



# Inter-Agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Kaya Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State

November 2017

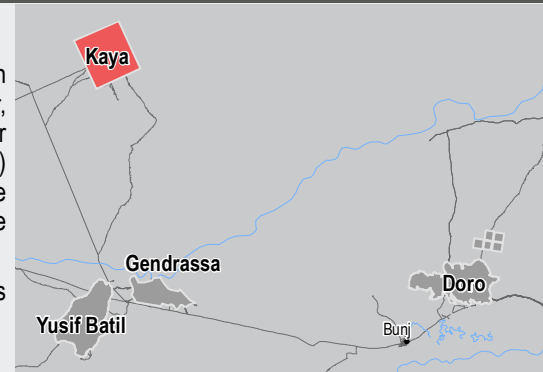
## Introduction

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,

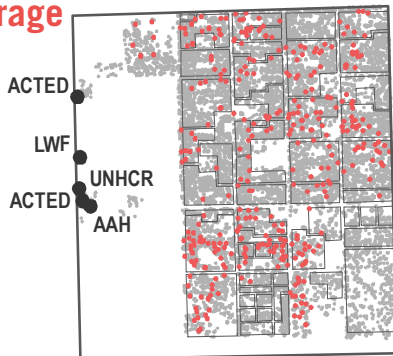
was conducted in the four refugee camps of Maban County. Between 30 October and 18 November, 1,553 households (HH) were interviewed in the four camps, and 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to complement the quantitative findings. Results of this MSNA are generalizable with 95% confidence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

This factsheet presents the preliminary findings from Kaya Camp.



## Assessment Coverage

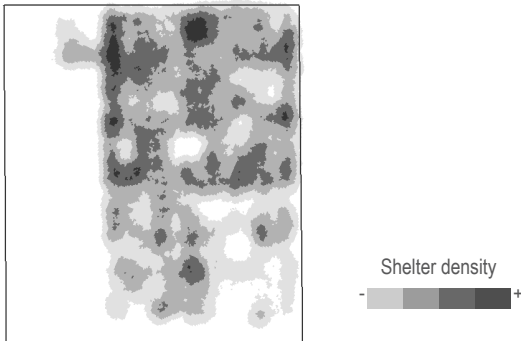
- Assessed households
- Total shelters in the camp (As of October 2017)
- Camp infrastructure



- 23,758** Camp population<sup>1</sup>
- 368** Assessed households (57% Female head of HH)
- 3** Focus group discussions (Sheiks, women and youth)

## Shelter

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



Most commonly observed types of shelter:

Tukul <sup>3</sup>	28%
Emergency <sup>4</sup>	23%
Communal <sup>5</sup>	21%
Transitional <sup>6</sup>	18%
UNHCR tent	9%

Most commonly reported materials received to construct the shelter:

(multiple choices allowed)

Bush in refugee camp	63%
Bush in host community	40%
NFI distribution	36%

**79%** of households reported their shelter has been affected by flooding during the last rainy season.

## Greatest need

Most frequently reported priority need:

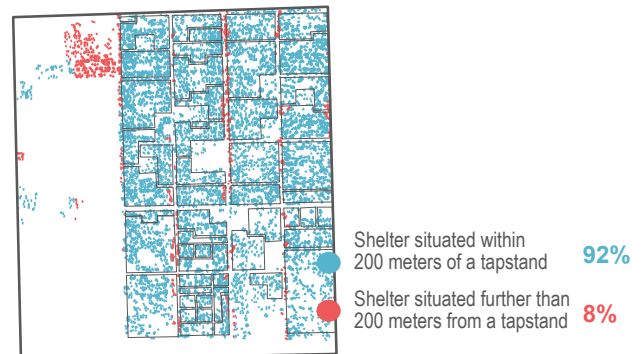
Food	65%
Shelter	9%
Water	8%
Education	4%

## WASH

Reported distance to nearest water source from households:

Under 30 minutes	82%
30 minutes to under 1 hour	12%
1 hour to under half a day	3%

Distance of shelters from tapstands:



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

Soap	59%
Ash	24%
Water	15%

Most commonly reported latrine facilities used by the households:

Family owned/constructed latrine	48%
Latrine built by NGO	29%
Latrine built by community	16%

Most commonly observed types of latrines used by the households:

Hand washing ibrik <sup>7</sup>	55%
Bucket with water and soap	17%
Tipi tap <sup>8</sup>	9%



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## Education

24% of households reported that boys were not regularly attending school.

21% 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	70%
Lack of food at school	59%
They must work (market/home)	20%
School is too far	17%
They must graze livestock	12%

### Boys

There are no school supplies	64%
Lack of food at school	48%
School is too far	28%
They must graze livestock	17%
Bad quality of the teaching	12%

**Distance of shelter from primary school:**



Shelter situated within 500 meters from a school **63%**  
Shelter situated further than 500 meters from a school **37%**

## Camp management

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

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

Health committee	73%
Food committee	71%
Women committee	69%
Youth committee	65%

79% of households reported being aware of the existence of regular monthly meetings between the sectoral committees and camp management.

76% of households reported the presence of regular meetings in their village between sectoral committee members and village residents.

