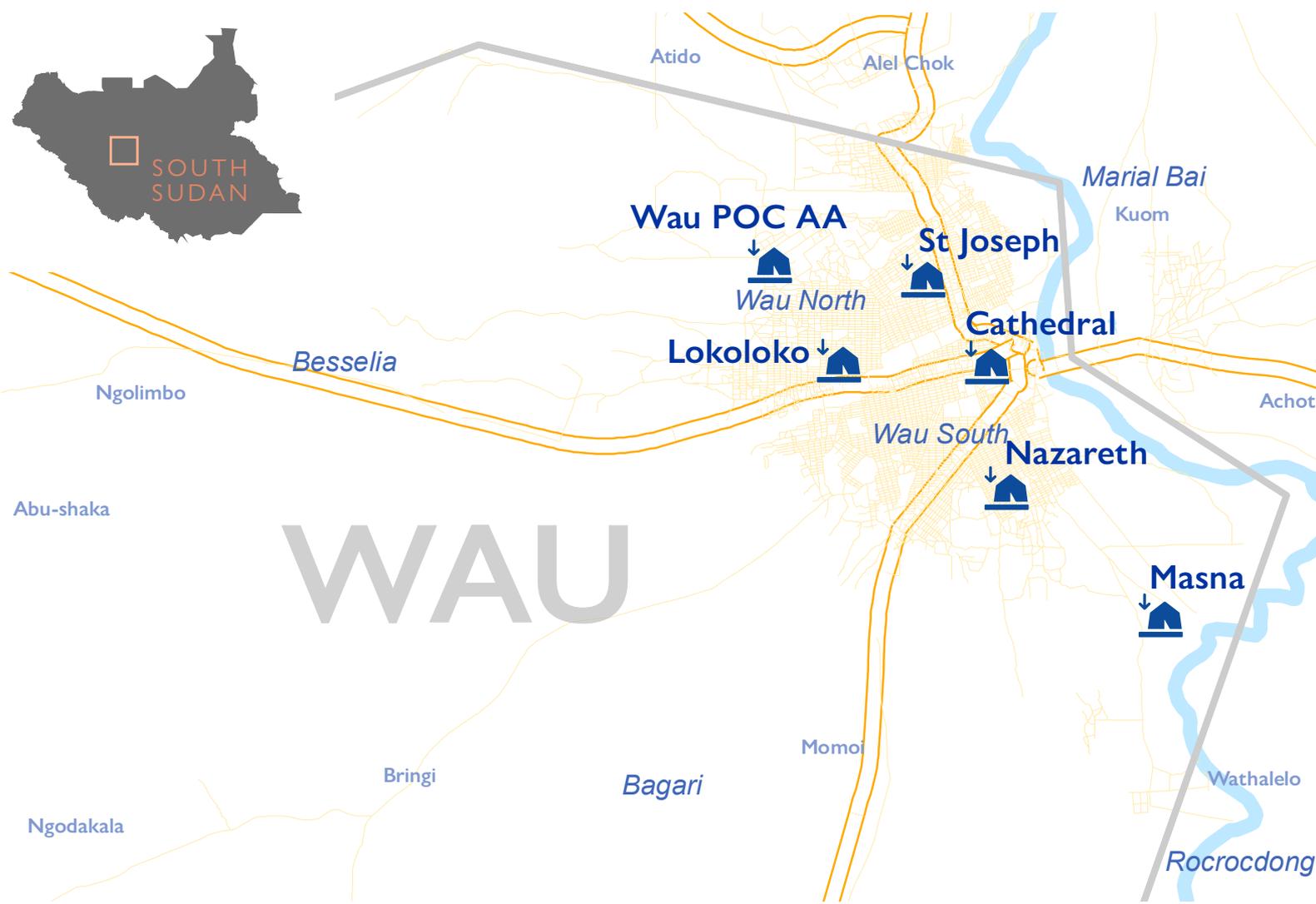


WAU  
DISPLACEMENT SITES

**INTENTION-  
PERCEPTION  
SURVEY**

Dec 2019 - Jan 2020



WAU



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## METHODOLOGY

IOM DTM interviewed 1,281 households living at Wau PoC AA and five collective centres, namely Cathedral, Lokoloko, Masna, Nazareth and St Joseph. Interviews were conducted between 7 and 23 January 2020. Respondents were more commonly female (71%) with the highest proportion of male respondents recorded at Wau PoC AA (32%). Surveys were collected using random sampling, whereby survey teams followed a computer-generated list which allocated specific shelters for household interviews in Wau PoC AA and Cathedral while using entire sites as unit of sampling at other sites. Distribution across the three zones / sites considered the different population sizes of each sector, based on IOM DTM Headcount information from December 2019. Enumerator teams were composed of 28 per cent female and 72 per cent male enumerators. Respondents included 30 per cent individuals aged 15-25, 29 per cent of individuals aged 26-35, 33 per cent of individuals aged 36-59, and 8 per cent aged 60 or above.

In order to complement quantitative findings, DTM conducted 21 focus group discussions (FGDs) at Wau PoC AA (8), Cathedral (6), Masna (4), Lokoloko (2), Nazareth (1) disaggregated by sex, age and habitual residence between 12 and 31 December 2019.

With a 95 per cent level of confidence the margin of error ranges from 4.2 per cent to 9.9 per cent. Higher margins of error were due to operational difficulties at Lokoloko and St Joseph, where many inhabitants were absent at times of data collection and unreachable despite multiple follow-up attempts.

*On a site level, findings are presented as average of percentages across sites with minimum and maximum values included in brackets. For findings with a “preferred destination” perspective, results are weighed against population sizes across sites. For more comprehensive percentage values by site, please consult the annex for which individual tables and maps are [linked](#) throughout the document. As most questions allow more than one answer, percentages per site or preferred destination will not always add up to 100 per cent.*

# of interviewed households, population at time of assessment and confidence level

Sites	Households interviewed	Individuals in interviewed households	Jan. 2020 population in households*	Jan. 2020 population in individuals*	Confidence level	Margin of error
Cathedral	370	1,868	1,154	4,634	95%	4.2%
Lokoloko	57	229	134	607	95%	9.9%
Masna	357	2,005	1,161	6,158	95%	4.3%
Nazareth	44	185	55	203	95%	6.7%
St. Joseph	46	229	67	226	95%	8.2%
Wau PoC AA	407	1,834	3,659	12,664	95%	4.4%
TOTAL	1,281	6,350	6,230	24,492		

\*Based on IOM DTM population count January 2020.

# KEY FINDINGS

## INTENTIONS

- **An average of 36% of respondents per site reported an intention to leave.** Whilst this value was highest for Lokoloko and Cathedral (47% and 40%), only 19% of Masna respondents reported an intention to leave;
- Among respondents who intended to leave, more than half were **uncertain about when** this would be reflecting the wide-spread uncertainty about the peace process. Whilst, on average, 42% of respondents intended to pay for the trip themselves, a third **expected to rely on humanitarian support**;
- Respondents who did not intend to leave mainly cited **insecurity at destination areas**, as well as the comparatively **better conditions at places of current settlement** as reasons for remaining; **Women were seen to be the most prone to having issues, risks, or concerns at destinations preventing return** movements;

## PERCEPTIONS

- An average of **36% believed their preferred destinations were unsafe** at the time of assessment **whilst 22% said they did not have enough information to make an informed decision whether to leave.** Amongst those who cited Rocrocdong as destination, an average of nearly two-thirds thought it was unsafe (av. 64%);
- Relatives / friends at destinations followed by word of mouth at the site were the most common sources of information about destinations (security was the main topic) but chiefs were the most trusted;
- In focus group discussions, respondents seemed to rely on their **own impressions of safety and security** at the local-level instead of public, political pronouncements with respect to the national-level peace process, to make decisions to leave. This decision was also heavily influenced by lack of land or housing in their preferred areas of return as well as good conditions at current sites as found in the survey;

## HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

- Across sites, the **1,281 assessed households** represented 6,350 individual household members (51% female) with an average household size of 5 individuals. Masna stood out as a location with the youngest population (among larger sites) with many children aged five or younger and the highest proportion of women and girls that were pregnant /lactating;
- On average **88% of interviewed households were biometrically registered**;
- Low mobility: on average, half of the respondents do not leave the site on a weekly basis;
- If all related, separated household members with an intention to join the sites were to come and live with their relatives, this would mean a **potential approximate influx of just over 5,000 individuals** (+/- 230 ind.) across assessed sites;
- On average **82% had lived within Wau County before current displacement** (min. Masna [42%], max. Nazareth [95%]);
- The **majority of surveyed households has been displaced since 2016** due to national level conflict apart from Masna which grew in the last two years due to communal clashes;

## NEEDS

- **Shelter NFIs were the most needed humanitarian support** according to respondents who wished to return - especially for those preferring to leave for Bagari and Besselia destinations;
- On average, 43% cite **dependence on humanitarian aid** as current a means of securing the necessities of life;
- **More than 50% of self-reported homeowners claimed their houses were destroyed.**

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

While Wau Town had been slowly recovering from shocks associated with recurrent clashes between June 2016 to May 2018, renewed violence in places like Jur River in March 2019 led to new rounds of displacement, threatening to reverse some of the gains made in the previous year. Between March and May 2019 alone, there was a 30 percent increase in the populations of Wau Town displacement sites, with the population of some sites more than doubling over the period ([DTM population count report](#)), most coming from Jur River.

According to DTM's biometric registration data, over 12,000 IDPs entered assessed sites between March and June 2019, the majority of whom were women and children. DTM findings suggest the majority fled generalized and targeted violence in Rocrocdong and Kuarjena in Jur River ([Jur River Influx survey](#)). For those who fled their homes in Jur River, the protection provided by the United Nations peacekeeping mission in South Sudan, UNMISS, figured as one of the key reasons for those fleeing to the Wau PoC site adjacent to the Mission's base (Wau PoC AA).

Intention surveys not only provide information on site residents' intentions to leave and related motivations, but also provide household profiles, displacement histories, housing land and property (HLP) information, information on livelihoods, perceptions about conditions at potential destinations, available sources of information and local movement patterns.

It is important to note that, in past surveys of this nature, stated intentions to leave a given site are not necessarily followed by subsequent population movements from the area that correspond with the reported scale and timeline. Accordingly, the intentions reported in this survey are perhaps better understood as gauging the current thinking of the population under assessment (DTM South Sudan Intention Surveys), rather than as predictive of future behaviour.

In the most recent intention and perception survey conducted at Wau PoC AA ([Dec 2018](#)), 40 per cent of the population intended to leave the site. Among

this group, half reported their intention to leave within the first quarter of 2019 and three months later, the population had in fact decreased by 14 per cent. However, the overall population of the site increased by 21 per cent during the period between December 2018 and May 2019, largely due to the above-mentioned Jur River crisis, which has continued to fuel insecurity due to sporadic clashes that haven't subsided at the time of writing.

While reductions in the populations of Wau displacement sites throughout 2018 ([population count summary 2018](#)) left civil society, the government and aid organizations hopeful that these sites would soon become redundant the renewed violence in the form of communal clashes in 2019 in combination with a delayed implementation of the the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) re-instilled uncertainty among IDPs, returnees and host communities.

Data from focus group discussions (FGDs) suggested that the peace agreement itself had not been a significant factor in the decision of whether to remain or leave the assessed sites. Most participants disregarded the signing of the peace agreement and the 100-day deadline for the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government, instead relying upon a broader concept of peace and security that do not only have to do with developments at the national level. Insecurity outside the site, particularly perceptions of lingering insecurity in their places of origin, is reportedly the primary factor influencing their decision of whether to make plans to leave. This decision is also heavily influenced by a lack of land or housing in preferred areas of return.

Against this backdrop, it is unsurprising that the proportion of those claiming an intention to leave the Wau PoC AA has not changed with any statistical significance between December 2018 (40%) and January 2020 (36%), despite being conducted over a year further into the peace process.

## KEY FINDINGS BY MAIN DESTINATIONS

### *Jur River as preferred destination*

Making up 52% of Masna respondents preferred destinations followed by Cathedral (11%) and Wau PoC AA (9%)

- Amongst residents citing Rocrocdong Payam as preferred destination, over three-quarters have no intention to leave (76%);
- Across Cathedral, Wau PoC AA and Masna 62% of household members are under 18 and 27% under 5 (HHs preferring Jur River as destination);
- According to FGDs, most people from Jur River do not intend to leave the site for locations that are not their habitual residence. Survey data confirms that 87% of people from Jur River (habitual residence) prefer destinations within Jur River County;
- For women and girls, rape / GBV and other forms of violence were often mentioned as factors impeding return. For men and boys, it was more commonly violence on the way as well as at their destination.
- Trips back to preferred Jur River destination predominantly by the men in the households for livelihood activities (especially charcoal) also serve to check on the current situation there. Survey data confirms that Masna residents primarily rely on friends / family at preferred destinations to find out information that is first and foremost related to security;
- Insecurity impedes return for 70% of those preferring Rocrocdong as destination (followed by Wau North at 48%). For 45% the reason was burned down or occupied houses. Either of these reasons were often mentioned in combination with good conditions at the current site;
- Site residents foresaw housing land and property (HLP) issues in Jur River, especially for women (FGDs). Amongst Payams, Rocrocdong scored highest amongst respondents not believing that HLP issues could be solved upon (70% with a more than average proportion of female respondents represented);
- 50% of all survey respondents reported issues keeping women from returning, especially in terms

of violence (general violence, rape and on the way).

- Respondents preferring Rocrocdong as destination were the most likely to cite a lack of basic services across sectors.

### *Urban Wau County as preferred destination (Wau North and South)*

Making up between 49% (Lokoloko) and 73% (Nazareth) of respondent's preferred destinations.

- Across sites over a third of those preferring Wau North (37%) & South (34%) Payams respectively as destination had an intention to leave – the highest across the main five preferred payams;
- Overall three most mentioned factors playing into respondents' decision not to leave for Wau North & South destinations were better conditions at displacement sites, insecurity at the intended destination and a lack of means to fund the journey. By sex, respondents often cited a lack of health or pregnancy-related issues preventing women and rape / GBV preventing girls from returning whilst forced recruitment was a more important factors for men and boys;
- According to FGDs, IDPs still complained about a lack of trust and / or information that the peace process is bringing long-term security. However, respondents reported that in relative terms, Wau Town was much more secure than other areas – in particular for persons with disabilities. Survey data confirmed that amongst the most common preferred payams of destinations, Wau North & South were most likely to be perceived as safe (59% and 50% compared to 20% Rocrocdong)
- 41% of all respondents reported issues concerning women from returning, especially in terms of services taking into account the needs of women, violence and health / pregnancy related issues.

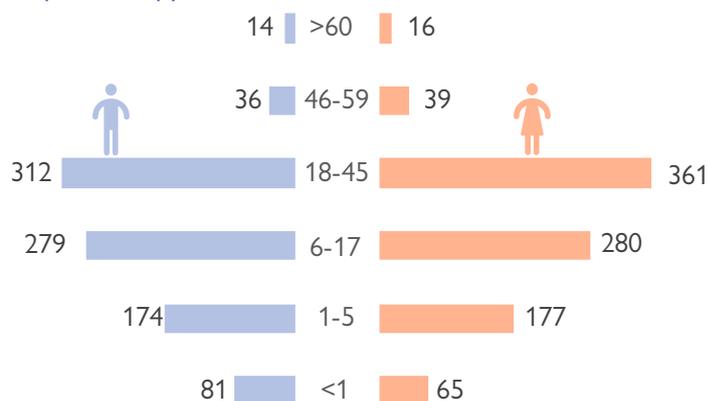
### *Other Wau County preferred destinations (Besselia and Bagari)*

Currently making up 1% (Masna), 12%-28% (Cathedral, Nazareth, Wau PoC AA, St Joseph) and 42% (Lokoloko) of respondent's preferred destinations.

