DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

WFP
World Food Programme

IDP SITE MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES AND COVID-19 IMPACT SURVEY (FSNMS+)

WAU NAIVASHA IDP CAMP

FORMER WAU UNMISS POC AA

In collaboration with:

Shelter NFI Cluster South Sudan
ShelterSouthSudan.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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Photo (cover page):

A resident of Naivasha IDP camp collects water.

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 Naivasha IDP Camp. Separate profiles have been published for Juba's urban area and IDP Camps I and III, Wau's urban area, 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 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,

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.

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

The camp's address system was used as the sampling frame for the study, relying on spray painted shelter numbers. The address system was updated to account for recently demolished shelters through field verification by CCCM teams and comparison with high-resolution satellite imagery. While DTM conducts monthly door-to-door population counts (most recent population count) to inform humanitarian planning, at the time of the assessment these were not linked to the address system down to each shelter unit.

To guide field teams during data collection, updated maps of the camp were produced based on high-resolution satellite imagery and information on the location of inhabited and deserted shelters from CCCM. At the time of data collection, Naivasha IDP Camp hosted a total of 2,694 households and 9,573 individuals (September 2020 population count).

Sampling Design

In Naivasha IDP Camp, the study adopted a stratified sampling strategy designed to be approximately self-weighting. The sample was distributed between the IDP camp blocks proportional to the population in each block according to the results of the September population count.

Enumerators were provided with the address numbers of the sampled shelters as well as 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[3], non-residential or destroyed. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview, with non-consenting households recorded as such in the data

3 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.

collection tool. 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 shelter or combination of shelters most nights of the week, regardless of family relationships. When multiple households lived in the same shelter, enumerators used a simple paper draw to randomly select one. In Wau Naivasha IDP Camp, shelters are divided in up to ten partitioned units, with households occupying a variable number of units. Most shelters host more than one household.

The targeted sample size of 430 households from all inhabited camp blocks was calculated to provide a 5 per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formula, assuming a design factor of 1.15 (due to clustering of multiple households at shelter-level) 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 Naivasha IDP Camp took place in October and November 2020. 429 households were successfully interviewed out of the targeted 430.

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 sanitizer for use during data collection.

Statistical analysis

Confidence intervals were calculated using R's survey package[4] to account for the survey's sampling design (stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting. F1 shows the deviation between sampled households and estimated shelters by IDP camp sector. Using the population figures of the population count in each stratum (block) as weights did not result in meaningful differences for key vulnerability and need indicators.

F1. % SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % HOUSEHOLDS FROM POPULATION COUNT AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE BY IDP CAMP SECTOR [N IN TABLE]

SECTOR	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% POP COUNT HH	% DIFF.
A	225	52.4	53.3	-0.9
B	110	25.6	27.0	-1.4
C	94	21.9	19.7	2.2

The 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[5].

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).

4 Lumey. T. (2020). "Survey: analysis of complex survey samples". R package version 4.0.
5 Ibid., p. 55.

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, 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

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.

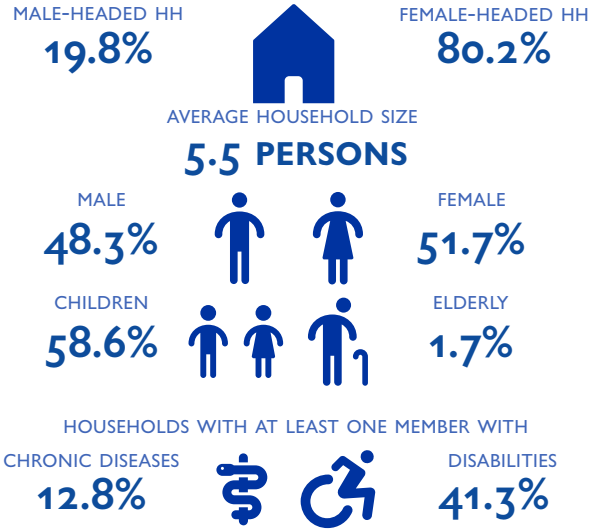
DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

The average household size is 5.5 (± 0.3) persons, with a median of 5 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 6.6 (± 0.6) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 5.2 (± 0.3) persons. Most households are headed by women (80.2% ± 3.7%) and the average age for head of household is 35 years. 21.2 (± 3.9) per cent of households are headed by single women.

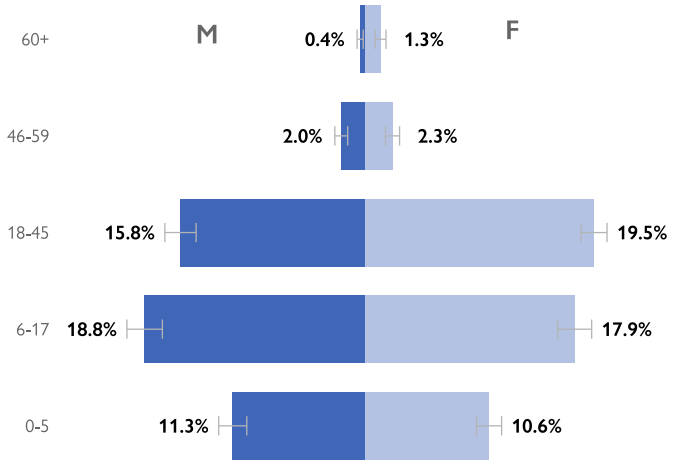
Male head of households are more likely to be older and have a secondary or university diploma. 21.9 (± 1.7) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 36.7 (± 2.0) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 1.7 (± 0.5) per cent are above the age of 60.[1]

12.8 (± 3.2) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic disease, and 41.3 (± 4.7) 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 21.0 (± 3.9) per cent.

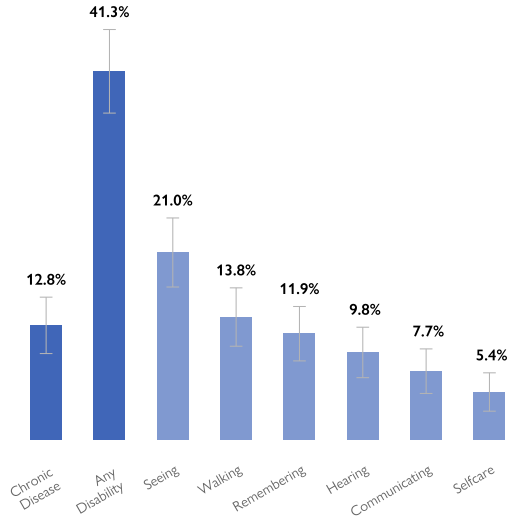
1.4 (± 1.1) per cent of all households are foreign or mixed nationals.



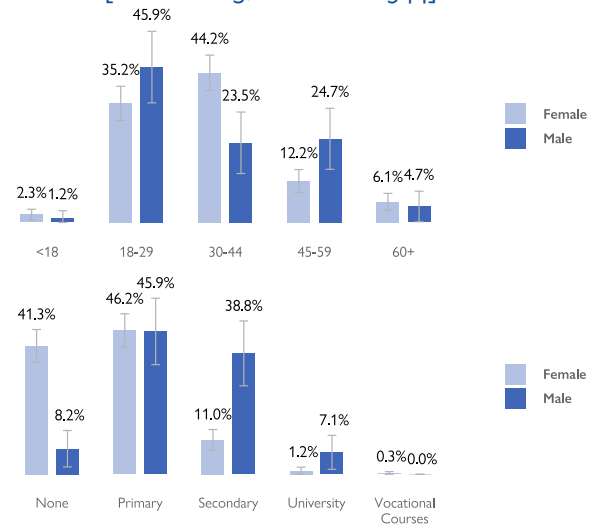
F2. % INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 429; N IND = 2,354]



F3. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PERSON WITH DISABILITY OR WITH A CHRONIC ILLNESS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY [N = 429]



F4. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND EDUCATION [MALE N = 85; FEMALE N = 344]



F5. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NATIONALITY [N = 429]

COUNTRY	%	CI
South Sudan	98.6	97.5 - 99.7
Sudan	0.9	0 - 1.8
None	0.2	0 - 0.7
Uganda	0.2	0 - 0.7

F6. % SINGLE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS [N = 429]

HOH	%	CI
Single Male	3.0	1.4 - 4.7
Single Female	21.2	17.3 - 25.1
Children / Elderly Only	3.0	1.4 - 4.6

Note: The error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

[1] Male individuals are slightly under-represented in this report (50% in the population count).

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

Most households' habitual residence prior to their first displacement was Western Bahr El Ghazal (98.1% ± 1.3%), with the most households living in Wau (84.4% ± 3.4%), followed by Jur River (9.6% ± 2.7%). 17.7 (± 3.4) per cent have stayed in other locations since they were first displaced, of which most also stayed in Wau (76.7% ± 9.7%) or Jur River (6.8% ± 5.8%) prior to coming to Naivasha IDP Camp.

11.4 (± 3.0) per cent of households have been forcibly displaced more than once since 2013.

8.2 (± 2.5) per cent of households have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since their first displacement, most of whom stayed in Sudan (88.6% ± 10.6%) or Uganda (6.7% ± 7.7%). Based on information on the time of arrival in the camp, it appears that most of the households were initially displaced to Wau between 2013 and 2016 and subsequently left the camp for a country of asylum, before coming back.

The most common reason for displacement was personal insecurity due to generalised violence or armed conflict for households from Wau (77.4% ± 4.0%) and from other counties (55.2% ± 12.2%).

DISPLACED MULTIPLE TIMES

11.4%

FORMER REFUGEE / ASYLUM SEEKER

8.2%

TOP THREE COUNTIES OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

WAU

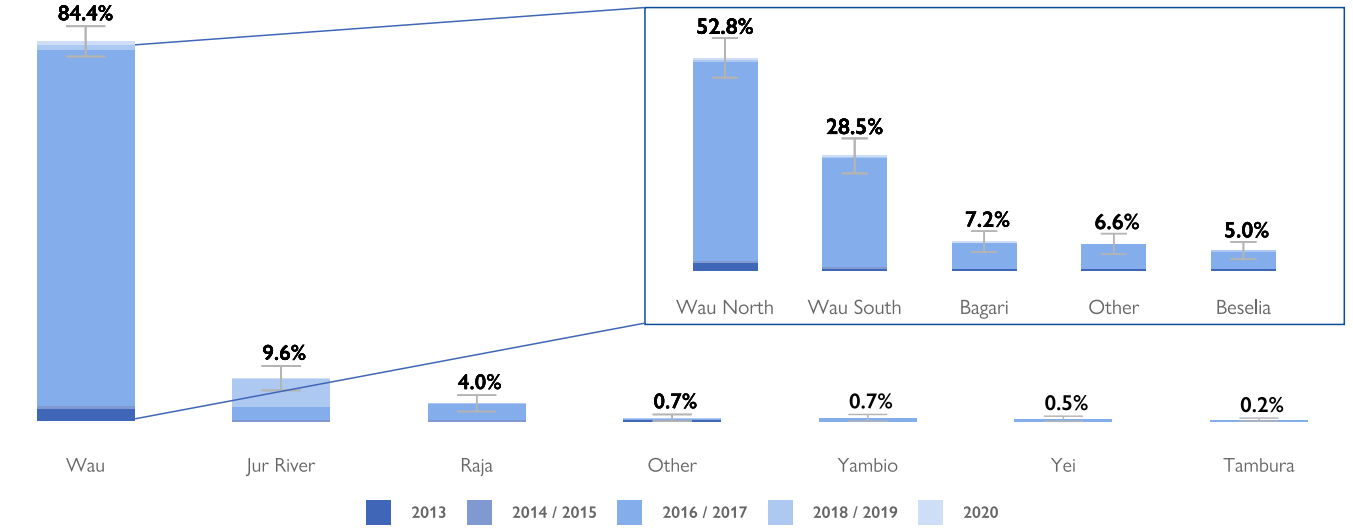
RAJA

JUR RIVER

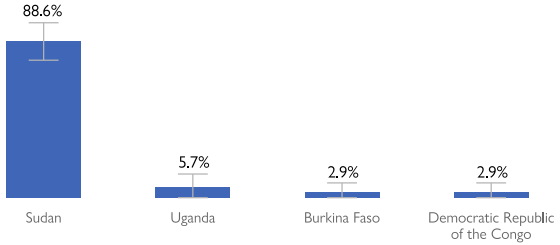
MOST HOUSEHOLDS MOVED TO THIS SITE BECAUSE OF:

PERSONAL INSECURITY DUE TO GENERALIZED VIOLENCE

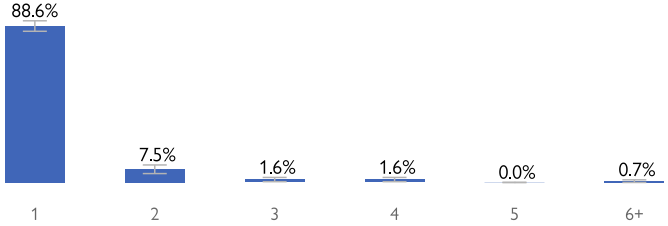
F7. % HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL BY HABITUAL RESIDENCE (COUNTY AND WAU PAYAMS) BEFORE FIRST DISPLACEMENT [N = 421; WAU N = 362]



F8. % FORMER REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTRY OF REFUGE [N = 75]



F9. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIMES BEING FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 429]



F10. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP REASONS[1] FOR MOVING TO THIS SITE [ONLY DISPLACED TO WAU N = 353; PREVIOULY DISPLACED ELSEWHERE N = 76]

REASON	ONLY WAU		ELSEWHERE	
	%	CI	%	CI
Personal Insecurity (Generalized Violence)	72.2	67.9 - 76.6	68.4	58 - 78.9
Personal Insecurity (Targeted Violence)	8.2	5.4 - 11.1	11.8	4.6 - 19.1
Communal Clashes	16.4	12.9 - 20	1.3	0 - 3.9
Food Insecurity	0.0	NA	6.6	1.1 - 12.1
Conflict Interrupted Access To Livelihoods	0.6	0 - 1.3	5.3	0.2 - 10.3
Prefer Not To Answer	1.4	0.2 - 2.6	1.3	0 - 3.9

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.

