%) which compromises their capacity to cope with shocks in future and reduce their future productive capacity.

While there are no statistically significant differences in coping strategies between male and female-headed households, female-headed households tend to engage more in stress and crisis coping strategies and male-headed households tend to engage more in emergency coping strategies. Host community, IDP and returnee and relocated households fare similarly in livelihood-based stress and emergency coping strategies, although IDP households are indicatively more likely to engage in crisis coping strategies than host community households.

MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

STRESS 16.1%

CRISIS 26.0%

EMERGENCY 27.5%

19.3% RCSI IPC PHASE 3+

MAIN COPING STRATEGY: REDUCED MEAL SIZES 83.0%

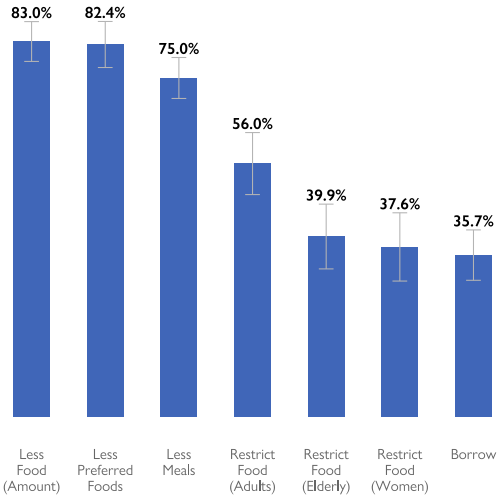
F67. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 607]

| IPC PHASE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17.8 | 13 - 22.6 |
| 2 | 62.9 | 58.4 - 67.5 |
| 3+ | 19.3 | 13.8 - 24.7 |

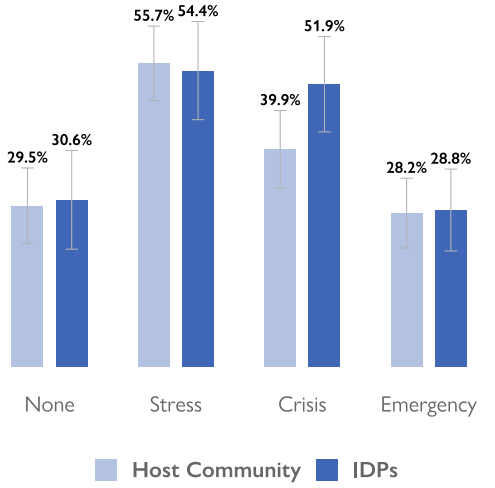
F68. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 607]

| STRATEGY | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| None | 30.3 | 24.5 - 36.1 |
| Stress Coping | 16.1 | 12.2 - 20.1 |
| Crisis Coping | 26.0 | 21.8 - 30.2 |
| Emergency Coping | 27.5 | 23.1 - 31.9 |

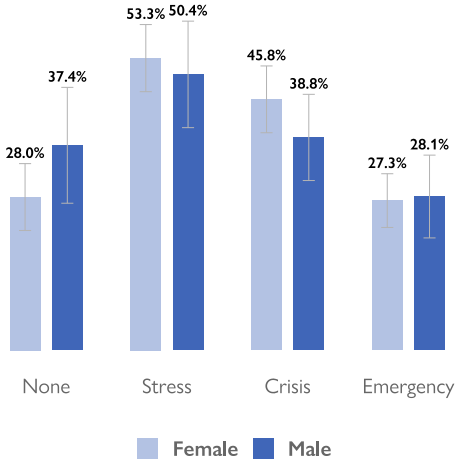
F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 607]




F70. % HC AND IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED[1] IN PAST 30 DAYS [HC N = 295; IDP N = 160]




F71. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 139; FEMALE N = 465]




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

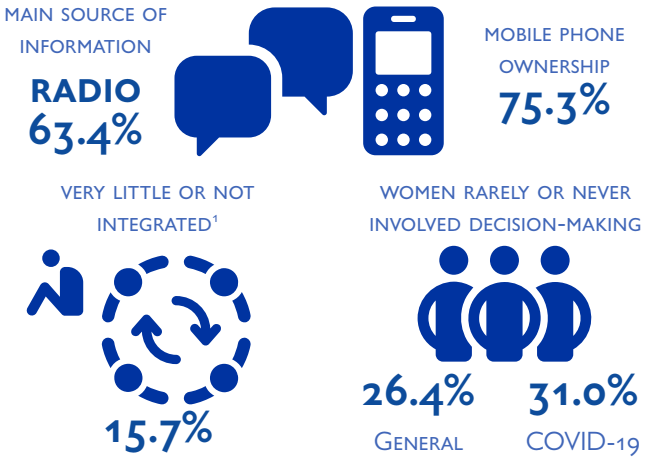
[1] Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies**: sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed 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.

## COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL COHESION

Radio is the most common main source of information of households (63.4% ± 5.4%) followed by word of mouth (24.2% ± 5.4%). 75.3 (± 4.3) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone, with adult women (55.4% ± 6.0%) and men (45.3% ± 5.6%) being the most likely owners.

While only 15.3 (± 4.0) per cent of households participate in social groups, 82.9 (± 4.7) per cent feel welcomed and accepted in their current community. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F75), more than 70 per cent of all sub-groups feel integrated. Of the households that participate in social groups, 77.4 (± 7.6) per cent report that women are members, which is significantly higher than the proportion of households that report that men (28.0% ± 10.2%), girls (17.2% ± 9.0%) or boys (17.2% ± 10.7%) are members.

Two in five households report that women are either significantly involved (40.4% ± 8.0%) or moderately involved (30.6% ± 6.0%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (33.6% ± 7.2% and 32.5% ± 5.4% respectively).




F72. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 607]

| SOURCE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Radio | 63.4 | 58 - 68.9 |
| Word Of Mouth | 24.2 | 18.8 - 29.6 |
| Public Announcements | 7.6 | 4.3 - 10.9 |
| Television | 1.2 | 0.2 - 2.1 |
| Social Media (WhatsApp, Facebook) | 1.2 | 0.2 - 2.1 |
| Community Mobilisers | 0.8 | 0.2 - 1.5 |
| Local Authorities | 0.5 | 0 - 1 |
| Communal Meetings | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Online News / Websites | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |
| Newspapers | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |
| Church Authorities | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

F73. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 607]

| HH MEMBER | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Women | 55.4 | 49.3 - 61.4 |
| Men | 45.3 | 39.7 - 50.9 |
| Boys | 7.9 | 5.3 - 10.5 |
| Girls | 7.4 | 4.9 - 9.9 |

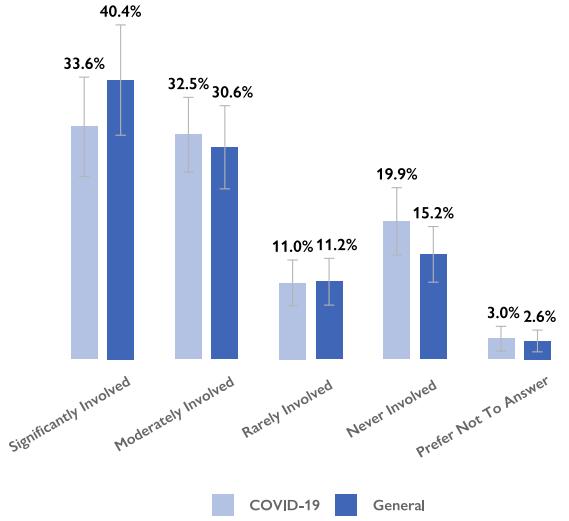
F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 607]

| INTEGRATION | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| A Lot | 53.4 | 46.5 - 60.3 |
| Moderately | 29.5 | 23.4 - 35.6 |
| A Little | 4.1 | 2.2 - 6 |
| Not At All | 11.5 | 7.8 - 15.3 |
| Prefer Not To Answer | 1.5 | 0.2 - 2.7 |

F75. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| | | GROUPS | | INTEGRATED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GROUP | N | % | CI | % | CI |
| Overall | 607 | 15.3 | 11.3 - 19.3 | 82.9 | 78.2 - 87.6 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 21.6 | 14 - 29.2 | 82.7 | 75.9 - 89.5 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 13.3 | 9.3 - 17.4 | 83.0 | 78.1 - 88 |
| Host Community | 298 | 14.1 | 9.4 - 18.8 | 80.2 | 74.3 - 86.1 |
| IDPs | 160 | 16.9 | 10.1 - 23.7 | 84.4 | 76 - 92.8 |
| Ret. / Rel. Persons | 126 | 16.7 | 10.1 - 23.2 | 87.3 | 79.4 - 95.2 |

F76. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 607]




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

[1] 1.5% preferred not to answer.

