

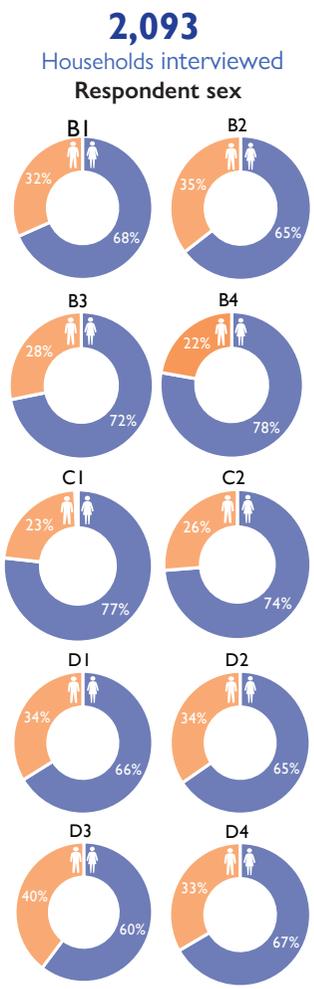
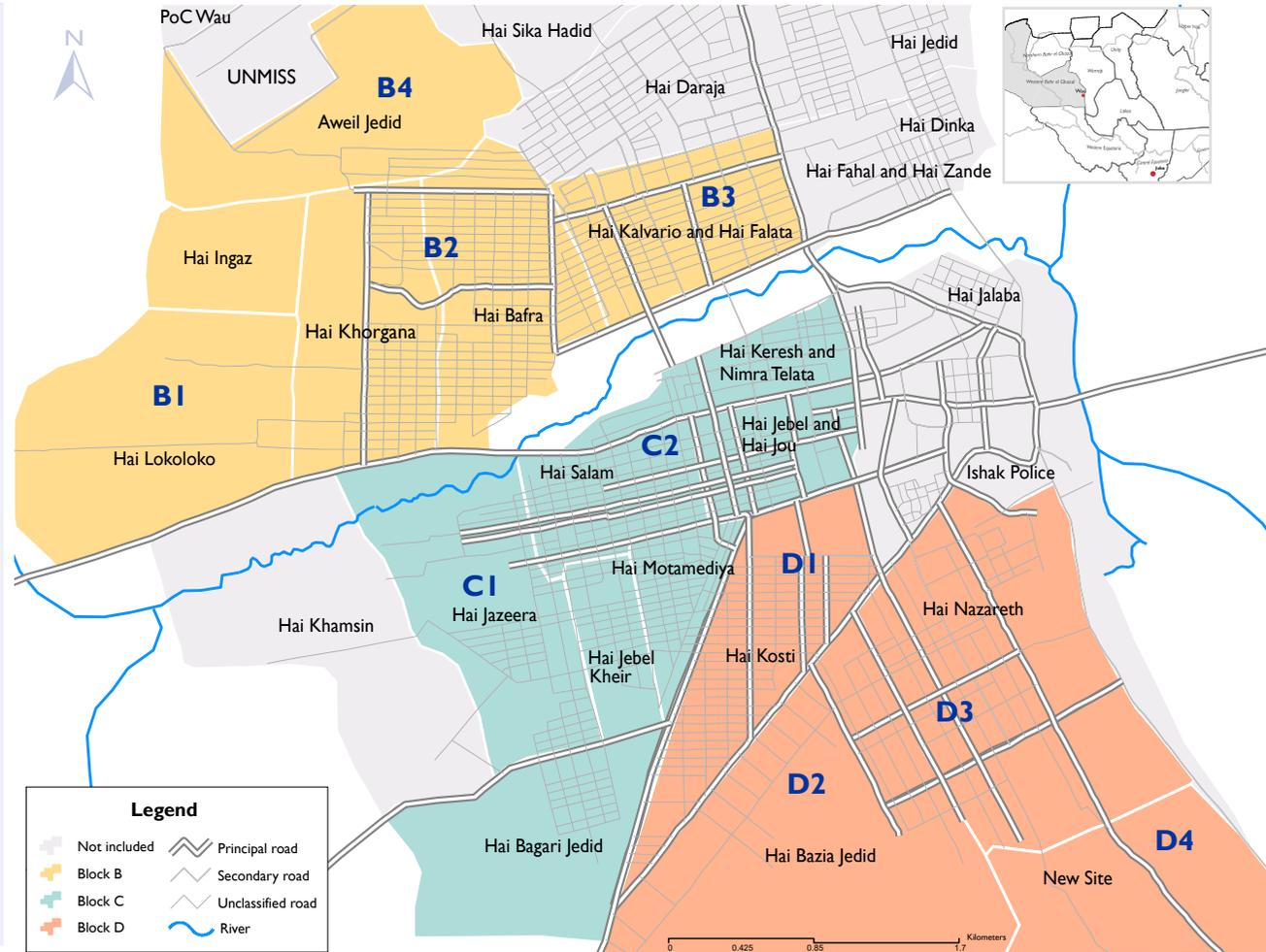


IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team conducted a multisectoral survey in Wau Town, from 7 July to 5 August 2018, interviewing 2,093 households representing 16,604 individuals.

More than half of all interviewed households reported that they were currently displaced (62%), representing 8,670 individuals (1.3).

The majority of displacement occurred mid-2016, at the height of the crisis in Wau, with 56 per cent displaced that year alone (1.5). These findings correspond with those of DTM's Intention and Needs Survey conducted at [Wau displacement sites in December 2017](#).

For sector-specific findings, please visit displacement.iom.int/south-sudan to access the full set of multisectoral dashboards. This summary show-cases select findings of the survey.



