



SOUTH SUDAN

**Inter-Agency Multi-Sector
Needs Assessment (MSNA)
Ajuong Thok and Pamir
Refugee Camps**

Pariang County

Executive summary

October 2019

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List of acronyms

CSI	Coping strategies index
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FCS	Food consumption score
FGD	Focus group discussion
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GFD	General food distribution
HDDS	Household Diet Diversity Score
LCS	Livelihood coping strategy
KII	Key informant interview
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODK	Open Data Kit
PWSN	Person with Specific Needs
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Glossary

Communal shelter: 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).

Emergency shelter: A shelter made of branches, grass, plastic sheet (but no mud or brick walling) that provides privacy and protection.

Transitional shelter: A shelter that consists of mud brick walls and corrugated iron roof that provides privacy and protection.

Food Consumption Score (FCS): The frequency weighted diet diversity score or “Food consumption score” is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey ([WFP, 2008](#)).

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

For more information, you can write to our in-country office: southsudan@reach-initiative.org or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

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Key findings

This report presents the main findings of the inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH. This MSNA was conducted in the two refugee camps located in Pariang County operated by UNHCR (Ajuong Thok and Pamir) between 08 and 22 October 2019. The aim of this exercise was to inform humanitarian planning and response for UNHCR and partners operating in the refugee camps. For more details on the methodology and findings, see the full report below. This section presents a summary of the key findings from the 2019 MSNA.

Priority Needs

- **Access to food was the most commonly reported priority need** in both Pamir and Ajuong Thok refugee camps.
- **Limited livelihood opportunities, insufficient food rations from General Food Distributions (GFD), and limited access to farm lands and the forest due to insecurity** all reportedly contributed to limited access to food.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- **The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicated that the majority of households did not face severe food insecurity in both camps.** However, 35% of households in Pamir and 11% of households in Ajuong Thok were found to be below the “acceptable” threshold for food consumption.
- **The majority of households (HHs) in Ajuong Thok and Pamir reportedly spent half or more of their income to purchase food** (74% and 89% respectively) raising concerns that households may have limited ability to purchase vital Non Food Items (NFIs).
- **The primary source of income in both camps was reportedly cultivation** (70% in Pamir and 40% in Ajuong Thok). The lower rate of households reporting this as the primary source of income in Ajuong Thok was reportedly due to increased insecurity around the camp restricting access to farmlands. Other livelihoods included casual labour and small business.

Environment

- **Wood was reported as the main source of fuel for households in Pamir (100%) and Ajuong Thok (92%).**
- **The vast majority of households reported that women did most of the firewood collection**, with 94% of households reporting this in Pamir and 90% in Ajuong Thok. Women reported **insecurity around the bush areas when collecting firewood, putting them at increased risk given that wood is the main source of fuel.**
- **One trip reportedly took 1-3 hours according to the majority of households in both camps.** This takes time away from critical food sourcing and income generating activities, further exacerbating food insecurity.

Shelter

- **Emergency shelters were reported as the main shelter type for households in Ajuong Thok**, which is reflected in the fact that almost a quarter (22%) of households in Ajuong Thok reported shelter as a priority need
- **Almost three-quarters of households in Pamir reported owning at least one transitional shelter** (71%), while 63% of households reported owning at least one emergency tent. This could be due to the higher proportion of new arrivals in Pamir camp.

Protection

- The majority of households in both camps reported that **household members feel safe most of the time** (91% in Pamir and 73% in Ajuong Thok).
- There was a **large proportion of households in both camps reporting at least one family member with a specific need** (67% in Pamir and 87% in Ajuong Thok), flagging the presence of individuals who may require more support from already-limited household resources.
- **Women were reportedly most affected by incidents such as physical attacks, harassment, and intimidation** as reported by 80% of households in Pamir, and 46% in Ajuong Thok.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Limited access to NFIs such as jerry cans and buckets resulted in the majority of households in **both camps reporting the need to collect water more than once per day** (99% in Pamir and Ajuong Thok respectively), taking time from other vital activities.
- **Over half of households in Pamir did not have access to soap** (53%), and 44% of households in Ajuong Thok reported the same. Whilst soap is provided in GFD, households reported that soap did not last more than 2-3 weeks.
- **The use of soap for laundry was regularly reported to be prioritised over hand-washing raising health concerns.**
- Over half of households in Pamir (54%) and three-quarters in Ajuong Thok (75%) **used a household latrine for defecation.**

