

# Village Assessment Survey



**DTM**  
IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX  
SOUTH SUDAN

# WAU

OCTOBER 2023

## SERVICE MAPPING



Data collection: 23rd September to 19th October 2023

Bagari  
Beselia  
Kpaile  
Wau North  
Wau South





# LIST OF ACRONYMS

**DTM:** Displacement Tracking Matrix

**FIS:** Facilities Infrastructure and Services

**FGD:** Focus Group Discussion

**HLP:** Housing, Land, and Property

**IDP:** Internally Displaced Person

**MT R14:** Mobility Tracking Round 14

**S/NFI:** Shelter and Non-Food Items

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organizations

**PHCC:** Primary Health Care Centers

**PHCU:** Primary Health Care Units

**RRC:** Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

**UXOS:** Unexploded Ordnances

**VAS:** Village Assessment Survey

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

## DISCLAIMER:

***Payam and Bomas are used as reference for data systems.***

***IOM on its own does not officialize any of payam and boma boundaries.***

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# KEY FINDINGS

## 01. HOUSING AND LAND CHALLENGES

Many bomas face issues related to housing, land demarcation, and property ownership, with some areas lacking demarcated settlement areas and others experiencing disputes over land boundaries, ownership and illegal occupancy.

## 02. EDUCATION ACCESS AND QUALITY

Challenges in the education sector include insufficient school facilities, staffing shortages, and high school fees, leading to dropout rates and limited access to quality education, particularly in government schools.

## 03. HEALTHCARE SERVICE GAPS

Healthcare services are inadequate, with shortages of medical supplies, personnel, and operational hours reported. Improving access to healthcare, especially during emergencies and at night, is essential to address community health needs effectively.

## 04. WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Insufficient water points, sanitation facilities, and hygiene resources contribute to health risks and discomfort within communities. Repairing and expanding water infrastructure and promoting sanitation practices are crucial for improving public health outcomes.

## 05. LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Limited livelihood opportunities exacerbate poverty and economic insecurity, highlighting the need for vocational training, business support, and agricultural assistance to empower community members and improve their economic prospects.

## 06. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Inadequate community infrastructure, such as community centers and sports facilities, hinders social cohesion and recreational opportunities. Investing in the construction and maintenance of these facilities can enhance community well-being and promote social integration.

**SECURITY CONCERNS:** Insecurity, including theft and conflicts with pastoralists, poses significant challenges to community safety and well-being. Establishing police stations, community policing initiatives, and conflict resolution mechanisms are essential to address security threats effectively.

**YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:** Youth and women lack access to essential services and opportunities for empowerment, including vocational training, education, and support for livelihood activities. Investing in programs that cater to the needs of these groups is crucial for promoting gender equality and youth empowerment.

**DOCUMENTATION AND LEGAL RIGHTS:** Many community members lack access to civil registration and valid identity and land ownership documents, limiting their ability to access essential services and assert their legal rights. Strengthening documentation processes and providing legal assistance can help address this issue.

**CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND GOVERNANCE:** Land-related disputes, ineffective governance structures, and challenges in conflict resolution mechanisms contribute to social tensions and hinder community development. Strengthening governance frameworks and promoting dialogue and mediation are essential for fostering peaceful coexistence and sustainable development.



# Main survey recommendations

**IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE:** Enhancing infrastructure such as latrines, community centers, and water points is essential to address sanitation, social, and health needs. Investments in these basic amenities will improve living conditions and promote community well-being. NGOs and governmental organizations are encouraged to prioritize the construction and maintenance of these facilities to meet the urgent needs of the population.

**ENHANCING EDUCATION ACCESS:** Addressing challenges in the education sector, including school fees, staffing shortages, and inadequate facilities, requires targeted interventions. NGOs and educational authorities should explore strategies to make schooling more affordable, recruit additional teachers, and improve school infrastructure. Prioritizing education access will empower communities and contribute to long-term socio-economic development.

**STRENGTHENING HEALTHCARE SERVICES:** ENHANCING HEALTHCARE SERVICES, including increasing staffing, improving access to medications, and extending operating hours, is critical to meet the healthcare needs of the population. NGOs and health authorities should collaborate to ensure the availability of essential medical supplies, personnel, and infrastructure to provide quality healthcare services to all community members.

**ENHANCING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES:** Supporting livelihood initiatives through vocational training, business support, and agricultural assistance is vital to economic empowerment and poverty reduction. NGOs and governmental agencies should invest in programs that equip community members with the skills and resources needed to generate sustainable income and improve their economic well-being.

**ADDRESSING SECURITY CONCERNS:** Addressing security concerns, including theft and conflicts with pastoralists, requires the establishment of police stations, community policing initiatives, and conflict resolution mechanisms. Collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and NGOs are necessary to ensure the safety and security of residents. Additionally, raising awareness and promoting dialogue around conflict resolution will contribute to peaceful coexistence and community resilience.

**ENHANCING LAND ADMINISTRATION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION CAPACITY:** Resolving challenges related to Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights necessitates raising awareness and building capacity at both institutional and community levels. This involves providing training and increasing awareness about alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. Additionally, supporting land ministries in effectively managing land registration processes, assisting customary courts in administering and referring cases, and empowering traditional authorities with knowledge about HLP rights can facilitate the prompt and equitable resolution of HLP-related issues and disputes.

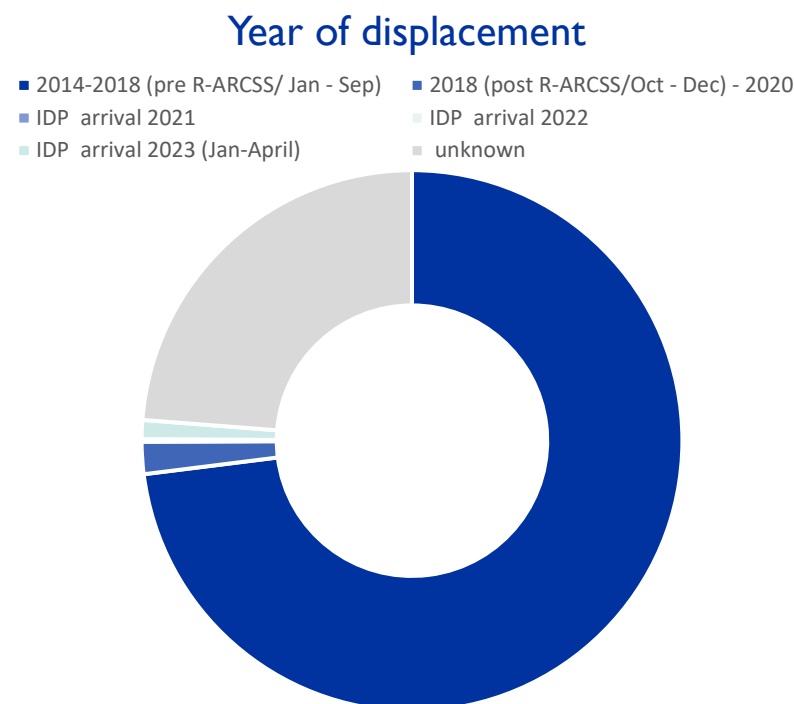




# DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

Since the outbreak of clashes between government forces and opposition groups in 2016, Wau County has experienced significant population displacement, both within the town and to Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites as well as ad hoc displacement locations. After local clashes, in 2018, Wau town served as a crucial hub for Protection of Civilians sites, hosting over 30,000 IDPs.

## Current Status of Internal Displacement:



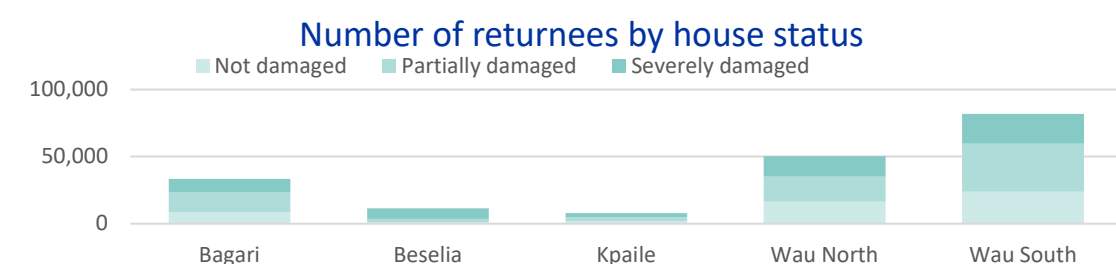
As of the latest IOM/DTM mobility tracking round fourteen report, Wau County still holds the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) among the three counties of Western Bahr el Ghazal State. The estimated total is 5,921 households, comprising 29,428 individuals. Wau County has the majority of IDPs, with 4,864 households (23,898 individuals) across active displacement sites and those residing within host communities. DTM assessed 93 locations across the 5 payams of Wau County. Currently, there are 3 open sites in the county, hosting 9,600 IDPs, while 14,298 IDPs reside within host communities. In the initial four months of 2023, one location received 270 IDPs, primarily from a different county (Jur River) due to conflict. Of the displaced population, 74% have been displaced due to conflict, with 98% of this group experiencing displacement since 2014-2018 (pre-Revitalized Peace Agreement period).

## Returnee Dynamics

The security situation in Wau County has improved since early 2019, attributed to SPLA offensives and the gradual implementation of the revitalized peace agreement signed in September 2018. Despite the improved security, the county continues to receive a significant number of returnees, both voluntary returns from within South Sudan and forced returns from Sudan due to the ongoing crisis. Approximately 42,698 households, totaling 184,923 individuals, have voluntarily returned.

During the first months of 2023, 9,487 individuals returned. Of the returnees, 44% are located in Wau South, 27% in Wau North, 18% in Bagari Payam, and 6% in Beselia.

During this period, DTM estimated a total of 133,179 returnees living in partially damaged or severely damaged shelters. Of these, 43% are located in Wau South, and 25% in Wau North.



## Returnees from Sudan:

Wau County has been receiving returns forced from Sudan, with 1,188 households (4,035 individuals) arriving through IOM Onward Transport Assistant and Government Facilitated flights. An additional 1,044 households (5,868 individuals) arrived via various roads from Sudan. The number of returnees is expected to increase during the dry season as the crisis in Sudan escalates.

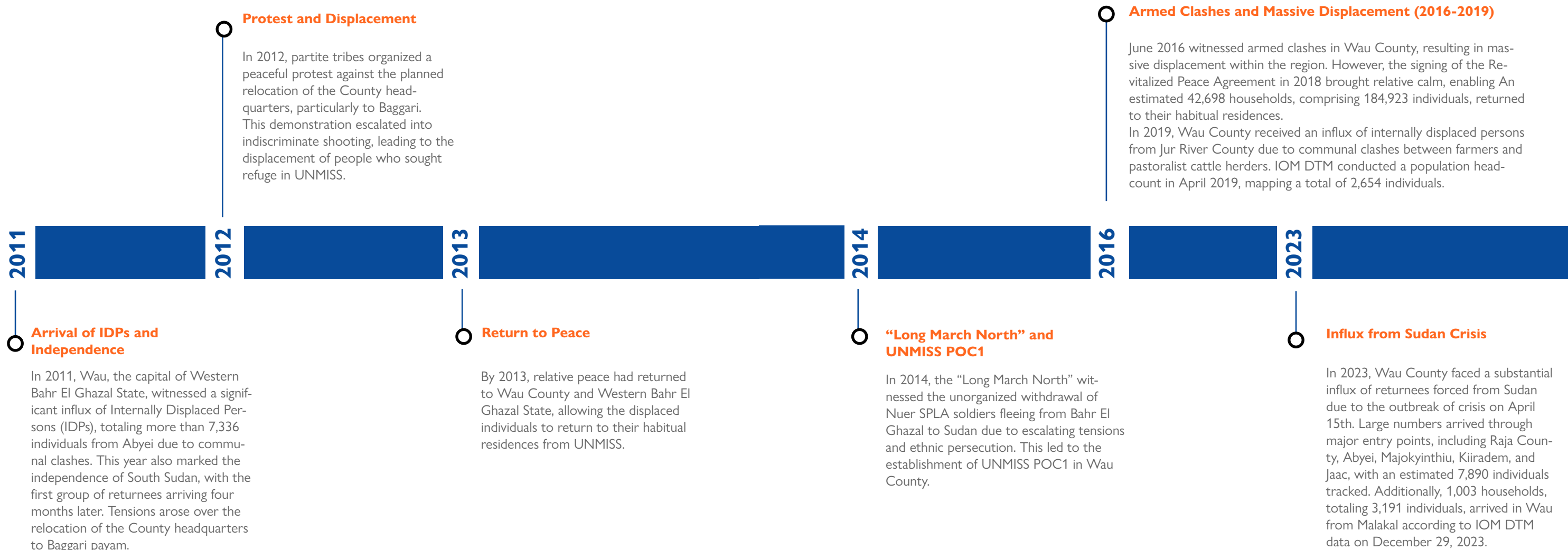
WAU COUNTY CONTINUES TO GRAPPLE WITH THE COMPLEXITIES OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN, INFLUENCED BY BOTH CONFLICT DYNAMICS WITHIN SOUTH SUDAN AND THE CRISIS IN NEIGHBORING SUDAN.



## WAU COUNTY

# CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT

The population of Wau County has endured conflict-related displacement, including armed clashes, protests, and communal clashes, leading to significant displacement within the region and the establishment of protection sites.





# VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEYS METHODOLOGY

IN SUPPORT TO  
FORMULATION OF  
EVIDENCE-BASED  
TRANSITION AND RECOVERY  
PROGRAMMING, IOM'S DTM UNIT  
HAS SCALED UP THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE  
ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

- a) Determining levels of access to basic services, considering different potential barriers to access such as distance to inhabited areas and security
- b) Identifying gaps in capacities of local services to accommodate demand including status of infrastructure and availability of trained personnel
- c) Establishing an understanding of key service providers such as local government, NGO/UN and communities themselves.

The Village Assessment Survey, through its tools covered key indicators for durable solutions such as services and built environment. This included contextual information to gauge the adequacy of living standards, encompassing access to basic services, WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), healthcare, and education. The surveys also delved into aspects such as existing ownership/tenancy of housing, land, and property within bomas, as well as the mechanisms in place to dispense justice to the population.

The assessment aimed to gather baseline data in Wau County, South Sudan, to identify basic needs and service gaps in areas with high numbers of returnees. The goal is to share the findings with government stakeholders and humanitarian organizations, enabling better planning and targeted implementation of transition and recovery activities.

A mixed methods approach of key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation were utilized to collect and triangulate data throughout the data collection process. The data collection teams conducted the assessments in the locations of interest by physically visiting each of the bomas, villages, health and education facilities.