## PROTECTION

37.6 (± 6.5) per cent state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area. About half do not have access to the police (47.8% ± 7.0%), and only 18.0 (± 5.6) per cent are able to access GBV health services.

6.3 (± 2.1) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month, with IDPs indicatively more likely to be affected. Crime or gang violence (26.4% ± 7.3%), targeted violence (25.5% ± 8.4%) and labour exploitation (21.6% ± 6.6%) are the most common serious protection concerns. Indicatively, compared to male-headed households, female-headed households report a higher number of serious protection concerns.

Among the 2.8 (± 1.4) per cent of households offered an arranged marriage, girls and men are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.

NO PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE

**37.6%**

AFFECTED BY SECURITY INCIDENT

**6.3%**

TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS

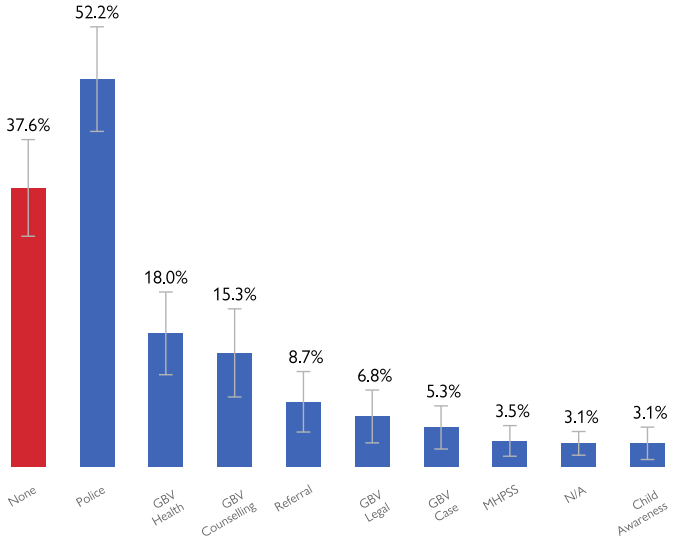
CRIME / GANG VIOLENCE

LABOUR EXPLOITATION

TARGETED VIOLENCE

GBV / SEXUAL HARASSMENT

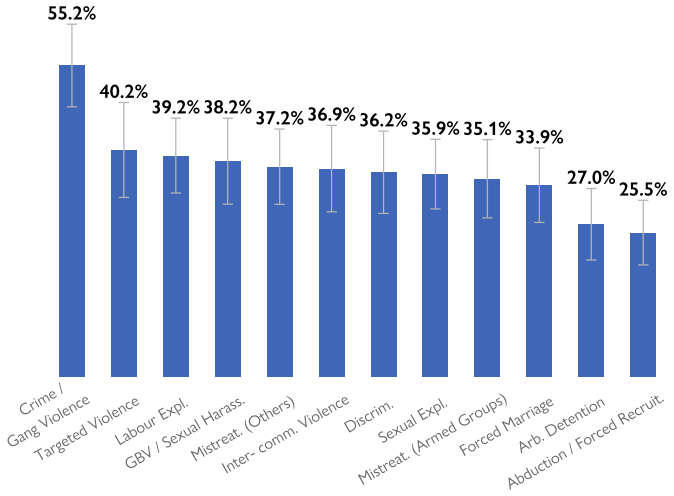
### F77. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 607]



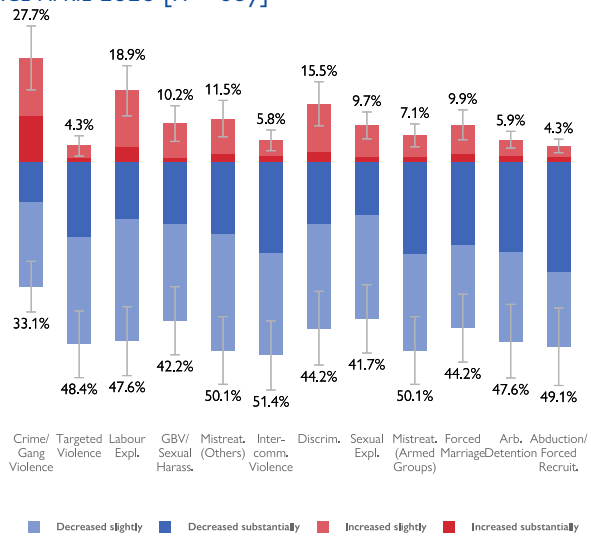

### F78. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 6.3 | 4.2 - 8.3 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 8.6 | 4.3 - 13 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 5.6 | 3.5 - 7.6 |
| Host Community | 298 | 5.7 | 3.3 - 8.1 |
| IDPs | 160 | 10.6 | 4.4 - 16.8 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 2.4 | 0 - 5 |