## Protection

### Temporary movements to Sudan (Blue Nile)

18% 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 trade	49%
To graze livestock	43%
To cultivate	34%
To visit family or friends	28%
Security situation	26%

### Permanent movements outside the camp

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

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

Renk	59%
Ethiopia	17%
Paloich	9%
Blue Nile	9%
Other	5%

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

Livelihoods opportunities	42%
Education opportunities	25%
Family reunification	21%
Avoid forced recruitment	7%
Other	5%

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

Women			Men		
1	Family separation	52%	1	Family separation	45%
2	Domestic violence	9%	2	Forced recruitment	12%
3	Harassment to disclose information	6%	3	Harassment to disclose information	6%
Girls			Boys		
1	Early/forced marriage	32%	1	Child labour	31%
2	Family separation	17%	2	Family separation	17%
3	Harassment to disclose information	5%	3	Forced recruitment	13%



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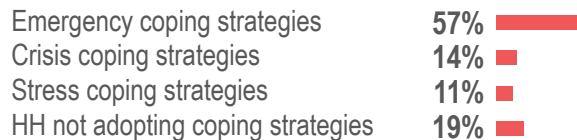
November 2017

## Food Security and livelihoods

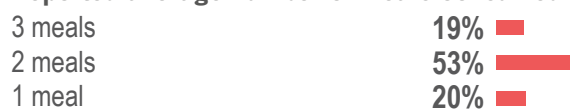
### Food consumption score (FCS) index:



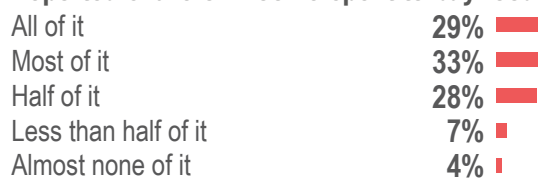
### Proportion of households reportedly resorting to each category of livelihood-based coping strategies:



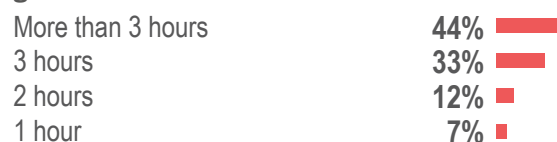
### Reported average number of meals consumed per day:



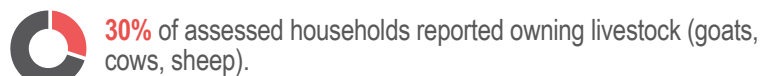
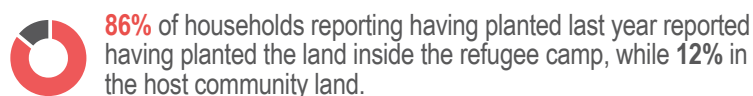
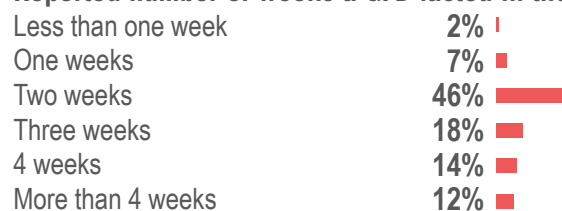
### Reported share of income spent to buy food:



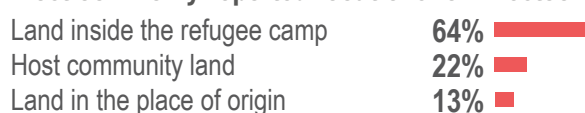
### Reported hours spent waiting in order to receive general food distribution (GFD):



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



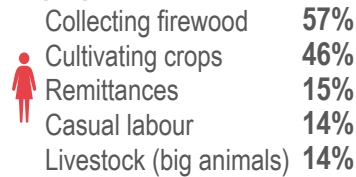
### Most commonly reported locations for livestock grazing:



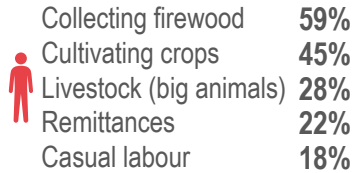
### Most commonly reported activities households were involved in:

(multiple choices allowed, disaggregated by gender)

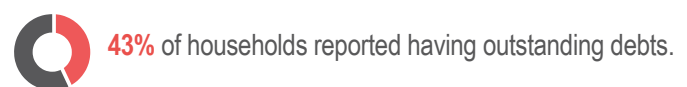
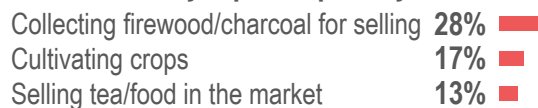
#### Women



#### Men



### Most commonly reported primary source of income:



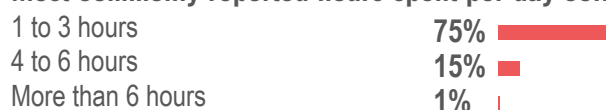
## Environment

### 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 (24/04/2017)
3. A shelter made of mud and wood with a grass roof (without plastic sheet), 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 plastic sheet and wood with or without grass (but no mud or brick walling), that provides no privacy (e.g. School).
6. A shelter that consists of mud brick walls and corrugated iron roof that provides privacy and protection.
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.