## QUESTIONNAIRES AND A MAPPING TOOL.

### BOMA/AREA MAPPING SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE:

Conducted through focus group discussions, with the group comprising the boma chief, returnee representative, IDP representative, female representative, and youth representative.

**EDUCATION TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE:** Applied at each education facility with facility personnel.

**HEALTH TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE:** Filled at health facilities with key personnel, such as doctors/nurses.

**FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE MAPPING TOOL:** by direct observation, utilizes satellite imagery and smartphone map.

### IOM CONDUCTED THE VAS IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION (RRC)

The office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the local community structure are operational. The county is divided into five payams, namely Wau South, Wau North, Kpaile/Bazia, Baggari, and Beselia, based on South Sudan's 10-state government settings. Each payam has sub-bomas. Presently, Wau North and Wau South payams fall under Wau Municipality, where they are subdivided into block councils. The payams have their adminis-

trative setups, and the assessment team collaborated with them during data collection, ensuring a smooth process.

IOM conducted a comprehensive four-day training for locally recruited data enumerators. The first three days focused on effective data collection techniques, questionnaire review, and technical training on GPS devices and mapping facilities. On the fourth day, enumerators applied theory and skills in a field simulation.

After successfully completing the training, two data collection teams were deployed to cover the five payams in County County, assessing 42 out of 45 bomas. The assessment took place between 23rd September 2023 and 19th October 2023.

Mapping and data collection in Wau County faced significant challenges, such as inaccessible areas and inaccurate boma lists, leading to the exclusion of certain areas like Gittan, Rafili, and Hai Jadid due to unavailable authorities, as well as the identification of bomas like Bhar Akol and Bilpham not officially recognized by IOM. Additionally, administrative complexities, remote bush locations, poor road conditions, and resistance from local authorities further hindered data collection efforts despite prior approval.

## GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

### CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Wau experiences a tropical savanna climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. The average annual temperature ranges from 21°C to 35°C. Heavy rains occur in July and August, while December, January, and February see less or no rainfall. The vegetation consists of tropical savannah with large deciduous trees and tall grass. Ironstone or lateritic soil, rich in iron, is prevalent in Western Bahr el Ghazal state.

### POPULATION AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Wau County is home to diverse ethnic groups, with prominent ones being Azande, Dinka, Luo, Balanda, Kresh, Bongo, and Luo/Jur Chol. Balanda stands out as the largest ethnic group. The linguistic landscape includes Arabic, Azande, Balanda-Boor, Balanda-Bviri, Bongo, Dinka, English, Golo, Jur, Jur Chol, Ndogo, and Seri. The population, as of the 2021 National Bureau of Statistics Population and Housing Census, is reported to be 208,487.

### LOCATION & ACCESSIBILITY

Wau County is situated in Western Bahr el Ghazal state, bordered by Raja County to the west, Jur River County to the east, Aweil Centre County to the north, and Nagero and Tambura counties of Western Equatoria state to the south. It serves as the second-largest county and hosts the second-largest town in the Republic of South Sudan.

The county is accessible by both air and land from Juba City. The presence of an airport in Wau Town facilitates year-round air travel, while the county is connected by well-maintained marm roads, including major highways such as A44, A43, B41, and B38, linking it to neighboring regions and states.



The majority of Wau County features an ironstone plateau, and the main river, River Jur, flows through Wau Town. River Pongo, originating near the border with Central Equatoria State, joins River Lol. River Wau, sourced from the border areas with the Central African Republic, is joined by tributaries like Komo, Busseri, and Numatinna, eventually meeting River Sue near Wau.



# VAS WAU

## PERIOD

The data collection took place from 23rd September 2023 to 19th October 2023, covering a period of twenty-seven days.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a unit of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), conducted a 27-day Village Assessment Survey (VAS) in Wau county to assess transition and recovery needs.

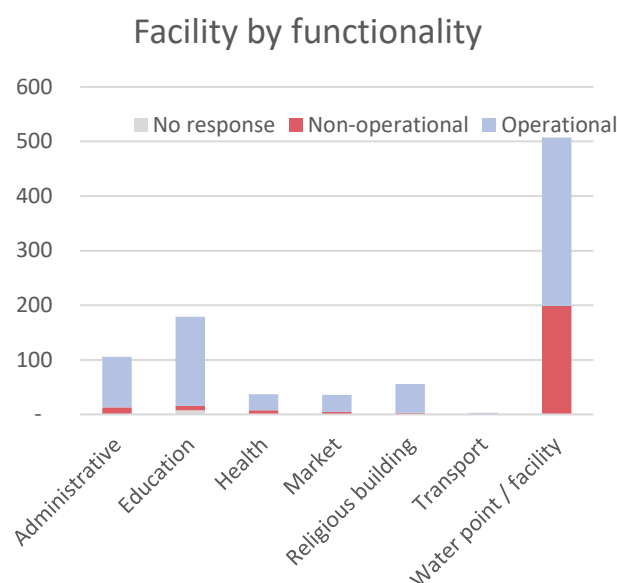
## MAPPING

Of the 112 accessed settlements were mapped, 7 were found deserted while 105 remained populated.

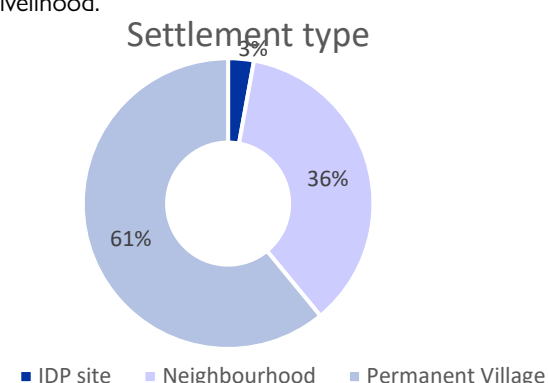
The survey meticulously mapped 923 facilities, 112 settlements, and 57 livelihood areas across the surveyed bomas. Among the 112-settlement identified, there are 38 neighborhoods, 71 permanent villages, and 3 IDP sites. The team managed to map 3 cattle grazing ground, 48 agricultural areas, 1 fishery and 4 industrial compounds as livelihood.

## FACILITIES AND SERVICES:

The survey team mapped 924 facilities, including 106 administrative buildings, 36 markets, 56 religious' structures, 2 bus stations, and 507 water points. Educational and healthcare facilities were also identified, with 179 education facilities and 37 health facilities mapped. It's important to note that facilities inside the IDP camps are not included in this report.



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## VILLAGE CONDITIONS:

In terms of village conditions, out of the 112 accessed settlements, 7 were found deserted, while 105 remained populated.

## The main town

Since 2020, IOM has deployed teams to validate and update building footprints in populated areas of South Sudan, through the Enumerations Areas Assessment, utilizing data from Maxar. This effort serves as a foundation for household surveys (FSNMs+ and ISNA), specifically in identifying residential buildings. The assessment provides insights into areas with destroyed or abandoned structures, facilities, informal settlements, non-residential spaces, and building footprints within IDP sites. Additionally, it includes key thematic information for enumeration areas, covering aspects such as shelter type, drinkable water source, waste management, toilet facilities, access to markets, and access to public transport.

While not part of VAS, the following analysis aims to offer a more in-depth context for the most populated areas in Wau County by providing a specific analysis of the infrastructure situation. Wau North, and Wau South payam emerge as the most populated areas in Wau County.

**WAU TOWN ENCOMPASSES 13 BOMAS** (Aweil Jedid, Darajat East, Darajat West, Hai Bafara, Hai Dinka, Hai Fahal, Hai Falleta, Hai Jadid, Hai Kalvario, Hai Khor-gana, Hai Sika Hadid, Ismailiya, and Lok-loko) in Wau North Payam and 15 bomas (Bazia Jedid, Hai Krash A, Hai Krash B, Jalaba, Jebel A, Jebel B, Jebel Kheir, Jezira, Kosti, Masna, Mutamadiah, Muwzifin, Nazareth, New Site, and Salaam) in Wau South Payam, each hosting facilities within the populated area.

## BACKGROUND:

The 2022 enumeration areas assessment (EAS) provides insights into the building footprints and living conditions in Wau Town. According to the last update, the following statistics were estimated :

- A total of 79,841 structures were identified as either destroyed or abandoned,

highlighting the impact of conflict faced by the community.

- The assessment identified 673 buildings designated as facilities.
- The town is home to 1256 informal settlement structures, reflecting the presence of a significant population in less formal housing arrangements.
- A total of 9259 non-residential structures were identified, indicating spaces used for purposes other than residential living.
- The Naviasha Internally Displaced Persons (IDP, 1653) and Masna camp (601), together comprise a total of 2,254 buildings.
- Wau Town accommodates residential buildings, with the note that one household can have more than one building footprint.
- IOM identified and added 1,883 buildings in newly residential areas, indicating potential growth in some areas.

**THE PREDOMINANT SHELTER TYPE** comprises a combination of Tukul (mud walls with thatched roofing) and brick walls with iron sheets roofing. Additionally, some areas feature houses with mud walls and iron sheets roofing.

**WATER SOURCES** in the town are diverse, primarily relying on tube-well boreholes/hand-pumps for drinkable water. Wells, both protected and unprotected in equal proportion, along with water trucks and public tap/standpipes, are also utilized in certain areas. The town features 302 water points catering to various needs. However, 113 boreholes and 9 wells were identified as non-operational, highlighting challenges in maintaining dependable water sources.

**WASTE DISPOSAL** practices in Wau Town predominantly involve burning at the household or neighborhood level, along roads, or waterways. Only a few areas adopt household garbage pits, with

two enumeration areas reporting waste collection by municipal authorities, and one area reusing waste. Sanitation facilities exhibit variation, with most areas relying on household latrines. Some areas have access to public latrines, while a few resorts to open defecation or digging shallow holes and filling them in.

