Bor PoC Site - Preliminary Findings Overview

Bor County, Jonglei State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2014

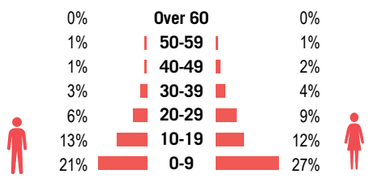
Context

Bor Protection of Civilians (PoC) Site was established in December 2013 after civilians arrived here, fleeing violence in Jonglei state. The PoC Site was relocated to Bor New site in September 2014. 1,092 households (2,722 individuals) were registered at the site in December 2014.

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 December 2014.

Demographics

45% male / 55% female



Cause of Displacement

Primary reported reasons for leaving pre-crisis homes*	
Fear for personal safety	76 %
Home destroyed	21 %
Lack of basic services	4 %
Lack of food	0 %
Lack of water	0 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

Displacement to Bor Protection of Civilians Site

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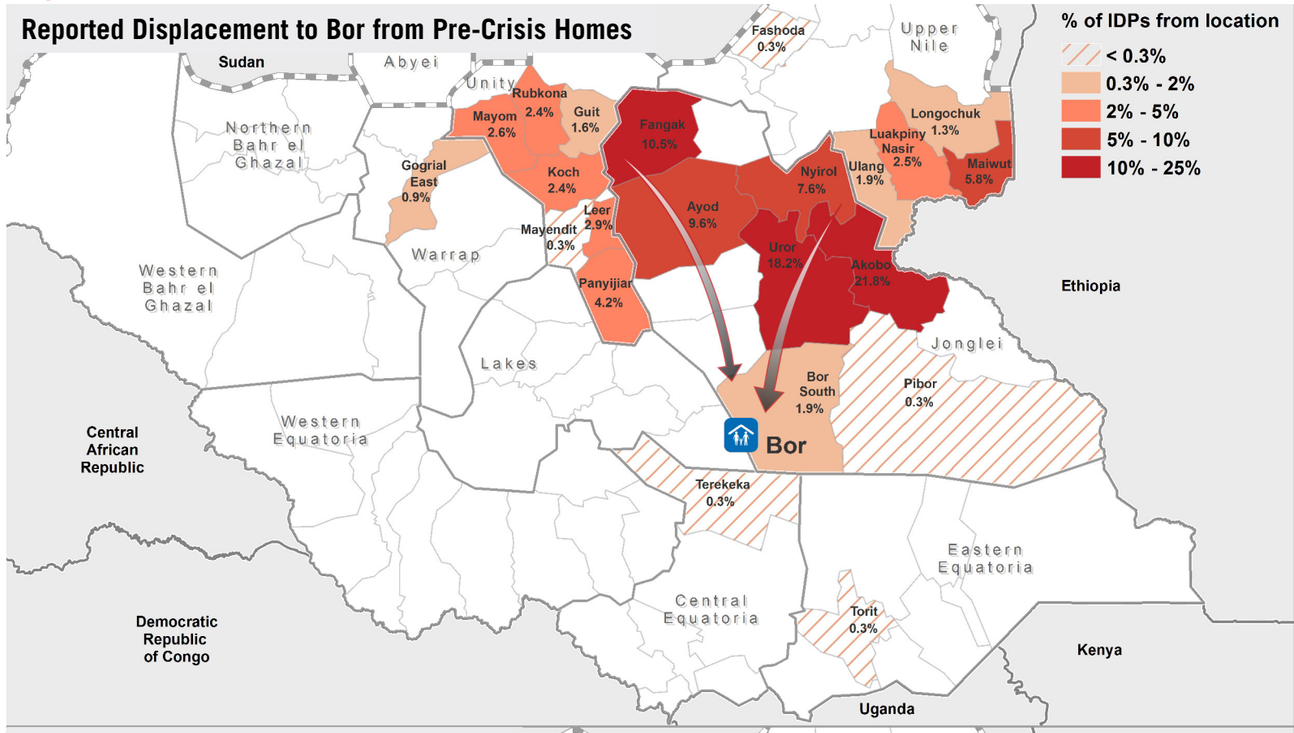
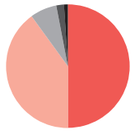


Intentions

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

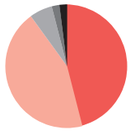
If aid stops

- 50% Would stay here
- 40% Would go to ancestral home
- 7% Would go elsewhere in country
- 2% Would go to pre-crisis home
- 1% Would leave South Sudan



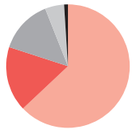
If this location becomes insecure

- 46% Would stay here
- 44% Would go to ancestral home
- 6% Would go elsewhere in country
- 2% Would go to pre-crisis home
- 2% Would leave South Sudan



