



Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Doro Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State

November 2017

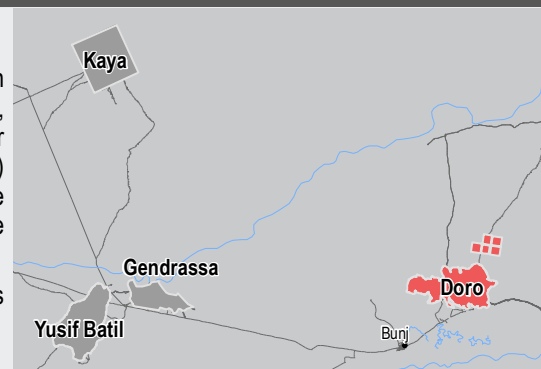
Introduction

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,

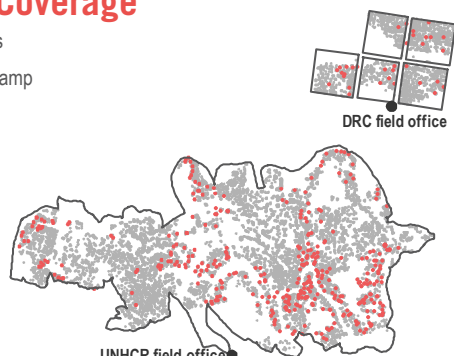
was conducted in the four refugee camps of Maban County. Between 30 October and 18 November, 1,553 households (HH) were interviewed in the four camps, and 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to complement the quantitative findings. Results of this MSNA are generalizable with 95% confidence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

This factsheet presents the preliminary findings from Doro Camp.



Assessment Coverage

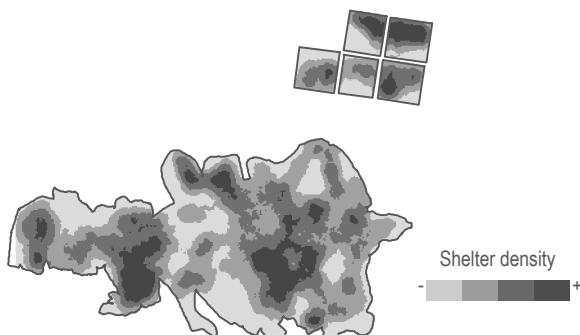
- Assessed households
- Total shelters in the camp (As of October 2017)
- Camp infrastructure



57,256 Camp population¹
409 Assessed households (72% Female head of HH)
3 Focus group discussions (Sheiks, women and youth)

Shelter

Shelter density (November 2017)²:



Most commonly observed types of shelter:

Tukul ³	42%
Transitional ⁴	28%
UNHCR tent	11%
Emergency ⁵	9%
Communal ⁶	6%

Most commonly reported materials received to construct the shelter:

(multiple choices allowed)

NFI distribution	53%
Bush in refugee camp	30%
Bush in host community	28%

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

Greatest need

Most frequently reported priority need:

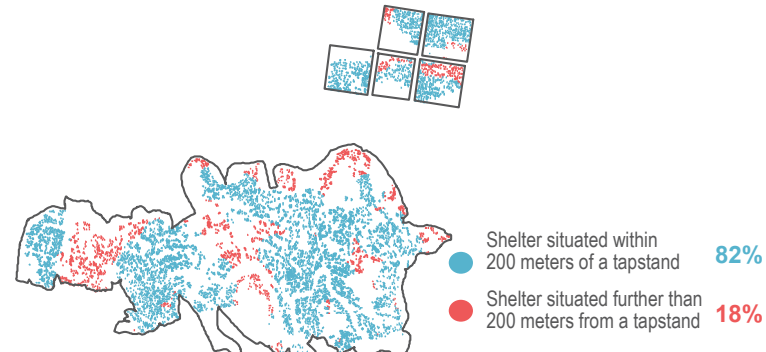
Security	69%
NFI	6%
Education	6%
Food	5%

WASH

Reported distance to nearest water source from households:

Under 30 minutes	67%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	20%
1 hour to under half a day	10%

Distance of shelters from tapstands:



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

Soap	40%
Ash	35%
Water	22%

Most commonly reported latrine facilities used by the households:

Family owned/constructed latrine	43%
Latrine built by community	25%
Bush	22%

Most commonly observed types of latrines used by the households:

Hand washing ibrik ⁷	54%
Bucket with water and ash	11%
Bucket with water and soap	8%



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Education

31% of households reported that boys were not regularly attending school.

