



# UNMISS Juba PoC 1 Site - Preliminary Findings Overview

Juba County, Central Equatoria, South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

February 2015

## Context

The UNMISS Juba Protection of Civilians (PoC) Site (also called UN House) was established in December 2013 following the outbreak of violence. UN House is divided into three PoCs, with this assessment covering PoC 1. 2,647 households (13,361 individuals) were registered at PoC 1 as of January 2015.

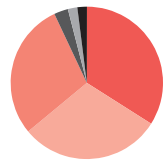
This factsheet provides an overview of the demographic profile, displacement history and intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the site, based on primary data collected by REACH.

## Intentions

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

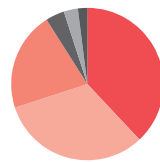
### If aid stops

- 34% Would stay here
- 30% Would go to ancestral home
- 29% Would go to another site with humanitarian assistance
- 3% Would go to pre-crisis home
- 2% Would go elsewhere in country
- 2% Would leave South Sudan



### If this location becomes insecure

- 38% Would stay here
- 32% Would go to ancestral home
- 21% Would go to another site with humanitarian assistance
- 4% Would leave South Sudan
- 3% Would go elsewhere in country
- 2% Would go to pre-crisis home



## Owned Assets

IDPs reported owning the following assets prior to displacement:\*

Assets	
Shelter/Compound	73 %
Market/Shop/Small Business	46 %
Cultivation Land	14 %
Cattle	13 %
Goats/Sheep	9 %

\*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	15 %
Nothing destroyed	2 %
Do not know	7 %

## Education

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

### Completed education

None	26 %
Primary	42 %
Secondary	26 %
University	6 %

## Displacement Trends

The largest proportion of IDPs were displaced from Juba or elsewhere in Central Equatorial State (44.5%). Significant minorities were also coming from Unity (28.1%), Jonglei (12.1%), and Upper Nile (9%) States. 83.5% of IDPs reportedly arrived at the site in December 2013.

## Cause of Displacement

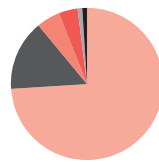
### Primary reported reasons for leaving pre-crisis homes\*

Fear for personal safety	66 %
Home destroyed	15 %
Lack of basic services	5 %
Lack of water	5 %
Lack of food	1 %

\*Respondents could select multiple options

### If peace comes to South Sudan

- 74% Would go to ancestral home
- 15% Would go to pre-crisis home
- 5% Would go to another site with humanitarian assistance
- 4% Would stay here
- 1% Would go elsewhere in country
- 1% Would leave South Sudan



## Former Livelihoods

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

Former livelihoods	
Salaried/Skilled	42 %
Trading/Business	31 %
Agriculture	21 %
Livestock	18 %
Services	6 %
Fishing	2 %

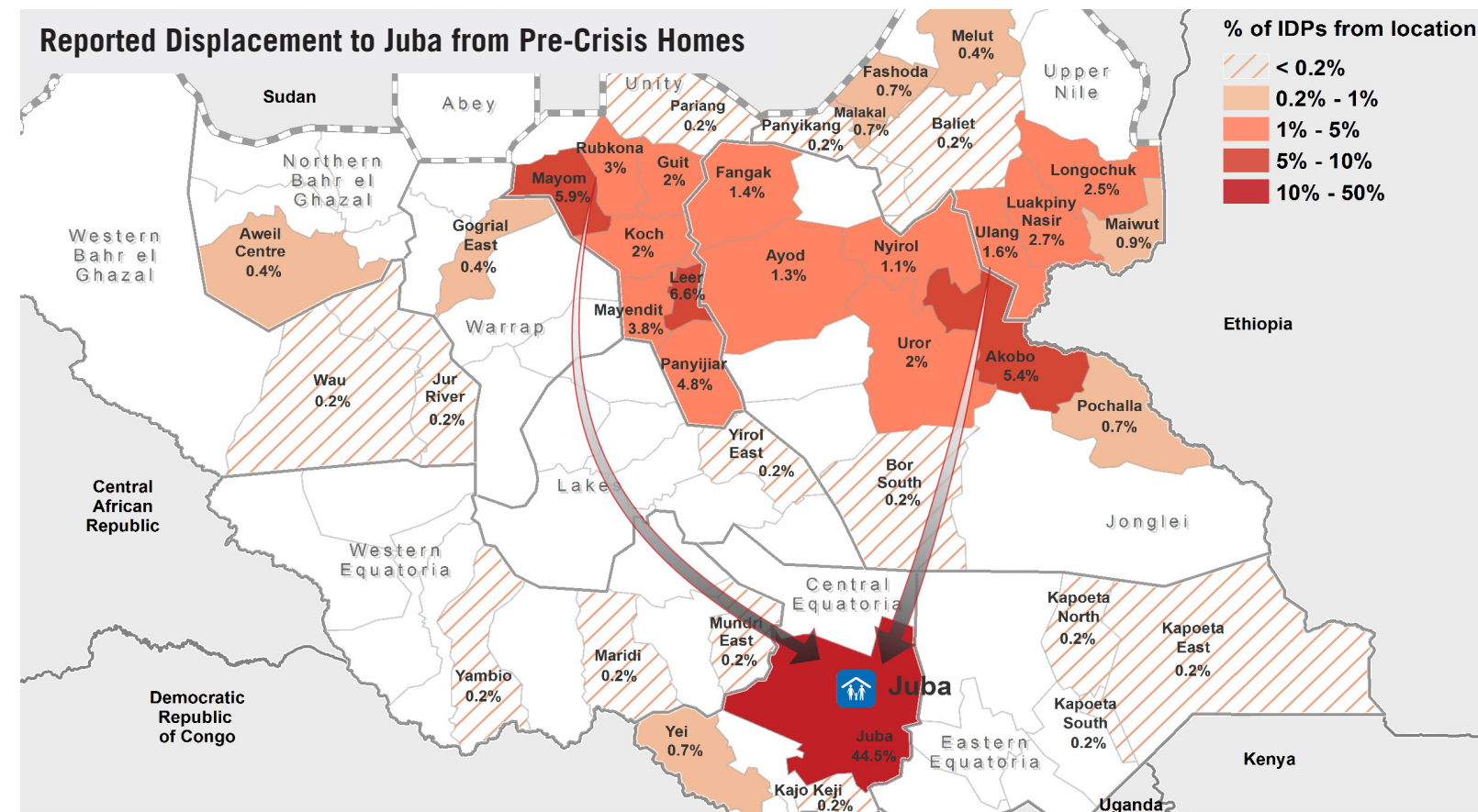
\*Respondents could select multiple options

## Methodology

These findings are based on primary data collected by REACH, between 3-6 February 2015. A random sample of 559 households were interviewed across the site, giving a confidence level 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 Juba PoC 1 Site

### Reported Displacement to Juba from Pre-Crisis Homes



### Reported Location of Ancestral Homes

