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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The highest proportion of households without registration was found in zone D1 (Hai Kosti, 77%) and D2 (Hai Bazia Jedid, 73%).
Households reported that children under five received no warm / cooked meals per day in 4 per cent of cases, and only one warm meal in 32 per cent of cases (2.1).

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

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

Nearly all households use firewood as cooking fuel (93%). Charcoal is also in common use, reported by 60 per cent of households. Infant formula and cooking fuel stood out as commodities which have become less available in the past year, while prices for all listed commodities were reported to have increased in the past year.
While 19 per cent of respondents reported holding a formal job, the vast majority rely on casual labour (59%) or subsistence farming to meet their needs (16%) (3.2).

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

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

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

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

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

Two-thirds of all households were farming crops (66%) such as maize, groundnuts and sorghum (in order of importance). The most common issues affecting crop production were crop disease (43%), conflict (38%) and natural hazards (12%).
Half of all respondents (52%) indicated that they or a family member have been affected by criminality, and one fifth (20%) have been abduction victims. The rate of criminality was highest for those living in New Site (77%) and Aweil Jedid (76%). Mistreatment by armed groups was reported by over a third (37%), most commonly in Hai Kosti (58%).

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

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

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

For sex disaggregated findings, consult the dashboards available online.
The majority of households reported that water access diminishes significantly during the dry season, (71%) and the most common sources for drinking water are wells (39%) and boreholes (30%).

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

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

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

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

### 5.1 Most common source of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dug well</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkey cart</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand pump</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy from water seller</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2 Daily access to litres of drinking water per person

- More than 30 litres: 40%
- Between 16-29 litres: 27%
- Less than 15 litres: 33%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filtration</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua tab</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar disinfection</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.4 Method of hand washing commonly used

- Water and soap: 33.33%
- Ash: 31.18%
- Sand: 2.15%
- Water only: 33.33%
- Other: 2.15%

### 5.5 Place of defecation

- Private latrine: 1,227
- Communal latrine: 598
- Anywhere open: 145
- Bush: 99
- Sand: 99
- Other: 24
The majority of households reported living in either partially (38%) or severely (54%) damaged houses, or makeshift shelters (5%) (6.3).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.1 Are any health services available in the area?

7.2 Referral mechanism for secondary level of care

7.3 Health services provided free of charge

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

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

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