



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX
SOUTH SUDAN

IDP SITE MULTI-SECTOR
NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES
SURVEY (FSNMS+)

WAU NAIVASHA IDP CAMP



In collaboration with:



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Photo (cover page):

An enumerator surveying individuals in the back of a truck.

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Aims

Between September and November 2021, the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) undertook its second household-level multi-sector assessment of selected urban areas and camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan. The assessment aims to:

- Quantify the prevalence of vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs across sectors, with a focus on food security, economic vulnerability and nutrition as well as selected indicators on shelter and non-food items (SNFI), education, health, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), protection (including child protection and gender-based violence) and mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS).
- Generate a better understanding of urban displacement and migration, including return and relocation after displacement in South Sudan or abroad.

This survey is part of the country-wide extended Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS+) assessment in South Sudan, jointly conducted by IOM, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), REACH and several humanitarian clusters. It was designed to be an independent, crisis-wide and coordinated inter-agency multi-sectoral needs assessment, mandated by the Humanitarian Country Team and endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Together, the joint findings provide an evidence-base for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan.

This report presents sectoral findings for Naivasha IDP Camp. Separate profiles have been published for [Juba's urban area](#) and [IDP Camps I and III](#), [Wau's urban area](#), the [urban area of Bentiu / Rubkona](#) and [Bentiu IDP camp](#), [Malakal's urban area](#) and [Protection of Civilians \(PoC\) site](#) and the urban areas of [Bor](#) and [Yei](#).

Humanitarian Context in South Sudan

Despite a relative lull in large-scale hostilities since the signature of the Revitalized Peace Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, sub-national and localized conflicts have continued to affect communities and cause new displacement across the country ([IOM DTM Event Tracking¹](#)). Between January and September 2021, 138,637 individuals were displaced due to conflict, and 84,861 individuals were displaced due to communal clashes ([IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11](#)). Although the overall number of casualties has decreased compared to 2020 figures, escalations in violence in Western Equatoria – particularly in Tambura – and Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area were flagged as concerning ([HRD UNMISS](#)). After two years of severe seasonal flooding, 2021 witnessed another year of extreme flooding, affecting over 835,000 people ([OCHA](#)). Three consecutive years of high levels of flooding have depleted resources and severely increased needs in many communities while simultaneously limiting humanitarian access. In this climate, the economic and health impact of COVID-19, including restrictions cross-border movement ([IOM DTM Flow Monitoring](#)), has further compounded the humanitarian effects of protracted insecurity.

As of September 2021, South Sudan hosts over 2 million IDPs and 1.78 million returnees, with over 400,000 new IDP arrivals² and over 400,000 former IDPs and refugees returning to their areas of habitual residence prior to displacement in the first nine months of 2021 ([IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11](#)). Often, returnees find themselves in conditions of need comparable to those of the displaced population ([IOM DTM Mobility Tracking Round 11 MSLA](#)).

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for February to March 2022, 6.8 million people – more than half of South Sudan's population – are estimated to be facing severe acute food insecurity, with parts of Jonglei and Unity states of extreme concern for food insecurity. The [2022 Humanitarian Needs](#)

1 Due to limitations in coverage and access, DTM Event Tracking does not provide a comprehensive picture of displacement events.

2 Including both new displacement incidents and individuals moving to a different location of displacement.

[Overview](#) (HNO) estimates a total of 8.9 million people in need out of a projected population of 12.4 million. In the intersectoral severity of needs analysis, the HNO also classifies five counties – Duk, Fangak, Pibor, Cueilbet and Rumbek East – to be in catastrophic need and another 71 counties to be in extreme need.

After the successful conclusion of the [first round of the expanded FSNMS+ assessment in urban areas and IDP sites](#) (FSNMS+ 2020), the second round enlarged its coverage to include the urban areas of Bor and Yei. The assessment took place after the former PoC sites in Juba, Wau and Bentiu transitioned out of their special status under the protection of the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) in 2020 and early 2021. All five targeted camps continue to be affected by congestion and sub-standard living conditions that are only partly mitigated by access to humanitarian services.

Methodology

Sampling Frame Development

The camp's address system was used as the sampling frame for the study, relying on spray painted shelter numbers. The address system was updated to account for recently demolished shelters through field verification by CCCM teams and comparison with high-resolution satellite imagery. IOM DTM conducts monthly door-to-door population counts to inform humanitarian planning. The assessment relied on the population count in July 2021³ that was linked to the address system, down to each shelter unit.

While it was sought to update maps of the camp to guide field teams during data collection, the new address system could not be linked to the shelter footprints identified from high-resolution satellite imagery in time for the assessment. Field teams relied on guidance from CCCM partners present at the site and the spray painted shelter numbers to identify correct shelters. At the time of data collection, Naivasha IDP Camp hosted a total of 2,501 households and 9,423 individuals.

Sampling Design

In Naivasha IDP Camp, the study adopted a stratified sampling

³ While no report was published for the July 2021 population count, the population figures are included in the [August 2021 population count report](#).

strategy designed to be approximately self-weighting. The sample was distributed between the IDP camp blocks proportional to the number of shelters in each block.

Enumerators were provided with the address number of the sampled shelter as well as georeferenced maps helping them locate the sampled shelters on hand-held devices and were instructed to interview the household living in the pinpointed shelter or record it as non-existent, empty⁴, non-residential or destroyed or abandoned. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview, with non-consenting households recorded as such in the data collection tool. Random reserve shelters were used as a replacement in case of non-response or other sampling failure.

For the purposes of the survey, a household was defined as a group of people who regularly eat out of the same pot (sharing food and other resources) and sleep in the same shelter or combination of shelters most nights of the week, regardless of family relationships. When multiple households lived in the same shelter, enumerators used a simple paper draw to randomly select one.

The targeted sample size of 376 households from 10 camp blocks⁵ was calculated to provide a 5 per cent margin of error on a 95 per cent confidence interval using the standard formula, assuming a design factor of 1 and a non-response rate of 10 per cent. While a higher sample size had initially been considered to enable further sub-group analysis, this was ruled out due to the increased risk of COVID-19 transmission.

Data Collection

Data collection in Naivasha IDP Camp took place in September and October 2021, and 375 households were successfully interviewed. Challenges included non-response and empty and destroyed shelters in blocks.

To prevent transmission of COVID-19 during the survey, enumerators were instructed to carry out the interviews with sufficient physical distancing outside the respondents' shelters and were provided with

⁴ Before recording a shelter as empty, enumerators had to visit it at least twice at different times of the day and attempt to set up an appointment through neighbors.
⁵ Nine camp blocks were not selected for sampling as only one household was resident in each of these.

masks and hand sanitizer for use during data collection.

Statistical Analysis

Confidence intervals – denoted in the summary text by a ($\pm X.X$) – were calculated using R's survey package⁶ to account for the survey's sampling design (stratification). Descriptive statistics reflect unweighted means and standard errors since the sample was designed to be approximately self-weighting. While non-response and other sampling failure rates differed across enumeration areas, it was not possible to correct for these differences due to lack of reliable, geographically disaggregated population estimates and the likelihood of correlation between sampling failure rates and error in the estimated number of residential buildings used as a proxy for population. The following table shows the deviation between sampled households and shelters in each camp block.

% SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS, % SHELTERS AND PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE BY CAMP BLOCK [N IN TABLE]

SECTOR	BLOCK	N SAMPLED	% SAMPLED	% SHELTERS	P.P. DIFFERENCE
A	A1	73	19.5	19.6	-0.1
A	A2	46	12.3	12.2	0.1
A	A3	57	15.2	15.2	0.0
A	A4	27	7.2	7.2	0.0
B	B1	35	9.3	9.7	-0.3
B	B2	65	17.3	17.3	0.1
C	C1	19	5.1	5.0	0.1
C	C2	14	3.7	3.7	0.0
C	C3	24	6.4	6.0	0.4
C	C4	15	4.0	3.9	0.1

Using the estimated proportion of shelters in each block as weights results in slight difference for vulnerability and need indicators. However, because it is not feasible to identify the cause for sampling failure in certain enumeration areas, weighting estimates may result in the introduction of another bias. All findings are therefore reported without correcting weights.

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



A child's arm being measured for the Nutrition section.

The impossibility of stratifying based on household attributes constrained the ability to carry out representative sub-group analysis and cross-tabulations of needs and vulnerabilities with sufficient statistical confidence. However, given the importance of this analysis for the humanitarian response, indicative findings have been included where relevant. The subset function from R's survey package was used to accurately compute confidence intervals for sub-group analysis.

Confidence intervals are a measure of the statistical uncertainty regarding our estimate. The 95 per cent confidence interval will contain the true quantity of interest 95 per cent of the time over repeated samples. This means that if we were to repeat this survey one hundred times under identical conditions, on average ninety-five of the calculated intervals would contain the true value of our target quantity.

The confidence interval does not account for uncertainty due to systematic biases in the sample, such as that due to sampling bias (systematic under or over-representation of households with certain characteristics in the sample) or reporting bias (systematic under or over-reporting of certain indicators by respondents due to their sensitivity, surrounding stigma or perceived incentives). To the extent possible, these sources of bias were minimized through the

survey's sampling design, training and monitoring of enumerators, and appropriate communication of the purposes of the study with respondents. A small number of data anomalies that may be due to reporting bias are flagged in the sectoral narratives.

IDP Site Vulnerability Index Calculation

The IDP Site Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to assess the relative impact of a set of high priority indicators on needs and vulnerabilities of households in urban areas. The index summarizes the variation around the complex drivers of vulnerability and need in site settings, or how multiple categories of vulnerability (displacement, disability, poverty, age, gender, etc.), sectoral needs (SNFI, health, WASH, food security, protection, etc.), and broader distributional and societal factors interact and compound each other.

The index ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 signifying the highest level of needs and vulnerability.

Vulnerability is defined as the set of household characteristics that reduces their resilience to internal and external shocks, or capacity to rely on sustainable coping mechanisms, resulting in a higher level of humanitarian needs and likelihood of adverse outcomes unless the household can benefit from appropriate mitigation measures, such as access to humanitarian services.

Index indicators:

Area of origin	Single Head of Household
Disability	Chronic Illness
Shelter Damage	Property Status
Crowding	School Dropout
Access To Sufficient Water	Safe and Timely Access to Water
Access to WASH NFI	Sanitation Facility
Distance to Health Facility	Access to Health Facilities
Security Incidents	Protection Service Availability
GBV Risk	Behavioral Changes in Children
Coping Strategies	Hunger Levels
Livelihoods	Access to Assistance

For a detailed definition of the used indicators and importance of components, see the [IDP Site Vulnerability Index and Intersectoral Analysis section](#).

Population Groups

Displacement and migration status are self-reported by households. Population group definitions are based on IOM DTM Mobility Tracking.

IDPs

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border⁷. There is no time limit on being an IDP. This status ends when the person is able and willing to return to their original home or makes a free choice to settle in a new location⁸.

Returnees

Someone who was displaced from their habitual residence either within South Sudan or abroad, who has since returned to their habitual residence. Please note: the returnee category, for the purpose of DTM data collection, is restricted to individuals who returned to the exact location of their habitual residence, or an adjacent area based on a free decision. South Sudanese displaced persons having crossed the border into South Sudan from neighboring countries but who are unable to reach their former home are still displaced and as such not counted in the returnee category.

Relocated Persons

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

⁷ UN OCHA. (2004). *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, Article 2.

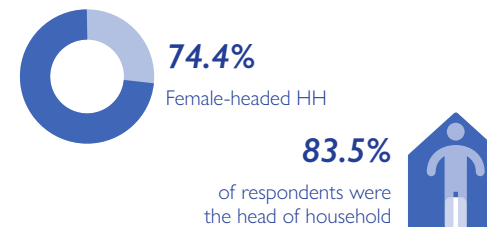
⁸ These conditions for ending IDP status are in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's [Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons](#) (April 2010).

Demographics and Household Vulnerabilities

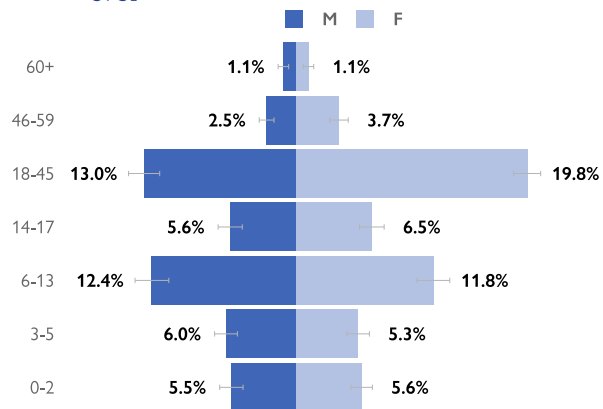
In this assessment, 83.5 (±3.7) per cent of responses are given by heads of household (HoH), while 16.5 (±3.7) per cent of households are represented by some other household member. These respondents tend to be younger members of the household (average age of 28 years compared to 36 years for heads of households responding).

The average household size is 5.2 (±0.3) persons, with a median of 5 persons. The average size of households hosting individuals is 6.0 (±0.7) persons whereas the size of households not hosting any individuals is 5.2 (±0.3) persons. Most households are headed by women (74.4% ±4.4%). Compared to their female counterparts, male heads of household are more likely to be older and have a secondary or university diploma. 22.5 (±1.7) per cent of household members are between the ages 0 and 5, and 36.3 (±2.0) per cent are between the ages of 6 and 17. Only 2.2 (± 0.6) per cent are above the age of 60.

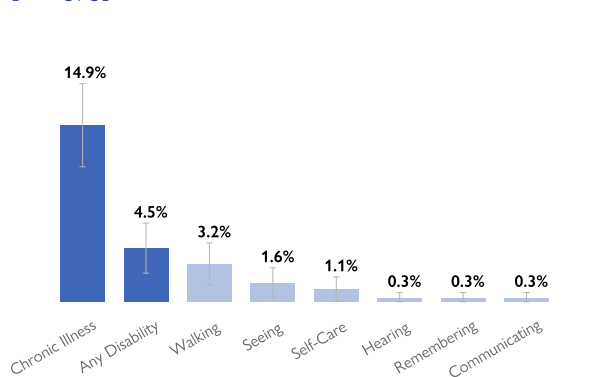
Among all households, 14.9 (±3.5) per cent of households have at least one member with a chronic illness, and 4.5 (±2.1) per cent report to have at least one member with a disability, as measured by the [Washington Group Short Set](#) questions. In comparison to figures from previous assessments and national estimates of the prevalence of persons with disabilities¹, these figures should be treated as an estimation of the lower bound of the real prevalence.