[1] The questionnaire included answer choices for pull-factors, such as "This location has better services (schools, clinics, WASH)" or "This location has better access to markets" among others. However, none of the households responded positively to these.

MOBILITY

About three quarters of households leave Naivasha IDP Camp on a daily basis (72.7% ± 4.1%). Households leaving the site daily or weekly do so to visit friends or family (31.2% ± 4,5%) or to go to the market (24,1% ± 4.2%).

COVID-19-related mobility restrictions have affected the population significantly in various ways. 80.0 (± 3.7) per cent of households were aware of these restrictions. Households reported they could not travel to access education (24.7% ± 3.9%) or return to their area of habitual residence (17.2% ± 3.6%). They also faced riskier travel to return to their former area of habitual residence (18.6% ± 3.4%), meet family (16.8% ± 3.3%) or access education (15.6% ± 3.1%).

22.4 (± 3.8) per cent of households had family members stranded elsewhere due to mobility or travel restrictions. Households that were previously abroad were significantly more likely to have family members stranded elsewhere.

4.7%
NEVER LEAVE THE SITE

LEAVING SITE DAILY
72.7%

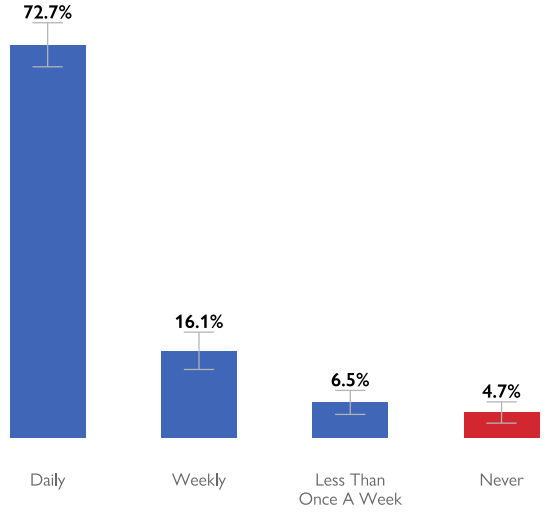
FAMILY STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

IN SOUTH SUDAN
13.5%

BOTH
0.2%

ABROAD
8.6%

F11. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF LEAVING THE SITE [N = 429]



F12. % HOUSEHOLDS LEAVING THE SITE DAILY OR WEEKLY BY REASON FOR LEAVING [N = 381]

REASON	%	CI
Visit Friends / Family	31.2	26.7 - 35.8
Go To The Market	24.1	19.9 - 28.4
Regular Employment	13.9	10.5 - 17.3
Collect Firewood	11.3	8.1 - 14.4
Other Livelihood Activities	6.0	3.7 - 8.4
Education	3.1	1.4 - 4.9
Farming / Fishing / Attending To Livestock	2.9	1.2 - 4.6
Make / Sell Charcoal	2.6	1 - 4.2
Make / Sell Alcohol	1.3	0.2 - 2.4
Health Services	1.3	0.2 - 2.5

F13. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE TRAVEL PURPOSES AFFECTED BY MOBILITY RESTRICTIONS [N = 429]

PURPOSE	%	CI
Could Not Travel		
Education	24.7	20.8 - 28.6
Return	17.2	13.7 - 20.8
Health	16.6	13 - 20.1
Faced Riskier Travel		
Return	18.6	15.3 - 22
Family	16.8	13.5 - 20.1
Education	15.6	12.5 - 18.7
Faced Costlier Travel		
Return	11.7	8.6 - 14.7
Relocation	11.7	8.8 - 14.6
Health	11.4	8.5 - 14.3

F14. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS STRANDED BY COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	22.4	18.6 - 26.2
Male HoH	85	25.9	16.6 - 35.2
Female HoH	344	21.5	17.3 - 25.7
Previously Abroad	35	48.6	32.2 - 64.9
From Wau	362	21.5	17.5 - 25.6
From Other Counties	67	26.9	16.2 - 37.5

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.

95.3 (± 2.0) per cent of households are without identification documents. Female-headed households (95.3% ± 2.0%) are indicatively more likely to be without IDs than male-headed households (90.6% ± 6.1%).

53.1 (± 4.5) per cent of households have family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (40.1% ± 4.4%) and/or abroad (14.7% ± 3.3%). Of the 22.1 (± 3.9) per cent of households with children living elsewhere, they report living elsewhere due to marriage (52.6% ± 9.9%), due to employment (47.4% ± 10.0%) or to stay with relatives due to being unable to afford keeping them (37.9% ± 9.8%). About five per cent of these households also indicate that their children were living elsewhere because they are missing or had joined the army or armed groups.

Households who had previously spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers are significantly more likely to have children living elsewhere (28.6% ± 14.9%). Indicatively, a higher proportion of male-headed households have children living elsewhere (24.7% ± 9.1%) than the proportion of female-headed households (21.5% ± 4.3%).

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT IDS **95.3%**

FAMILY LIVING ELSEWHERE

IN SOUTH SUDAN **40.1%**

ABROAD **14.7%**

CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE **22.1%**

TOP 3 REASONS:

MARRIAGE

SEEK EMPLOYMENT

SENT TO RELATIVES (LACK OF RESOURCES)

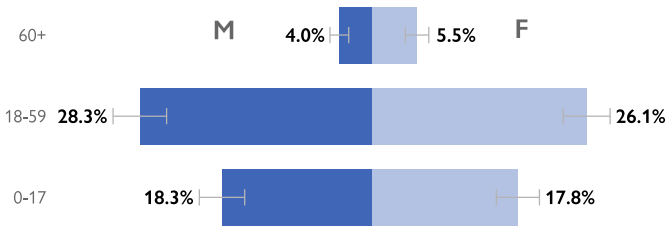
F15. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ID POSSESSION STATUS [N = 429]

ID	%	CI
Yes, In Our Possession	4.0	2.1 - 5.8
Yes, But They Are Not In Our Possession	2.6	1.1 - 4
No, Some HH Members Are Missing IDs	37.5	33 - 42.1
None Have A Valid ID Or Passport	55.2	50.6 - 59.9
Don't Know	0.7	0 - 1.5

F16. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT POSSESSING IDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	95.3	93.4 - 97.3
Male HoH	85	90.6	84.4 - 96.7
Female HoH	344	96.5	94.6 - 98.5
Previously Abroad	35	91.4	82.1 - 100
From Wau	362	95.0	92.8 - 97.3
From Other Counties	67	97.0	93 - 100

F17. % HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING ELSEWHERE BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 228; N IND = 1,098]



F18. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	22.1	18.3 - 26
Male HoH	85	24.7	15.6 - 33.8
Female HoH	344	21.5	17.2 - 25.8
Previously Abroad	35	28.6	13.6 - 43.5
From Wau	362	23.5	19.2 - 27.8
From Other Counties	67	14.9	6.4 - 23.4

F19. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON FOR CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE [N = 95]

REASON	%	CI
Married	52.6	42.7 - 62.6
Seek Employment	47.4	37.4 - 57.3
Sent To Relatives (Lack of Resources)	37.9	28.1 - 47.7
Study	36.8	27.2 - 46.5
Temporary Visit To Relatives	20.0	11.9 - 28.1
Other	10.5	4.4 - 16.6
Missing	3.2	0 - 6.7
Joined Army / Armed Groups	2.1	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.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN ASSISTANCE

Overall, 17.5 (± 3.2) per cent of households host other IDPs and/or separated, unaccompanied or orphaned children. 16.6 (± 3.1) per cent of households host IDPs while 7.5 (± 2.5) per cent host unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children. About half of these households are worried that they may have to stop hosting these individuals within three months (53.3% ± 11.1%), indicatively citing high costs as the main reason.

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

7.5 (± 2.5) per cent of households receive remittances, of which 68.8 (± 16.0) per cent saw a decrease and 18.8 (± 13.4) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount received since April 2020. 13.2 (± 3.6) per cent send remittances, of which 47.4 (± 105.9) per cent saw a decrease and 18.4 (± 12.3) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount sent since April 2020. Indicatively, households formerly seeking refuge abroad are more likely to receive and send remittances.

GOOD
80.0%

IDP - HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS

POOR
8.4%

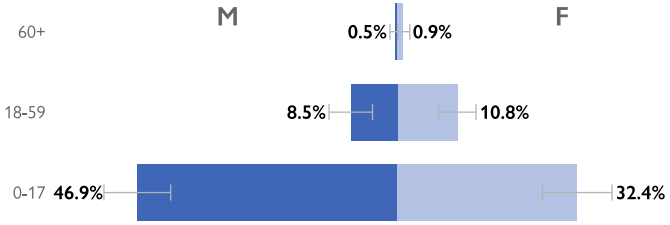
HOUSEHOLDS HOSTING
17.5%

OF WHOM CONCERNED THEY MAY HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN 3 MO. **ABOUT HALF**

RECEIVING REMITTANCES
7.5%

SENDING REMITTANCES
8.9%

F20. % HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 75; N IND = 213]



F21. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 429]

HOST	%	CI
Overall	17.5	14.3 - 20.6
IDPs	16.6	13.5 - 19.6
Unaccompanied / Separated Children	7.5	5 - 9.9

F22. % HOUSEHOLDS BY PERCEPTION OF IDP-HOST COMMUNITY RELATIONS [N = 429]

RELATIONS	%	CI
Good	80.0	76.4 - 83.5
Neutral	10.0	7.2 - 12.8
Poor	8.4	6 - 10.8
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	1.6	0.4 - 2.8

F23. % HOUSEHOLDS WORRIED THEY MAY HAVE TO STOP HOSTING WITHIN THREE MONTHS, BY REASON [N = 40]

REASON	%	CI
Cost	50.0	35.3 - 64.7
No Answer	22.5	10.1 - 34.9
Space	12.5	2.3 - 22.7
Problems	12.5	2.2 - 22.8

F24. % HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AND SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Received			
Overall	429	7.5	5 - 9.9
Male HoH	85	7.1	1.6 - 12.5
Female HoH	344	7.6	4.8 - 10.3
Previously Abroad	35	20.0	6.7 - 33.3
Sent			
Overall	429	8.9	6.2 - 11.5
Male HoH	85	8.2	2.4 - 14
Female HoH	344	9.0	6 - 12
Previously Abroad	35	17.1	4.5 - 29.7

F25. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN REMITTANCES SINCE APRIL 2020 BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

CHANGE	%	CI
Received [n = 32]		
Decreased Slightly	50.0	32.8 - 67.2
Decreased Substantially	18.8	5.3 - 32.2
Increased Slightly	6.2	0 - 14.7
Increased Substantially	12.5	1.1 - 23.9
Sent [n = 38]		
Decreased Slightly	28.9	14.5 - 43.4
Decreased Substantially	18.4	6.1 - 30.7
Increased Slightly	5.3	0 - 12.4
Increased Substantially	7.9	0 - 16.4

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.

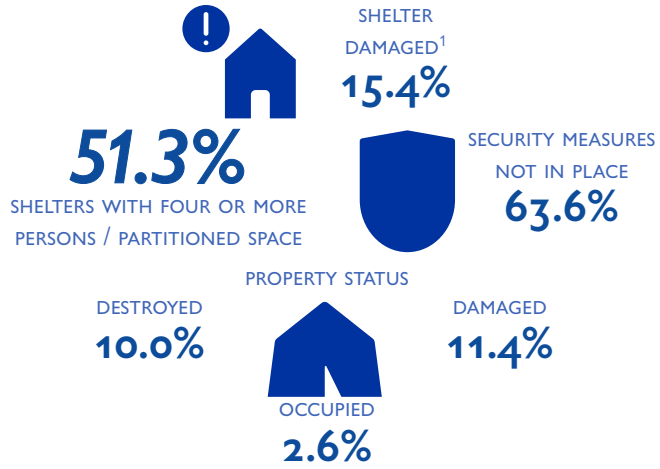
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Overall, 15.4 (± 3.3) per cent of households live in partially damaged or destroyed shelters.

11.4 (± 3.0) per cent of households' land or property in South Sudan is damaged while 10.0 (± 2.8) per cent is destroyed and 2.6 (± 1.4) per cent is occupied. 94.8 (± 5.0) per cent of destroyed or damaged properties and 81.8 (± 22.6) per cent of occupied properties are located in Wau county.

5.1 (± 2.0) 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. Indicatively, the most common issue leading to open disputes is occupation, followed by land grabbing. Affected households did not take any action to resolve open disputes.

57.8 (± 4.7) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one space without any partitions, and 51.3 (± 4.6) per cent live in shelters with more than four persons per partitioned space. 63.6 (± 4.3) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.