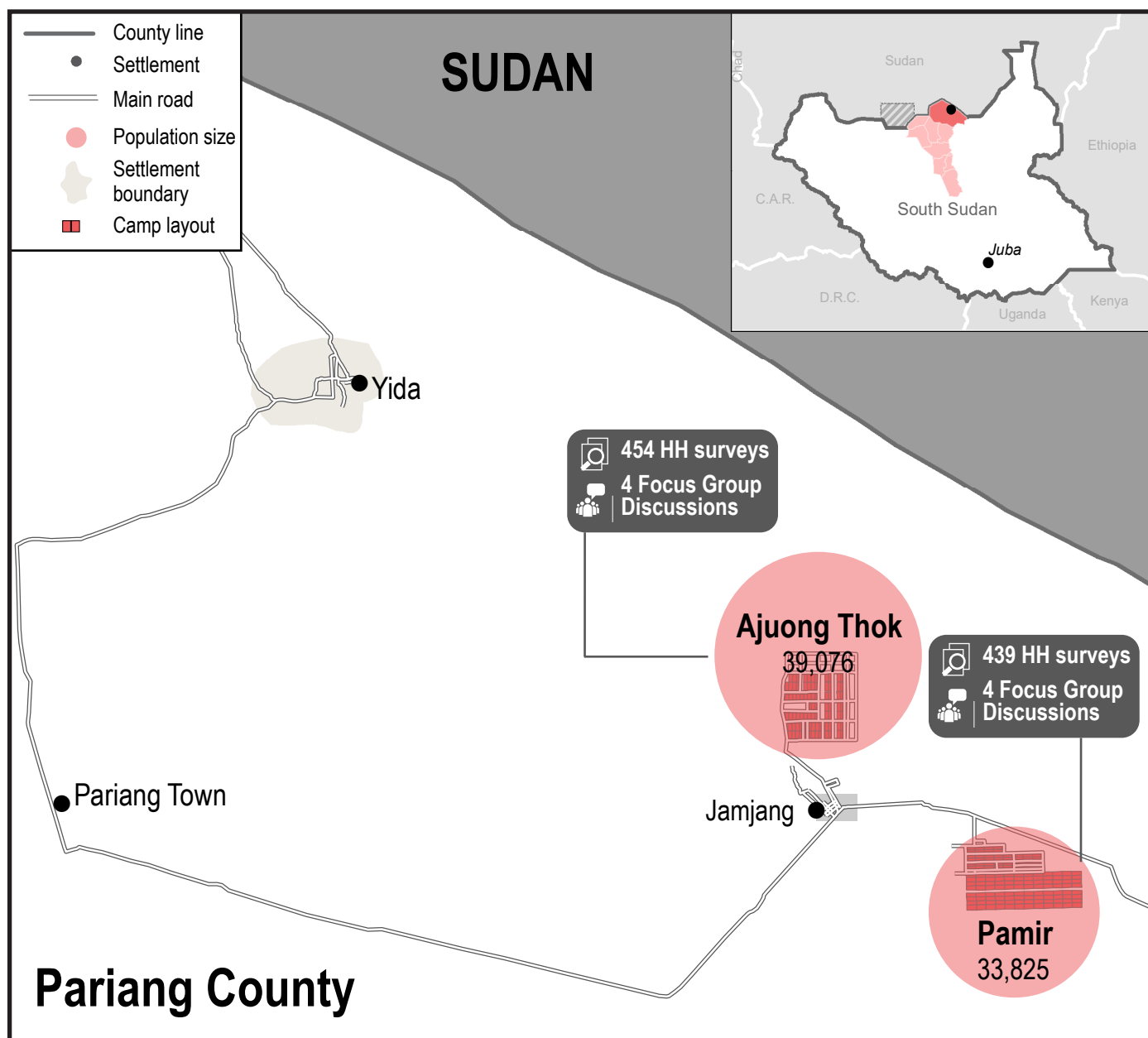
Education

- **School attendance in both camps was high**, with 93% of boys and 94% of girls in Pamir, and 97% of boys and 97% of girls in Ajuong Thok attending school.
- **Adults were reportedly facing barriers to education due to the need to search for livelihoods**, which in turn limits opportunities to access more sustainable livelihoods through skill development.