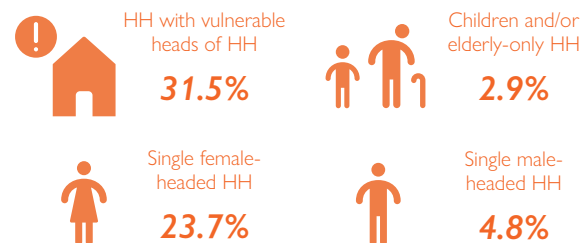
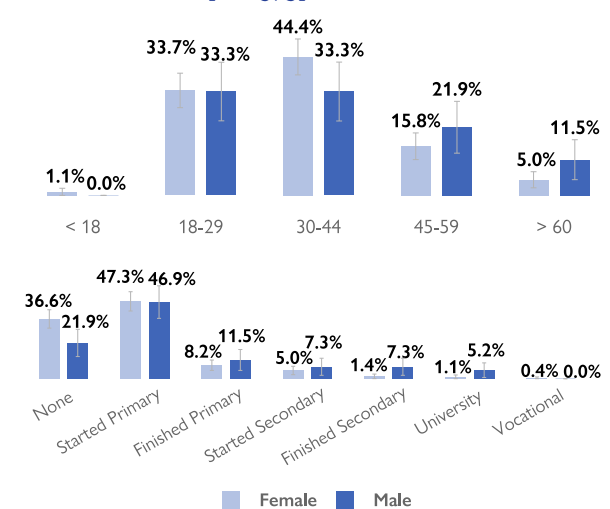
% INDIVIDUALS BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER [N IND. = 1,951; N HH = 375]



% HH WITH A MEMBER WITH A DISABILITY OR CHRONIC ILLNESS [N = 375]



% MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HH BY AGE AND EDUCATION LEVEL OF HH HEAD [N = 375]



% HH BY NATIONALITY [N = 375]

NATIONALITY	%	LL	UL
South Sudan	94.7%	92.4%	96.9%
Mixed Foreign	4.5%	2.4%	6.6%
Sudan	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Uganda	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%

1 The [2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) applies a standard rate of 15 per cent for their sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis.

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

Displacement History

Households come mostly from within Western Bahr El Ghazal state (97.6% ±1.6%), with Wau and Jur River being the most prominent counties. 3.7 (±1.9) per cent have spent time abroad as refugees or asylum seekers since being first displaced, with most having stayed in Sudan, Ethiopia or Uganda. The main reason for displacement is personal insecurity due to generalized violence (44.8% ±5.0%) after conflict interrupting access to livelihoods (19.2% ±3.9%). The majority (77.1% ±4.2%) arrived in Naivasha IDP Camp in 2016.

While 8.0 (±2.7) per cent of households report having been displaced more than once since 2013, over one in eight households (16.0% ±3.6%) have stayed in another location since being first displaced besides Naivasha IDP Camp, most of which moved to the site from Wau, Jur River and Raja counties. Of these households, about one in three moved to the site due to personal insecurity because of generalized violence (35.0% ±11.9%).

The majority of households report being in need of CCCM or site management services (95.5% ±2.1%). Most are in need of care and maintenance (77.3% ±4.1%), complaint and feedback mechanisms (57.9% ±4.9%) and leadership (40.3% ±4.9%) services.

Spent time abroad as refugee
3.7%



Displaced multiple times since 2013
8.0%

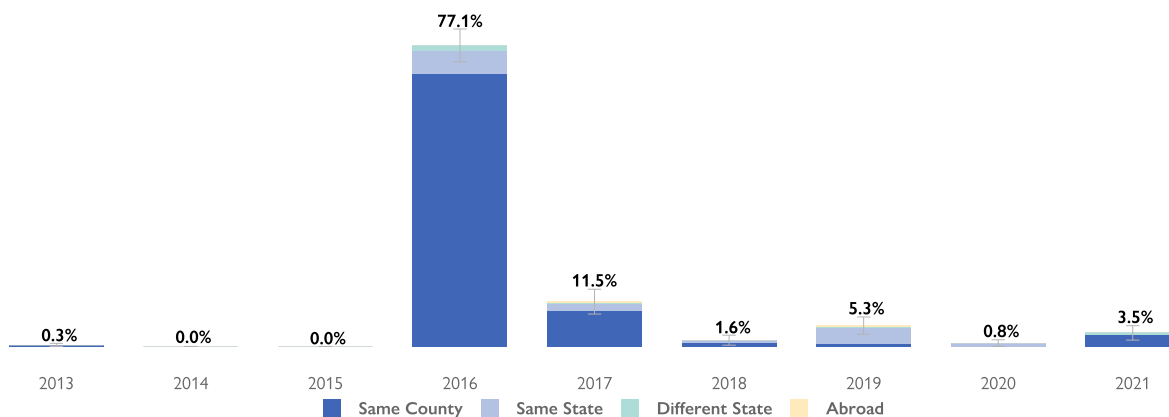
Most households come from:

WAU JUR RIVER RAJA

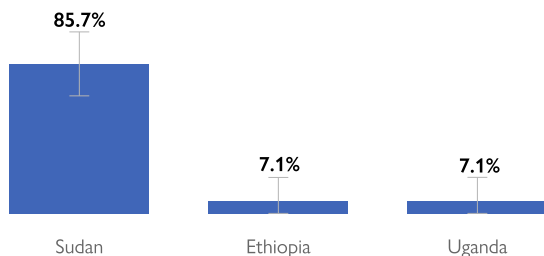


95.5% of households are in need of CCCM or site management services

% HH BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN CURRENT SITE AND COUNTY OF LOCATION BEFORE MOVING TO SITE [N = 375]



% HH PREVIOUSLY ABROAD BY COUNTRY OF REFUGE [N = 14]



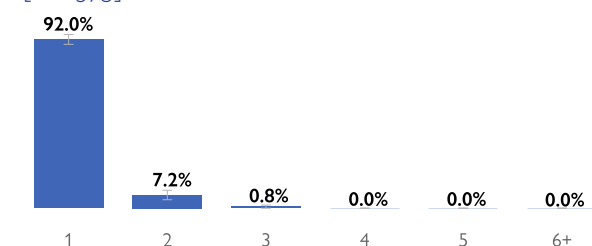
% HH BY MAIN REASON FOR FIRST DISPLACEMENT SINCE 2013 (TOP 5) [N = 375]

REASON	%	LL	UL
Personal Insecurity (Generalized)	44.8%	39.8%	49.8%
Conflict - No Access To Livelihoods	19.2%	15.3%	23.1%
Personal Insecurity (Targeted)	12.3%	8.9%	15.6%
Communal Clashes	10.4%	7.4%	13.4%
Conflict - No Access To Services	10.1%	7.1%	13.1%

% HH THAT STAYED IN ANOTHER LOCATION BEFORE BY MAIN REASON FOR MOVING TO SITE (TOP 5)¹ [N = 60]

REASON	%	LL	UL
Personal Insecurity (Generalized)	35.0%	23.1%	46.9%
Conflict - No Access To Livelihoods	21.7%	11.4%	32.0%
Communal Clashes	20.0%	9.9%	30.1%
Personal Insecurity (Targeted)	15.0%	6.0%	24.0%
Conflict - No Access To Services	3.3%	0.0%	7.9%

% HH BY NUMBER OF TIMES FORCIBLY DISPLACED SINCE 2013 [N = 375]



¹ The questionnaire included answer choices for both push and pull factors to moving to the IDP site. However, less than two per cent selected pull factors, such as 'Joining my friends and family' and 'We have more freedom in this location'.

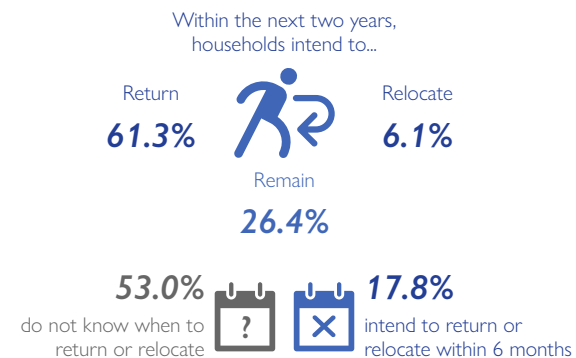
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Return Intentions

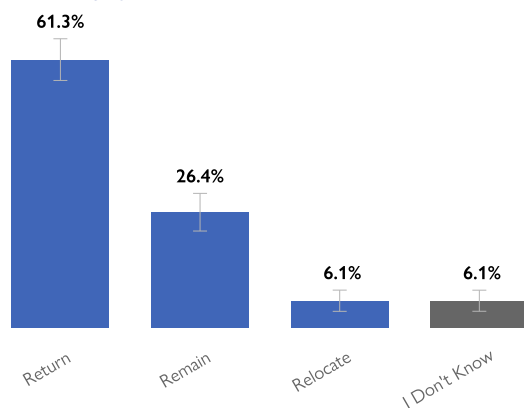
While the majority of households intends to return to their area of habitual residence (61.3% ±4.8%), a substantial proportion anticipates to remain in their current site (26.4% ±4.3%) within the next two years. 6.1 (±2.4) per cent intend to relocate to a different location, and 6.1 (±2.4) per cent are unsure of their plans for the next two years. Indicatively, households displaced from locations within Wau county are more likely to intend to return or relocate within the next two years (68.5% ±5.0%) compared to households from other locations (62.3% ±11.9%).

Of the households intending to return or relocate, over half of households (53.0% ±6.1%) do not know when to do so while less than one in five (17.8% ±4.6%) intend to return or relocate within six months. Those intending to return within six months are mainly destined to locations in Wau and Raja counties. Those unsure of the timing of return or relocation intend to return or relocate to locations in Wau and Jur River counties.

Households not returning or relocating within six months cite a lack of means (59.5% ±5.2%), their house or land being destroyed (49.1% ±5.4%) and insecurity in their area of return (34.3% ±5.0%) as the top barriers preventing sooner return or relocation.



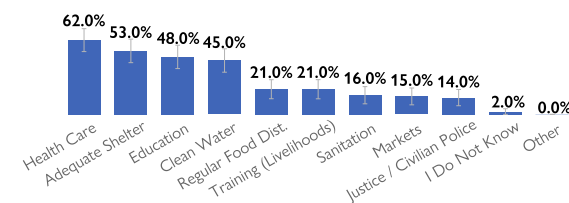
% HH BY INTENTION TO RETURN OR RELOCATE IN NEXT TWO YEARS [N = 375]



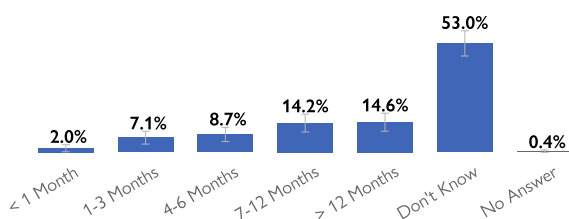
% HH NOT RETURNING / RELOCATING WITHIN SIX MONTHS BY BARRIERS TO (SOONER) LEAVE SITE (TOP 10) [N = 195]

BARRIER	%	LL	UL
No Means	59.5%	54.2%	64.7%
House / Land Destroyed	49.1%	43.8%	54.5%
Insecurity In Area Of Return (AOR)	34.3%	29.3%	39.3%
Lack Of Livelihoods In AOR	32.2%	27.3%	37.2%
Lack Of Services In AOR	29.6%	24.8%	34.4%
House / Land Occupied	9.2%	6.1%	12.3%
Uncertainty About Destination	5.9%	3.4%	8.4%
Discrimination In AOR	3.8%	1.8%	5.9%
No Barriers	1.8%	0.4%	3.2%
Other	1.5%	0.2%	2.8%

% HH REPORTING LACK OF SERVICES IN AREA OF RETURN AS A KEY BARRIER BY TYPE OF LACKING SERVICES [N = 100]



% HH INTENDING TO RETURN / RELOCATE BY TIMEFRAME [N = 253]



DESTINATION OF RETURN OR RELOCATION [N = 253]



% HH INTENDING TO RETURN OR RELOCATE BY MAIN REASON FOR CHOOSING TO GO TO LOCATION [N = 253]

DRIVER	%	LL	UL
Improvement Of Security	57.7%	51.7%	63.7%
Access To Health / Education	31.2%	25.5%	36.9%
Access To Housing	24.1%	18.8%	29.4%
Family Reunification	20.2%	15.2%	25.1%
Access To Food Distribution	19.0%	14.3%	23.7%
Better Economic Opportunities	13.0%	8.9%	17.1%
Access To Farming / Grazing Land	12.3%	8.4%	16.1%

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

The majority of households reports that improvements in the security situation in their area of return influences their decision to return (70.9% ±4.6%), followed by improvements in humanitarian support (32.5% ±4.6%) and access to land or housing (31.2% ±4.7%).

Two in three households (65.6% ±4.8%) know someone personally who has returned to their former area of habitual residence, including family members, friends and members of the community. Households displaced from locations within Wau county are more likely to know someone personally who has returned compared to those displaced from other locations (69.1% ±5.1% vs 47.5% ±12.4%). Nevertheless, over four in five households (81.9% ±3.8%) report that they require more information on their preferred destination. They cite information on the security and safety situation (57.3% ±5.5%), education services or facilities (47.6% ±5.6%) and livelihood opportunities (40.1% ±5.4%) as the most needed information.

Households report that the most needed household-level assistance to support their return are means to repair their shelters (82.7% ±3.8%) or to set up a business (50.1% ±5.1%) and food assistance in area of return (48.5% ±5.1%).