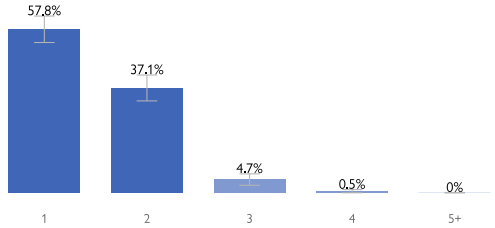
F26. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER TYPE [N = 429]

SHELTER	%	CI
Emergency/ Transitional Shelter By UN/NGO	65.3	61.7 - 68.9
Rakooba	22.1	19.5 - 24.8
Improvised Shelter	7.9	5.6 - 10.3
Communal Shelter	3.5	1.9 - 5.1
No Shelter	0.5	0 - 1.1
Tukul	0.2	0 - 0.7

F27. % HOUSEHOLDS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 429]

CONDITION	%	CI
In Good Condition	47.1	42.4 - 51.8
Very Minimally Damaged	37.5	33 - 42
Partially Damaged	15.2	11.9 - 18.4
Completely Destroyed	0.2	0 - 0.7

F28. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 429]



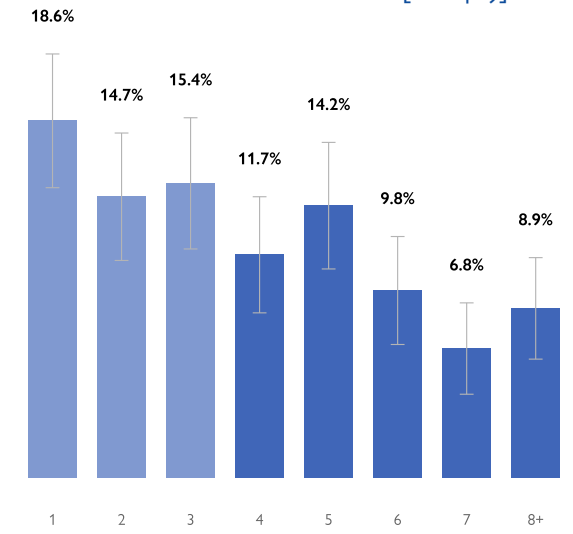
F29. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN HLP DISPUTES [N = 429]

INVOLVEMENT	%	CI
Yes	5.1	3.1 - 7.2
No	93.9	91.8 - 96.1
Prefer Not To Answer	0.9	0 - 1.8

F30. % HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF LAND OR PROPERTY IN SOUTH SUDAN [N = 429]

STATUS	%	CI
No Property	75.3	71.3 - 79.3
Damaged	11.4	8.5 - 14.4
Destroyed	10.0	7.2 - 12.8
Occupied	2.6	1.1 - 4
Other	1.6	0.4 - 2.8
Deserted	1.4	0.3 - 2.5
Family	1.4	0.3 - 2.5
Unknown	0.5	0 - 1.1
Rent	0.2	0 - 0.7

F31. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING IN THE SAME PARTITIONED SPACE [N = 429]



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 (± 3.4) per cent, about a quarter of all 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. 4.7 (± 2.2) per cent of children dropped out from school in the past year while 19.2 (± 3.2) per cent have never attended school at all.

Comparing attendance rates between male-headed and female-headed households, children in female-headed households are more likely to have dropped out from school or to have never attended at all. However, due to limited sample size, the difference is 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%

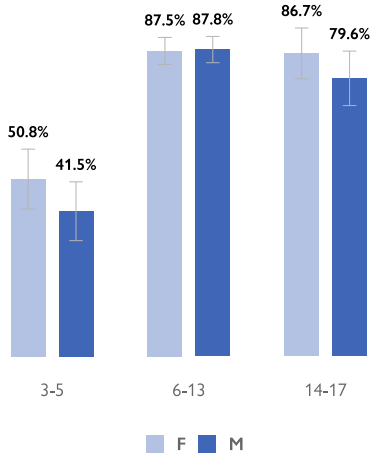
DROPPED OUT (PREVIOUS YEAR)

4.7%

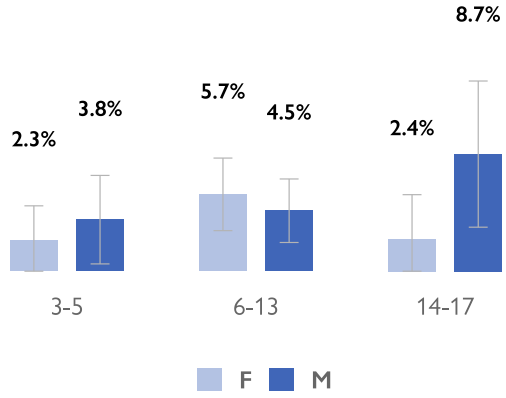
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL

19.2%

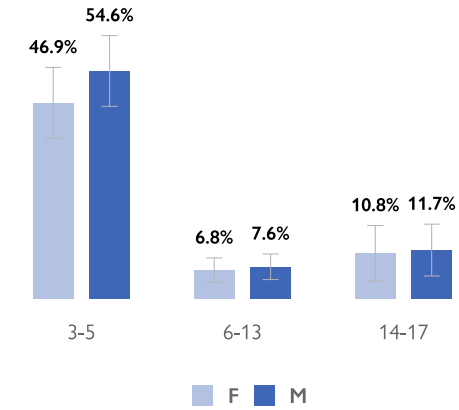
F32. % CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,013[2]]



F33. % CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,013]



F34. % CHILDREN NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 1,013]



F35. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND SUB-GROUP [N IND IN TABLE]

ATTENDANCE	N	%	CI
Attending			
Male HoH	140	83.6	73.4 - 93.7
Female HoH	873	74.9	71.4 - 78.5
Never			
Male HoH	140	15.7	5.6 - 25.9
Female HoH	873	19.7	16.3 - 23.1
Dropped Out			
Male HoH	140	0.7	0 - 2.1
Female HoH	873	5.4	2.9 - 7.9

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.

[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: 78.6 (± 3.6) per cent having attended, 4.8 (± 2.3) per cent having dropped out (previous year) and 7.5 (± 2.5) per cent having never attended school. Accordingly, 9.1 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 = 130; n M 3-5 = 130; n F 6-13 = 279; n M 6-13 = 288; n F 14-17 = 83; n M 14-17 = 103.

WASH

Overall, 11.4 (± 3.0) per cent do not have access to safe and timely water. 5.4 (± 2.1) per cent of households lack access to a safe and timely water source[1] while 6.3 (± 1.2) per cent lack access to sufficient[2] amounts of water. Almost all households (99.3% ± 0.8%) need no more than one hour to collect water.

8.6 (± 2.5) per cent of households report that they do not have enough water to meet drinking, cooking, handwashing, personal hygiene or other domestic needs. While 86.2 (± 3.) per cent indicate that they have enough water to meet drinking, cooking and handwashing needs, water does not suffice for 27.7 (± 3.6) per cent to meet personal hygiene needs and for 95.3 (± 1.9) per cent to meet other domestic needs.

Only 2.8 (± 1.6) per cent report having felt unsafe collecting water from their main water source in the two weeks prior to the interview. Indicatively, female-headed households are slightly more likely to feel unsafe collecting water than male-headed households.

The main water source for households is the public tap (82.1% ± 2.8%). Most households use chlorine to treat their water (61.8% ± 3.8%). 37.3 (± 3.7) per cent do not use anything to treat their water due to most likely having access to pre-treated water by the IDP camp.

SAFE AND TIMELY ACCESS TO WATER
94.6%

SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER
88.6%

SUFFICIENT ACCESS[2] TO WATER
93.7%

Only a negligible number of households report a change in price of the water since April 2020.

Water quality testing was not conducted as part of this survey. However, water quality testing results from IOM during the first half of 2021 assessing the quality of drinking water showed that turbidity consistently met SPHERE standards (<5 NTU) in Naivasha IDP Camp and FRC also consistently met SPHERE standards (between 0.2-0.8 mg/l) in Naivasha IDP Camp.

F36. % HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	94.6	92.5 - 96.8
Male HoH	85	95.3	90.8 - 99.8
Female HoH	344	94.5	92.1 - 96.9
Previously Abroad	35	94.3	86.6 - 100
From Wau	362	94.5	92.1 - 96.8
From Other Counties	67	95.5	90.5 - 100

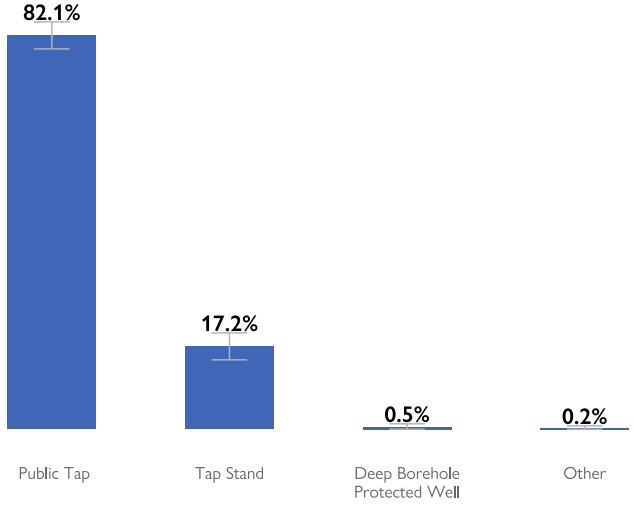
F37. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TIME SPENT COLLECTING WATER [N = 429]

TIME	%	CI
Up to 30 min	99.1	98.2 - 100
Up to 1h	99.3	98.5 - 100
More than 1h	0.7	0 - 1.5
More than 2h	0.5	0 - 1.1

F38. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER [MALE N = 85; FEMALE N = 344]

	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
FEELING UNSAFE	%	CI	%	CI
No	97.6	94.4 - 100	95.3	93.1 - 97.6
Yes	1.2	0 - 3.5	3.2	1.3 - 5.1
Don't Collect Any	1.2	0 - 3.5	0.3	0 - 0.9
I Don't Know / Don't Want To Answer	0.0	NA	1.2	0 - 2.3

F39. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN WATER SOURCE [N = 429]



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.

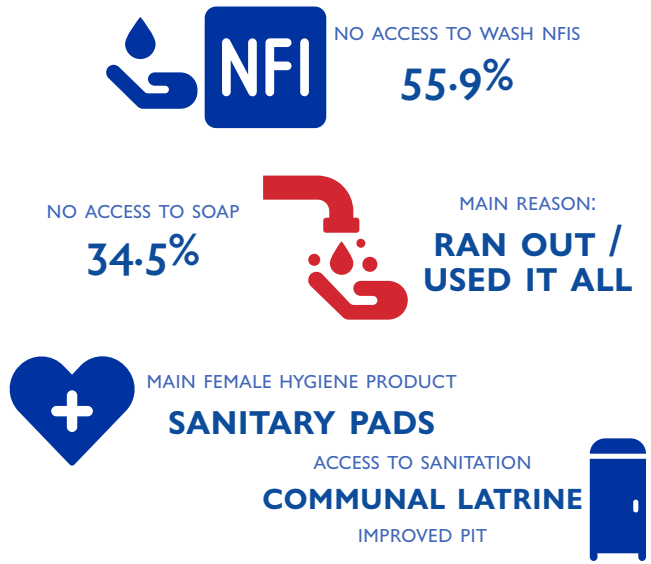
[1] "Access to safe and timely water" is fulfilled by the following criteria: the main water source is either deep borehole/protected well, tapstand serving no more than five households, public tapstand serving more than five households, bottled water or piped water into the house; households do not feel unsafe when collecting water; and households need less than 30 minutes to collect water.

[2] 6.5 litres per person per day.

55.9 (± 4.5) per cent of households lack access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 34.5 (± 4.5) per cent state that they do not have access to soap, of whom 66.9 (± 10.0) per cent report that they ran out of soap or used it all. Further, 61.1 (± 4.1) per cent of houeholds report that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation, while 28.9 (± 3.7) per cent report that women use a piece of cloth.

Overall, the majority of households use communal shared latrines. 78.8 (± 3.2) per cent use improved pit latrines with concrete slabs. 11.2 (± 3.0) per cent use traditional pit family latrines. No household reports to be without access to a toilet.

For disposing waste, most households use the site's garbage disposal system, with 56.2 (± 3.9) per cent using the garbage pit and 28.7 (± 3.7) per cent using solid waste truck collection.



