



# Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Yusif Batil Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State

November 2017

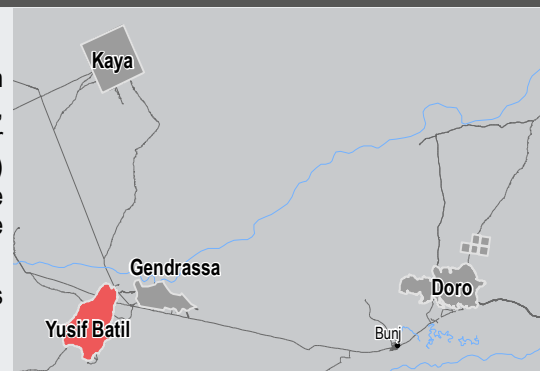
## Introduction

Since the spread of violence in 2011 between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in Sudan's Kordofan and Blue Nile State in 2011, over 200,000 refugees have crossed the border into South Sudan.

In order to understand the main needs of the Persons of Concern, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by UNHCR and with technical support from REACH,

was conducted in the four refugee camps of Maban County. Between 30 October and 18 November, 1,553 households (HH) were interviewed in the four camps, and 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to complement the quantitative findings. Results of this MSNA are generalizable with 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

This factsheet presents the preliminary findings from Yusif Batil Camp.

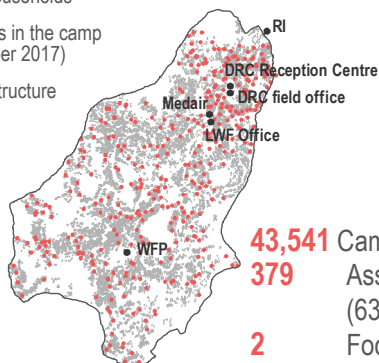


## Assessment Coverage

● Assessed households

● Total shelters in the camp (As of October 2017)

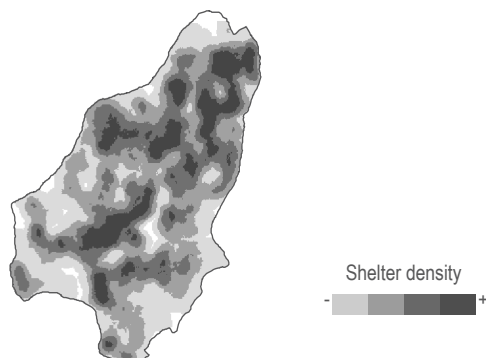
● Camp infrastructure



**43,541** Camp population<sup>1</sup>  
**379** Assessed households (63% Female head of HH)  
**2** Focus group discussions (Sheiks and women)

## Shelter

Shelter density (October 2017)<sup>2</sup>:



### Most commonly observed types of shelter:

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Transitional <sup>3</sup> | 39% |
| Emergency <sup>4</sup>    | 36% |
| Tukul <sup>5</sup>        | 18% |
| UNHCR tent                | 3%  |
| Communal <sup>6</sup>     | 3%  |

### Most commonly reported materials received to construct the shelter:

(multiple choices allowed)

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| NFI distribution       | 47% |
| Refugee market         | 44% |
| Bush in host community | 42% |

**68%** of households reported their shelter has been affected by flooding during the last rainy season.

## Greatest need

### Most frequently reported priority need:

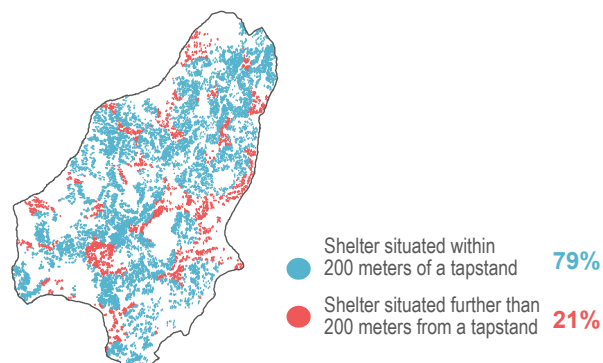
|           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| Food      | 69% |
| Security  | 6%  |
| Education | 6%  |
| Shelter   | 5%  |

