



Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Gendrassa Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State

November 2017

Introduction

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

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

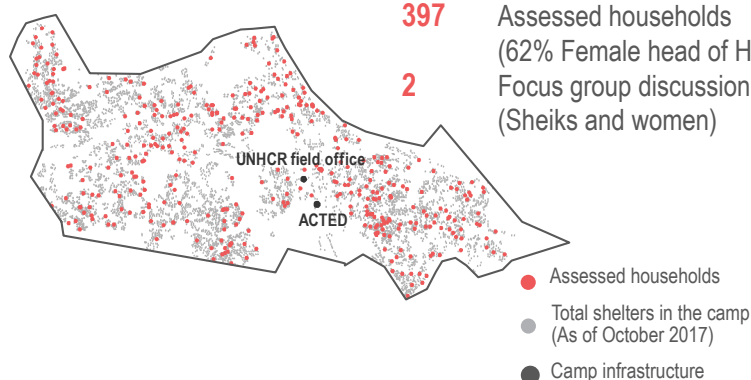
was conducted in the four refugee camps of Maban County. Between 30 October and 18 November, 1,553 households (HH) were interviewed in the four camps, and 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to complement the quantitative findings. Results of this MSNA are generalizable with 95% confidence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

This factsheet presents the preliminary findings from Gendrassa Camp.



Assessment Coverage

17,695 Camp population¹
397 Assessed households
(62% Female head of HH)
2 Focus group discussions
(Sheiks and women)

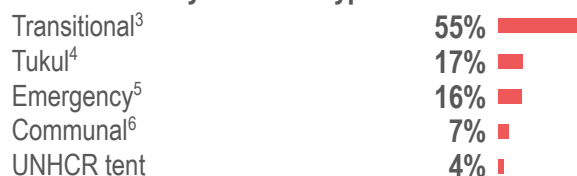


Shelter

Shelter density (October 2017)²:

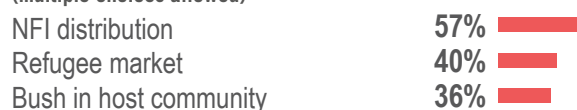


Most commonly observed types of shelter:



Most commonly reported materials received to construct the shelter:

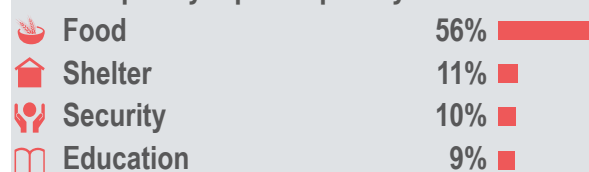
(multiple choices allowed)



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

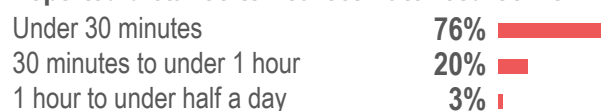
Greatest need

Most frequently reported priority need:

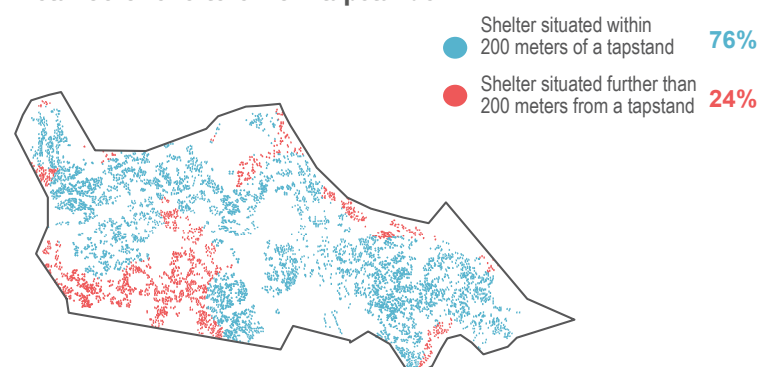


WASH

Reported distance to nearest water source from households:



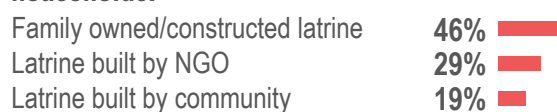
Distance of shelters from tapstands:



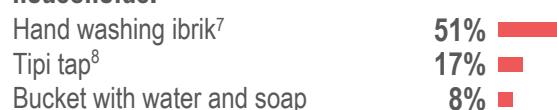
Most commonly reported hand-washing materials used by the households:



Most commonly reported latrine facilities used by the households:



Most commonly observed types of latrines used by the households:





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Education

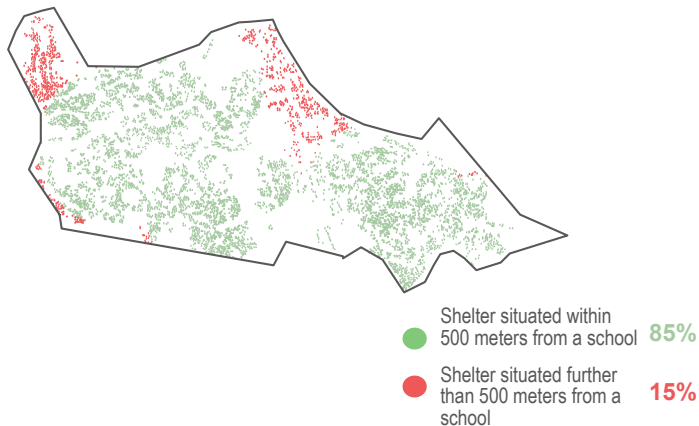
27% of households reported that boys were not regularly attending school.