Block	Households	Block	Households	Block	Households	Block	Households
B1 Hai Ingaz	42	B3 Hai Falata	103	C1 Hai Bagari Jedid	6	C2 Hai Jebel	23
B2 Hai Bafra	92	B4 Aweil Jedid	184	C2 Hai Jazeera	133	C2 Hai Jou	24
				C2 Hai Kalvario	107	C2 Aweil Kereshe	25
				C2 Hai Jebel Kheir	103	C2 Hai Salam	69
				C2 Hai Motamediya	80	D1 Hai Kosti	252
						D2 Hai Bazi Jedid	201
						D3 Nazareth	222
						D4 New Site	93

The margin of error per assessed target area is 5 per cent with a 90 per cent level of confidence, apart from block C1 and C2 (4% and 7% margin of error respectively).





I. Demographics and Displacement

Wau Town (Western Bahr el Ghazal)
Multi-sectoral survey (n=2,093 households)

Displacement in the assessed areas of Wau town is very localized, with over 90 per cent being displaced from within Wau County and 82 per cent from Wau South (46%) and North (36%) payams. Out of the target zones assessed, Aweil Jedid reported the highest proportion of IDPs present.

Of the 39 per cent of households that were not displaced at the time of the interview, more than half had previous experiences of displacement (57%), putting the total number of returnees at 3,695 individuals (1.3).

Returnees arrived overwhelmingly from within Wau County (93%), with Wau South (41%), Wau North (26%) and Bagari (25%) being the main payams of origin.

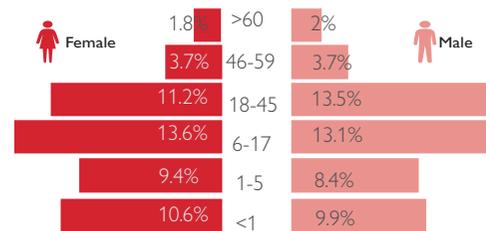
More than a third of all interviewed households confirmed that some (25%) or all (12%) household members were biometrically registered (1.4).

The highest proportion of households without registration was found in zone D1 (Hai Kosti, 77%) and D2 (Hai Bazia Jedid, 73%).

1.1 Respondent sex

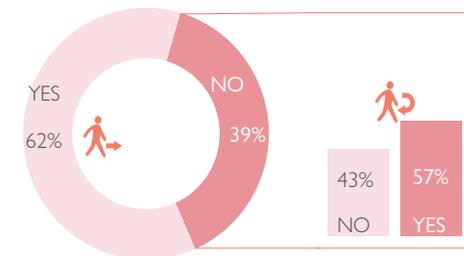


1.2 Population pyramid (16,604 individuals)

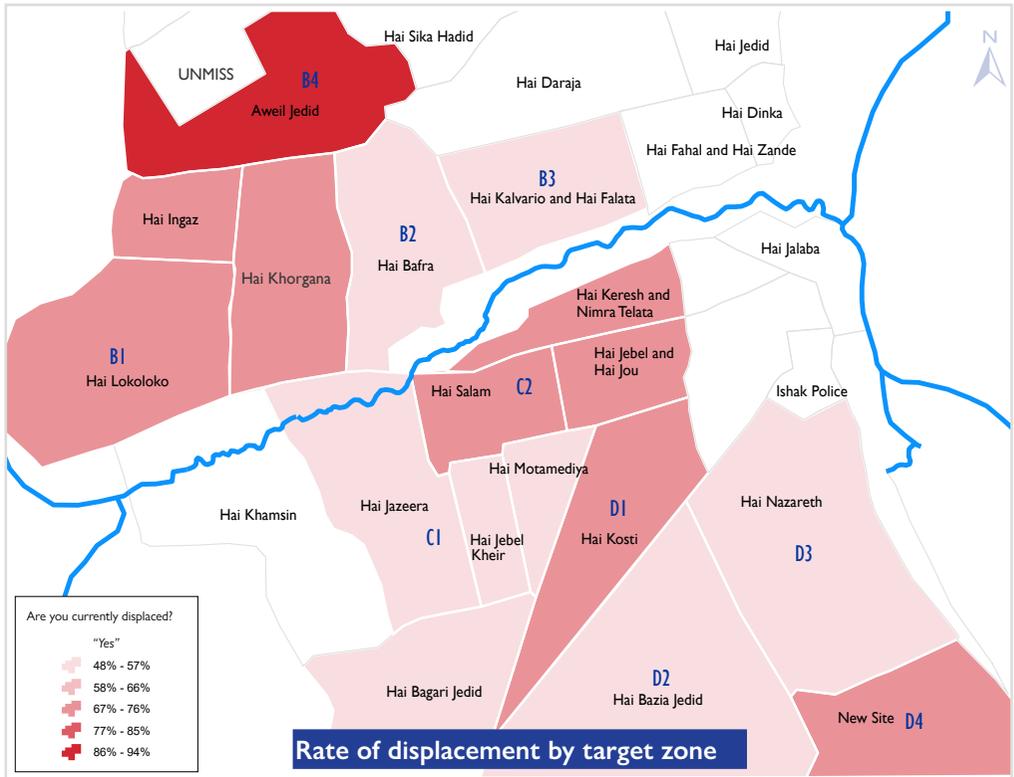
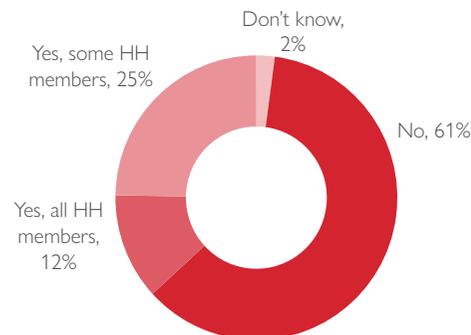


