

South Sudan

# MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

AJOUNG THOK AND PAMIR  
REFUGEE CAMPS JOINT  
ASSESSMENT

December 2017



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Cover Photo: Ajoung Thok Refugee Camp, Unity State, South Sudan © IMPACT/2018

### About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org). You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.

## SUMMARY

The communities in Ajoung Thok and Pamir camps are living in a protracted refugee emergency now in its sixth year, exacerbated by ongoing conflict both in their country of origin, Sudan, and the host country. At the time of the assessment approximately 50,180 people were believed to reside in the two camps. The area in which these camps are located is experiencing an extended period of relative stability, with no violent community-level conflict between host and refugee populations. This stability could be conducive to promoting sustainable and durable solutions.

In this context, the refugee response in former Unity State, coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in partnership with the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs (CRA), and implementing Non-governmental Organisation (NGO) partners, aims to ensure the protection rights of the refugee population and to provide them with equal and dignified access to basic services.

Between 31 May and 16 June 2017 REACH and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) teams conducted a joint multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) in Ajoung Thok and Pamir refugee camps in Unity, South Sudan. The main objective of this assessment was to assess the level of access to these basic services, and to create a profile of overall living conditions, with the aim of informing humanitarian planning and response. Quantitative data were collected using a household survey across all inhabited camp blocks (68 blocks in Ajoung Thok, 30 blocks in Pamir). The final sample contained 408 surveys for Ajoung Thok, and 386 for Pamir, allowing for a 95% confidence interval and a 5% margin of error at the camp level. The surveys also included a direct observation component and were complemented by four focus group discussions (FGDs): one composed of female heads of household (HoHHs) and one for male HoHHs in each camp. Finally, UNITAR's Operational Satellites Applications Programme (UNOSAT) conducted a satellite imagery shelter count analysis to find the total number of shelters in each camp.

The assessment points to the following **key findings**:

- **Food Security and Livelihoods: Food security was a pressing concern for both camps.** That is to say, the food consumption score (FCS) was below the acceptable threshold in Ajoung Thok (FCS not reported for Pamir) and an overwhelming majority of households were using one or more food-consumption coping strategies or livelihood coping strategies, reducing portion sizes and limiting the number of meals in a day being the most common. Furthermore, markets and sources of income were insufficient to meet the needs of the camp populations, and the **General Food Distribution (GFD)<sup>1</sup> was of insufficient quantity to bridge one distribution to the next**, generally meeting a household's needs for three weeks instead of four.
- **Shelter:** Needs were generally being met in a way that reflects the protracted emergency phase of the crisis, with **most households living in emergency shelters**, with provided materials, that they build and improve on themselves. The **minimum standard of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> covered living space per person<sup>2</sup> is exceeded in both camps and the camps** were generally well spaced and not over crowded with shelters. Flooding, while it has occasionally occurred in the camps since their establishment, typically subsided within a week. Fire (uncontrolled) incidents have affected 18% of Ajoung Thok households (4% in Pamir), reportedly due to strong winds in the dry season, unsupervised children, highly flammable shelter materials and prevalent use of firewood on three-stone cooking stoves rather than charcoal and / or energy saving (clay) stoves.
- **WASH: Water was generally accessible with a tap stand in all but one block.** A majority of households were found to have 10 litres or more potable water storage capacity per household member (67% in Ajoung Thok, 68% in Pamir). **The vast majority of households reported their water collection round trip took less than 30 minutes** (99% in both camps), with the large majority reporting an even shorter time of under 15 minutes. Sanitation needs were largely being met though not all households had a private latrine. The data points to a need for **improved access to hygiene items and hygiene messaging /**

<sup>1</sup> Regular food distributions provided by the refugee response for all registered households.

<sup>2</sup> The Sphere Project, [Minimum standards in shelter, settlement and non-food items](#)

**promotion**, with only 25% of households in Ajoungh Thok owning soap at the time of data collection (32% in Pamir).

- Education: Access to education services was a major pull factor for movement to the camps, and **the proportion of households reporting non-attendance of children in the household was low** (10% for boys and 6% for girls in Pamir, 4% for boys in Ajoungh Thok and 3% for girls). Reasons for non-attendance were varied and each only reported by a few households, with the exception of Pamir camp where 6% of households with a child not attending school cited distance to the school as the reason for non-attendance.



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## List of Acronyms

<b>AOGs</b>	Armed Opposition Groups
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>CFS</b>	Child Friendly Space
<b>CGI</b>	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
<b>CRA</b>	South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>FSL</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods
<b>GFD</b>	General Food Distribution
<b>MSNA</b>	Multi-sector Needs Assessment
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>ODK</b>	Open Data Kit
<b>RRC</b>	South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## Geographical Classifications

<b>State</b>	Administration of local government including several Counties
<b>County</b>	Primary administrative level below the State including several Payams
<b>Payam</b>	Intermediate administrative level including several Bomas
<b>Boma</b>	Lowest level of local government administration.

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## INTRODUCTION

Protracted conflict in South Kordofan, Sudan, continues to displace people south across the border to Pariang County, Unity State, South Sudan.<sup>3</sup> Two planned refugee camps have been built by UNHCR to meet this influx, Ajoung Thok camp opened in 2012, and Pamir camp opened in 2016 in Jamjang, in the east of Pariang county. In addition to these established camps, refugees are also living in Yida informal settlement. Since 2011 Yida settlement remains the largest of the three sites, located near the border with Sudan.

The Yida settlement is near to a contested border area (Jau) exposing refugee communities to the risk of forced recruitment by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) in Sudan, compromising the civilian character of the settlement. For this reason, Ajoung Thok and Pamir were built by UNHCR to provide refugees with basic services further from the conflict zone. Beginning in 2012 with the opening of Ajoung Thok, refugees were relocated from Nyeel and Pariang camps (both now closed).<sup>4</sup> In 2016 Pamir camp was opened and relocations from Yida and of new arrivals to both Ajoung Thok and Pamir took place, with new convoys of people arriving to Pamir continuing through 2017.

UNHCR and humanitarian partner organisations are delivering services to 13,419 people in Pamir and 36,761 in Ajoung Thok (as of 31 May 2017).<sup>5</sup> To establish a profile of living conditions in the camps that would be comparative between the two camps, and to provide a statistically representative complement to existing assessments conducted by UNHCR, REACH partnered with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and humanitarian partners in the Jamjang response to conduct a multi-sector needs assessment of both camps. The assessment aims to inform humanitarian programming and improved delivery of services.

<sup>3</sup> Under current administrative divisions Ajoung Thok and Pamir camps are located in Ruweng State. However for the purposes of this report, the 10 states system is used, in line with the current classifications used by the humanitarian sector in South Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> REACH, Relocations to Ajoung Thok Refugee Camp (December 2014): <http://bit.ly/2kMwstq>

<sup>5</sup> UNCHR, South Sudan Refugee Statistics: as of 31 May 2017: <http://bit.ly/2ARe5Yn>



## METHODOLOGY

The assessment primarily used a quantitative methods in the form of a head of household (HoHH) survey. A direct observation component was incorporated into the WASH and Shelter sections of the questionnaire. In order to further investigate some of the findings of the survey, REACH conducted four FGDs. Finally, a satellite imagery shelter count analysis supplemented the findings of the HoHH survey for the shelter.

### 2017

4 May: Inception workshop with partner NGOs

May: Finalisation of indicators, development of the tool, recruitment and training of enumerators

31 May – 16 June: Data collection

August - November: Data analysis and draft report

13 November: FGDs

### HoHH Survey

To design the survey tool, REACH engaged with key refugee response partners to solicit and agree upon key indicators needed to understand multi-sector needs in the camps. These indicators were then developed into a structured household questionnaire coded in KoBo and deployed on ODK Collect on smartphones. Tool development and hiring and training of enumerators took place in May, with data collection conducted by teams of REACH enumerators paired with DRC community outreach workers between 31 May and 16 June 2017.

Ajoung Thok and Pamir are planned camps, with a common address system reflecting their block structure. Upon arrival in the camp, each household is allocated a plot and a ration card with a unique ID number. In both camps, 12 household plots make a family compound, and 8 compounds form a community block (See Annex 7). Both camps are laid out in a grid, in zones of between 6 to 8 blocks. Opting for a survey that would be representative at camp level (95% confidence level, 5% margin of error) and ensure even geographic coverage, REACH designed the sample to be stratified at the block level, taking the household living in a household plot as the unit of analysis. A simple random sample of households was taken within every block using Excel to randomise the compound and plot numbers, resulting in a list of addresses per block, which formed the enumerator team's work plan (e.g. Block 1 / Compound 2 / Plot 3).<sup>6</sup>

REACH enumerators were teamed up with DRC outreach workers and given a list of household addresses to visit each day. Respondents were asked to present their unique UNHCR ID number, ensuring the final dataset does not cover the same household twice. The survey continued until all occupied blocks in both camps had been visited (blocks 1 – 66, 77 and 78 in Ajoung Thok and 1 – 30 in Pamir). Following data cleaning, 794 surveys remained for analysis. The survey continued until all occupied blocks in both camps had been visited (blocks 1 – 68 in Ajoung Thok and 1 – 30 in Pamir). Following data cleaning, 794 household surveys remained for analysis.

Table 1: Sample size

	Population	Final sample in dataset (n)
<b>Ajoung Thok</b>	36,761	408
<b>Pamir</b>	13,419	386

Two enumerator teams of 12 were hired, one from each camp. In total 5 women and 18 men were hired. These enumerators had a counterpart team member from the DRC outreach team, to facilitate the training, navigate the camp and assist with community engagement. DRC also provided logistical support to the entire assessment. The

<sup>6</sup> Using the RANDBETWEEN function. (random number between 1 – 8 compounds, and random number between 1 – 12 plots, resulting in a household plot address).

two-day training programme explained every question in the survey to the enumerators and included a pilot test to check enumerators' understanding.

### Direct observation

In addition to asking heads of household, enumerators conducting the questionnaire also entered their own observations for certain sections. In the shelter section they recorded the numbers of each type of shelter present on the plot, while in the WASH section, they asked the HoHH to show them the water containers owned by the household and recorded the capacity of each.

### Focus Group Discussions

Following feedback from UNHCR on the initial findings, REACH conducted four FGDs to delve deeper on two topics that came out of the assessment, namely fire safety in the household plots, the perceived security situation inside the camps. In addition, participants were asked a general question on the most challenging needs of the communities. This additional qualitative research used open ended questions and probing to explore the reasons and extent of these two topics. In each camp, one FGD with female heads of households, and one with male heads of households were conducted.

**Table 2: Number of participants in each FGCD, 13 November 2017**

Camp	Ajoung Thok	Pamir
Female Head of Households	3	4
Male Head of Households	4	4

### Satellite imagery count analysis

Finally, UNOSAT conducted a count analysis of the shelters in each camp. This was done through satellite imagery of the camps. Machine learning was used to develop an algorithm that could identify and count the total number of shelters visible in the images.

### Limitations

The following limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings:

- When designing the sampling strategy, the exact total population of each block was not known so the population was assumed to be evenly distributed across inhabited blocks.
- Certain questions may be subject to response bias. In particular, it is possible respondents over reported negative food consumption coping strategy questions in the hope of increasing their food assistance. On the other hand, non-attendance of school may have been underreported, particularly for girls, as respondents may have wanted to depict themselves 'positively' to humanitarians.
- The stratification target of 13 surveys per block was not achieved in Pamir, either due to enumerator error in finding the right block or records removed through data cleaning reduced a strata (block) to 12 records. However the spread of sampling across the camps is fairly even, with all blocks having at least 12 samples taken. Therefore, the likelihood that a certain group within the camp population was underrepresented, geographically, is low. In order to meet the confidence level of 95% with a 5% margin of error at the camp level, some blocks have additional records remaining (17 surveys from blocks 8 and 18, and 18 records from block 3).
- The concept of seven-day recall in the food consumption module, where respondents are asked to recall how many days in the past seven days they consumed a particular food group<sup>7</sup> (a scale of 0 – 7), was not well understood by enumerators in Pamir. For this reason, the Food Consumption Score is only calculated for Ajoung Thok, and used by proxy as an indication of the food consumption patterns in Pamir.

<sup>7</sup> A collection of foods with similar nutritional properties or biological classifications.

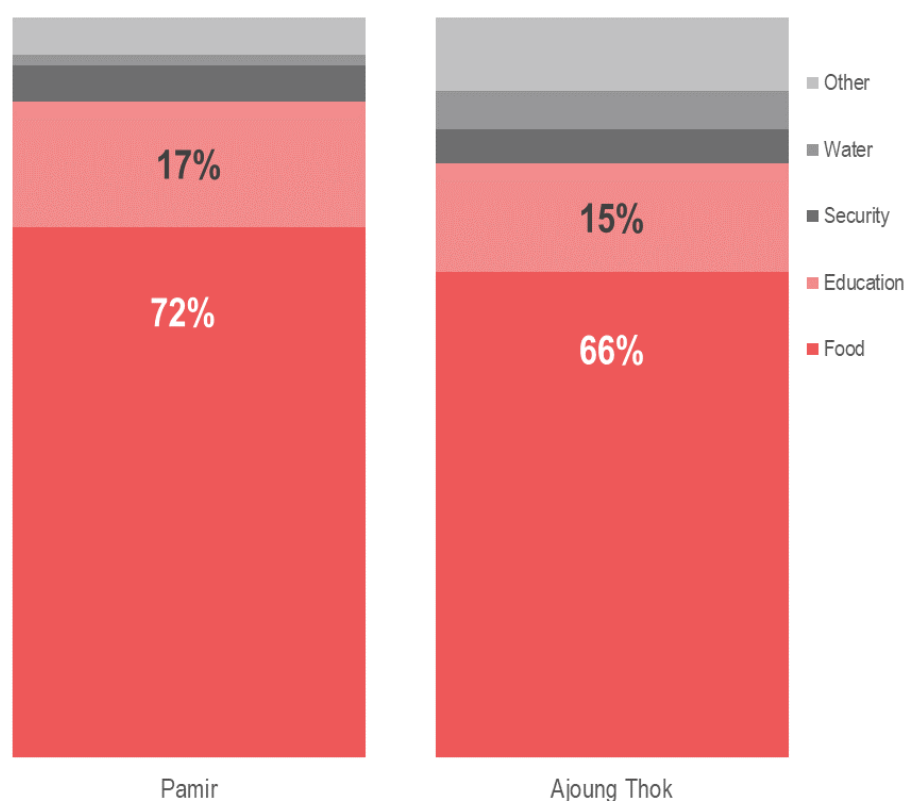
## FINDINGS

This section of the report presents the main findings from the multi-sector needs assessment and is comprised of a Food Security and Livelihoods section, followed by sections on Shelter, WASH, Education and Camp Management. The main finding is that, with the important exception of access to food, the **populations of concern in both camps mostly have adequate access to services and basic needs are being met** (exceptions to this are explored in separate sector subsections). **However, the assessment finds that both populations are generally food insecure.**

### Primary Need

The most commonly reported greatest need across both camps was food (72% in Pamir, 66% in Ajourng Thok), followed by education (17% in Pamir and 14% in Ajourng Thok). This reflects the findings of the assessment, as shown below, that the camps had generally good access to services, but remain food insecure due to limited access to food aside from food assistance, on which populations are reliant.