Only 4.3 (±2.5) per cent of households intending to return or relocate within the next two years indicate that they are not planning to leave the site with their whole family. Indicatively, most of these households report parting ways due to disagreements on where to go or in order to keep access to services within the site.

Main information needed on area of return:

SECURITY **LIVELIHOODS**
EDUCATION

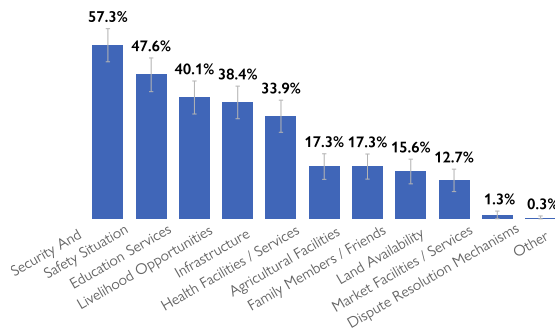
65.6%
know somebody personally who has returned to their former area of habitual residence

36.0%
feel pressured to return or leave the site even though they want to stay

% HH BY GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AREA OF RETURN INFLUENCING DECISION (TOP 5) [N = 375]

IMPROVEMENT	%	LL	UL
Security Situation In AOR	70.9%	66.4%	75.5%
Humanitarian Support	32.5%	27.9%	37.1%
Access To Land / Housing	31.2%	26.5%	35.9%
Access To Work / Livelihoods	21.3%	17.2%	25.5%
Gov. Assurance On Safety	18.9%	15.0%	22.9%

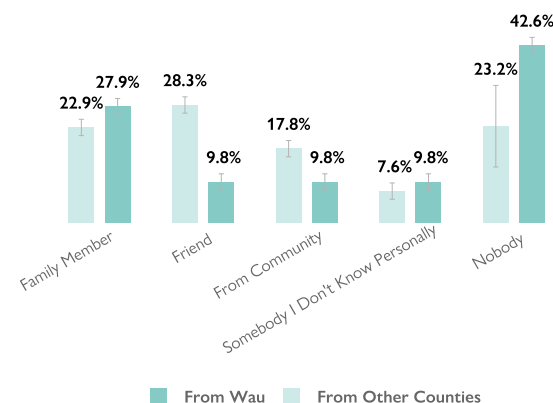
% HH NEEDING INFORMATION ON AREA OF RETURN BY TYPE OF INFORMATION [N = 307]



% HH BY HH-LEVEL ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO SUPPORT RETURN (TOP 5) [N = 375]

ASSISTANCE	%	LL	UL
Means To Repair My Shelter	82.7%	78.8%	86.5%
Means To Set Up A Business	50.1%	45.1%	55.2%
Food Assistance In Area Of Return	48.5%	43.5%	53.6%
Transportation Assistance	32.8%	28.1%	37.5%
Seeds And Tools For Farming	22.9%	18.7%	27.2%

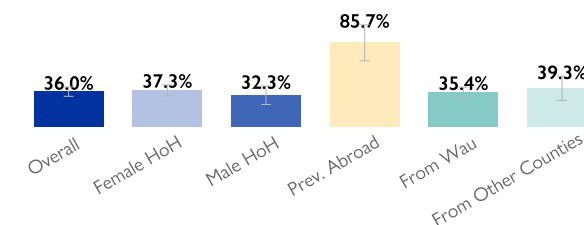
% HH KNOWING ANYONE WHO HAS RETURNED TO FORMER AREA OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE [N = 375]



% HH NOT PLANNING TO LEAVE SITE WITH ENTIRE FAMILY BY REASON FOR SEPARATION (TOP 5) [N = 11]

REASON	%	LL	UL
Disagreement On Where To Go	36.4%	7.9%	64.8%
Keep Access To Services In The Site	36.4%	7.9%	64.8%
Not Be Possible For Whole Family To Make A Living There	27.3%	1.1%	53.5%
See Conditions In Destination First	18.2%	0.0%	41.0%
Only Safe For Some Members To Go	9.1%	0.0%	26.2%

% SUB-GROUP HH FEELING PRESSURED TO RETURN / LEAVE SITE EVEN THOUGH THEY WANT TO STAY



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

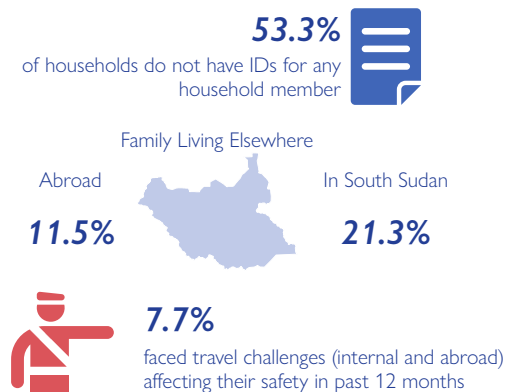
Mobility

Over a quarter of households (28.8% ±4.6%) have close family members living elsewhere in South Sudan (17.3% ±3.8%), abroad (7.5% ±2.7%) or both (4.0% ±2.0%). 12.5 (±3.4) per cent of households have children living elsewhere, mostly to attend studies (40.4% ±14.1%) or because they were sent to relatives (21.3% ±11.7%).

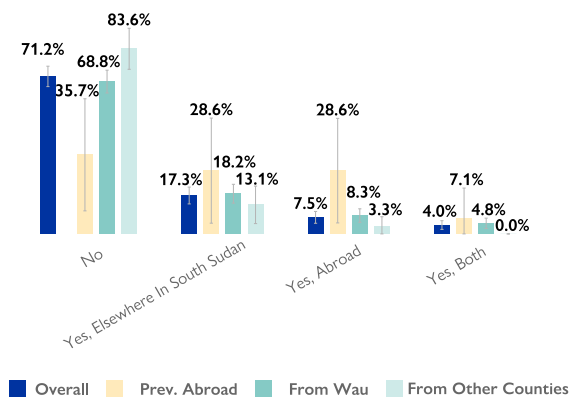
Less than one in ten households (6.4% ±2.5%) possesses identification documents for all their members, while in 53.3 (±5.1) per cent none of the members do. Households displaced from locations outside Wau county are significantly more likely to lack IDs than households displaced from within Wau county (77.0% ±10.6% vs 48.7% ±5.6%).

Three in four households (74.4% ±4.1%) leave the site on a daily or weekly basis, most of whom do so to buy things or go to the market (52.0% ±5.8%) or visit friends or family (44.4% ±5.8%). Members of female-headed households leave the site more frequently than those of male-headed households (77.4% ±4.6% vs 65.6% ±9.4%).

Less than one in ten households have experienced challenges in the 12 months preceding the assessment affecting their ability to travel safely within South Sudan (3.7% ±1.9%), abroad (1.3% ±1.2%) or both (2.7% ±1.6%).



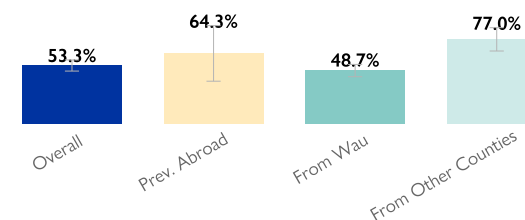
% SUB-GROUP HH WITH CLOSE FAMILY CURRENTLY LIVING ELSEWHERE



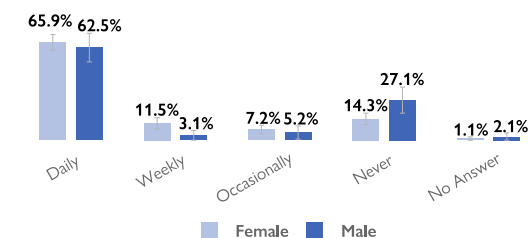
% HH WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE BY REASON [N = 47]

REASON	%	LL	UL
Attend Studies	40.4%	26.3%	54.5%
Sent To Relatives	21.3%	9.5%	33.0%
Seek Employment	17.0%	6.3%	27.8%
Visit Family Members Elsewhere	8.5%	0.6%	16.5%
Married	6.4%	0.0%	13.3%
Kidnapped	6.4%	0.0%	13.4%
Missing (Left And No News)	6.4%	0.0%	13.4%
Other	6.4%	0.0%	13.4%
Joined Army / Armed Groups	2.1%	0.0%	6.3%
Arbitrarily Detained	2.1%	0.0%	6.3%

% SUB-GROUP HH WITHOUT ACCESS TO VALID IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION FOR ALL MEMBERS



% HH BY FREQUENCY OF ANY MEMBER OF HH LEAVING THE SITE [N = 375]



% HH LEAVING THE SITE DAILY / WEEKLY BY REASON (TOP 5) [N = 279]

REASON	%	LL	UL
To Buy Things / Go To The Market	52.0%	46.1%	57.8%
Visit Friends / Family	44.4%	38.7%	50.2%
Health Services	36.2%	30.7%	41.7%
Education	33.3%	27.9%	38.8%
Collect Firewood	30.1%	24.8%	35.4%

% HH BY ACCESS TO VALID IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION FOR THEIR HH MEMBERS [N = 375]

ID	%	LL	UL
All HH Members	6.4%	3.9%	8.9%
Not In Possession	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%
Some HH Members	35.2%	30.3%	40.1%
No HH Member	53.3%	48.3%	58.4%
Don't Know	1.9%	0.5%	3.2%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Community-driven Assistance

Overall, 3.7 (±1.9) per cent of households host IDPs (2.9% ±1.7%) and/or unaccompanied, separated or orphaned children (3.2% ±1.8%). Households hosting other individuals are more likely to be headed by women and had been displaced from locations within Wau county. Indicatively, half of households hosting others are worried that they may have to stop hosting some or all of them over the next three months while they still need support, citing high costs and a lack of space as the main reasons.

In the 12 months preceding the assessment, more households were receiving remittances in support from friends or relatives living elsewhere (9.9% ±3.0%) than households sending remittances (5.9% ±2.4%). Indicatively, households displaced from locations within Wau county are more likely to receive remittances compared to those displaced from other locations (10.5% ±3.4% vs 6.6% ±6.2%). Most households sending remittances did not see any changes in the amounts they sent in the past six months (54.5% ±20.8%), while 36.4 (±20.1) per cent note a slight decrease and 4.5 (±8.7) per cent a substantial decrease in the amount. Indicatively, households receiving remittances are more likely to report a substantial decrease in the amount received in the past six months (18.9% ±12.5%).



3.7%

hosting IDPs or unaccompanied / separated children

Good
74.7%

IDP -
Host Community
Relations

Poor
6.1%

40.5%

experienced a decrease in the amount of remittances received



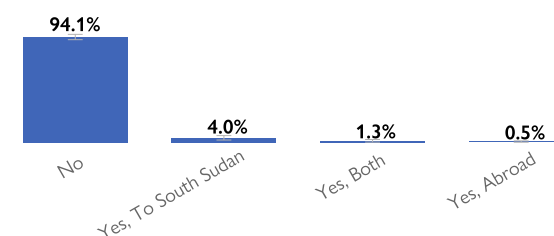
% HH BY HOSTING IDPS OR UNACCOMPANIED / SEPARATED CHILDREN [N = 375]

HOSTING	%	LL	UL
Any Individual	3.7%	1.8%	5.6%
Other IDPs	2.9%	1.2%	4.6%
Unaccompanied Children	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%

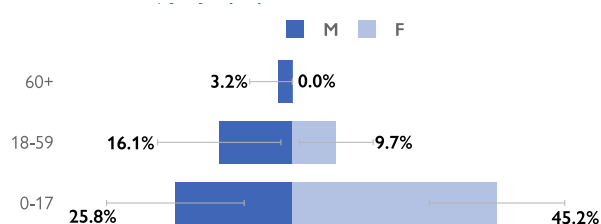
% HH WORRIED ABOUT STOPPING HOSTING INDIVIDUALS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS BY REASON [N = 7]

REASON	%	LL	UL
No Longer Able To Bear The Cost	42.9%	6.0%	79.7%
Not Enough Space	42.9%	6.2%	79.5%
Too Ill To Continue Hosting	14.3%	0.0%	40.3%

% HH SENDING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES IN LAST 12 MONTHS [N = 375]



% HOSTED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND GENDER [N HH = 14; N IND = 31]

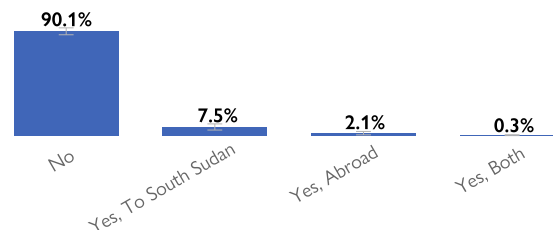


50.0%

worried that they might need to stop hosting in the next 3 months

Sending remittances **5.9%** Receiving remittances **9.9%**

% HH RECEIVING REMITTANCES TO SUPPORT FRIENDS / RELATIVES IN LAST 12 MONTHS [N = 375]



% HH RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM FRIENDS / RELATIVES BY CHANGE IN AMOUNT IN LAST SIX MONTHS [N = 37]

CHANGE	%	LL	UL
Increased Substantially	2.7%	0.0%	8.0%
Increased Slightly	2.7%	0.0%	8.0%
Same	54.1%	38.1%	70.0%
Decreased Slightly	21.6%	8.4%	34.8%
Decreased Substantially	18.9%	6.5%	31.4%
Not Applicable	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

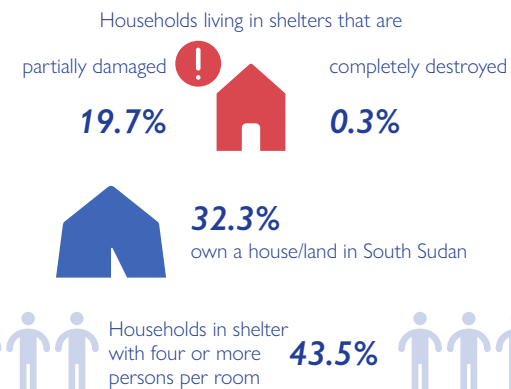
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

One in five households (20.0% ±3.8%) live in partially damaged or completely destroyed shelters. Affected households report rain (85.4% ±4.4%) and storms (10.0% ±3.7%) to have damaged their shelters.