F43. % HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	34.5	30 - 39
Male HoH	85	31.8	21.9 - 41.6
Female HoH	344	35.2	30.2 - 40.2
Previously Abroad	35	40.0	24.1 - 55.9
From Wau	362	33.4	28.6 - 38.3
From Other Counties	67	40.3	28.5 - 52.1

F40. % HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING SOAP (SOLID, LIQUID OR POWDER) BY MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING IT [N = 148]

REASON	%	CI
Ran Out Of Soap / Detergent / Used It All	66.9	59.9 - 73.8
Cannot Afford Soap / Detergent	29.7	23 - 36.4
Soap / Detergent Is Unavailable / Cannot Find Soap Where I Live	1.4	0 - 3.2
Washing With Soap / Detergent Takes Time	0.7	0 - 2
Don't Like Using Soap / Detergent	0.7	0 - 2
Other	0.7	0 - 2

F41. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FEMALE SANITARY PRODUCT [N = 429]

MEANS	%	CI
Sanitary Pads	61.1	57 - 65.1
Piece Of Cloth	28.9	25.2 - 32.6
Don't Know / Prefer Not To Answer	8.9	6.2 - 11.5
Nothing	1.2	0.1 - 2.2

F42. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 429]

LOCATION	%	CI
Garbage Pit	56.2	52.3 - 60.1
Solid Waste Truck Collection	28.7	25 - 32.4
Garbage Bin	14.7	11.5 - 17.9
Burn	0.5	0 - 1.1

F44. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 429]

LOCATION	%	CI
Communal Shared Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	78.8	75.6 - 82
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	11.2	9.2 - 13.1
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	6.1	3.9 - 8.3
Communal Shared Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	3.3	1.6 - 4.9
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	0.5	0 - 1.1
Communal Shared Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	0.2	0 - 0.7
No Toilet / Bush / Open Space	0	NA
Bucket	0	NA

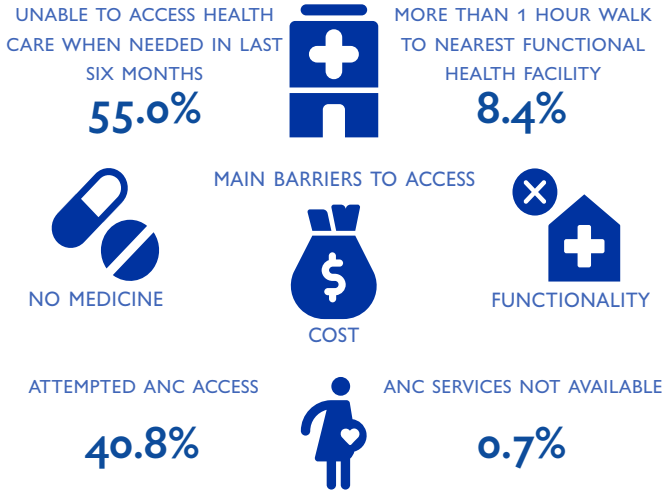
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

HEALTH

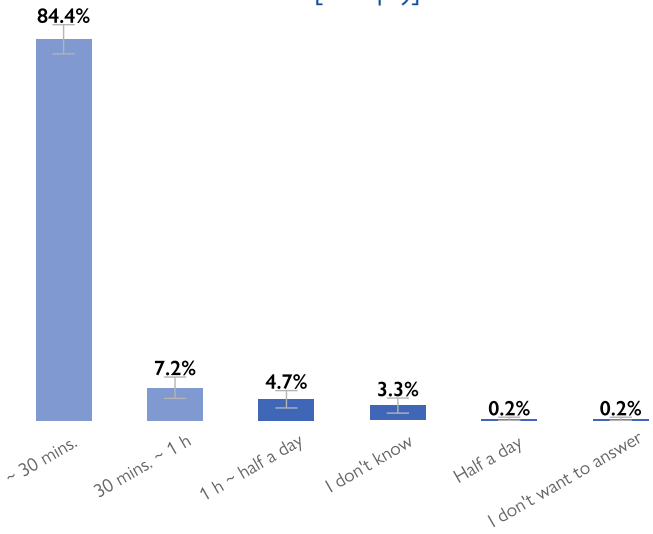
While 55.0 (± 4.3) per cent of households indicate that they were unable to access health care services when needed in the past six months, the majority of households report that they are able to reach the nearest functional health care facility within an hour on foot (91.6% ± 2.5%), as expected given the presence of a nearby health facility. The proportion of households from Wau county unable to access health care when needed is notably higher than that of households from other counties. Households from Wau county are also significantly more likely to report the lack of medicines as a key barrier to access (55.0% ± 4.8%) compared to households from other counties (34.3% ± 11.2%).

The main barrier to access is the lack of medicines in the facility (51.7% ± 0.8%) followed by high costs (7.7% ± 2.4%). Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to report that health services were not working (6.4% ± 2.5%) as a barrier.

40.8 (± 4.3) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services, and 0.7 (± 0.8) per cent report that they are not available.



F45. % HOUSEHOLDS BY WALKING DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 429]



F46. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 429]

CHANGE IN ACCESS	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	9.8	7 - 12.6
Decreased Slightly	15.4	12.1 - 18.7
Same	38.9	34.7 - 43.1
Increased Slightly	7.9	5.4 - 10.4
Increased Substantially	9.6	6.8 - 12.3
Never Been Able To Access	16.3	13.5 - 19.1
Prefer Not To Answer	2.1	0.8 - 3.4

F47. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESSING HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS [MALE N = 85; FEMALE N = 344]

BARRIER	MALE HOH		FEMALE HOH	
	%	CI	%	CI
No Drugs	52.9	42.4 - 63.5	51.5	46.7 - 56.2
Cost (Too Expensive)	9.4	3.3 - 15.5	7.3	4.6 - 9.9
Functionality	2.4	0 - 5.6	6.4	3.9 - 8.9
Opening Time	7.1	1.7 - 12.4	5.2	3 - 7.5
Discrimination	3.5	0 - 7.5	2.3	0.8 - 3.9
Personnel	0.0	NA	1.5	0.2 - 2.7
No Nearby Facility	0.0	NA	0.9	0 - 1.9
Documents	1.2	0 - 3.5	0.3	0 - 0.9
Fear Of Illness	0.0	NA	0.6	0 - 1.4
Unsafe	0.0	NA	0.3	0 - 0.9

F48. % HOUSEHOLDS UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	55.0	50.7 - 59.3
Male HoH	85	56.5	45.9 - 67
Female HoH	344	54.7	49.9 - 59.4
Previously Abroad	35	57.1	41.1 - 73.2
From Wau	362	58.3	53.5 - 63.1
From Other Counties	67	37.3	25.9 - 48.7

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

95.3 (± 2.0) per cent of households report to be aware of COVID-19, and 81.4 (± 3.7) per cent indicate receiving messages about COVID-19. The main sources of this information are megaphone (60.4% ± 4.3%), door-to-door campaigns (40.8% ± 4.4%) and mass media (28.2% ± 4.1%). Of the households receiving these messages, the vast majority are either very satisfied (64.8% ± 4.8%) or satisfied (32.4% ± 4.7%) with receiving them. While 91.6 (± 2.6) per cent of households consider preventing the spread of COVID-19 as important, knowledge of disease transmission is not as widespread, with 74.4 (± 3.8) per cent knowing about the possibility of asymptomatic transmission.

Only 28.4 (± 4.0) per cent report that they would self-isolate in their home if themselves or a family member had symptoms of COVID-19, reflecting the challenge of isolating symptomatic individuals in the congested site.

91.4 (± 2.5) per cent of households aware of COVID-19 report to have taken action against COVID-19, with washing hands with soap and water (87.4% ± 2.9%) and keeping physical distance from others (68.8% ± 4.2%) cited as the main preventive measures taken.

KNOW ABOUT ASYMPTOMATIC TRANSMISSION **74.4%**

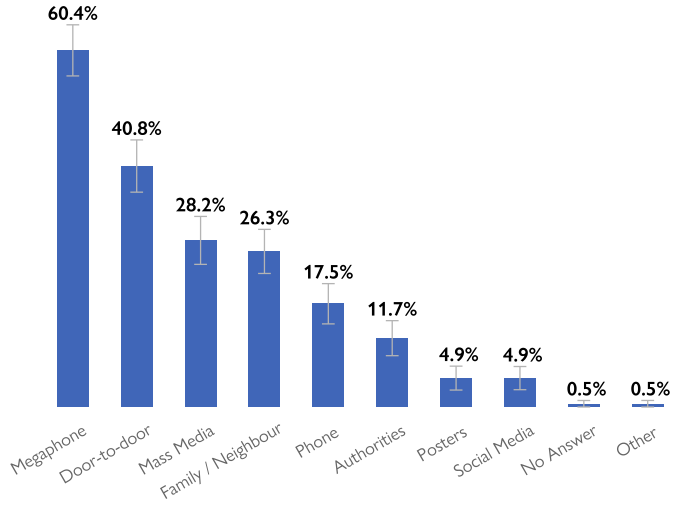
RECEIVED MESSAGES ABOUT COVID-19 **81.4%**

TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 **91.4%**

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

MEN / BOYS **11.0%**
WOMEN / GIRLS **10.8%**
11.5% ELDERLY / PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

F49. % HOUSEHOLDS BY CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH COVID-19 INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE PAST TWO WEEKS [N = 429]



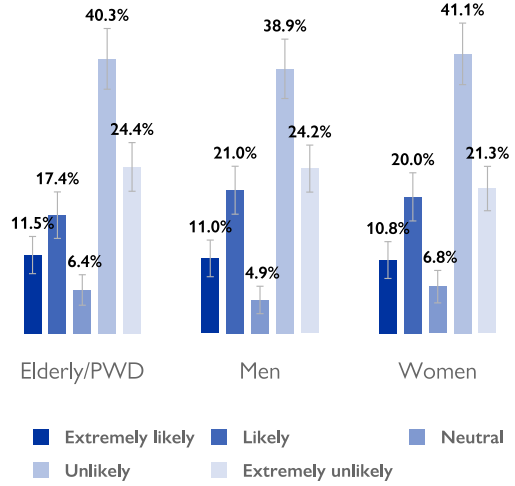
F50. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST COVID-19 [N = 429]

ACTION	%	CI
Washing Hands With Soap And Water	87.4	84.5 - 90.3
Put Distance Between Yourself And Others	68.8	64.5 - 73
Cover Face With Mask When Around Others	66.4	62.3 - 70.6
Avoid Close Contact With Sick People	58.3	54 - 62.6
Stay At Home As Much As Possible	54.3	50 - 58.6
Cough / Sneeze Into Tissue / Elbow	49.9	45.4 - 54.3
Clean / Disinfect Touched Objects / Surfaces	20.7	17.4 - 24.1
Take Tea Without Sugar	6.1	3.9 - 8.2

F51. % HOUSEHOLDS BY POTENTIAL ACTIONS TAKEN IF FAMILY MEMBER SHOWED COVID-19 SYMPTOMS [N = 429]

ACTION	%	CI
Call The Coronavirus Hotline	82.5	79 - 86
Seek The Hospital / Health Unit	42.7	38.3 - 47
Stay In Quarantine / Isolation In My Home	27.0	23.2 - 30.8
Seek Neighbourhood Nurse / Health Worker	13.1	10.3 - 15.8
Seek A More Experienced Relative For Advice	10.5	8.3 - 12.7
No Answer	0.7	0 - 1.5
Seel A Traditional Healer	0.5	0 - 1.1
Buy Medicine	0.2	0 - 0.7
Other	0.2	0 - 0.7

F52. % HOUSEHOLDS AWARE OF COVID-19 ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF TARGET GROUP BEING STIGMATIZED DUE TO GETTING COVID-19 [N = 409]



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

Seven in ten households (70.2% ± 4.2%) report a change in their main source of income after the introduction of COVID-19-related restrictions in April 2020. Some 53.1 (± 4.4) per cent of households indicate a decrease in their level of income, with 28.9 (± 4.1) per cent stating a slight and 24.2 (± 3.9) per cent a substantial decrease.

45.9 (± 10.5) per cent of male-headed households report a decrease in the level of income compared to 54.9 (± 4.9) per cent of female-headed households.

46.6 (± 4.3) 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. Among severely food insecure[1] households, 78.3 (± 16.9) per cent spend over 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food and 65.2 (± 19.6) per cent report a decrease in the level of household income.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES THAT DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE APRIL 2020

24.2%

MAIN REASON FOR DECREASE:

CHANGE IN MARKET & INFLATION

COVID-19-INDUCED SHOCKS:

REDUCED INCOME

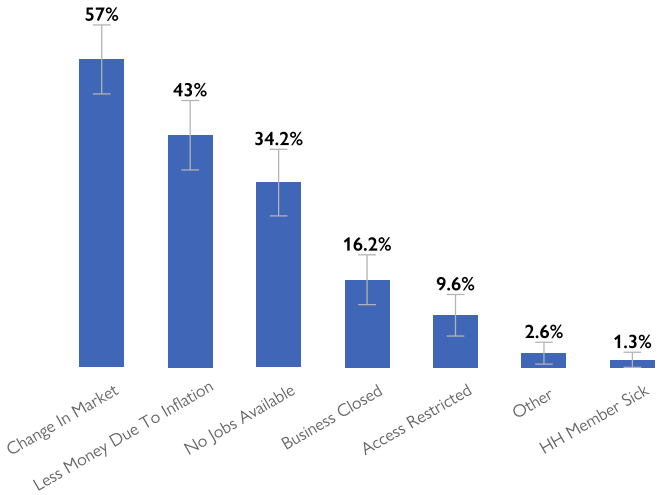
SERIOUS ILLNESS / ACCIDENT OF HH MEMEBER

UNUSUALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES

F53. % HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF CHANGE IN INCOME SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 429]

CHANGE	%	CI
Decreased Substantially	24.2	20.3 - 28.2
Decreased Slightly	28.9	24.8 - 33
Same	22.8	18.9 - 26.8
Increased Slightly	9.3	6.6 - 12
Increased Substantially	7.7	5.4 - 9.9
Not Applicable	7.0	4.7 - 9.3

F54. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING DECREASE IN INCOME SINCE 2020 BY REASON FOR DECREASE [N = 228]



F55. % HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC SHOCK EXPERIENCED SINCE APRIL 2020 (START OF COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS) [N = 429]

SHOCKS	%	CI
Reduced Income	34.0	29.8 - 38.3
Unusually High Food Prices	27.7	23.7 - 31.7
Serious Illness / Accident Of HH Member	26.6	22.5 - 30.7
Depreciation	26.1	22.3 - 29.9
Loss / Reduced Employment	14.5	11.2 - 17.7
None	11.4	8.5 - 14.3
Unusually High NFI Prices	11.0	8.1 - 13.8
Lack Of Foods	6.1	3.8 - 8.3
Death Of Head of Household	5.8	3.6 - 8
Insecurity	5.4	3.4 - 7.3
Death Of Working HH Member	4.2	2.3 - 6.1
Other	0.7	0 - 1.5

F56. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 10 ASSET OWNERSHIP[2] [N = 429]

ASSETS	%	CI
Bed	77.6	73.9 - 81.4
Mask	65.7	61.4 - 70.1
Kitchen Utensils	65.0	60.9 - 69.2
Chairs	54.8	50.2 - 59.4
Mattress	54.1	49.5 - 58.6
Mat	52.0	47.3 - 56.6
Mosquito Net	51.7	47.2 - 56.3
Stove	49.7	45.1 - 54.2
Table	47.6	42.9 - 52.2
Blanket	37.1	32.6 - 41.5

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.