### F79. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 607]




### F80. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERNS SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 607]



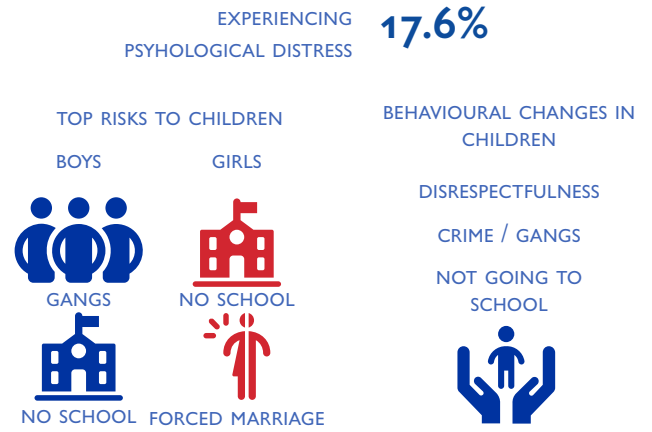

Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

5.6 (± 2.4) per cent of households were offered travel opportunities during the three months before the assessment, of which about two in five were offered opportunities resulting in debt – an indicator of exposure to trafficking risk.

17.6 (± 5.3) per cent of households include at least one member reporting symptoms of psychological distress that are severely impacting their daily life. Indicatively, IDPs, returnees, relocated persons and voluntary migrants experience above-average levels of psychological distress.

Households report boys to be most at risk to involvement in youth gangs (67.2% ± 4.8%), lack of access to education (62.4% ± 7.2%) and alcohol or substance abuse (57.8% ± 5.8%) while they see girls at risk of lack of access to education (76.4% ± 4.2%), forced marriage (52.7% ± 8.1%) and violence or beating (43.3% ± 6.0%).

34.9 (± 8.3) per cent of households report seeing behavioural changes in their children during the month before the survey, with similar proportions of households reporting changes in boys (31.8% ± 8.1%) and girls (29.3% ± 7.3%). The most common behavioural changes are being disrespectful and crime or gang involvement.




F81. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 607]

| OFFERED | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| Girls | 1.2 | 0 - 2.3 |
| Women | 0.8 | 0 - 1.7 |
| Boys | 0.7 | 0 - 1.5 |
| Men | 0.5 | 0 - 1 |

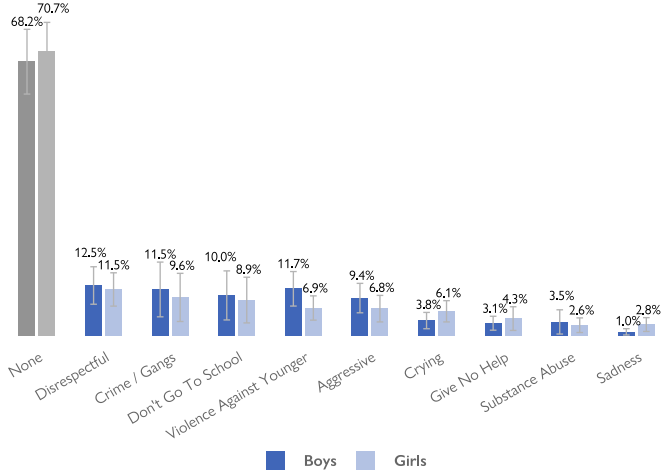
F82. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 17.6 | 12.3 - 23 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 20.9 | 14.4 - 27.3 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 16.8 | 10.9 - 22.7 |
| Host Community | 298 | 12.4 | 6.4 - 18.4 |
| IDPs | 160 | 21.3 | 13.8 - 28.7 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 23.8 | 14.8 - 32.9 |

F83. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING AT LEAST THREE BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| | | BOYS | | GIRLS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GROUP | N | % | CI | % | CI |
| Overall | 607 | 9.7 | 4.6 - 14.9 | 8.7 | 4.2 - 13.2 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 8.6 | 2.3 - 15 | 7.2 | 2.7 - 11.7 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 9.9 | 4.5 - 15.2 | 9.0 | 4.2 - 13.8 |
| Host Comm. | 298 | 9.7 | 2.9 - 16.5 | 7.4 | 2.3 - 12.5 |
| IDPs | 160 | 10.6 | 3.5 - 17.8 | 10.0 | 3.2 - 16.8 |
| Ret. / Rel. Persons | 126 | 7.9 | 0.9 - 15 | 8.7 | 2 - 15.4 |