1.3 Displacement

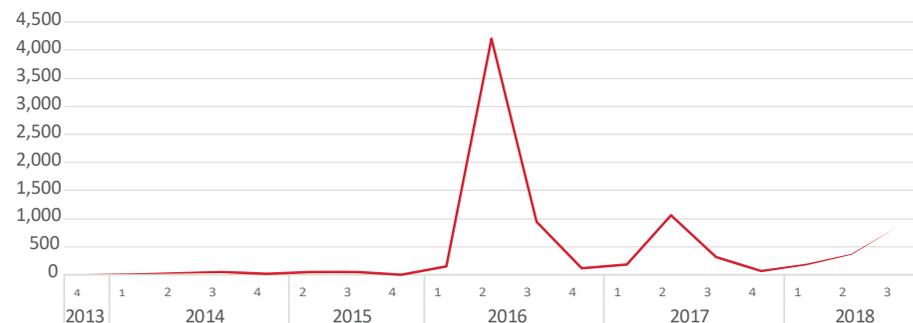
Currently Displaced (n=2,093 HHs) Previously Displaced (n=815 HHs)



1.4 Are you or any of your household members biometrically registered?



1.5 Period of displacement (n=1,278 currently displaced HHs) by quarter and year





2. Food Security

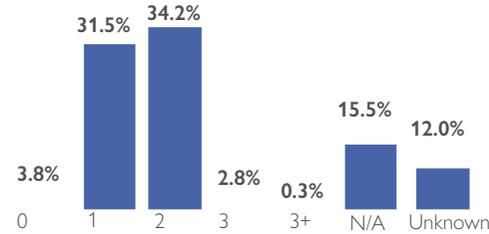
Households reported that children under five received no warm / cooked meals per day in 4 per cent of cases, and only one warm meal in 32 per cent of cases (2.1).

Over half of all adults consumed no more than one warm / cooked meal a day on average (53%). This was especially prevalent in zone D2 (Hai Bazia Jedid; 73%) .

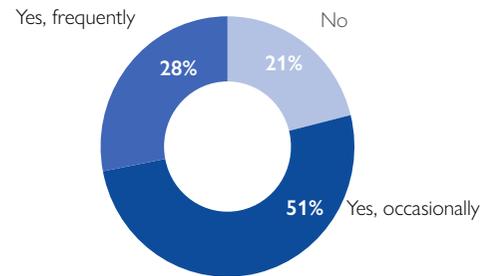
The vast majority of households have experienced theft, looting and destruction of food (household, market or farms) either frequently (28%) or occasionally (51%). This was particularly evident in New Site and Hai Kosti.

Nearly all households use firewood as cooking fuel (93%). Charcoal is also in common use, reported by 60 per cent of households. Infant formula and cooking fuel stood out as commodities which have become less available in the past year, while prices for all listed commodities were reported to have increased in the past year.

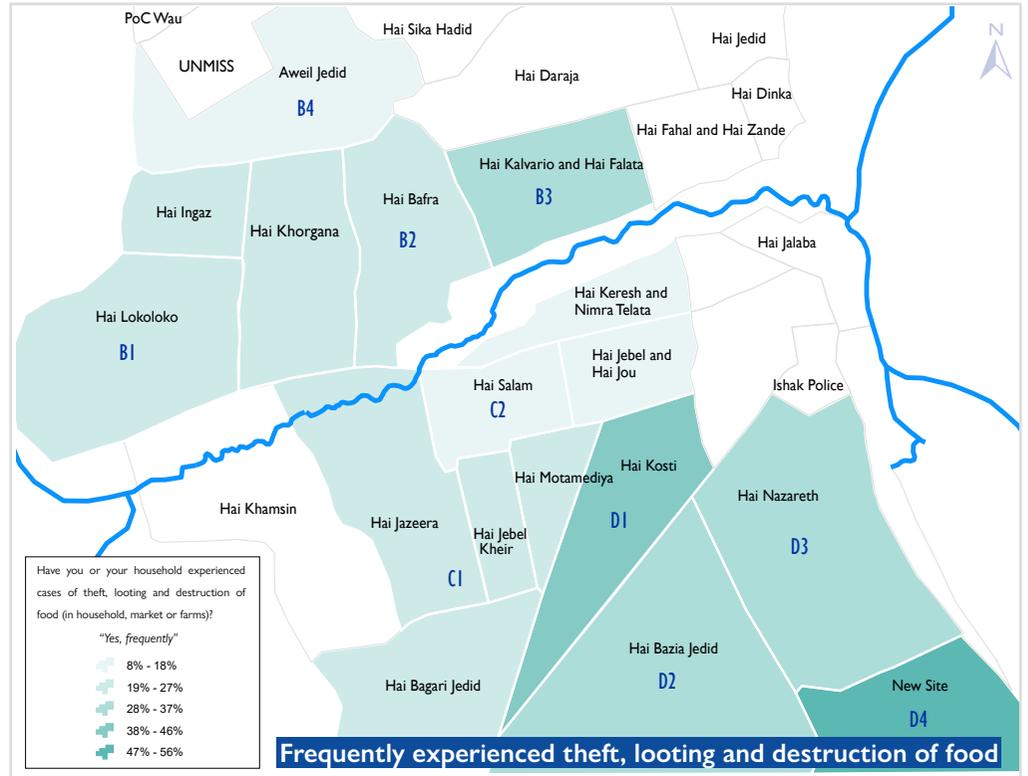
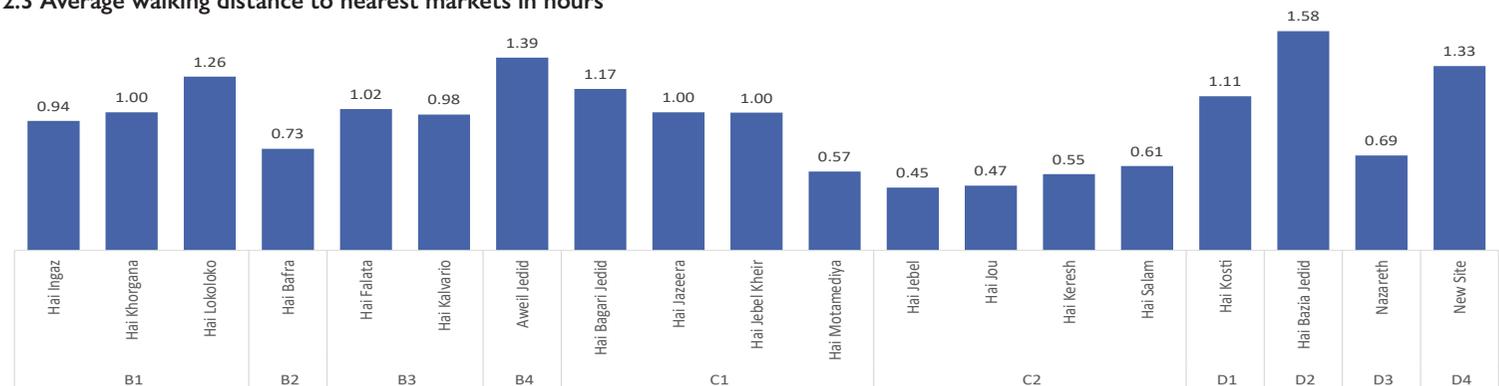
2.1 On average, how many warm/cooked meals do children under five currently eat per day?