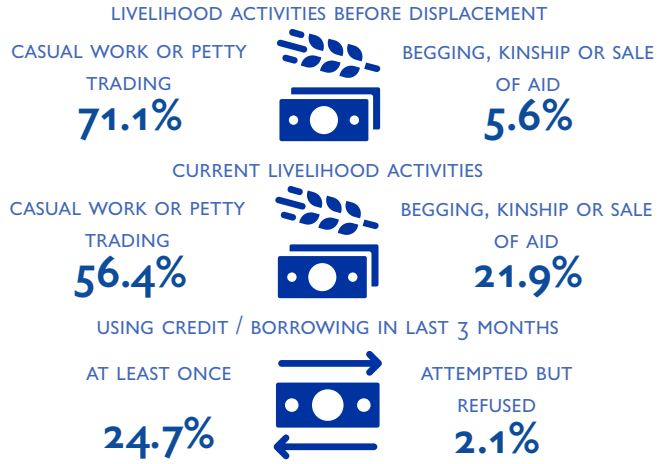
[1] Severe food insecurity implies extreme food consumption gaps or extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. This indicator refers to the most extreme category of the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) based on the household's current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

[2] Continued: Radio (12.8% ± 3.1%), Flat Iron (8.4% ± 2.6%), Lighting (3.7% ± 1.8%), Agricultural Tools (3.3% ± 1.6%), Bicycle (2.3% ± 1.5%), Wheelbarrow (1.9% ± 1.2%), Seeds (1.6% ± 1.2%), Solar Panel (1.4% ± 1.1%), Motorbike (1.2% ± 1.0%), TV (1.2% ± 1.0%), Livestock (0.5% ± 0.6%), Fishing Kit (0.5% ± 0.6%), Other Tools (0.5% ± 0.6%), Grain Grinding Tool (0.2% ± 0.5%).

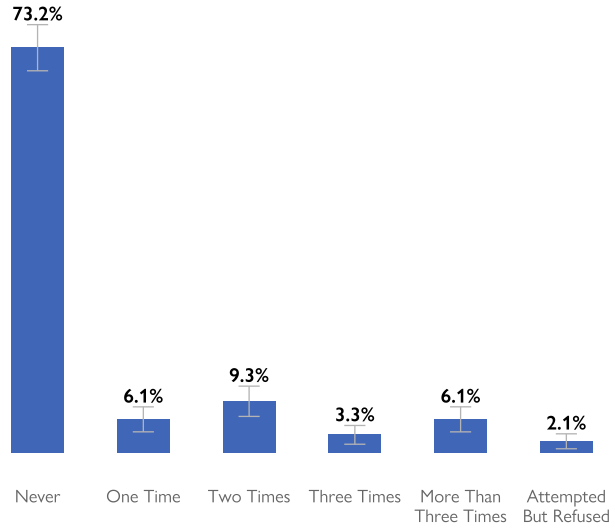
Prior to displacement, petty trading (32.4% ± 4.3%), casual labour related to agricultural activities (22.6% ± 3.8%) and casual labour related to construction (8.6% ± 2.7%) were the top three sources of livelihoods. There are no significant differences between the livelihood activities of male-headed and female-headed households.

Now, petty trading (28.2% ± 4.2) and food assistance and selling of food assistance (20.0% ± 3.6%) are the top sources of livelihoods, followed by skilled labour (10.3% ± 2.8%). The shift away from traditional agricultural activities (- 14.7 p.p.) as a result of forced displacement coincided with an increase (+15.8 p.p.) in the proportion of people reliant on donations or assistance as their main livelihood. While some former casual labourers related to agricultural activities shifted to aid as their main livelihood after displacement (19.1% ± 7.9%), a larger proportion households relying on aid report petty trading as their main livelihood before displacement (29.8% ± 9.0%).

24.7 (± 4.0) per cent of households have used credit or borrowed money at least once in the last three months. 19.6 (± 3.7) per cent borrowed money to purchase food.



F57. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USING CREDIT/ BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 429]



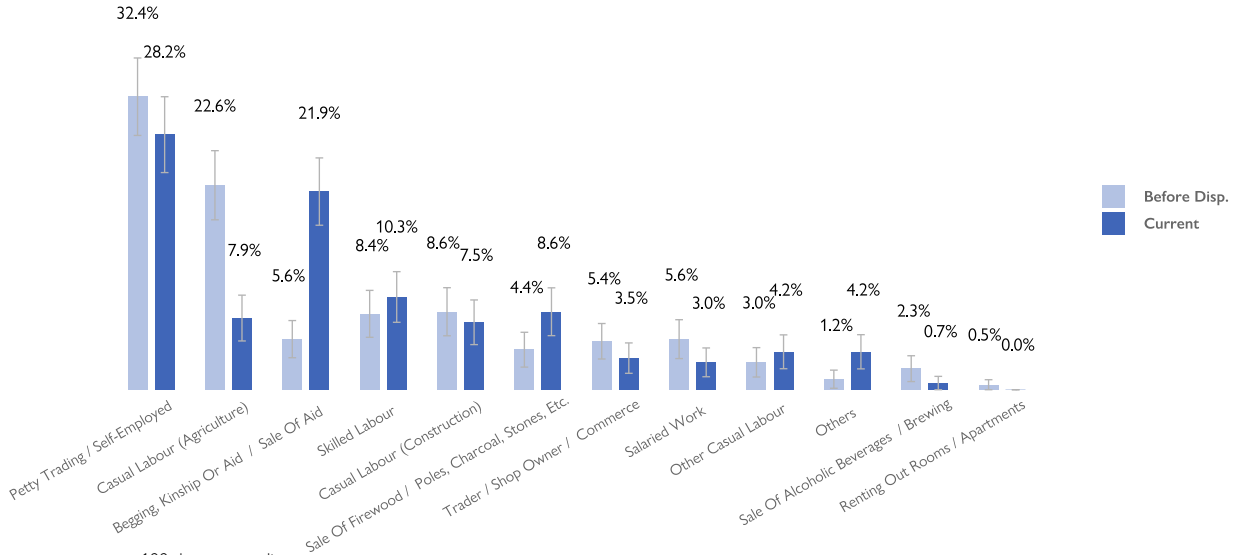
F59. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP 5 REASONS FOR USING CREDIT / BORROWING IN LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 429]

REASON	%	CI
Purchase Of Food	19.6	15.8 - 23.3
Health Care	5.8	3.6 - 8
Investment In Business / Shop	0.7	0 - 1.5
Purchase Of Agricultural Inputs	0.2	0 - 0.7
Purchase Of Any Household Equipment	0.2	0 - 0.7

F60. % HOUSEHOLD BY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD [N = 429]

PROPORTION	%	CI
Less Than 50%	19.6	16.1 - 23.1
50 To 65%	33.8	29.6 - 38
65 To 75%	30.5	26.3 - 34.8
>75%	16.1	12.9 - 19.3

F58. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY BEFORE DISPLACEMENT AND NOW [N = 429]



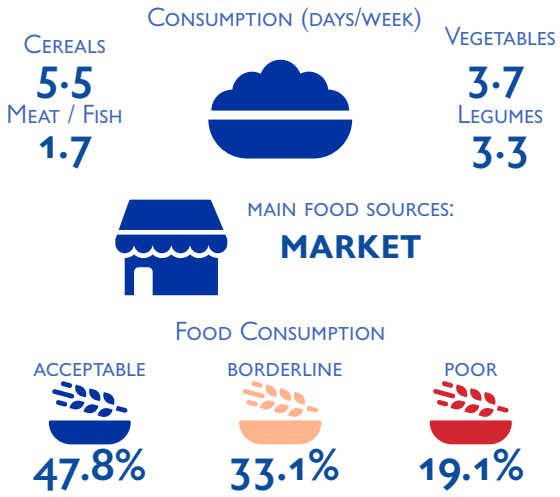
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

FOOD SECURITY

This study was conducted prior to the reduction in food assistance in April 2021.

The food consumption of 52.2 (± 4.5) per cent of households is inadequate, implying an insufficient diet and nutrients intake. Broken down according to the Food Consumption Groups, 19.1 (± 3.6) per cent have poor and 33.1 (± 4.4) per cent have borderline food consumption. This indicator serves as a proxy indicator of household caloric availability, showing that the 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 consumed cereals for 5.5 (± 0.1) days, vegetables for 3.7 (± 0.1) days and sugar for 3.6 (± 0.1) days per week, while only dairy and fruits were consumed less than one day per week. Households with poor food consumption ate cereals 1.6 (± 0.2) days and oil 1.3 (± 0.1) days per week. There are no significant differences between the consumption of male and female-headed households.



Poor food consumption correlates with household wealth. Households in the lowest wealth quintile (lowest 20%) are more likely to have poor food consumption (37.6% ± 10.3%) than households in the highest wealth quintile (2.3% ± 3.2%).

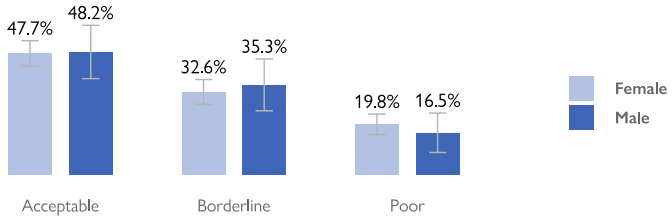
F61. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS PER WEEK CONSUMING FOOD GROUPS [N = 429]

FOOD GROUP	CONSUMPTION	CI
Cereals	5.5 (days/week)	5.4 - 5.6
Veggies	3.7 (days/week)	3.6 - 3.8
Sugar	3.6 (days/week)	3.4 - 3.7
Legumes	3.3 (days/week)	3.2 - 3.4
Oil	1.7 (days/week)	1.6 - 1.8
Meat	1.7 (days/week)	1.6 - 1.8
Dairy	0.6 (days/week)	0.5 - 0.6
Fruits	0.2 (days/week)	0.2 - 0.3

F62. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [N = 429]

FCG	%	CI
Poor	19.1	15.5 - 22.7
Borderline	33.1	28.7 - 37.5
Acceptable	47.8	43.3 - 52.3

F63. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP [MALE N = 85; FEMALE N = 344]



F64. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TOP THREE SOURCES FOR FOOD GROUPS [N = 429]

SOURCE	%	CI
Cereals		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	66.9	62.7 - 71.1
Food Assistance	26.2	22.4 - 30
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	3.3	1.6 - 5
Legumes		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	64.9	60.1 - 69.8
Food Assistance	19.4	15.4 - 23.4
Own Crop / Garden Production	9.6	6.7 - 12.4
Dairy		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	75.9	66.8 - 85.1
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	11.4	4.5 - 18.3
Meat		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	91.7	88.5 - 95
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	5.0	2.2 - 7.7
Exchange Of Food For Labour	2.1	0.4 - 3.7
Veggies		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	83.4	79.7 - 87.2
Own Crop / Garden Production	6.1	3.6 - 8.6
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	4.1	2 - 6.1
Fruits		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	84.6	73.3 - 95.9
Own Crop / Garden Production	5.1	0 - 12
Exchange Of Food For Labour	5.1	0 - 11.9
Oil		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	73.3	67.7 - 78.9
Food Assistance	23.8	18.3 - 29.3
Exchange Of Food For Labour	1.9	0.1 - 3.8
Sugar		
Market (Purchase Cash / Credit)	94.3	91.7 - 96.9
Exchange Of Food For Labour	2.9	1.2 - 4.6
Food Assistance	1.4	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.

Households' perception of food deprivation as measured by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) shows that 52.2 (± 4.4) per cent of households experienced moderate hunger while 28.6 (± 3.8) per cent experienced none. The prevalence of Severe Emergency and Severe Catastrophe was 7.0 (± 2.4) and 3.1 (± 1.6) per cent respectively.

58.6 (± 5.3) per cent of households who reported to experience some level of hunger also saw a decrease in income since April 2020, which is a significantly higher figure compared to 39.5 (± 8.7) per cent of households who do not experience hunger and saw a decrease in income.

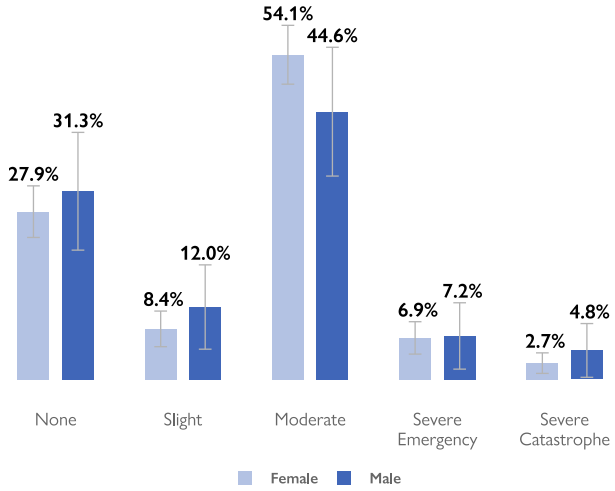
Indicatively, female-headed households tend to fare worse in terms of levels of hunger according to the HHS than their male-headed counterparts. Borderline and Poor Food Consumption Groups as well as the adoption of coping strategies are correlated with higher levels of hunger according to the HHS.