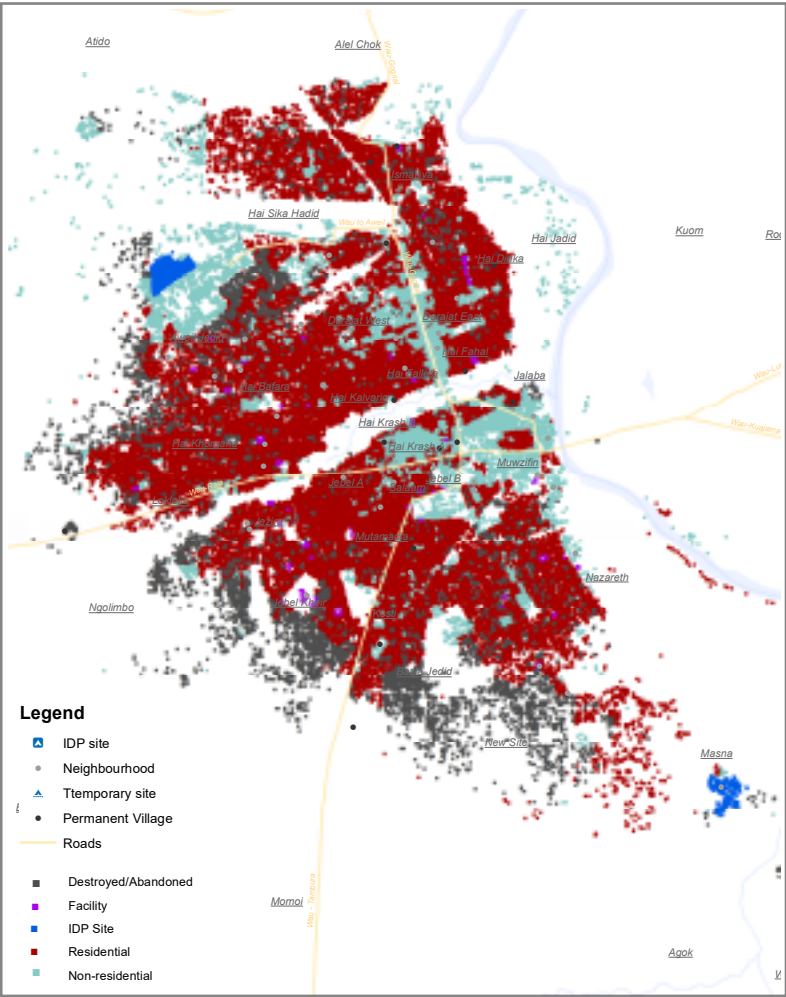
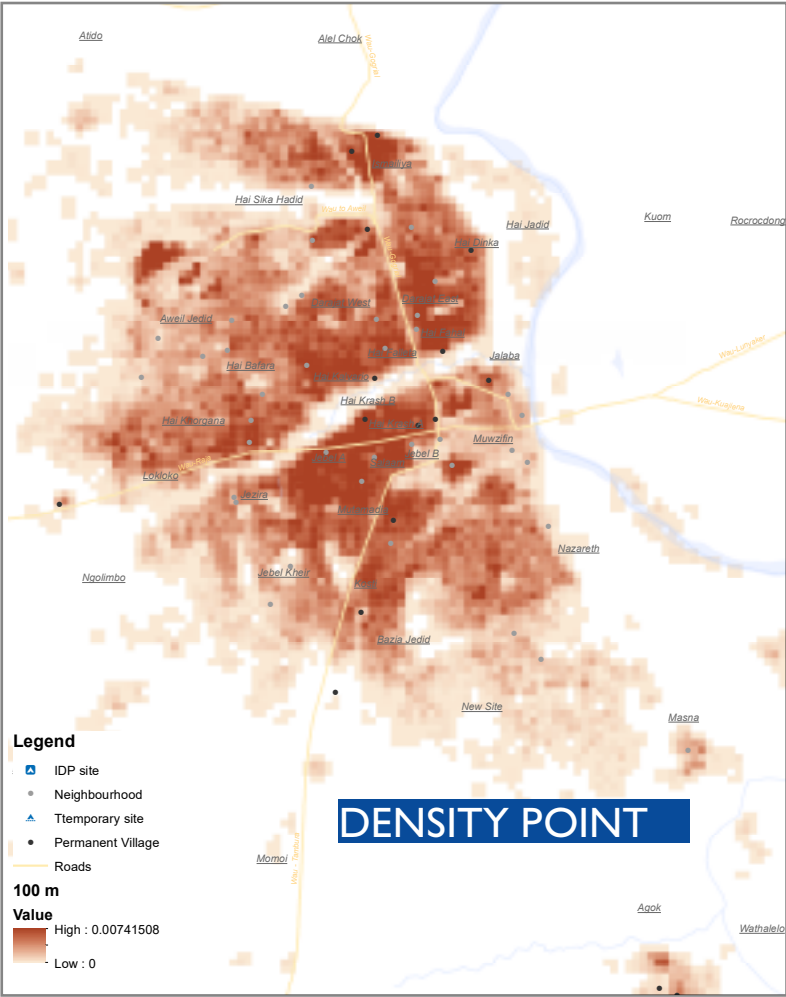
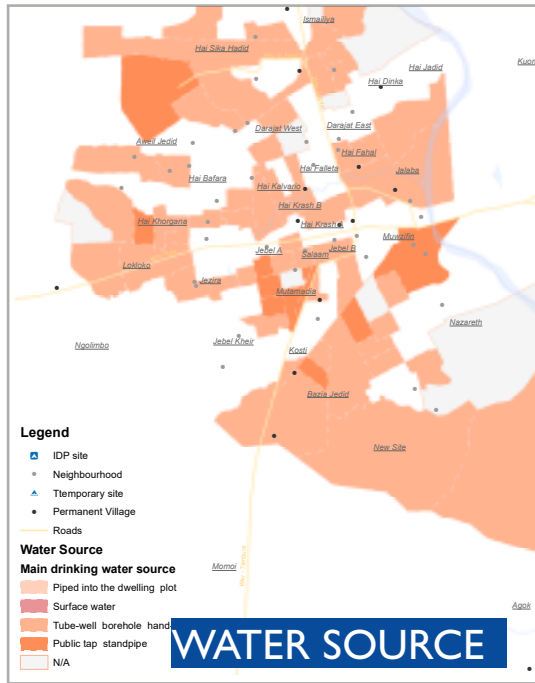
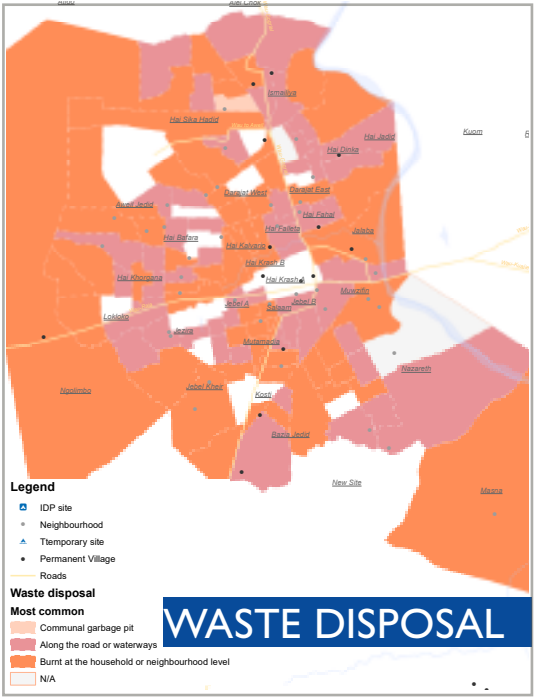
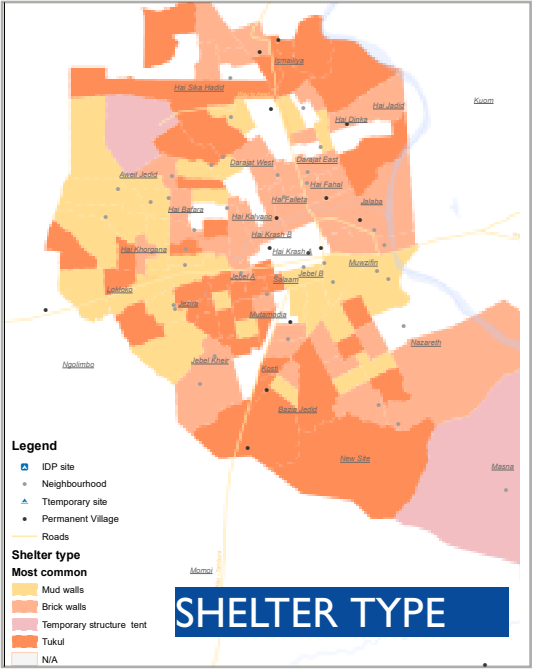
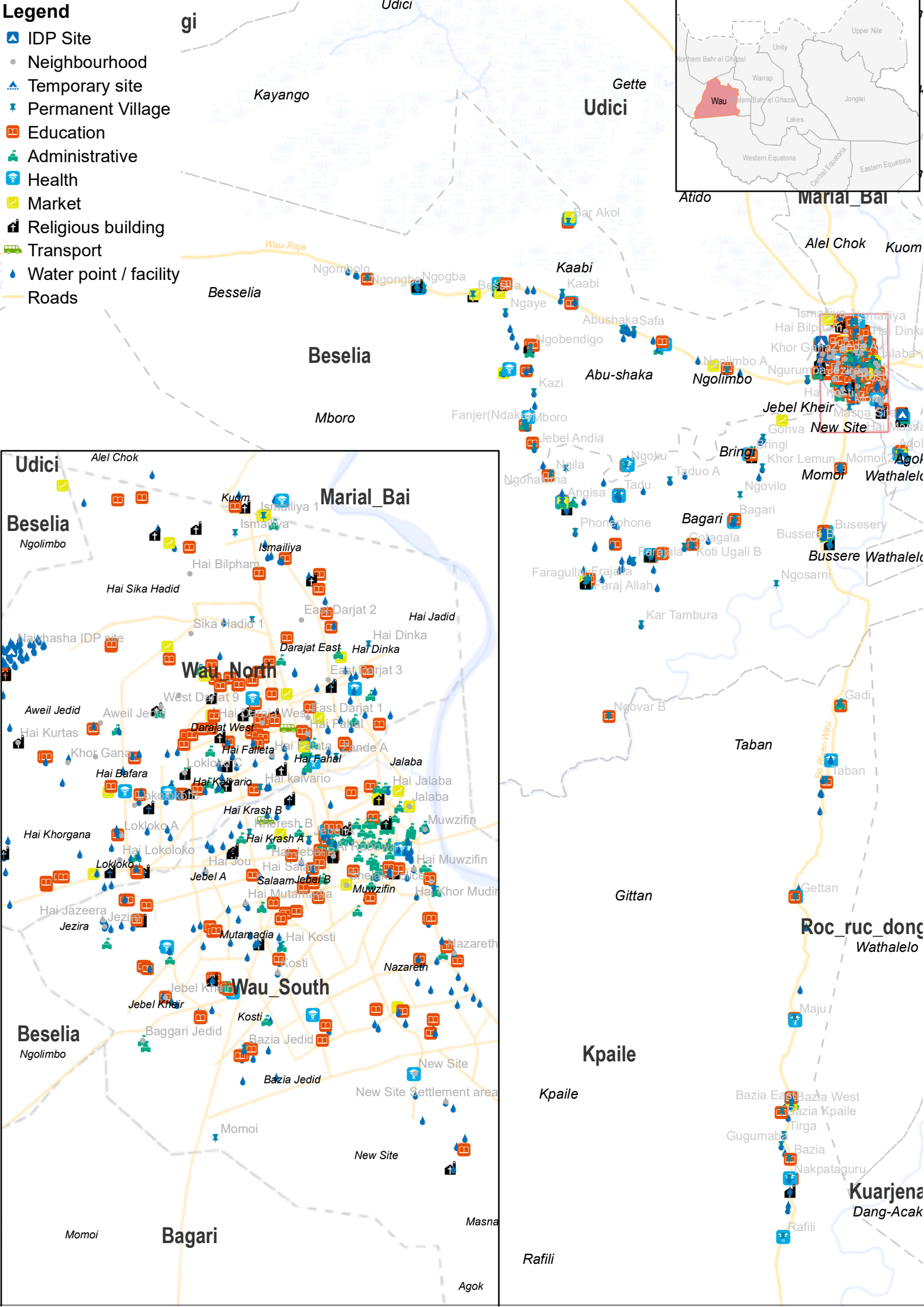
**MARKET ACCESS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT** availability was mapped in the town. Notably, 60 areas lack access to the 19 operational markets in Wau town, having 58% of the operational markets of the entire county. Most areas, hosting thousands of residential buildings, have access to public transport, including 1 airstrip, and 2 bus stations.

**IN TERMS OF EDUCATION FACILITIES**, Wau Town stands out as a prominent hub, hosting 73% of the mapped institutions and accommodating 86% of the annual student enrollment for the entire county. Operational primary and secondary schools play a vital role in delivering education, supplemented by three universities and one vocational training facility available for the population.

**WAU TOWN IS ALSO A KEY HEALTHCARE CENTER**, providing access to the three hospitals available for the entire county. Alongside the hospitals, seven Primary Health Care Centers and four Primary Health Care Units contribute to the overall well-being of the community. These healthcare facilities collectively attend to a monthly average of over six thousand individuals. Notably, the distribution between male (2,569) and female (3,549) patients leans slightly towards females, underscoring the significance of healthcare services for women in the community.

Despite encountering challenges such as road conditions and garbage management, Wau Town remains a dynamic hub with substantial infrastructure, playing a vital role in catering to the needs of the population in Wau County.







# PAYAM SUMMARY

## 01 Bagari<sup>Ngodakala, Ngisa, Bagari, Bringi, Momoi, Bussere</sup>

**Population:** 4,504 IDPs and 33,351 returnees

**Facilities:** 99 facilities, 6 Livelihood and 24 settlements | 15 operational education facilities and 2 non-operational | 6 operational health facilities and 1 non-operational.

**Demographics:** Balanda ethnic group constitutes the largest population, with six bomas reporting their presence. Luo/Jurchol (3 bomas), Azande (2 bomas). Additionally, Kresh, Bongo, and other tribes have a noticeable presence in this payam.

**Land issues:** There is awareness of houses or land where individuals are living without permission or payment, with two Bussere and Ngisa reported. Additionally, land-related or property-related disputes are known, with Bagari and Ngisa having boundary disputes reported as the most common type.

**Challenges for return:** Momoi and Bringi bomas reported insecurity in the area/fear of further displacement as the biggest problem boma residents face for peaceful return. While the rest of the bomas reported secondary occupation (squatting), harmful traditional practices (those which prohibit ownership, inheritance, use, etc.) by certain individuals, especially women, the elderly, widows, the disabled, child-headed households, inadequate services in the area (schools, water points, clinics, etc.), and risk of disasters (e.g., flooding) in the area/fear of further displacement due to natural disasters.

**Preferences:** Half of the bomas chose local integration as the preferable solution for their displacement condition, while the other three (Bussere, Momoi, and Ngodakala) prefer relocation.

## 02 Beselia<sup>Kaabi/ Bhar Akol, Khor Gana, Besselia, Mboro, Kaabi, Abu-shaka, Ngolimbo</sup>

**Population:** 3,499 IDPs and 11,539 returnees

**Facilities:** 116 facilities, 27 livelihood and 19 settlements | 14 operational education facilities and 3 non-operational | 5 operational health facilities and 4 non-operational

**Demographics:** Balanda is the primary ethnic group in five bomas, followed by Luo/Jurchol in three bomas, there is also presence of Golo, Kresh, Luo, Azande, Baai and Ndogo.

**Land issues:** Kaabi boma is the one reporting having houses / land in this boma where people other than the owners are living, without paying rent or receiving permission from the owners. Same boma, plus Besselia present land-related or property-related disputes such Boundary dispute.

**Challenges for return:** Besselia, Khor Gana, and Ngolimbo identify the main challenge as the loss or destruction of personal property documentation, making it difficult to prove ownership. Bhar Akol and Mboro cite secondary occupation (squatting) as the primary difficulty in Kaabi, while one boma, Abu-shaka, mentions inadequate services in the area and lack of livelihood opportunities as the main challenges.

**Preferences:** 5 bomas mentioned return as the preferred durable solution, while Ngolimbo prefers local integration and Khor Gana relocation.

## 03 Kpaile<sup>Kpaile, Taban (Gittan and Rafili not assessed)</sup>

**Population:** 573 IDPs and 7,959 returnees

**Facilities:** 41 (12 non operational) facilities, 9 livelihood and 12 settlements | 7 operational education facilities and 1 non-operational | 4 operational health facilities and 2 non-operational

**Demographics:** the two assessed bomas report a Balanda population, with the presence of Azande, Bongo, Luo/Jurchol, and Seri also noted.

**Land issues:** Kapaile boma reports a boundary dispute as the most common land-related issue experienced.

**Challenges for return:** Both bomas identify the destruction of property as too expensive or difficult to repair as the main challenge for return.

**Preferences:** In Kapaile, return is the preferred durable solution, while Taban prefers local integration.

## 04 Wau North<sup>Hai Fahal, Hai Khorgana, Hai Dinka, Ismailiya, Darajat West, Darajat East, Aweil Jedid, Lokloko, Hai Falleta, Hai Bafara, Hai Sika Hadid/ Bilpham, Hai Kalvario, Hai Sika Hadid (Hai Jadid not assessed).</sup>

**Population:** 8,770 IDPs and 50,263 returnees

**Facilities:** 205 (61 non operational) facilities, 8 livelihood and 26 settlements | 67 operational education facilities and 1 non-operational | 7 operational health facilities and 0 non-operational

**Demographics:** This payam exhibits significant ethnic diversity, with the Balanda ethnic group predominant in 11 bomas. Azande, Dinka, and Luo/Jurchol are also present in five, six, and three bomas, respectively. Additionally, Kresh, Bongo, and

other tribes contribute to the rich ethnic composition of Wau North.

**Land issues:** Seven bomas report houses or land with unauthorized occupants, with five bomas reporting “many.” Land-related disputes are prevalent in nine bomas in Wau North, with land grabbing being the most common type in four bomas, boundary dispute in two bomas, and occupation, multiple land title claim, and lack of proof of ownership in one boma each.

**Challenges for return:** Loss or destruction of personal property documentation/can't prove ownership is the biggest problem boma residents face for peaceful return in five bomas, while destruction of property/ too expensive or difficult to repair is reported by two bomas. Additionally, two bomas report inadequate services in the area, while Hai Khorgana mentions insecurity in the area/fear of further displacement, Hai Falleta notes secondary occupation, and Hai Dinka identifies a lack of livelihood opportunities.

**Preferences:** The most preferable durable solution in eight bomas is local integration, four bomas prefer return, and Ismailiya prefers relocation.

## 05 Wau South<sup>Agok, Bazia Jedid, Hai Krash A, Hai Krash B, Jalaba, Jebel A, Jebel B, Jebel Kheir, Jezira, Kosti, Masna, Mutamadia, Muwzifin, Nazareth, New Site, Salaam.</sup>

**Population:** 6,552 IDPs and 81,811 returnees

**Facilities:** 246 (70 non-operational) facilities, 7 livelihood and 30 settlements | 68 operational education facilities and 1 non-operational | 8 operational health facilities.