About one in three households (32.3% ±4.7%) own a house or land in South Sudan. Of these households, 68.6 (±8.1) per cent report that their properties are destroyed, damaged and/or deserted, while 10.7 (±5.5) per cent report that theirs is being occupied without permission. Further, 90.5 (±12.5) per cent of these households report being involved in open disputes relating to their property. The most common issues leading to open disputes are disputed ownership (47.6% ±21.4%), unlawful occupation (28.6% ±19.2%) and lack or loss of tenancy or ownership documents (28.6% ±19.2%). However, close to half of affected households (42.9% ±20.9%) report that they did not take any action. 57.1 (±20.9) per cent report using formal dispute resolution mechanisms.

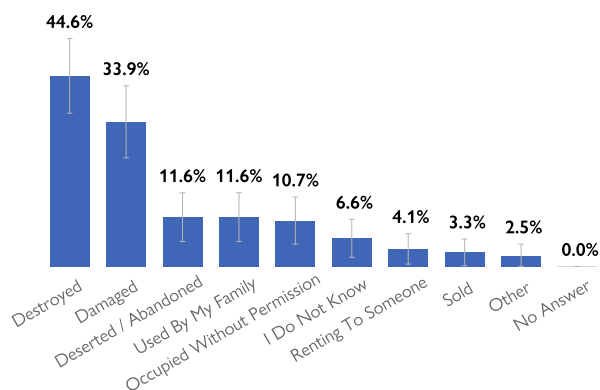
58.1 (±4.9) per cent of households live in shelters made of only one room. 40.3 (±4.8) per cent do not have security risk mitigation measures (such as doors, locks or lighting) in place.



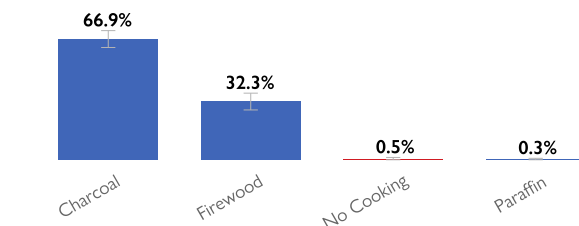
% HH LIVING IN SHELTERS BY SHELTER CONDITION [N = 375]

SHELTER CONDITION	%	LL	UL
Good Condition	36.3%	31.5%	41.0%
Minimally Damaged	43.7%	38.8%	48.7%
Partially Damaged	19.7%	16.0%	23.5%
Completely Destroyed	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%

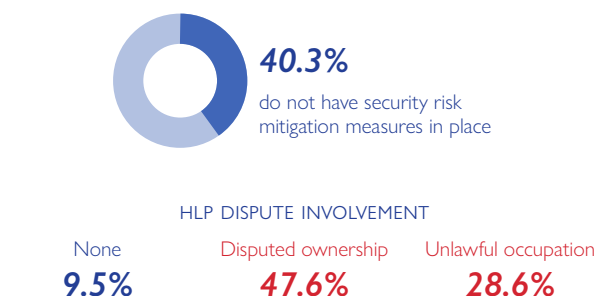
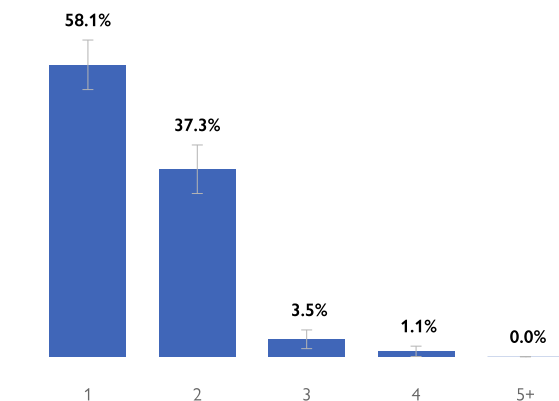
% HH BY STATUS OF HOUSES / LAND OWNED IN SOUTH SUDAN (MULTIPLE OPTION) [N = 121]



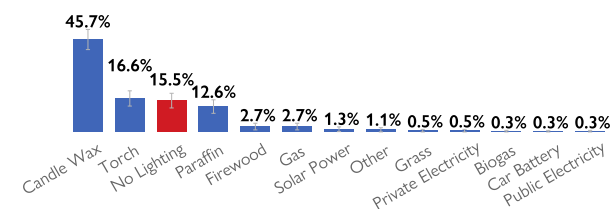
% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING [N = 375]



% HH BY NUMBER OF ROOMS / PARTITIONED SPACES IN SHELTER [N = 375]



% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING [N = 375]



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

Education

With an attendance rate of 36.1 (±4.3) per cent, more than three in five children did not regularly attend formal school in the current school year (2021-2022), defined as attending an institution within a system of full-time education developed by and overseen by the National Ministry of Education. 23.5 (±4.1) per cent of children dropped out of school in the 2021-2022 school year. Female-headed households are slightly less likely to have children attending school and more likely to have children dropping out. However, the difference is not statistically significant.

The top barrier that boys and girls face to accessing education are financial issues (75.2% ±4.3% for boys; 72.5% ±4.5% for girls). Notably, 6.1 (±2.4) per cent of households also indicate that marriage and/or pregnancy are one of the top three barriers to girls. Only 20.3 (±4.0) per cent of households report that it takes less than half an hour by foot to reach the nearest functional education facility, while 38.7 (±4.9) per cent report that they travel more than an hour.

The low attendance rates, high dropout rates, barriers to access and long distances to the nearest education facility are compounded by the [suspension of educational activities](#) in the camp in January 2021 due to a lack of funds.

Estimates of attendance and dropout rates were calculated based on the total number of children reported in the household demographics section.



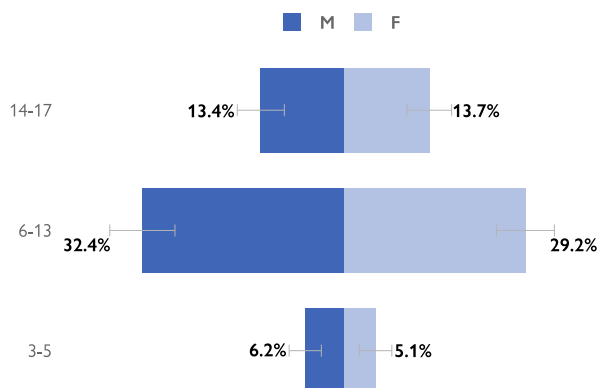
Attendance rate of children in



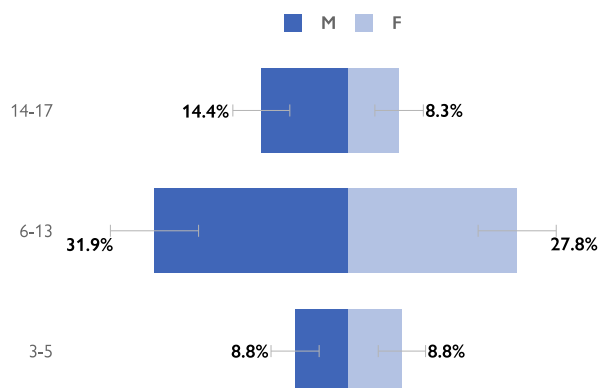
Dropout rate of children in



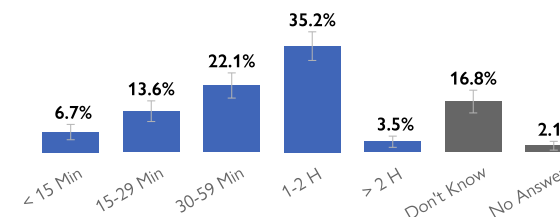
% CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FOR THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 336]



% CHILDREN HAVING DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR BY AGE AND GENDER [N IND = 216]



% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY [N = 375]



% HH RECEIVING TRAINING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF TRAINING [N = 58]

TRAINING	%	LL	UL
Business Skills Training	31.0%	19.1%	42.9%
Other	22.4%	11.7%	33.1%
Vocational Training	17.2%	7.5%	27.0%
Nutrition	15.5%	6.2%	24.9%
Functional Adult Literacy (FAL)	6.9%	0.4%	13.4%
Agriculture	6.9%	0.4%	13.4%
Other	7.7%	3.0%	12.4%

Top barriers to education girls and boys face



72.5%
75.2%



22.7%
23.5%



11.2%
11.2%

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

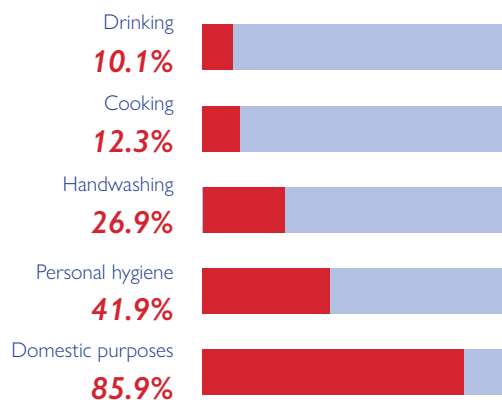
Overall, 6.9 (±2.6) per cent of households lack access to a safe and timely water source¹, with households across different sub-groups faring similarly. The lack of access is mostly driven by the fact that 5.3 (±2.3) per cent feel unsafe when collecting water from their main water source in the last two weeks. On average, households use 7.3 liters per household member per day for cooking, washing and drinking.

As water is supplied by the camp, the vast majority of households need less than 30 minutes to collect water (98.4% ±1.2%).

The main water sources for households are public taps serving more than five households (66.4% ±4.6%) and tap stands serving less than five households (28.5% ±3.5%), both of which are considered safe sources for drinking water. More than two in five households do not treat their water (49.6% ±4.8%), while 37.9 (±4.6) per cent use chlorine.

The survey did not include questions about the cost of water but asked about the change in the price experienced by households in the past six months. 86.8 (±3.7) per cent of households report that the price of water has not changed, while only 2.2 (±1.6) per cent report an increase.

Households not having enough water to meet needs:



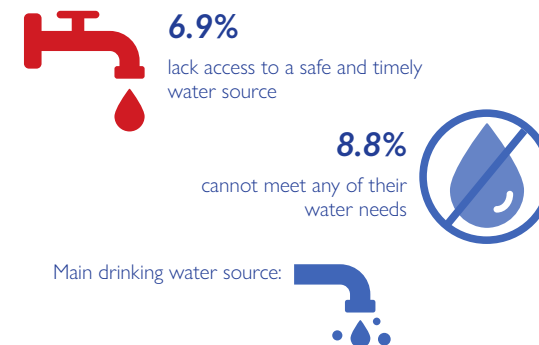
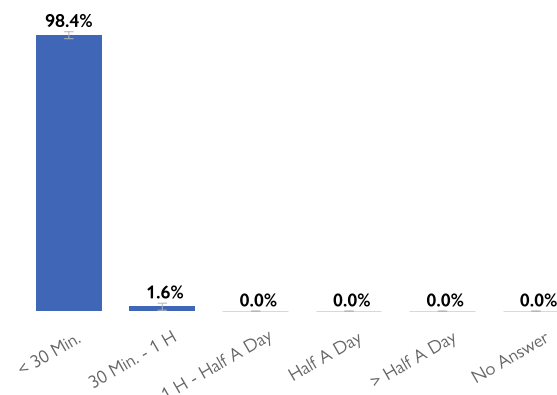
% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER [N = 375]

SOURCE	%	LL	UL
Public Tap Serving (> 5 HH)	66.4%	61.8%	71.0%
Tap Stand Serving (< 5 HH)	28.5%	24.0%	33.0%
Deep Borehole / Protected Well	4.8%	2.7%	6.9%
Piped Water Into The House	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Shallow Well / River / Stream / Pond	5.3%	3.7%	6.9%

% SUB-GROUP HH WITH ACCESS TO SAFE AND TIMELY WATER

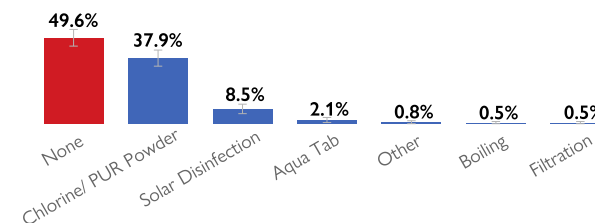
GROUP	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	375	93.1%	90.5%	95.6%
Female HoH	279	93.2%	90.2%	96.1%
Male HoH	96	92.7%	87.5%	97.9%
Prev. Abroad	14	92.9%	79.3%	100.0%
From Wau	314	92.4%	89.4%	95.3%
From Other Counties	61	96.7%	92.2%	100.0%

% HH BY TIME TAKEN TO COLLECT WATER [N = 375]



PUBLIC TAP SERVING MORE THAN 5 HHS

% HH BY MOST COMMON WATER TREATMENT [N = 375]



% SUB-GROUP HH FEELING UNSAFE COLLECTING WATER

GROUP	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	375	5.3%	3.1%	7.6%
Female HoH	279	5.0%	2.5%	7.6%
Male HoH	96	6.2%	1.4%	11.1%
Prev. Abroad	14	7.1%	0.0%	20.7%
From Wau	314	5.7%	3.2%	8.3%
From Other Counties	61	3.3%	0.0%	7.8%

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

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

71.5 (±4.5) per cent of households do not have access to basic WASH NFIs, including at least two jerrycans in good conditions and soap. 40.5 (±5.0) per cent of households do not have solid, liquid or powder soap at home. Of the households without soap, more than half (52.0% ±7.9%) state that they ran out of soap or detergent.

Most households (56.3% ±4.9%) report that women use sanitary pads in dealing with menstruation. 5.6 (±2.3) per cent report that women use nothing.

No household reports having to rely on buckets, bushes or open spaces for defecation. The most commonly cited sanitation location are communal latrines, with improved pit latrines (36.5% ±4.6%) or water-seal or pour-flush latrines (28.8% ±4.5%) being the most common types. Of households with children under 5, over half (58.3% ±6.0%) indicate that children use shared or communal latrines while 34.5 (±5.9) per cent state that their children use buckets or plastic bags. 3.2 (±2.2) per cent report that their children defecate openly.