While households engaging in livelihood-based coping strategies are significantly more likely to experience moderate hunger, households not engaged in these coping strategies are slightly more likely to experience severe levels of hunger. This may reflect the fact that households facing severe hunger have already exhausted available coping strategies.

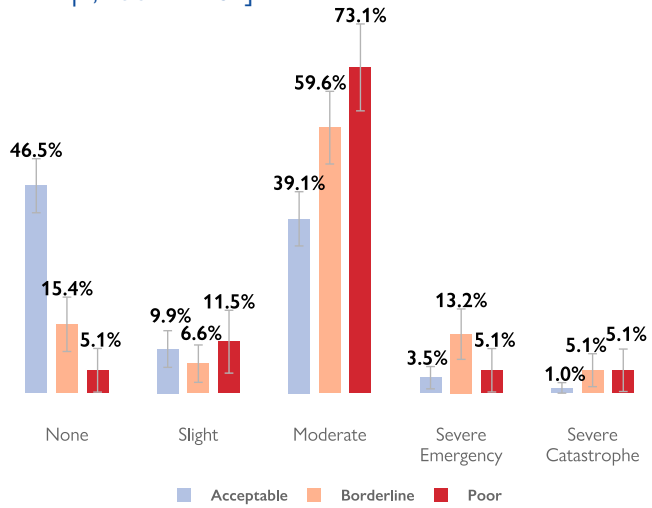
F65. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [N = 429]

HHS	%	CI
None	28.6	24.8 - 32.4
Slight	9.1	6.4 - 11.9
Moderate	52.2	47.8 - 56.6
Severe Emergency	7.0	4.5 - 9.4
Severe Catastrophe	3.1	1.5 - 4.7

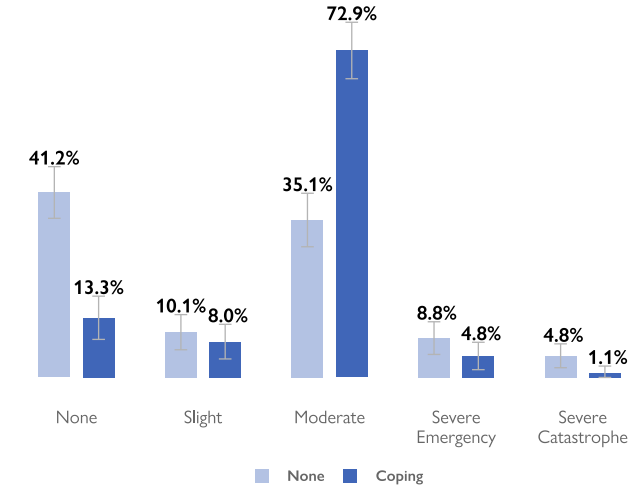
F66. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [MALE N = 85; FEMALE N = 344]



F67. % HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH FOOD CONSUMPTION GROUP BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [ACCEPTABLE N = 205; BORDERLINE N = 142; POOR N = 82]



F68. % HOUSEHOLDS USING AND NOT USING LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES BY HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE [NONE N = 233; COPING N = 196]



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. Overall, more than four in five households (81.4% ± 3.3%) used food-based coping strategies during the week prior to the survey. 73.7 (± 3.6) per cent of households reduced the amount of food eaten per day while 64.6 (± 3.9) per cent ate less preferred foods to deal with food consumption gaps. There are no statistically significant differences in coping strategies between male and female-headed households.

With regards to livelihood-based coping strategies employed in the 30 days prior to the assessment, about a third of households are either engaged in crisis (17.2% ± 3.5%) or emergency coping strategies (14.7% ± 3.3%) which compromises their capacity to cope with shocks in future and reduce their future productive capacity. Male-headed households are slightly more likely to be engaged in livelihood-based coping strategies than female-headed households. The difference is not statistically significant, however.

MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

STRESS **13.8%**

CRISIS **17.2%**

EMERGENCY **14.7%**

15.2% RCSI IPC PHASE 3+

MAIN COPING STRATEGY: LESS FOOD (AMOUNT) **73.7%**

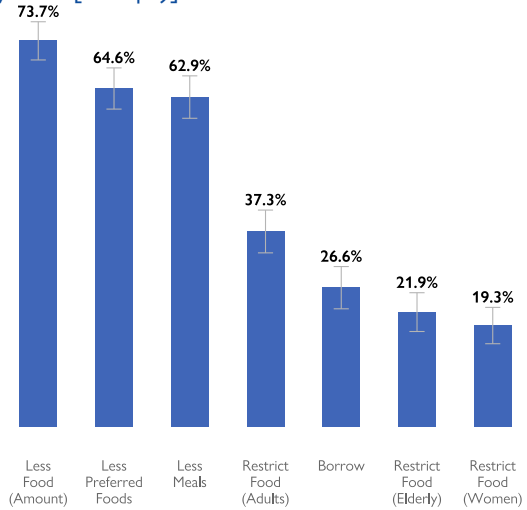
F69. % HOUSEHOLDS BY REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX IPC THRESHOLDS [N = 429]

IPC PHASE	%	CI
1	26.3	22.8 - 29.9
2	58.5	54.2 - 62.8
3+	15.2	11.9 - 18.4

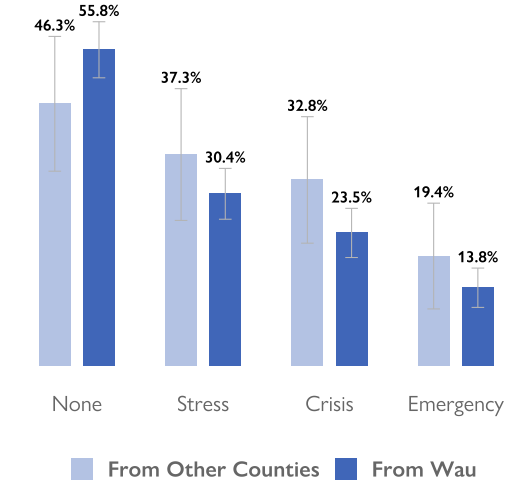
F70. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY IN PAST 30 DAYS [N = 429]

STRATEGY	%	CI
None	54.3	49.8 - 58.8
Stress Coping	13.8	10.5 - 17
Crisis Coping	17.2	13.7 - 20.8
Emergency Coping	14.7	11.4 - 17.9

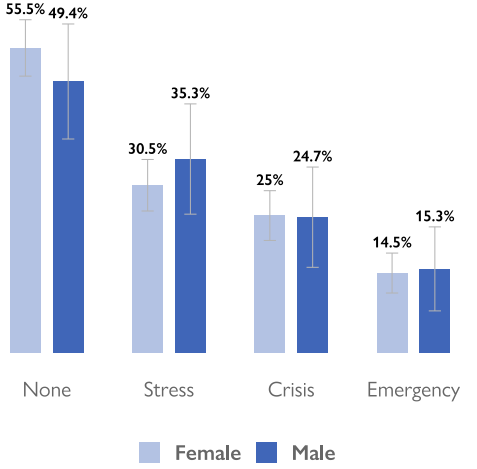
F71. % HOUSEHOLDS BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN PAST 7 DAYS [N = 429]



F72. % HOUSEHOLDS FROM WAU AND OTHER COUNTIES BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED[1] IN PAST 30 DAYS [WAU N = 362; OTHER N = 67]



F73. % MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGY EMPLOYED IN PAST 30 DAYS [MALE N = 85 FEMALE N = 344]



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.

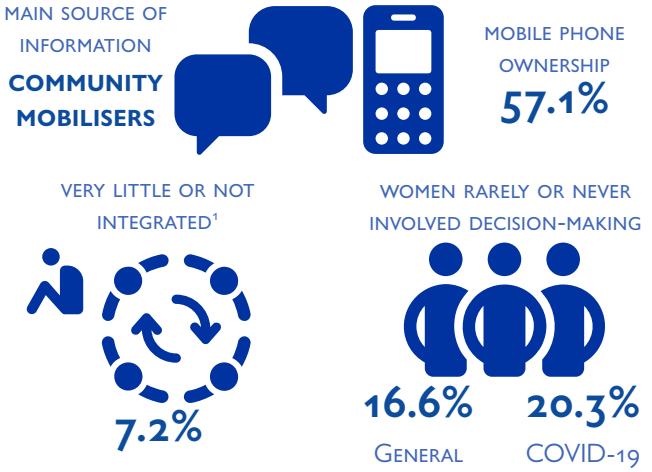
[1] Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies**: sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed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

Community mobilizers are the most common main source of information of households (38.9% ± 4.0%) followed by radio (22.6% ± 3.8%). 57.1 (± 4.6) per cent of households have at least one member owning a mobile phone with adult women (38.9% ± 4.5%) and men (35.0% ± 4.6%) being the most likely owners.

While only 14.5 (± 3.3) per cent of households participate in social groups, 91.1 (± 2.6) per cent feel welcomed and accepted in their current community. Broken down by different sub-groups (see F77), about 90 per cent of all sub-groups feel integrated. Of households with members participating in social groups, more than four in five households report that the adult women in their households are members while only one in five households report that the adult men in their household participate.

Most households report that women are either significantly involved (32.4% ± 4.1%) or moderately involved (48.0% ± 4.3%) in community decision-making. The figures are similar when asked about COVID-19-related decision-making (35.7% ± 4.1% and 41.3% ± 4.2% respectively).



F74. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 429]

SOURCE	%	CI
Community Mobilizers	38.9	34.9 - 43
Radio	22.6	18.8 - 26.4
Public Announcements	19.6	16 - 23.1
Word Of Mouth	13.1	10.2 - 15.9
Communal Meetings	3.3	1.6 - 4.9

F75. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OWNING MOBILE PHONE [N = 429]

HH MEMBER	%	CI
Women	38.9	34.4 - 43.4
Men	35.0	30.4 - 39.5
Girls	4.4	2.6 - 6.3
Boys	2.3	0.9 - 3.7

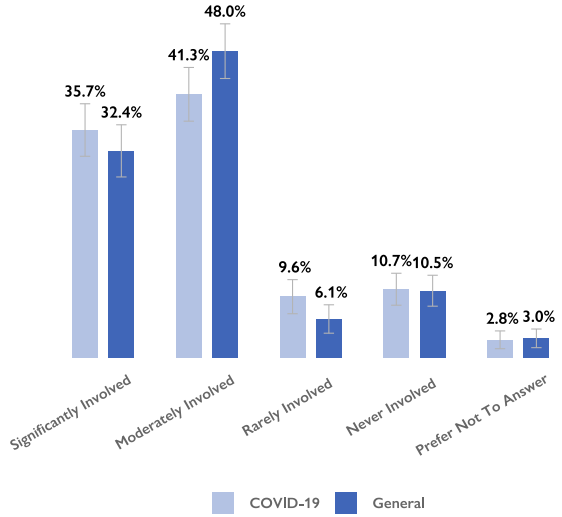
F76. % HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN THE COMMUNITY [N = 429]

INTEGRATION	%	CI
A Lot	35.7	31.5 - 39.9
Moderately	55.5	51.1 - 59.9
A Little	6.5	4.2 - 8.9
Not At All	0.7	0 - 1.5
Prefer Not To Answer	1.6	0.5 - 2.8

F77. % HOUSEHOLDS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS AND FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

		GROUPS		INTEGRATED	
GROUP	N	%	CI	%	CI
Overall	429	14.5	11.2 - 17.7	91.1	88.5 - 93.8
Male HoH	85	7.1	1.6 - 12.5	92.9	87.6 - 98.3
Female HoH	344	16.3	12.4 - 20.2	90.7	87.7 - 93.7
Previously Abroad	35	14.3	3 - 25.6	91.4	82.3 - 100
From Wau	362	14.9	11.3 - 18.5	91.2	88.3 - 94
From Other Counties	67	11.9	4.2 - 19.7	91.0	84.2 - 97.9

F78. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING WOMEN INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AND COVID-19 DECISION-MAKING [N = 429]



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] 1.6% preferred not to answer.

PROTECTION

8.4 (± 2.6) per cent state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area, and 68.5 (± 4.1) per cent report that police services are not available. About a three in five households have access to GBV health services (59.2% ± 4.3%), and 46.6 (± 4.4) per cent have access to GBV counselling services.

11.0 (± 2.8) per cent of households report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month. Crime or gang violence (65.7% ± 4.1%), GBV or sexual harassment (47.8% ± 4.3%) and labour exploitation (35.2% ± 4.4%) are the most commonly cited serious protection concerns. Indicatively, compared to female-headed households, male-headed households are more likely to report serious protection concerns. While households are more likely to state that most protection concerns had decreased in likelihood or frequency since April 2020, 42.8 (± 4.2) per cent report that crime or gang violence had increased.

Among the 1.9 (± 1.3) per cent of households offered an arranged marriage, girls are most prone to them although under-reporting is highly likely.