**Demographics:** he Balanda ethnic group is present in 88% of the bomas, while Dinka and Kresh are present in half of them. Azande, Luo/Jurchol, Luo, Bongo, Acholi, Faratit, and others contribute to the diverse demographic mix in Wau South.

**Land issues:** Sixty-three percent of the bomas report having houses/ land where people other than the owners are living without paying rent or receiving permission, with Agok, Masna, Mutamadia, Nazareth, and New Site reporting many such cases. Hai Krash A, Hai Krash B, Jebel A, Jebel Kheir, and Salaam report multiple land title claims, Mutar and New Site have boundary disputes, Masna reports occupation, and Jezira reports land grabbing.

**Challenges for return:** Five bomas cite destruction of property/too expensive or difficult to repair as the main challenge, while Bazia Jedid, Hai Krash A, Masna, Muwzifin, and Salaam report loss or destruction of personal property documentation/can't prove ownership. Secondary occupation (squatting) is the primary challenge faced by Jebel A and Mutamadia, and Agok faces a lack of livelihood opportunities.

**Preferences:** Sixty-three percent of the bomas prefer local integration for their displacement situation, while four bomas choose relocation, and Muwzifin and Nazareth prefer return.





# WAU HLP, NFI

Wau presents a nuanced landscape of needs and challenges, emphasizing the significance of community engagement, transparent processes, and effective dispute resolution mechanisms. Tailored interventions that consider the unique context of each boma are crucial for achieving durable solutions and fostering sustainable development.

In numerous bomas (23) across the five payam assessed, the absence of demarcation for residence was a notable concern. Local communities faced difficulties in obtaining permission for demarcation, hindering the establishment of clear settlement boundaries. This points to the need for inclusive and participatory demarcation processes.

While many bomas possess crucial land ownership documents, including leases from various authorities, some areas, such as Hai Fahal and Muwzifin, encounter challenges in proving ownership due to limited access to these documents.

The majority of bomas reported access to civil registration and identity documents, a positive indicator for legal recognition and access to services. In 15 bomas, mainly in Bagari, Besselia and Kpaile, residents face challenges in accessing civil registration and valid identity documents, limiting their ability to assert their rights and access essential services.

Bomas where recent land allocations occurred expressed a perceived need for fairness and equity in the allocation process. Dissatisfaction in some areas, like Salaam and Masna, highlights potential tensions, emphasizing the importance of transparent and just land allocation practices.

Diverse forms of land ownership, encompassing individual, community-granted tenure, and ancestral land, provide a robust foundation for community development. However, instances of illegal occupation in various bomas, coupled with disputes like land grabbing and boundary disputes, pose challenges to peaceful coexistence and call for resolution mechanisms.

Recognition and resolution of unlawfully occupied houses and land emerged as essential for promoting stability and legal adherence. Differing opinions on whether current occupants will leave peacefully point to the need for clear guidelines and community engagement in addressing such situations.

Addressing these needs requires a comprehensive approach including:

- **Effective and alternative mechanisms for resolving land-related disputes**, such as alternative dispute resolution (ADR), involving community leaders and formal court systems, are crucial for maintaining peace. The prevalence of disputes, such as boundary disputes and multiple land title claims, underscores challenges in ensuring harmony within communities and the need for tailored conflict resolution strategies.
- **Transparent and accessible resolution mechanisms**, involving community chiefs, formal court systems, and relevant authorities, are essential for fostering sustainable development. Disparities in how land disputes are resolved across bomas highlight the importance of context-specific approaches and consistent adherence to legal processes.
- **Providing support for housing and repair materials**, particularly in areas where houses have suffered damage or destruction, is crucial. Simultaneously, there is a need to focus on improving infrastructure, such as roads, to enhance accessibility and service delivery in these communities.
- **Enhancing community awareness and communication** through the engagement of civil society groups is essential. Ensuring that residents are well-informed about their rights, ongoing initiatives, and available services contributes to a more empowered and informed community.
- **Strengthen institutional land administration capacity**, including local land ministries, customary and statutory courts in registration, documentation, and case referrals to create a more transparent and accessible process for community members to access land ownership documents and resolve disputes.

Prioritizing tailored housing rehabilitation efforts and fostering collaborations with local communities, NGOs, and authorities are crucial to address housing variations and support durable solutions

**SHELTER/NFI:** The predominant types of shelters include Tukul with mud walls and thatched roofing, as well as houses with mud or brick walls paired with either thatched or iron sheets roofing. Emergency or improvised shelters, such as tents, are also in use. Bagari and Besselia payams, for instance, exhibit a demand for diverse shelter types, with different preferences for roofing materials. Wau North faces a significant proportion of severely damaged houses, indicating the urgency of shelter interventions. In contrast, Wau South demonstrates a variety of housing conditions, with both minor damages and severely damaged houses coexisting. Additionally, access to markets and distribution by humanitarian agencies plays a role in securing shelter materials, emphasizing the importance of addressing these specific needs for a comprehensive shelter response in Wau.

*To address the variations in housing conditions, it is imperative to prioritize housing rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. Tailored interventions should be designed based on the specific needs of each boma, considering factors such as the type of damage, available materials, cultural practices, and climate resilience. Collaborations with local communities, NGOs, and relevant authorities will be crucial in implementing effective housing solutions.*

## PEACEFUL RETURN/DURABLE SOLUTION:

Residents identified several challenges hindering peaceful return or achieving durable solutions. The most common issues included the loss or destruction of personal property documentation, making it difficult to prove ownership. Other challenges encompassed the destruction of property that was either too expensive or challenging to repair, secondary occupation (squatting), inadequate services, insecurity, lack of livelihood opportunities.

Residents expressed their preferences for durable solutions, with a mix of preferences for return, local integration and relocation. The diversity in preferences underscores the need for tailor-made interventions that align with the unique circumstances and aspirations of each boma.

*Initiatives focused on property documentation should be established, involving community leaders, legal authorities, and civil society groups. It is essential to recognize the diversity in how land disputes are resolved across bomas, emphasizing the importance of context-specific approaches and consistent adherence to legal processes. Implementing community-led reconciliation initiatives, providing support for livelihood restoration, and fostering dialogue among stakeholders are crucial. Additionally, ensuring security and basic services in return areas is essential for sustainable peace.*

**UXOS PRESENCE:** the presence of Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs) was reported in 7 bomas across the 5 payam assessed, with 2 bomas in Wau South, with concerns raised about ongoing demining efforts, posing threats to lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

*Continuous collaboration with demining organizations and relevant authorities is essential to address this issue.*

**TRANSPORT/ROADS:** issues related to roads, such as non-functioning roads, seasonal operability, and limited access to public transport, were highlighted, indicating challenges in connectivity and accessibility.

Infrastructure, including roads, plays a pivotal role in ensuring access and service delivery. *Investing in infrastructure development will not only enhance connectivity but also contribute to overall community development, providing better access to services and opportunities.*

**TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK AND ELECTRICITY SOURCES:** Twelve bomas reported no mobile network coverage, while 38 had no electricity. Only 6 bomas had electricity, with various sources including generators and solar panels.

*Collaboration with telecommunication providers and energy initiatives could be explored to expand coverage. Additionally, sustainable, and community-specific solutions, such as solar panels, can be implemented to address electricity challenges in the identified bomas.*

## INFORMATION SOURCES:

The most used sources of information in the bomas include friends/relatives, community leaders/elders, radio, and local authorities.

*Establishing community information centers, leveraging local radio stations for targeted broadcasts, and promoting community-led initiatives for information sharing can enhance the dissemination of crucial information.*

## CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS:

Currently, civil society groups operate in 23 bomas, while 21 bomas do not have them. Various committees and associations address community needs, including Boma Development Committee, Water Management Committee, Parent Teachers Association, Youth Association, Farmers' Association, Herders Association, Women Association, Religious Association, Community Protection Group, Council of Elders, Traditional Court, and other organizations.

*Community development initiatives play a crucial role in addressing various challenges. Strengthening existing civil society groups and supporting the formation of new ones can contribute to community empowerment.*

## KEY CHALLENGES

**DISPUTED LAND OWNERSHIP:** The assessment identified numerous instances of disputed land ownership, particularly where people were found living on land without proper authorization or paying rent. This challenge creates tension among the community members and poses a threat to the legitimate landowners.

**DIVERSE FORMS OF LAND OWNERSHIP:** The diversity in forms of land ownership, including individual ownership, community-granted tenure, ancestral land, and informal land tenure, presents a complex landscape. Issues such as land scarcity, disputes, and lack of clear land ownership were highlighted, posing obstacles to agricultural activities and overall livelihoods. Different bomas exhibit unique patterns of land ownership, requiring tailored solutions to address the specific challenges associated with each form.

**DOCUMENTATION GAPS:** A critical challenge emerged in the form of documentation gaps, with residents in several bomas facing issues related to the loss or destruction of personal property documentation. This poses a significant obstacle in proving ownership and securing the rights of residents, necessitating urgent interventions to rectify the documentation deficit.

**INADEQUATE SHELTER AND HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE:** The data indicates that a significant number of bomas face challenges related to housing, with concerns about the availability and quality of shelter.



# WAU LIVELIHOOD

In Wau County, livelihoods are primarily anchored in farming, with 35 bomas engaging in agricultural activities. The most common livelihood groups include farmers, daily laborers, traders, fishermen, blacksmiths, and carpenters, each contributing uniquely to the socio-economic fabric.

## MAIN NEEDS

**ACCESS TO INPUTS:** Many farmers expressed a need for essential inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and tools to enhance agricultural production. Ensuring consistent availability and affordability of these inputs can significantly improve farmers' productivity and yields.

**TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION:** There is a strong demand for agricultural machinery and technologies, particularly tractors and irrigation equipment, to improve efficiency and productivity in farming practices. Access to modern agricultural technologies can help overcome challenges related to labor scarcity and water scarcity, leading to increased crop yields and income for farmers.

**TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING:** Farmers require training and capacity building programs to enhance their knowledge and skills in modern farming techniques, crop management, and post-harvest handling practices. Investing in agricultural extension services and training programs can empower farmers with the necessary expertise to adopt sustainable farming practices, mitigate risks, and improve their resilience to external shocks.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS ON LIVELIHOOD INCLUDE:

**DIVERSE LIVELIHOOD GROUPS:** Livelihood in the surveyed areas is diverse, with farmers being the most common group across 25 bomas, followed by traders, fishermen, blacksmiths, and daily laborers. This diversity highlights the multifaceted nature of economic activities in the region.

**FARMING PRACTICES:** Thirty-five bomas engage in farming, predominantly practicing one-season cropping with rainwater as the primary irrigation source. The main crops cultivated include maize, sorghum, sesame, groundnuts, vegetables, and cassava, emphasizing the importance of agriculture in sustaining livelihoods.

**CHALLENGES AND NEEDS:** Farmers face various challenges such as crop diseases, conflicts, natural disasters, and inadequate access to inputs and technologies. Key needs identified include access to seeds, fertilizers, tools, agricultural machinery, and training programs to enhance productivity and resilience.

**SUPPORT MECHANISMS:** While some bomas benefit from communal farming initiatives and support from government agencies, NGOs, and private businesses, many areas lack adequate support systems. Strengthening extension services, credit facilities, and cooperative networks could address the existing gaps and support farmers more effectively.

**MARKET ACCESS:** Limited market access inhibits farmers' ability to sell their produce profitably. Establishing and improving market infrastructure, such as livestock markets and market linkages, can facilitate better access to markets and improve farmers' income opportunities.

**COPING MECHANISMS:** During periods of food scarcity or shocks, households rely on coping mechanisms like consuming forest fruits and vegetables, reducing meals, temporary migration, food aid, and loans. Strengthening social safety nets and diversifying income sources could enhance households' resilience to livelihood shocks.

**WATER SOURCES AND CROPS:** In Wau County, the dependence on rain as the primary water source for farming is evident, with 34 out of 35 bomas relying on rainfall for agricultural activities. Only two bomas, Hai Jalaba and Mboro, use river irrigation for farming, showcasing the crucial role of precipitation in sustaining crops.

**THE MAIN CROPS CULTIVATED INCLUDE** maize, sorghum, sesame, groundnuts, vegetables, cassava, rice, millet, and other fruits, reflecting a diverse agricultural landscape shaped by local needs and preferences.

**SEED SOURCES AND HARVEST SALES:** Farmers in 29 bomas acquire their seeds from markets, while 16 bomas resort to using seeds from their previous harvest. Additionally, UN/FAO/NGO distributions and government sources contribute to seed availability in 9 and 1 boma(s) respectively. Harvest sales are significant, with 29 bomas engaging in selling their produce. Maize, sorghum, sesame, groundnuts, vegetables, and cassava are commonly traded crops. However, 6 bomas face challenges in selling their harvest profitably, indicating market-related issues in certain areas.

**FARMERS' NEEDS AND PROBLEMS:** The key needs identified include land, seeds, fertilizers, training, and tools.

- The adoption of technology, particularly tractors, ox ploughs, and irrigation equipment, is highlighted as a crucial requirement for enhancing agricultural productivity.
- Challenges faced by farmers encompass crop diseases in most of the bomas, conflicts, natural di-

sasters, and other forms of crop damage are also present. These issues underscore the vulnerability of farming communities and the need for targeted interventions to build resilience.

**SUPPORT FOR FARMERS:** is varied across bomas, with communal farming, credit facilities, extension services, and cooperatives playing significant roles in certain areas. However, 15 bomas report no support, indicating disparities in the availability of assistance. The main providers of support include the government, UN/FAO/NGOs, private businesses, and communities, each contributing to the sustainability and resilience of farmers in distinct bomas.

**FOOD AVAILABILITY:** a variety of food types are accessible across bomas, including vegetables, beans, livestock meat, fruits, game/wildlife meat, chicken/fowl, and livestock milk. However, 14 bomas lack access to major markets with a variety of commodities, potentially affecting food availability and diversity in those areas.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

**IMPLEMENT TARGETED LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAMS** to address the diverse needs of different livelihood groups, including farmers, traders, fishermen, and daily laborers.

**PROVIDE TRAINING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING** opportunities to enhance skills and productivity in various livelihood sectors.

**FOSTER COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES,** NGOs, and private businesses to create sustainable livelihood opportunities and support income-generating activities.

**PRIORITIZE THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL INPUTS** such as seeds, tools, and technology to enhance agricultural productivity and improve market access for farmers.

**PROMOTE DIVERSIFICATION OF LIVELIHOODS** to reduce vulnerability to shocks and ensure resilience in the face of economic challenges or environmental hazards.