27% 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)

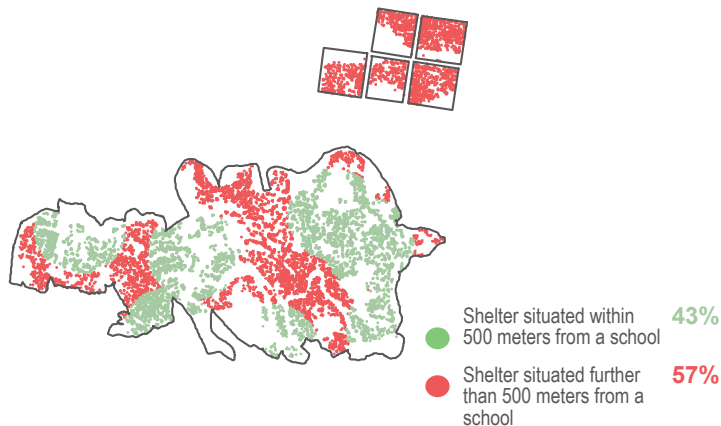
Girls

There are no school supplies 48%
Lack of food at school 41%
School is too far 38%
Bad quality of the teaching 32%
Lack of secondary school 22%

Boys

There are no school supplies 47%
School is too far 45%
Lack of food at school 43%
Bad quality of the teaching 36%
Lack of secondary school 29%

Distance of shelter from primary school:



Camp management

72% of households reported being aware of the existence of sectoral committees.

Most commonly reported sectorial committees known in the camp:

Women committee 52%
Education committee 43%
Food committee 42%
Youth committee 40%

89% 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 village⁸ between sectoral committee members and village residents.

Protection

Temporary movements to Sudan (Blue Nile)

32% 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)

To cultivate 56%
Visit family/friends 56%
Family reunification 16%
To graze livestock 13%
Elders return home 11%

Permanent movements outside the camp

17% 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:

Blue Nile 58%
Ethiopia 38%
Paloich 1%
Other 3%

Reported reasons for moving out of the camp:

Education opportunities 38%
Family reunification 30%
Livelihoods opportunities 26%
Avoid forced recruitment 3%
Other 3%

Top three reported most common protection concerns in assessed households:

Women

1 Family separation 21%
2 Forced marriage 14%
3 Domestic violence 11%

Men

1 Killing or injury 13%
2 Family separation 13%
3 Looting 13%

Girls

1 Early/forced marriage 50%
2 Violence at school 9%
3 Child labour 8%

Boys

1 Child labour 36%
2 Looting 23%
3 Family separation 4%



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Food Security and livelihoods

Food consumption score (FCS) index:

Poor	36%	<div></div>
Borderline	33%	<div></div>
Acceptable	31%	<div></div>

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

Emergency coping strategies	56%	<div></div>
Crisis coping strategies	27%	<div></div>
Stress coping strategies	6%	<div></div>
HH not adopting coping strategies	12%	<div></div>

Reported average number of meals consumed per day:

3 meals	10%	<div></div>
2 meals	56%	<div></div>
1 meal	31%	<div></div>

Reported share of income spent to buy food:

All of it	25%	<div></div>
Most of it	15%	<div></div>
Half of it	39%	<div></div>
Less than half of it	14%	<div></div>
Almost none of it	7%	<div></div>


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


More than 3 hours	62%	<div></div>
3 hours	24%	<div></div>
2 hours	10%	<div></div>
1 hour	2%	<div></div>

Reported number of weeks a GFD lasted in the household:

Less than one week	1%	<div></div>
One weeks	15%	<div></div>
Two weeks	32%	<div></div>
Three weeks	23%	<div></div>
4 weeks	13%	<div></div>
More than 4 weeks	15%	<div></div>

 **65%** of assessed households reported having planted during last year.

 **69%** of households reporting having planted last year reported having planted the land inside the refugee camp, while **28%** 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	48%	<div></div>
Land in the place of origin	31%	<div></div>
Host community land	22%	<div></div>

Most commonly reported activities households were involved in:

(multiple choices allowed, disaggregated by gender)

Women

Collecting firewood	88%
Cultivating crops	33%
Casual labour	29%
Remittances	9%
Livestock (big animals)	6%



Men

Cultivating crops	83%
Casual labour	47%
Livestock (big animals)	17%
Earning salaries	14%
Livestock (small animals)	13%



Most commonly reported primary source of income:

Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling	32%	<div></div>
Cultivating crops	23%	<div></div>
Casual labour	18%	<div></div>



62% of households reported having outstanding debts.

Environment

Most commonly reported sources of fuel for cooking and lighting:

(multiple choices allowed)

Wood	98%	<div></div>
Maize/sorghum	49%	<div></div>
Charcoal	29%	<div></div>



72% of households reported collecting fuel from the bushes around the camp, while **28%** reported buying it at the market.



89% of households reported that fuel was collected by the women of the camp, while **9%** reported it was collected by men.

Most commonly reported hours spent per day collecting fuel:

1 to 3 hours	58%	<div></div>
4 to 6 hours	29%	<div></div>
More than 6 hours	5%	<div></div>

Notes:

1. Camp population as of 31th October 2017 (source: UNHCR)
2. Shelter analysis provided by UNOSAT (11/11/2017)
3. A shelter made of mud and wood with a grass roof (without plastic sheet), that provides privacy and protection.
4. A shelter that consists of mud brick walls and corrugated iron roof that provides privacy and protection.
5. A shelter made of branches, grass, plastic sheet (but no mud or brick walling) that provides privacy and protection.
6. A shelter made of plastic sheet and wood with or without grass (but no mud or brick walling), that provides no privacy (e.g. School).
7. The ibrik is a plastic kettle of one liter and the most commonly used water container in the refugee camps by households to wash their hands.
8. Subdivision existing in the refugee camps in Maban County generally based on the ethnic origin of the residents.