F84. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPRESSING BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN[1] IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 607]




F85. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 607]

| | BOYS | | GIRLS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RISK | % | CI | % | CI |
| Involvement In Youth Gangs | 67.2 | 62.4 - 72 | 25.7 | 20.4 - 31 |
| Lack Of Access To Education | 62.4 | 55.3 - 69.6 | 76.4 | 72.2 - 80.7 |
| Alcohol / Drugs Abuse | 57.8 | 52 - 63.7 | 12.2 | 8.7 - 15.7 |
| Violence / Beating | 42.5 | 36.3 - 48.7 | 43.3 | 37.3 - 49.4 |
| Labour Exploitation | 38.9 | 30.5 - 47.2 | 32.9 | 27.5 - 38.4 |
| Abandonment / Neglect | 17.8 | 11.7 - 23.8 | 15.3 | 8.1 - 22.6 |
| GBV / Sexual Exploitation | 6.8 | 4.1 - 9.4 | 38.9 | 32.7 - 45.1 |
| Forced Marriage | 4.9 | 2.5 - 7.4 | 52.7 | 44.7 - 60.8 |
| Abduction / Trafficking | 1.2 | 0.2 - 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 - 3.2 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

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

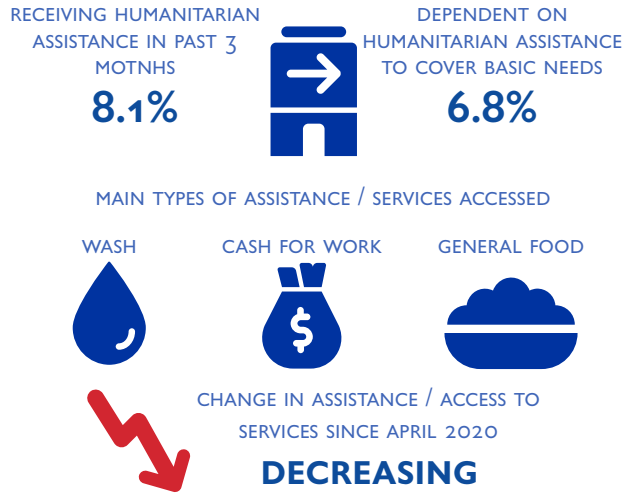
[1] Only behavioural changes where the sum of percentages of households reporting a given change in girls and in boys reached a threshold of 3 per cent are shown. Other answer choices not shown are "wanting to join armed groups", "anti-social behaviour (withdrawal / isolating themselves" and "other".

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

8.1 (± 2.7) per cent of households report to have received some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 6.8 (± 3.0) per cent indicate to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health and education. 2.3 (± 1.9) per cent accessed WASH services while 2.1 (± 1.2) per cent received cash for work. 1.6 (± 1.1) per cent accessed general food distribution.

A slightly higher proportion of male-headed households (10.1% ± 5.2%) report to have received humanitarian assistance compared to their female counterparts (7.3% ± 2.8%) although the difference is not statistically significant. Indicatively, returnees and relocated households (10.3% ± 6.0%) also report to have received more humanitarian assistance as compared to the other sub-groups.

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, 76.7 (± 10.7) per cent of IDP households indicate that they need care and maintenance services while 19.5 (± 8.2) per cent require capacity building training and 18.2 (± 8.4) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms.




F86. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 8.1 | 5.3 - 10.8 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 10.1 | 4.8 - 15.3 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 7.3 | 4.5 - 10.1 |
| Host Community | 298 | 7.7 | 4.3 - 11.1 |
| IDPs | 160 | 7.5 | 0.7 - 14.3 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 10.3 | 4.3 - 16.3 |

