



UNMISS Melut PoC Site - Preliminary Findings Overview

Melut County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

December 2014

Context

The UNMISS Melut Protection of Civilians (POC) Site was established in December 2013 following the outbreak of violence. 345 households (913 individuals) were registered at the site in November 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.

Intentions

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

If aid stops

34% Would go elsewhere in country
30% Would go to ancestral home
20% Would go to pre-crisis home
12% Would stay here
4% Would leave South Sudan



If this location becomes insecure

35% Would go to ancestral home
29% Would go elsewhere in country
19% Would go to pre-crisis home
10% Would leave South Sudan
7% Would stay here



Owned Assetd

IDPs reported owning the following assets prior to displacement:*

Assets

Shelter/Compound	70 %
Goats/Sheep	60 %
Cattle	56 %
Market/Shop/Small Business	53 %
Cultivation of Land	33 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

Lost Assets

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

Damage to assets

Everything destroyed	65 %
Some destroyed	19 %
Nothing destroyed	9 %
Do not know	7 %

Education

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

Completed education

None	24%
Primary	61%
Secondary	13%
University	2%

Displacement Trends

The majority of IDPs (63.4%) were displaced from Southeastern Upper Nile State, and a minority (19.5%) came from Northern Jonglei State.

Most of the remainder came either from Unity State (4.1%) or from the Melut and Malakal areas of Upper Nile (11.4%).

All arrived in December.

Cause of Displacement

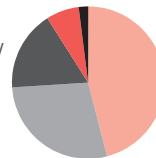
Primary reported reasons for leaving pre-crisis homes*

Fear for personal safety	86 %
Home destroyed	61 %
Lack of food	22 %
Lack of basic services	20 %
Lack of water	8 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

If peace comes to South Sudan

46% Would go to ancestral home
28% Would go elsewhere in country
17% Would go to pre-crisis home
7% Would stay here
2% Would leave South Sudan



Former Livelihoods

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

Former livelihoods

Agriculture	24%
Livestock	22%
Trading/Business	17%
Fishing	17%
Services	11%
Salaried/Skilled	8%

*Respondents could select multiple options

Methodology

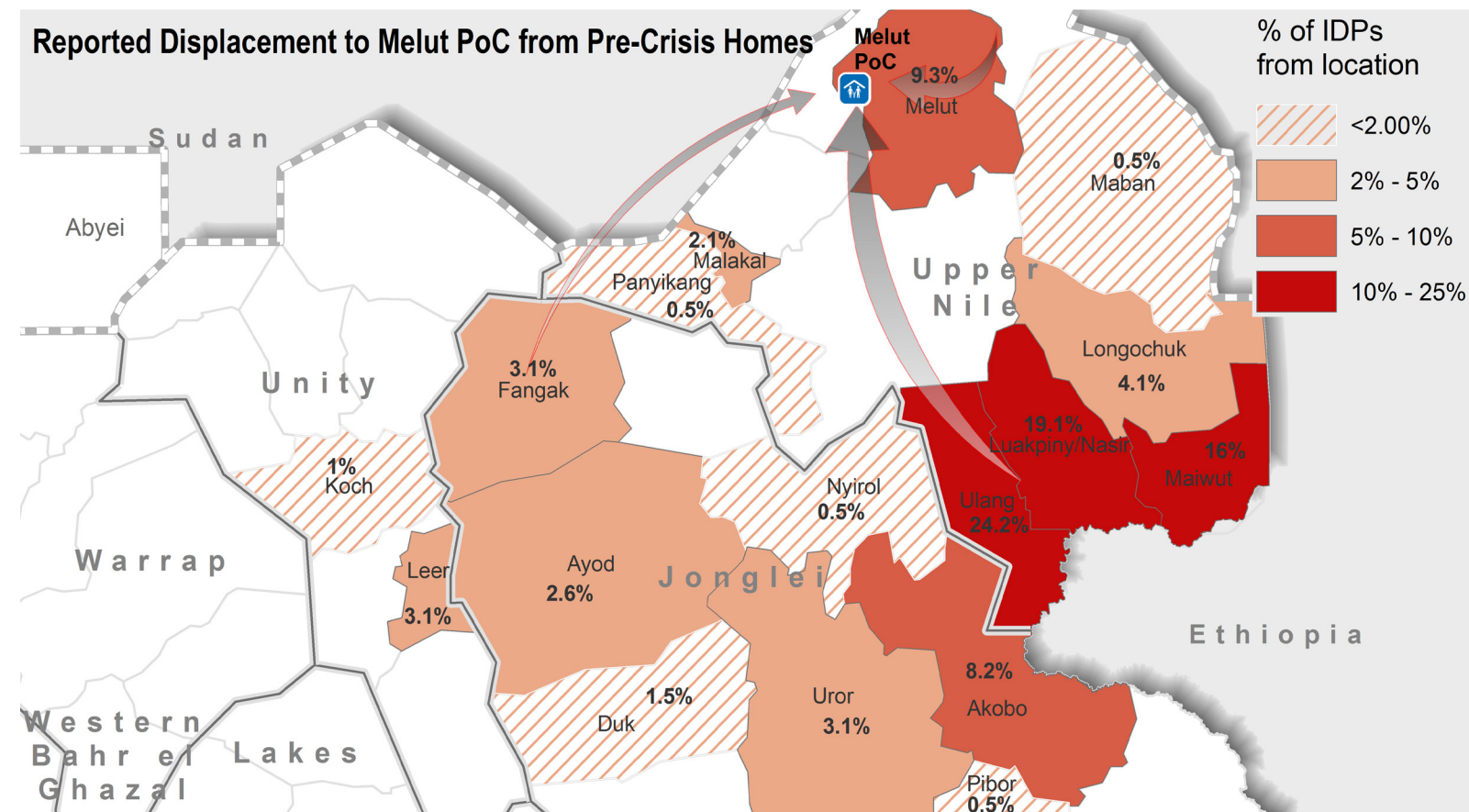
These findings are based on primary data collected by REACH, between 17-18 December 2014.

A random sample of 196 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 Melut PoC Site

Reported Displacement to Melut PoC from Pre-Crisis Homes



Reported Location of Ancestral Homes