- Across sites, 33% and 29% of respondents with Bagari and Besselia as preferred destination had an intention to leave;

- The three most mentioned factors playing into respondents' decision not to leave for Bagari and Besselia destinations were good services at the sites, insecurity and destroyed homes;
- During FGDs there was an overall lack of confidence in the peace process, specifically, the deadline changes contributed to lack of trust in the government (as expressed by men) or else a lack of information and a general sense of insecurity (as expressed by women);
- Data shows that respondents perceived the risk of rape and other violence directed at women and girls in Bagari as reasons preventing these to return. For men and boys, theft and looting in Bagari or violence on the road there were mentioned.
- IDPs from Bazia and Bagari reported that those who were able to leave the sites could do so because they had access to homes or plots of land nearby, and were not in the same position as them, as their houses and property were destroyed by conflict in their home areas (FGDs). Survey data confirms that IDPs with preferred destinations in Bagari were the least likely to travel on a daily or weekly basis (29%);
- According to FGDs, there was some interest to move to locations within Wau Town amongst respondents who were usually home in Bazia, Bagari and Besselia.

Population pyramid of interviewed HHs



Demographic profile of interviewed households

Demographic breakdown of assessed households	Average across sites <i>"Table 1" on page 19</i>
Male	47%
Female	53%
5 and under	26%
Children (<18)	59%
Male children	30%
Female children	29%
Adults (>17)	41%
Male adults	17%
Female adults	24%
Elderly (>59)	3%
Male elderly	1%
Female elderly	2%

Adults made up an average of 41 per cent of assessed households including three per cent of household members who were 60 or above. The proportion of children under 18 years and five-years and under was especially high at St Joseph (64% and 31% respectively), Masna (61%, 29%) and Cathedral (60%, 24%).

### Specific needs

An average of seven per cent of women and girls between 6 and 45 years were pregnant and / or lactating (min. Nazareth [3%], max. Masna [12%]). Across sites, an average of six per cent of individuals had long term medical conditions (min. Wau PoC AA [3%], max. St Joseph [9%]) and 21 per cent had trouble seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, caring for themselves (washing/dressing), or being understood while communicating (min Masna [18%], max Lokoloko [25%]).

## HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

### Demographics

*"Table 1" on page 19*

Across the six sites, an average of 87 per cent of interviewed individuals speaking for their households were also heads of households with an average age of 35 years (youngest at Wau PoC AA [31] and oldest at Lokoloko [44]). On average, heads of households were female in nearly three-quarter of cases (74%) of households (min. Masna [58%], max. Lokoloko [88%]). Across sites, the 1,281 assessed households represented 6,350 individual household members (51% female) with an average household size of five individuals (min. Lokoloko [4], max. Masna [6]). Children under 18 made up an average of 59 per cent of household members of whom nearly half were five and younger (av. 27%).

## Summary of specific needs

	% of females between 6 and 45 that are pregnant and / or lactating	% long-term medical condition	% trouble seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, caring for themselves (washing/dressing), or being understood while communicating*
Cathedral	7%	5%	20%
Lokoloko	5%	8%	25%
Masna	12%	5%	18%
Nazareth	3%	5%	24%
St Joseph	7%	9%	20%
Wau PoC AA	6%	3%	22%
Average	7%	6%	21%

Lokoloko stood out as a location with a higher proportion of female residents over 60 years (6%) and a higher proportion of persons having trouble seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, caring for themselves (washing/dressing), or being understood while communicating.

Masna stood out as a location with the youngest population (among larger sites) with many children aged five and under and the highest proportion of women and girls that were pregnant and / or lactating.

## Registration and food distribution access



On average, 88% of households surveyed were biometrically registered (min. St Joseph [72%], max. Wau PoC AA [96%]). Among unregistered households, an average of 83 per cent reported not receiving any food assistance.

An average of 89 per cent of households reported receiving food assistance at their current site. Over a quarter of St Joseph residents reported not receiving any food assistance (26% +/- 7.2% with a confidence level of 95%). The lowest proportion of households not receiving any food assistance at all was reported for Wau PoC AA (3%) where four per cent of respondents reported receiving food assistance outside of the site at Isaac Stadium.

## Family separation

On average, nearly half (48%) of all surveyed households across the six sites reported having immediate family members living away from their current site (min. Masna [36%], max. Wau PoC AA [53%]) totalling 2,586 individuals for a total of 604 households. Projected to the overall January 2020 population across sites, this would mean that there are approximately 13,328 externally living individuals who are immediately related to residents of assessed sites. An average of 31 per cent of households with family members living away from the site reported that these relatives intend to move to the site. Using these proportions to the overall site population this would suggest a potential influx of just over 5,000 individuals (+/- 230 ind. with the highest for Wau PoC AA at 2,850 ind. and Cathedral at 1,157 ind.

Among households with nuclear family outside of the site, the main reason for not living together was separation when fleeing (average 34%, min. Wau PoC AA [27%], max. St Joseph [52%]), followed by schooling and employment (31% and 18% on average respectively). At Wau PoC AA schooling was the most reported reason for living separately during the last intention survey conducted in December 2018 and continued to be so during the current assessment (40% followed by separation when fleeing 27%). However, the overall dominating reason of separation when fleeing can be attributed to Masna, which experienced an influx of more recent arrivals due to communal clashes and where nearly half of all respondents cited separation when fleeing (47%).

These separated family members mainly lived within South Sudan (av. 95%) with an average of three per cent living in Sudan (max. Cathedral [5%]). An average of 87 per cent were within the same state and three quarters (74%) within the same county. In addition to Wau South and North, many also had family in Bagari, with residents in Masna standing out as having more links to Jur River, the principal county of departure for the site's IDPs.

## DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

### Origins and habitual residence

IOM distinguishes between ancestral origin (land of ancestors, culture and language) and habitual residence (last inhabited place) which commonly differ among assessed populations within South Sudan. Neither

are necessarily the preferred area of destination upon potential permanent exit from a site, which will be covered in the intentions section further below.

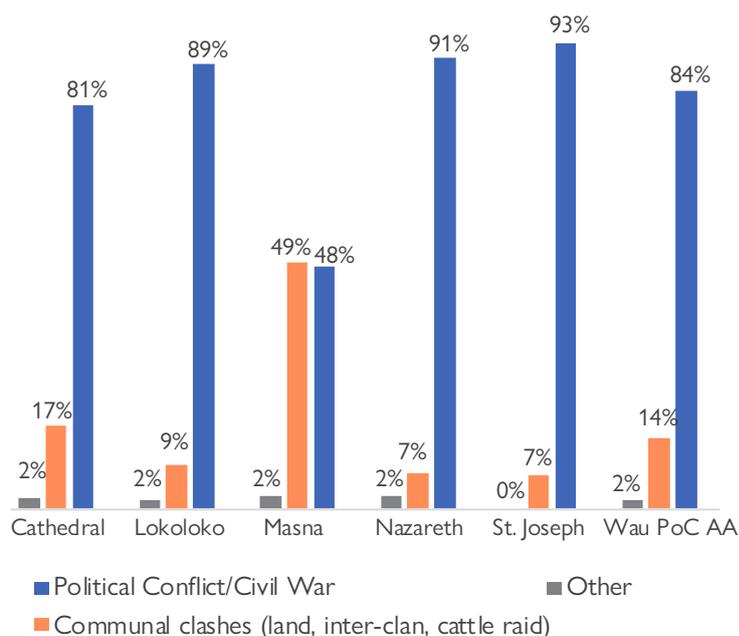
Ancestral origins are outside of the state for an average of nine per cent of households, with the most common outer state being Western Equatoria (6%). Origins of assessed Wau site IDPs are primarily in Wau County itself (av. 65%) but an average of 16 per cent are originally from Jur River County (max. Masna [64%]) and 11 per cent from Raja (max. Wau PoC AA [18%]).

Previous habitual residences are even closer to current displacement sites than origins, with 82 per cent on average having lived within Wau County before current displacement (min. Masna [42%], max. Nazareth [95%]). Residents of Masna stand out as citing non-Wau County habitual residences the most, with over half having arrived from Jur River (mainly Rocrocdong [44%] and Kuajiena [9%])

### Arrival time

In a timespan between 2013 and 2020, 2016 figures as the main year of arrival for most sites (av. 51%, max. Cathedral [71%]) with Masna being the exception. Here, 81 per cent arrived between 2017 and 2019, mainly due to communal clashes in Jur River. According to interviewed households, political conflict was the main reason of displacement at Cathedral, Lokoloko, Nazareth, St Joseph and Wau PoC AA with an average of 88 per cent while communal clashes accounted for 11 per cent.

### Displacement reasons

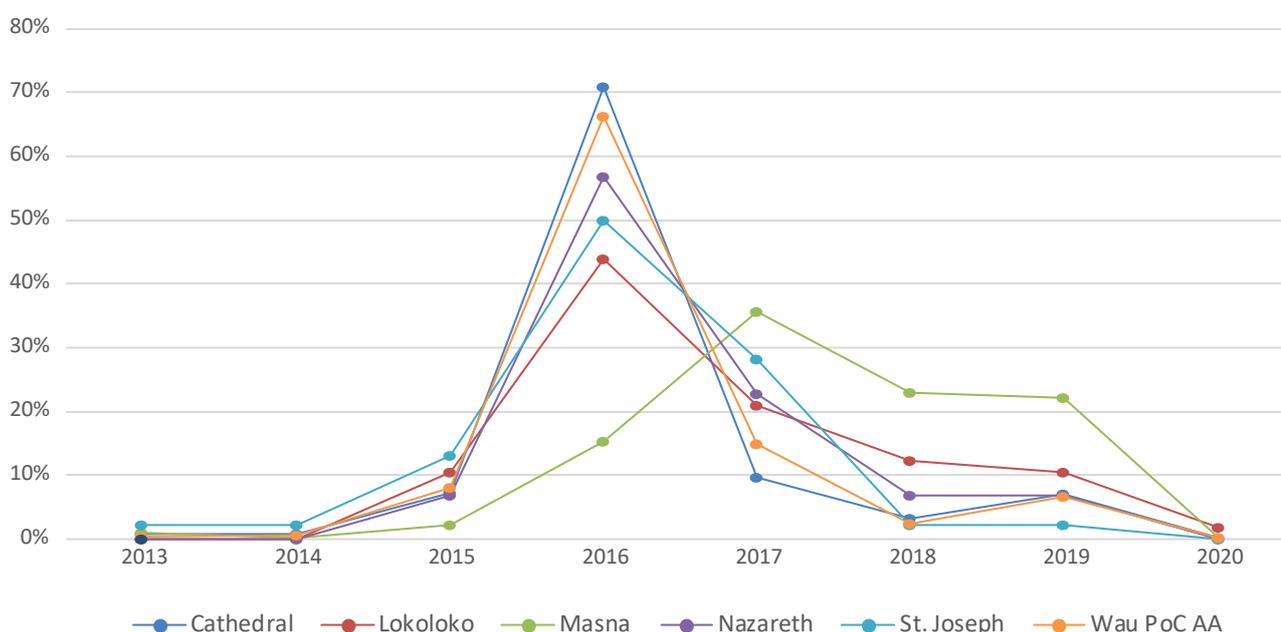


### Reason for displacement

The displacement profile of Masna differed not only by being more recent but also by reason with communal clashes slightly more frequently mentioned than political conflict (49% vs 48%). For all other sites, the vast majority reported being displaced by political conflict (av. 88%) with fewer having arrived due to communal clashes (av. 11%). Displacement had caused, on average, three per cent of respondents to flee across international borders, mainly to Sudan.

Reasons for choosing one site over another differed from site to site ("Table 2" on page 19). Wau PoC AA respondents more frequently reported a relatively

### Arrival time by site



higher level of safety as reason for their choice of site (41% and average of 23% among other sites). Others sought refuge at their particular site due to physical proximity to habitual residences (av. 29%, min Wau PoC AA [20%], max Nazareth [41%]). For over a third of respondents on average, the current instant of displacement was not the first (37%). Multiple displacements were especially common among respondents at Lokoloko (44%). For a more detailed report on why new Jur River arrivals in March to June 2019 chose their respective displacement sites, please consult [this report](#).

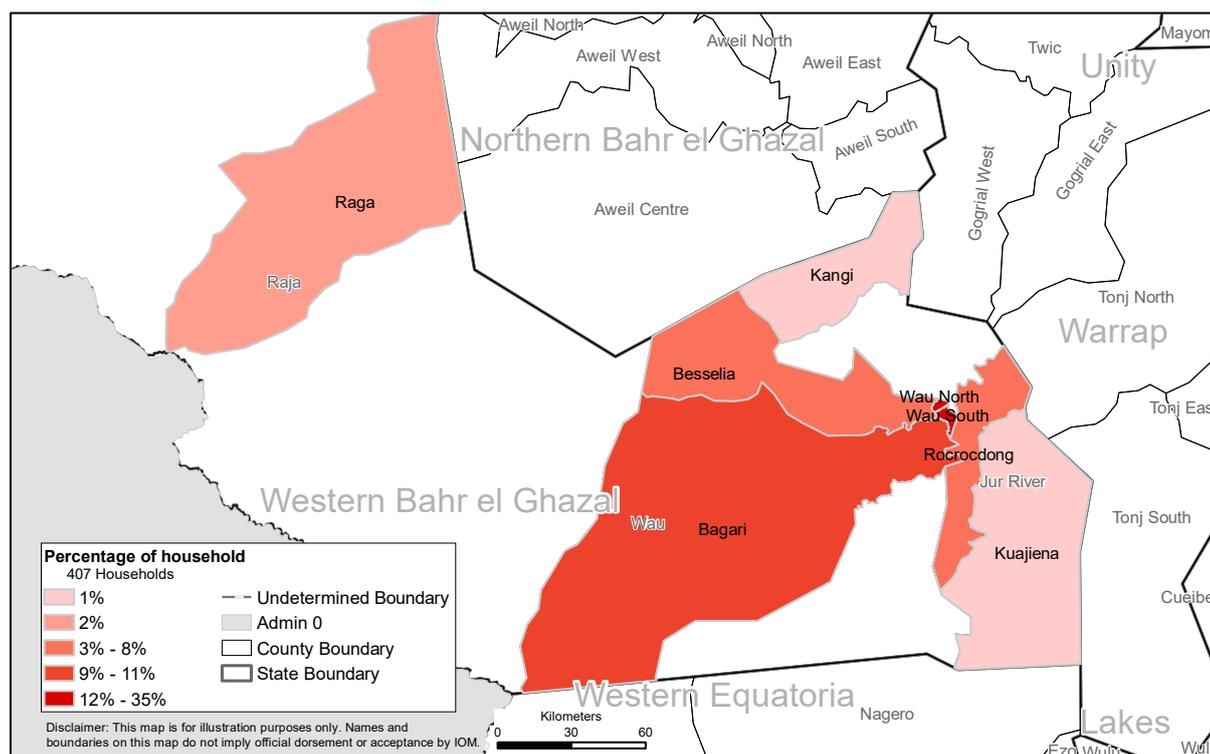
Habitual residence maps annex links:

- Cathedral (“Map 1a” on page 29)
- Lokoloko (“Map 2a” on page 30)
- Masna (“Map 3a” on page 31)
- Nazareth (“” on page 32)
- St Joseph (“” on page 33)
- Wau PoC AA (“Map 6a” on page 34)

### Where were you living (habitual residence) before you were displaced?

County	Wau County					Jur River		Raja	Other
	Wau South	Wau North	Bagari	Besselia	Kpaile	Rocrocdong	Kuajiena	Raga	
Cathedral	62%	11%	7%	4%	2%	5%	4%	0%	4%
Lokoloko	21%	26%	32%	12%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
Masna	30%	9%	1%	0%	2%	44%	9%	0%	4%
Nazareth	61%	7%	14%	2%	11%	0%	0%	0%	5%
St. Joseph	22%	35%	24%	9%	0%	2%	0%	4%	4%
Wau PoC AA	32%	35%	11%	8%	0%	7%	1%	2%	3%
Average	38%	21%	15%	6%	3%	10%	2%	2%	4%

### Wau PoC AA: habitual residence (% of respondents)



## Housing, Land and Property

An average of 57 per cent of respondents across sites reported owning a house in South Sudan (min. Masna [51%], max. Nazareth [70%], "Table 3" on page 19). Considering individual margins of error at a 95 per cent confidence level this would translate into houses being owned by 3,224 households (+/- 4.6%) among residents of assessed Wau displacement sites. An average of 55 per cent of these houses are reported to be destroyed (min. Lokoloko [50%], max. St Joseph [54%]) representing approximately close to 1,800 homes when projected onto individual site populations. Destroyed homes were mostly in Bagari, Wau South and Kpaile for Cathedral respondents, Besselia and Bagari for Wau PoC AA and Rocrocdong for Masna respondents. Materials for shelter repair were cited as the most-needed household level assistance by those not currently intending to leave the site permanently. Secondary occupation without consent was most common among home owning Wau PoC AA and Nazareth respondents (17% and 16%) with occupied homes predominantly located in Bagari and Besselia followed by Rocrocdong.

