

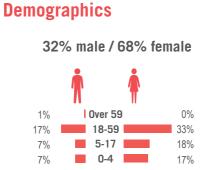
UNMISS Wau PoC Site - Preliminary Findings Overview

Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal, South Sudan

Context

The UNMISS Wau Protection of Civilians (PoC) Site was established in April 2014 following the oubreak of violence. 169 households (362 individuals) were registered at the site as of February 2015.

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.



If this location becomes insecure

47% Would go to ancestral home

11% Would go to another site with

humanitarian assistance

their assets during the crisis:

Displacement Trends

from Unity state (39.2%).

(17.6%).

The largest proportion of IDPs were displaced

Others came from Western Bahr el Gazal

(22.4%), Jonglei (20.8%) and Upper Nile

97.6% of IDPs arrived at the site in April 2014.

Damage to assets

Everything destroyed

Some destroyed

Nothing destroyed

Do not know

42% Would stay here

Lost Assets

Cause of Displacement

Primary reported reasons for leaving pre-crisis homes*	
Fear for personal safety	96 %
Home destroyed	8 %
Lack of water	0 %
Lack of food	0 %
Lack of basic services	0 %
*Respondents could select multiple options	

Intentions

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

If aid stops

- 46% Would stay here
- 42% Would go to ancestral home
- 11% Would go to another site with humanitarian assistance
- 1% Would leave South Sudan

Owned Assets

IDPs reported owning the following assets prior to displacement:*

Assets

Cattle	66 %
Market/Shop/Small Business	32 %
Goats/Sheep	30 %
Shelter/Compound	26 %
Cultivation Land	22 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