For disposing waste, most households discard their solid waste in garbage pits (47.2% ±4.9%) or bins (36.5% ±4.5%), while 9.3 (±3.0%) per cent burn their waste.

71.5%
of households do not have access to WASH NFI



Households not using soap
40.5%

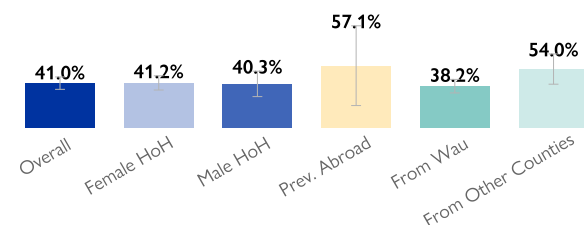


Main reason for not using soap
RAN OUT / USED IT ALL



Main female hygiene product:
SANITARY PADS

% SUB-GROUP HH WITHOUT ACCESS TO SOAP



% HH BY WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION [N = 375]

LOCATION	%	LL	UL
Garbage Pit	47.2%	42.3%	52.1%
Garbage Bin	36.5%	32.0%	41.1%
Burn	9.3%	6.4%	12.3%
Solid Waste Truck Collection	3.7%	1.8%	5.6%
On The Street	2.7%	1.1%	4.3%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%

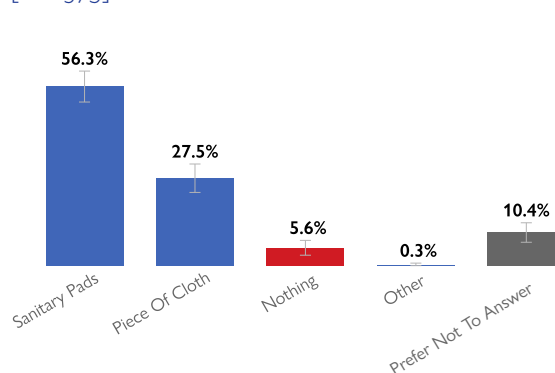
% HH BY ACCESS TO SANITATION [N = 375]

LOCATION	%	LL	UL
Communal Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	36.5%	31.9%	41.2%
Communal Latrine - Water-seal/ pour-flush Latrine	28.8%	24.3%	33.3%
Communal Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	26.9%	22.6%	31.2%
Family Latrine - Improved Pit Latrines With Concrete Slab	4.3%	2.3%	6.3%
Family Latrine - Water-seal / Pour-flush Latrine	2.1%	0.7%	3.6%
Family Latrine - Traditional Pit Latrine / Open Pit	1.3%	0.2%	2.5%

% HH BY TIMES WHEN THEY USUALLY WASH HANDS [N = 375]

TIMING	%	LL	UL
Before Eating	94.9%	92.7%	97.2%
After Defecation	76.3%	72.1%	80.5%
Before Cooking	67.5%	63.0%	72.0%
Before Breastfeeding	28.6%	23.8%	33.4%
Before Feeding Children	22.1%	17.8%	26.3%
After Handling A Child's Stool	13.7%	10.1%	17.3%
After Interacting With People	9.3%	6.4%	12.2%
After Coughing / Sneezing	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%
Other	1.9%	0.5%	3.2%
No Answer	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%

% HH BY PRODUCT/MEASURE FOR DEALING WITH MENSTRUATION [N = 375]



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

Healthcare and COVID-19

Three in five households (60.3% ±5.0%) had a health problem and needed to access healthcare in the past three months, of which most were unable to do so (65.5% ±6.2%). Indicatively, male-headed households are more likely to lack access to healthcare compared to female-headed households. Of the households that could access health care, 10.4 (±6.9) per cent needed more than one hour by foot to reach the nearest functional health facility. This highlights the difficulty of households to access timely health services when they need them.

Among households with unmet healthcare needs, the main barriers to access are specific services that are needed being unavailable (44.6% ±7.6%), unaffordable treatment cost (29.1% ±7.2%) and services only being accessible at certain times (24.3% ±6.8%)¹. 53.1 (±5.0) per cent have attempted to access ante-natal care services.

Most households aware of COVID-19 know that washing hands with soap (93.9% ±2.4%), avoiding close contact with sick people (63.2% ±4.8%) and using masks (57.1% ±4.9%) are prevention measures against the transmission of COVID-19. However, only less than half know of other preventive measures, such as using hand sanitizer frequently, staying at home or social distancing, and only 2.4 (±1.5) per cent know of vaccination.

Experienced health issues in past 3 mo.

60.3%



Needing care who were unable to access

65.5%

Accessed ante-natal care services

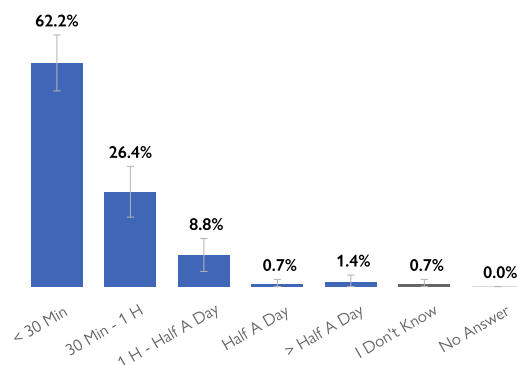
53.1%



Ante-natal care services not available

0.8%

% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY [N = 375]



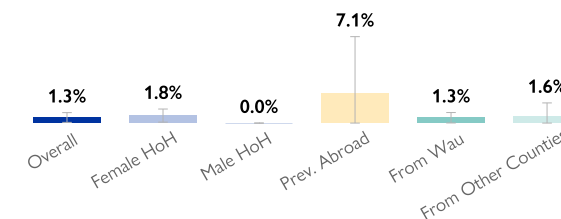
% SUB-GROUP HH WITH HEALTH ISSUES UNABLE TO ACCESS HEALTH CARE WHEN NEEDED IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS

GROUP	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	226	34.1%	27.9%	40.2%
Female HoH	166	31.9%	24.9%	39.0%
Male HoH	60	40.0%	27.6%	52.4%
Prev. Abroad	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
From Wau	187	33.2%	26.5%	39.8%
From Other Counties	39	38.5%	23.1%	53.8%

% HH WITH UNMET HEALTH CARE NEEDS BY BARRIER TO ACCESS IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS [N = 148]

BARRIER	%	LL	UL
Specific Service Needed Unavailable	44.6%	37.0%	52.2%
Unaffordable Treatment Cost	29.1%	21.8%	36.3%
None	25.7%	18.7%	32.6%
Only Accessible At Certain Times	24.3%	17.5%	31.1%
Unaffordable Consultation Cost	10.1%	5.3%	15.0%
Long Waiting Time	8.8%	4.2%	13.3%
Incorrect Medications	4.7%	1.3%	8.2%
Unaffordable Transportation Cost	3.4%	0.5%	6.3%
Distance	2.7%	0.1%	5.3%
Lack Of Staff	1.4%	0.0%	3.2%
Other	1.4%	0.0%	3.2%
Did Not Need To Access	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
No Functional Facility Nearby	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Untrained Staff	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Wait For Improvement	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
Worried About Infection At Facility	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
No Means Of Transport	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Insecurity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Discrimination	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% SUB-GROUP HH UNAWARE OF COVID-19



% HH THAT TOOK ACTION AGAINST COVID-19 BY MEASURE (TOP 5) [N = 357]

ACTION	%	LL	UL
Washing Hands With Soap	93.9%	91.4%	96.3%
Avoiding Close Contact With Sick People	63.2%	58.4%	68.0%
Using Masks	57.1%	52.2%	62.0%
Using Hand Sanitizer Frequently	46.9%	42.1%	51.8%
Social Distancing	43.2%	38.2%	48.2%

¹ A health clinic is present on site, with services being provided free of charge. However, households may leave the site to seek external health facilities.

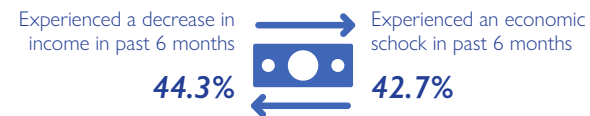
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Economic Vulnerabilities and Livelihoods

Over two in five households (44.3% ±4.8%) report a decrease in their income level or amount during the past six months, with 18.7 (±3.9) per cent reporting a substantial decrease. Households relying on begging, support from kins and sale of humanitarian aid are indicatively more likely to experience a decrease in income levels than those relying on other livelihood activities (48.4% ±12.3% vs 43.4% ±5.3%).

Casual work or petty trading (36.8% ±4.9%), begging, support from kins and sale of humanitarian aid (17.1% ±3.8%) and own agricultural production (13.6% ±3.5%) are the top three current sources of livelihoods. These have slightly changed from the top livelihoods prior to displacement, when casual work or petty trading (33.6% ±4.7%), own agricultural production (29.6% ±4.6%) and skilled labor (11.7% ±3.2%) ranked highest. Some households that relied on own agricultural production prior to displacement reskilled to engage in casual work or petty trading (26.1% ±8.2%), while others now rely on begging, kinship or the sale of aid (15.3% ±6.6%).

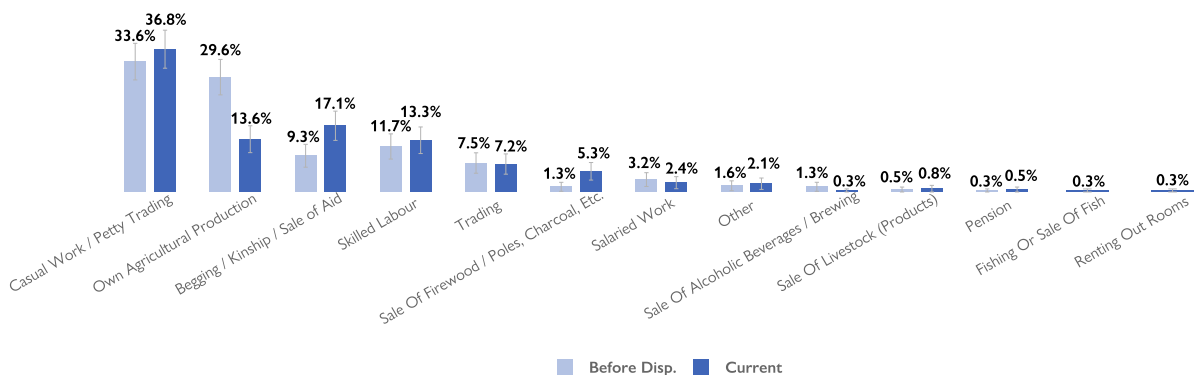
Overall, 42.7 (±4.9) per cent of households have experienced difficulties or shocks in the six months prior to the assessment.



Top economic shocks experienced in the past 6 mo.

- Unusually high food prices**
- Serious illness of HH members**
- No food in markets**

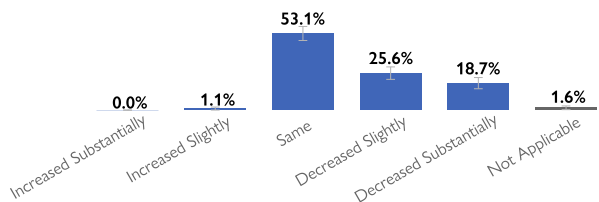
% HH BY MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITY FOR GETTING FOOD AND INCOME IN LAST 3 MONTHS AND BEFORE DISPLACEMENT [N = 375]



% HH BY ASSETS OWNED (TOP 15) [N = 375]

ASSET	%	LL	UL
Bed	68.5%	64.0%	73.1%
Mattress	54.1%	49.1%	59.2%
Mosquito Net	49.1%	44.0%	54.1%
Kitchen Utensils	44.8%	39.8%	49.8%
Chairs	42.4%	37.5%	47.3%
Sleeping Mat	41.9%	36.9%	46.8%
Phone	33.9%	29.2%	38.5%
Mask For COVID-19	31.7%	27.1%	36.3%
Blanket	30.7%	26.0%	35.3%
Tables	24.5%	20.3%	28.7%
Stove	20.8%	16.8%	24.8%
Radio	8.3%	5.5%	11.0%
None	8.0%	5.3%	10.7%
Flat Iron	6.4%	3.9%	8.9%
Agriculture Tools	5.6%	3.3%	7.9%

% HH BY INCOME LEVEL CHANGE DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 375]



% HH BY DIFFICULTIES OR SHOCKS EXPERIENCED IN PAST SIX MONTHS (TOP 5) [N = 375]

SHOCK	%	LL	UL
No Shock Experienced	57.3%	52.4%	62.3%
Unusually High Food Prices	18.4%	14.5%	22.3%
Serious Illness Of HH Member(s)	9.9%	6.9%	12.9%
No Foods In Markets	9.3%	6.4%	12.3%
Unusually High Non-food Prices	8.3%	5.5%	11.0%

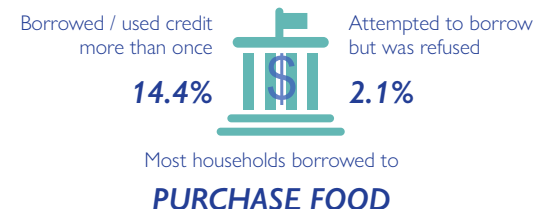
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

32.3 (±4.7) per cent of households spend at least 65 per cent of their total household expenditure on food alone in the past three months while 18.7 (±3.9) per cent spend over 65 per cent of their expenditure on cereals and pulses only on average per month – these households are particularly vulnerable to market shocks. 14.1 (±3.4) per cent of households use over three quarters of their expenditure on food. Indicatively, households that have previously spent time abroad are more affected by high to very high expenditure (over 65%) on food.