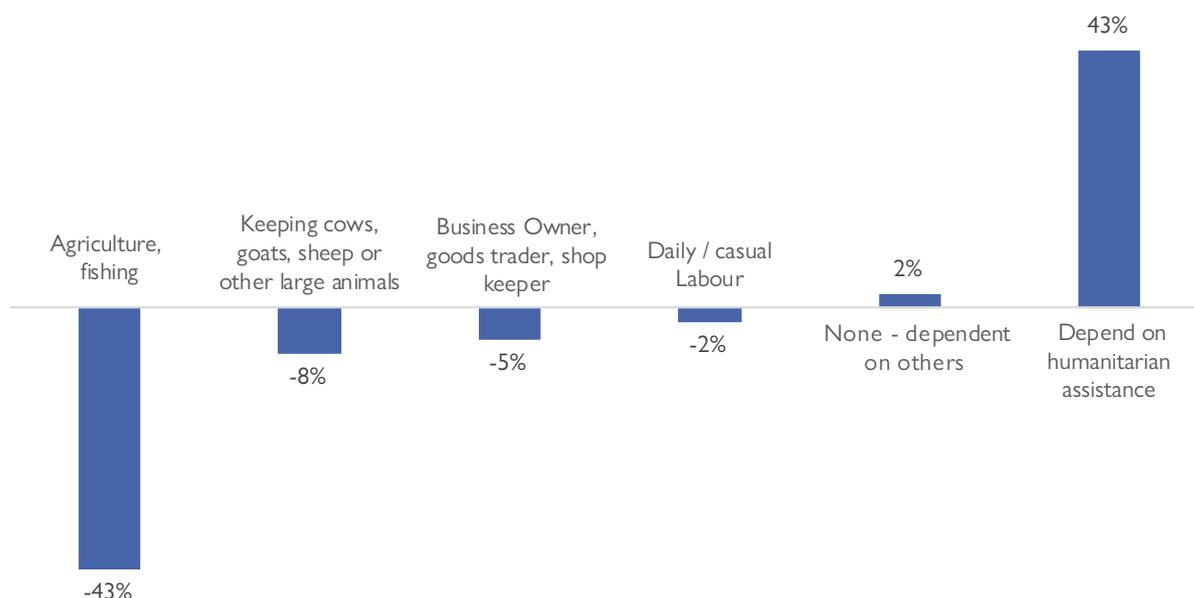
On average, a third of respondents claimed to have access to land (av. 34%, min. Wau PoC AA [29%], max. Nazareth [45%]). However, this land was deserted / abandoned in more than two-thirds of cases (av. 69%, min. Wau PoC AA [50%], max. Nazareth [80%]).

## Livelihoods

Reported livelihoods before displacement were in fishing or agriculture for more than half of respondents on average (58% with min. Wau PoC AA [39%], Masna [72%]). Masna respondents stood out by citing cattle keeping (or other animal husbandry) more frequently at 41 per cent compared to an average of 14 per cent across other sites. Rocrocdong was by far the most common preferred destination of those who reported having kept cattle (47%) or having engaged in agriculture (78%) before displacement ("Table 5" on page 20). Sites with populations primarily preferring return Wau North and South were more likely to report owning businesses (36% and 40% respectively) or working as daily / casual workers (31% and 23%) as well as the most common agricultural means to livelihoods (31% and 53%) as per displacement livelihood activities. Service-sector jobs such as restaurant and food services (12%) and household services (cleaning, cooking etc. 25%) were comparatively prevalent amongst those with a preference for Bagari destinations.

In terms of current activities ("Table 6" on page 21), agriculture was cited 43 percentage points less (averages) compared to pre-displacement (min. change Wau PoC AA [-30%], max. change Masna [-55%]). The only increases by more than two per cent on average were recorded for the answers about means of securing the necessities of life that implied dependence on others. DTM found an average increase of 43 percentage points for those citing dependence on humanitarian assistance as means of securing the necessities of life (min. increase Lokoloko [+33%], max. increase Cathedral [+51%]). On average guards or NGO / UN work made up less than one per cent of current livelihood activities.

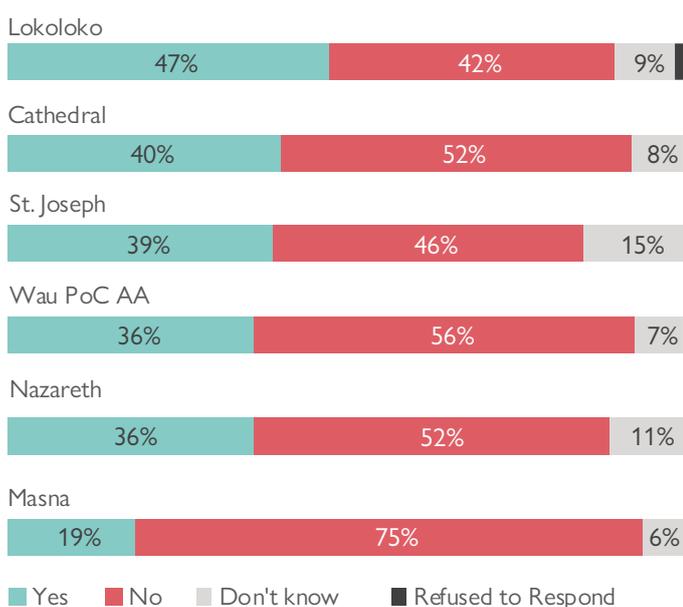
Main changes in livelihood activities (averages of >2% change) from pre to post displacement



## If some day you go live somewhere other than this site, where will you go? (all respondents)

County	Payam	Cathedral	Lokoloko	Masna	Nazareth	St. Joseph	Wau PoC AA	Average
Wau County	Wau South	60%	26%	32%	61%	17%	29%	38%
	Wau North	10%	23%	8%	11%	33%	34%	20%
	Bagari	7%	33%	1%	11%	22%	10%	14%
	Besselia	5%	9%	0%	0%	7%	10%	5%
	Kpaile	2%	0%	2%	7%	2%	0%	2%
Jur River	Rocroc-dong	6%	0%	44%	0%	0%	7%	9%
	Kuajiena	3%	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Raja	Raga	0%	4%	0%	0%	7%	3%	2%
Other (across counties)		6%	5%	6%	9%	13%	6%	8%

Do you have an intention to leave the site to go live somewhere else?



## INTENTIONS

### Intentions across all respondents

An average of 36 per cent of respondents per site reported an intention to leave permanently. While this value was highest for Lokoloko and Cathedral (47% and 40%), only 19 per cent of Masna respondents reported an intention to leave. Thirty-six per cent of respondents at Wau PoC AA intended to leave the site which represents, statistically, no significant difference since the last intention survey carried out in December 2018 shortly after the Revitalised Agreement on the

Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). This finding is consistent with qualitative data gleaned from FGDs, which indicated some uncertainty about the formal peace process.

Do you have an intention to leave? - by preferred destination

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocroc-dong	Wau North	Wau South
No	59%	69%	76%	58%	57%
Yes	33%	29%	17%	37%	34%
Don't know	6%	2%	7%	6%	9%
No response	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Respondents were furthermore asked if they would leave in the case that the Government of National Unity would form on 22 February 2020. The average of those saying yes – they would have an intention to leave in that scenario – jumped to 61 per cent. Especially for Masna, the proportion of those intending to leave grew by 34 percentage points. Many changed their opinions as in the case of Wau PoC AA, where among those not intending to leave, 45 per cent reported that should the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) realize in February 2020, they would change their mind and leave. Destinations in the unified government scenario were mainly former habitual residences (av. 75%) – especially for Cathedral respondents (83%) although IPDs interviewed at Masna more frequently reported

heading elsewhere (only 65% would go to habitual residence). Non-habitual residence destinations among Masna respondents included Rocrocdong (47%), Wau South (27%) and Kuajiena (6%). Monthly population counts available on the DTM website will reveal if the realization of the Government of National Unity will have any effect on site populations.

Regardless of intentions, all respondents were asked about their preferred area of return. Slightly less than three-quarters of respondents reported they would remain within the same county if there were to leave (av. 72%). Masna respondents most frequently cited a county other than Wau (57%), followed by St Joseph (20%). Latter further stood out as hosting the highest proportion of respondents who cited states other than Western Bahr el Ghazal as hypothetical / intended destinations.

More than half of all respondents across sites on average cited either Wau South (38%) or Wau North (20%) as destination. Cathedral and Nazareth were especially bound to Wau South (60% and 61% respectively) while Lokoloko respondents more frequently cited Bagari (33%). Among boma / neighbourhoods, Lokoloko was most mentioned (especially by Wau PoC AA respondents) followed by Nazareth (especially Cathedral) and Bazia (mainly Cathedral). With a proportionally higher Jur River original population, Masna respondents cited Rocrocdong (especially Atido) and Kuajiena in 44 and 7 per cent of cases respectively.

Pressure to return / leave the site was infrequently reported (av. 12%), min. Masna [5%], max. Nazareth [20%]). For those that reported having experienced pressure to leave, most cited this pressure coming from humanitarians or elders / community members within the sites.

### No intention to return

Please note that unless otherwise indicated percentages exclude those who have intentions to leave.

“Table 7” on page 21

Three-quarters of those citing Rocrocdong as preferred destination did not have an intention to leave (76%), the highest value when compared to Besselia (69%), Bagari (59%), Wau North (58%) and Wau South (57%).

- 

Among those not intending to leave the site, the most frequently cited (three answers possible) reason were the better conditions at places of

current displacement, which were mentioned by an average of 60 per cent of respondents (min. Cathedral [53%], max. Lokoloko [66%]). Please note, this reason was the most common denominator across answers but does not represent the top reason for remaining. Across all respondents, the most important services at the sites were said to be food (av. 80%, min. Nazareth [61%], max. Masna [91%]) followed by healthcare (av. 65%, min. Lokoloko [48%], max. Nazareth [82%]).

- 

Further, nearly half of all respondents on average cite insecurity in intended destinations as reason for remaining (av. 45%, min. Lokoloko [28%], max. Masna [55%]). This reason figured highest for those who cited Rocrocdong as preferred destination (70%). Half of all Wau PoC AA respondents cited insecurity in areas of return as reason to remain. Respondents at the PoC site were further asked what kind of security improvements would give them confidence to return. The most frequently cited improvement was the withdrawal of military / armed actors from return areas (39%), followed by announcements from politicians of peace (35%) and a permanent presence of civilian police (South Sudan National Police Services - SSNPS, 23%).

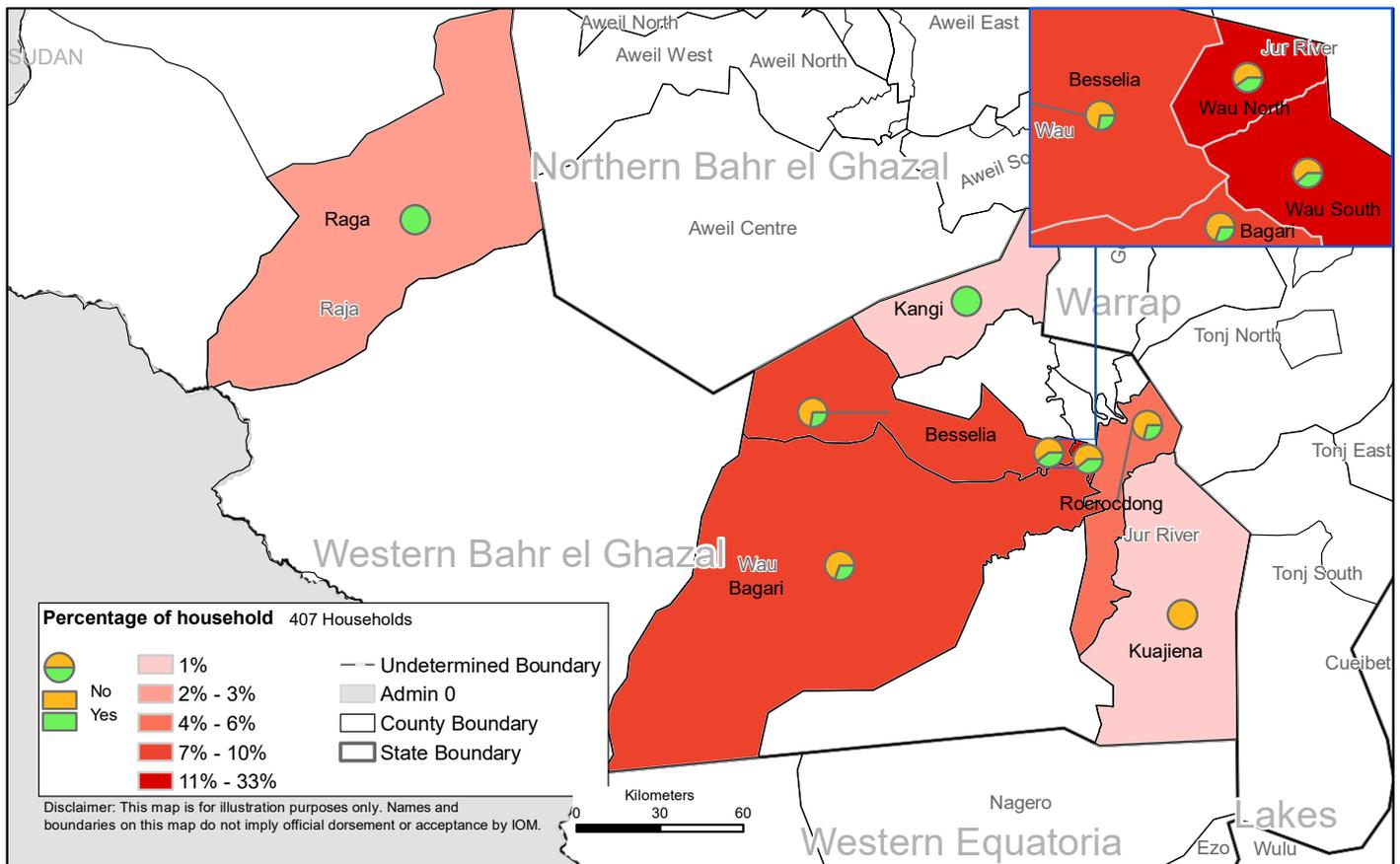
- 

As third most cited hinderance to return and mentioned by an average of a third of respondents across sites was destroyed / occupied homes (av. 32%, min. St Joseph [21%], max. Lokoloko [45%]).

An average of a quarter (26%) mentioned a lack of services in preferred areas of return (mainly Wau South and Rocrocdong) which were primarily linked to a lack of adequate shelter, livelihood activities and health services.

When asked about improvements wished for intended areas of return that could change respondents' minds to return, general improvements in the security situation were most frequently cited (av. [77%], min. Nazareth [71%], max. St Joseph [82%]). In terms of destinations (“Table 8” on page 22), security improvements were most frequently mentioned by those preferring Rocrocdong as destination (84%). This was followed by humanitarian support, which respondents reported a desire to see at their preferred destinations (av. 43%, min. Lokoloko [34%], max. St Joseph [50%]) – especially amongst those (across sites) preferring Bagari (56%).

## Wau PoC AA: Preferred Destinations (heatmap) and intention to leave (pie charts)



Among respondents not currently intending to return, desired household-level assistance that could help with a potential return was mostly commonly linked to materials to repair houses, especially for those preferring Bagari (82%), Besselia (75%) and Rocrocdong (71%) as destination (“Table 9” on page 22). The second most mentioned assistance needed was material / money to set up a business, especially frequently mentioned by those intending to return to Besselia (62%) and Wau North (58%). The third most common assistance was seeds and tools for farming mentioned by 59 per cent of those intending to return to Rocrocdong and 55 per cent of those intending to return to Bagari.

### Intending to return

Please note that unless otherwise indicated percentages refer only to those who have intentions to leave.

“Table 10” on page 23

Among those intending to return, on average, more than half were uncertain about when this would be reflecting the widespread uncertainty about the peace process gleaned from FGDs (av. 59%). Those intending to leave Masna (only 19% of all respondents) did not know when they would do so in 79 per cent of cases.