NO PROTECTION SERVICES AVAILABLE
8.4%

AFFECTED BY SECURITY INCIDENT
11.0%

TOP FOUR MOST SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS

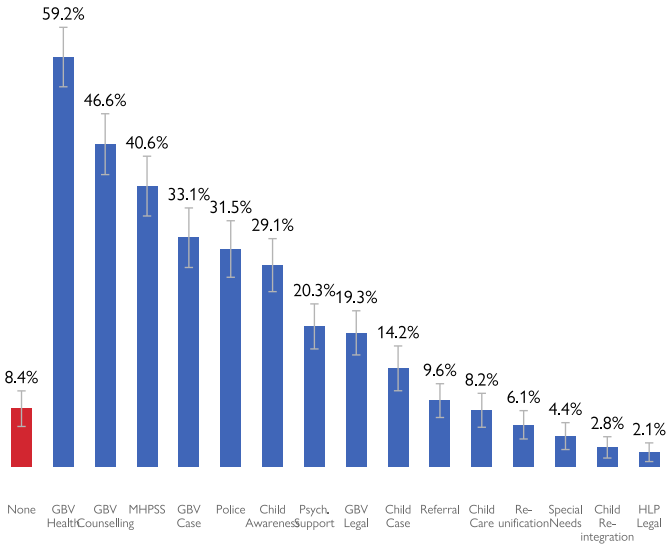
CRIME / GANG VIOLENCE

GBV / SEXUAL HARASSMENT

LABOUR EXPLOITATION

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

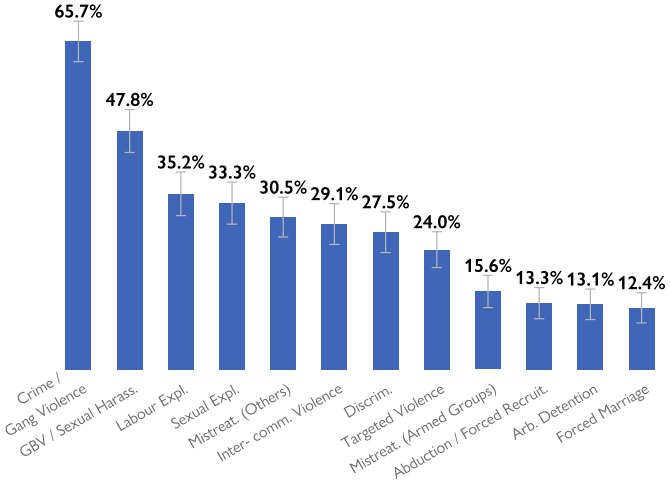
F79. % HOUSEHOLDS ON LOCAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY [N = 429]



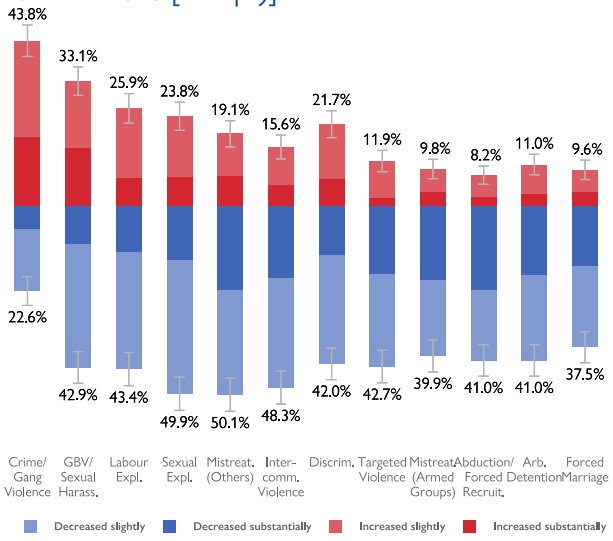
F80. % HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY SAFETY OR SECURITY INCIDENT IN PAST MONTH BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	11.0	8.2 - 13.8
Male HoH	85	12.9	6 - 19.9
Female HoH	344	10.5	7.3 - 13.6
Previously Abroad	35	20.0	6.8 - 33.2
From Wau	362	9.7	6.8 - 12.6
From Other Counties	67	17.9	8.8 - 27

F81. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CURRENT SERIOUS PROTECTION CONCERNS [N = 429]



F82. % HOUSEHOLDS ON CHANGES IN PROTECTION CONCERN SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 429]



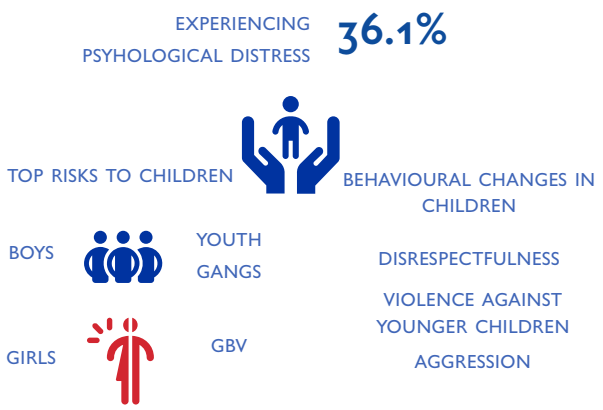
Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

10.1 (± 2.9) per cent of households were offered travel opportunities during the three months before the assessment. Less than one per cent were offered opportunities resulting in debt – an indicator of exposure to trafficking risk.

36.1 (± 4.0) per cent of households include at least one member reporting symptoms of psychological distress that are severely impacting their daily life.

Households report boys to be most at risk to involvement in youth gangs (76.5% ± 3.9%), alcohol or drug abuse (73.4% ± 4.2%) and lack of access to education (48.3% ± 5.6%) while they see girls at risk of GBV or sexual exploitation (74.4% ± 4.4%), lack of access to education (54.8% ± 4.5%) and involvement in youth gangs (41.5% ± 4.4%). 24.2 (± 3.6) per cent report that boys are at risk of GBV or sexual exploitation.

55.0 (± 4.2) per cent of households report seeing behavioural changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with similar proportions of households reporting less changes in girls (49.2% ± 4.3%) than in in boys (52.9% ± 4.2%). The most common behavioural changes are aggression, being disrespectful and violence against younger children. Households also note that both boys (14.5% ± 3.2%) and girls (9.6% ± 2.7%) engagein crime or gangs.



F83. % HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BEING OFFERED TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY RESULTING IN DEBT [N = 429]

OFFERED	%	CI
Men	0.5	0 - 1.1
Girls	0.5	0 - 1.1
Women	0.2	0 - 0.7
Boys	0	NA

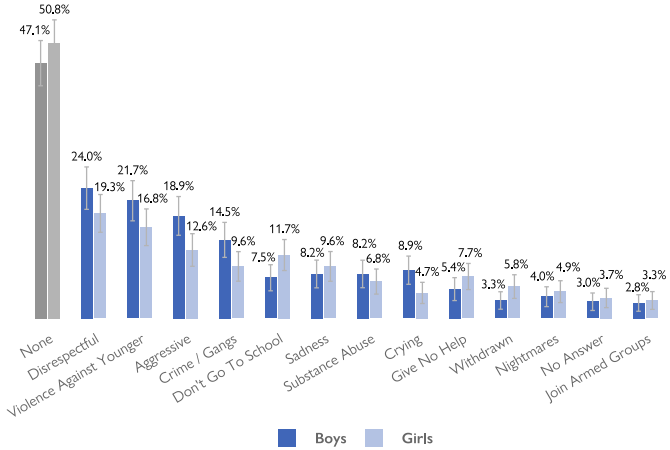
F84. % HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	36.1	32.1 - 40.1
Male HoH	85	25.9	17 - 34.8
Female HoH	344	38.7	33.9 - 43.4
Previously Abroad	35	37.1	21.6 - 52.7
From Wau	362	33.4	29 - 37.8
From Other Counties	67	50.7	39.1 - 62.4

F85. % 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	429	22.6	18.8 - 26.4	22.4	18.7 - 26.1
Male HoH	85	28.2	18.7 - 37.8	32.9	22.9 - 42.9
Female HoH	344	21.2	17.1 - 25.3	19.8	15.8 - 23.8
Prev. Abroad	35	31.4	16.1 - 46.7	31.4	16.1 - 46.7
From Wau	362	22.4	18.2 - 26.5	22.4	18.2 - 26.5
From Other Counties	67	23.9	13.8 - 34	22.4	12.6 - 32.2

F86. % HOUSEHOLDS BY BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN[1] IN PAST MONTH BY CHILD GENDER [N = 429]



F87. % HOUSEHOLDS ON TOP RISKS TO CHILDREN [N = 429]

	BOYS		GIRLS	
RISK	%	CI	%	CI
Involvement In Youth Gangs	76.5	72.6 - 80.3	41.5	37.1 - 45.9
Lack Of Access To Education	48.3	43.9 - 52.6	54.8	50.3 - 59.3
GBV / Sexual Exploitation	24.2	20.7 - 27.8	74.4	70.2 - 78.5
Alcohol / Drugs Abuse	73.4	69.3 - 77.6	22.4	18.8 - 25.9
Violence / Beating	33.8	29.4 - 38.2	39.6	35.3 - 44
Labour Exploitation	18.9	15.5 - 22.3	26.3	22.4 - 30.3
Forced Marriage	4.4	2.6 - 6.2	22.6	19.1 - 26.1
Abandonment / Neglect	11.9	8.9 - 14.9	10.5	7.8 - 13.2
Abduction / Trafficking	6.5	4.4 - 8.7	2.8	1.2 - 4.4
Other	1.4	0.3 - 2.5	4.7	2.7 - 6.6

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.

[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 "other".

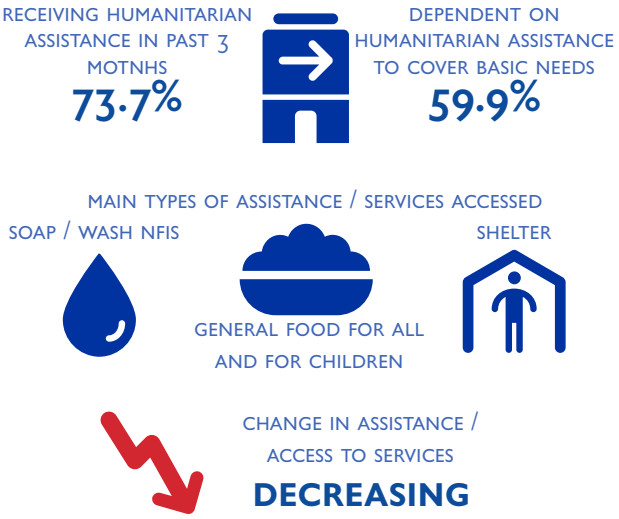
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Regarding the need of services by CCCM or site management, most households (92.8% ± 2.4%) indicate that they need care and maintenance services while 50.8 (± 4.4) per cent require complaints and feedback mechanisms and 47.1 (± 4.5) per cent require information and help desks.

Some 73.7 (± 4.0) per cent of households report receiving some form of humanitarian assistance during the three months preceding the assessment. 59.9 (± 4.3) per cent report to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, SNFI and health.

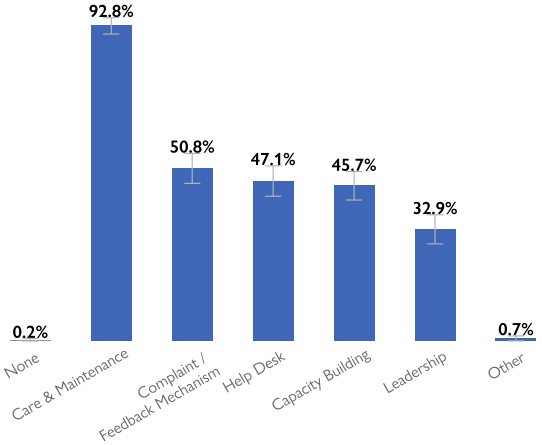
A higher proportion of female-headed households (62.8% ± 4.9%) report to be dependent on humanitarian assistance compared to their male counterparts (48.2% ± 10.4%).

The main type of assistance and basic service accessed by households is general food for all (71.6% ± 4.1%), followed by soap or WASH NFIs (26.1% ± 3.8%). On balance, households are more likely to indicate a decrease in access to humanitarian assistance and basic services.



The assessment took place before the announcement made by WFP in April 2021 that food assistance would be reduced from 12-months assistance at 70 per cent to 9-months assistance at 50 per cent rations as a result of funding constraints.

F88. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NEED OF CCCM OR SITE MANAGEMENT SERVICES [N = 429]



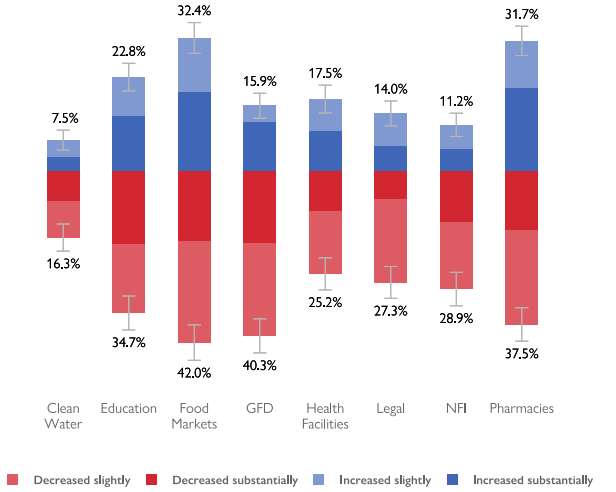
F89. % HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	59.9	55.6 - 64.2
Male HoH	85	48.2	37.8 - 58.6
Female HoH	344	62.8	57.9 - 67.7
Previously Abroad	35	54.3	37.9 - 70.7
From Wau	362	58.3	53.5 - 63.1
From Other Counties	67	68.7	57.9 - 79.4

F90. % HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES ACCESSED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 429]

ASSISTANCE	%	CI
General Food For All	71.6	67.5 - 75.7
Soap / WASH NFIs	26.1	22.3 - 29.9
Shelter Materials	10.0	7.3 - 12.7
Medicines	6.8	4.5 - 9
Other	1.6	0.4 - 2.8
Cash For Work / Training	0.5	0 - 1.1
Agricultural Tools	0.5	0 - 1.1
School Fees / Uniforms	0.5	0 - 1.1
Nutrition	0.2	0 - 0.7
Utensils	0.2	0 - 0.7

F91. % HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING CHANGE IN ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND BASIC SERVICES SINCE APRIL 2020 [N = 429]



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.