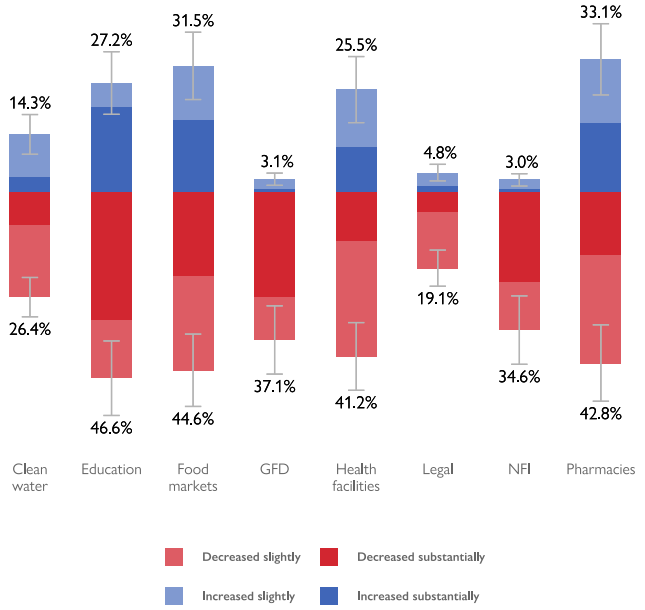
F87. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 607]

| ASSISTANCE | % | CI |
|---|---|---|
| WASH | 2.3 | 0.4 - 4.2 |
| Cash For Work | 2.1 | 0.9 - 3.3 |
| General Food Distribution | 1.6 | 0.6 - 2.7 |
| Seeds | 1.3 | 0.4 - 2.3 |
| Agricultural Tools | 1.2 | 0.2 - 2.1 |
| Unconditional Cash | 0.8 | 0 - 1.8 |
| Food For Assets | 0.7 | 0 - 1.3 |
| Nutrition | 0.5 | 0 - 1 |
| School Fees | 0.5 | 0 - 1 |
| Shelter Materials | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Medicines | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Fishing Gear | 0.3 | 0 - 0.8 |
| Food For Children | 0.2 | 0 - 0.5 |

F88. % HOUSEHOLD DEPENDENCY ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

| GROUP | N | % | CI |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overall | 607 | 6.8 | 3.7 - 9.8 |
| Male HoH | 139 | 6.5 | 2.4 - 10.6 |
| Female HoH | 465 | 6.9 | 3.4 - 10.4 |
| Host Community | 298 | 3.4 | 1 - 5.7 |
| IDPs | 160 | 11.9 | 4.3 - 19.5 |
| Returnees / Relocated Persons | 126 | 8.7 | 3.7 - 13.8 |

F89. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HUMANITARIAN OR BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 607]




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

## INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

86.2 (± 3.5) per cent of households suffer from at least one type of household vulnerability, with female-headed households (88.0% ± 3.8%) characterized with more vulnerabilities than male-headed households (79.9% ± 6.9%).

Looking at 20 key inter-sectoral indicators of need, all households have at least one type of need, with a median of five needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of the population facing over seven co-existing needs. IDP households fare worse, with a median of 6.0 needs and the worst affected 25 per cent facing over seven needs. Indicatively, IDP households have more needs than the other sub-groups in the WASH, protection and FSL sectors while having less needs in the education sector. Overall, households have particularly high needs in the WASH sector due to 53.5 (± 6.1) per cent not having access to a safe and timely water source and 84.2 (± 3.3) per cent not having access to basic WASH NFIs. About three quarters of households have a combination of needs in WASH.

Female-headed households face a higher number of co-existing needs, with a median of six needs, compared to male-headed households, with a median of five needs. These differences as well as those highlighted in the WASH, health, food security, coping strategies and protection sections amplify the risks that women face.

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilties:

- *Population group*: IDPs, returnees, relocated households
- *Single-headed households:* Single female, single male, children / elderly only households
- *Disabilities*: At least one member with a type of functional disability defined by Washington Group Short Set
- *Chronic illness*: At least one member with a chronic illness
- *Integration*: Household feels little integrated or not integrated at all in the community