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)

Girls		Boys	
There are no school supplies	58%	There are no school supplies	51%
Bad quality of the teaching	39%	Location is too dangerous	32%
Location is too dangerous	33%	School is too far	31%
School is too far	20%	Bad quality of the teaching	30%
They must work (market/home)	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 committee	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

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:

Women		Men	
1 Domestic violence	19%	1 Killing or injury	25%
2 Forced marriage	14%	2 Family separation	26%
3 Killing or injury	14%	3 Forced recruitment	15%

Girls		Boys	
1 Early/forced marriage	41%	1 Child labour	18%
2 Sexual violence	11%	2 Forced recruitment	15%
3 Sexual exploitation	10%	3 Family separation	13%



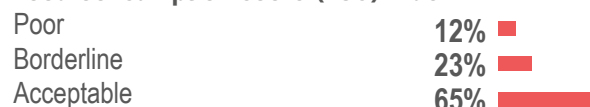
Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Gendassa Camp

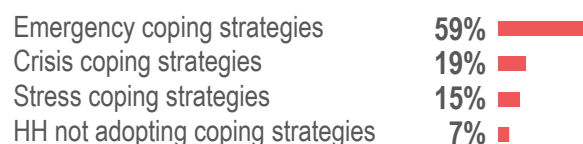
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Food Security and livelihoods

Food consumption score (FCS) index:



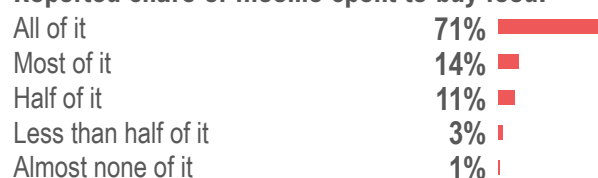
Proportion of households reportedly resorting to each category of livelihood-based coping strategies:



Reported average number of meals consumed per day:



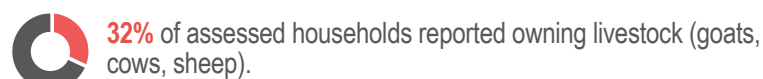
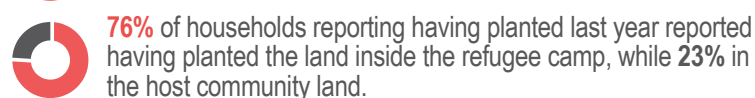
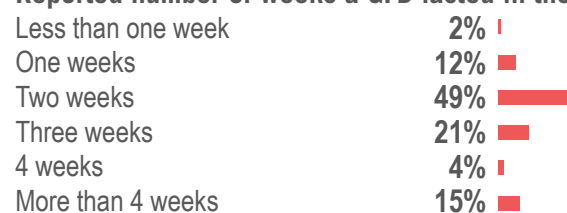
Reported share of income spent to buy food:



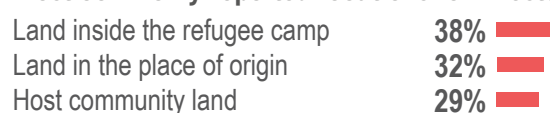
Reported hours spent waiting in order to receive general food distribution (GFD):



Reported number of weeks a GFD lasted in the household:



Most commonly reported locations for livestock grazing:



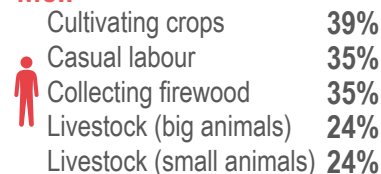
Most commonly reported activities households were involved in:

(multiple choices allowed, disaggregated by gender)

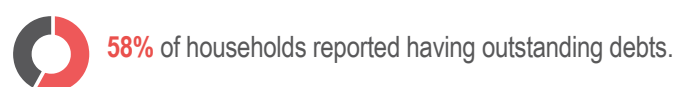
Women



Men



Most commonly reported primary source of income:



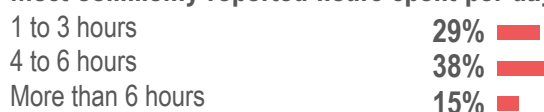
Environment

Most commonly reported sources of fuel for cooking and lighting:

(multiple choices allowed)



Most commonly reported hours spent per day collecting fuel:



Notes:

1. Camp population as of 31th October 2017 (source: UNHCR)
2. Shelter analysis provided by UNOSAT (31/10/2017)
3. 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.
5. 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.