95.5 (± 1.7) per cent of households that received some form of assistance in the past three months received either general food for all, food for assets, unconditional cash or voucher transfer or cash for work or training.

19.5 (± 3.7) per cent of households report that the cash or food received in the last three months only lasted for one week or less. About a third of all households (32.8% ± 5.1%) state that the cash or food they received lasted for two to three weeks.

About half of these households (53.5% ± 8.2%) report that they shared their food or cash assistance with neighbours or relatives. 21.7 (± 7.2) per cent of these households shared half or more than half of their assistance, and 18.3 (± 6.8) per cent shared involuntarily.

9.8 (± 2.8) per cent of households report that they have received food or cash assistance from another household. 26.2 (± 10.1) per cent of those households received half or more than half of the amount of their own ration.

ON AVERAGE, FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE LASTS FOR **19 days**

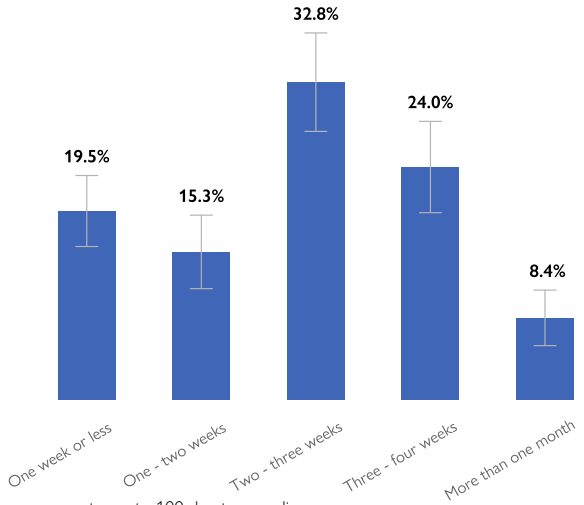
SHARED CASH / FOOD ASSISTANCE WITH RELATIVES OR NEIGHBOURS **39.0%**

RECEIVED CASH / FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD **9.8%**

F92. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH OR VOUCHERS IN THE LAST DISTRIBUTION [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	12.1	9 - 15.2
Male HoH	85	14.1	6.7 - 21.5
Female HoH	344	11.6	8.3 - 15
Previously Abroad	35	5.7	0 - 13.4
From Wau	362	13.3	9.8 - 16.7
From Other Counties	67	6.0	0.3 - 11.7

F93. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY TIME CASH / FOOD LASTED [N = 308]



F94. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED CASH / FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS AND SHARING WITH RELATIVES / NEIGHBOURS [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	308	39.0	33.6 - 44.3
Male HoH	57	35.1	22.8 - 47.3
Female HoH	251	39.8	33.8 - 45.8
Previously Abroad	20	50.0	28.1 - 71.9
From Wau	263	39.2	33.3 - 45
From Other Counties	45	37.8	23.7 - 51.8

F95. % HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECEIVED FOOD OR CASH ASSISTANCE FROM ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD [N IN TABLE]

GROUP	N	%	CI
Overall	429	9.8	7 - 12.6
Male HoH	85	3.5	0 - 7.5
Female HoH	344	11.3	8 - 14.7
Previously Abroad	35	8.6	0 - 17.8
From Wau	362	10.2	7.1 - 13.3
From Other Counties	67	7.5	1.1 - 13.8

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.

INTERSECTORAL ANALYSIS

58.0 (± 6.7) per cent of households suffer from at least one type of household vulnerability, with female-headed households indicatively characterized by higher numbers of vulnerabilities. On average, a household has less than one (0.9 ± 0.1) vulnerability.

Looking at 20 key inter-sectoral indicators of need, almost 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. Female-headed households fare slightly worse than male-headed households with a median of five needs and the worst affected 25 per cent of the population facing over six needs. Overall, households have particularly high needs in the MHPSS sector due to 36.1 (± 4.0) per cent of households experiencing psychological distress. About three in five households have a combination of needs in FSL and in protection, or in protection and SNFI.

Female-headed households face a higher number of co-existing needs, with a median of five needs, compared to male-headed households, with a median of four needs. These differences as well as those highlighted in the mobility, education, economic vulnerability, food security, protection and humanitarian assistance sections amplify the risks that women face.

Breakdown of Household Vulnerabilties:

- *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

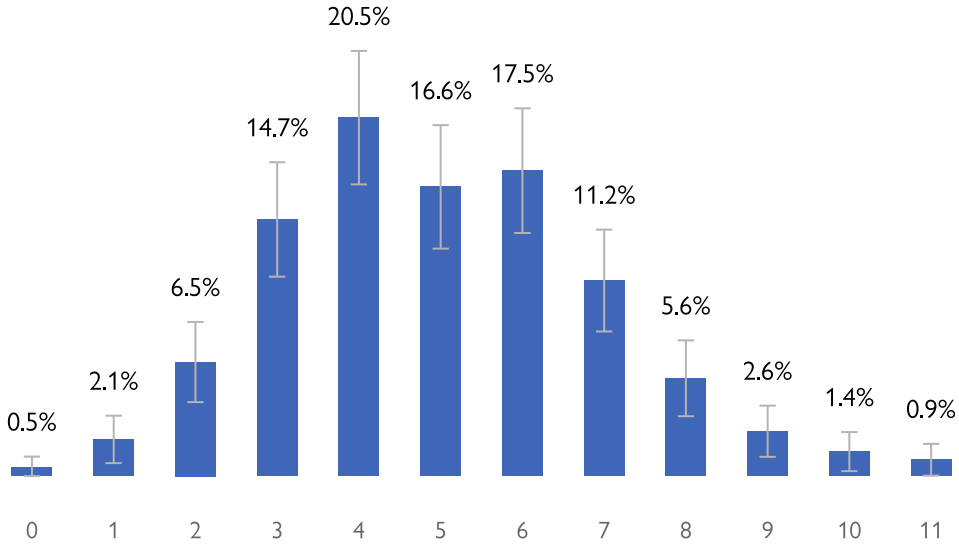
Breakdown of Household Needs:

- *SNFI*
  - Shelter damage: Partially or completely damaged
  - Crowding: Four or more persons sleeping in busiest partitioned space
  - 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

F96. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VULNERABILTIES BY SUB-GROUP [N IN TABLE]

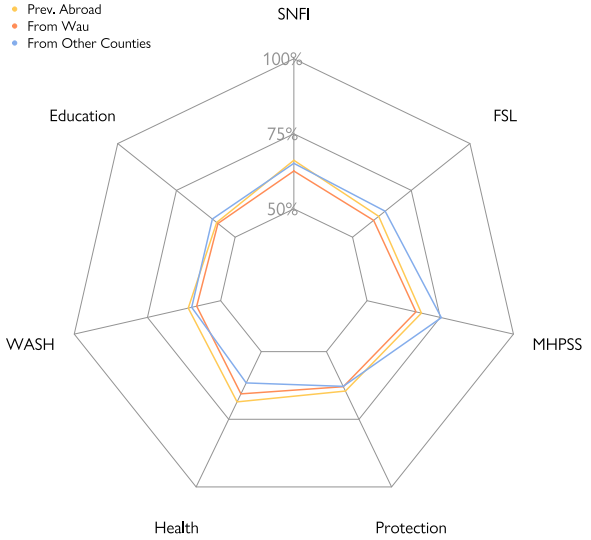
NO. OF VULNERABILITIES	0	1	2	3	4
Overall [n = 429]					
%	42.0	33.8	18.2	5.8	0.2
CI	37.2 - 46.7	29.3 - 38.3	14.5 - 21.8	3.6 - 8	0 - 0.7
Male HoH [n = 85]					
%	50.6	34.1	10.6	4.7	0.0
CI	39.9 - 61.3	24 - 44.2	4.1 - 17.1	0.2 - 9.2	NA
Female HoH [n = 344]					
%	39.8	33.7	20.1	6.1	0.3
CI	34.6 - 45	28.7 - 38.7	15.8 - 24.3	3.6 - 8.6	0 - 0.9

F97. % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS [N = 429]

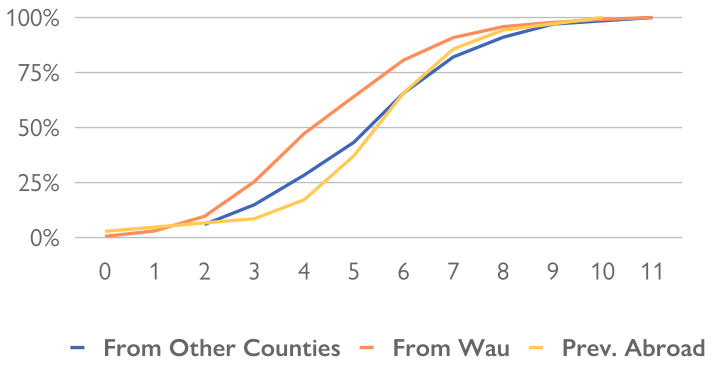


Note: The error bars and CI column in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

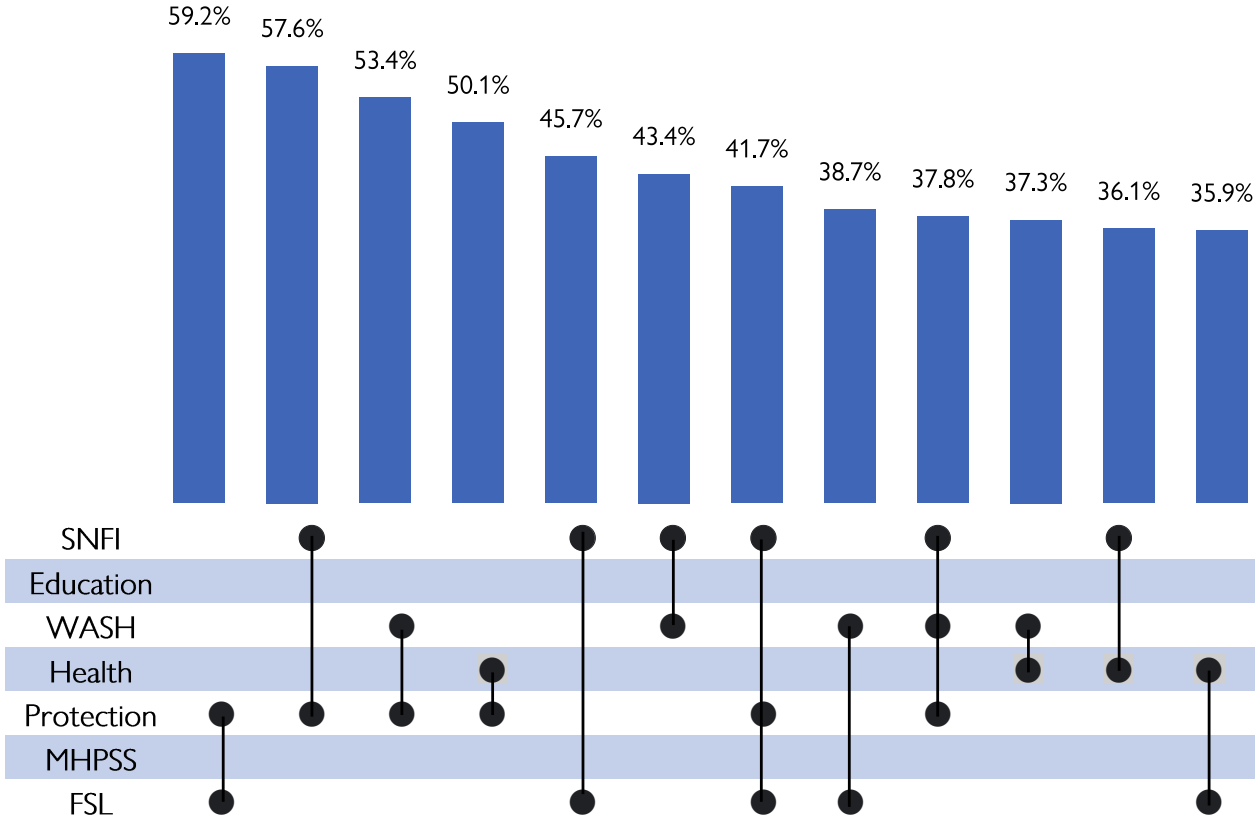
F98. AVERAGE SECTORAL NEEDS PERCENTAGE[1] BY SUB-GROUP [OTHER N = 67; WAU N = 362; PREV. ABROAD N = 35]



F99. CUMULATIVE % HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF NEEDS BY SUB-GROUP [OTHER N = 67; WAU N = 362; PREV. ABROAD N = 35]



F100. % HOUSEHOLDS BY MOST COMMON SET OF NEEDS [N = 429]



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