If peace comes to South Sudan

- 63% Would go to ancestral home
- 17% Would stay here
- 14% Would go to pre-crisis home
- 5% Would go elsewhere in country
- 1% Would leave South Sudan



Owned Assets

IDPs reported owning the following assets prior to displacement:*

Assets	
Shelter/Compound	86 %
Cattle	41 %
Cultivation Land	22 %
Market/Shop/Small Business	20 %
Goats or Sheep	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	73 %
Do not know	20 %
Some destroyed	6 %
Nothing destroyed	1 %

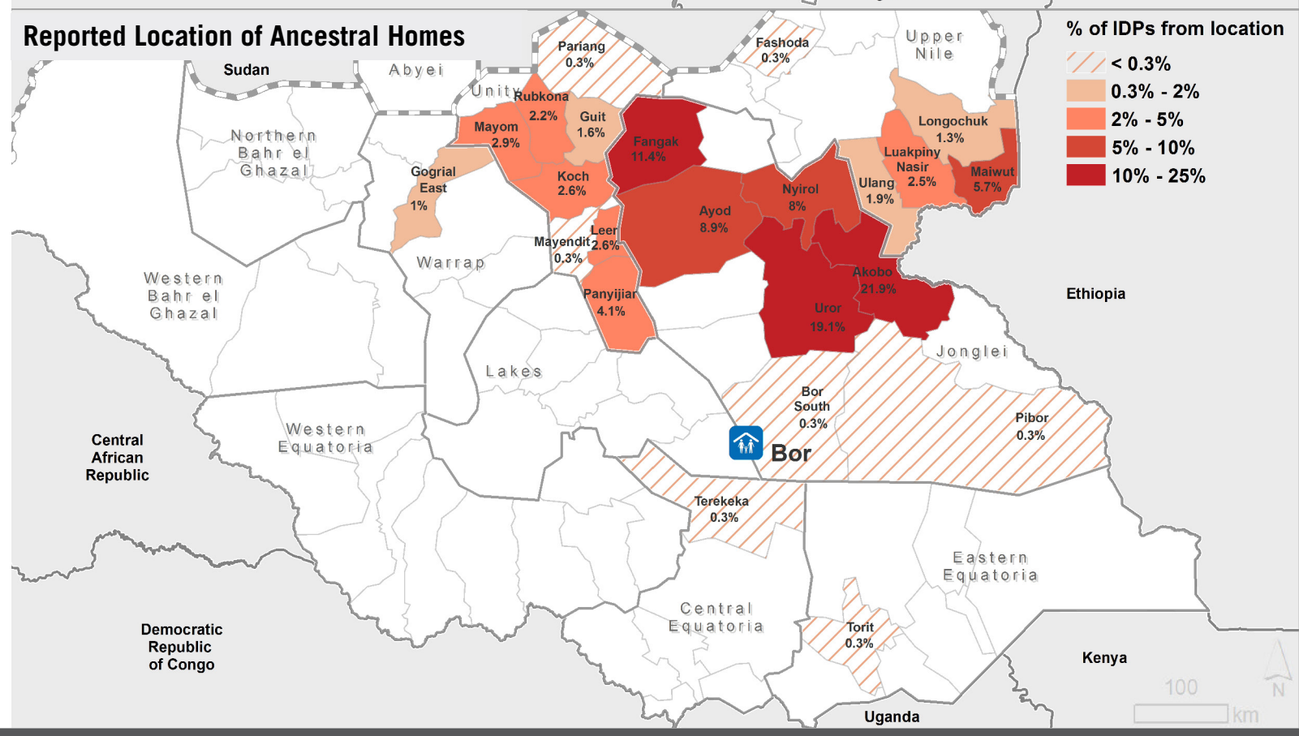
Former Livelihoods

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

Former livelihoods	
Agriculture	32 %
No work	24 %
Livestock	21 %
Trading/Business	11 %
Services	9 %
Salaried/Skilled	4 %
Fishing	3 %
Student	3 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

Reported Location of Ancestral Homes



Education

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

Completed Education	
None	77 %
Primary	18 %
Secondary	2 %
University	3 %

Displacement Trends

The majority of IDPs (68.1%) were displaced from Jonglei State, from the counties of Akobo, Fangak, Uror, Ayod and Nyirol, following the outbreak of violence in December 2013.

The remaining IDPs were displaced from Unity State (16.4%) the southern counties of Upper Nile state (11.5%) and elsewhere in Jonglei state, and arrived during the same time period.

Methodology

These findings are based on primary data collected by REACH, between 1-3 December 2014.

A random sample of 326 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.

Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

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For more information on this profile please contact:
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