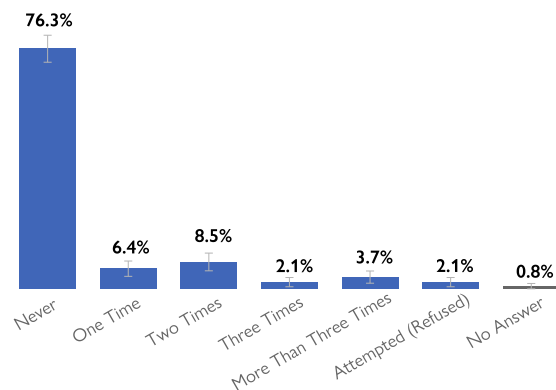
One in three households (32.3% ±4.6%) need to walk over 30 minutes to their nearest operational marketplace or grocery store, with 16.0 (±3.6) per cent needing more than one hour. Indicatively, female-headed households are more likely to need more than 30 minutes compared to male-headed households (34.1% ±5.4% vs 27.1% ±8.8%), highlighting the potential risks women can face during long travels for essential daily activities.

22.9 (±4.2) per cent of households attempted to use or used credit or borrowed money in the three months prior to the assessment, with 14.4 (±3.6) per cent having used credit or borrowed money more than once. Of these households, most did so to purchase food (60.5% ±10.3%).

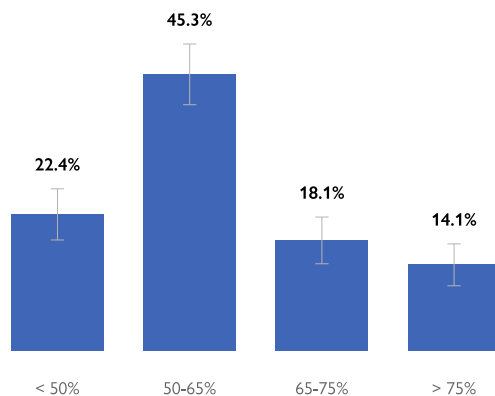
Despite living in a site, 32.8 (±4.8) per cent have access to land for cultivation, and 3.7 (±2.0) per cent own livestock or farm animals.



% HH BY FREQUENCY USING CREDIT OR BORROWING MONEY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 375]



% HH BY PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE GOING TO FOOD IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS [N = 375]



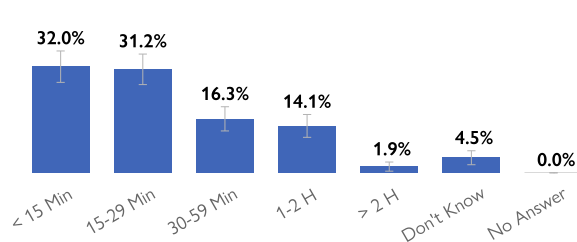
% HH BY CHALLENGES EXPERIENCED DURING TRAVEL TO MARKET IN THE LAST MONTH (TOP 15) [N = 375]

CHALLENGE	%	LL	UL
None	78.4%	74.4%	82.4%
Distance	13.9%	10.5%	17.3%
Too Hot	8.5%	5.8%	11.3%
Struggled To Carry All Purchases	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%
Children Have To Join	2.1%	0.7%	3.6%
Conflict / Violence	1.9%	0.5%	3.2%
Lack Of Water / Food On The Way	1.3%	0.2%	2.5%
Floods	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Lack Of Shelter On The Way	1.1%	0.1%	2.1%
Unsafe	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Robberies / Crime	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Checkpoints	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Wild Animals	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%
COVID-19 Movement Restrictions	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%

% HH USING CREDIT OR BORROWING MONEY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS BY REASON [N = 86]

REASON	%	LL	UL
Purchase Of Food	60.5%	50.2%	70.8%
Health Care	33.7%	23.8%	43.6%
Investment In Business / hop	3.5%	0.0%	7.4%
Payment Of Tuition Fees	2.3%	0.0%	5.5%

% HH BY WALKING DISTANCE TO NEAREST OPERATIONAL MARKET/GROCERY STORE [N = 375]



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

Food Security

On average, households consume cereals on 4.0 (±0.3) days, sugar on 3.4 (±0.3) days, spices on 3.2 (±0.3) days, vegetables on 2.5 (±0.2) days and legumes on 2.5 (±0.2) days per week. All other food groups are consumed less than two days per week. Indicatively, female-headed household consume foods on more days than male-headed households.

Households in the site mainly rely on food assistance for cereals (50.9% ±5.2%), although a sizeable proportion of households obtains these foods from markets (45.1% ±5.2%), indicating that food assistance does not suffice for many households' subsistence. For fresh foods, such as vegetables and fruits, most households rely on markets (86.3% ±3.9% for vegetables and 88.0% ±6.7% for fruits).

Most households purchase their staple foods from the local market within the neighborhood (59.5% ±4.8%), while 21.3 (±4.0) per cent purchase theirs locally from community members. 13.3 (±3.4) per cent do not purchase any staple foods at all. Of households that buy their staple foods, households spend the most in cash or credit on sugar (66.2% ±5.0%), sorghum (flour or grain; 54.5% ±5.4%), meat (40.0% ±5.1%) and okra (35.7% ±5.2%).



Cereals



Vegetables



Spices



Grains

3.8 Days per week consumed

Roots

1.4 Days per week consumed

Orange vegetables

1.2 Days per week consumed

Leafy vegetables

1.6 Days per week consumed

Dairy



Meat, egg, fish



Oil



Legumes



Organ meat

0.6 Days per week consumed

Eggs

0.4 Days per week consumed

Fruits



Sugar



Flesh meat

1.2 Days per week consumed

Fish

1.0 Days per week consumed

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

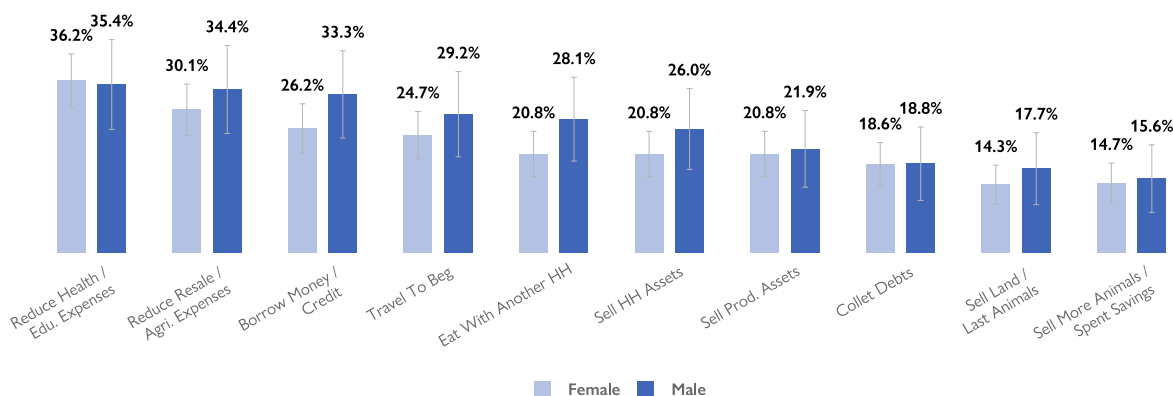
Coping Strategies

Livelihood-based coping strategies illustrate households' capacity to cope with future shocks and maintain productivity. The majority (52.8% ±5.0%) engaged in at least one type of livelihood-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to the interview. Most report health and education expenses (36.0% ±4.8%), followed by reducing resale or agricultural expenses (31.2% ±4.7%), borrowing money or purchasing food on credit (28.0% ±4.5%) and travelling out of town to look or beg of food or other resources (25.9% ±4.3%) because of a lack of food or money for food. 25.1 (±4.3) per cent indicate engaging in emergency coping, the most severe category of coping strategies.

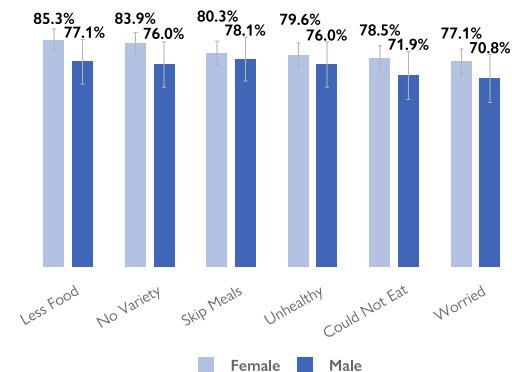
Overall, 91.5 (±2.8) per cent of households report to have used food-based coping strategies during the 12 months prior to the survey. Over 83.2 (±3.7) per cent ate less than they thought they should while 81.9 (±3.8) per cent ate less varied foods because of a lack of resources to obtain food. More than three in four households (75.5% ±4.2%) went to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food in the past 12 months, of which 84.8 (±4.1) per cent did so within four weeks prior to the interview. About two in three households (66.9% ±4.8%) went for a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food, of which 81.3 (±4.8) per cent did so within four weeks prior to the interview.



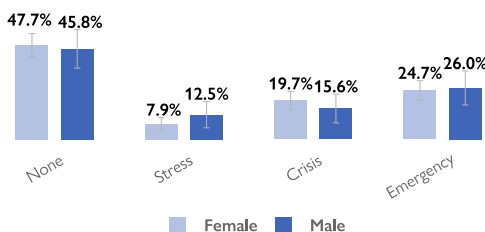
% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 375]



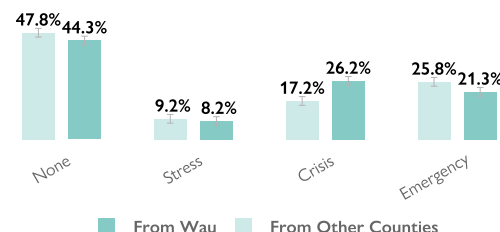
% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS [N = 375]



% FEMALE AND MALE-HEADED HH BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 375]



% HH BY MAXIMUM LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS [N = 375]



1 Breakdown of livelihood coping strategies by actions taken within 30 days prior to assessment due to a lack of food or money to buy food: **Stress coping strategies**: sent household members to eat with another household, sold more animals than usual for this time of the year or spent savings, borrowed money or purchased food on credit more than usual during this time of year, sold household assets / goods; **Crisis coping strategies**: reduced expenses on goods for resale or on business / petty trade or agricultural inputs, reduced expenses on health and education, sold productive assets or means of transport; **Emergency coping strategies**: sold house or land or sold or slaughtered the last of their cows and goats, traveled back to the village / out of town to look for / search for (begging) food or other resources, used community leaders or local court to collect debts or bride wealth / dowry or engaged in illegal income activities.

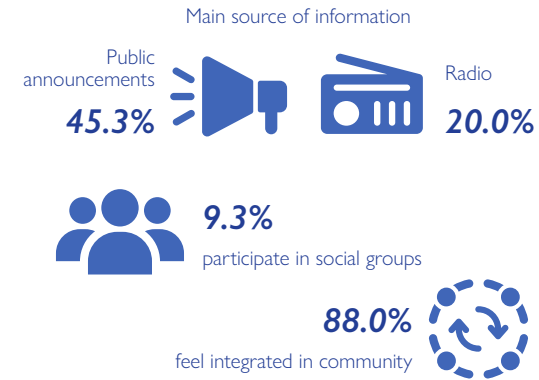
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Communication and Social Cohesion

Public announcements are the most common main source of information of households (45.3% ±5.0%) followed by radio (20.0% ±4.0%). 55.2 (±5.0) per cent of households have at least one member owning a functioning mobile phone that is reliably charged, with adult women (70.0% ±6.3%) and men (55.6% ±6.7%) being the most likely owners.

Although only 9.3 (±2.9) per cent of households have members who participate in social groups, the majority (88.0% ±3.3%) feels welcomed and accepted in their current community. Indicatively, male-headed households are more likely to feel welcome or accepted in their community (90.6% ±5.9%) compared to female-headed households (87.1% ±2.9%). Of the households that participate in social groups, over two in three (68.6% ±15.3%) report that women are members while only one in five (22.9% ±13.7%) report that men are members.

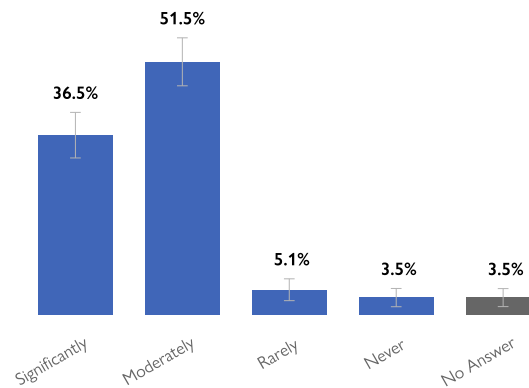
Most households report that women are either significantly involved (36.5% ±4.6%) or moderately involved (51.5% ±4.9%) in community decision-making. 3.5 (±1.9) per cent state that women never partake in decision-making. Female-headed households are more likely to see greater involvement of women in decision-making than male-headed households, with over 39.4 (±5.5) per cent reporting significant and 50.2 (±5.7) per cent reporting moderate involvement (compared to 28.1% ±8.9% and 55.2% ±9.9%).