# WAU LIVESTOCK

*To ensure sustainable livestock management practices, enhance market access, and improve the overall well-being of livestock-dependent communities requires concerted efforts from government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community stakeholders.*

## LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP AND GRAZING LAND AVAILABILITY

Out of the 44 bomas surveyed, 19 reported owning livestock, indicating a significant presence of livestock within the communities. While some bomas have communal grazing lands, others rely on individual or leased grazing areas. Despite this, pasture sufficiency remains an issue, with only a portion of bomas reporting sufficient grazing land throughout the year. Additionally, the absence of communal management mechanisms in certain areas raises questions about equitable access and utilization of shared resources.

*There is a need of improving grazing land management practices, promoting sustainable use of communal resources, and enhancing pasture availability through land management initiatives.*

## COMMUNAL WATER SOURCES FOR LIVESTOCK

Out of the 44 bomas assessed, only 7 reported having a communal water source for livestock, indicating limited access to shared water resources in many areas. Furthermore, among those with communal water sources, the presence of a management group to regulate access and usage is inconsistent across bomas. This lack of governance structures may lead to disputes over water access and inefficient resource utilization. Addition-

ally, water scarcity appears to be a prevalent issue, with a significant portion of bomas reporting insufficient water for livestock, especially during the dry season.

*Enhancing water access and management mechanisms, including the establishment of community-led governance systems for equitable water distribution. Furthermore, initiatives to improve water infrastructure and promote water conservation practices can help ensure the sustainability of livestock farming activities and enhance resilience to water-related shocks within the communities.*

## LIVESTOCK MARKETS AND SALES:

Out of the 44 bomas assessed, only 2 reported having a livestock market within their community, indicating limited access to formal trading platforms for livestock transactions. However, despite the absence of dedicated markets, a significant portion of livestock owners engage in selling their animals or livestock products. Specifically, 15 bomas reported that livestock owners do sell some of their livestock or livestock products, highlighting the economic importance of this activity within rural communities. Nevertheless, the profitability of these sales varies, with 13 bomas indicating that live-

stock owners are only able to sell at a profit sometimes, while others may rarely or not at all achieve profitable sales. This variability suggests challenges in market access, pricing, or other factors influencing the profitability of livestock transactions.

*Addressing these challenges may require interventions such as improving market infrastructure, facilitating market linkages, providing training on livestock marketing and pricing strategies, and supporting value addition to enhance the economic viability of livestock farming within the surveyed areas.*

## SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO LIVESTOCK OWNERS:

Specifically, credit facilities are available in 3 bomas, while slaughterhouses and veterinary services are each accessible in 3 and 8 bomas, respectively. Additionally, crossbreeding programs are offered in 2 bomas, cooperative initiatives exist in 2 bomas, and export markets and wholesale traders cater to livestock owners in 2 and 1 boma(s), respectively. Dairy processing facilities are available in one boma. However, it's worth noting that no support is reported in 7 of the surveyed bomas, indicating gaps in assistance provision in these areas.

Regarding the main providers of support to livestock owners, the data indicates a diverse landscape of support entities. The Ministry of Agriculture emerges as the primary provider of support in 4 of the surveyed bomas, underlining the role of government agencies in bolstering livestock-related activities. UN/FAO/NGOs extend support in one boma, while private businesses contribute in 7 bomas. *Notably, 25 bomas report receiving no support from any identified entities, highlighting a significant portion of the surveyed areas lacking external assistance in livestock-related endeavors.*

## MAIN PROBLEMS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK HERDERS:

Livestock herders face several challenges that hinder their productivity and livelihood sustainability. The primary challenges faced by livestock herders in the surveyed bomas include grazing land availability, with 25 bomas reporting this as the main problem affecting livestock herders. Livestock diseases emerge as the second most significant challenge, impacting 8 bomas. Water scarcity ranks third, affecting 6 bomas, followed by a lack of market facilities, which is identified as a problem in 1 boma. Additionally, droughts or floods, raiding, and conflicts are also noted as challenges, albeit with lesser frequency.

## FISHING

Fishing is a significant livelihood activity, with 19 bomas engaged in this practice. However, there are several challenges and needs associated with fishing in these areas.

### ACCESS TO FISHING EQUIPMENT:

The availability and affordability of fishing equipment, such as nets, boats, and fishing gear, are essential for fishers to sustain their livelihoods. Lack of access to modern and efficient equipment hinders productivity and profitability in the fishing sector.

**WATER ACCESS AND QUALITY:** Access to clean and sufficient water bodies is crucial for successful fishing activities. However, issues such as water pollution, habitat degradation, and competition for water resources impact fish populations and the overall viability of fishing as a livelihood option.

**MARKET ACCESS:** Fishers require reliable market access to sell their catch and generate income. Limited access to markets, along with inadequate market infrastructure and transportation facilities, can hinder fishers' ability to sell their products at fair prices and maximize their earnings.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK REARING:

- Invest in infrastructure development for livestock rearing, including communal grazing lands and water sources, to ensure sufficient pasture and water availability.
- Provide veterinary services, credit facilities, and support for cross-breeding programs to improve livestock health, productivity, and market access.
- Strengthen market linkages for livestock products and facilitate the establishment of livestock markets in areas where they are lacking.
- Address challenges related to livestock diseases, water scarcity, and grazing land availability through targeted interventions and community-led initiatives.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISHING:

- Support fishermen with access to fishing equipment, market facilities, and storage infrastructure to enhance productivity and marketability of fish products.
- Invest in capacity-building initiatives for fishermen, including training in modern fishing techniques, fish handling, and post-harvest management practices.
- Improve market access for fish products by establishing fish markets and facilitating transportation networks to connect fishing communities with consumers.
- Address challenges such as lack of equipment, market facilities, and storage capacity through collaborative efforts involving government agencies, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders.

## MARKET ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**MARKET ACCESS AND SAFETY:** A significant portion of the surveyed bomas, comprising 30 out of 44, enjoy access to major markets, either within their boma or in neighboring ones. However, this leaves a considerable proportion—14 out of 44—without such access, potentially hindering trade opportunities and restricting access to essential goods and services. Across the surveyed payams and bomas, a total of 36 markets were identified, with varying operational statuses. Of these, 31 markets are operational, while 5 are non-operational. Bagari and Besselia report a modest number of markets, with 5 and 6 markets, respectively. Conversely, Wau North and Wau South boast a more extensive network of markets, with 14 and 8 markets, respectively. Kpaile has two markets. Concerns surrounding storage facilities and safety measures at markets are apparent. While some bomas boast adequate storage facilities to safeguard goods, others lack sufficient infrastructure, raising security concerns. Similarly, safety measures such as lighting, locks, and night guards are not universally implemented, posing risks to both stored goods and market attendees.

**DISTANCE TO MARKETS:** The distance to major markets varies significantly, ranging from easily accessible locations within 30 minutes to an hour to more remote markets requiring 2-3 hours or longer to reach. Notably, communities predominantly rely on walking (27 bomas) to access these markets, highlighting the need of transportation infrastructure in facilitating market access and trade activities. The safety of roads leading to markets is also a prevalent concern, with traders and consumers alike expressing apprehensions about transportation safety.

**WASH FACILITIES:** access to essential services such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities at markets varies across regions, with some lacking fundamental amenities, mainly in Bagari, Besselia and Kpaile. Just some bomas in Wau North and Wau South have WASH facilities such as borehole / water tap, handwashing, latrines, and garbage collection points.

Formal financial services such as banks and microfinance institutions are not widely accessible within these communities, with reliance on informal financial networks like community savings and loan groups being more prevalent.

**Ensuring the operational efficiency and accessibility of markets, particularly in areas with fewer trading centers, emerges as a critical priority. Strengthening market infrastructure, promoting market diversity, and addressing barriers to market access are essential steps to foster inclusive economic growth.**





# Livelihood Shocks and Coping Mechanisms:

Of the surveyed bomas, 20 out of 44 reported experiencing major livelihood shocks within the last two years. These shocks were attributed to various factors, with drought emerging as the primary cause, affecting 24 out of the total 44 bomas. Livestock diseases and conflicts were also significant contributors to livelihood shocks, impacting 20 and 7 bomas, respectively.

Diving deeper into the impact of these shocks, famine, high prices at the market, and hunger were identified as the most prevalent consequences, affecting 37 out of the 44 bomas. This underscores the severity of food insecurity and economic strain resulting from the identified shocks. While drought and livestock diseases were the primary drivers of livelihood shocks, other factors such as human epidemics and crop diseases were also reported.

In response to these challenges, communities employed various coping mechanisms to mitigate the negative impacts of the shocks. Selling livestock, taking out loans, and migration were among the strategies adopted by affected households to address immediate needs and sustain livelihoods in the face of adversity.

## HIGHLIGHTING THE NEED OF:

- Develop and implement early warning systems for livelihood shocks such as droughts, floods, and crop diseases to enable timely response and mitigation measures.
- Strengthen the social protection programs, including food assistance, cash transfers, and livelihood support, to vulnerable households during times of crisis or economic hardship.
- Promote the diversification of income sources and livelihood strategies to build resilience against livelihood shocks and reduce dependence on single sources of income.
- Strengthen community-based organizations and networks to facilitate collective action and mutual support among community members during times of crisis.
- Enhance access to education and training opportunities to equip individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to adapt to changing livelihood conditions and market dynamics.

Over the past two years, many bomas experienced significant livelihood shocks, primarily driven by factors such as drought, livestock diseases, and conflicts. These shocks resulted in severe consequences, including famine, high prices at the market, and hunger, underscoring the acute food insecurity faced by communities during times of crisis.



## Seasonal migration

Seasonal migration emerges as a significant aspect of livelihood strategies in the surveyed areas, reflecting the dynamic nature of economic activities and resource availability. The practice of seasonal migration is likely driven by several factors, including fluctuations in agricultural productivity, seasonal employment opportunities in other regions, and the need to access additional resources or markets.

For bomas in Wau North (2), Wau South (1) and Bagari (1), engaged in seasonal migration which may serve as a coping mechanism of the whole household during periods of low agricultural activity or food scarcity, allowing them to seek alternative sources of income or food resources in different locations. Additionally, migration patterns may be influenced by environmental factors such as droughts or floods, prompting communities to temporarily relocate to more favorable areas.

The impact of seasonal migration extends beyond economic considerations, as it also influences social dynamics and community cohesion. Migration can lead to temporary separation of family members, affecting social support networks and caregiving responsibilities. Moreover, the influx of seasonal migrants into host communities may strain local resources and infrastructure, leading to tensions or competition over access to services and employment opportunities.

## LIVELIHOOD DIVERSITY

The livelihood assessment encompassed various sectors, including farming, livestock rearing, fishing, and market activities. This holistic approach allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the diverse economic activities sustaining communities.

## LIVESTOCK VULNERABILITY







Livestock ownership emerged as a significant aspect of livelihoods, with communities facing challenges such as pasture scarcity, limited access to communal water sources, and inadequate market infrastructure. Livestock diseases, drought, and conflicts were identified as major threats, highlighting the vulnerability of this sector to external shocks.

## MARKET ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

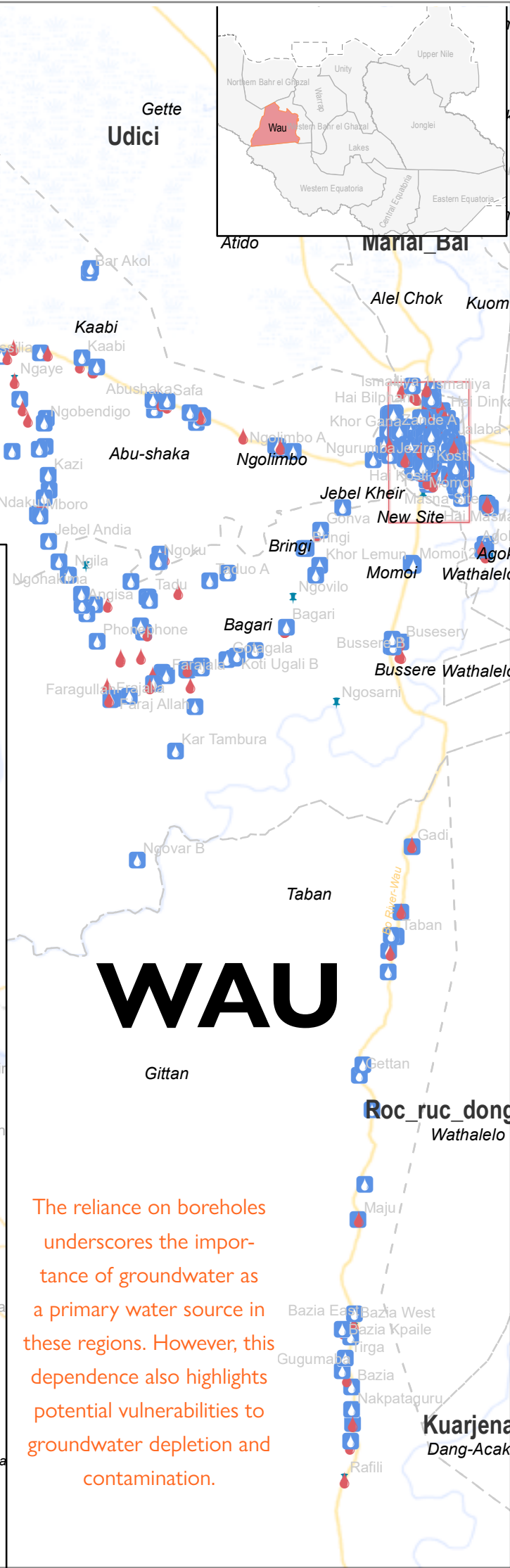
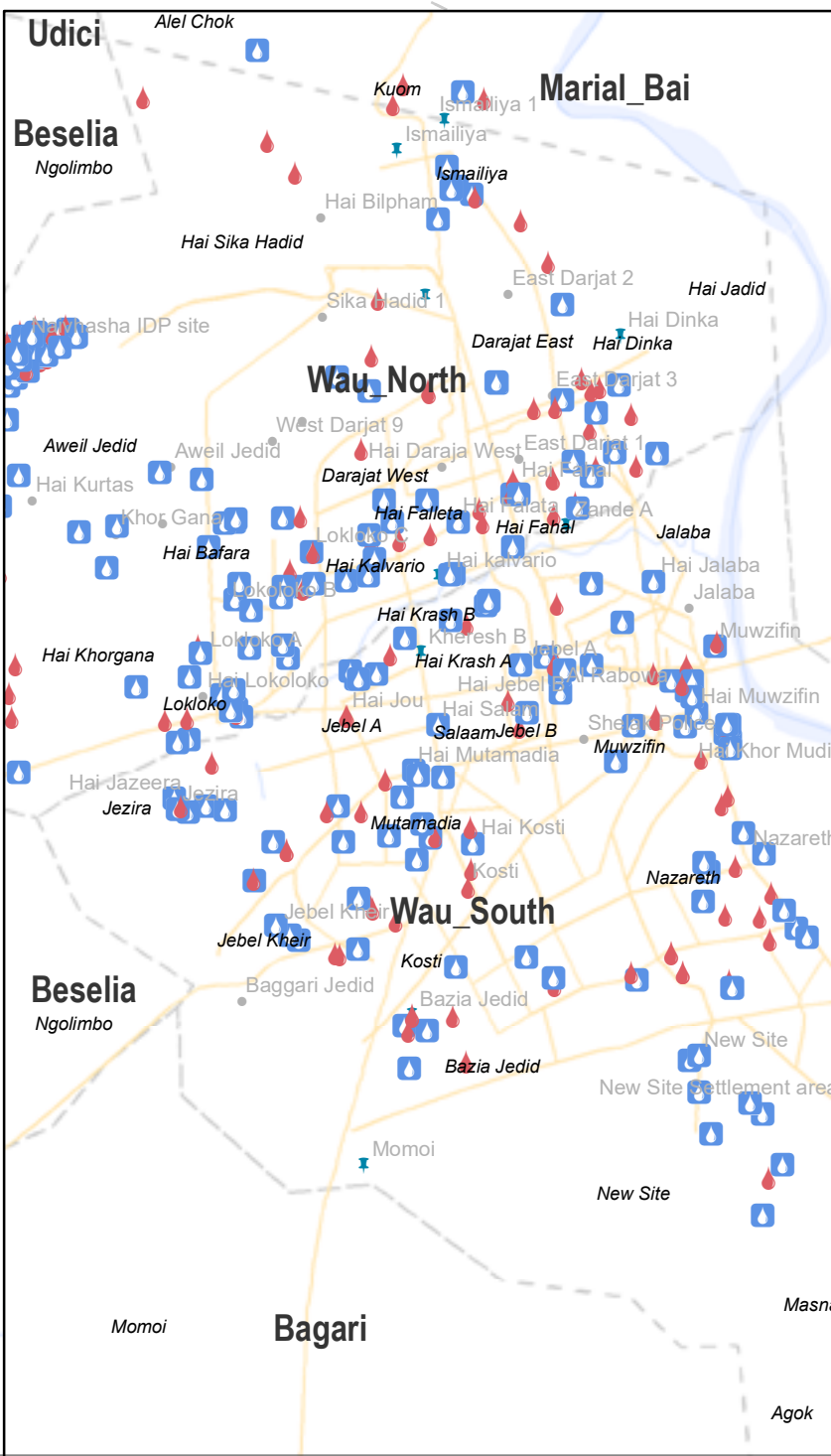
Access to markets was identified as a critical issue, with several bomas lacking proximity to major markets and facing challenges related to distance, transportation, and market facilities. Limited market access hampered the ability of communities to sell their produce and access essential goods, exacerbating food scarcity and economic vulnerabilities.