Figure 1: Single greatest reported need:

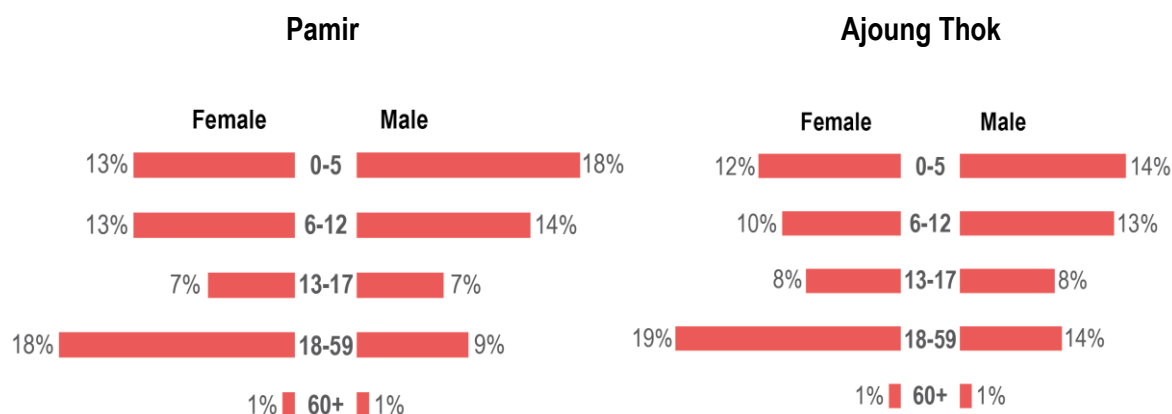


### Camp and Household Demographics

The demographic profile of both camps was a young population with mostly female headed households (Figure 2). Most adults in the camps were female. In Pamir, the proportion of the population who were women aged 18 - 59 (19% of Pamir population) is over twice the proportion of males of the same age group (9%). Accordingly, heads of household were predominantly women, with 81% of households in Pamir and 64% in Ajourng Thok reporting a female head. Households in both camps typically consisted of 4 to 5 members. In Ajourng Thok, the average number of people living on a plot was 5.3 and in Pamir, the average was 4.5.

Children (17 years and younger) made up 65% of the population of Ajoung Thok (71% in Pamir). The largest age group in both camps was under 13s (57% in Pamir and 49% in Ajoung Thok). In comparison, in both camps less than one third of the population were of working age: 18 - 59 (33% in Ajoung Thok and 27% in Pamir). This demographic profile limits the capacity of households to have sustainable, resilient livelihoods, thus contributing to the reliance of the population of concern on humanitarian assistance.

Figure 2: Population distribution of Pamir and Ajoung Thok camps by age and gender:





## Food Security and Livelihoods

*This subsection outlines assessment findings related to food security and its composite factors of Food Consumption Score (FCS), access to food, income and expenditure on food and coping strategies. It argues that the populations of both camps can be categorised as food insecure, and points to the reasons why this is the case.*

### Summary

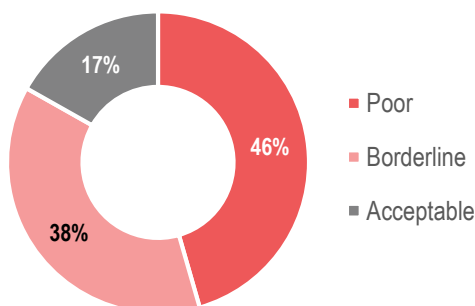
**The majority of assessed households were experiencing food insecurity.** That is to say, the majority of households in Ajourng Thok had a poor or borderline FCS<sup>8</sup>, as well as populations in both camps reporting a high frequency of consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies. This may be linked to limited access to market items due to supply chain constraints and reported price increases of food items. At the same time, assessed populations reported **little access to income generating activities** and crop cultivation, with the **majority reliant on food assistance**. The monthly **General Food Distribution (GFD) lasted most households for three weeks, leaving a gap of one week** until the next distribution, likely leading to households rationing received assistance resulting in lower food consumption.

### Food Consumption

#### Food Consumption Score

In Ajourng Thok the largest proportion of households (46%) had a 'Poor' FCS, followed by 38% of households with a 'Borderline' FCS. Only 17% of households had an 'Acceptable' FCS (Figure 3), indicating serious food consumption gaps amongst the majority of households assessed.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 3: Food Consumption Score: Ajourng Thok Households



The number of meals eaten in the past 24 hours was, for the majority of households in both camps, two meals (73% in Ajourng Thok, 72% in Pamir). A smaller proportion reported they had consumed only one meal (17% in Ajourng Thok, 18% in Pamir), with the average being 1.9 meals in both camps, with no considerable difference reported in the average number of meals consumed in each food consumption score band (poor, borderline, acceptable). This indicates that households with a higher (better) food consumption score have a more varied and better-quality diet, rather than simply consuming more meals.

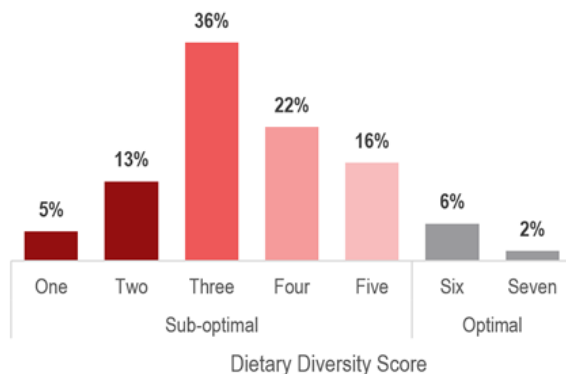
<sup>8</sup> Pamir FCS not calculated. See 'limitations' for details.

<sup>9</sup> The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is calculated by asking respondents on how many days in the past seven the household consumed each food group (with a maximum score of seven per food group). These values are then weighted per food group according to nutritional relevance and summed for a final score out of a possible 112. A score of below 21 is classified as Poor, 21.5 – 35 as Borderline, and over 35 as Acceptable.

## Household Dietary Diversity Score

A corollary to the Food Consumption Score as a measurement of household food access, is the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS).<sup>10</sup> The overwhelming majority (92%) of households assessed in Ajoung Thok<sup>11</sup> reported a sub optimal dietary diversity, with the highest proportion (36%) reporting only three distinct food groups consumed in the household in the past week (Figure 4). Only 8% of households reportedly consumed six or seven food groups (categorised as an optimal diet) in the past seven days. The top food groups consumed were cereals, oils, and pulses, reflective of the diet mainly consisting of GFD food items (maize, beans, cooking oil and salt).

Figure 4: Household Dietary Diversity Score: Ajoung Thok

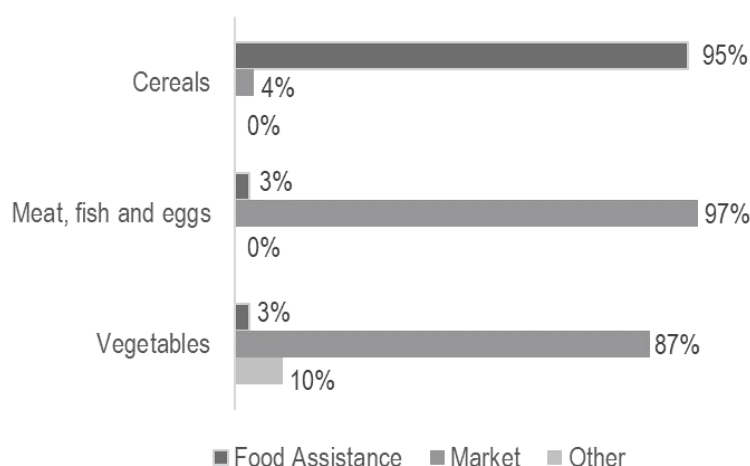


The following sections provide an overview of the sources of the different food groups, the reliability and sustainability of those sources, households' ability to access them as well as other factors affecting food access.

## Sources of Food

The most frequently reported food groups from all households in Ajoung Thok (cereals 95% of households reporting consumption of this food group, pulses 78%, oils 87%) came from the GFD. There is a clear distinction between these three groups and others of nutritional relevance (meat: 3% of households reporting consumption of this food group, vegetables: 3%, milk and cheese: 3%, and fruit: 14%) which were far less likely to have been consumed by a household in the past week. Instead, most households who reported eating these food types sourced them mainly from the market.

Figure 5: Main source of food, by food groups, Ajoung Thok (only includes households who reported consuming each food group)



<sup>10</sup> Dietary Diversity Score is calculated by adding the number of food groups of nutritional relevance (Cereals, Pulses, Meats, Dairy, Fruit, Vegetables, Oil) that have been consumed in the past week (scale of 0 – 7).

<sup>11</sup> Data from Pamir on the Food Consumption Score is not reported here due to lack of confidence in the veracity of seven-day recall in data collection for food consumption score data for Pamir.

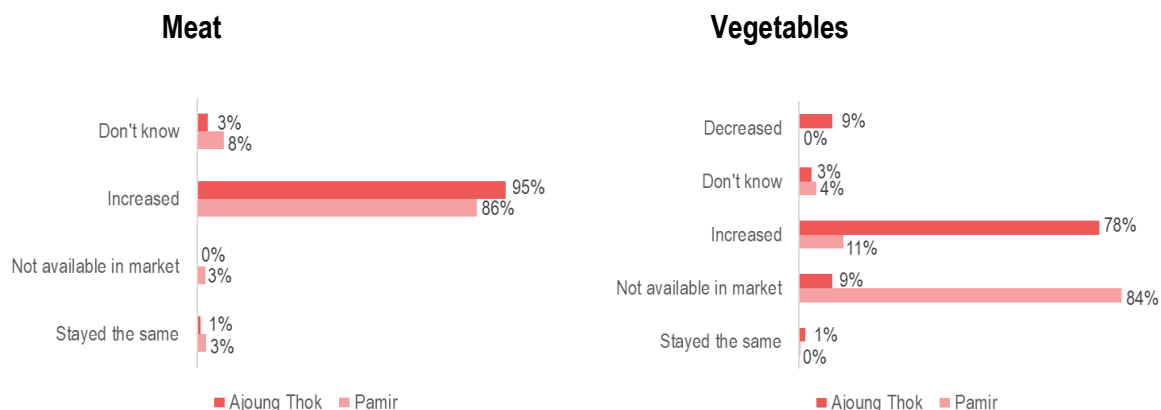
The refugee communities in the camps come largely from the Buram, Umm Dorein, Kadugli and Heiban counties of South Kordofan, a sorghum cultivation belt. Some households reported cultivating vegetables (42% in Ajoung Thok, 5% in Pamir), staples (20% in Ajoung Thok, 16% in Pamir) and pulses (11% in both) in the past 12 months, and 24% of households had planted fruit trees in Ajoung Thok (11% in Pamir). However, the extent to which they were able to farm substantial quantities of food was limited: FGD participants in Pamir highlighted the unavailability of land surrounding Pamir for cultivation. This suggests that households were, to a limited extent, supplementing their consumption with food of their own production (cultivating or herding), though this is not the main source of these food groups, with the overwhelming majority having reported the GFD and market as their main source of food.

The vast majority of households in the camps reported not owning cattle (92% in both camps), whilst small proportions in both camps reported owning chickens (17% in Ajoung, 13% in Pamir), reflective of their being agriculturalists.

## Market

As discussed above, food stuffs predominantly sourced in the market, in particular meat and vegetables, were consumed less frequently than food assistance items. This may be related to market price increases: as reported by 96% of households in Ajoung and 86% in Pamir (Figure 6), meat had reportedly increased in price, whilst vegetables were reportedly not available in Pamir (84% reported not available), and increased in price in Ajoung Thok (78% reported price increased). However, this may be reflective of data collection taking place at the end of the dry season, when vegetables are usually scarce. Households reported considerably rising prices in both Ajoung Thok and markets, with some basic foods not available in Pamir. That the market did not meet the food consumption needs of the population suggests that they are reliant on food assistance.

Figure 6: Percentage of households reporting changes in price of meat and vegetables

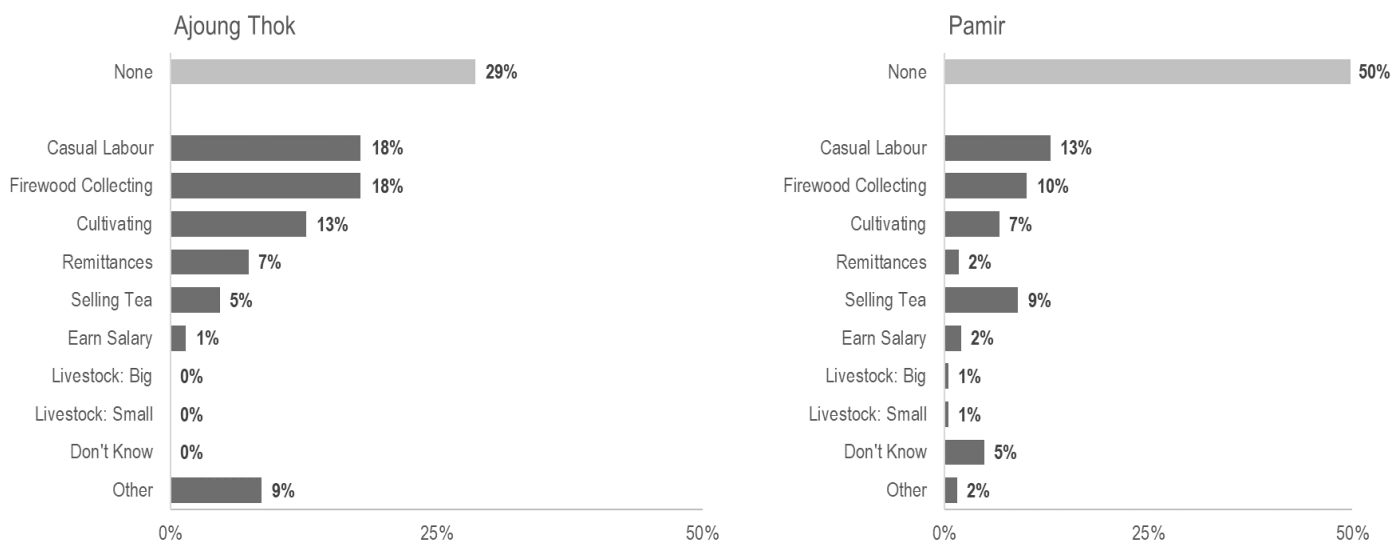


## Household Income

Compared to Pamir, a higher proportion of assessed households in Ajoung Thok than Pamir reported a primary source of income (73% compared to 52% in Pamir), a secondary source of income (68% and 43% respectively), and both men (54% in Ajoung Thok, 33% in Pamir) and women (65% in Ajoung Thok, 51% in Pamir) engaging in income generating activities. The fact that Ajoung Thok has a higher proportion of economically active households is reflective of its more established market, a keystone of establishing and maintaining resilient, self-reliant and sustainable livelihoods.

The most frequently reported primary source of income in both camps was casual labour (18% in Ajoung Thok, 12% in Pamir), followed by firewood collection (18% and 10% respectively), and cultivation (13% and 7%), as shown in Figure 7. Selling tea was reported by 10% of households in Pamir as the primary source of income. However, some households in both camps had no reported source of income (29% in Ajoung Thok, 50% in Pamir). These households are the most vulnerable to external shocks and economic stresses, and are therefore more likely to deplete their savings / assets on key expenditures including food and therefore face increasing pressure to adopt negative coping strategies.

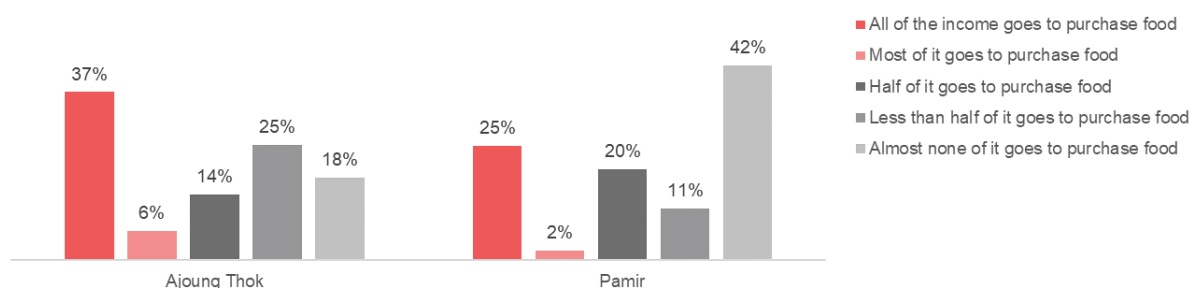
Figure 7: Primary source of income



### Income spent on Food

In Ajourng Thok, where there is an established market, a majority of households reportedly spent half or more of their income on food (57%). A considerable proportion of households (25% in Pamir, 37% in Ajourng Thok) reported they spent it *all* on food (Figure 8). This could support a conclusion that food is available, yet households do not have the purchasing power to meet their needs. However, in Pamir, where the market is nascent, the majority reported spending less than half of their income on food (53%), with the largest proportion of assessed households (42%) reporting that 'almost none' of their income was spent on food, compared to 18% in Ajourng Thok. This would suggest that where food is more readily available in the Ajourng Thok market, particularly meat and greens but also spices, households spend a larger proportion of their income on food.<sup>12</sup>

Figure 8: Percentage of households that reportedly spent a share of income spent on food



Households who did buy food from the market were buying supplements to their main diet, not staples. In both camps the core food groups that were reportedly consumed in the past seven days (cereals, pulses and oils) were overwhelmingly mainly sourced from food assistance; the critical source of food for both populations.

<sup>12</sup> The analysis assumes when respondents buy food they buy it from the physical market place and would cite the market as the main source of that food.



## General Food Distribution

The general food distribution, supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP) and conducted in coordination with UNHCR and Samaritan's Purse was the sole means of accessing food in sufficient quantities in Ajoung Thok and Pamir as demonstrated by the reported sources of different food groups. The GFD is distributed to households on a monthly basis and consists of maize, beans, cooking oil and salt. The data shows that the GFD was of insufficient quantity to last from one distribution to the next. A majority in both camps reported that the food received in the last GFD was depleted in their household after three weeks (53% in Pamir, 65% in Ajoung Thok). A considerable proportion in Pamir (30%) reported that it only lasted two weeks. Combined with the inadequate supply in the market, and low proportion of households citing their own production as a means of getting food, the finding that a majority of households were using at least one form of coping strategy due to not having enough food (58% in Ajoung Thok and 61% in Pamir reported skipping entire days without food), is further evidence of food insecurity.

## Coping Strategies

The frequency and severity of coping strategies that households employed to deal with a lack of food are, along with other measurements, a key indicator of assessing food security. The majority of assessed households in both camps reported reducing the portion size at meal times (83% in Pamir, 71% in Ajoung Thok) or limiting the number of meals eaten per day (85% in Pamir, 71% in Ajoung Thok) in the last seven days. Even more severe, parents had limited their food intake so that children can eat (66% in Pamir, 67% in Ajoung Thok), or skipped entire days without eating (61% in Pamir, 58% in Ajoung Thok). Other coping mechanisms indirectly linked to consumption were also widely reported: relying on less preferred or less expensive foods (81% in Pamir, 74% in Ajoung Thok) and borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives (64% Pamir, 58% Ajoung Thok).

The high frequency of households reporting these coping strategies reflects that provided GFD assistance may have been insufficient to fully meet household food consumption needs and that households had few opportunities to rely on alternative income and food sources to supplement GFD assistance. Whilst there might be a reporting bias in a sense of respondents perceiving that over-reporting of negative coping mechanisms<sup>13</sup> such as reducing food intake may lead to an increase in GFD assistance, the large majority reporting these coping strategies substantiates that households have food consumption gaps to which they adapt by employing various consumption-based strategies.

These coping strategies, related to food consumption, are temporary and while the effects can be severe over the long term, the strategy itself is reversible; should the food be available the household could instantly return to normal eating patterns. However, households also reported reliance on livelihood coping strategies that deplete households' asset bases over the long-term. A large proportion in both camps reported, in the past 30 days, selling household assets (42% in Pamir, 45% in Ajoung Thok), reducing essential non-food expenses (41% in Pamir, 39% in Ajoung Thok) and selling productive assets (18% in Pamir, 17% in Ajoung Thok) – all of which can contribute to eroding households' resilience to withstand external shocks. A majority of households said they had borrowed money to buy food or purchased food on credit (52% in Pamir, 56% in Ajoung Thok). This reflects an increasingly, and prolonged, desperate situation and that households are having to make hard choices to sustain themselves.

## Food Security and Livelihoods: Conclusion

With the majority of assessed households reporting a 'Poor' or 'Borderline' FCS, as well as the use of consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies, the majority of assessed households were likely experiencing food consumption gaps. Increasing market prices, and in the case of Pamir, general low availability of market items, as well as indications that GFD assistance did not fully cover immediate consumption needs, further limited adequate access to food for the assessed households. The population of concern was, at the time of data collection, and will likely be for some time, reliant on food assistance. This is partly due to the fact that the camps are not in proximity to traditional trading centres or trading routes, and partly due to a lack of resources.

<sup>13</sup> A coping strategy that has long-term detrimental effects.

## Shelter

*This subsection outlines the assessment's findings related to shelter types, shelter density, and risks related to shelter specifically fire and flooding.*

### Summary

The shelter profile of the camps was reflective of being in a protracted emergency phase; **most shelters were of the emergency variety**. There were many benefits of the camps having planned layouts, such as the absence of **overcrowding of shelters, mitigation of fire risk, and absence of serious flooding issues** due to the selection of land with good drainage. However, the **risk of drowning in holes dug to collect materials for bricks**, has increased in Ajoung and **accidental fires at the plot level<sup>14</sup> was an evident safety issue**.

### Shelter Typology

The two camps have very different shelter profiles. The main shelter type in Pamir was the UNHCR family tent, with 95% of households having at least one UNHCR tent on their plot (Figure 9). Emergency shelters were the second most common (owned by 57% of households). Emergency shelters are made of made of branches, grass and plastic sheets. See Annex 8 for shelter typology defined for the assessment enumerators). A minority of households in Pamir possessed other types of shelter. Just under one fifth of households (19%) owned at least one transitional shelter (T-Shelters) consisting of mud brick walls and corrugated iron roof. T-Shelters are distinct from Emergency Shelters that have been improved with murrum bricks by the community themselves; a T-Shelter is normally constructed by Shelter actors for households with persons with specific needs (PSN households), with a set of technical specifications including a corrugated, galvanised iron (CGI) roof and timbers. Finally, there was a small number of ShelterBox tents Pamir (owned by 5% of households). According to camp management ShelterBox tents were distributed in 2016 in Pamir when Emergency Shelter materials were temporarily unavailable.

The high rate of UNHCR family tents and emergency shelters in Pamir reflects the fact that Pamir is a newer camp. Each new household arriving in the camp is provided one UNHCR tent. If the household has six or more members, they are also provided an emergency shelter kit to build themselves an emergency shelter.<sup>15</sup>

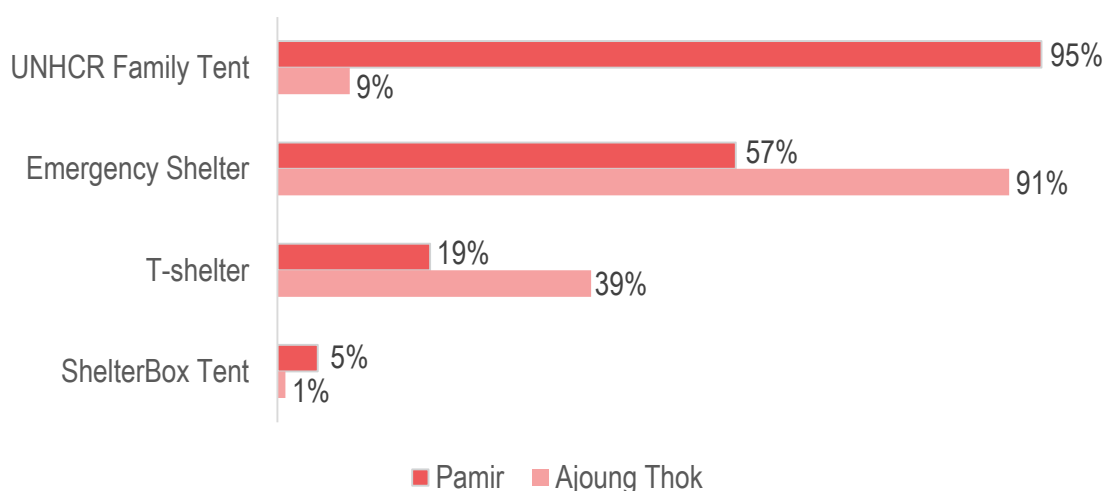
In Ajoung Thok, however, emergency shelters were more common (owned by 91% of households in the camp), while the proportion of UNHCR family tents in the camp was considerably lower, owned by just 9% of households. As they deteriorate, UNHCR family tents were often observed to have been reused in different ways, for example forming the privacy screen around the plot. Reflective of the fact that many residents have been living in Ajoung Thok for longer, T-shelters were slightly more common, owned by 39% of households in the camp. Only 1% of households in Ajoung Thok owned ShelterBox tents.

The high rate emergency shelter types in both camps can cause problems for residents. FGD participants have stated that the UNHCR family tent and emergency shelter are very hot during the day, and that it is necessary to cut grass and branches to make a shade, and to improve their emergency shelters. This necessitates collection trips into the areas surrounding Pamir camp, for building materials, particularly grass.

<sup>14</sup> A plot is the land allocated to one household. 12 plots form one compound. 8 compounds form one community block.

<sup>15</sup> A shelter kit is comprised of: three plastic sheets (4m x 5m), 20 poles, one small roll of binding wire and one tool (either a hammer, hand saw, digging bar or a spade).

Figure 9: Percentage of household owning each shelter type (direct observation)



### Shelter Density

Shelters were fairly evenly spread throughout the camp, avoiding the problem of some areas becoming too densely packed with shelters. Households are each allocated a plot with a set space of 400m<sup>2</sup> (20m x 20m); this limits the camp shelters from crowding in particular areas of the camp, for example in close proximity to services or markets.

The average number of shelters per household (and therefore average number of shelters per 400m<sup>2</sup>) was 2.16 in Ajourng Thok, and 1.96 in Pamir. These plots are laid out in compounds of 12 plots, in community blocks of 8 compounds, with a central communal area. A small proportion (10%) of household plots in Ajourng Thok had more than 3 shelters, which in Pamir was the case for 8% of household plots. These findings reflect Ajourng Thok being the older of the two camps, where residents have had more time to build improvised structures in addition to or to replace the tents and emergency shelters. Natural population growth also necessitated building more shelters; as Ajourng Thok is four years older than Pamir there has been more natural growth since being allocated shelters. Another indicator of adequate shelter in the camps was the ratio of covered area per person (how much roof one has over one's head), which was 6.2m<sup>2</sup> in Ajourng Thok and 7.4m<sup>2</sup> in Pamir (as of 1 April), well above the SPHERE minimum standard of 3.5m<sup>2</sup> for warm climates.

The average number of persons per shelter was 2.8 in Ajourng Thok, and 2.4 in Pamir.<sup>16</sup> There are 15-meter-wide access roads between family compounds (comprised of 12 household plots) and privacy screens around each compound of 12 plots, and demarcation between plots (made of grass and branches). The result is two camps which are spacious and not too densely populated or overcrowded with shelters and clearly defined open, communal, and private spaces. See Annex 5 for Shelter Maps of each camp for further reference.

### Fire

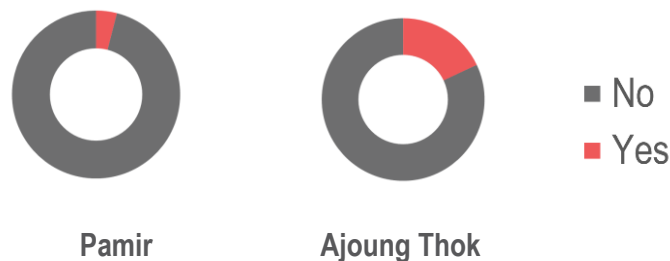
The risk of a fire spreading in the camp, which is an acute vulnerability in displacement settlements particularly in the dry season, was well mitigated in both Ajourng Thok and Pamir by the planned layout. As mentioned there is a 15-meter break between family compounds, a similar width between blocks, and larger roads every two blocks across (each block is 150m wide). This meets the UNHCR minimum standard of a 30m firebreak every 300 meters.

Uncontrolled fires in each plot however could be further prevented through increased messaging on fire safety; 18% of households in Ajourng Thok reported having experienced an accidental fire, 4% in Pamir (Figure 10). A minority of households reported receiving a fire safety message: 34% in Ajourng Thok and 24% in Pamir. The widespread use of three-stone cooking fire (used for cooking by 88% of households in Ajourng Thok, 80% in Pamir)

<sup>16</sup> Calculated using UNHCR population figures from the time of the satellite imagery shelter count analysis (31 March and 1 April respectively)

was a fire risk, compared to a minority of households owning an energy saving stove (33% in Ajoung Thok, 18% in Pamir). Consequently, whilst the risk of a large-scale fire in the camp was well mitigated by prior planning, uncontrolled fires at plot level remained a high risk to be addressed through community messaging about ways to guard against such accidents, such as using energy efficient stoves instead of three-stone cooking fires.

Figure 10: percentage of assessed households who have experienced an accidental fire in their plot.



FGD participants in both camps corroborated the finding of a high occurrence of house fires. They identified the highly flammable shelter materials (grass and plastic sheet) and plots cluttered with debris including dry leaves as causing fires to burn shelters quickly. In terms of the main triggers, FGD participants identified the open three-stone stove, using firewood in lieu of charcoal, unattended children and strong winds during dry season as the main triggers of uncontrolled fires; firewood embers were said to be more easily carried by a gust of wind, setting flammable materials alight.

### Flooding

The risk of flooding was mitigated in the camps as planners were able to select topography that met site selection criteria such as flat areas rather than sloping areas, land that is elevated above flood level and soil that is conducive to drainage. Reduced flooding has associated benefits of reducing the risk of the spread of waterborne disease, vector borne disease, and contributing to ensuring dignity of residents. The majority of households had not experienced flooding (62% in Ajoung Thok, 52% in Pamir) in the camps. In Pamir, only 4% of assessed households reported experiencing a flood that lasted more than a week, as the water usually drains away within 48 hours. In Ajoung Thok, 9% of assessed households reported experiencing a flood that lasted more than one week. Flooding of the household plot lasting over a week is therefore not an issue for the majority of households in either camp.

One key risk reported by FGD participants within Ajoung Thok is of children and vulnerable people drowning in holes dug for marram during these flooding incidents. These marram pits are dug in communal spaces within the camp in order to collect materials for bricks, used in constructing shelters and communal hangars<sup>17</sup>. This leaves large holes in the ground, which are prone to filling with water. While flooding does generally subside within a few days, this practice creates a risk of children and vulnerable people (but especially children) drowning in these excavated areas. This is an issue which intersects both shelter typology (use of mud bricks) and flooding.

### Shelter: Conclusion

The differences in shelter types between Pamir and Ajoung Thok demonstrate that, over time, households were adjusting their shelters, shifting from UNHCR family tents to emergency shelters as the tents given on arrival deteriorate.

However, digging for marram for these shelters has created a new risk for children and vulnerable persons: drowning in marram pits when they flood. Otherwise, the risk posed to households due to flooding was relatively low. Similarly, the risk of a widespread fire was relatively well-mitigated, but fires at the plot level is a persistent threat to households in both camps.

<sup>17</sup> A communal building, typically larger than residential shelters.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

*This subsection outlines assessment findings related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), specifically access to water through the motorised borehole – tap stand network, water storage capacity, prevalence of private household latrines, ownership of soap, hygiene promotion messaging, and access to female sanitary supplies.*

### Summary

In both camps, communities were found to have **adequate access to water** and the large majority of households had **sufficient basic water storage capacity**. While **sanitation needs for most households are being met** in Ajoung Thok with some limitations in access to a household latrine in Pamir, the data points to a need for **improved access to hygiene items and hygiene messaging / promotion**.

### Water

#### Water Collection

Clean water was readily available to almost all refugees living in both camps. Camp residents had access to a mains connected water network, which pumps water from motorized bore holes to tap stands (each with six taps) in almost all blocks. Tap stand mapping conducted by REACH in September 2017 found 11 tap stands in need of maintenance (whereby one of the taps was damaged and / or a weak water flow) and one block with no tap stand (Block 7 in Ajoung Thok), shown in the Ajoung Thok Water Access map in Annex 5. This equated to a ratio of 91 people per tap in Ajoung Thok (more than the camp planning standard maximum of 80, but still below the post emergency standard of 100) and 71 people per tap in Pamir.<sup>18</sup>

#### Water Storage Capacity

The majority (67% in both camps) of households had at least 10 litres of potable water storage per person in the household, which falls short of the UNHCR standard of 80% of households. With 10 litres of potable water storage capacity per person it takes at least two trips per day to access the minimum standard of 20 litres per day.<sup>19</sup> Additional jerry cans or higher volume static containers per household could reduce this water collection burden and its concomitant effects. These include exposure to security incidents particularly at night and the opportunity cost of time spent collecting water, which could be spent on other activities.

### Sanitation

Most households in Ajoung Thok had a private household latrine (82%), compared to a minority in Pamir (41%).<sup>20</sup> The majority in both camps (96% in Ajoung Thok and 74% in Pamir) had access to either a private household or shared latrine, compared to the UNHCR camp planning standard of 85%. However, this assessment did not assess the distance from the shelter to the latrine, or verify that latrines were clean, private and structurally safe.

To reach the target of at least one latrine per household, materials and technical assistance to build such latrines should be provided by humanitarian actors. The assessment found that 57% of households in Ajoung Thok had received materials (37% in Pamir), and a minority of 32% reported having received technical assistance to build the latrine in Ajoung Thok (28% in Pamir).

### Hygiene

Hygiene conditions could be generally improved in both camps. Compared to the post emergency standard of 90%, only 25% of households in Ajoung Thok owned soap at the time of data collection (32% in Pamir). This is on par

<sup>18</sup> Calculated using UNHCR population figure as of 31 August 2017, and REACH tap stand mapping conducted in September 2017.

<sup>19</sup> Planning standard from UNHCR Camp Planning Standards, Emergency Standard taken from UNHCR WASH Standards and Indicators (June 2016).

<sup>20</sup> This low access to private household latrines is largely due to a sharp increase in arrivals to Pamir in 2017.

with the December 2016 WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey which found that 72% and 52% of households in Ajoung Thok and Pamir were without soap at the time of data collection.<sup>21</sup>

While this indicates a general lack of soap in the camps, other hygiene practices, such as using ash, were not assessed. This is explored further by the WASH KAP survey, which found that while the overwhelming majority identified soap as a handwashing substance they used, heads of household interviewed also cited ash and sand as well as using water only (multiple choice).

Access to female sanitary supplies was found to be inadequate for a large proportion of women and a majority of girls. Female sanitary supplies were found to be in less than adequate supply for girls (17 years and younger) in 53% of households in Ajoung Thok (68% in Pamir) and 25% of households in Ajoung Thok reported that women in the household (18 years and older) did not have an adequate supply (49% in Pamir). The assessment found that 68% of Ajoung Thok households reported being visited by a hygiene promoter at least once in the past month (45% in Pamir).<sup>22</sup>

### **WASH: Conclusion**

Access to clean water is widespread in the camps and exceed minimum standards. The biggest barrier to improving hygiene practices currently appears to be a shortage of NFIs, including materials for building latrines, soap, and sanitary supplies.

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<sup>21</sup> Samaritan's Purse International, *Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Report for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene* (December 2016).

<sup>22</sup> This includes households who had arrived less than a month before the assessment.

## Education

*This subsection outlines assessment findings related to Education, specifically reported non-attendance and the reasons for that, as well as attendance in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS).*

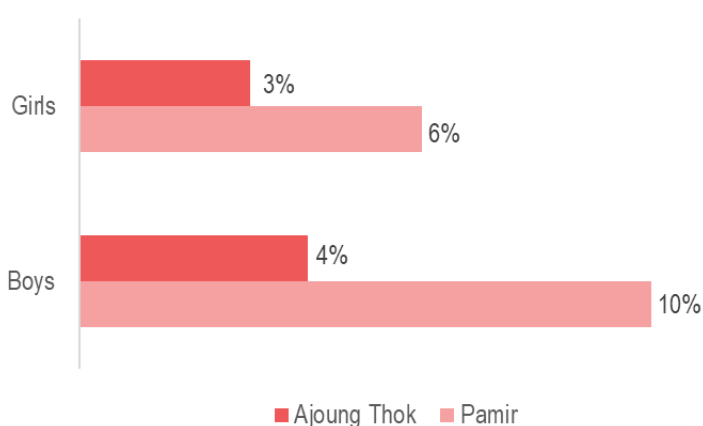
### Summary

**Primary and secondary school education was available to children in both camps**, however overcrowding was an issue. The proportion of households with a school-aged boy or girl not attending school, **was reportedly low in both camps** (8.1% in Pamir and 3.9% in Ajoung Thok reporting there was a child in the household not attending school).<sup>23</sup> **Distance to the school** was the most frequently reported reason for non-attendance in Pamir. Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are available in both camps, and a **majority of households reported that children in the household were attending a CFS** (67% in Pamir, 64% in Ajoung Thok).

### Non-attendance

In both camps a small minority reported that boys in the household were not attending school (10% in Pamir, 4% in Ajoung Thok) (Figure 12). A smaller minority reported so for girls (6% in Pamir, 3% in Ajoung Thok). However, this could be due to under reporting of non-attendance, particularly of girls.

Figure 11: Households reporting having a child who is not attending school



Of those households where children were reportedly not attending school, given reasons were diverse. In Pamir 'The school is too far' was the most common reason, reported by 22 households regarding boys and 12 regarding girls. At the time of the assessment, the primary school in the camp was King of Nuba Mountain primary school located in the south west corner of Zone D, and therefore quite far from households in Zone A and Zone 8 (See Pamir map on distance from Primary School in Annex 5). In Ajoung Thok the most frequently reported reason for non-attendance (just 8 households for boys, 6 for girls), was the lack of school supplies. This was corroborated by FGD participants.

Children should have access to a school within 'walking distance' according to UNHCR camp planning standards, however there is no policy, either in Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies or in South Sudan, of what this distance is for each age group. Focusing on primary schools, the furthest shelter from a school in Ajoung Thok was 1.4 km. FGD participants however did raise the concern that Soba secondary school was too far away, particularly for pupils who have to come back home for their lunch. FGD participants also reported this, combined with overcrowding, lack of lunch (porridge is normally prepared in schools in South Kordofan), and lack of materials as concerns and in some cases as a push factor to leave the camp.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> REACH, Displacement and Movement Dynamics of Refugees in Unity, South Sudan, March 2018

One Head of Household interviewed in Ajoungh Thok reported that non-attendance of a girl in the household was due to marriage. Two households in Pamir reported their girls were not attending school because they had special needs.

### **Education: Conclusion**

The reportedly high rates of attendance is encouraging in both camps. Moreover, the identification of distance as a factor in Pamir is to be expected as the camp is still being expanded and facilities being built, the completion of the remaining planned schools in the next phase of Pamir camp's construction will go some way to addressing the issue of distance.

## Camp Management

*This subsection explores the Block Leaders election that took place in June 2017 Ajoung Thok.*

### Summary

**Awareness of the camp leadership structure, namely Block Leaders, and their role, was very high** (93% in Pamir, 96% in Ajoung Thok; awareness of their role was slightly lower but still high: 75% in Pamir, 87% in Ajoung Thok). **A large majority of households** (72% and 83% in Pamir and Ajoung Thok respectively) **felt that block leaders were active in their community.**

### Block Leaders Election and community structure

In Ajoung Thok, the block leaders sit on a committee to represent the voice of the residents of the camp in matters relating to community self-management and act as the main focal point with camp management. Turnout for the Block Leaders election in late May in Ajoung Thok was reportedly high (81%). Reasons for not voting include being unaware of the election (7%), abstention (4%), not having enough knowledge of how to vote (2%) or having had to work in or outside the house (1%). Three heads of household said they were unable due to a disability, two heads of household said they had to care for a dependent. The overall high voter turnout is indicative of well-functioning camp community structures. A similar leadership structure exists in Pamir, comprising of Block Leaders, and a council led by the Camp Chairperson. These roles are currently held by a transitional leadership, ahead of block leaders election once the camp reaches capacity.

In addition to these camp community structures, in the South Kordofan communities there is a traditional hierarchy of Maks, Umdas and Sheikhs that works in conjunction with the camp structures in their own capacity though not in an official role.<sup>25</sup> New arrivals from South Kordofan are now transferred from the Yida transit center in the days after their arrival and given plots in Zone C and D of Pamir (Annex 3), as they come, in convoys running twice a week. This contrasts with Ajoung Thok where communities largely relocated in 2014 as a community or *boma* to an agreed area within Ajoung Thok.<sup>26</sup> Further research could explore the roles and responsibilities both informal and formal, both camp related and not camp related, between the two leadership structures, and between new arrivals and long term residents.

In both camps, biweekly coordination meetings take place, facilitated by camp management (DRC, UNHCR), to discuss the issues of the camp, with the input and participation of the block leaders. Block leaders act as a key focal point for the activities of humanitarian actors in terms of mobilization of and engagement with the communities.

### Camp Management: Conclusion

Camp leadership appeared to be playing an active role in both camps, with both awareness and participation being high amongst residents. The biggest barrier to voting appears to be a lack of information, although in a few instances vulnerable persons or their caretakers were excluded.

<sup>25</sup> REACH, 'Yida Refugee Camp Social Profile', November 2012: <http://bit.ly/2xCH539>

<sup>26</sup> REACH, 'Relocations to Ajoung Thok Refugee Camp', December 2014: <http://bit.ly/2kMwstq>

## Conclusion

Humanitarian needs in Pamir and Ajoung Thok camps, were in many ways reflective of the post-emergency situation in the camps. In most sectors except FSL, services met the minimum standards, and large-scale risks, such as widespread fires or intercommunal violence were mitigated against. However, household-level risks, such as plot fires, diseases from poor hygiene practices, and criminal violence continue.

With regard to FSL, limited livelihood options, combined with a high ratio of dependents (mostly children) to working age adults, were driving a reliance on food assistance and a poor quality and quantity of food consumption. The constraints on livelihood activities may have had a negative effect on other sectors, as many of the household-level issues were exacerbated by a lack of resources. In shelter, for instance the high rates of cheaper, emergency shelters/tents using flammable materials increase the risk of fire at the plot level. In WASH, a lack of NFIs such as water containers, latrine materials and soap restricted good hygiene practices.

However, limited livelihood options were not the only causes of household-level needs in the camp. In the cases of fire safety and hygiene practices, it is possible cultural practices and other, sector-specific factors also played a role. In education, distance from schools in Pamir appears to be the biggest barrier to access. In camp management, a lack of information had sometimes prevented participation of households in elections.

The needs assessment has also identified some positive trends. The construction of more schools was planned in Pamir, which would help address the problem of non-attendance due to long distances to the school. Finally, the high levels of participation in bloc leader elections, and a leadership who is perceived to be active, may provide opportunities for residents to work with camp management to address many of the needs highlighted in this assessment.

## ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Head of Household Questionnaire

# Ajoung Thok and Pamir Multi-sector Needs Assessment 2017

## Quantitative Assessment Tool

## Initial questions (filled by enumerator)

1. Enumerator ID
2. Record GPS location
3. Where is the interview taking place?
  - a. List of Camps
  - b. List of Zones
  - c. Block number
  - d. Plot Number

## Introduction

Hi my name is \_\_\_\_\_. We are currently conducting a survey about the living conditions in \_\_\_\_ camp. We will ask some few questions on different topics such as WASH, Education, Livelihoods, Protection and Environment. The survey usually takes between 15 and 20 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; you may also choose to quit at any point. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important. Do you have any questions? May I begin now?

H3. (Do not read out loud) Does the person give their informed consent for the survey?

Yes	No
-----	----

H 1. Are you the Head of the Household (HHH)?

Yes	No
-----	----

H 2. If no, can you answer on behalf of the HHH?

Yes	No
-----	----

## Household information

H 4. What is the HHH's Sex?

Male	Female
------	--------

H 5. What is the HHH's Age?

Enter Integer
---------------

H6. What is your UNHCR Household ID number?

Enter UNHCR ID Number
-----------------------

H7. Males under 5

Integer
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H8. Males between 6 – 12 years old

Integer
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H9. Males from 13 – 17 years old

H10. Males from 18 – 59 years old

H11. Males 60 years and older

H12. Females under 5

H13. Females between 6 – 12 years old

H14. Females from 13 – 17 years old

H15. Females from 18 – 59 years old?

H16. Females 60 years and older?

**Shelter**

Note: Please refer to diagrams to correctly identify shelters

**S1 (Direct Observation) How many Emergency Tents (UNHCR) does the family have?**

One	Two	Three	More than three
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**S1 (Direct Observation) How many Emergency Shelters (poles, plastic sheet, trusses) does the family have?**

One	Two	Three	More than three
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**S1 (Direct Observation) How many Transitional Shelters (brick walls, wall plates, purlin) does the family have?**

One	Two	Three	More than three
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S3. Have you ever had an accidental house fire since you moved into the camp? (an accidental fire)

Yes	No
-----	----

S4. Have you received any community outreach message about fire safety?

Yes	No
-----	----

S5. Have you experienced flooding in your shelter since you moved into the camp?

Yes	No
-----	----

S6. How many weeks did the flooding last?

Less than a week	1 week – 2 weeks	3 weeks – 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks
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### Food Security

F1. What are the main food groups regularly consumed in your household?

1.1 How many days in the <b><u>past seven days</u></b> , did members of your household consume any food from these food groups? ( <i>food must have been cooked/served within household</i> )			1.2 Did you or anyone else in your household eat any food from these food groups <b><u>in the past 24 hours, yesterday during the day and at night</u></b>	
	No. of days	Main Source of food consumed (codes below)		YES/NO
<b>1. Cereals, cereal products, tubers and roots</b>			1.1 <b>Cereals and cereal products:</b> rice, ugali, bread, sorghum, maize, anjera, millet, lalop, grain seeds, porridge, pasta or any other grains or foods made from these	
			1.2 <b>White tubers and roots:</b> potatoes, yams, cassava, or other foods made from roots, wild roots	
<b>2. Pulses, legumes, nuts:</b> beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, lentils, simsim, <i>janjaro</i> , <i>foul masra</i> , soy, pigeon pea, greengrams/ <i>logwidi</i> or any other seeds/nuts			<b>2 Pulses, legumes, nuts:</b> beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, lentils, <i>janjaro</i> , <i>foul masra</i> , soy, pigeon pea, greengrams/ <i>logwidi</i> or any other seeds/nuts	
<b>3. Milk and milk products:</b> fresh/sour milk, yogurt, milk powder, other dairy products ( <i>exclude margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/coffee</i> )			<b>3 Milk and milk products:</b> fresh/sour milk, yogurt, milk powder, other dairy products ( <i>exclude margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/coffee</i> )	
<b>4. Meat, fish, and eggs</b>			4.1 <b>Organ meat (iron rich):</b> liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood based foods	
			4.2 <b>Flesh meats and offals:</b> beef, pork, sheep, goat, rabbit, game meat, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	
			4.3 <b>Eggs:</b> from chicken, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg	
			4.4 <b>Fish and seafood:</b> fresh or dried fish or shellfish, canned tuna, etc.	
<b>5. Vegetables and leaves:</b> spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, cabbages, egg plants, etc			5.1. <b>Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers:</b> pumpkins, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, red sweet pepper	
			5.2. <b>Dark green leafy vegetables:</b> wild green leaves, spinach, sukuma wiki/kale, cassava leaves, kudra, etc	
			5.3. <b>Other vegetables:</b> tomato, onion, cabbages, lettuce, eggplant + other locally available vegetables, tree leaves	
<b>6. Fruits</b>			6.1. <b>Vitamin A rich fruits:</b> mango, papaya, guava, orange + other locally available vitamin A rich fruits	
			6.2 <b>Other fruits:</b> including any wild fruits	
<b>7. Oils and fats:</b> vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter( <i>lulu</i> ), animal fat, margarine, or any other fats/oil			<b>7. Oils and fats:</b> vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter( <i>lulu</i> ), margarine, or any other fats/oil	
<b>8. Sweets:</b> sugar, honey, jam, sweetened soda/juice drinks, cakes, or other sugary foods			<b>8. Sweets:</b> sugar, honey, jam, sweetened soda/juice drinks, cakes, or other sugary foods	
<b>9. Condiments, spices and beverages:</b> tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, baking powder, <i>lanwin</i> , tomato sauce, hot sauce, alcoholic beverages			<b>9. Condiments, spices and beverages:</b> tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, baking powder, <i>lanwin</i> , tomato sauce, hot sauce, alcoholic beverages	
<b>Codes for the source of food:</b> 1 = Own production (crops, animal), 2 = Market (purchase on cash and credit), 3 = Food assistance, 4 =Hunting/Fishing/Gathering, 5 = Borrowing, 6 = Exchange of food for labor, 7 = Gifts from neighbors/relatives				

F2. In the last 24 hours, how many meals did your family consume?

Less than 1	1	2
3	More than 3	I don't know

F3. In the last month, how much of your income goes to purchase food?

All of the income goes to purchase food
Most of it goes to purchase food
Half of it goes to purchase food
Less than half of it goes to purchase food
Almost none of it goes to purchase food

**F4 Coping Strategies**

	In the past 7 DAYS, have there been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food? (If No; SKIP to Question 3.7)	Frequency score: Number of days out of the past seven (0 -7).	
	If YES, how often (in the past 7 days) has your household had to: (Indicate the score in the space provided)		
3.1	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?		
3.2	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?		
3.3	Limit portion size at mealtimes?		
3.4	Restrict consumption by adults so that small children can eat?		
3.5	Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day for household members?		
3.6	Skip entire days without eating?		
3.7	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to sell household assets or goods (jewelry/beads, furniture, items for cooking, etc.) due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already sold these items in the last 12 months and has no more to sell 4 = Not applicable – My household never had these assets	
3.8	During the past 30 days, did you send any household members to eat elsewhere due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because members of my household have already gone many times in the last 12 months and cannot continue to do so 4 = Not applicable	
3.9	During the past 30 days, did your household sell more animals than usual due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already sold more animals than usual in the last 12 months and cannot continue 4 = Not applicable - My household does not keep animals	
3.10	During the past 30 days, did your household consume seed stocks intended for planting, including any seeds from a distribution, due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already consumed seed stocks in the last 12 months and cannot continue 4 = Not applicable – My household has no seed stocks	
3.11	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to borrow money and/or purchase food on credit due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already borrowed money or bought food on credit in the last 12 months and cannot continue 4 = Not applicable	
3.12	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to sell productive assets or means of transport (panga, hoe, other tools, bicycle, wheel barrows, etc.) due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already sold all productive assets in the last 12 months 4 = Not applicable – My household does not own productive assets	
3.13	During the past 30 days, did your household have to reduce essential non-food expenses, such as on health or education, due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already eliminated these expenses in the last 12 months 4 = Not applicable – My household was not spending money on health/education/etc	
3.14	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage risky or illegal activities, like theft, prostitution, or raiding, due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because members of my household have already engaged in these activities in the last 12 months and cannot continue 4 = Not applicable	
3.15	During the past 30 days, did your household sell its last female animal due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes    2 = No I did not need to do so	

		3 = No, because my household already sold its last female animal in the last 12 months 4 = Not applicable- My household does not keep animals	
3.16	During the past 30 days, did the entire household migrate due to a lack of food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes      2 = No, I did not need to do so 3 = No, because my household already migrated in the last 12 months and cannot do so again 4 = Not applicable	

F5. How many weeks ago did you last receive GFD?

Within the last seven days	1 week ago	2 weeks ago	3 weeks ago
More than 3	I don't know	Other (please specify)	

F6. When collecting your last GFD, how many hours did you wait to receive the GFD?

Less than 1	1	2	
3	More than 3	I don't know	Other (please specify)

F7. How many weeks did the last GFD food last in your household?

Less than 1	1	2
3	4	More than 4

F8. What specific food items have increased in pricing in the market?

Goods	How has prices changed (0 = Not present in market, 1 = decreased, 2 = stayed the same, 3 = increased)
Sugar	
Cooking oil	
Sorghum	
Maize	
Meat	
Greens	
Condiment and spices (salt, chili, pepper)	
Other, please specify: _____	

**Livelihoods**

L1. Have you harvested crops in the last year? If yes which ones?

None	Staples	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Spices
------	---------	--------	------------	--------	--------

L2. If yes, what land did you use?

Host Community Land	Land inside the refugee Camp	Land in the place of origin (South Kordofan)	Other, please specify: _____
---------------------	------------------------------	--	------------------------------

L3. Have you planted trees in the last year? If yes what kind?

None	Fruit	Shade	Medicinal	Timber	Firewood	Other (please specify)
------	-------	-------	-----------	--------	----------	------------------------

L4. Do you own any cattle?

Yes	No
-----	----

L5. If yes, where do you herd the cattle?

Host Community Land	Land inside the refugee Camp	Land in the place of origin (Blue Nile)	Other, please specify: _____
---------------------	------------------------------	---	------------------------------

L6. Do you own any other animals? If yes which one?

None	Goats	Chickens	Doves	Ducks	Donkeys	Dogs	Other (please specify)
------	-------	----------	-------	-------	---------	------	------------------------

L7. Do any members of your household have a vocational skill? If yes which one?

None	Carpentry	Joinery	Masonry	Plumbing	Solar technician	Metal work	Tillery	Leather Craft	Other (please specify)
------	-----------	---------	---------	----------	------------------	------------	---------	---------------	------------------------

L8. In the last month, did women of your household engage in any of the following activities?

Cultivating (crops)
Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling
Livestock (small animals such as ducks)
Livestock (big animals such as goats, cows, donkeys)
Casual labor
Earning salaries
Remittances (receiving money from relatives or friends outside the camp)
Selling tea/food in the market
I don't know
Other, please specify: _____

L9. In the last month, did men of your household engage in any of the following activities?

Cultivating (crops)
Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling
Livestock (small animals such as ducks)
Livestock (big animals such as goats, cows, donkeys)
Casual labor
Earning salaries
Remittances (receiving money from relatives or friends outside the camp)
I don't know
Other, please specify: _____

L10. In the last month, what was your primary source of income?

Cultivating (crops)
Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling
Livestock
Casual labor
Earning salaries
Remittances (receiving money from relatives or friends outside the camp)
Selling tea/food in the market
I don't know
Other, please specify: _____

L11. In the last month, what was your secondary source of income?

Cultivating (crops)
Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling
Livestock
Casual labor
Earning salaries
Remittances (receiving money from relatives or friends outside the camp)
Selling tea/food in the market
I don't know
Other, please specify: _____

**Environment**

E1. What are your main sources of fuel for cooking and heating?

Charcoal	Wood	Twigs
Maiz stalk	Lalo seeds	Other, please specify: _____

E2. How do you acquire these fuel sources?

I buy them in the market
I collect them from the bush
From NGO distribution
I don't know
Other, please specify: _____

E3. Who collects the fuel in the household?

Women
Men
Youth
Children
Other (please specify)

E4. Normally, how many hours does it take in a round trip to get the fuel?

Less than one hour
1-3 hours
4-6 hours
More than 6 hours

E5. Normally, How many times a week must it be collected?

Less than once a week
Once a week
Twice a week
3 times a week
More than 3 times a week

E6. What cooking equipment do you normally use to cook your food in your household?

Charcoal on the ground
Clay Stove (Banco)
Stove made of wire (kanun)
Three stone (open fire)
Other, please specify: _____

E7. Do you own an energy saving stove? (Directly Observe)

Yes	No
-----	----

E8. Do you own an energy saving pot(s)? (Directly Observe)

Yes	No
-----	----

**Protection**

Note: I will now ask some questions about security and safety in the camp.



P1. Do you feel that your household is safe in the camp?

Yes	No
-----	----

P2. Has anyone in your household experienced a security incident?

Yes	No
-----	----

P3. What kind of incident happened?

Robbery	Shelter damaged or destroyed	Physical attack	Harrasment / Intimidation	Other (please specify)
---------	------------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------	------------------------

P4. Have you seen armed actors (men with guns) moving around in this camp?

Yes	No
-----	----

## WASH

W1. How many containers for water (jerry can, bucket) does your HH have? Can you show me?

Enter Integer

W2. **(Direct Observation)** number of each type of water container owned by household.

Small Bucket 8 litres
Big Bucket 14 Lt
Small Jerry can 10 Lt
Medium Jerry can 14 Lt
Jerry can 20 Lt
Big Drum 250 Lt
Other, please specify: _____

W3. How many minutes does it take to collect drinking water, including walking to and from the water point?

0 – 15 minutes	15 – 30 minutes	30 – 45 minutes	45 minutes to 1 hour	1 – 2 hours	Over 2 hours
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------------	-------------	--------------

W4. Do you collect water more than once per day?

Yes	No
-----	----

W4. Samaritan's Purse will soon make a water collection schedule. What times of day would you like to collect water? (do not read out the times. Multiple choice)

0500
0600
0700
0800
0900
1000

1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000
2100
2200

W5. Do the men in this household feel safe collecting water?

Yes	No
-----	----

W5. Do the women in this household feel safe collecting water?

Yes	No
-----	----

W6. Do the children in this household collect water?

Yes	No
-----	----

W7. If yes, did they ever experience a security incident whilst collecting water?

Yes	No
-----	----

W8. How many times has your household been visited by a Hygiene Promoter in the last month?

Never	Once	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times	HH arrived to the camp in the last month
-------	------	-------	---------	-------------------	--

W9 Do you have access to a latrine that is only used by your household?

Yes	No
-----	----

W11. If no, do you have access to a latrine you share with another household?

Yes	No
-----	----

W10. If yes, did you receive materials from an NGO to construct the latrine?

Yes	No
-----	----

W11. Did you receive any technical support to construct the latrine?

Yes	No
-----	----

W12. Do you have soap? Can you show me? (Directly Observe, if it takes longer than 1 minute to find the soap, select 'No.')

Yes	No	Refused to show
-----	----	-----------------

W13. Do the women (over 18 years old) in this household have an adequate supply of sanitary towels?

Yes	No
-----	----

W14. Do the girls (under 18 years old) in this household have an adequate supply of sanitary towels?

Yes	No
-----	----

**Education**

E.1 Are there boys of school-going age living here that are not attending school?

Yes	No
-----	----

E.2 If yes, what is the **main** reason they are not attending school?

The school is too far
They need to work in agriculture
They must tend livestock
The quality of the school is not very good
Area is too dangerous
I don't want them to attend school with children of other communities
There are not school supplies (books, uniforms, for example)
They must work at the market
They are too old to go to school in the camp
I don't know
Other, please specify: _____

E.3 Are there girls of school-going age living here that are not attending school?

Yes	No
-----	----

E.4 If yes, what is the **main** reason they are not attending school?

The school is too far
They must work from home/gather water, firewood, and sand
They must tend livestock
The quality of the school is not very good
I don't want them to attend school with children of other communities
They must work at the market
They are too old to go to school in the camp
Only boys can attend school
Other, please specify: _____

E5. Do any of the children in this household attend a Child Friendly Space?

Yes	No
-----	----

**Greatest Need**

G1. Specify the greatest NEED affecting your household everyday life.

Security
Access to Food
Access to Water
Access to NFIs
Access to Education
Access to Employment
Access to Healthcare
None
Other, please specify: _____

**Camp Management**

C1. Are you aware of the existence of Block Leaders?

Yes	No
-----	----

C2. If yes, do you know what their role is?

Yes	No
-----	----

C3. If yes, do you think they are active in your community?

Yes	No
-----	----

C4. Did you vote in the recent Block Leaders election? (**Only for Ajong Thok**)

Yes	No
-----	----

C5. If no, why not?

Unaware of election	Didn't know how (where / when)	Had to work outside of the HH	Had to do HH work	Caring for dependent	Unable due to disability	Abstained	Other (please specify)
---------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	-----------	------------------------

C6. Did you vote in the recent Camp Chairperson election? (**Only for Ajong Thok**)

Yes	No
-----	----

C7. If no, why not?

Unaware of election	Didn't know how (where / when)	Had to work outside of the HH	Had to do HH work	Caring for dependent	Unable due to disability	Abstained	Other (please specify)
---------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	-----------	------------------------

(End Survey) Thank you for your time. Have a nice day.

(Move to next household)

## Annex 2: Focus Group Discussion Guide

### Pariang Multi-sector Needs Assessment - Focus Group Discussion Tool

#### Participants: Refugee Heads of Household

Moderator Name		Assistant Moderator Name	
Focus Group Name		Number of Participants	
Date		Gender of Participants	

#### Introductory Notes

Hello, my name is *(name of moderator)*. First, I would like to welcome and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion about your living conditions in X Camp. Several months ago, the REACH team interviewed head of households in X camp to ask them about different topics such as Livelihoods, Education, WASH and protection. Today, you have been asked to participate in this discussion as we would like to get more information and your point of view about your situation and current needs. This information will be used to inform response strategy and planning.

Please note that this meeting does not have any impact on whether you or your family receives assistance. These discussions are only meant to better understand how you, your household, and the community perceive the situation in the camp.

**Anonymity:** I would like to assure you that the discussion will be anonymous. I and the other focus group participants would appreciate it if you refrain from discussing the comments of other group members outside the focus group. If there are any questions or discussions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so; however please try to answer and be as involved as possible.

The discussion will take no more than one hour and a half.

#### Ground Rules

1. The most important rule is that only ONE person speaks at a time. There may be a temptation to jump in when someone is talking but please wait until they have finished.
2. There are no right or wrong answers.
3. You do not have to speak in any particular order
4. When you do have something to say, please do so. There are many of you in the group and it is important that I obtain the views of each of you.
5. You do not have to agree with the views of other people in the groups
6. Any questions?
7. Ok, let's start.

#### Instructions to Moderators

1. **Questions to participants:** these are the questions that should be read and communicated to the participants. If there are some specific vocabulary which may be unclear, do not hesitate to provide a definition for the purpose of the exercise.
2. **Probing questions:** Probes and clarifying questions are an important part of interviewing and have two main purposes: **1)** to help clarify what an interview respondent has said and **2)** To help get more detailed information on topics of interest. Probes allow the interview respondent to provide more than just a one-sentence answer to the questions to the questions you ask. Do not read probing questions to participants. Use or adapt them if necessary.

## Introduction

### Questions to Participants:

1. Can everyone introduce themselves, telling me their *names*, *ages* and *occupations* (main source of livelihoods)? Please also tell us which *block* you come from within the camp. (Moderator to have map of camp with him/her)

## Shelter

### Safety and property

- Have you experienced an uncontrolled (accident) fire in your plot? Do you know someone who has?
- What was the cause of this fire from your actual experience?  
(**Probing** – cooking / children playing / Animal / shelter materials)
- Did you receive any fire safety messaging since moving into the camp?
- What were the main ways to prevent fire that you normally use?

## Protection

### Safety and property

- How frequently do you see the Police Service in the camps?
- How do community members protect themselves and their property?
- Do you think alcohol use is linked with problems in the camp?

### Soldiers in the camps

- Have you seen soldiers moving in the camp?
- When did you see them?  
(**Probing** If May / June period, have you seen soldiers in the camp since that time?)
- What do you think are the reasons for them to come into the camp?

## Final overall questions

- Overall, what is your main concern or biggest need at the moment? Why?
- What would help to address this concern/need? What is the potential solution to this problem?



### Annex 3: Block Layout: Ajoungh Thok

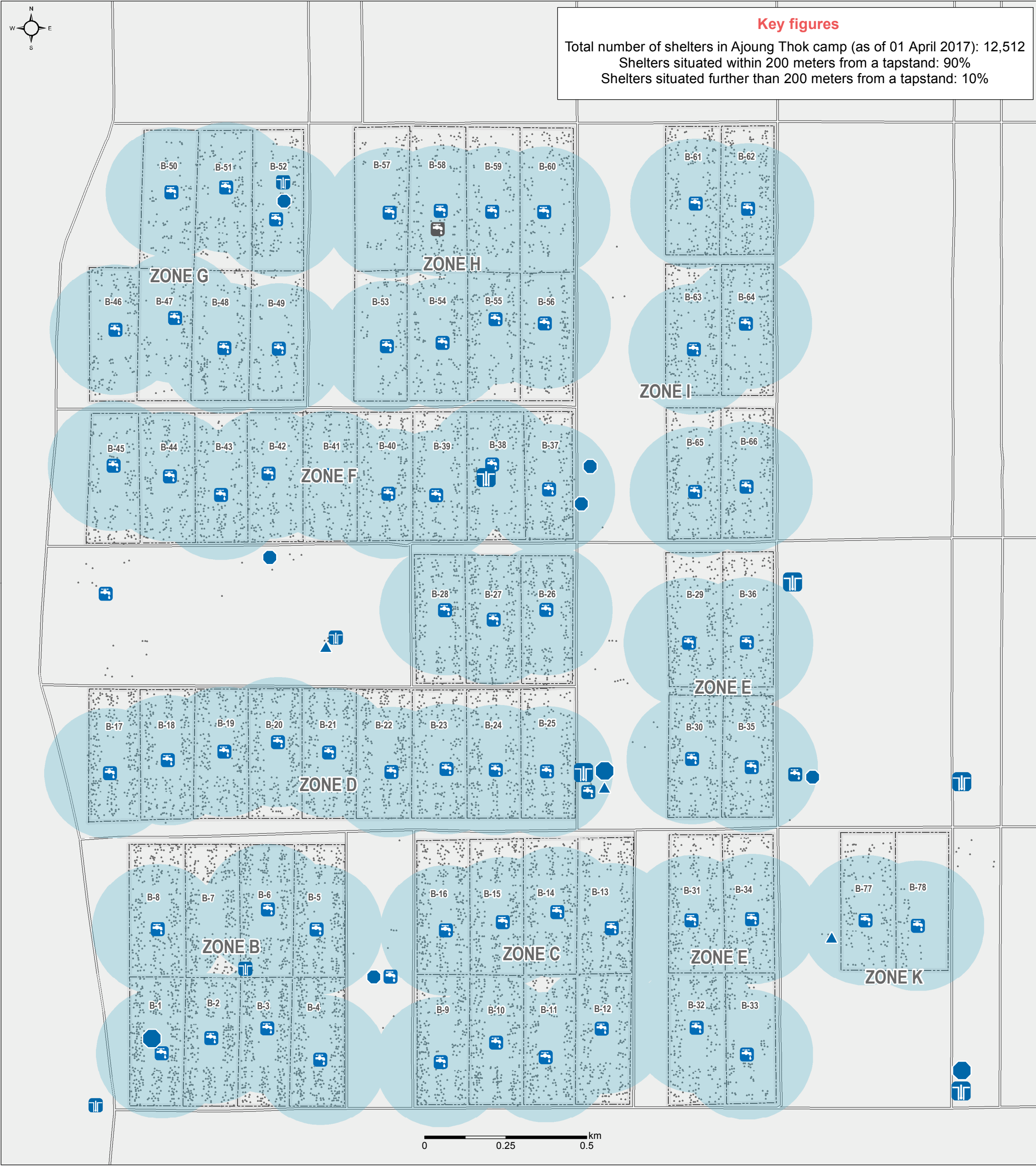


## Annex 4: Shelter Typology classification for the assessment



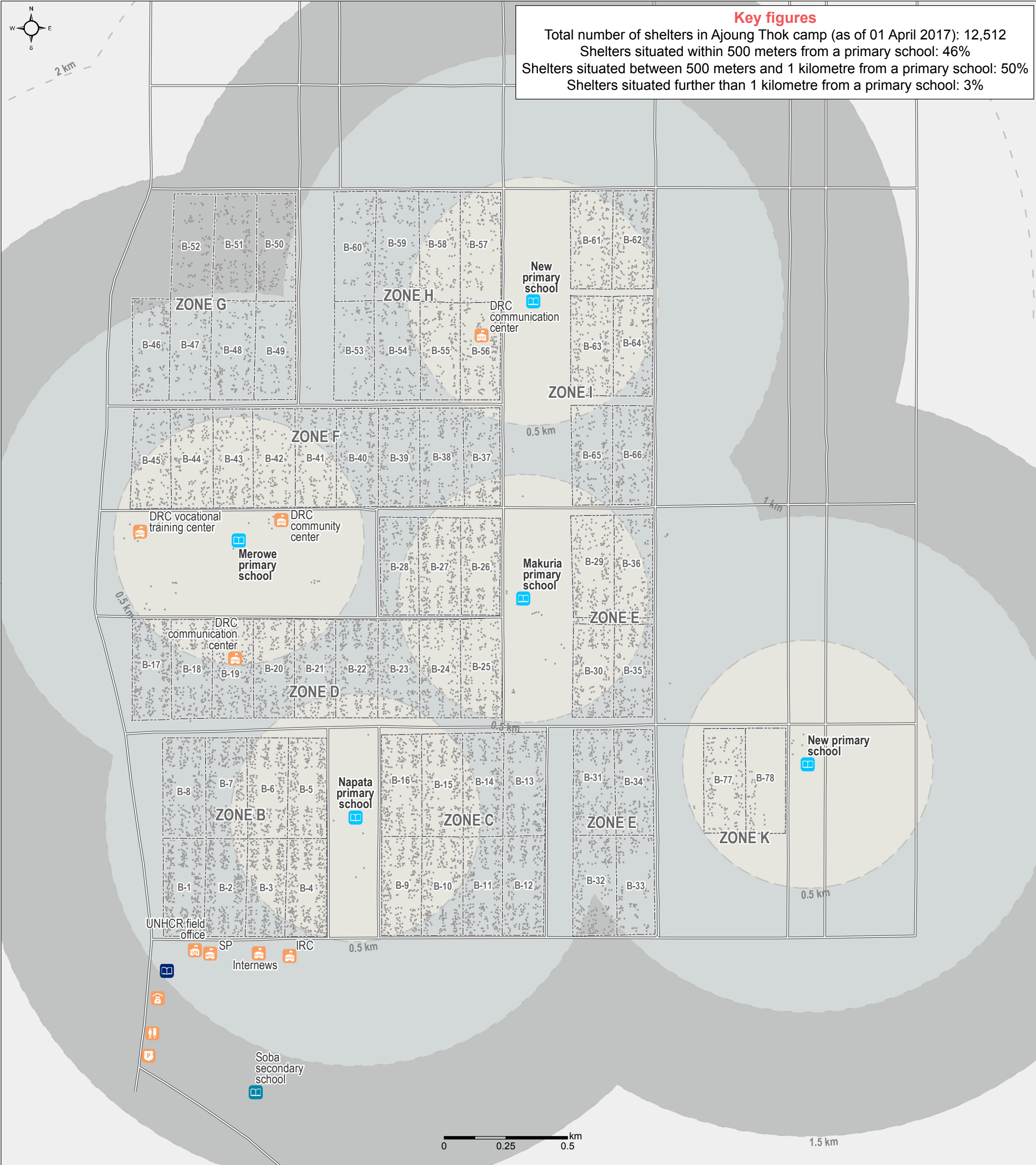
## Annex 5: Maps








Roads and Infrastructure: REACH (2017)  
Shelter analysis: UNOSAT(01/04/2017)  
REACH\_SSD\_MAP\_UNHCR\_AT\_Camp\_WaterAccess\_AUG17\_A3  
Contact: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org




Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.











**Education facilities**

-  Primary school (5)
-  Secondary school (1)
-  Training center (1)

**Distance from primary school**

-  500 meters from functioning primary school
-  1 kilometer from functioning primary school
-  1,5 kilometer from functioning primary school

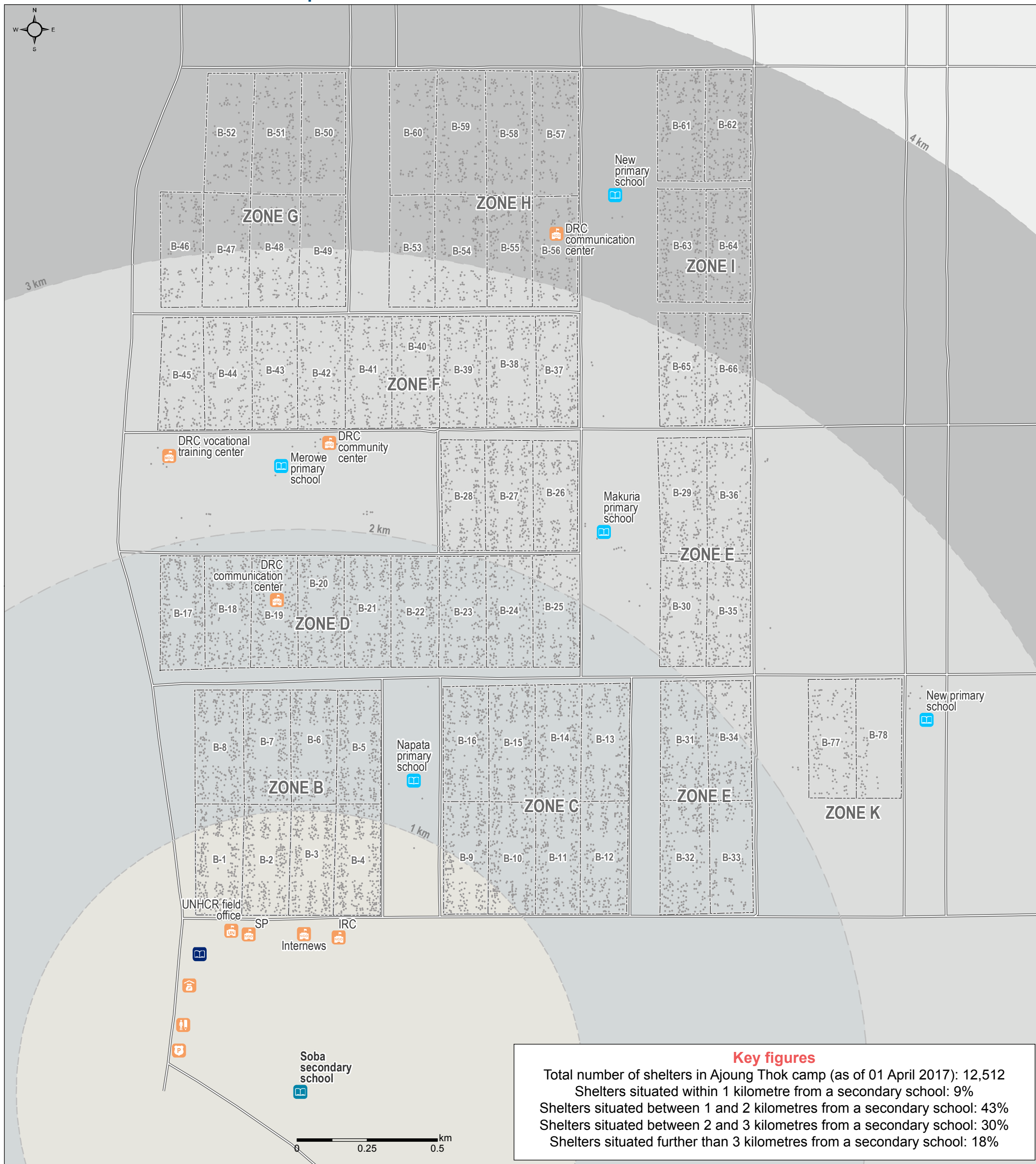
**Camp facilities**

-  UNHCR (1)
-  NGO office (7)
-  Police post (1)
-  Reception center (1)
-  Warehouse (1)
-  Shelter location (12,512)
-  Roads
-  Camp block

Roads and Infrastructure: REACH (2017)  
Shelter analysis: UNOSAT (01/04/2017)  
File: REACH\_SSD\_MAP\_UNHCR\_AT\_Distance\_primary\_school\_AUG17\_A3  
Contact: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

*Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.*





### Education

- Primary school (5)
- Secondary school (1)
- Training center (1)

### Distance from functioning secondary school

- 1 kilometer from functioning secondary school
- 2 kilometers from functioning secondary school
- 3 kilometers from functioning secondary school
- 4 kilometers from functioning secondary school

### Camp facilities






















- UNHCR (1)
- NGO office (7)
- Police post (1)
- Reception center (1)
- Warehouse (1)
- Shelter location (12,512)
- Roads
- Camp block

Roads and Infrastructure: REACH (2017)  
 Shelter analysis: UNOSAT (01/04/2017)  
 File: REACH\_SSD\_MAP\_UNHCR\_AT\_Distance\_secondary\_school\_AUG17\_A3  
 Contact: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.



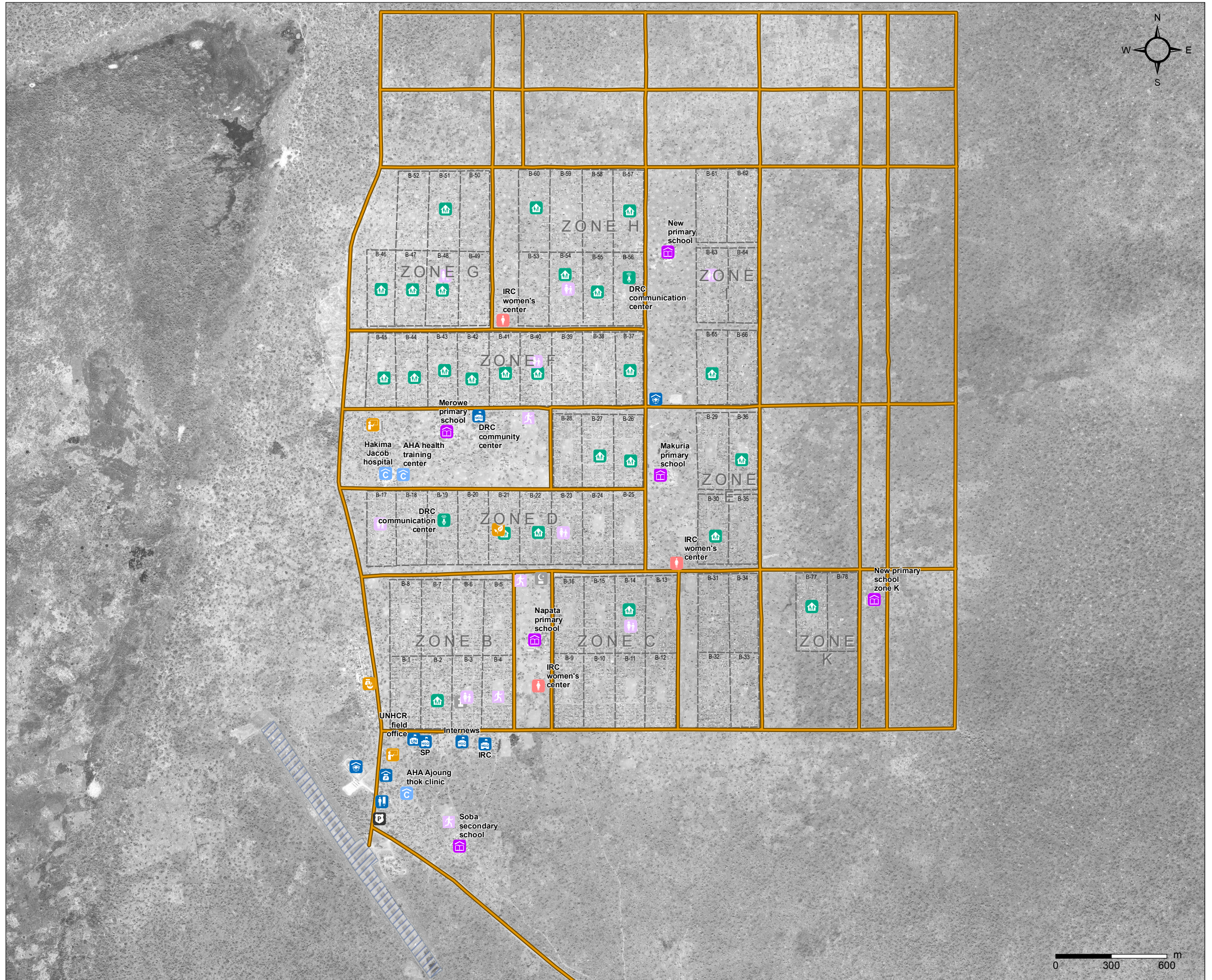
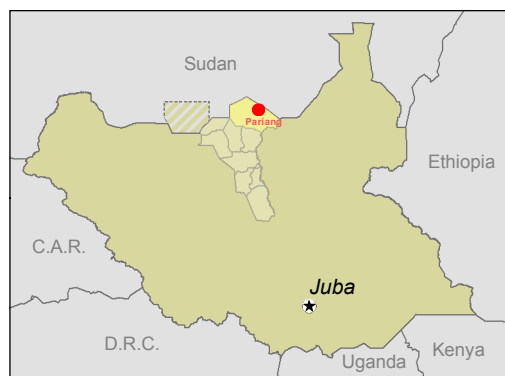
### General infrastructure

-  Health
-  Schools
-  Child friendly space
-  Football field
-  Women center
-  Vocational training center
-  Market
-  Tree nursery
-  Community hanger
-  Communication
-  Reception center
-  UNHCR
-  NGOs
-  Warehouse
-  Distribution site
-  Church
-  Mosque
-  Police
-  Road
-  Camp blocks
-  Airstrip

Satellite Imagery: WorldView-1 from 01 April 2017  
Copyright: Digitalglobe, Inc  
Source: UNOSAT  
Data sources: REACH (2017)  
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

File:  
REACH\_SSD\_Map\_UNHCR\_AT\_Zones\_28July2017

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates, donors or any other stakeholder





### Camp structures (As of 1st April)

- Tent shelter (12512)
- Semi-permanent structure (176)

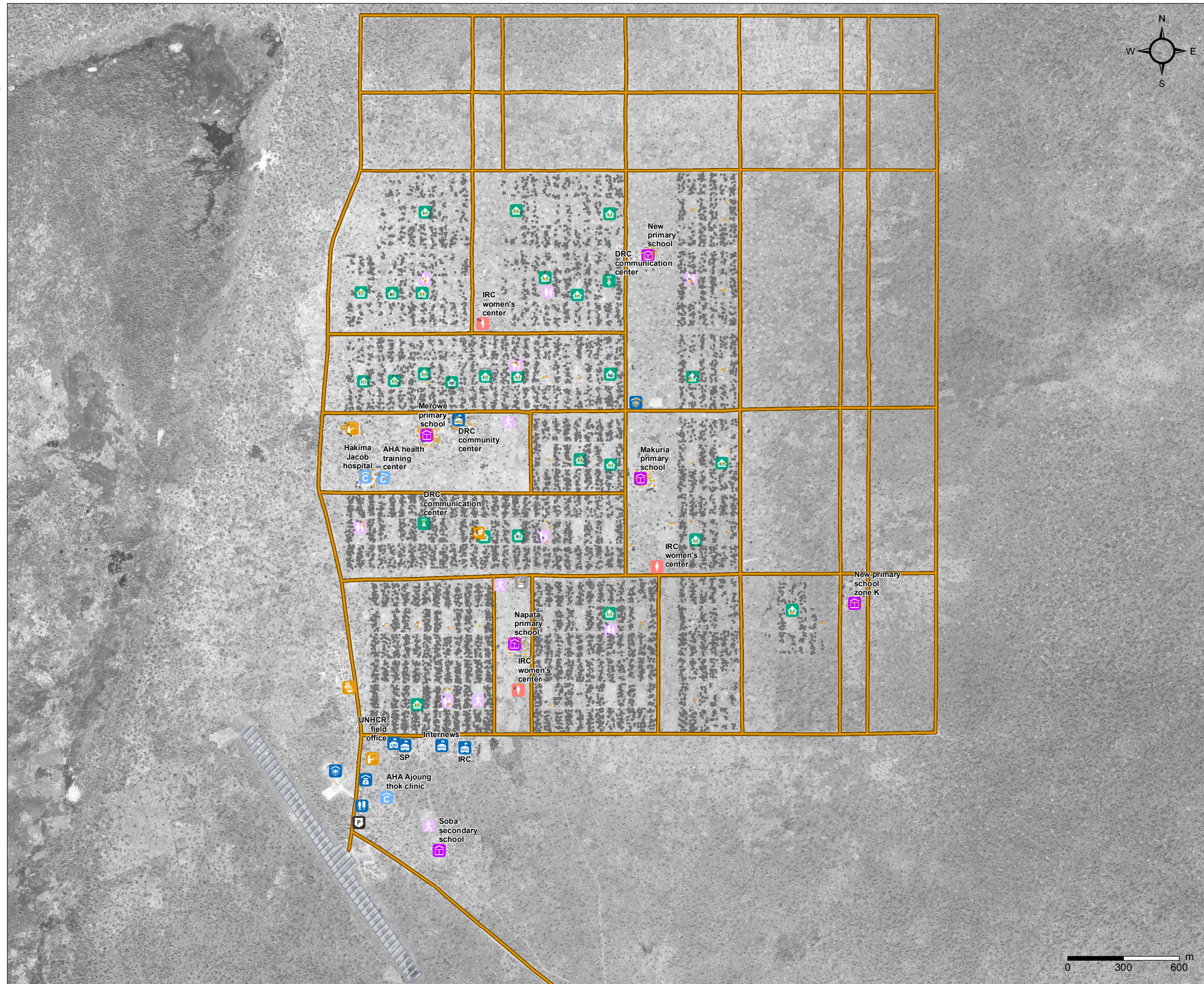
### General infrastructure

- Health
- Schools
- Child friendly space
- Football field
- Women center
- Vocational training center
- Market
- Tree nursery
- Community hanger
- Communication
- Reception center
- UNHCR
- NGOs
- Warehouse
- Distribution site
- Church
- Mosque
- Police
- Airstrip

Satellite Imagery: WorldView-1 from 01 April 2017  
Copyright: Digitalglobe, Inc  
Source: UNOSAT  
Sources: Shelter count: UNOSAT (2017), other features: REACH (2017)  
Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

File:  
REACH\_SSD\_Map\_UNHCR\_AT\_Infra\_28July2017

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates, donors or any other stakeholder

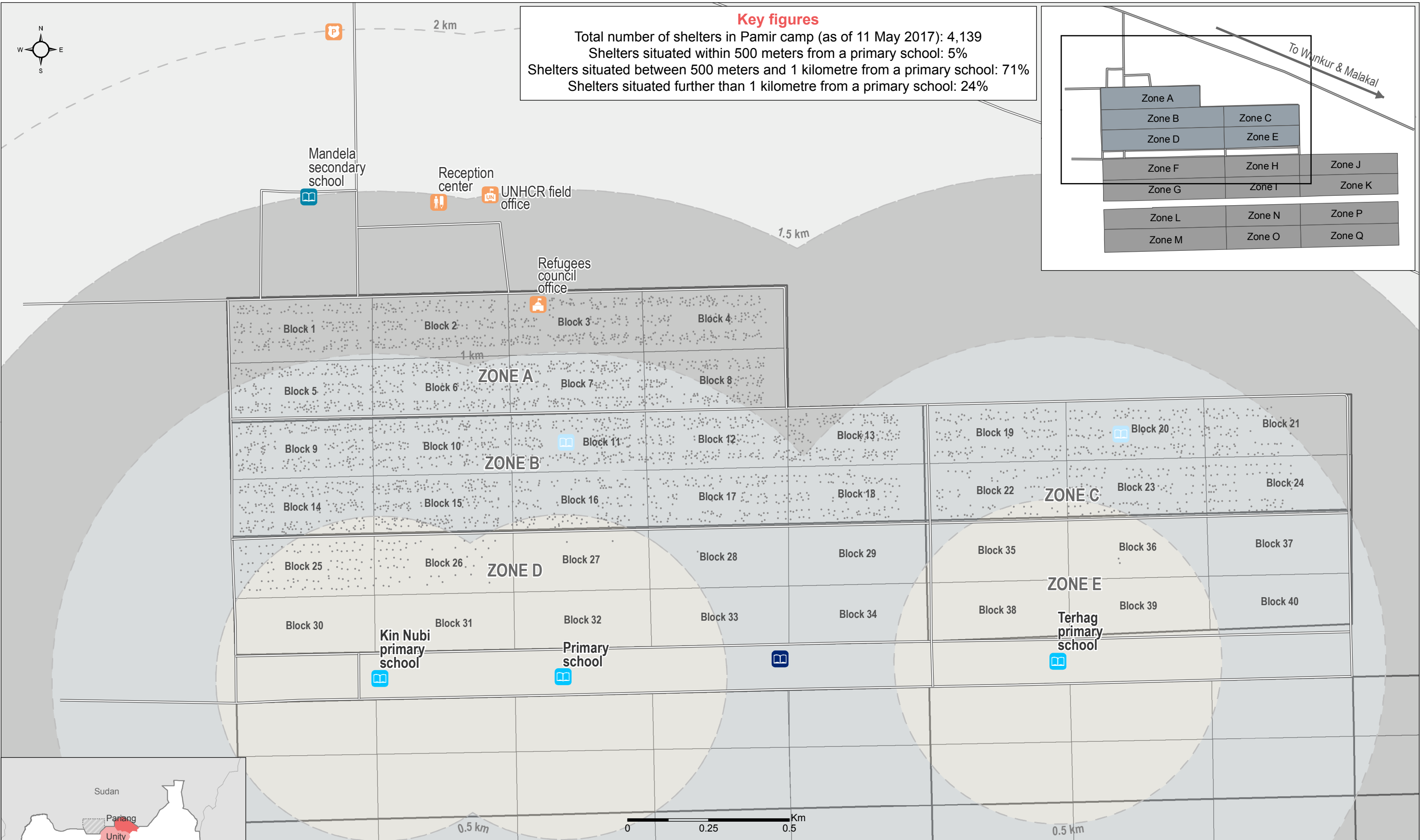








# SOUTH SUDAN - Unity State - Pariang County

## Pamir Camp - Distance from primary school - As of August 2017




For Humanitarian Purposes Only  
Production date : 24 December 2017







### Education facilities




-  Pre school (2)
-  Primary school (3)
-  Secondary school (1)
-  Training center (1)

### Distance from primary school

-  500 meters from functioning primary school
-  1 kilometer from functioning primary school
-  1,5 kilometer from functioning primary school

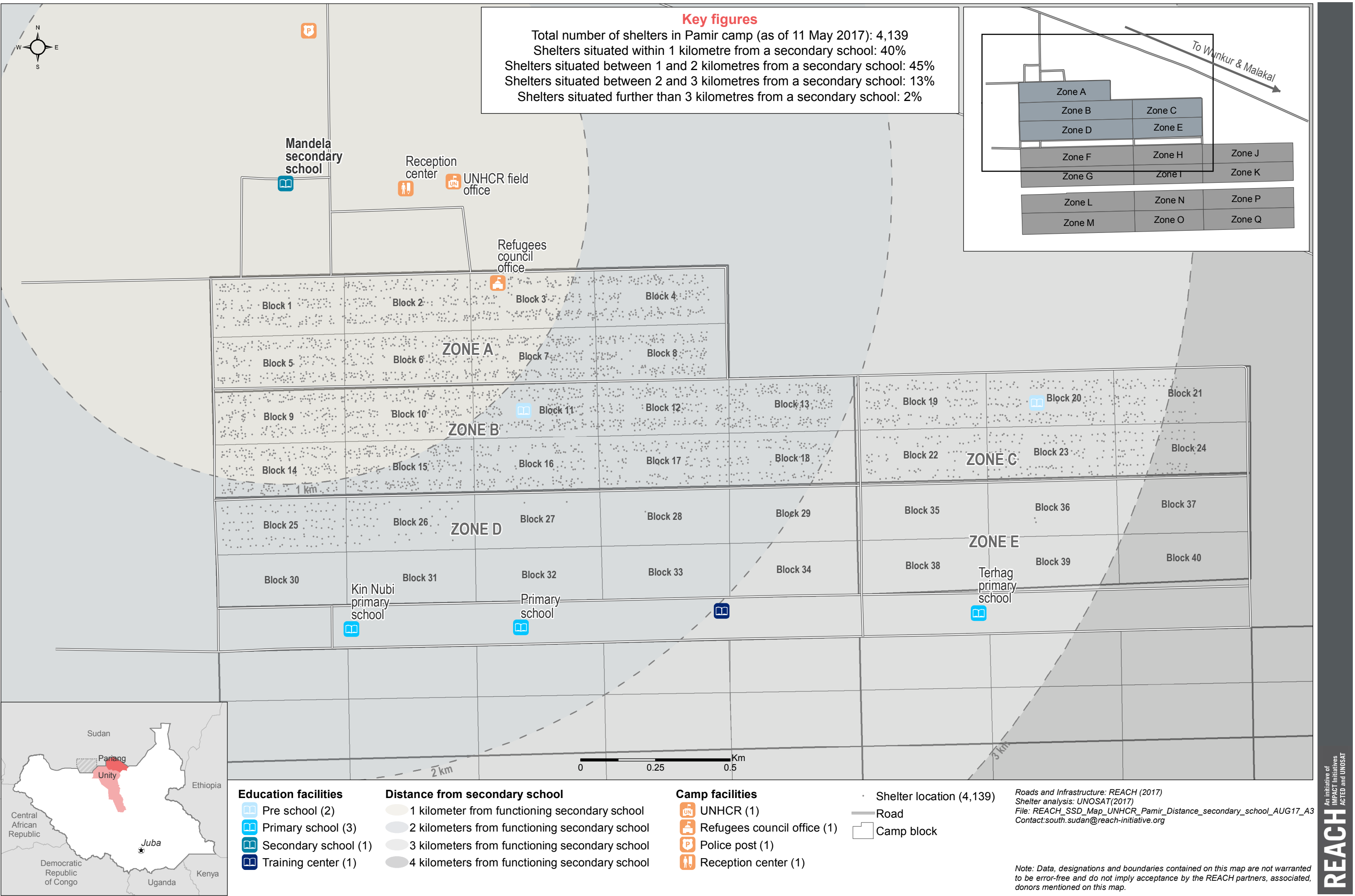
### Camp facilities

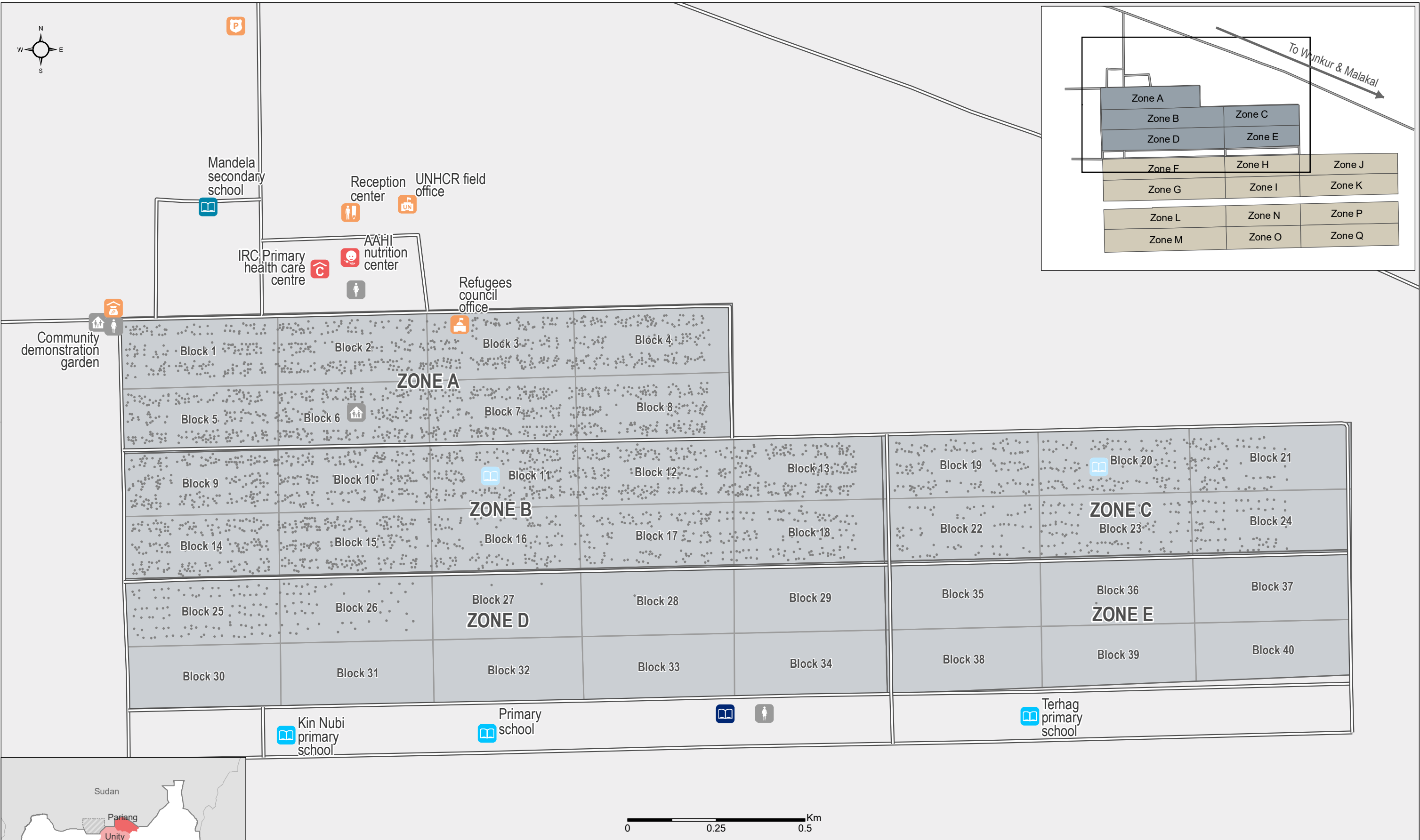
-  UNHCR (1)
-  Refugees council office (1)
-  Police post (1)
-  Reception center (1)

-  Shelter location (4,139)
-  Road
-  Camp block

Roads and Infrastructure: REACH (2017)  
 Shelter analysis: UNOSAT(2017)  
 File: REACH\_SSD\_Map\_UNHCR\_Pamir\_Distance\_primary\_school\_AUG17\_A3  
 Contact:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

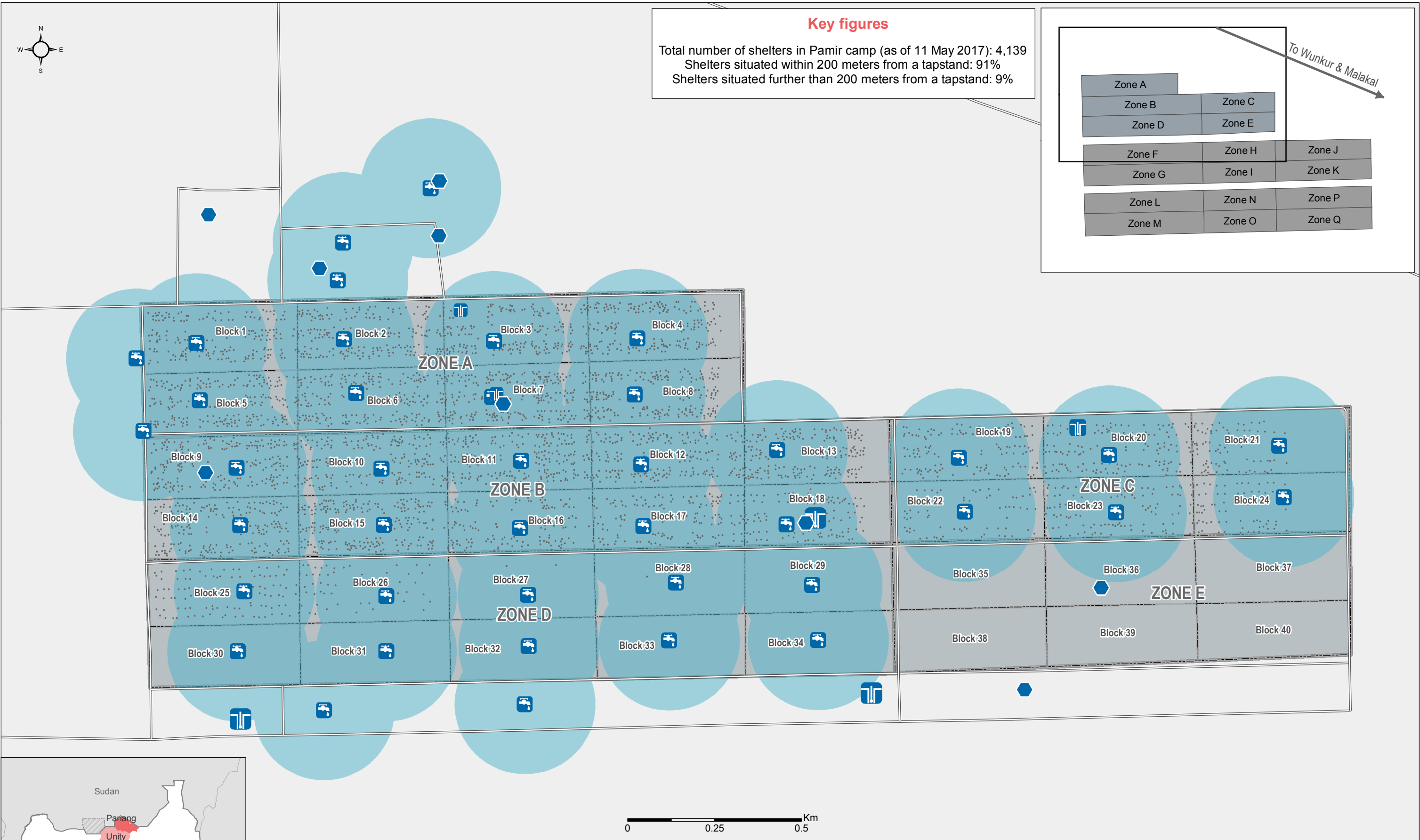




Roads and Infrastructure: REACH (21 September 2017)  
Shelter analysis: UNOSAT (11 May 2017)  
File: REACH\_SSD\_Map\_UNHCR\_Pamir\_General\_Infrastructure\_21SEP17\_A3  
Contact: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.





**Water storage**  
**Tank (Capacity in liters)**  
50m³

**Water storage - Boreholes**  
**Daily production (in liters)**  
Less or equal to 200m³  
Between 201m³ and 300m³  
More than 300m³

**Water distribution (Tapstands)**  
Functioning  
200 meters from functioning water point (Sphere)

**Camp facilities**  
Shelter location (4,139)  
Road  
Camp block

Roads and Infrastructure: REACH (2017)  
Shelter analysis: UNOSAT (11/05/2017)  
File: REACH\_SSD\_Map\_UNHCR\_Pamir\_WaterAccess\_AUG17\_A3  
Contact: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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