#### Preferred destination maps annex links:

- Cathedral (“Map 1b” on page 29)
- Lokoloko (“Map 2b” on page 30)
- Masna (“Map 3b” on page 31)
- Nazareth (“Map 4b” on page 32)
- St Joseph (“Map 5b” on page 33)
- Wau PoC AA (“Map 6b” on page 34)

More certainty was found at St Joseph and Cathedral where those with intentions to leave planned to do so within the subsequent three months in 31 and 28 per cent of cases respectively.

Among those that had an intention to leave, destinations were most commonly in Wau North (37%) and Wau South (34%). Top destinations for persons intending to leave and citing Wau South as favoured destination include Nazareth, New Site and Kosti (especially for Cathedral respondents). Top destinations for persons intending to leave and citing Wau North as favoured destination include Lokoloko, Awiel and Jedid (especially for Wau PoC AA respondents).

While approximately half of all of those intending to leave planned on moving to their own house / land (av. 52%, min. Cathedral [43%], max. Lokoloko [56%]), nearly a quarter would rent (av. 23%, min. Masna [16%], max. St Joseph [33%], “Table 11” on page 23)-

for both options Wau North and South were the main destinations. On average, twice as many respondents planned on living in accommodation provided by humanitarians (av. 12%)\* than would move in with family or friends (av. 6%). IDPs intending to leave Nazareth were most likely to plan on relying on either humanitarian services for accommodation (19%) or government-provided land to build (13%).

On average, over a third of respondents chose destinations based on the fact they had lived there before (av. 36% this does not mean that others hadn't lived there before - it is simply the main reason, "Table 12" on page 24). This was especially true for those leaving Cathedral (52%) and Wau PoC AA (40%). However, persons intending to depart from St Joseph chose destinations because they had lived there before in only 11 per cent of cases. Here, respondents were more likely to move somewhere simply because of improved security (56%) which was cited by 36 per cent on average across sites. Improvements in security in this regard mainly referred to destinations in Wau South (av. 38%), Wau North (av. 27%) and Bagari (av. 10%).

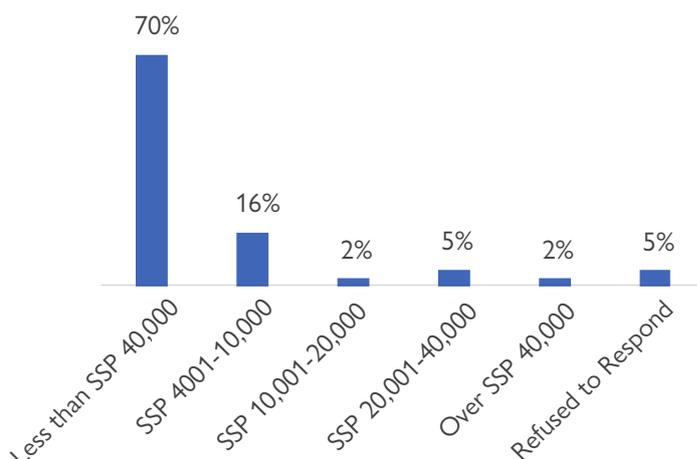
On average, a fifth of respondents cited access to humanitarian services as reason for choosing a destination (20%), which mostly belonged to either Wau South, North, Bagari and Besselia.

On average, three quarters of respondents had been to their intended destination before (av. 74%, min. Masna [64%], max. Lokoloko [81%] - living or visiting). Of these, a third, on average, had not been back since before the start of 2019 (av. 34%). Lokoloko respondents were the most likely to have been back since 2019 (73%) while only 53 per cent had been back since then among Masna IDPs.

When asked if those intending to leave communicate with family / friends at their destination, on average over two-thirds responded affirmatively (av. 69%, min. St Joseph [50%], max. Nazareth [88%]). Communication was usually weekly (av. 82%) although Masna respondents reported to only contact these family members or friends on a monthly basis in nearly a quarter of cases (23%). Furthermore, it should be noted that Rocrocdong, a common destination identified by Masna residents, was frequently mentioned by those who were not at all communicating with family / friends at intended destinations.

On average only 18 per cent did not know anyone who has been back to their intended destination within the past year. ("Table 13" on page 24). Masna stood out once more for being less connected to intended

What is the estimated cost of transportation to your intended destination for one person? (average across sites, n=425 HHs)



destinations- here over one-third of respondents did not know anyone who had been back with Rocrocdong being overrepresented among these destinations.

Respondents expected to travel on foot for an average of 50 per cent of cases (min. St Joseph [33%], max. Lokoloko [63%]) and by car / truck in a quarter of cases (av. 24%, min. Masna [15%], max. Wau PoC AA [31%]). From a destination perspective, footing was the most commonly expected method of transport ("Table 14" on page 24). A minority expected to travel by plane (av. 2%) in which case preferred destinations were in Sudan or Uganda.

Travel costs were expected to be below SSP 4,000 for 70 per cent of respondents on average. More than 50 per cent of trips above SSP 4,000 were intended to be by car / truck but remained within the Wau North, South and Bagari area in 63 per cent of cases.

While, on average, 42 per cent of respondents intended to pay for the trip themselves (min. Cathedral [36%], max. Nazareth [50%]), a third expected to rely on humanitarian support (av. 34%, min. Nazareth [31%], max. Masna [36%]). Humanitarian support was most commonly expected for those intending to leave for Besselia (53%) and Rocrocdong (47%) while those planning to spend their own money were mainly represented by persons intending to reach Wau North (48%) and South (49%, "Table 15" on page 25).

Across sites, most of those intending to leave planned to do so with the entire family (av. 86%, min. St Joseph [78%], max. Nazareth [94%]). Among those who did not intend to leave with the entire family, most wanted to first check if conditions at intended destinations were adequate (av. 52%) or couldn't afford transport for all (av. 30%).

\*self-reported expectations unrelated to any offers or availability of humanitarian support.

## PERCEPTIONS

### Perceptions by sector

“Table 20” on page 26

Respondents were asked about their perception of preferred destinations. All respondents, regardless of intentions, were asked about safety, food availability, livelihoods, public services and HLP. Findings are disaggregated by sites and most mentioned destinations. Jur River destinations, especially Rocrocdong (the most common destination preferred by Masna residents), were cited as the least secure and the least likely compared to other destinations to have livelihoods opportunities and necessary services. Across the board, uncertainty regarding the perceptions of interviewees was highest when asked about security and safety at preferred destinations.



An average of 36 per cent believed their preferred destinations were currently safe (note an av. of 22% said they did not know).

While a quarter of respondents for Lokoloko and St Joseph (26% each) perceived their preferred destinations as unsafe, nearly half of all Masna interviewees confirmed their intended destination was unsafe (48% - mainly those with Rocrocdong as preferred destination). Those citing Rocrocdong as destination across sites most commonly responded their preferred was unsafe (59%) followed by Besselia (36%) and Bagari (45%). The highest level of certainty about safety was found for those preferring Wau North (59% saying yes, it is safe) and Wau South (50% saying yes, it was safe). The highest level of uncertainty about security (“I don’t know”) was recorded for Besselia (28%) and Bagari (25%).



More than half of all respondents claimed not to be able to farm enough food to survive at their preferred destination (av. 53%, min. Nazareth [41%], max. Masna [57%]). Proportional to each destination and among the most mentioned destinations, Bagari was most likely to be mentioned in relation to households not being able to farm enough food to survive (65%), with Rocrocdong being mentioned the most frequently as destination where respondents believed they could farm enough to survive (63%).



Sixty-three per cent of respondents, on average, believed there was no WFP food distribution at their destination (min. Nazareth [52%], max. Masna [75%]). In terms of destinations on a payam level, Rocrocdong and Wau North stood out as, on average, 77 per cent

of respondents for each citing this payam as their preferred destination believed there to be no food distribution.



Over three-quarters of respondents denied that they could earn enough money to meet their needs at their intended destinations (av. 76%, min. Cathedral [72%], max. Masna [80%]). With high values throughout, it is unclear where the belief of not being able to earn enough money was the strongest, but Rocrocdong (82%) and Wau North (75%), were the locations most frequently triggering “no” responses when interviewees were asked whether they would be able to earn enough money to meet their needs in their preferred destinations.



When respondents were asked whether, to their knowledge, there were education services at their destination, respondents said yes in just over half of all cases on average (52%, min. Masna [40%], max. St Joseph [54%]). In terms of destinations, education services were believed to be available in Wau North most frequently (72%) with the lowest proportion of respondents across sites thinking that education services would be available in Rocrocdong (33%).



An average of 60 per cent of respondents said they would not be able to resolve any outstanding HLP issues (min. Nazareth [45%], max. Lokoloko [67%]). This was particularly true for destinations in Bagari and Rocrocdong, where 79 and 70 per cent respectively, among those choosing these payams as preferred destinations, believed they would not be able to resolve any HLP issues. The highest level of confidence that these issues could be sorted was for those identifying Wau North as their preferred destination (43%).



A quarter of respondents claimed they were unable to reach their destination by road (av. 26%, min. Cathedral [17%], max. Nazareth [34%]). Bagari stood out as being mentioned, by nearly half of all respondents intending to go there per site as not being accessible to them by road (46%). Wau South was mentioned as the most accessible (81% “yes, accessible”).



According to nearly half of all respondents across sites, destinations did not have enough drinking water (av. 46%, min. Nazareth [39%], max. Cathedral [51%]). Lack of drinking water was often reported for Rocrocdong (69%) and Bagari (54%).



More than half of all respondents believed there was no police service at their destination (av. 55%, min. Nazareth [41%], max. Masna [64%]). Lokoloko and Masna residents were most commonly unsure whether there were police services (av. 12% and 8% respectively). Those preferring locations in Rocrocdong and Bagari were the most likely to report this lack of service (68% and 63% respectively).



Access to health services at preferred destinations was believed to be available at preferred destinations by an average of 44 per cent of respondents (min. Masna [30%], max. Nazareth [55%]). From a preferred destination perspective, those preferring Rocrocdong as destination were the least likely to believe there were healthcare services awaiting them upon potential return (21% - this compares to 56% Wau North).



Access to functional markets at destinations was reported by an average of 38 per cent (min. Masna [28%], max. Nazareth [59%]). Rocrocdong stood out again as having the least access to this type of infrastructure with an average of 71 per cent of interviewees per site reporting no market access. For other destination the value also remained above 50 per cent.

### Perceived risks at preferred destinations

For this section, respondents were asked about their perceptions of potential risks at their preferred destinations, which may impede their safe return or relocation. These perceptions are analysed in separate categories of men, women, girls and boys as well as by destination weighed against site populations using those confirming risks for a certain population group as totals.

Across sex and age groups, respondents reported women as the group most likely to face risks or have concerns about returns or movements to their intended destination. On a site level, Masna interviewees reported these risks to impede return the most frequently (especially girls and women). Apart from Wau South (the overall most common intended destination) Rocrocdong (Jur River County) was disproportionately often mentioned – especially in regards to risks for women and girls.



On average 42 per cent of respondents across sites believed there were issues / risks / concerns for women at destinations (min. Wau PoC AA [33%], max. Masna

[50%]). Violence at the destination (av. 48%, min. Cathedral [34%], max. Nazareth [65%]), lack of support for women (av. 44%, min. St Joseph [30%], max. Nazareth [59%]) followed by rape / gender-based violence (GBV) (av. 37%, min. St Joseph [26%], max. Masna [45%]) were most commonly perceived as risks for women. From a potential destination point of view (“Table 16” on page 25), violence at the destination as well as rape / GBV was especially mentioned by households who would leave to Rocrocdong (51% and 51% respectively) and Bagari (55% and 52%), while a lack of support for women or health and pregnancy related issues were more commonly cited for those with Wau North (63% and 27% respectively) and South (58% and 40%) as preferred destination.



On average, over a third of respondents claimed there would be risks for men at potential destinations (av. 36%, min. Wau PoC AA [29%], max. Masna [41%]). Among those foreseeing risks for men at destinations, forced recruitment was the most frequently mentioned (av. 42%, min. Cathedral [27%], max. St Joseph [61%]). By area of destination (“Table 17” on page 25), mentions of forced recruitment was especially prominent amongst those with locations in Bagari (39%) and Besselia (53%) as preferred destination. Theft and looting followed as second most mentioned risk faced by men (av. 41%, min. Wau PoC AA [33%], max. Nazareth [50%]), especially for those who cited Bagari (63%) and Besselia (39%) as preferred destination. A lack of support for men was mentioned as third most common risk on average (av. 38%, min. St Joseph [33%], max. Wau PoC AA [47%]), commonly reported as potential issue for those intending to go to Wau North (62%) and South (65%).



An average of 41 per cent of respondents perceived potential risks for girls at destinations impede return (min. Wau PoC AA [31%], max. Masna [51%]). The main risk faced by girls, identified by an average of over half of respondents across sites was rape / GBV (av. 65%, min. Cathedral [51%], max. Nazareth [76%]). This risk was often mentioned among those who had cited Bagari (98%) or Rocrocdong (69%) as intended destination (“Table 18” on page 26). A lack of support for girls came second, mentioned by an average of 40 per cent of respondents (min. Lokoloko [24%], max. Nazareth [59%]) and figured high on the list of concerns among persons planning to move to Wau North (61%). On average 33 per cent further feared violence at locations of destination as particular risk faced by girls (min. Wau PoC AA [17%], max. Lokoloko

[56%]), especially for Bagari destinations (55%).



An average of 38 per cent of respondents reported that boys would face risks at their intended destinations (min. Wau PoC AA [28%], max. Masna [42%]). A lack of support for boys was mentioned by an average of 44 per cent of those foreseeing risks, potentially impeding return for boys and their family members, (min. St Joseph [32%], max. Wau PoC AA [57%]), especially for Wau North (62%) and South (65%) destinations (“Table 19” on page 26).

The risk of forced recruitment was the second most commonly cited risk for boys in intended destinations (av. 42%, min. Cathedral [20%], max. Lokoloko [65%]) and relatively frequently mentioned among those intending to leave for Besselia (53%) and Bagari (39%). As the third most mentioned risk, respondents cited theft and looting (av. 33%, min. Wau PoC AA [28%], max. Lokoloko [39%]) which seemed to be equally most likely to impede return to Besselia (39%) and Bagari (63%).

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

All respondents were asked about their main source of information on preferred destinations. With an average of 36 per cent, the most common response was relatives or friends at the location (min. St Joseph [28%], max. Nazareth [45%]), especially for respondents across sites going to Wau South (39%) and South (51%) followed by word of mouth at the site (av. 28%, min. Nazareth [20%], max. Wau PoC AA and Cathedral [33%]), especially for respondents preferring destinations in Wau North (39%) and South (34%) as well (“Table 21” on page 27). Nazareth stood out as citing the use of radio most often among the assessed sites (27% vs. an average of 20% for the other sites) which was overall much cited to contact Bagari (35%), while, in Lokoloko, it was more common for residents to listen to information shared by community leaders than it was in the other locations (21% vs. an average of 15% across other sites) – a means most common amongst respondents going to Bagari (37%) and Besselia (30%).

The information gleaned from these sources concerning potential destinations was first and foremost about safety and security (av. 59%), especially for Nazareth and Masna with 64 and 63 per cent respectively. Across destinations more than half of respondents cited this reason as main type of information except for Bagari

about which respondents were more interested in infrastructure. The second most cited topic was the availability of health facilities and services, which was mentioned by an average of 37 per cent (min. Cathedral [29%], max. St Joseph [52%]), especially for those preferring destinations in Bagari (40%) and Besselia (40%).

Nearly half of the respondents (av. 48%) reported that the last time they had received information of this nature was within the week prior to the assessment. The largest proportion of respondents to not have heard anything for more than three months was in Masna and St Joseph (17% each). Respondents also reported a lack of information about destinations in nearly three quarters of cases on average (73%, min Wau PoC AA [69%], max. St Joseph [78%]). Missing information was primarily linked to security (av. 65%, min. Nazareth [56%], max. Lokoloko [73%]), especially for Wau North (75%), South (72%) and Rocrocdong (39%, “Table 22” on page 27). This was followed by available infrastructure (av. 43%, min. Cathedral [35%], max. St Joseph and Lokoloko [50%]) which was especially relevant to those with preferred destinations in Bagari (59%) and Wau North (45%).