## Water Status

-  Non-Operational  
 Operational  
**Settlement**  
 IDP Site  
 • Neighbourhood  
 Temporary site  
 Permanent Village  
 Roads

# WASH



**The distribution of operational water facilities reflects disparities in infrastructure development across different regions. Addressing gaps in water facility distribution requires targeted investments and interventions to ensure equitable access to safe and reliable water sources for all communities.**

## KEY FINDINGS

**WATER SOURCES:** Boreholes are the primary source of drinking water across the surveyed bomas, with streams being the second most common source. However, some bomas rely on rivers, lakes/ponds, or wells.

**WATER ACCESSIBILITY:** While most bomas have year-round access to water sources, a significant portion reported seasonal accessibility or insufficient access. In Bagari, Kpaile, and Wau North, some households lack access to water sources.

**WATER MANAGEMENT AND CONFLICTS:** A considerable number of bomas lack water user committees, particularly in Wau South, indicating potential challenges in community water management. There are also reported conflicts over water between communities or groups.

**SANITATION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION:** A significant proportion of bomas, particularly in Wau South, Wau North, Besselia, Bagari, and Kpaile, have not received sanitation and hygiene education. UN/NGOs are the primary providers of such training, followed by community-led initiatives.

**OPERATIONAL WATER DRINKING WATER FACILITIES:** The availability of operational water facilities, including boreholes (239), water basins (hafirs) (7), streams (7), and wells (55), varies across the surveyed bomas. Wau South has the highest number non-operational water facilities (67 out of 91), followed by Wau North (57 out of 91), Besselia (35 out of 55), Bagari (28 out of 50) and Kpaile (12 out of 21). In total DTM mapped 507 water points, where 39% are non-operational.

While boreholes are essential, efforts to diversify water sources, such as promoting the maintenance of streams and wells, can enhance water resilience and security, particularly during periods of drought or borehole maintenance.



# WATER ACCESSIBILITY

**PRIMARY WATER SOURCES:** For non-drinking water used in households, such as for cooking and cleaning, the preferred sources differ slightly. While boreholes remain a significant source, streams and wells also play essential roles, particularly in Wau North and Wau South, where people rely more heavily on streams for non-drinking water.

**YEAR-ROUND ACCESSIBILITY:** While a significant portion of households have access to water sources throughout the year, in some areas, water accessibility may be subject to seasonal variations. A notable proportion of households in Bagari and Besselia reported seasonal accessibility, suggesting potential challenges during certain times of the year.

**ACCESS CHALLENGES:** Across the surveyed areas, 21 bomas reported that water sources available are not accessible for all households in the boma. This disparity in access highlights the importance of addressing infrastructure gaps, distribution issues, and socio-economic factors that may contribute to unequal water access within communities.

## Water Management and Conflicts

**WATER FEES:** 36 per cent of the bomas reported paying fees for accessing water from certain sources. The price per barrel (250 liters) of water from Water Trucks varies across neighborhoods, with 48% of the bomas reporting the price per barrel between 1.000 and 2.500 South Sudanese pounds.

**WATER MANAGEMENT:** it was found that 32% of the bomas lacked a water user committee. Specifically, Wau South had 7 bomas without a water user committee. Addressing this gap and enhancing community water management efforts may require targeted support and interventions. The maintenance of boreholes, taps, and wells is primarily supported by the community in 17 bomas and by UN/NGOs in another 17 bomas, while 5 bomas reported the government and the private sector as the main supporters.

**WATER CONFLICT:** Conflicts over water resources exist in some of the surveyed communities. Specifically, conflicts were reported in Wau South (4 bomas), Wau North (3 bomas) and Bagari (1 boma).

## Sanitation, Hygiene Education

**DEFECATION PRACTICES AND VISIBILITY OF HUMAN WASTE:** The most common form of defecation across the surveyed bomas is using household latrines. Nevertheless, human feces are openly visible in public places or living spaces in several bomas, mainly in Bagari, Wau North and Wau South.

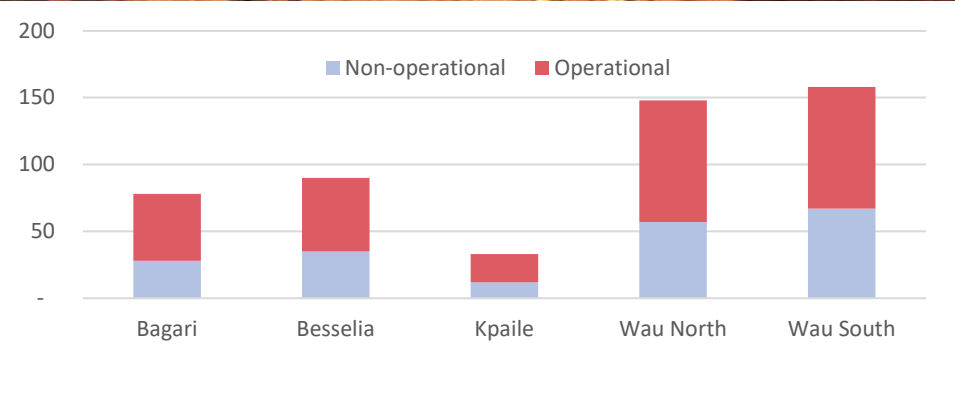
**LIMITED REACH:** A significant portion of bomas (52%) reported that they have not received sanitation and hygiene education, primarily observed in Wau South (11 bomas), Wau North, and Besselia (4 bomas each), Bagari (3 bomas), and Kpaile (1 boma).

**TRAINING FOCUS:** Among the topics covered in hygiene education, hand washing was the most addressed, with 18 bomas indicating its inclusion. Clean drinking water, clean hygiene practices, and garbage disposal were also topics covered, albeit to a lesser extent.

**TRAINING PROVIDERS:** Across the 44 bomas surveyed, most of the training was conducted by UN/NGOs, with 20 bomas indicating their involvement. Additionally, the community itself played a significant role in delivering education, with 1 boma in Wau North and 5 bomas in Wau South reporting community-led initiatives.



## WATER POINT FACILITY by payam and functionality





# WAU HEALTH

The data collected from 29 operational facilities surveyed health facilities provides insights into the range of services offered to patients, including outpatient and inpatient care, maternity services, laboratory testing, health education, feeding centers, psycho-social support, and clinical management of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The health infrastructure assessment in Wau County reveals a mixed scenario. While 27 bomas have health facilities, 17 lack such amenities. A total of 37 health facilities are mapped, with 29 operational and 7 non-operational. Remarkably, there are no non-operational health facilities in bomas like Abu-shaka. Additionally, one health facility in Beselia did not provide responses to the questionnaire. Most operational health facilities are concentrated in Wau South and Wau North.

The distribution of facilities varies across Payams, with Wau South and Wau North hosting the most operational Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs).

Hospitals tend to offer more specialized services such as inpatient care and SGBV clinical management compared to PHCCs and PHCUs. Meanwhile, PHCCs and PHCUs play a crucial role in delivering primary healthcare services to the community, including outpatient care, maternity services, and health education.

## FACILITY SERVICES AND ATTENDANCE:

Twenty-six (26) facilities across various locations reported the absence of vehicles for referrals, including Wau Military Hospital and Wau Teaching Hospital. Additionally, twenty-five (25) facilities stated that patients do not have to pay for treatment, while only four (4) facilities reported charging for treatment. With 29 operational health facilities, including hospitals, primary health care centers (PHCCs), and primary health care units (PHCUs), a total of 157,999 visits were recorded during the reporting period, averaging approximately 13,167 visits per month.

Breakdown by facility type reveals that hospitals, despite being fewer in number (3), received a significant number of visits, totaling 21,983, with an average monthly attendance of 1,832. PHCCs, being more numerous (13), recorded the highest attendance, with 75,461 visits, translating to a monthly average of 6,288. Similarly, PHCUs, also numbering 13, saw 60,555 visits, averaging 5,046 visits per month.

The attendance figures reflect the importance of primary healthcare services, as evidenced by the higher attendance at PHCCs and PHCUs compared to hospitals. This suggests that many healthcare needs are addressed at the primary care level, emphasizing the vital role of these facilities in delivering accessible and comprehensive healthcare to the population.

## DIVERSE STAFF COMPOSITION:

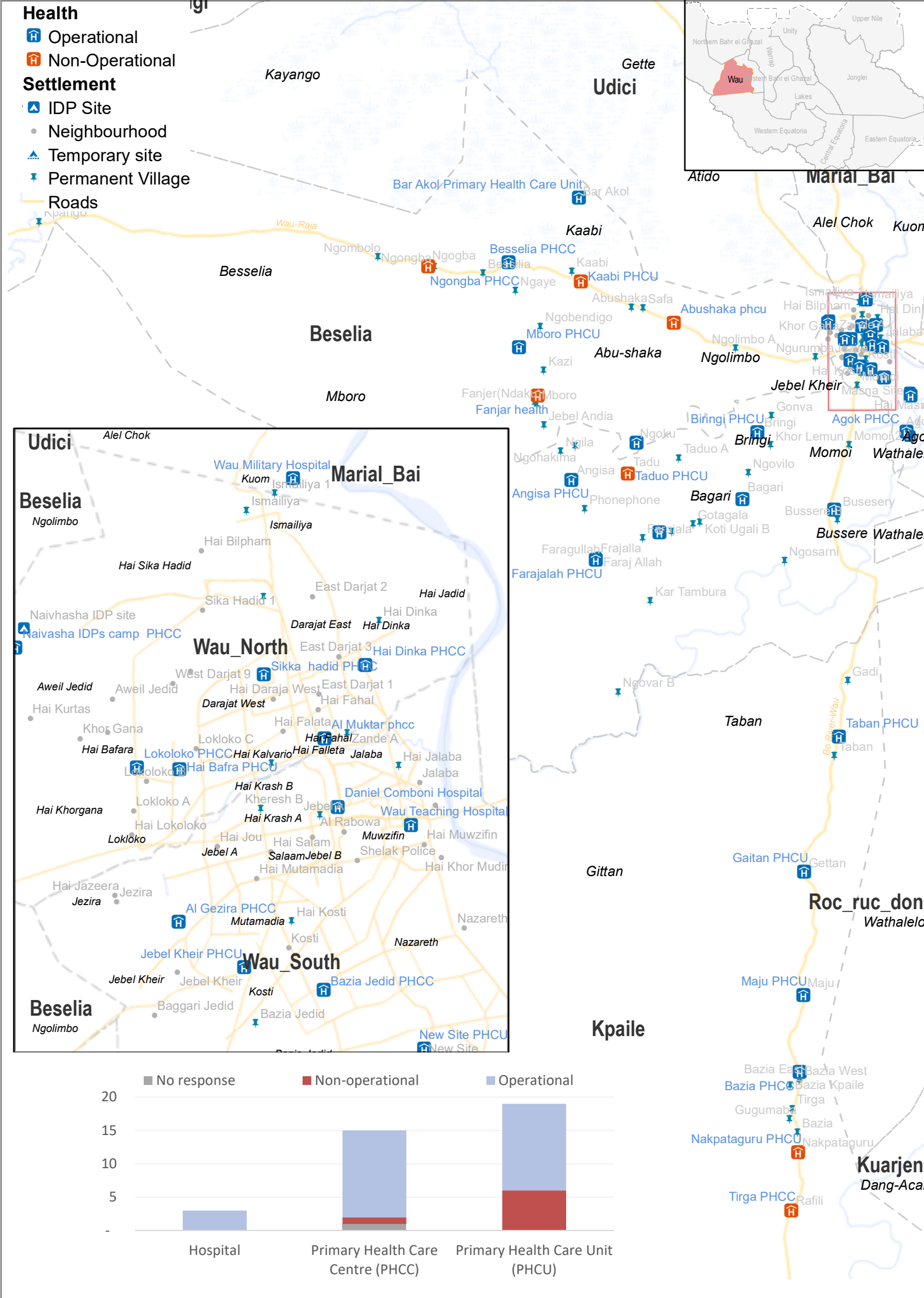
Regarding staff qualifications, two facilities, Ngisa PHCU and Bar Akol Primary Health Care Unit, reported that they lack trained staff. The distribution of trained staff across various roles is as follows: 27 doctors, 42 medical assistants, 347 nurses, 52 traditional birth assistants, 41 laboratory assistants, 54 pharmacists, 24 maternal child health workers (MCHW), 83 midwives, 67 vaccinators, 194 community health workers, and 51 nutrition assistants. There are a total of 198 untrained staff across all roles.