2.2 Experienced cases of theft, looting and destruction of food (household, market or farms)



2.3 Average walking distance to nearest markets in hours





3. Livelihoods

Wau Town (Western Bahr el Ghazal)
Multi-sectoral survey (n=2,093 households)

While 19 per cent of respondents reported holding a formal job, the vast majority rely on casual labour (59%) or subsistence farming to meet their needs (16%) (3.2).

The monthly average income varied by target zone and reached up to SSP 25,900 (D3- Nazareth). In other populous areas, such as Hai Bazia Jedid, the average income was much lower at SSP 5,610 (3.3).

Respondents in Hai Nazereth and New Site most frequently reported not being able to meet their basic needs.

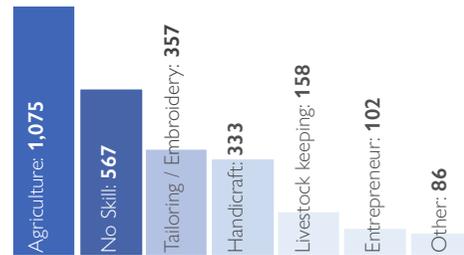
Whilst 39 per cent of households reported owning farmland (most common asset), 38 per cent reported not owning any assets at all.

The most common skill set was said to be in agriculture, cited by more than half of respondents (51%). Tailoring and embroidery was the second most common skill (18%) (3.1).

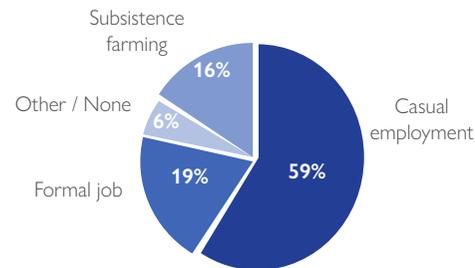
The most needed livelihood / skill / vocational trainings were in food processing and tailoring.

Two-thirds of all households were farming crops (66%) such as maize, groundnuts and sorghum (in order of importance). The most common issues affecting crop production were crop disease (43%), conflict (38%) and natural hazards (12%).

3.1 Which technical skill do you have?

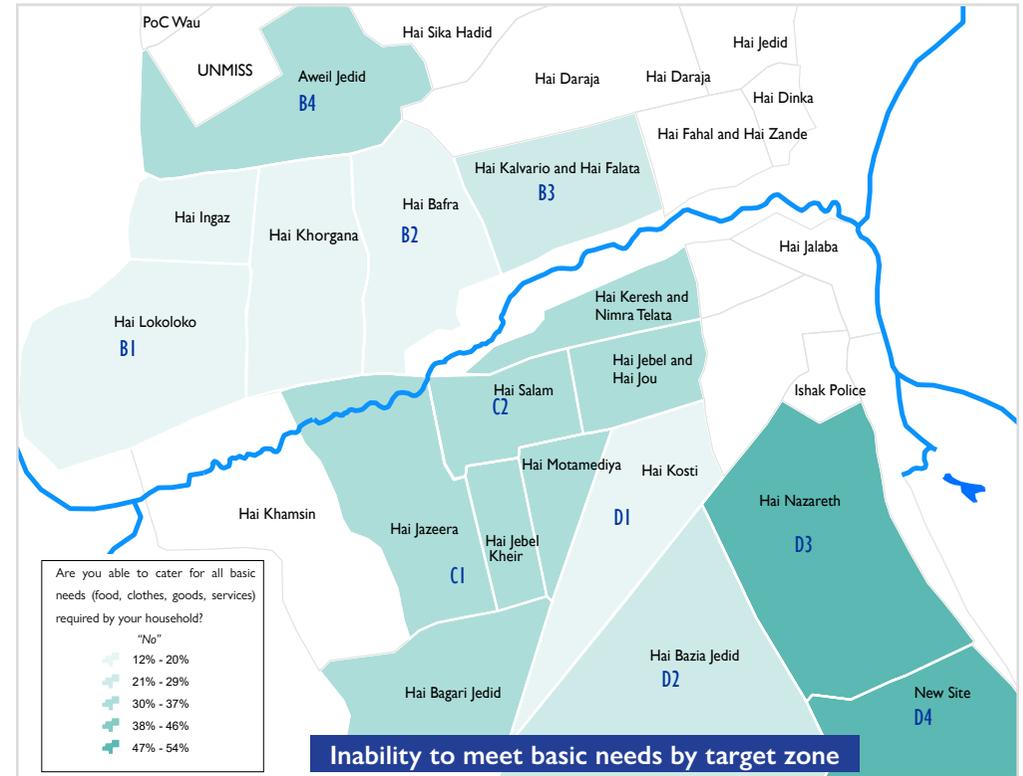
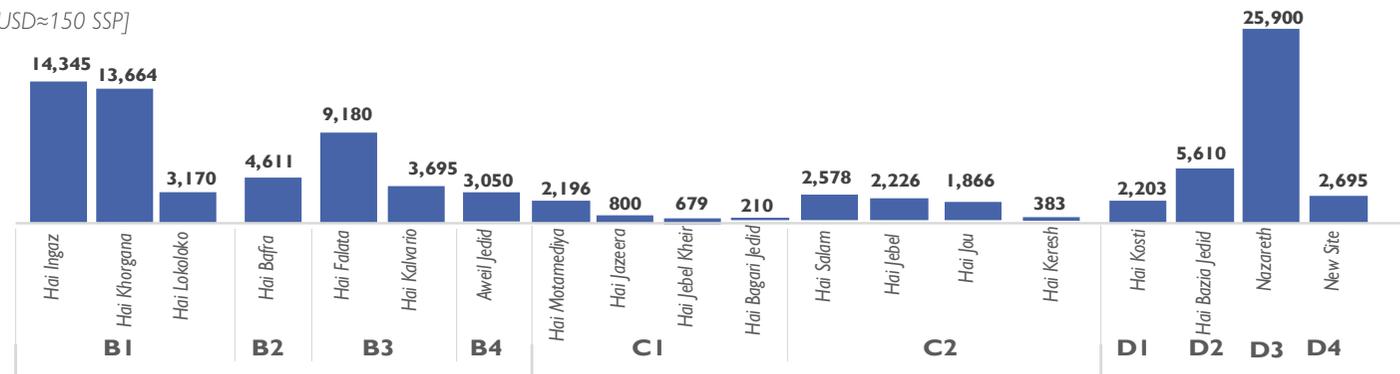