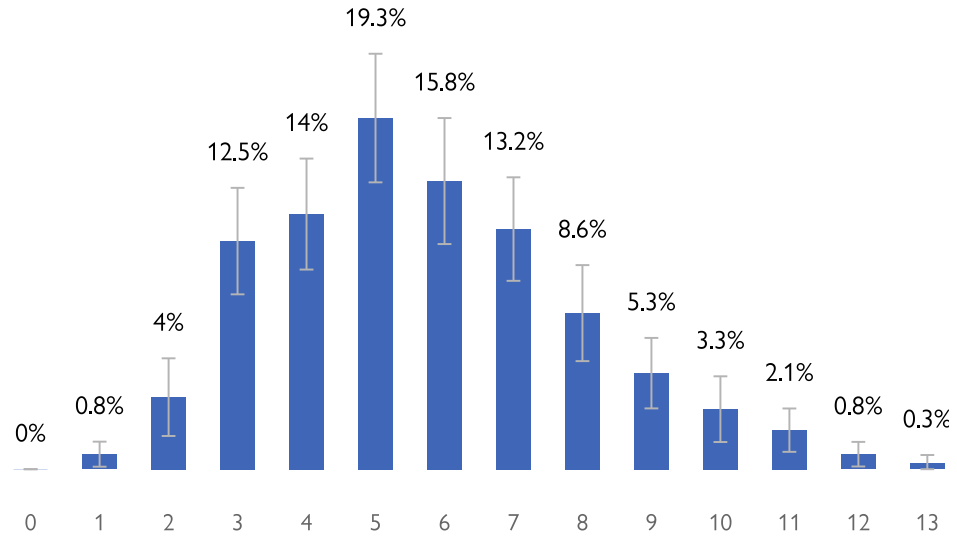
Breakdown of Household Needs:

- *SNFI*
  - Shelter damage: Partially or completely damaged
  - Crowding: Four or more persons sleeping in busiest room
  - Shelter type: Improvised or communal shelter
- *Education*
  - Children dropped out of school in past school year
  - Children never attended school
- *WASH*
  - Access to water: Not safe or timely access
  - Access to water: Not sufficient amount of water
  - Sanitary facility: No toilet
  - Access to WASH NFI: No access to soap or two jerrycans
- *Health*
  - Access to facility: No access
  - Distance to facility: More than one hour
- *Protection*
  - Services: No services available
  - Safety: Suffered from security incident in last month
  - Child protection: Behavioural changes
  - GBV risk: GBV and sexual exploitation
- *MHPSS*
  - Distress: Experienced psychological distress
- *FSL*
  - Food Consumption Score: "Poor"
  - HHS: "Severe Emergency" or "Severe Catastrophe"
  - Maximum LCS: "Crisis" or "Emergency"
  - Livelihood: Kinship, begging, food / NFI assistance

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILTIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

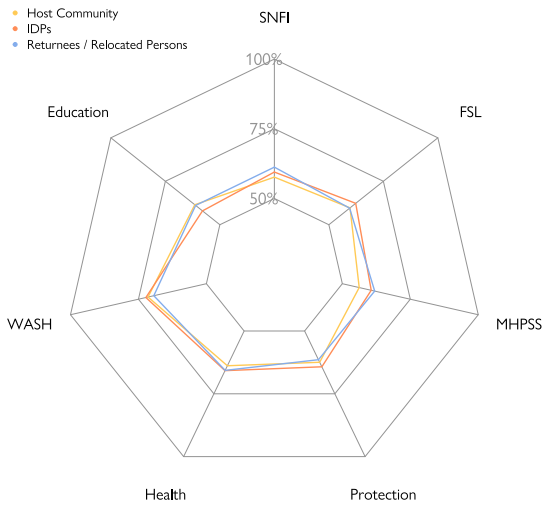
| NO. OF VULNERABILITIES | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall [n = 607] | | | | | | |
| % | 13.8 | 32.8 | 31.3 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 0.5 |
| CI | 10.3 - 17.4 | 29 - 36.5 | 27.6 - 35 | 13.3 - 20.9 | 2.8 - 6.1 | 0 - 1 |
| Male HoH [n = 139] | | | | | | |
| % | 20.1 | 29.5 | 27.3 | 19.4 | 2.9 | 0.7 |
| CI | 13.3 - 27 | 22.3 - 36.7 | 19.8 - 34.9 | 12.7 - 26.2 | 0.3 - 5.5 | 0 - 2.1 |
| Female HoH [n = 465] | | | | | | |
| % | 12.0 | 33.8 | 32.5 | 16.6 | 4.7 | 0.4 |
| CI | 8.3 - 15.8 | 29.3 - 38.2 | 28.1 - 36.9 | 12.4 - 20.7 | 2.6 - 6.8 | 0 - 1 |

F91. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 607]