## INFRASTRUCTURE:

Many health facilities lack appropriate, safe, and secure buildings. Some operate in semi-permanent structures or temporary shades, compromising the quality and safety of healthcare delivery.

## OPERATIONAL

**CHALLENGES:** operational health facilities face various challenges, including infrastructure damage, lack of staff, and other unspecified reasons, hindering their ability to provide essential healthcare services effectively.





Out of 37 facilities surveyed, 7 were reported as non-operational. Bagari had 6 non-operational facilities out of a total of 7, while Besselia had 4 out of 9 non-operational facilities. Kpaile had all 6 facilities non-operational, while Wau North and Wau South each had 7 non-operational facilities. The reasons for non-operation varied, with infrastructure damage being the most common cause, followed by a lack of staff and other unspecified reasons. The duration of non-operation also varied, with some facilities being non-operational from as far back as December 2009, while others ceased operation more recently. Support for health facilities in Wau County comes from various sources, including the community, government, NGOs, and religious entities. While the government primarily supports ten facilities, NGOs support seventeen, and a religious entity supports Comboni Hospital in Hai Krash A. Management of the health facilities varies, with some being overseen by the community, government, religious entities, or NGOs.

**INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIENCY:** for the operational health facilities (29) challenges persist, with six facilities lacking appropriate, safe, and secure buildings, infrastructure damage, staff shortages, and drug unavailability. Twenty-one facilities having permanent buildings and six having semi-permanent structures. In Bagari, for instance, while most facilities have appropriate structures, there is still one facility operating in a temporary shade, potentially posing risks to both staff and patients in terms of safety and comfort. Similarly, in Kpaile, two out of six facilities are housed in semi-permanent buildings, suggesting a need for infrastructure upgrades to ensure optimal conditions for healthcare delivery.

**STAFF QUALIFICATIONS ACROSS HEALTH FACILITIES REVEALS SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS:** Out of the total 37 facilities surveyed, most of them reported having trained staff, with 27 facilities affirming the presence of trained personnel. However, the extent of training varied across different roles within the facilities. For instance, hospitals, of which there were 3 in total, reported having a substantial number of trained staff across various roles, including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and midwives. Similarly, Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs), numbering 15, also reported a significant presence of trained staff across different roles, with notable numbers of doctors, nurses, and midwives. In contrast, Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs), totaling 19, reported fewer trained staff across most roles compared to hospitals and PHCCs. However, they still maintained a considerable presence of trained personnel, particularly in roles such as medical assistants and community health workers.

Staff shortages are a common issue, leading to overburdened healthcare workers and affecting the quality of care. Training and capacity-building programs for staff are requested to address skill gaps and improve service delivery.

**CONCERNS ALSO ARISE REGARDING CLINICAL WASTE DISPOSAL** methods, with some facilities resorting to open waste disposal. Among the 37 health facilities evaluated, the predominant method of clinical waste disposal is through burying it in the ground, with a total of 23 facilities opting for this approach. Burying waste in the ground can be a viable method if executed properly, ensuring that the waste is safely contained and does not pose risks of contamination or environmental pollution. Following burying waste in the ground, the second most common method reported is burning it in open areas, with a total of four facilities employing this approach. While burning waste in open areas may effectively reduce the volume of waste, there are concerns regarding air pollution and potential health hazards associated with this method, highlighting the need for careful regulation and monitoring. It's worth noting that one facility reported disposing of clinical waste in open garbage, which raises significant concerns regarding infection control and environmental contamination. Proper training and adherence to guidelines for clinical waste management are essential to mitigate such risks and ensure safe disposal practices.

**VULNERABLE TO DISEASE OUTBREAKS AND COPING MECHANISMS:** Several health facilities reported disease outbreaks, including cholera, measles, malaria upsurge, and others. Coping mechanisms varied, with some facilities setting up camps, increasing staff and beds, vaccination campaigns, and stocking essential medicines. However, challenges such as lack of trained staff, inadequate medication, and infrastructure limitations hindered effective response efforts.

# HEALTH

<b>STAFF QUALIFICATIONS:</b> While some health facilities have trained staff, there is a notable presence of untrained personnel across different roles, including doctors, medical assistants, nurses, and other healthcare workers, posing risks to quality care delivery.	<b>CLINICAL DISPOSAL:</b> Proper disposal of clinical waste, including syringes and bloody waste, remains a concern in some health facilities, with methods ranging from open garbage disposal to incineration and burial, indicating a need for standardized and safe waste management practices.	<b>WASTE AND HEALTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS:</b> Health facilities conduct health education sessions, but there's room for improvement in addressing various topics such as hygiene, sanitation, child nutrition, family planning, and disease prevention.
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**INADEQUATE ACCESS AND DISTRIBUTION:** accessibility remains an issue, with residents of some bomas facing obstacles such as distance, lack of drugs, and insufficient personnel, leading them to seek alternative healthcare options or forego treatment altogether. Twenty-eight bomas reported having a health facility, while 16 indicated the absence of such facilities. Notably, Bagari had 5 out of 6 bomas equipped with health facilities, Besselia had health facilities in all 7 bomas, Kpaile had 2 out of 2, Wau North had 7 out of 13, and Wau South had 7 out of 16. The distance to the nearest health facility varied across the bomas, with the majority reporting travel times within 30 minutes to an hour. However, there were instances where the journey extended to 2-3 hours or even 4-6 hours.

**DISSATISFACTION WITH SERVICES** stems from irregular opening hours, lack of drugs, and inadequate staffing. Notably, some facilities ceased operations as far back as 2009, indicating longstanding challenges. respondents expressing dissatisfaction with services at six facilities.

**LACK OF TRANSPORTATION:** twenty-six facilities lack means of transport for referrals, impacting timely access to specialized care. Lack of transportation facilities, especially during emergencies or for referral purposes, is noted as a significant challenge. Adequate transport infrastructure, including roads and vehicles, is required to improve accessibility to healthcare facilities.

**IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS:** There's a need for comprehensive immunization programs for children, with support from various stakeholders such as NGOs, private entities, and international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO).

**TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS:** Access to health facilities remains a challenge, particularly in areas with limited public transport infrastructure, highlighting the importance of improving transportation options to facilitate patient access to care.

**RESOURCE ALLOCATION:** Health facilities require adequate resources, including medicines, medical equipment, electricity, water supply, and staffing, to meet the demands of patient care effectively.

**DISEASE OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS:** Health facilities need support in coping with disease outbreaks, including setting up camps, increasing staff and bed capacity, vaccination programs, and ensuring adequate stocks of medicines and supplies.



LIMITED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:

Among the 37 health facilities surveyed, only 9 reported offering mental health services, indicating a relatively limited coverage in this essential area of healthcare. Bagari, Kpaile, and Wau South reporting minimal to no provision of mental health services. Besselia and Wau North, although relatively more equipped in this aspect, still show room for improvement in expanding mental health service provision to better meet the needs of their communities.

DATA REPORTING: The majority of primary health care units (PHCUs) demonstrate a strong commitment to data reporting, with 12 out of 19 facilities indicating that they engage in this practice. Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) also show a reasonable level of compliance, with 13 out of 15 facilities reporting data.

INADEQUATE RESOURCES: insufficient availability of medical supplies and essential drugs hampers the effective delivery of healthcare services. The hospital urgently requires assistance in procuring medicines, as some materials are not functioning properly. The PHCCs and PHCUs express concerns about insufficient drug supplies and the need for specific medications such as those for malaria, typhoid, and epilepsy. Several facilities report infrastructure challenges, including non-functional laboratories, inadequate water and electricity supply, and damaged or insufficient buildings.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS: the majority (25 facilities) reported conducting health education sessions for the bomas they serve. This indicates a proactive approach by healthcare providers to engage with the community and raise awareness about various health-related topics.

PATIENT DISSATISFACTION: Patient dissatisfaction in the surveyed bomas stems from various factors, with the primary reason being the lack of essential resources and services at healthcare facilities. In Bagari, the community is discontent due to the irregular opening of health facilities, inadequate availability of drugs, and the absence of qualified personnel, highlighting systemic deficiencies that compromise healthcare access. Similarly, in Besselia, dissatisfaction arises from issues such as the scarcity of medications, limited staff expertise, and challenges with referrals, reflecting broader gaps in healthcare delivery. Kpaile residents express dissatisfaction over the scarcity of drugs and the absence of qualified personnel, emphasizing the critical need for resource allocation and staffing improvements. In Wau North and Wau South, patient discontent is fueled by similar concerns, including the sporadic availability of healthcare services, shortages of medications, and deficiencies in qualified staff, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive healthcare reform to address these pressing issues and enhance patient satisfaction and well-being.

IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH EDUCATION: While immunization campaigns were conducted in many bomas, some areas reported gaps in coverage and awareness. Health education sessions, focusing on hygiene, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and other critical topics, were conducted in some regions, but significant variations in coverage were observed. Addressing these gaps is crucial for improving community health literacy and preventive care. Feedback mechanisms for community members and collaboration with organizations for support and assistance are desired. Community members express gratitude for the support received from organizations and appeal for continued assistance in various forms, including medication, transportation, infrastructure, and staff support. Specific requests include the provision of maternity supplies, mosquito nets, furniture, security enhancements, and renovation of facilities. Some facilities highlight the need for specialized services such as mental health units and family planning programs.

PAYAM	# OPER- ATIONAL HEALTH FACILITY	DOCTORS	MALE ATTENDED	FEMALE ATTENDED	TOTAL ATTENDED	MONTHLY AVERAGE ATTENDED
BAGARI	6	4	8.275	19.042	27.317	2.276
BESSELIA	4	1	6.465	10.343	16.808	1.401
KPAILE	4	-	11.347	20.652	31.999	2.667
WAU NORTH	7	7	21.056	32.069	53.125	4.427
WAU SOUTH	8	15	13.645	15.105	28.750	2.396
TOTAL	29	27	60.788	97.211	157.999	13.167

EDUCATION

The assessment reveals that there is a total of 179 educational facilities in populated areas of Wau County. Of these, 163 are operational, indicating a relatively high level of educational infrastructure availability. However, there are 8 facilities with no response and 8 non-operational facilities, suggesting some areas may face challenges in accessing educational services.

The educational institutions encompass various levels, including Nursery (ECD), Primary, Secondary, University, and Vocational schools. Primary schools are the most prevalent, with 115 operational facilities, followed by Nursery schools with 33 operational facilities.

163 OPERATIONAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES WITH A TOTAL OF 1,071 TRAINED TEACHERS. The annual student enrollment includes 31,492 male students and 36,732 female students, totaling 68,224 students. With 1,071 trained teachers for 68,224 students, the student-teacher ratio in Wau is approximately 64 students per trained teacher.

DISTRIBUTION ACROSS PAYAMS: The distribution of educational facilities across different payams shows variations. Bagari has a total of 17 operational facilities, including 15 primary schools and 2 Nursery schools. Similarly, Besselia has 17 operational facilities, including 14 primary schools and 3 Nursery schools. Kpaile, Wau North, and Wau South also have a notable presence of educational institutions, with varying numbers across different levels.

MAJORITY OF SCHOOLS IN WAU COUNTY USE ENGLISH AS THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION. Additionally, the New South Sudan Curriculum is the most commonly taught curriculum, followed by the Old Sudan Curriculum and other specified curricula.



## 56 SCHOOLS REPORTED THEIR BUILDINGS AS INAPPROPRIATE, UNSAFE, AND INSECURE

### BOMAS EXPRESSING DISSATISFAC-

**TION:** 20 bomas expressed dissatisfaction with the standard of the school. For those dissatisfied, the reasons were multifaceted, with the most common issues being poor performance, untrained teachers, high costs, and distance. These factors contribute to a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by bomas in relation to the quality of education provided, highlighting areas that may require attention and improvement.

### DISPARITIES ACROSS PAYAMS:

Among the surveyed bomas, 4 indicated that children attend schools outside their boma, with varying travel times and distances. In Bagari, all six instances reported take less than an hour to reach the school, while in Besselia, the majority (12 out of 13) of bomas take an hour or more. When considering the accessibility of schools used by children within the boma throughout the year, 7 out of 44 bomas indicated that not all schools were accessible, with the majority of these bomas are in Wau South.

**STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUTS** In Nursery (ECD), there are 4,139 students enrolled, with 288 reported dropouts. Primary schools have the highest enrollment, with 50,757 students, while 1,864 students dropped out. Secondary schools have 12,159 students enrolled, with 353 dropouts. The University and Vocational schools have 634 and 535 enrolled students, respectively. Concerning attendance, there are 44, with Bagari having the highest number of enrolled girls aged 6-13 attending school, while Wau North has the highest number of enrolled boys in the same age group. Reasons for non-attendance vary, with factors like poor education standards, migration, and early marriage cited. Additionally, access to secondary education seems to face challenges, with some students not attending due to various factors, including lack of school feeding and early marriage.

# EDUCATION

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES:** While the majority of educational facilities are operational, the presence of non-operational facilities and those with no response indicates potential challenges in ensuring universal access to education. Efforts may be needed to address issues such as infrastructure development, staffing, and resource allocation to enhance educational outcomes and promote equitable access to education across Wau County.

Among nursery and early childhood development (ECD) centers, community-owned facilities are predominant, with some ownership by faith-based organizations and the government as well. In contrast, primary schools show a mix of ownership, with significant contributions from the government, followed closely by community and private ownership. Secondary schools and universities also exhibit a similar pattern, with government-owned institutions being the most prevalent. Overall, the educational landscape in Wau County reflects a blend of community, government, and private investment in providing educational opportunities across different levels.

**TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS:** the data indicates that there are 1,693 male and 613 female teachers, contributing to the annual teacher count. Specifically, Nursery (ECD) has 33 facilities with 19 male and 119 female teachers. Primary schools have 115 facilities with 1,067 male and 406 female teachers, while Secondary schools have 25 facilities with 508 male and 57 female teachers. Additionally, University and Vocational schools have 5 and 1 facility, respectively, with a combination of male and female teachers. The qualifications of teachers vary, with a mix of trained, untrained, and volunteer teachers. The majority of teachers have received in-service training or have a higher education (university) background.