## WASH

### Reported distance to nearest water source from households:

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Under 30 minutes           | 79% |
| 30 minutes to under 1 hour | 18% |
| 1 hour to under half a day | 2%  |

### Distance of shelters from tapstands:



### Most commonly reported hand-washing materials used by the households:

|       |     |
|-------|-----|
| Soap  | 61% |
| Ash   | 30% |
| Water | 9%  |

### Most commonly reported latrine facilities used by the households:

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Latrine built by NGO             | 48% |
| Family owned/constructed latrine | 27% |
| Latrine built by community       | 19% |

### Most commonly observed types of latrines used by the households:

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Hand washing ibrik <sup>7</sup> | 45% |
| Tipi tap <sup>8</sup>           | 17% |
| Bucket with water and ash       | 10% |



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## Education



25% of households reported that boys were not regularly attending school.



20% of households reported that girls were not regularly attending school.

**Main reasons boys and girls (6-17 years old) were not attending school:**  
(multiple choices allowed)



**Girls**

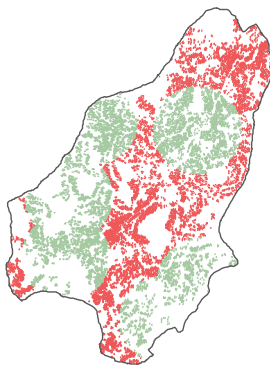
|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| There are no school supplies | 47% |
| School is too far            | 30% |
| Bad quality of the teaching  | 30% |
| Location is too dangerous    | 24% |
| Lack of food at school       | 22% |



**Boys**

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| There are no school supplies | 46% |
| School is too far            | 26% |
| Bad quality of the teaching  | 26% |
| They must work (market/home) | 22% |
| Lack of food at school       | 22% |

**Distance of shelter from primary school:**



Shelter situated within 500 meters from a school **48%**

Shelter situated further than 500 meters from a school **52%**

## Camp management



65% of households reported being aware of the existence of sectoral committees.

**Most commonly reported sectorial committees known in the camp:**

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Health committee    | 78% |
| Education committee | 65% |
| Women committee     | 60% |
| Youth committee     | 60% |



82% of households reported being aware of the existence of regular monthly meetings between the sectoral committees and camp management.



85% of households reported the presence of regular meetings in their village<sup>9</sup> between sectoral committee members and village residents.

## Protection

### Temporary movements to Sudan (Blue Nile)



10% of households reported that members of their HH travelled to Sudan and came back to the camp in the last 6 months.

**Most commonly reported reasons for travelling to Sudan:**  
(multiple choices allowed)

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Security situation   | 44% |
| Family reunification | 26% |
| To cultivate         | 23% |
| Elders return home   | 18% |
| To trade             | 15% |

### Permanent movements outside the camp



40% of households reported that members of their HH left the camp permanently to resettle in another location in the last six months.

**Reported primary destinations of those who moved out of the camp:**

|           |     |
|-----------|-----|
| Renk      | 46% |
| Paloich   | 28% |
| Ethiopia  | 14% |
| Blue Nile | 12% |
| Other     | 1%  |

**Reported reasons for moving out of the camp:**

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Livelihoods opportunities | 40% |
| Family reunification      | 27% |
| Education opportunities   | 16% |
| Avoid forced recruitment  | 8%  |
| Other                     | 9%  |

**Top three reported most common protection concerns in assessed households:**

#### Women

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1 Family separation | 19% |
| 2 Domestic violence | 19% |
| 3 Killing or injury | 15% |

#### Men

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 Killing or injury  | 25% |
| 2 Family separation  | 24% |
| 3 Forced recruitment | 14% |

#### Girls

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1 Early/forced marriage | 35% |
| 2 Sexual violence       | 11% |
| 3 Sexual exploitation   | 10% |

#### Boys

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 Child labour       | 23% |
| 2 Forced recruitment | 20% |
| 3 Family separation  | 14% |



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## Food Security and livelihoods

### Food consumption score (FCS) index:

|            |     |             |
|------------|-----|-------------|
| Poor       | 31% | <div></div> |
| Borderline | 23% | <div></div> |
| Acceptable | 46% | <div></div> |