On average, chiefs were the most trusted source when it came to information about safety (30%, min Cathedral [18%], max. Nazareth [45%]), especially for those preferring destinations in Rocrocdong (43%, “Table 23” on page 27). These were closely followed by humanitarians as a trusted information source in this regard, mentioned by an average of 29 per cent (min. Nazareth [20%], max. Wau PoC AA [41%]) but less for those preferring Bagari and Besselia as destination. National authorities and / or the military / armed actors were nearly never mentioned as trusted source of information.

## LOCAL MOVEMENT PATTERNS

Respondents were asked about their movement habits into and out of the site. For a monthly profile of those who do travel, please consult DTM’s Displacement Site Flow Monitoring reports on the [DTM website](#).

The survey revealed that, on average, half of the respondents do not leave the site on a daily / weekly basis (49%, min. Wau PoC AA [49%], max. Nazareth [57%]) with fewer having this habit if preferred return destinations were in Bagari (29%) or Rocrocdong (56%, “Table 25” on page 28). Please note that according

to Displacement Site Flow Monitoring findings, movements tend to be very short term for sites in Wau- mostly not over night as is more common at Bentiu PoC site for example (see Dececeember 2019 report for more info).

Most of those who leave the site on a weekly or daily basis do so to visit friends and/or family (av. 56%, min. Masna [34%], Max. Wau PoC AA [71%], “Table 26” on page 28). The second most common activity was leaving to buy goods at markets (av. 49%, min. Masna [36%], max. Nazareth [63%]) followed by employment (av. 22%, min. Masna [14%], max. St Joseph [31%]). The making and selling of charcoal was especially common at Lokoloko (33%) and Masna (28%) confirming FGD findings for the latter about this type of livelihood activity being commonly linked with journeys also serving to check on habitual residences.

Lokoloko [30%], max. St Joseph and Cathedral [50% each]) or a neighbour (av. 44%, min. Nazareth [40%], max. Lokoloko [50%]). These persons were usually not paid (av. 92%).

### Do you leave the Site on a daily or weekly basis?



At the time of the assessment, most respondents had not left the site for a period of over a month since January 2019 (av. 85%, min. St Joseph [78%], max. Masna [92%]). Those who confirmed having left for more than a month usually had only done so once or twice, with the dry season being slightly more popular for a longer leave (av. 64% vs av. 52%). Reasons for such long leaves were similar to those motivating weekly / daily trips in that family and friend visits were most common (av. 51%, min. Nazareth [33%], max. Cathedral [72%]). These trips were virtually never undertaken with the entire family (av. 3%) but rather, with only some family members (av. 50%). This was especially the case at Masna and St Joseph sites (64% and 70%).

On average, over a third of respondents have asked someone to guard their shelter in their absence (av. 38%, min. St Joseph [26%], max. Cathedral [48%]). This was most commonly a relative (av. 47%, min.

## ANNEXES I TABLES

Unless otherwise indicated, proportions regard all interviewed households. Tables by preferred destination show the estimated proportion of the population by area of intended destination, weighted across all sites.

*Table 1  
Demographic breakdown of assessed households*

	Cathedral	Lokoloko	Masna	Nazareth	St Joseph	Wau PoC AA	Average
Male	47%	43%	51%	43%	48%	49%	47%
Female	53%	57%	49%	57%	52%	51%	53%
5 and under	24%	21%	29%	27%	31%	27%	26%
Children (<18)	60%	54%	61%	57%	64%	58%	59%
Boys	31%	28%	32%	28%	34%	29%	30%
Girls	29%	27%	29%	29%	31%	28%	29%
Adults (>17)	40%	46%	39%	43%	36%	42%	41%
Male adults	17%	16%	19%	15%	14%	20%	17%
Female adults	23%	30%	21%	28%	22%	23%	24%
Elderly (>59)	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Male elderly	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Female elderly	1%	6%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%

*Table 2  
Why did you choose one site over another?*

	Cathedral	Lokoloko	Masna	Nazareth	St. Joseph	Wau PoC AA	Average
The Site is close to my previous location	33%	26%	27%	41%	28%	20%	29%
The Site is safer than other areas	32%	23%	22%	16%	24%	41%	26%
The Site has services	16%	25%	18%	23%	24%	22%	21%
The Site has my friends and family	11%	9%	10%	9%	17%	11%	11%
The Site has livelihood opportunities	1%	7%	11%	5%	2%	2%	5%
The Site gives me a shelter	1%	5%	6%	5%	2%	2%	4%
Other	6%	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%	4%

*Table 3  
If you own a house, what is the current status of your property? (Select multiple answers) (n=680 HHs)*

	Cathedral (n=201 Hhs)	Lokoloko (n=30 HHs)	Masna (n=182 HHs)	Nazareth (n=31 HHs)	St. Joseph (n=30 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n= 206 HHs)	Average
It was destroyed	58%	50%	56%	55%	60%	54%	55%
It is damaged	45%	57%	40%	42%	40%	42%	44%
It is deserted/abandoned	25%	23%	30%	29%	13%	21%	24%
Other people occupy the property without our permission	12%	3%	10%	16%	3%	17%	11%
It is used by my family	4%	13%	4%	0%	13%	6%	7%
I am renting it to someone	4%	3%	1%	3%	7%	5%	4%
I do not know the status	1%	0%	6%	0%	7%	2%	3%
Other	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Table 4

If you have access to land, what is the current status of your property? (Select multiple answers) (n= 390 HHs)

	Cathedral (n= 115 HHs)	Lokoloko (n=21 HHs)	Masna (n=102 HHs)	Nazareth (n=20 HHs)	St. Joseph (n= 16 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n= 116 HHs)	Average
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other (indicate)	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
I sold the land	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%
I will be given community land	1%	0%	1%	0%	6%	2%	2%
I do not know the status	4%	5%	9%	0%	6%	12%	6%
I am renting it to someone	10%	14%	3%	5%	13%	13%	10%
It is used by my family	19%	10%	12%	15%	13%	17%	14%
Other people occupy the property without our permission	19%	14%	14%	15%	6%	22%	15%
It is deserted/ abandoned	58%	81%	75%	80%	69%	50%	69%

Table 5

What was your means of livelihood in your habitual residence BEFORE your displacement?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Cultivation/agriculture, fishing	66%	46%	78%	31%	53%
Business Owner, goods trader, shop keeper	16%	3%	13%	36%	40%
Keeping cows, goats, sheep or other large animals	25%	1%	47%	15%	8%
Daily / casual Labour	20%	1%	10%	31%	23%
Household services (cleaning, cooking, etc.)	25%	2%	3%	9%	6%
Building Trade/Construction/Mason/Mechanic/etc.	2%	0%	2%	10%	10%
Skilled Professional (doctor, lawyer, nurse, teacher)	2%	1%	0%	7%	7%
Government salary / pension	0%	1%	0%	4%	5%
None – dependent on others	0%	0%	0%	4%	5%
Restaurant/Food services	12%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Community / religious leadership	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Work in armed forces / as soldier	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
NGO/UN work	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Guards / security providers	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 6  
What is your CURRENT means of livelihood?

	Cathedral	Lokoloko	Masna	Nazareth	St. Joseph	Wau PoC AA	Average
Depend on humanitarian assistance	51%	33%	54%	34%	35%	48%	43%
Business Owner, goods trader, shop keeper	31%	23%	14%	30%	30%	24%	25%
Daily / casual Labour	17%	19%	14%	16%	13%	20%	17%
Agriculture, fishing	8%	18%	17%	23%	13%	9%	15%
Keeping cows, goats, sheep or other large animals	7%	12%	15%	11%	9%	9%	11%
Household services (cleaning, cooking, etc.)	9%	9%	5%	16%	13%	8%	10%
None – dependent on others	5%	7%	7%	0%	2%	5%	4%
Skilled Professional (doctor, lawyer, nurse, teacher)	3%	5%	2%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Building Trade/Construction/Mason/Mechanic/etc.	3%	0%	1%	5%	4%	5%	3%
Restaurant/Food services	1%	4%	0%	0%	7%	3%	2%
Government salary / pension	2%	0%	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%
Guards / security providers	0%	2%	1%	5%	0%	1%	1%
NGO/UN work	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Community / religious leadership	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	1%
Soldier	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table 7  
What are the 3 most important reasons for staying? (3 responses) (n=853 HHs)

	Cathedral (n=220 HHs)	Lokoloko (n=29 HHs)	Masna (n=290 HHs)	Nazareth (n=28 HHs)	St. Joseph (n=28 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n=258 HHs)	Average
Good conditions / services at Site	53%	66%	63%	64%	57%	59%	60%
Insecurity in area of return	47%	28%	55%	43%	46%	49%	45%
My house is destroyed or occupied	37%	45%	37%	25%	21%	28%	32%
Lack of services in area of return	30%	17%	29%	21%	36%	26%	26%
No means / money to go	26%	21%	18%	32%	25%	26%	25%
Disability services in the Site	18%	28%	29%	25%	29%	17%	24%
No job in area of return	19%	24%	11%	14%	25%	16%	18%
Access to work in Site	7%	10%	6%	14%	7%	12%	9%
Uncertainty / disagreement about where to go	4%	0%	3%	7%	4%	7%	4%
Cultural Reasons	0%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%

Table 8

Which general improvements in areas of return will influence your decision to return?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
General improvement of security situation in area of return	80%	71%	84%	77%	73%
Humanitarian support	48%	56%	31%	41%	39%
Assurance from government on safety	23%	24%	18%	2%	11%
Resolution of communal clashes / disagreements between families / tribes	32%	21%	18%	5%	8%
Access to land or housing	27%	15%	13%	4%	9%
Area becomes free of military/armed groups	1%	7%	12%	3%	3%
Access to work/livelihoods	0%	6%	10%	1%	3%
Business space and opportunity	1%	0%	6%	1%	1%
Access to school	3%	6%	5%	1%	3%
Access to critical facilities and infrastructure	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Removal of land mines/UXO	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
None	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table 9

What household level assistance do you need to support your return?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Materials to repair my house/shelter	82%	75%	71%	69%	68%
Material/money to set up a business	51%	62%	37%	58%	54%
Seeds and tools for farming/ cultivation	55%	51%	59%	31%	42%
Food assistance in area of return	11%	36%	49%	43%	34%
Transportation assistance	13%	2%	24%	22%	32%
Repair of boreholes/water	0%	11%	4%	21%	17%
Rental support for living in town	1%	0%	3%	14%	9%
Documents to access land	0%	0%	3%	14%	11%
Family Reunification/locate lost family members	13%	12%	0%	6%	5%
Removal of land mines/UXO	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Personal identification/ documentation	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%
None	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 10

If you are intending to leave, when are you planning to leave? (n=425 HHs)

	< 1 month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	>12 months	I don't know/ not sure	Refused to Respond
Cathedral (n=149 HHs)	5%	26%	8%	5%	3%	54%	0%
Lokoloko (n=27 HHs)	19%	7%	11%	4%	0%	59%	0%
Masna (n=67 HHs)	4%	9%	6%	1%	0%	79%	0%
Nazareth (n=16 HHs)	0%	25%	6%	6%	6%	56%	0%
St. Joseph (n=18 HHs)	17%	11%	11%	0%	6%	50%	6%
Wau PoC AA (n=148 HHs)	11%	20%	6%	2%	3%	57%	0%
Average	9%	16%	8%	3%	3%	59%	1%

Table 11

Where do you plan to live once you reach your intended destination? (n=425 HHs)

	Cathedral (n=149 HHs)	Lokoloko (n=27 HHs)	Masna (n=67 HHs)	Nazareth (n=16 HHs)	St. Joseph (n=18 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n=148 HHs)	Average
Own land / house	43%	56%	55%	56%	50%	49%	52%
Renting	26%	30%	16%	6%	33%	24%	23%
Accommodation provided by humanitarians	15%	7%	16%	19%	6%	6%	12%
With friends/family	5%	7%	6%	0%	6%	9%	6%
With host community	8%	0%	3%	6%	0%	9%	4%
Government will provide me with land to build	2%	0%	3%	13%	0%	1%	3%
Community/ traditional leaders will provide me land to build	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%

Table 12

What are the main reasons for choosing to go to this location? (Please select the first top three) (n=425 HHs)

	Cathedral (n=149 HHs)	Lokoloko (n=27 HHs)	Masna (n=67 HHs)	Nazareth (n=16 HHs)	St. Joseph (n=18 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n=148 HHs)	Average
I used to live there	52%	44%	33%	38%	11%	40%	36%
Improvement of security	28%	37%	27%	38%	56%	30%	36%
Better economic and livelihood opportunities (jobs, business)	17%	26%	21%	25%	17%	18%	21%
Access to humanitarian services (food, health, medical)	21%	22%	19%	25%	22%	9%	20%
Access to housing	26%	11%	18%	19%	11%	22%	18%
Family reunification	15%	11%	18%	25%	11%	24%	17%
Cultural ties/ my ethnic group lives here/ancestral land	7%	19%	21%	31%	17%	7%	17%
Access to farming or grazing land	7%	22%	21%	6%	28%	12%	16%
Reclaim land/ property	8%	4%	7%	0%	0%	1%	3%
The only available/possible choice (i.e. laws, access, transport availability)	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%
I don't know	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Other	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table 13

Do you know anyone who has returned to that location in the past year? (n=425 HHs)

	Cathedral (n=149 HHs)	Lokoloko (n=27 HHs)	Masna (n=67 HHs)	Nazareth (n=16 HHs)	St. Joseph (n=18 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n=148 HHs)	Average
Yes, my family member returned	18%	52%	36%	50%	44%	38%	40%
Yes, someone from my community in the site returned	23%	22%	16%	31%	17%	22%	22%
No, I don't know anyone	27%	11%	36%	6%	17%	13%	18%
Yes, my friend returned	21%	7%	4%	13%	22%	21%	15%
Yes, I have heard of people returning, but I do not know them personally	10%	7%	7%	0%	0%	7%	5%

Table 14

What is your anticipated mode of transport? (n=425 HHs)

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Footing /Walking	63%	33%	56%	33%	41%
Car/Truck	10%	50%	18%	32%	28%
Bus	19%	16%	12%	14%	15%
Animal cart/donkey	6%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Airplane	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Other (motorbike, bicycle etc.)	2%	0%	15%	15%	13%

Table 15

How will you pay for your movement, trip, or journey?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Humanitarian support	38%	53%	47%	22%	34%
My own money	23%	27%	32%	48%	49%
Borrow from friends/family	22%	1%	16%	12%	5%
Selling of household items	14%	16%	4%	12%	8%
Refused to Respond	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Other	2%	0%	0%	4%	1%
Donation from leaders/elders	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%

Table 16

Main risks / issues for women (more than one answer possible) (n=517)

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Violence at Destination	55%	39%	51%	35%	32%
Lack of support for women at destination	22%	35%	28%	63%	58%
Rape/GBV	52%	40%	51%	29%	21%
Violence on the way/road	34%	27%	31%	17%	29%
Looting	35%	35%	28%	21%	13%
Health or Pregnancy-related issues	13%	24%	7%	27%	40%
Child Marriage	1%	0%	2%	15%	2%
Forced marriage	3%	0%	0%	9%	7%
Abduction/kidnapping	7%	0%	3%	0%	6%
Abandoning current business/livelihood	2%	0%	2%	3%	7%
Other	0%	1%	2%	4%	5%
Forced recruitment by armed groups	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Trafficking	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Refused to Respond	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 17

Main risks / issues for men (more than one answer possible) (n=447)

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Theft/ Looting	66%	50%	38%	43%	22%
Lack of support for men at destination	21%	26%	25%	47%	56%
Forced recruitment by armed groups	34%	33%	19%	32%	38%
Violence on the way/road	58%	43%	42%	13%	31%
Violence at Destination	45%	21%	42%	15%	21%
Health-related issues	1%	0%	10%	19%	25%
Abandoning current business/ livelihood	4%	19%	9%	14%	7%
Abduction/kidnapping	15%	7%	8%	4%	5%
Rape/GBV	2%	0%	4%	1%	2%
Trafficking	0%	3%	3%	1%	0%
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	2%	5%	4%	4%

Table 18

Main risks / issues for girls (more than one answer possible) (n=447)