### 103 SCHOOLS OUT OF THE TOTAL SURVEYED HAVE REPORTED HAVING CHILDREN WITH DIVERSE NEEDS.

In Nursery (ECD), out of 33 schools, 11 reported having children with difficulty seeing, 21 with hearing difficulties, 8 with challenges walking or climbing steps, 5 with difficulty remembering or concentrating, 4 with challenges in self-care or dressing, and 8 with difficulties using hands and fingers. For Primary schools, out of 115, 30 schools reported having students with difficulty seeing, 15 with hearing difficulties, 21 with challenges walking or climbing steps, 14 with difficulty remembering or concentrating, 9 with challenges in self-care or dressing, and 15 with difficulties using hands and fingers. In Secondary schools, 12 reported difficulty seeing, 9 with hearing difficulties, 2 with challenges walking or climbing steps, 1 with difficulty remembering or concentrating, 2 with challenges in self-care or dressing, and 3 with difficulties using hands and fingers. In University and Vocational schools, there are efforts made to reduce barriers faced by disabled students.

### 115 SCHOOLS REQUEST SOME FORM OF FEES

for children to attend. These fees vary and may include registration fees, school fees, exam fees, uniform fees, school maintenance fees, and feeding fees. The most common fees reported are school fees, with 96 schools out of 115 charging them. However, there seem to be challenges in collecting these fees, as indicated by the response that 115 schools find it difficult to get parents to pay the required fees.

**THE STUDENT-TEACHER RATIOS** across the assessed payams reveals significant variations in educational access and resource allocation.

In Bagari payam, the student-teacher ratio is notably high at 233 students per teacher, indicating potential challenges in providing personalized attention. Conversely, Besselia payam demonstrates a comparatively lower ratio of 200 students per teacher, suggesting potentially better teacher-student engagement. Kpaile and Wau North payams present similar ratios, with 73 and 60 students per teacher, respectively, reflecting moderate teacher workload. Wau South payam stands out with a relatively balanced ratio of 56 students per teacher, signaling a more favorable learning environment.

Notably, Nursery (ECD) education generally exhibits higher ratios compared to Primary and Secondary levels, underscoring potential areas for targeted resource allocation and support to enhance early childhood education outcomes.

Additionally, the University level boasts the lowest student-teacher ratio at 16 students per teacher, implying more personalized instruction and support for higher education students.

SCHOOLS EXPRESS A NEED FOR ESSENTIAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES SUCH AS LEARNING MATERIALS (BOOKS, PENS, DESKS), TEACHING AIDS, AND STATIONERY. LACK OF THESE RESOURCES AFFECTS THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION PROVIDED.

SCHOOLS CALLS FOR SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES, INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF SPECIAL LEARNING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES TAILORED TO THEIR NEEDS.

### 111 SCHOOLS REPORTED THAT CHILDREN DO NOT RECEIVE AT LEAST ONE SUBSTANTIAL MEAL A DAY.

The distribution of responses varied across different types of educational facilities. In primary schools, 68 out of 115 reported that children do not receive such meals, representing the highest proportion among all categories. Similarly, in nursery schools, 21 out of 33 reported the absence of free meals for children. This data suggests a significant gap in providing essential nutrition to students, which could potentially affect their health and well-being, as well as their ability to concentrate and learn effectively during school hours.

**Several schools highlight the importance of feeding programs to ensure students' nutritional needs are met, which can positively impact their learning outcomes.**

**Requests for teacher support include financial assistance, salary increments, training programs, and accommodation facilities closer to schools.**

**Some schools report issues related to teachers not being employed, paid regularly, or receiving adequate compensation, reflecting challenges in the employment and payment processes.**



MAIN NEEDS

**BUILDING RENOVATION/IMPROVEMENT:** Across all payams, there is a consistent need for building renovation and improvement, underscoring the urgency to enhance the physical conditions of educational facilities.

**WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION:** Many schools emphasize the need for access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities, highlighting challenges related to hygiene and health.

**MORE CLASSROOMS/SPACE:** The requirement for additional classrooms or space is a common concern, signaling challenges related to overcrowding and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate the student population effectively.

**PROVISION OF LEARNING MATERIALS:** Schools express a need for essential learning materials such as pens, notebooks, and textbooks, emphasizing the importance of adequate resources to support effective learning.

Some schools emphasize the need for community engagement and awareness programs to promote the importance of education and encourage parental involvement.

**LACK OF SCHOOL FEEDING:** The absence or insufficiency of school feeding programs is a notable concern, highlighting challenges in providing regular meals to students.

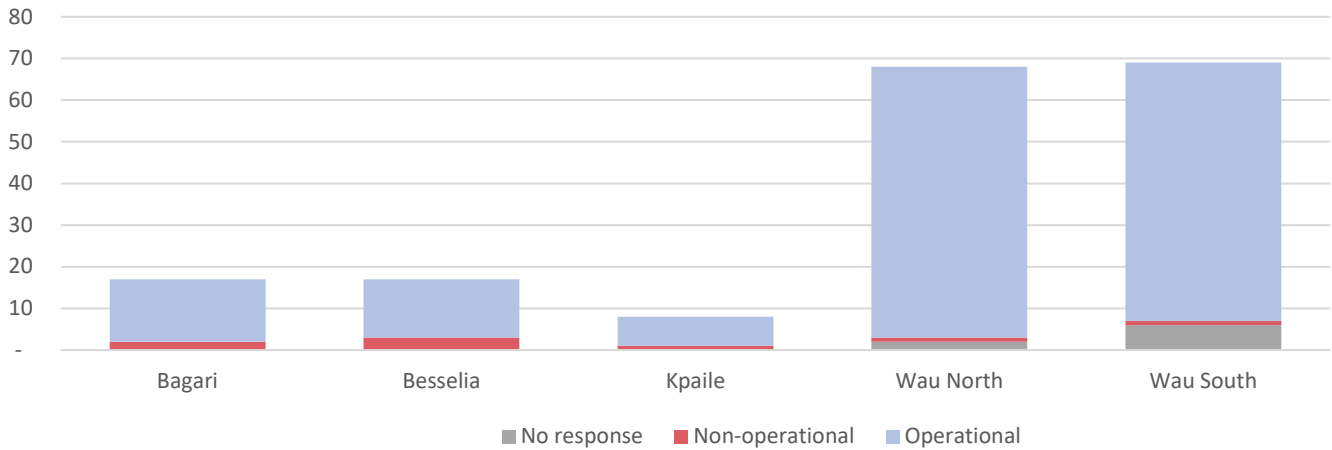
**MORE TEACHERS:** The call for additional teachers suggests a demand for improved student-to-teacher ratios to enhance the quality of education.

**PROVISION OF FURNITURE:** The need for furniture, including chairs, desks, and whiteboards/blackboards, underscores the importance of creating a conducive and well-equipped learning environment.

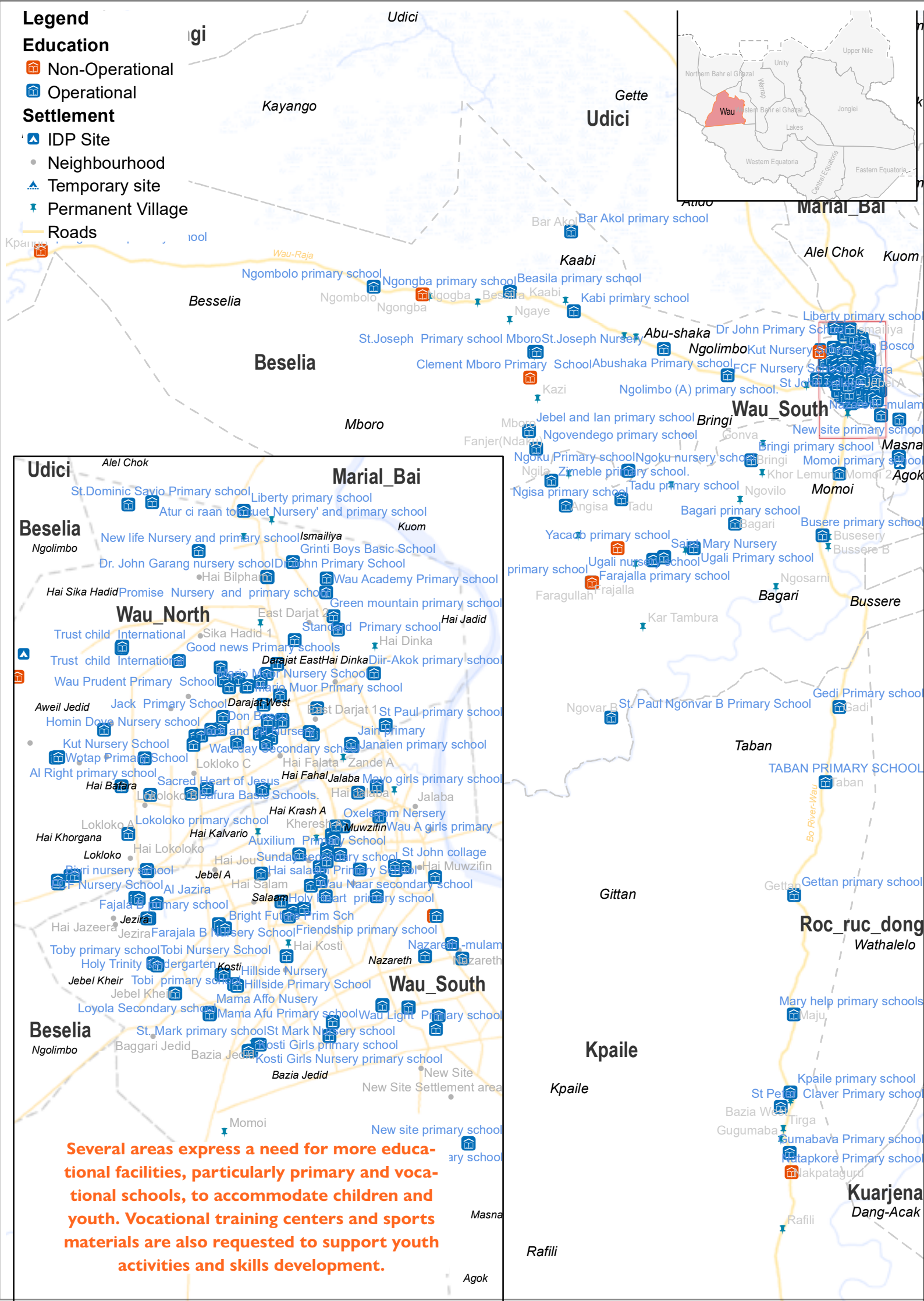
**SUPPORT WITH SCHOOL FEES:** The lack of support with school fees for families in need emerges as a significant barrier, impacting access to education for certain students.

**LACK OF SUPPORT FOR DISABILITIES/LEARNING DIFFICULTIES:** The absence of adequate support for children with disabilities or learning difficulties indicates a need for inclusive education and tailored assistance for these students.

EDUCATION FACILITY BY FUNCTIONALITY AND PAYAM



- Legend**
- Non-Operational
  - Operational
  - Settlement**
    - IDP Site
      - Neighbourhood
    - Temporary site
    - Permanent Village
  - Roads





# WAU PROTECTION

The assessment of protection issues in the surveyed bomas revealed several areas of concern. In terms of security, one boma in Wau North reported experiencing violence from or between armed groups within the past 12 months, indicating ongoing security challenges. Additionally, armed conflict was reported in two bomas located in Besselia and Wau South over the past two years, highlighting persistent instability in these areas.

Environmental stressors were also significant, with drought affecting six bomas across the five payams surveyed. While floods were not reported in any boma, instances of hunger were documented in bomas located in Bagari, Wau North, and Wau South, underscoring food

insecurity as a prevalent issue. Moreover, epidemics affected 34% of the surveyed bomas, posing additional health risks to already vulnerable populations. Notably, one boma in Besselia reported conflict, indicating a complex interplay of security and environmental challenges exacerbating protection concerns in these areas.

Members of the bomas reported experiencing instances of domestic violence, with a total of 9 bomas across the surveyed areas. Specifically, Wau North had the highest number of bomas (4). Additionally, violence against women was reported in 10 bomas across the surveyed payam. Wau North accounted for the majority of these cases, with 4 bomas reporting such incidents.

## JUDICIAL COURTS AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Eighteen bomas reported the presence of judicial courts, while 26 did not. Traditional courts were reported in 34 bomas. Community members provided feedback through boma meetings or indirectly to leaders.

## CARING FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied children were primarily cared for by relatives in 38 bomas. Concerns about the insecurity of women and girls when earning a living or working in the farm were reported in four bomas, with fears of rape, violence, harassment, and assault.

Safety concerns for girls and women in the bomas arise when they engage in income-generating activities or work on farms. Specifically, four bomas, namely Aweil Jedid and Bussere, report instances of insecurity due to rape, while violence is noted in Nazareth and Aweil Jedid. Additionally, harassment and assault are reported in three bomas: Nazareth, Bussere, and Lokloko.

Similarly, men and boys in four bomas express feeling unsafe while earning a living or working in the farm. Incidents reported include rape in Momoi, violence in three bomas, and harassment/assault in three bomas. Other threats, such as cattle raids and armed gangs, are highlighted in Aru and Kuda bomas.

Furthermore, 10 bomas express concerns about the safety of water points, indicating that they are not at a safe distance for those collecting water. Recorded incidents of violation and threats include abduction in Darajat East and Mutamadia, while seven bomas report no such occurrences.

## Cattle Raiding, Revenge Attacks, and Communal Tensions

Residents expressed grave concerns about cattle raiding and revenge attacks in 17 bomas. Concerns about conflict between pastoralists and farmers were categorized as very concerned in 12 bomas. Communal tensions were also a significant concern, with 21 bomas reporting being very concerned.

## BARRIERS TO SERVICES

Various barriers were identified, including distance, lack of resources, and poor quality of water, affecting food security, access to water, health services, and education. Lack of personnel, drugs, and expensive services were also reported barriers.

**The findings underscore the prevalence of gender-based violence within the communities, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions and support services to address and mitigate such harmful practices.**

### Relationships and Community Dynamics

The relationships between different community groups were generally positive. IDPs and the host community had good relationships in most bomas. The relationships between returnees and the host community, different ethnic groups/tribes, and refugees and the host community varied but were generally positive.

### Access to Justice and Security

Twenty-one bomas reported the presence of police stations, with 18 reporting cases referred to the police or neighboring bomas. Specific cases included sexual violence, murder, abduction, conflicts, theft, land grabbing, cattle theft, assaults, and other incidents. Daily crime or crime gang concerns were reported in 14 bomas.





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