### Proportion of households reportedly resorting to each category of livelihood-based coping strategies:

|                                   |     |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Emergency coping strategies       | 57% | <div></div> |
| Crisis coping strategies          | 17% | <div></div> |
| Stress coping strategies          | 11% | <div></div> |
| HH not adopting coping strategies | 16% | <div></div> |

### Reported average number of meals consumed per day:

|         |     |             |
|---------|-----|-------------|
| 3 meals | 23% | <div></div> |
| 2 meals | 60% | <div></div> |
| 1 meal  | 10% | <div></div> |

### Reported share of income spent to buy food:

|                      |     |             |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|
| All of it            | 70% | <div></div> |
| Most of it           | 14% | <div></div> |
| Half of it           | 6%  | <div></div> |
| Less than half of it | 4%  | <div></div> |
| Almost none of it    | 5%  | <div></div> |

### Reported hours spent waiting in order to receive general food distribution (GFD):

|                   |     |             |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|
| More than 3 hours | 68% | <div></div> |
| 3 hours           | 14% | <div></div> |
| 2 hours           | 8%  | <div></div> |
| 1 hour            | 6%  | <div></div> |

### Reported number of weeks a GFD lasted in the household:

|                    |     |             |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| Less than one week | 5%  | <div></div> |
| One weeks          | 18% | <div></div> |
| Two weeks          | 48% | <div></div> |
| Three weeks        | 13% | <div></div> |
| 4 weeks            | 2%  | <div></div> |
| More than 4 weeks  | 13% | <div></div> |

**67%** of assessed households reported having planted during last year.

**82%** of households reporting having planted last year reported having planted the land inside the refugee camp, while **17%** in the host community land.

**34%** of assessed households reported owning livestock (goats, cows, sheep).

### Most commonly reported locations for livestock grazing:

|                              |     |             |
|------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Land in the place of origin  | 55% | <div></div> |
| Land inside the refugee camp | 25% | <div></div> |
| Host community land          | 22% | <div></div> |

### Most commonly reported activities households were involved in:

(multiple choices allowed, disaggregated by gender)

#### Women

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Collecting firewood | 50% |
| Cultivating crops   | 36% |
| Casual labour       | 24% |
| Remittances         | 23% |
| Earning salaries    | 9%  |

#### Men

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Collecting firewood     | 39% |
| Casual labour           | 35% |
| Cultivating crops       | 35% |
| Remittances             | 24% |
| Livestock (big animals) | 24% |

### Most commonly reported primary source of income:

|  |     |             |
|--|-----|-------------|
| Casual labour                            | 23% | <div></div> |
| Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling | 19% | <div></div> |
| Cultivating crops                        | 16% | <div></div> |

**55%** of households reported having outstanding debts.

## Environment

### Most commonly reported sources of fuel for cooking and lighting:

(multiple choices allowed)

|               |     |             |
|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Wood          | 95% | <div></div> |
| Charcoal      | 47% | <div></div> |
| Maize/sorghum | 29% | <div></div> |

**75%** of households reported collecting fuel from the bushes around the camp, while **23%** reported buying it at the market.

**85%** of households reported that fuel was collected by the women of the camp, while **13%** reported it was collected by men.

### Most commonly reported hours spent per day collecting fuel:

|                   |     |             |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1 to 3 hours      | 20% | <div></div> |
| 4 to 6 hours      | 42% | <div></div> |
| More than 6 hours | 25% | <div></div> |

#### Notes:

1. Camp population as of 31th October 2017 (source:UNHCR)
2. Shelter analysis provided by UNOSAT (31/10/2017)
3. A shelter made of mud and wood with a grass roof (without plastic sheet), that provides privacy and protection.
4. A shelter that consists of mud brick walls and corrugated iron roof that provides privacy and protection.
5. A shelter made of branches, grass, plastic sheet (but no mud or brick walling) that provides privacy and protection.
6. A shelter made of plastic sheet and wood with or without grass (but no mud or brick walling), that provides no privacy (e.g. School).
7. The ibrik is a plastic kettle of one liter and the most commonly used water container in the refugee camps by households to wash their hands.
8. Five litres jerry can
9. Subdivision existing in the refugee camps in Maban County generally based on the ethnic origin of the residents.