3.2 What is the main source of your household income?



3.3 Current monthly household income (in SSP) - average per zone

[1USD≈150 SSP]



Half of all respondents (52%) indicated that they or a family member have been affected by criminality, and one fifth (20%) have been abduction victims. The rate of criminality was highest for those living in New Site (77%) and Aweil Jedid (76%). Mistreatment by armed groups was reported by over a third (37%), most commonly in Hai Kosti (58%).

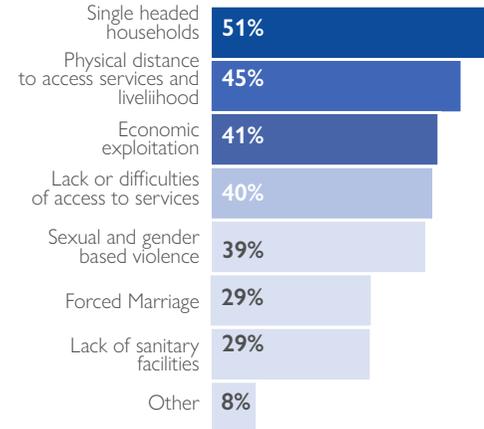
In terms of vulnerabilities, 39 per cent of households identified at least one family member as having a disability. In Hai Kosti, 55 per cent of households reported cases of physical disability.

The biggest protection risk faced by children was reported to be a lack of education (57%), and the most common challenge reported by women was cited as single headed households and the physical distance to access services and livelihoods.

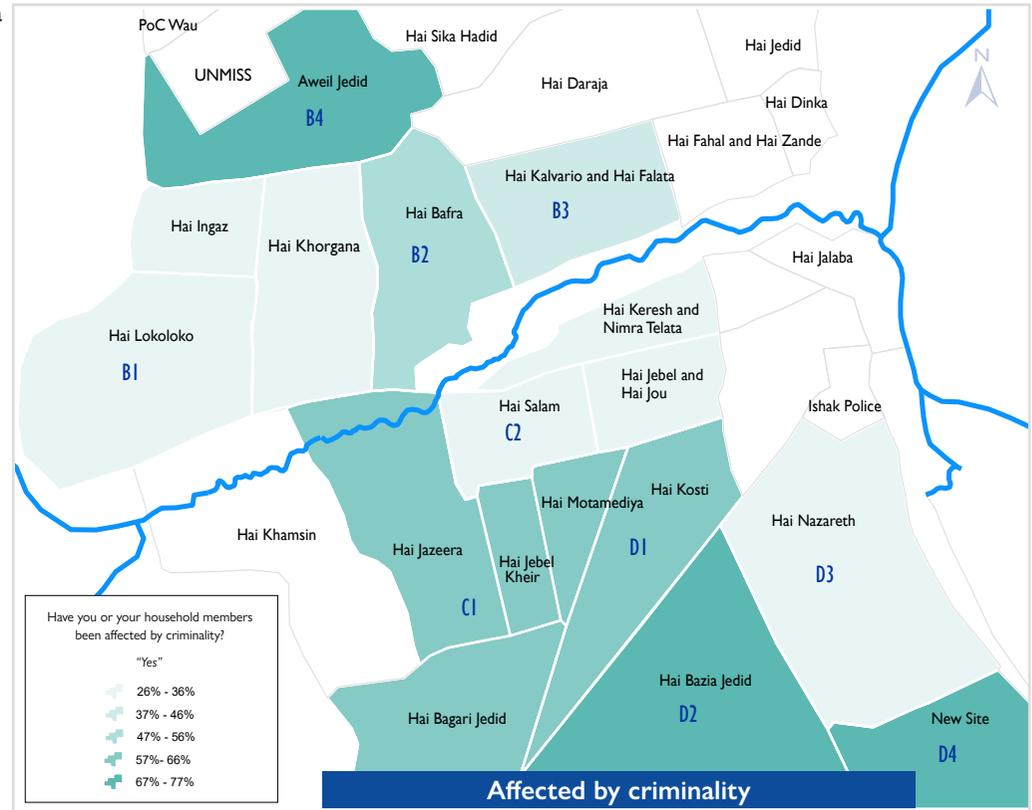
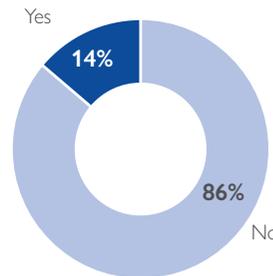
Beneficiaries reported the radio (52%) followed by word of mouth (31%) as their most common sources of information.

For sex disaggregated findings, consult the dashboards available online.