Education

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

Level of education

None	29 %
Primary	47 %
Secondary	14 %
University	10 % 📕

If peace comes to South Sudan

- 90% Would go to ancestral home 7% Would stay here
- humanitarian assistance

Former Livelihoods

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

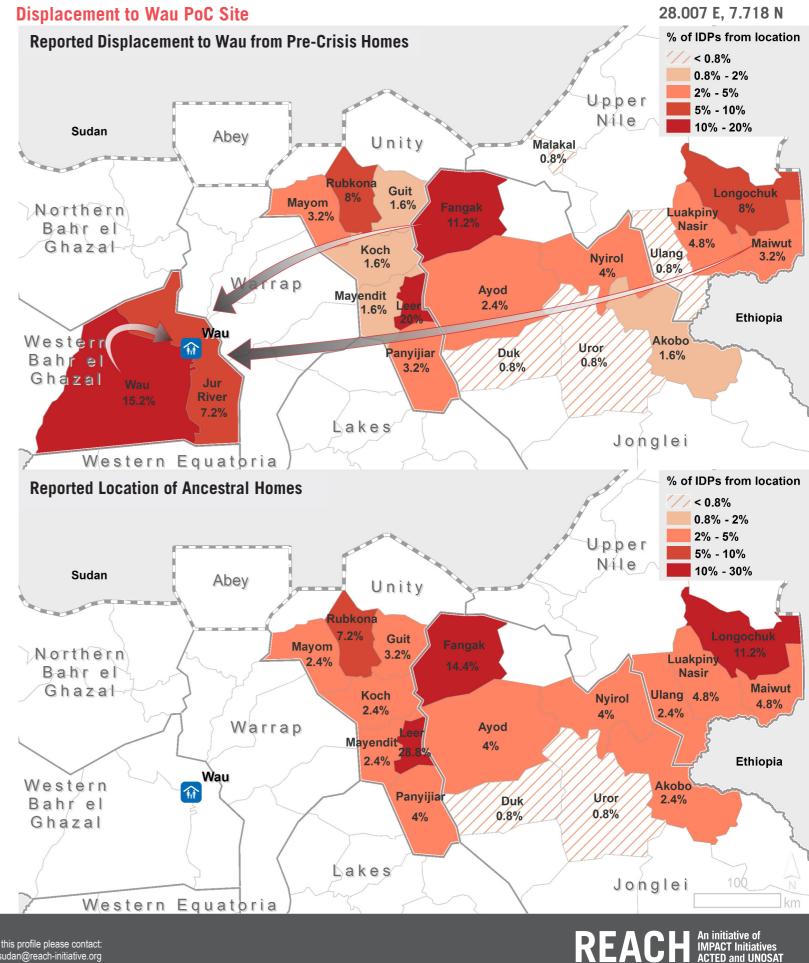
Former livelinoods	
Agriculture	38 %
Salaried/Skilled	31 %
Trading/Business	22 %
Livestock	21 %
Fishing	11 % 📕
Services	3 %
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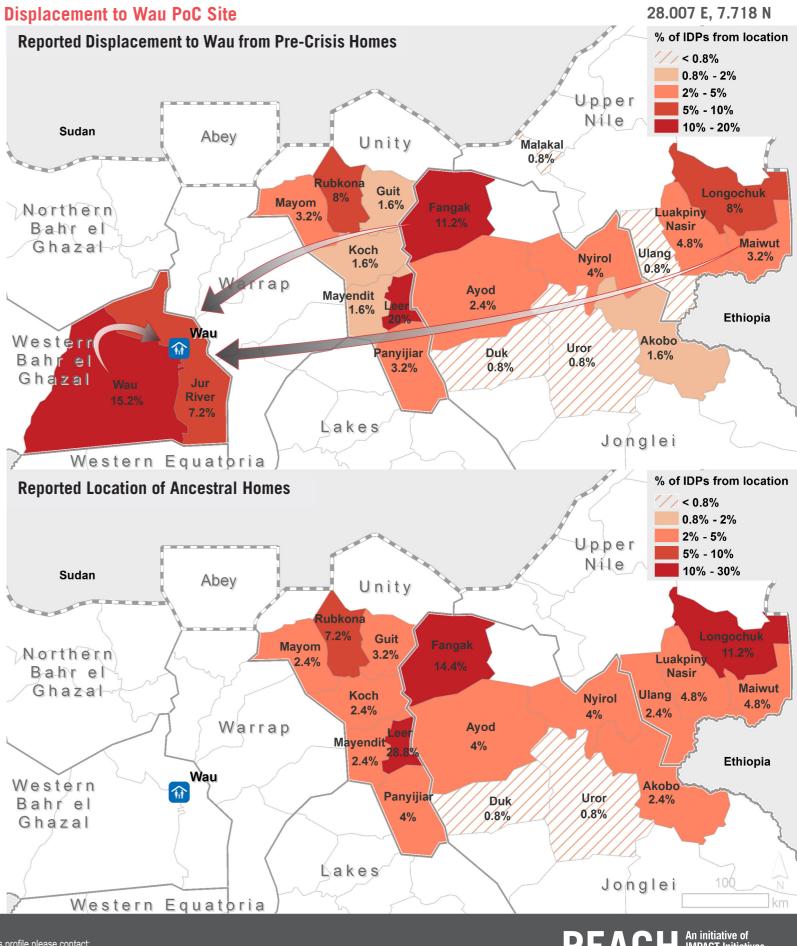
Methodology

These findings are based on primary data collected by REACH, between 19-20 February 2015.

A random sample of 125 households were interviewed across the site, giving a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%.

Households were interviewed about their precrisis and ancestral homes, former livelihoods, assets and intentions







1% Would go to pre-crisis home 1% Would go to another site with

1% Would leave South Sudan

IDPs reported losing the following proportion of

25 %

13 %

8 %

54 %

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Former livelihoods	
Agriculture	38 %
Salaried/Skilled	31 %
Trading/Business	22 %
Livestock	21 %
Fishing	11 % 🗖
Convioco	2 %

*Respondents could select multiple options

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2015