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Rape/GBV	98%	58%	69%	39%	60%
Lack of support for girls at destination	15%	21%	35%	61%	43%
Violence at Destination	55%	23%	31%	15%	14%
Child Marriage	13%	29%	5%	19%	27%
Violence on the way/road	29%	23%	20%	13%	17%
Forced marriage	3%	23%	12%	20%	24%
Theft/ Looting	45%	19%	17%	9%	15%
Health or Pregnancy-related issues	9%	10%	5%	16%	17%
Abduction/kidnapping	7%	2%	10%	6%	8%
Other	0%	10%	3%	5%	5%
Forced recruitment by armed groups	0%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Abandoning current business/livelihood	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%
Trafficking	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 19

Main risks / issues for boys (more than one answer possible) (n=447)

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Lack of support for boys at destination	18%	49%	29%	62%	65%
Forced recruitment by armed groups	39%	53%	21%	38%	33%
Theft/ Looting	63%	39%	31%	36%	18%
Violence on the way/road	55%	24%	30%	16%	30%
Violence at Destination	52%	11%	38%	19%	18%
Health-related issues	1%	23%	12%	23%	23%
Abduction/kidnapping	12%	0%	12%	13%	17%
Other	1%	12%	9%	5%	11%
Abandoning current business/livelihood	5%	0%	16%	4%	7%
Trafficking	11%	14%	1%	5%	1%
Rape/GBV	0%	0%	3%	4%	7%
Refused to Respond	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 20

Respondents' perception about destinations

Respondents' perceptions	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Destination is not safe	45%	46%	59%	27%	29%
Cannot reach destination by road	46%	25%	23%	19%	16%
Destination does not have enough drinking water	54%	50%	59%	49%	45%
Destination doesn't have police services	63%	60%	68%	36%	56%
Destination does not have access to healthcare	44%	50%	74%	43%	51%
Destination does not have access to functional markets	56%	64%	71%	55%	65%
Respondent does not think they will be able to resolve HLP issues	79%	68%	70%	53%	66%
Destination does not have education services	39%	48%	63%	24%	37%
Not possible to earn enough money to meet needs at destination	67%	67%	82%	75%	74%
WFP food distribution not present at destination	33%	49%	77%	77%	69%
No possibility to farm enough food to survive at destination	65%	55%	63%	63%	56%

Table 21

What is the main source of your information on your preferred location of return / chosen destination?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Relatives or friends in that location	20%	26%	38%	39%	51%
Community members in that location	37%	30%	19%	20%	24%
Word of mouth/friends/family in the Site	9%	23%	20%	39%	34%
Public announcements	35%	21%	7%	32%	15%
Radio	20%	20%	9%	28%	20%
Local authorities	10%	14%	21%	15%	11%
Community leaders	13%	5%	15%	11%	12%
Church authorities	13%	9%	2%	2%	8%
UNMISS/UN/NGO information	3%	4%	6%	4%	2%
Communal meetings	5%	4%	1%	5%	3%
Facebook/Twitter/Internet	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Refused to Respond	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%

Table 22

What type of information is important to you from this source?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Information about security and safety situation	35%	56%	62%	70%	67%
Information about infrastructure (roads, bridges, water supply etc.)	51%	35%	46%	40%	25%
Information about health facilities/services available	40%	40%	26%	28%	33%
Information about education facilities/services available	30%	29%	18%	29%	30%
Information about livelihood opportunities available	37%	14%	26%	30%	29%
Information about agricultural facilities available	12%	19%	27%	23%	28%
Information about market facilities/services available	9%	20%	11%	13%	13%
Information about family members / friends	2%	4%	8%	16%	8%
Information on land availability	2%	0%	5%	5%	1%
Refused to Respond	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%

Table 23

If more information is needed, what about? (n=916 HHs)

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Information about security and safety situation	39%	52%	69%	75%	72%
Information about infrastructure	59%	44%	45%	45%	29%
Information about education facilities/services	49%	44%	26%	38%	37%
Information about health facilities/services	43%	50%	26%	39%	36%
Information about agricultural facilities	24%	26%	42%	32%	33%
Information about livelihood opportunities	30%	30%	29%	23%	25%
Information about market facilities/services	24%	24%	15%	11%	15%
Land availability/allocation	5%	4%	6%	7%	5%
Other	0%	2%	1%	6%	3%
Refused to Respond	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Table 24

Who do you trust to give you information on safety?

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
Humanitarians	30%	27%	36%	39%	41%
Chiefs	31%	27%	43%	20%	24%
Family/Friends/Word of Mouth	10%	15%	5%	10%	14%
Nobody/ no trust	7%	5%	5%	12%	7%
Local authorities	3%	6%	5%	7%	6%
Church	11%	6%	0%	3%	3%
National authorities	1%	7%	2%	4%	3%
Members of my community	7%	7%	3%	3%	2%
Military/armed actors	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Table 25

Do you leave the site on a daily or weekly basis? - by preferred destination

	Bagari	Besselia	Rocrocdong	Wau North	Wau South
No	67%	39%	56%	39%	34%
Yes	29%	61%	44%	60%	66%
Refused to Respond	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table 26

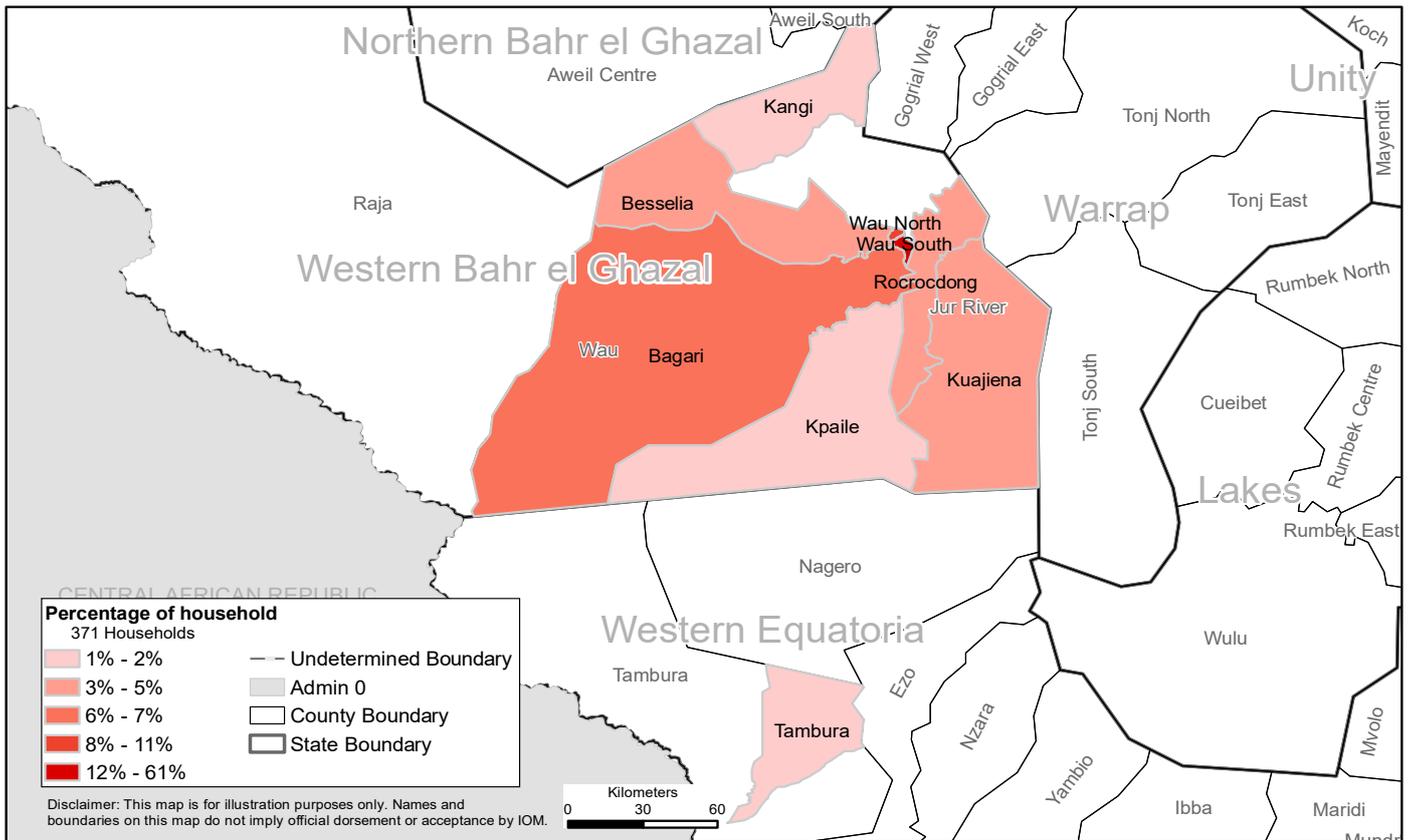
During your daily/weekly movement, what is your main reason for leaving the Site? (pick 3) (n=675 HHs)

	Cathedral (n=203 HHs)	Lokoloko (n=27 HHs)	Masna (n=155 HHs)	Nazareth (n=19 HHs)	St. Joseph (n=26 HHs)	Wau PoC AA (n=245 HHs)	Average
Visit friends/family (incl. wedding, funerals etc.)	62%	59%	34%	63%	50%	70%	56%
To buy things / go to market	45%	56%	36%	63%	50%	42%	49%
Employment	25%	19%	14%	16%	31%	26%	22%
Health services	10%	15%	13%	11%	19%	16%	14%
Make / sell charcoal	8%	33%	28%	0%	0%	11%	14%
Education	4%	4%	3%	11%	23%	8%	9%
Collect elephant grass	2%	7%	17%	5%	0%	3%	6%
Other livelihood activity	7%	4%	8%	0%	12%	4%	6%
To make/sell alcohol	4%	15%	7%	0%	4%	4%	6%
Religious service	3%	0%	3%	11%	4%	4%	4%
Check on / repair property	5%	7%	4%	0%	4%	2%	4%
Other	2%	0%	9%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Farming/ fishing	1%	0%	5%	5%	0%	2%	2%
Money transfers	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%