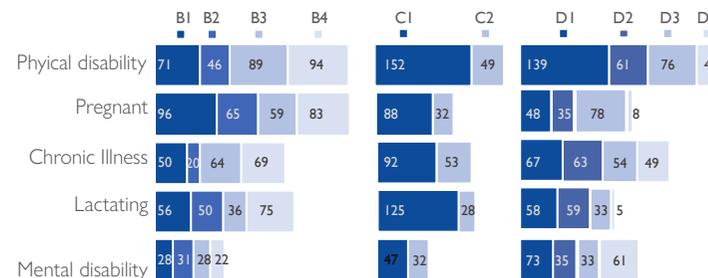
4.1 Risk and challenges for women in the area (Multiple answers allowed)



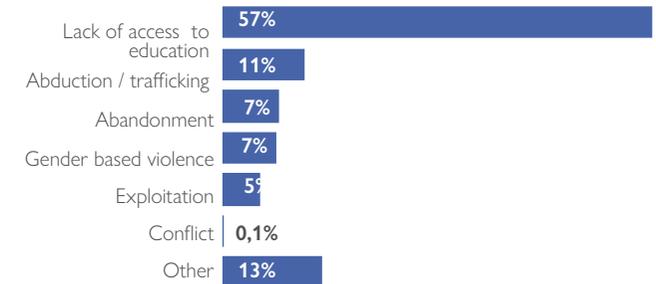
4.2 Missing children reported in the household



4.3 Need / vulnerability by household



4.4 Biggest risk for children





5. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Wau Town (Western Bahr el Ghazal)
Multi-sectoral survey (n=2,093 households)

The majority of households reported that water access diminishes significantly during the dry season, (71%) and the most common sources for drinking water are wells (39%) and boreholes (30%).

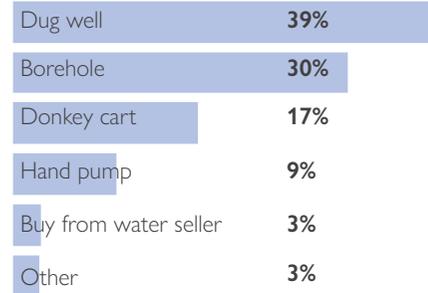
Half of all households use filtration to purify water and 32 per cent use chlorine.

Private latrines are the most common place of defecation (59%), followed by communal latrines (29%).

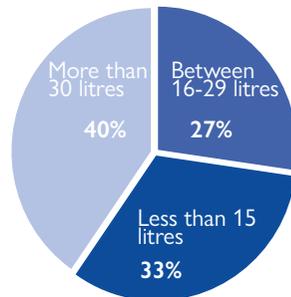
Nearly all households (90%) reported that at least one family member had malaria in the past 12 months and more than half of all households reported a family member with diarrhea in the past month.

In New Site 80 per cent reported having access to less than 15 litres of water a day. This coincided with reports of high prevalence of diarrhea within the last month (68%).

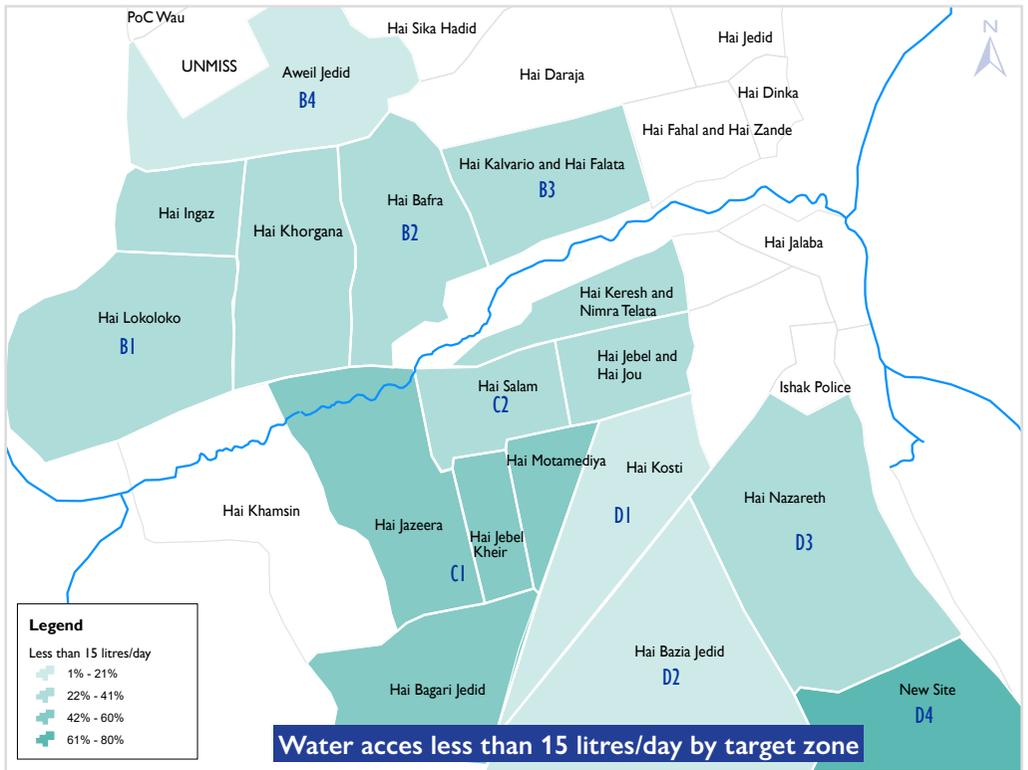
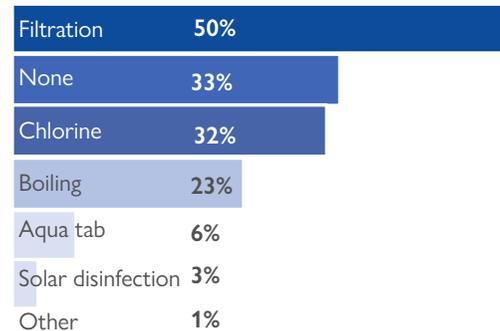
5.1 Most common source of drinking water