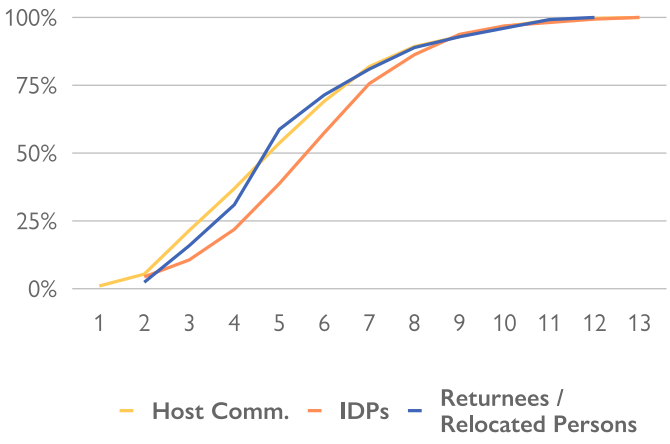



Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

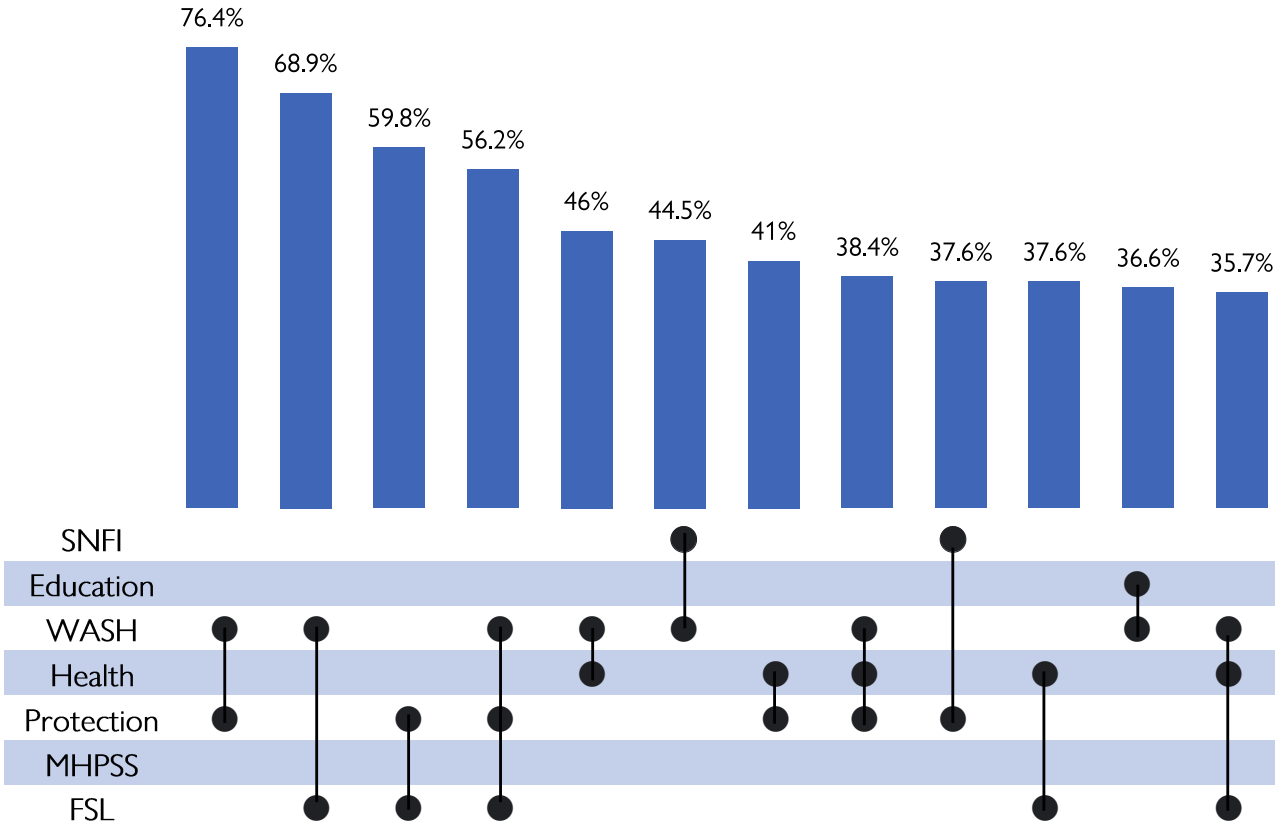
F92. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE[1] BY SUB-GROUP [HC N = 295; IDPS N = 160; RET. / REL. PERSONS N = 126]




F93. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [HC N = 295; IDPS N = 160; RET. / REL. PERSONS N = 126]




F94. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 607]




[1] 100% indicates that households have answered positively to all indicators in a given sector.