# ANNEXES II MAPS

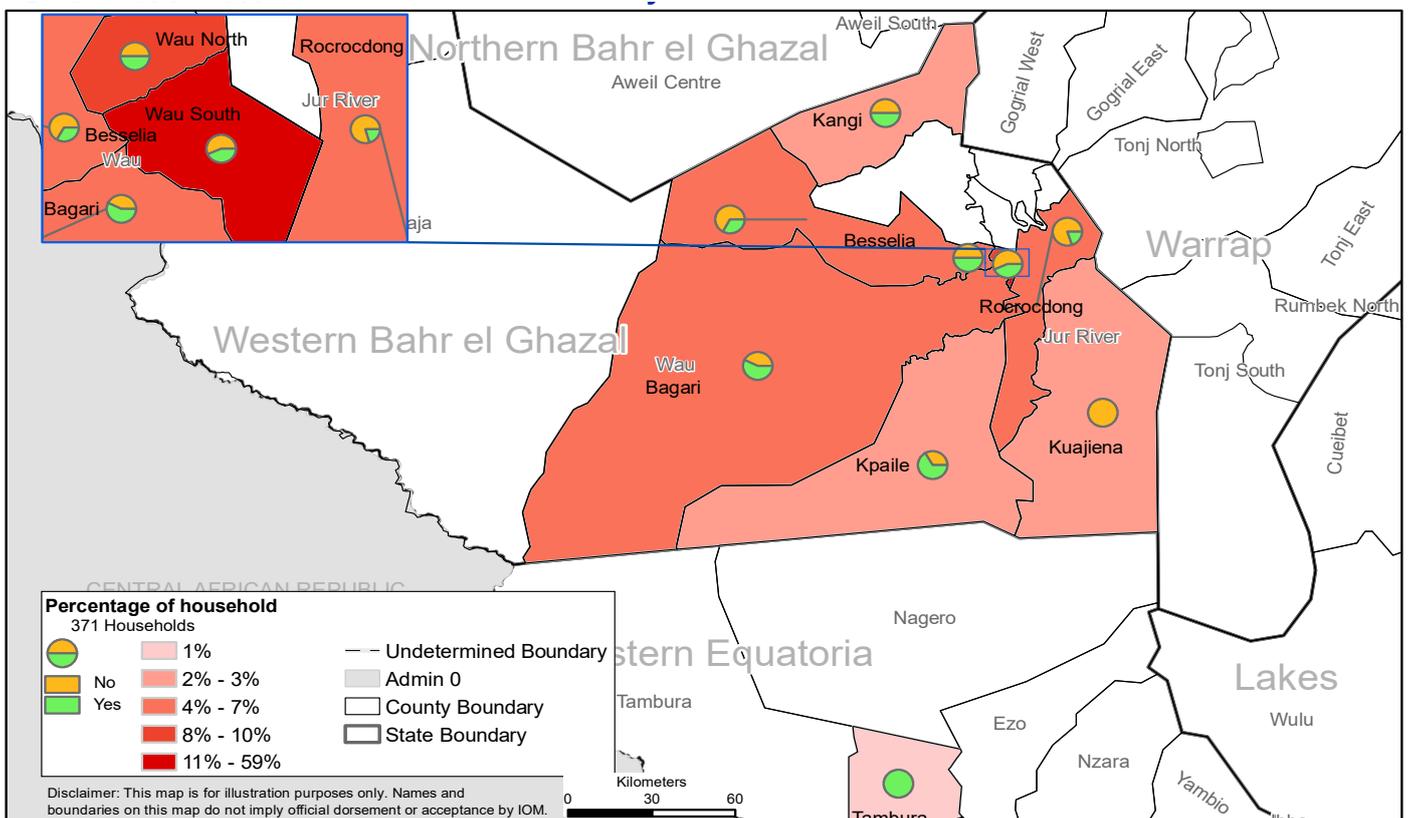
Map 1a

Habitual residence: **Cathedral**

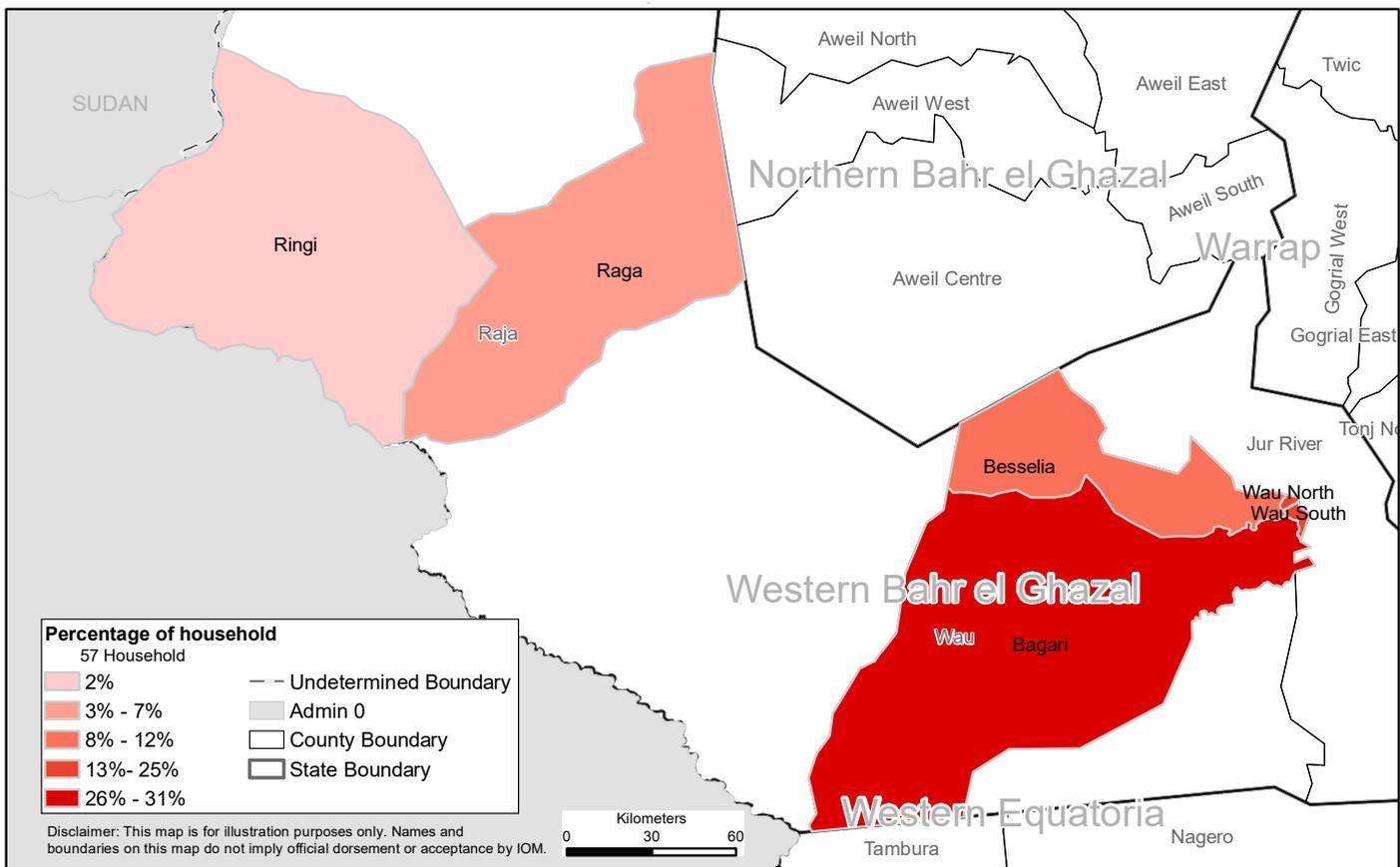


Map 1b

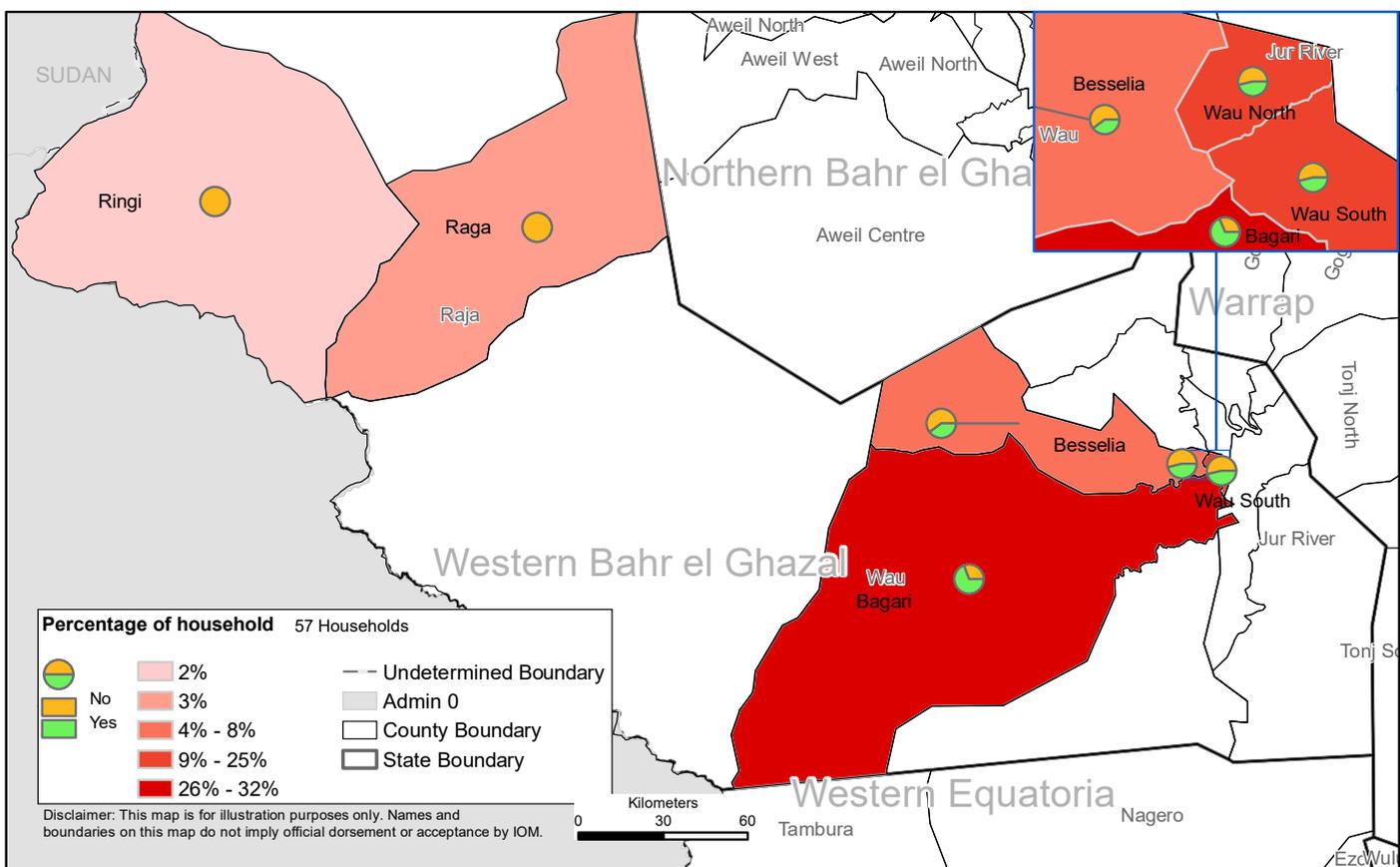
Preferred Destination (heatmap) + intention to leave (pie charts): **Cathedral**



Map 2a  
 Habitual Residence: **Lokoloko**

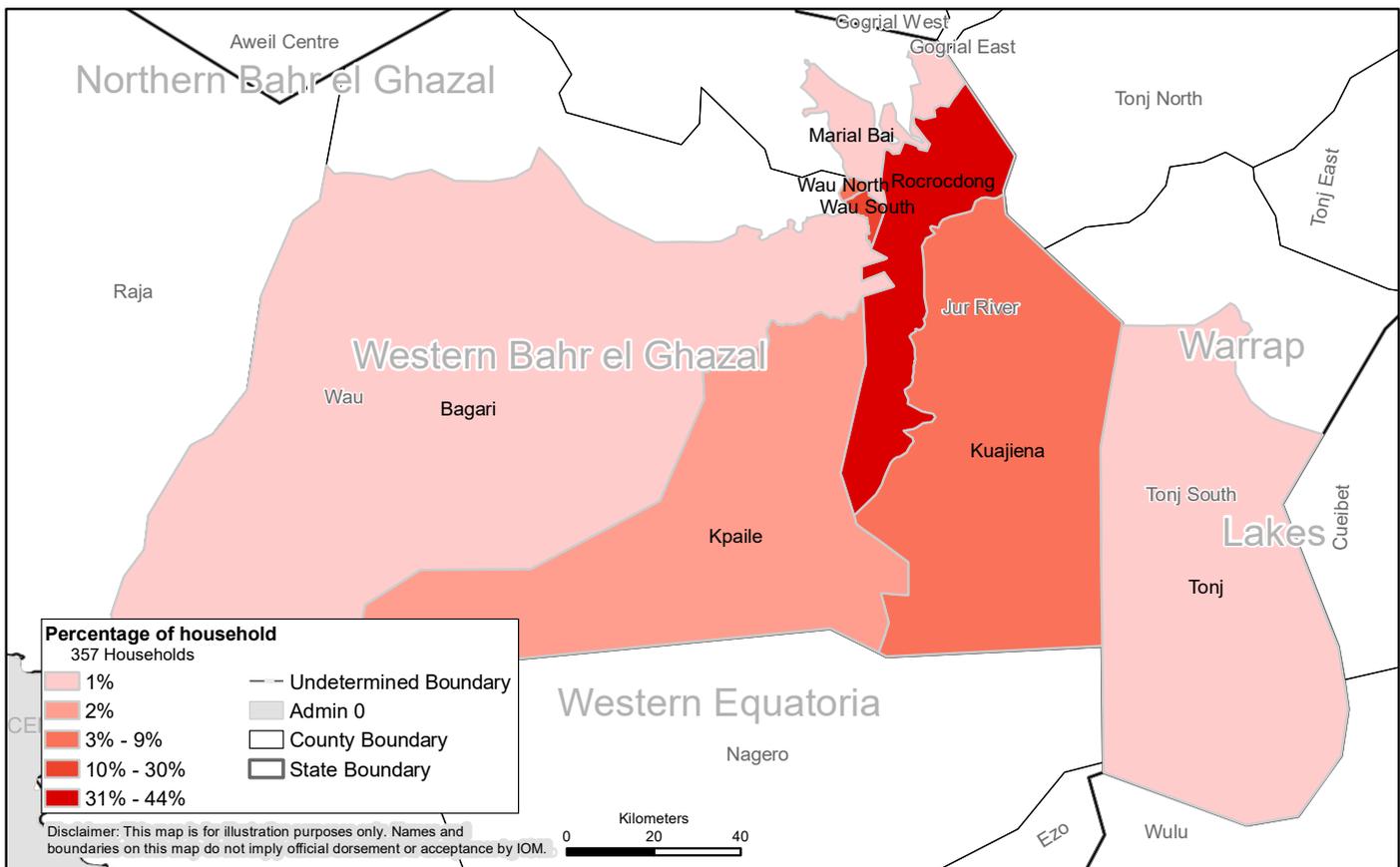


Map 2b  
 Preferred Destination (heatmap) + intention to leave (pie charts): **Lokoloko**