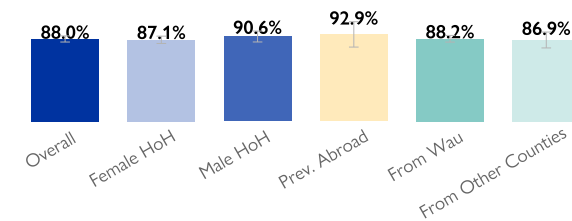
% HH BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION [N = 375]

SOURCE	%	LL	UL
Public Announcements	45.3%	40.3%	50.3%
Radio	20.0%	16.0%	24.0%
Word Of Mouth	19.5%	15.5%	23.4%
Community Mobilizers	8.3%	5.5%	11.0%
Local Authorities	5.1%	2.9%	7.2%
Other	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Communal Meetings	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Social Media (WhatsApp, Facebook)	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%

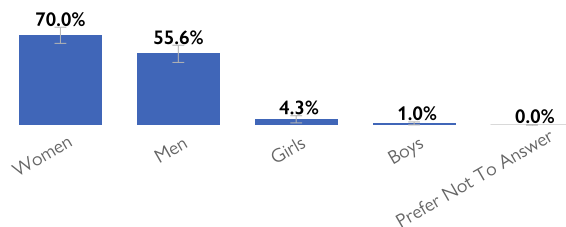
% HH BY EXTENT TO WHICH WOMEN ARE INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING [N = 375]



% SUB-GROUP HH FEELING INTEGRATED AND WELCOME IN CURRENT COMMUNITY



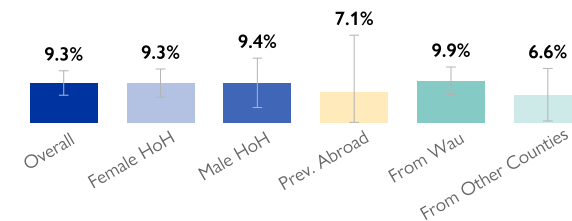
% HH WITH MOBILE PHONES BY MAIN OWNER OF FUNCTIONAL AND CHARGED MOBILE PHONE [N = 207]



% HH BY EXTENT TO WHICH FEEL WELCOMED IN CURRENT COMMUNITY [N = 375]

FEELING INTEGRATED	%	LL	UL
A Lot	43.7%	38.8%	48.6%
Moderately	44.3%	39.4%	49.2%
A Little	6.7%	4.1%	9.2%
Not At All	3.2%	1.4%	5.0%
No Answer	2.1%	0.7%	3.6%

% SUB-GROUP HH INVOLVED IN SOCIAL GROUPS



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

Protection

A quarter of households (24.5% ±4.3%) state that they are not aware of any protection services in their area.¹ While most households are aware of police services (25.3% ±4.3%) and GBV-related services being available (52.5% ±5.0%), only very few (10% or less) are aware of any other protection services related to child protection, housing land and property, and others. 4.5 (±2.1) per cent report to have been affected by a safety or security incident in the past month. Indicatively, male members of these households are also more likely to be affected than female members (88.2% ±15.3% vs 70.6% ±21.5%).

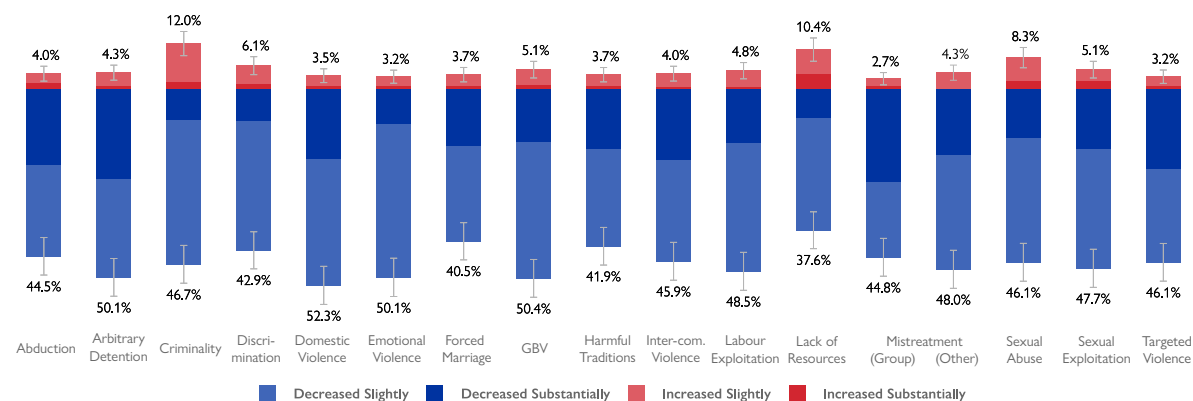
Households cite harmful traditional practices (38.9% ±4.8%), criminality, extortion or gang-related violence (37.1% ±4.8%), domestic violence (29.1% ±4.5%) and forced marriage (25.1% ±4.3%) as the most serious protection concerns in their community at the time of assessment. The top concerns differ between the genders of the head of household. Female-headed households are more likely to view harmful traditional practices as serious concerns (41.2% ±5.7% vs 32.3% ±9.3%) while male-headed households are more likely to report criminality, extortion or gang-related violence as serious concerns (43.8% ±9.8% vs 34.8% ±5.5%).



Top three protection issues of serious concern:



% HH BY CHANGE IN LIKELIHOOD OR FREQUENCY OF PROTECTION ISSUES IN COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 375]



% HH BY AWARENESS OF AVAILABLE PROTECTION SERVICES IN AREA (TOP 5) [N = 375]

SERVICE	%	LL	UL
Health Services (GBV)	35.7%	30.9%	40.6%
Counselling (GBV)	31.2%	26.6%	35.8%
Police	25.3%	21.0%	29.7%
None	24.5%	20.2%	28.8%
Case Management (GBV)	17.9%	14.0%	21.8%

% HH BY CURRENT PROTECTION ISSUES THAT CAUSE SERIOUS CONCERN (TOP 5) [N = 375]

CONCERN	%	LL	UL
Harmful Traditions	38.9%	34.1%	43.7%
Criminality	37.1%	32.2%	41.9%
Domestic Violence	29.1%	24.5%	33.6%
Forced Marriage	25.1%	20.7%	29.4%
Labour Exploitation	24.0%	19.7%	28.3%

% HH WITH TRAVEL OFFER IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY MEMBER RECEIVING OFFER [N = 12]

MEMBER	%	LL	UL
Women	66.7%	40.2%	93.2%
Men	25.0%	0.6%	49.4%
Boys	8.3%	0.0%	23.9%
Girls	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

% SUB-GROUP HH AFFECTED BY A SECURITY INCIDENT IN THE LAST 30 DAYS

GROUP	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	375	4.5%	2.4%	6.6%
Female HoH	279	4.3%	1.9%	6.7%
Male HoH	96	5.2%	0.8%	9.7%
Prev. Abroad	14	7.1%	0.0%	20.6%
From Wau	314	5.1%	2.7%	7.5%
From Other Counties	61	1.6%	0.0%	4.8%

¹ This question was posed to all respondents, regardless of potential protection services needs.

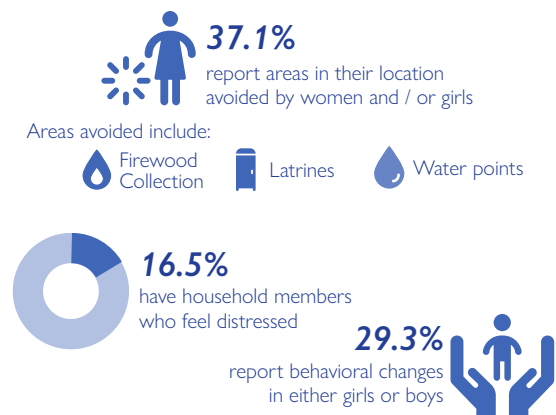
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Over one in three households (37.1% ±2.4%) report that there are areas in their location that women and / or girls avoid because they feel unsafe. The main areas avoided are routes to collect firewood (19.5% ±4.0%), latrines (19.2% ±3.9%) and water points (5.1% ±2.2%), underlining the challenges women face when conducting daily, essential tasks.

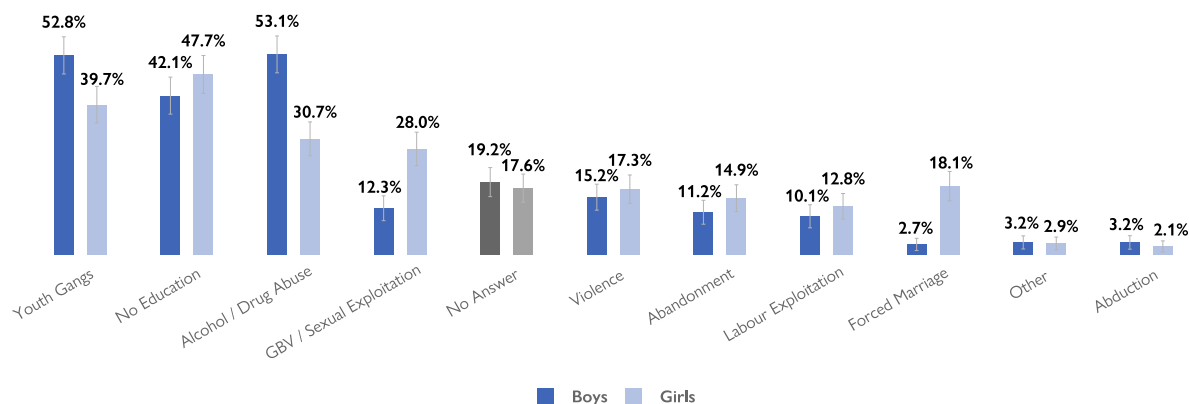
Over one in eight households (16.5% ±3.7%) include at least one member who feels distressed to the extent that they have a lot of difficulty to work or perform daily routine activities. Indicatively, households who had been previously abroad are significantly more likely to experience psychological distress (50.0% ±25.8%).

Although households agree that a lack of education is a main risk to both girls and boys (42.1% ±4.9% for boys and 47.7% ±5.0% for girls), they report vastly different risks for girls and boys in the site. Households are more likely to see boys at risk of involvement in youth gangs (39.7% ±4.9%) and substance abuse (30.7% ±4.5%) while they see girls most at risk of GBV or sexual exploitation (28.0% ±4.4%) and forced or arranged marriage (18.1% ±3.9%).

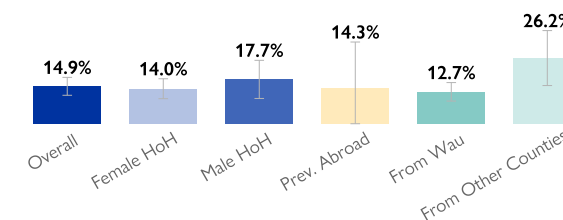
29.3 (±4.5) per cent of households report seeing behavioral changes in their children during the month before the assessment, with households being equally likely to see changes in boys and girls (25.1% ±4.3% vs 25.6% ±4.3%). The most common behavioral changes are disrespectful behavior in the family (15.5% ±3.6% for girls and 17.6% ±3.8% for boys) and unwillingness to go to school (11.7% ±3.3% for girls and 14.4% ±3.5% for boys).



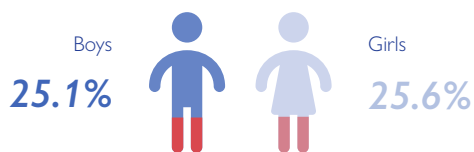
% HH BY PERCEIVED BIGGEST RISKS CHILDREN UNDER 18 ARE EXPOSED TO IN COMMUNITY [N = 375]



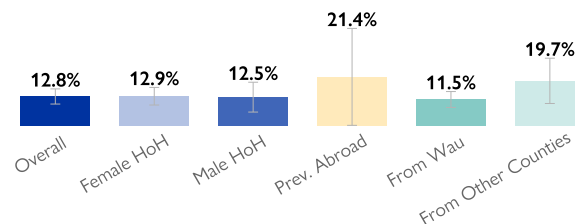
% SUB-GROUP HH OBSERVING THREE OR MORE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN BOYS IN THE LAST MONTH



% HH OBSERVING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN IN THE LAST MONTH



% SUB-GROUP HH OBSERVING THREE OR MORE BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN GIRLS IN THE LAST MONTH



% SUB-GROUP HH WITH HH MEMBERS FEELING DISTRESSED

GROUP	N	%	LL	UL
Overall	375	16.5%	12.9%	20.2%
Female HoH	279	15.8%	11.6%	19.9%
Male HoH	96	18.8%	10.9%	26.6%
Prev. Abroad	14	50.0%	24.2%	75.8%
From Wau	314	17.2%	13.1%	21.3%
From Other Countries	61	13.1%	4.6%	21.6%

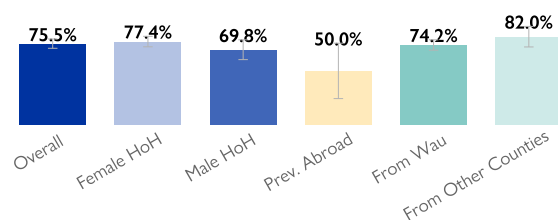
Note: The error bars and LL/UL columns in the summary tables indicate 95% confidence intervals. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding error.

Humanitarian Assistance

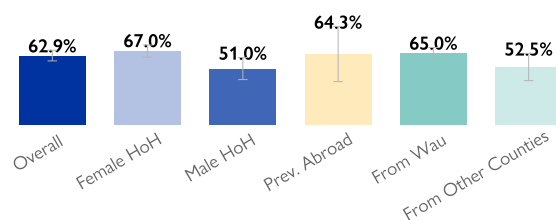
During the three months preceding the assessment, 75.5 (±4.4) per cent of households received some form of humanitarian assistance, most of them receiving general food for all (95.8% ±2.3%), WASH materials (14.1% ±4.0%) and shelter materials (11.3% ±3.7%). 62.9 (±4.2) per cent report to be dependent on humanitarian services to cover basic needs such as food, WASH, health and education. Female-headed households and households displaced from locations within Wau county are more likely to be dependent on these services (67.0% ±5.5% and 65.0% ±5.3%) compared to male-headed households and those displaced from other locations (51.0% ±10.0% and 52.5% ±12.5%). More than half of all households (56.0% ±4.9%) indicate that they do not receive adequate information about the different available humanitarian services. Female-headed households are more likely to lack this information than male-headed households (58.8% ±5.6% vs 47.9% ±10.0%). The discrepancy between the shares of households dependent on assistance and having access to information about assistance indicates that many households in need of assistance are not receiving any.