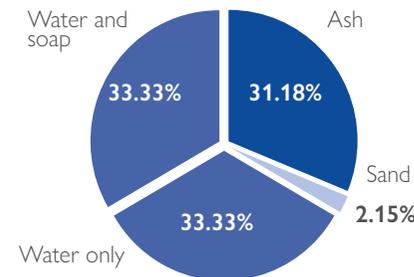
5.2 Daily access to litres of drinking water per person



5.3 Water treatment method commonly used in the household (multiple answers allowed)



5.4 Method of hand washing commonly used



5.5 Place of defecation





6. Shelter/NFI

Wau Town (Western Bahr el Ghazal)
Multi-sectoral survey (n=2,093 households)

The majority of households reported living in either partially (38%) or severely (54%) damaged houses, or makeshift shelters (5%) (6.3).

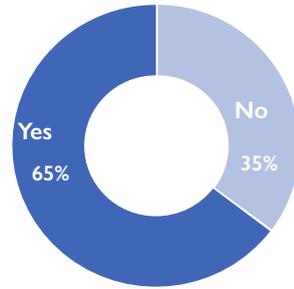
Security measures, such as doors, locks or lighting were absent in nearly half of all homes (46%).

Almost two-thirds of all surveyed households reported not owning a house or other property (65%) (6.1). Residents in New Site reported the highest rates of home/property ownership.

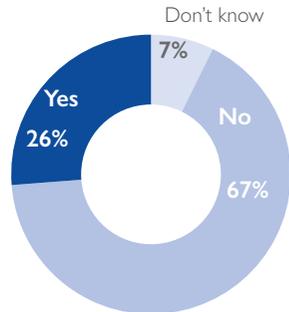
Fourteen per cent of land-owning households (1,331 HHs) claimed to not possess documents, and 26 per cent had experienced disputes relating to a house / property (mostly multiple land title claims) (6.2).

Disputes were resolved by a formal court in a third (33%) of all cases, followed by community leader / chiefs in 30 per cent of all cases.

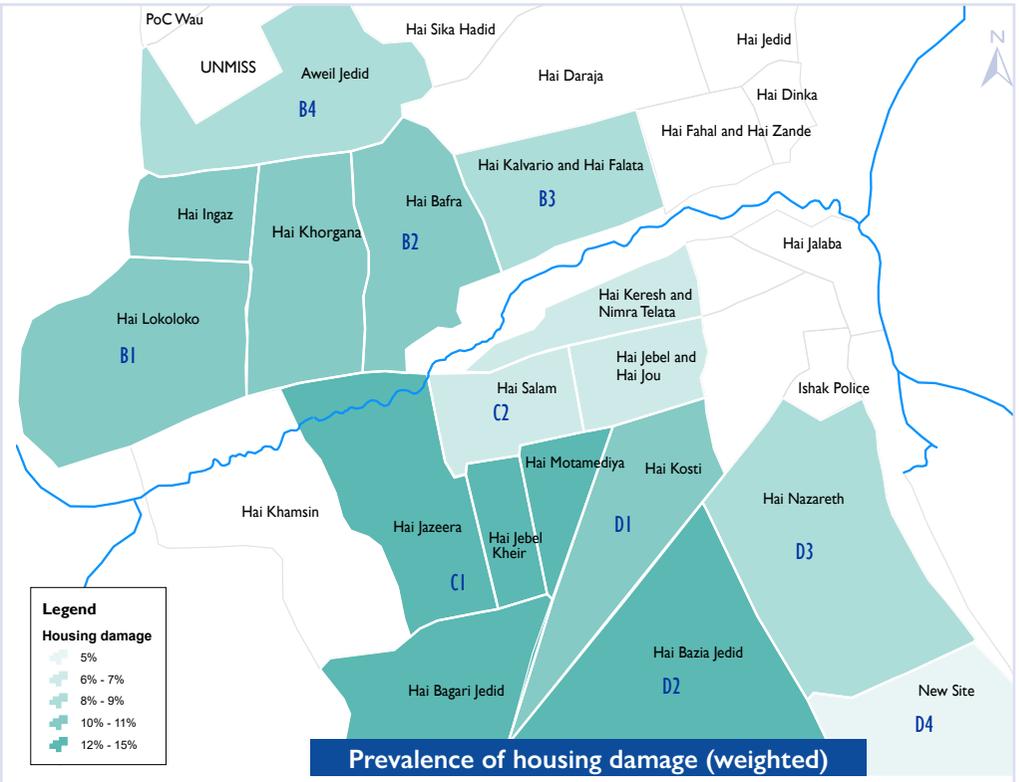
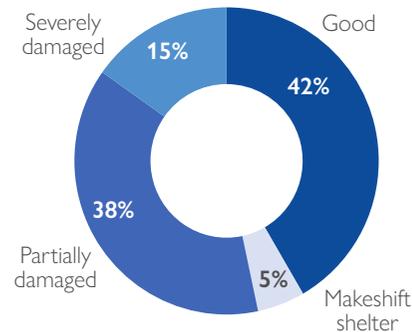
6.1 Do you own a house/property?



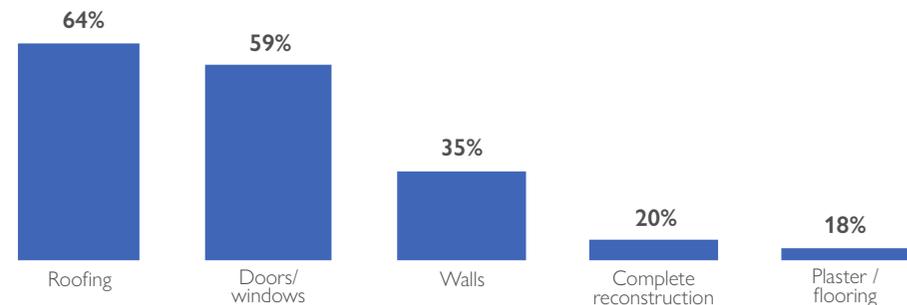
6.2 Have you had any disputes relating to your house / property in the past? (n=1,141 HHs with property)



6.3 What is the status of your housing / current shelter?



6.4 If damaged, what repair works are required? (n=1,221 HHs with damaged shelters)



Twenty-six per cent of households reported no available health facility in their area (7.1), and for 27 per cent the nearest health facility was more than an hour walk away.