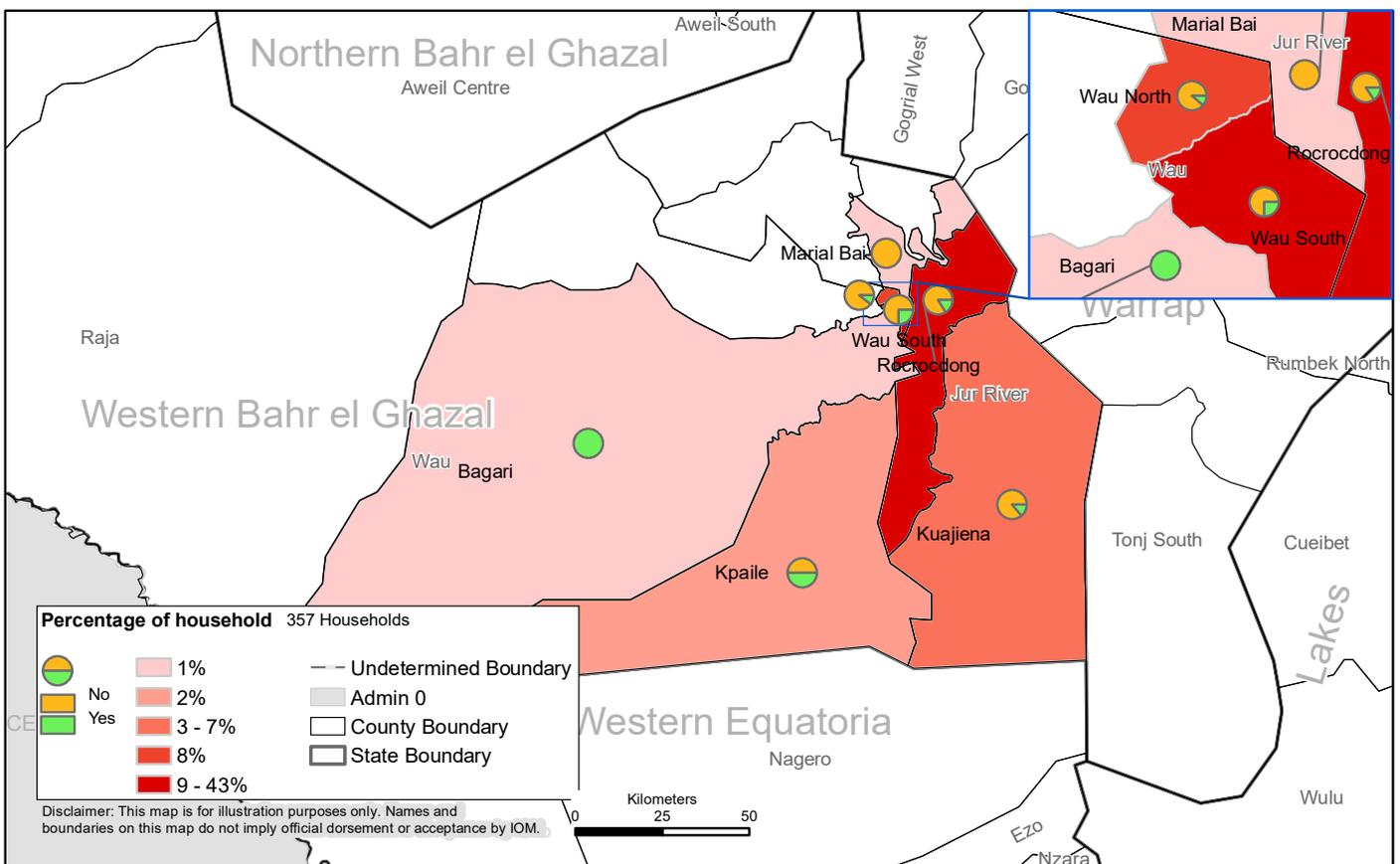
### Map 3a

Habitual residence: **Masna**



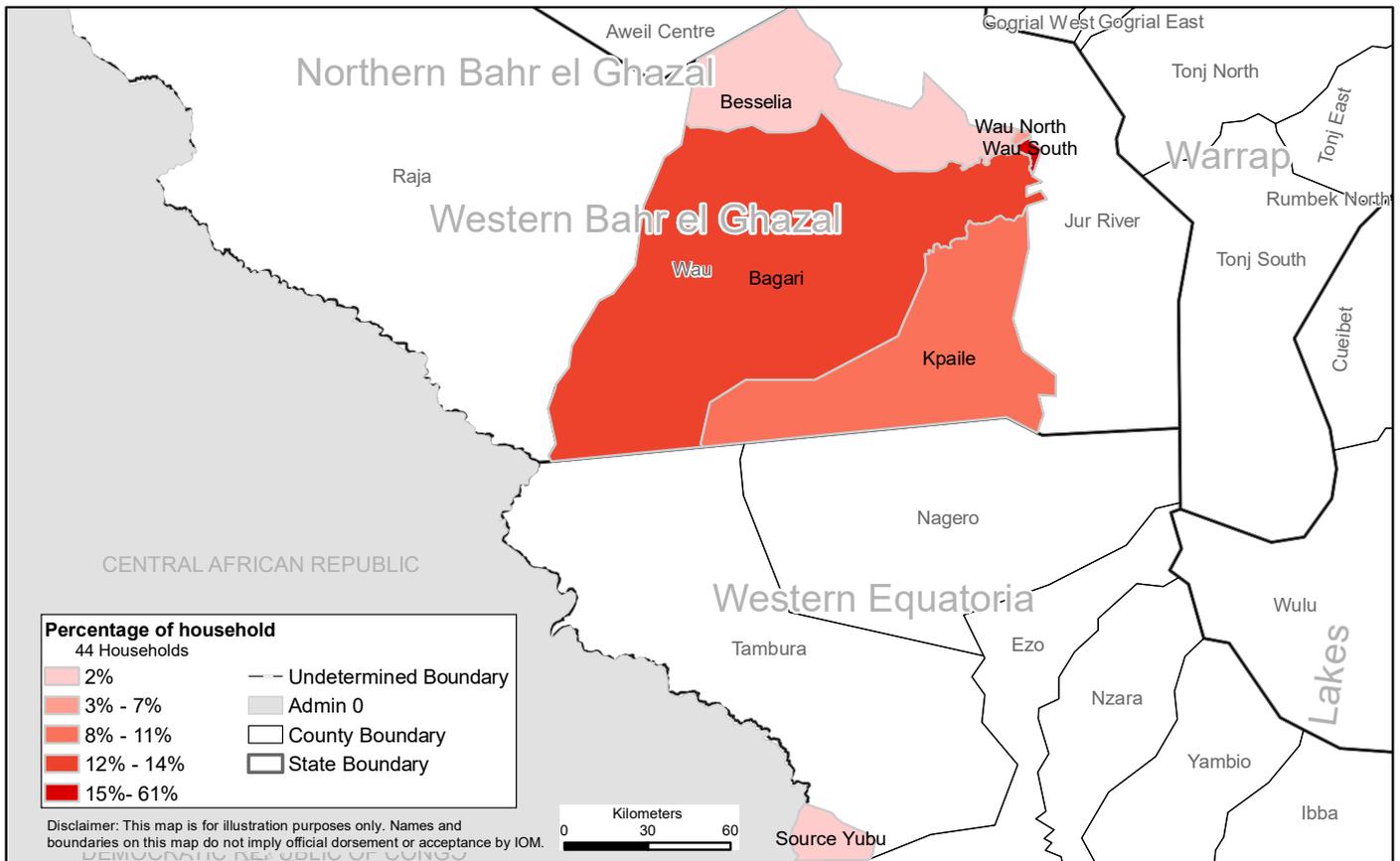
### Map 3b

Preferred Destination (heatmap) + intention to leave (pie charts): **Masna**



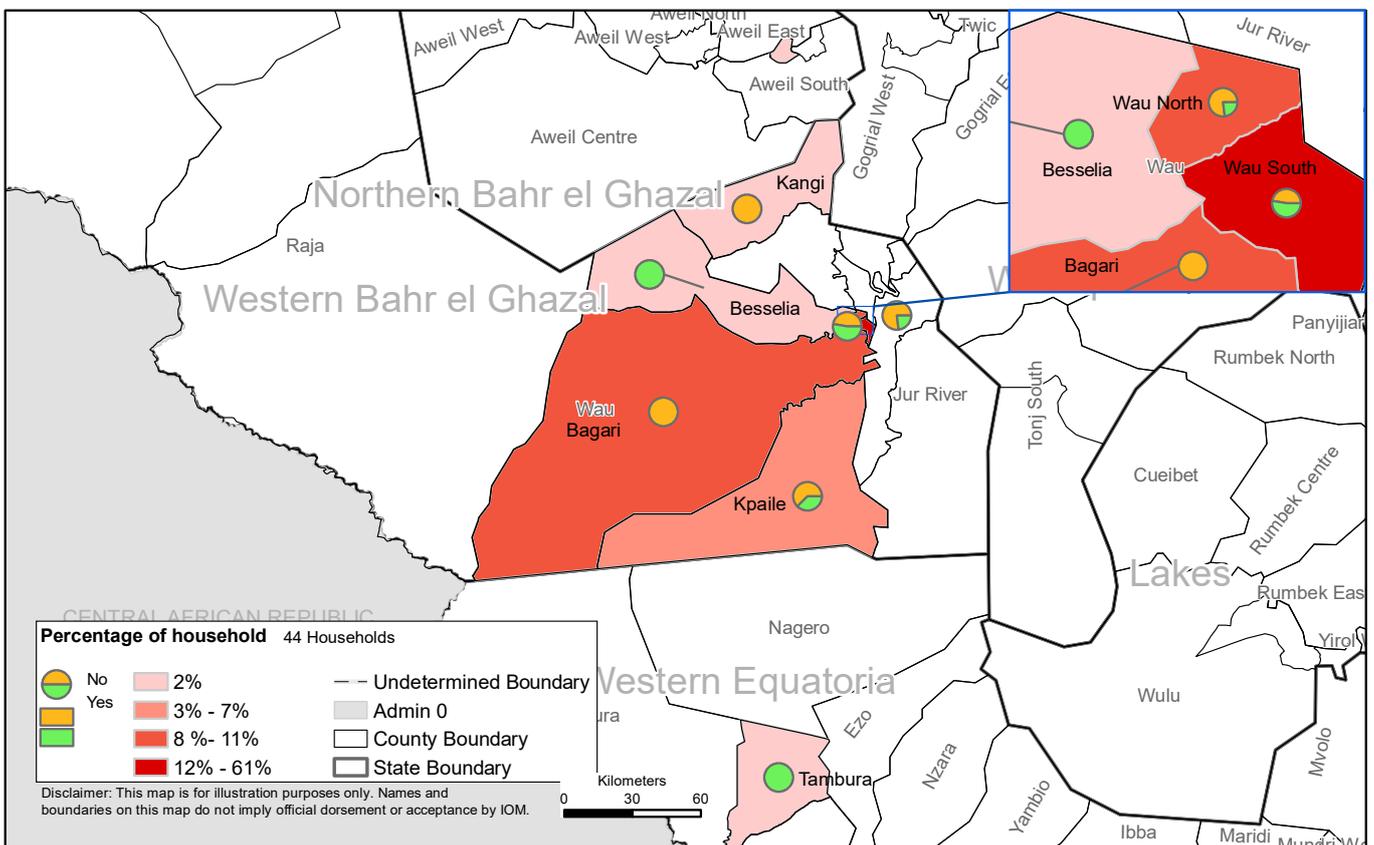
Map 4a

Habitual residence: [Nazareth](#)



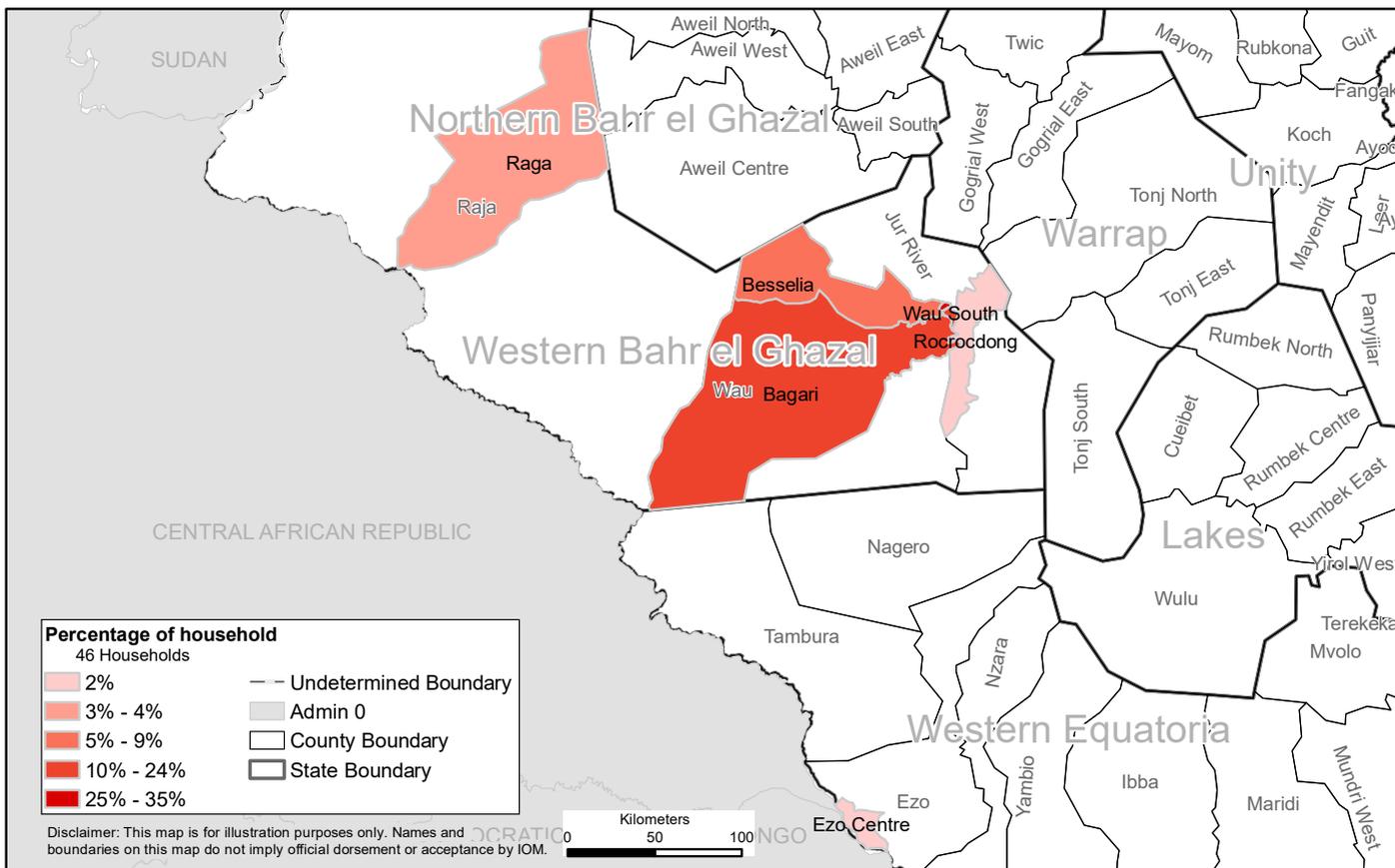
Map 4b

Preferred Destination (heatmap) + intention to leave (pie charts): [Nazareth](#)



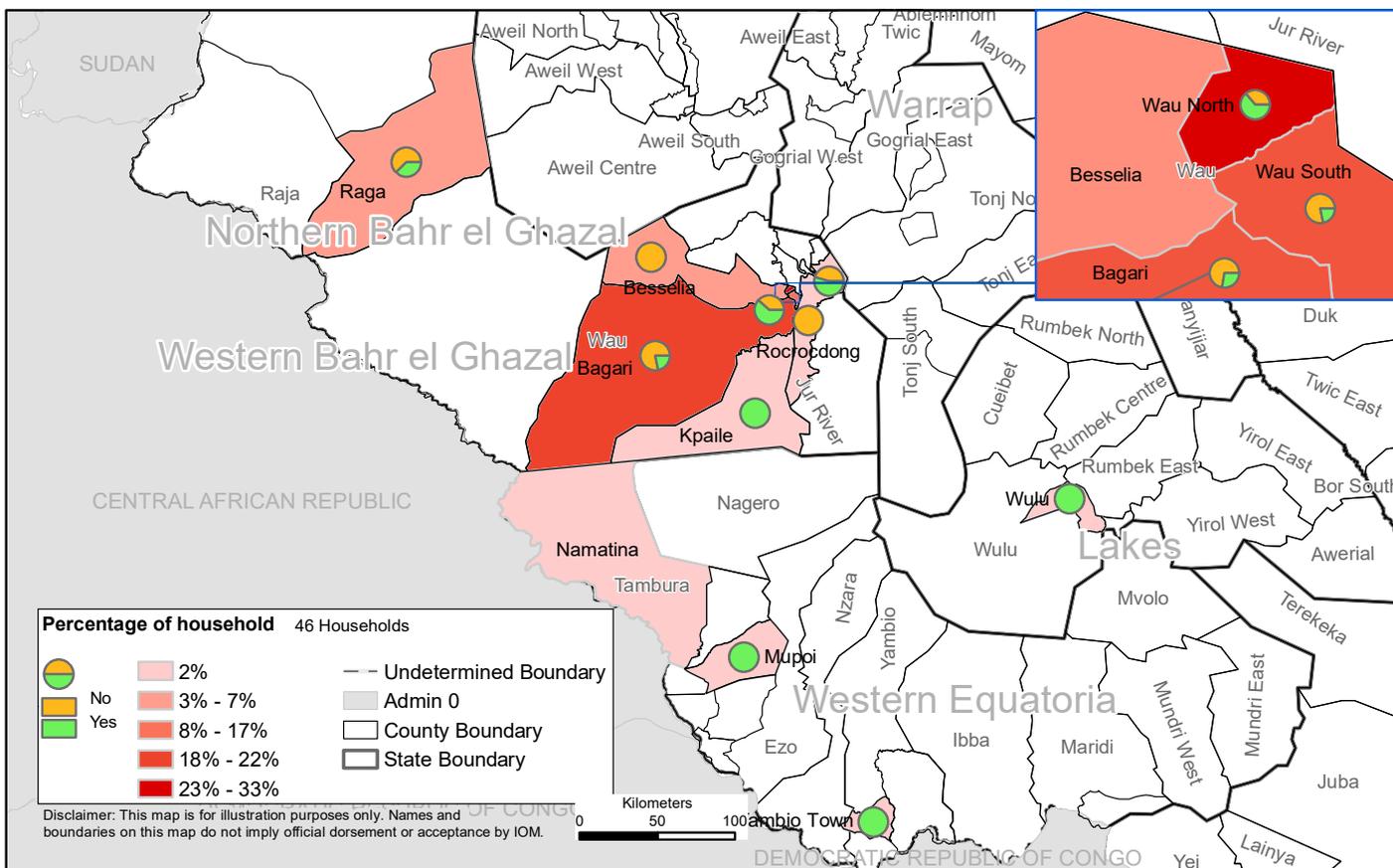
Map 5a

Habitual residence: **St Joseph**



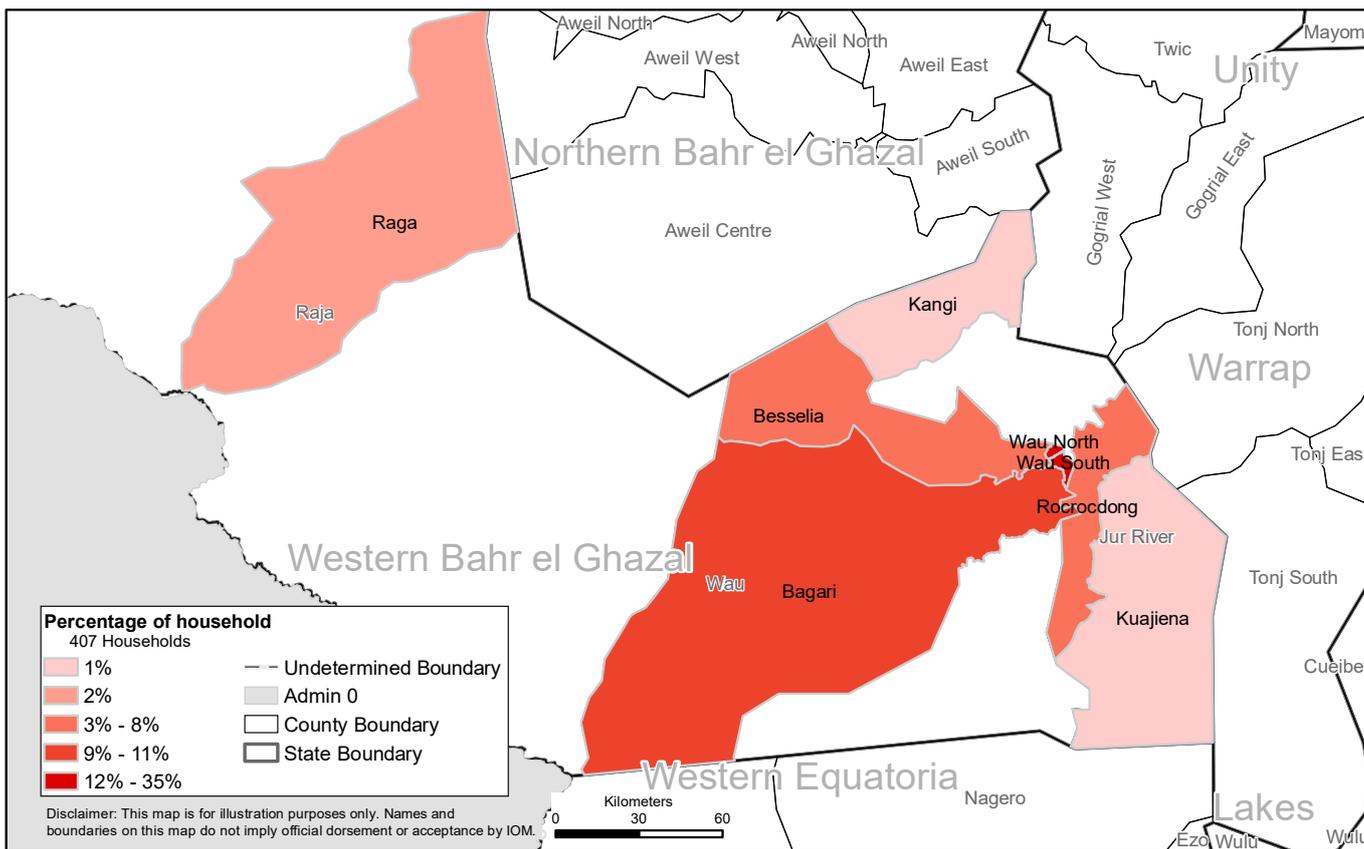
Map 5b

Preferred Destination (heatmap) + intention to leave (pie charts): **St Joseph**



Map 6a

Habitual residence: **Wau PoC AA**



Map 6b

Preferred Destination (heatmap) + intention to leave (pie charts): **Wau PoC AA**

