



Mingkaman Informal Settlement Site - Preliminary Findings Overview

Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

September 2014

Context

Displaced persons began arriving at Mingkaman in December 2013, following the outbreak of violence. At the time of assessment, an estimated 47,892 individuals were registered in Mingkaman.

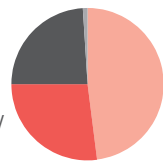
This factsheet provides an overview of the demographic profile, displacement history and intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the site, based on primary data collected by REACH in September 2014.

Intentions

When asked what they would do in three possible scenarios, IDPs responded as follows:

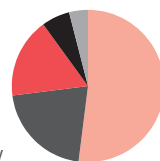
If aid stops

48% Would go to ancestral home
27% Would stay here
24% Would go to pre-crisis home
1% Would go elsewhere in country
0% Would leave South Sudan



If this location becomes insecure

52% Would go to ancestral home
21% Would go to pre-crisis home
17% Would stay here
6% Would leave South Sudan
4% Would go elsewhere in country



Cause of Displacement

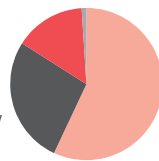
Primary reported reasons for leaving pre-crisis homes*

Fear for personal safety 89 %
Home destroyed 56 %
Lack of food 48 %
Lack of basic services 37 %
Lack of water 18 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

If peace comes to South Sudan

57% Would go to ancestral home
27% Would go to pre-crisis home
15% Would stay here
1% Would go elsewhere in country
0% Would leave South Sudan



Owned Assets

IDPs reported owning the following assets prior to displacement:*

Assets

Goats/Sheep 66 %
Shelter/Compound 62 %
Cattle 61 %
Cultivation Land 36 %
Market/Shop/Small Business 15 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

Lost Assets

IDPs reported losing the following proportion of their assets during the crisis:

Damage to assets

Everything destroyed 76 %
Some destroyed 11 %
Nothing destroyed 6 %
Do not know 7 %

Former Livelihoods

IDPs reported their primary sources of livelihood prior to displacement as follows:*

Former livelihoods

Agriculture 85 %
Livestock 40 %
Fishing 18 %
Trading/Business 12 %
Salaried/Skilled 1 %
Services 1 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

Education

IDPs reported the highest level of education completed by a member of their household as:

Completed Education

None 87 %
Primary 10 %
Secondary 2 %
University 1 %

Displacement Trends

The majority of IDPs (85%) arrived from Jonglei State, primarily from the counties of Bor South, Twic East and Duk. Others arrived from Lakes State (14%), primarily from Awerial county.

Most IDPs came between December 2013 and March 2014: 21% in December, 18% in January, and 16% in February. The number of new arrivals continued to decrease from April to September.

Methodology

These findings are based on primary data collected by REACH, between 9-13 September 2014.

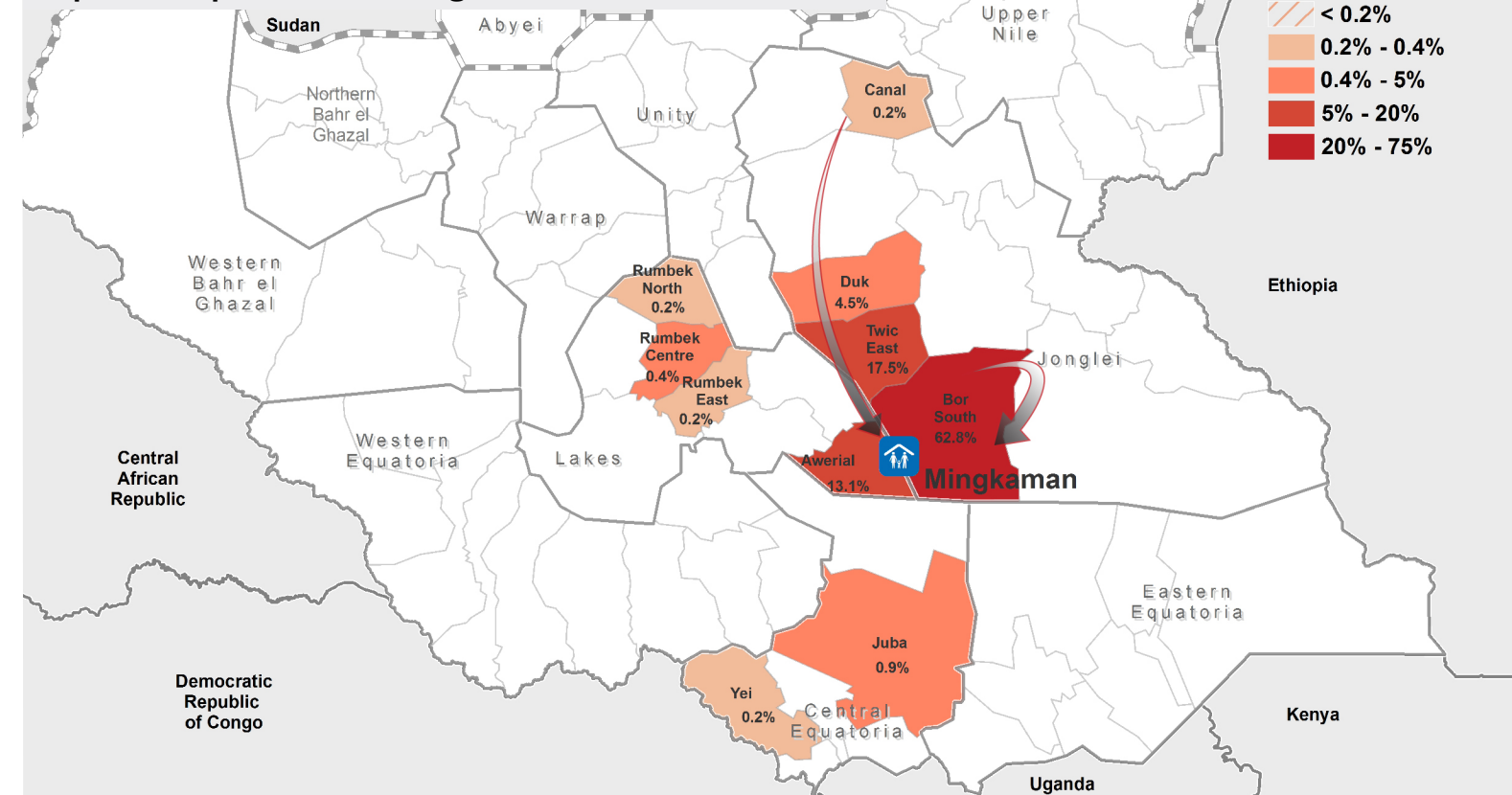
A random sample of 495 households were interviewed across the site, giving a confidence of 95% and a margin of error of 5%.

Households were interviewed about their pre-crisis and ancestral homes, former livelihoods, assets, and intentions.

Displacement to Mingkaman Informal Settlement Site

35.55 E, 6.05 N

Reported Displacement to Mingkaman from Pre-Crisis Homes



Reported Location of Ancestral Homes

