OVERVIEW

Vulnerability verification exercise was conducted to verify and update the status of the existing most vulnerable case load in collective sites in Wau and to identify new vulnerable cases at household level. This report compiles and analyses data from 400 vulnerable IDPs households comprised of 420 individuals with specific needs.

METHODOLOGY

The verification exercise was conducted by UNHCR in partnership with Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC), Women Development Group (WDG) in close collaboration with camp management and community leaders. The leaders participated actively in mobilizing and sensitizing the households. Due to the sensitive nature of the information collected at household/individual levels, all interviewers were trained on data collection and protection of sensitive information. Data was collected using mobile devices. The interviews were conducted by community workers from protection partners under the supervision of UNHCR protection staff.

Geographic scope:
The verification exercise was conducted exclusively in the five collective sites (Cathedral, Masna, Nazareth, Lokoloko and St. Joseph).

Verification/Screening methodology:
Mobilization and sensitization was initially conducted by Camp Management and Community leaders to describe the purpose of the exercise. Interviewers collected information at household level as follows:

- Each household was visited. Interviewers pre-screened the households according to the established checklist to determine whether the households meet UNHCR heightened protection risks criteria. If this was the case, the household was interviewed, if not, interviewers would ask only questions on return intentions to the household head.
- Detailed interviews were conducted with the head of households/vulnerable persons meeting the criteria. Interviewers used a vulnerability assessment tool loaded onto mobile tablets to capture extensive information including details on categories of core vulnerabilities, additional protection risks, needs, household composition and intentions to return/relocate.

- IOM and Word Food Programme registration card was captured as the unique identifier for each household.

Vulnerability database:
Verification exercise provided updated information on the most vulnerable individuals, forming targeting basis for UNHCR and partners’ operational response, including psychosocial support, SGBV intervention and protection-based material assistance. Humanitarian agencies can use the vulnerability data to provide interventions responding to pressing protection risks/needs of the most vulnerable households as well as tracking interventions to such households to minimize gaps and overlap, based on Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) and protocols on confidentiality and data protection.
DEMographics of the PSNs Households Verified

84.7% of the households interviewed originate from Western Bahr el Ghazal, 5.3% Western Equatoria, 4.8% Warrap State, 3.1% from Lakes among others.

58% are adults aged 18-59 years, 32% are adults aged 60 years and above and 10% are children below 17 years.

Priority Needs at the Collective Sites.

The top 5 priorities indicated by vulnerable displaced HHs in the collective sites are: Food, Basic domestic/household items, medical care, and shelter.

Priority Needs at Place of Return/Relocation for those vulnerable HHs who expressed intentions to leave collective sites.

The top priorities at the place of return/relocation, indicated by the vulnerable HHs with intention to leave the collective sites, are: Food, Basic domestic/household items, education, medical care, safety and security, shelter, and livelihood.
VERIFIED VULNERABILITY IN THE IDP COLLECTIVE SITES

Person with Disabilities (DS)
- 33% (129 HHs/139 Individuals). Out of which 62% female (86 individuals) and 38% male (53 individuals).

Women at Risk (WR)
- 22% (94 HHs/94 individuals).

Elderly at Risk
- 26% (110 HHs / 111 individuals) out of which female 71% (79 individuals) and male 29% (32 individuals).

Single Parent (SP) Without Support
- 21% (92 HHs / 92 Individuals), female 85% (78 individuals) and male 15% (14 individuals).

Children at Risk
- 3% (12 HHs / 12 individuals), female 67% (8 girls) and male 33% (4 boys).

Serious Medical Conditions
- 24% (98 HHs / 100 individuals) out of which female 75% (75 individuals) and male 25% (25 individuals).

Family Unity
- 2% (9 HHs/9 individuals), female 89% (8 individuals), male 11% (1 person).

Unaccompanied/ Separated Children (SC)
- 0.2% (1 household and 1 male was identified).

Torture (TR)
- 1% (4 HHs / 5 individuals), female 80% (4 individuals), male 20% (1 person).

Person with Specific Legal and Protection Issues (LP)
- 0.5% (2 HHs/2 individuals male).

SGBV
- 0.2% (1 household and 1 female).

Note
1. Percentage of each category of the persons with specific needs is derived from the total number of PSNs verified (420 individuals).
2. The 11 PSNs categories used during the verification exercise are those adopted by UNHCR in South Sudan.
3. The total number of individuals at the 5 collective sites is currently estimated at 8,474 individuals.
Additional Protection Risks & Needs of Vulnerable Households

- 69% of the vulnerable HHs lack legal documentation (National ID Card, Birth Certificate)
- 60% of the vulnerable HHs are not able to produce any income
- 34% of vulnerable HHs lack livelihood skills
- 21% of vulnerable HHs need psychosocial support services or counselling
- 8% of vulnerable HHs witnessed Physical violence /abuse
- 7% of vulnerable HHs witnessed/heard reports of mines/unexploded devices in their current displacement sites
- 6% of vulnerable HHs experienced discrimination during assistance
- 5% of vulnerable HHs witnessed destruction of property (i.e. Arson) or theft/looting
- 5% of vulnerable HHs reported incidents of drug sales/ drug abuse
- 4% of vulnerable HHs Staying in the open(no shelter)
- 4% of vulnerable HHs witnessed tensions/hostilities between IDP groups

INTENTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS TO RETURN/RELOCATE.

- 741 HOUSEHOLDS EXPRESSED INTENTIONS TO RETURN COMPRISED OF 3,711 INDIVIDUALS
- 73% of the households reported being displaced for the first time (20% displaced twice, and 7% reported being displaced more than twice).

Number of IDPs displaced to collective sites per year.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
IDP Households Preconditions for Return/Relocation

- 84% of the households intend to return to their place of origin.
- 61.2% want it to be when the area of returns are safe.
- 12.9% don't know.
- 8.6% when I am able to reconstruct my house.
- 5.5% within the next 3 months.
- 5.4% when I hear from family members in area of returns.
- 3.9% when I am able to have money to go.
- 1.1% when I am able to recover possession of my house/land.
- 0.9% ready to leave immediately.
- 0.3% as soon as I have the resources to leave and start up.
- 0.1% when I am able to rent a house.
- 0.1% upon the next dry season.

IDP Households Reasons for Return/Relocation

- Livelihoods are better in intended area of return/relocation: 91%
- Reunite with family: 64%
- Security is good has improved: 55%
- Shelter is better in intended area of return/relocation: 44%
- Education is better in intended area of return/relocation: 33%
- Health services in intended area of return relocation: 23%
- Check on my house/land /property in the area of intended return: 20%
- Reunite with community / Community support in the area of intended return/relocation: 14%
- Road access to intended area of return/relocation has improved: 10%
- Insecurity: 9%
- Infrastructure is better in intended area of return/relocation: 4%