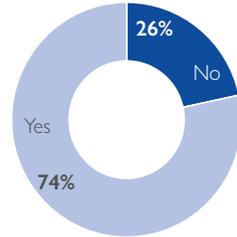
UN / NGOs were most commonly cited as running the health facilities (71%).

Twenty-two per cent of households reported that their nearest health facility charges fees, and 20 per cent stated that the nearest facility did not have sufficient healthcare workers. Additionally, 29 per cent claimed that referral mechanisms to secondary level of care are unavailable.

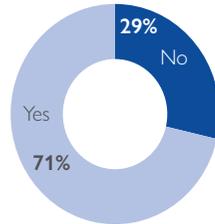
Nearly three quarters of all households reported that their nearest health facility provided health services for only part of the day.

Ninety per cent report that malaria has affected them or a household member in the past year and a third (35%) were affected by skin diseases.

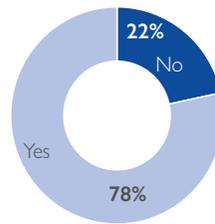
7.1 Are any health services available in the area?



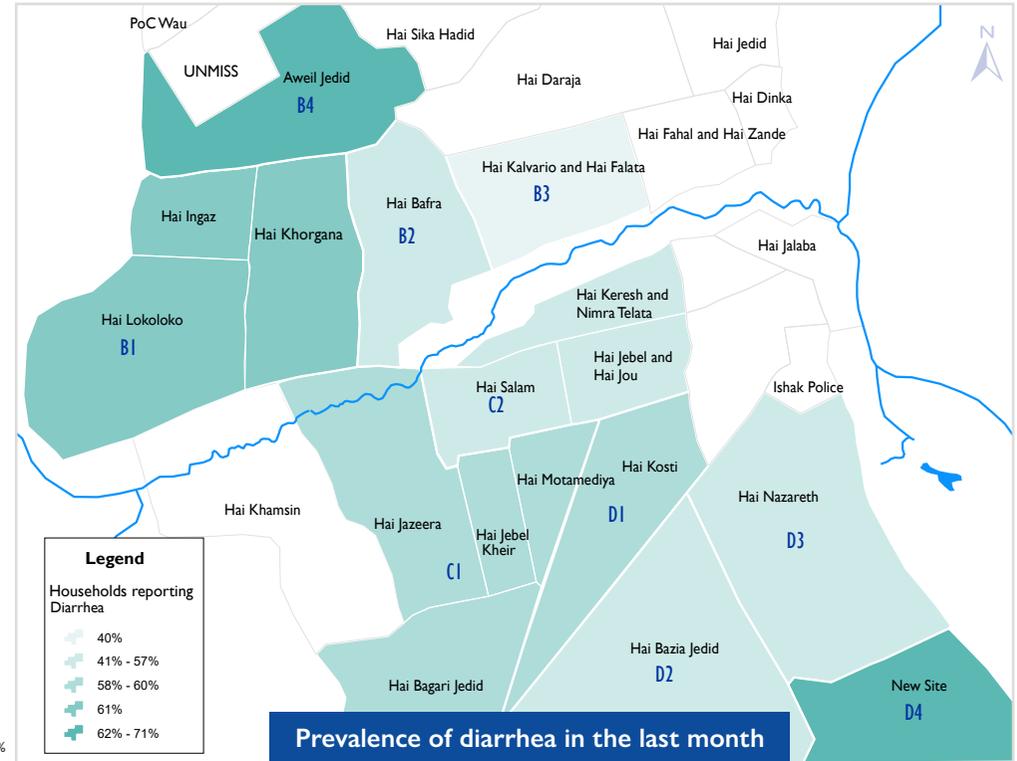
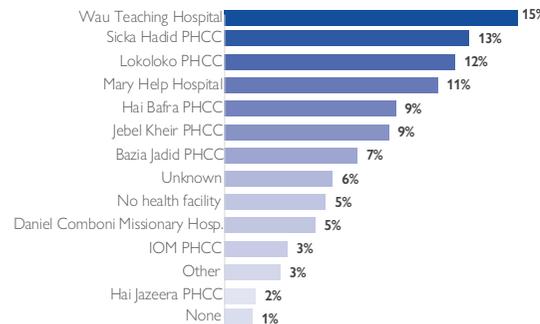
7.2 Referral mechanism for secondary level of care



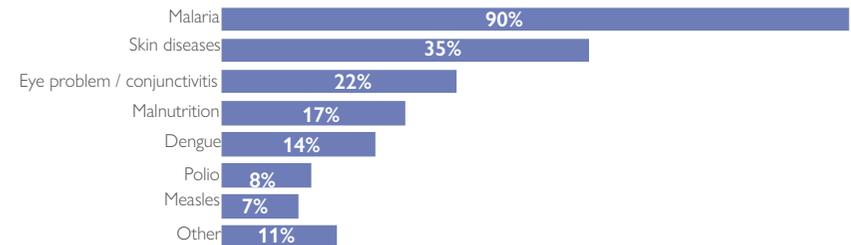
7.3 Health services provided free of charge



7.4 Nearest health facility (if no services available in the area)



7.5 Illnesses that affected a member of the household during the past year (multiple choice)



This survey was planned with and commissioned on behalf of IOM Shelter, with support from:



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



The names and boundaries on the maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of South Sudan or IOM. This document is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee that this document is error free and therefore will accept no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from the use of this product.



For more information please contact SouthSudanDTM@iom.int or visit displacement.iom.int/south-sudan