% SUB-GROUP HH RECEIVING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS



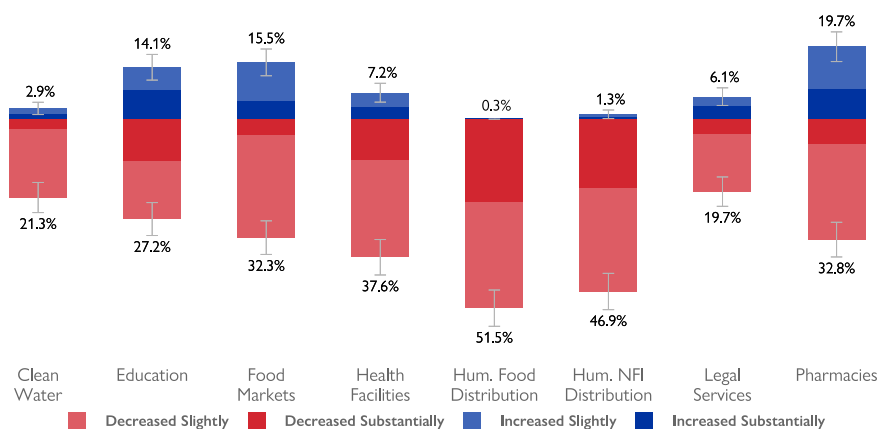
% SUB-GROUP HH DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN SERVICES TO COVER BASIC NEEDS



% HH WHO HAVE ACCESSED ASSISTANCE OR BASIC SERVICES IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS BY TYPE [N = 283]

ASSISTANCE	%	LL	UL
General Food For All	95.8%	93.4%	98.1%
WASH Materials	14.1%	10.1%	18.2%
Shelter Material	11.3%	7.6%	15.0%
Health / Medicines	8.1%	4.9%	11.3%
Other	3.2%	1.1%	5.2%
Nutrition	2.8%	0.9%	4.8%
Food For Assets	2.5%	0.7%	4.3%
Food For School Children	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%
Cash For Work / Cash For Training	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Agricultural Inputs	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Veterinary	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Household Utensils	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Unconditional Cash / Voucher Transfer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
School Fees / Uniforms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Answer	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%

% HH BY CHANGE IN ABILITY TO ACCESS HUMANITARIAN OR BASIC SERVICES OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS [N = 375]



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

Of the households that received assistance in the three months prior to the assessment, 52.8 (±13.4) per cent report to be unsatisfied with the assistance. Most of these households report being unsatisfied due to the lack of quantity (62.2% ±15.7%), timeliness (35.1% ±15.2%) and quality (16.2% ±11.8%) of the assistance provided. The services households are most dissatisfied with are food assistance (70.3% ±14.7%), general assistance (43.2% ±15.9%) and health services (27.0% ±14.3%).

While households could use complaint and feedback mechanisms to address their concerns about assistance, 13.4 (±3.9) per cent of households receiving assistance report that they do not feel able to provide feedback or make complaints if they or a member of their household wanted to. Among those who felt as if they could, 24.9 (±5.4) per cent did not trust these mechanisms – especially for response time, confidentiality and sensitive issues.

43.8 (±5.7) per cent of households receiving assistance experienced protection or safety issues while accessing assistance in the past three months, with female-headed households being more likely to be affected than male-headed households (48.1% ±6.7% vs 29.9% ±10.9%).

As top priority needs for their household, respondents name food (77.3% ±4.2%), shelter or housing (42.9% ±4.9%), healthcare (35.7% ±4.8%) and cash (29.3% ±4.6%).

52.8%
accessing humanitarian assistance are unsatisfied with the assistance

Main reasons for dissatisfaction:

QUANTITY TIMELINESS QUALITY

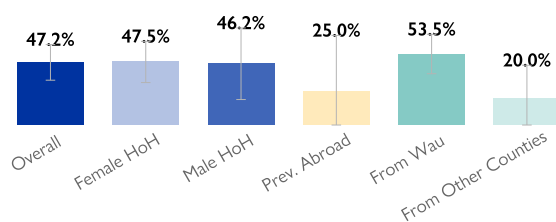
Households with members who have experienced protection / safety issue while accessing assistance:

43.8%

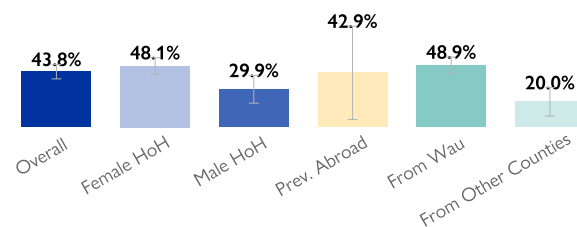
Preferred feedback mechanism:
FACE-TO-FACE WITH COMMUNITY LEADER

Top priority needs:

% SUB-GROUP HH SATISFIED WITH ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS



% SUB-GROUP HH HAVING FACED PROTECTION ISSUES WHEN ACCESSING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



% HH BY TOP PRIORITY NEEDS [N = 375]

NEED	%	LL	UL
Food	77.3%	73.1%	81.6%
Shelter / Housing	42.9%	38.0%	47.9%
Healthcare	35.7%	30.9%	40.6%
Cash	29.3%	24.7%	33.9%
Education	21.6%	17.5%	25.7%
Livelihoods Support / Employment	21.1%	16.9%	25.2%
Protection	7.7%	5.1%	10.4%
NFIs	6.4%	3.9%	8.9%
Seeds / Other Agricultural Inputs	5.3%	3.1%	7.6%
Training	4.0%	2.0%	6.0%
Other	3.7%	1.9%	5.6%
PSS	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%
None	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Need To Repay Debt	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%

% HH BY UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE (TOP 10) [N = 37]

ASSISTANCE / SERVICE	%	LL	UL
Food	70.3%	55.6%	85.0%
General Assistance	43.2%	27.3%	59.2%
Health	27.0%	12.7%	41.4%
S/NFI	24.3%	10.5%	38.2%
Protection	21.6%	8.3%	35.0%
Nutrition	16.2%	4.3%	28.1%
WASH	16.2%	4.2%	28.2%
Livelihood	16.2%	4.3%	28.2%
Education	10.8%	0.7%	20.9%
Cash / Vouchers	5.4%	0.0%	12.7%

% HH BY PREFERRED FEEDBACK MECHANISMS [N = 283]

MECHANISM	%	LL	UL
Face To Face With Community Leader	26.1%	21.1%	31.2%
Face To Face In Office / Other Venue With Aid Worker	25.1%	20.1%	30.1%
Face To Face At Home With Aid Worker	19.8%	15.3%	24.3%
Community Meetings / Group Feedback Sessions With Aid Workers	17.7%	13.2%	22.1%
Phone Call	4.2%	1.9%	6.6%
Don't Know / No answer	3.9%	1.6%	6.1%
Complaints / Suggestions Box	2.8%	0.9%	4.8%
Letter	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%

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

IDP Site Vulnerability Index and Intersectoral Analysis

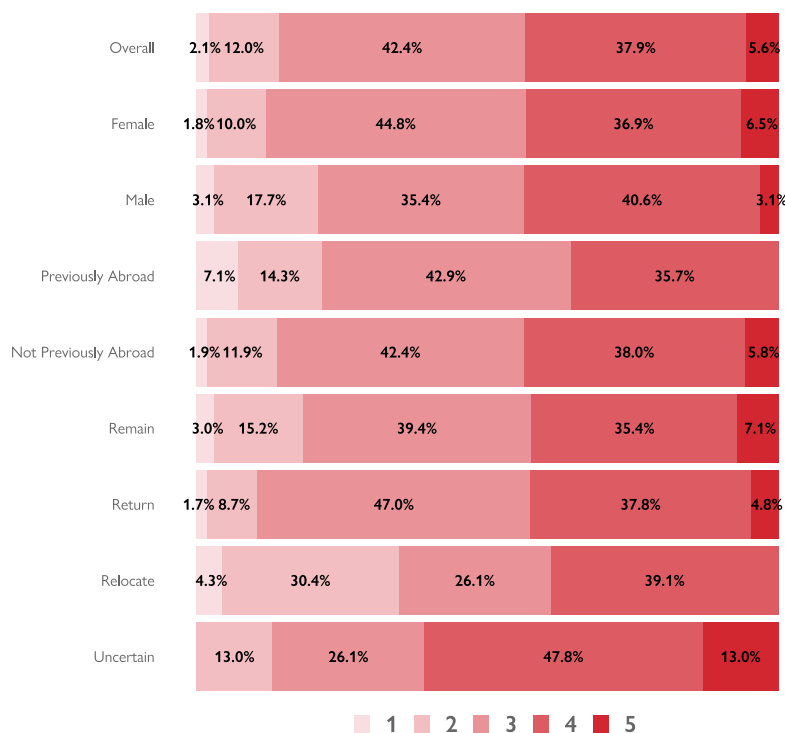
The IDP Site Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA) – a dimensionality reduction technique. In this usage, PCA aggregates and simplifies the various component indicators into a single index that reflects the greatest variation in needs and vulnerability. The technique weights more highly indicators for which the data displays greater variance, and weights lower on indicators for which we see little variation. The computed weights of the indicators are used to calculate the vulnerability score of each assessed household, ranging from 0 to 100. The scale is grouped into five ranges: minimum (0% - 20%), moderate (21% - 40%), medium (41% - 60%), high (61% - 80%) and maximum (81% - 100%).

Overall, the largest proportion of households fall in the medium range of the SVI (42.4% of HH), closely followed by the high range (37.9% of HH). As the population's most vulnerable category, one in twenty households fall into the maximum range (5.6% of HH). Comparing different sub-groups, female-headed households tend to score slightly worse than male-headed households in the maximum vulnerability category although similar proportions fall into the two highest ranges (43.4% of which 6.5% in the maximum range, vs 43.7% of which 3.1% in the in the maximum range). Although these interpretations are only indicative due to the small sample size by return intention sub-group, the SVI indicates that households intending to remain within the next two years or are uncertain about their plans fare worse than those intending to return or relocate, with higher proportions of households falling into the maximum range (7.1% and 13.0% vs 4.8% and 0.0%). This indicates that decreased vulnerability may be a driver of households to exit the site.

SVI Indicators with largest weights:

- Sufficient Water **40.1%**
- Property Status **39.8%**
- County of Origin **39.4%**

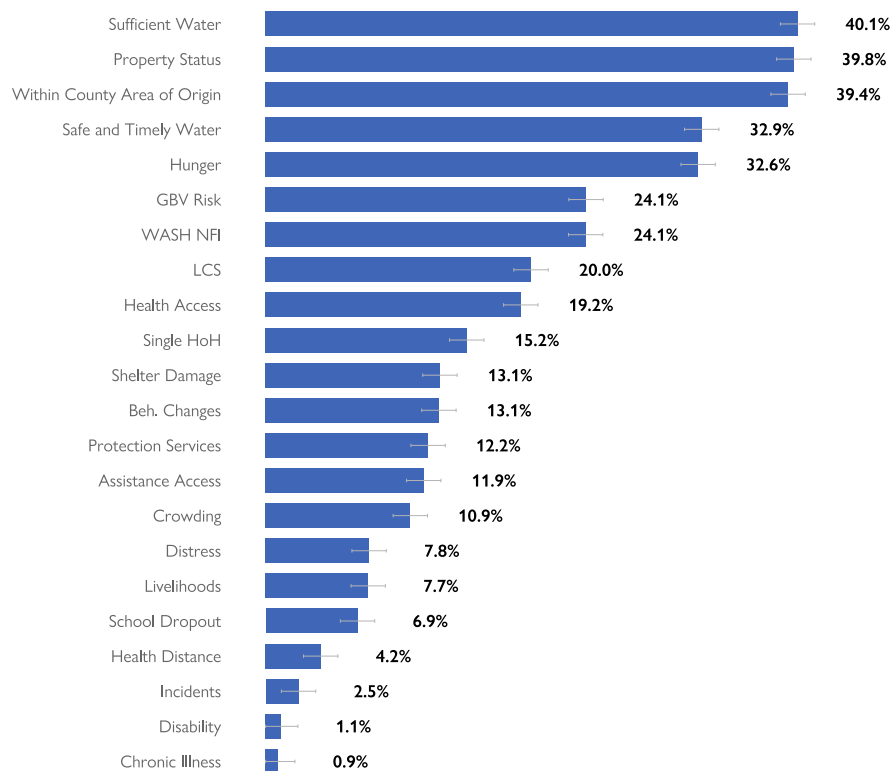
% HH BY VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE RANGE (MINIMUM TO MAXIMUM) BY SUB-GROUP



AVERAGE INDEX SCORE BY ASSESSED IDP SITE BLOCKS IN NAIVASHA IDP CAMP



VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE WEIGHT BY SELECTED INDICATORS



METHODOLOGY ANNEX I: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - IMPORTANCE OF COMPONENTS

MEASURE	PC ₁	PC ₂	PC ₃	PC ₄	PC ₅	PC ₆	PC ₇	PC ₈
Standard deviation	21.621	5.914	5.480	5.087	4.806	4.459	4.334	4.174
Proportion of Variance	0.629	0.047	0.040	0.035	0.031	0.027	0.025	0.023
Cumulative Proportion	0.629	0.677	0.717	0.752	0.783	0.810	0.835	0.858

METHODOLOGY ANNEX II: PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

INDICATOR	SCORE RANGE
<i>Household Vulnerabilities</i>	
Households displaced from locations within the same county	0 – 1
Single-headed household or elderly / children-only household	0 – 1
Number of household members with a disability	0 – Inf
Number of household members with a chronic illness	0 – Inf
<i>SNFI</i>	
Shelter damage	0 – 3
Number of persons in most crowded room	1 – Inf
Ownership of accessible property	0 – 1
<i>Education</i>	
Number of children in household having dropped out of school	0 – Inf
<i>WASH</i>	
Access to safe and timely water	0 – 1
Access to sufficient water	0 – 1
Access to latrines	0 – 1
Access to WASH NFIs	0 – 1
<i>Health</i>	
Access to health facility when needed	0 – 1
Availability of health facility within 30 min. walking distance	0 – 1
<i>Protection</i>	
Protection services available	0 – 1
Household affected by security incident	0 – 1
Behavioral changes in children observed	0 – 1
Concerns about GBV or sexual exploitation issues	0 – 4
Households with members feeling distressed	0 – 1
<i>Humanitarian Assistance</i>	
Access to humanitarian assistance	0 – 1
<i>Food Security and Livelihoods</i>	
Begging, Kinship or Sale of Aid as main livelihood	0 – 1
Whole day and night spent hungry in last 4 weeks	0 – 1
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy employed	0 – 3

Note: All indicators were demeaned and rescaled before PCA was run. Indicators without variation were excluded.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency