

Gendrassa Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State

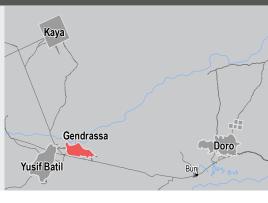
#### Introduction

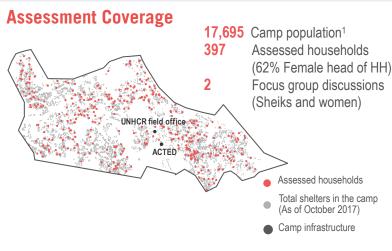
Since the spread of violence in 2011 between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in Sudan's Kordofan and Blue Nile State in 2011, over 200,000 refugees have crossed the border into South Sudan.

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

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

This factsheet presents the preliminary findings from Gendrassa Camp.





# **Shelter**

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



#### Most commonly observed types of shelter:

Transitional <sup>3</sup>	55%
Tukul <sup>4</sup>	17%
Emergency <sup>5</sup>	16%
Communal <sup>6</sup>	7%
UNHCR tent	4%

# Most commonly reported materials received to construct the shelter:

(multiple choices allowed)	
NFI distribution	57%
Refugee market	40%
Bush in host community	36%



**51%** of households reported their shelter has been affected by flooding during the last rainy season.

#### **Greatest need**

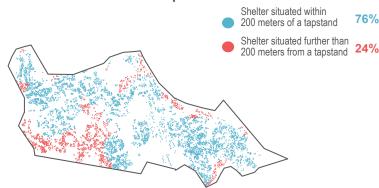


# 📆 WASH

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

Under 30 minutes	76%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	20%
1 hour to under half a day	<b>3%</b> I

#### **Distance of shelters from tapstands:**



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

Soap	64%
Ash	29%
Water	<b>5%</b> ■

# Most commonly reported latrine facilities used by the households:

Family owned/constructed latrine	46%
Latrine built by NGO	29%
Latrine built by community	19% 💳

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

Hand washing ibrik <sup>7</sup>	51%
Tipi tap <sup>8</sup>	17% 💳
Bucket with water and soap	8% -





### Gendrassa Camp

### **Education**



27% of households reported that boys were not regularly attending school.



23% of households reported that girls were not regularly attending school.

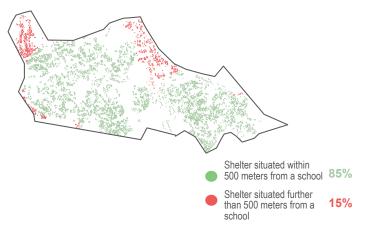
### Main reasons boys and girls (6-17 years old) were not regularly attending school:

(multiple choices allowed)

T GIRIS	
There are no school supplies	58%
Bad quality of the teaching	39%
Location is too dangerous	33%
School is too far	20%
They must work (market/home)	30%

There are no school supplies	51%
Location is too dangerous	32%
School is too far	31%
Bad quality of the teaching	30%
They must work (market/home)	15%

#### **Distance of shelter from primary school:**



# 🏠 Camp management



77% of households reported being aware of the existence of sectoral committees.

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

Health committee	77%
Women committee	69%
Youth committee	67%
Food commitee	60%



77% of households reported being aware of the existence of regular monthly meetings between the sectoral committees and camp management.



83% of households reported the presence of regular meetings in their village9 between sectoral committee members and village residents.

# **Protection**

### **Temporary movements to Sudan (Blue Nile)**



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

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

Security situation	53%
Family reunification	38%
To trade	33%
To cultivate	28%
Elders return home	18%

#### Permanent movements outside the camp



Women

3 Sexual exploitation

34% of households reported that members of their HH left the camp permanently to resettle in another location in the last six months.

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

Renk	39%
Paloich	27%
Ethiopia	20%
Blue Nile	7% -
Other	7% -

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

-	_	-
Livelihoods opportunities	44%	
Education opportunities	29%	
Family reunification	11%	
Other	5%	
Avoid forced recruitment	4%	

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

	<ol> <li>Domestic violence</li> <li>Forced marriage</li> <li>Killing or injury</li> </ol>	19% 14% 14%		<ol> <li>Killing or injury</li> <li>Family separation</li> <li>Forced recruitment</li> </ol>	25% 26% 15%
•	Girls 1 Early/forced marria 2 Sexual violence	ge <b>41%</b> 11%	ň	Boys 1 Child labour 2 Forced recruitment	18% 15%

10%





3 Family separation 13%



### Gendrassa Camp

# Food Security and livelihoods

#### Food consumption score (FCS) index:

Poor	12%
Borderline	23%
Acceptable	65%

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

Emergency coping strategies	59%
Crisis coping strategies	19% 💳
Stress coping strategies	15%
HH not adopting coping strategies	<b>7%</b>

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

	_		-
3 meals		26%	
2 meals		62%	
1 meal		7%	

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

All of it	71%
Most of it	14% =
Half of it	11% =
Less than half of it	<b>3%</b>
Almost none of it	1%

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

More than 3 hours	54%
3 hours	31%
2 hours	13%
1 hour	1%

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

Less than one week	<b>2</b> % I
One weeks	12%
Two weeks	49%
Three weeks	21%
4 weeks	4% ■
More than 4 weeks	15%



**70%** of assessed households reported having planted during last year.



**76%** of households reporting having planted last year reported having planted the land inside the refugee camp, while **23%** in the host community land.



**32%** of assessed households reported owning livestock (goats, cows, sheep).

#### Most commonly reported locations for livestock grazing:

Land inside the refugee camp	38%
Land in the place of origin	32%
Host community land	29%

# Most commonly reported activities households were involved in:

(multiple choices allowed, disaggregated by gender)

#### Women 39% Cultivating crops Collecting firewood 54% 40% Casual labour 35% Cultivating crops Collecting firewood 35% Casual labour 26% Livestock (big animals) 24% Remittances 16% Livestock (small animals) 24% 15% Earning salaries

#### Most commonly reported primary source of income:

Casual labour	21%	
Cultivating crops	14%	
Selling tea/food in the market	13%	



58% of households reported having outstanding debts.

### Environment

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

(multiple choices allowed)

•	
Wood	97%
Charcoal	54%
Maize/sorghum	25%



**53%** of households reported collecting fuel from the bushes around the camp, while **47%** reported buying it at the market.



**65%** of households reported that fuel was collected by the women of the camp, while **34%** reported it was collected by men.

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

	-			
1 to 3 hours			29%	ı
4 to 6 hours			38%	
More than 6 hou	rs		15%	

#### Notes

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