Camp management

- The majority of households in both camps reported **perceiving block leaders to be active in their community**, suggesting the presence of accountability structures for reporting.
- **Loudspeakers** were reported as the **main source of information** for both camps.
- Camp residents in both locations **reported access to the complaints mechanism** operating in camp.

Map I: MSNA Data Collection



Introduction

Protracted crisis in South Kordofan, Sudan, continues to displace people across the border to Pariang County, Unity State, South Sudan.¹ In order to meet the needs of those refugees, the UNHCR built two planned refugee camps: Ajuong Thok camp opened in 2013, and Pamir camp opened in 2016. Both camps are situated in Jamjang, in the north east of Pariang county (see map 1 above). A number of humanitarian agencies have been operational in the camps with the support and coordination of UNHCR.

This report presents the main findings of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) coordinated by UNHCR with technical support from REACH. This MSNA was conducted in the two refugee camps of Ajuong Thok and Pamir between the 08 and 22 October 2019 with assistance from partners in Jamjang.

The aim of the assessment was to: (1) fill critical information gaps in both camps; (2) provide a multi-sector profile of needs in each camp that is comparable to the 2017 MSNA;² (3) provide comparable quantitative data that is both investigating the humanitarian situation and relevant to evidence-based humanitarian programming. This seeks to inform prioritisation and innovation in the response, to improve the quality of services provided to refugees.

Methodology

The objective of the assessment was to create a profile of living conditions, access to services, and the top priority needs of refugees living in Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps, according to the heads of refugee households in those camps. It is the second comparative multi-sector survey of both camps since Pamir opened in 2016 (REACH conducted the first MSNA in October 2017). The assessment used both qualitative and quantitative research methods by conducting randomly sampled household surveys, and eight focus groups discussions. Qualitative findings will be used to expand and support quantitative findings.

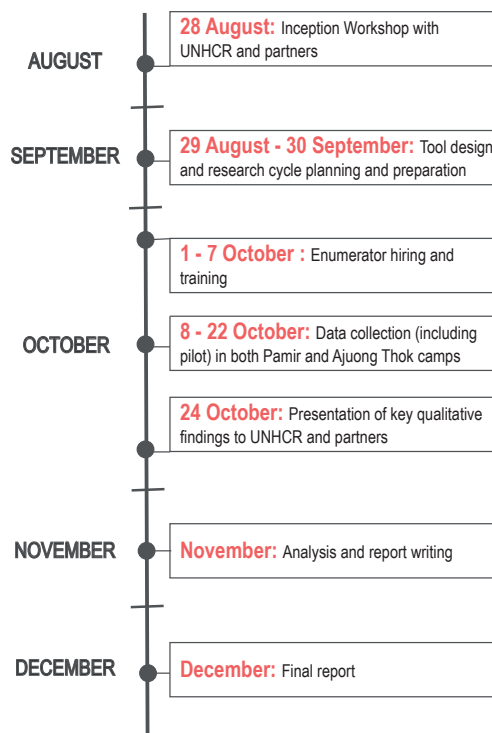
Inter-agency assessment tool design

Before the start of data collection, REACH engaged with UNHCR and key refugee response actors present in Jamjang to review the tool used for the 2017 MSNA on 28 August 2019. The final output from this workshop was an amended version of the 2017 tool to strengthen the relevance and usability for operational partners. It was emphasised in the review process that tool amendments had to still allow for comparison with the 2017 assessment. The 2017 qualitative focus group discussion (FGD) question route was also reviewed and some additional indicators were added to collect more information on emerging information gaps. Partners (UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council (DRC)) in the group provided logistical support during quantitative and qualitative data collection, as well as sharing contextual information.

Quantitative data collection

A structured questionnaire (available in Annex I) was deployed, covering 439 households in Pamir and 454 in Ajuong Thok based on population estimates provided by UNHCR. This survey aimed

Figure 1: Timeline of the MSNA assessment



to assess household-level needs that would be representative at the camp level; data was representative at a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. Surveys were collected using the Open Data Kit (ODK) data collection application.

Eight (8) enumerators were hired and trained for data collection in each camp. To ensure that the households interviewed were randomly selected, each enumerator was given a set of randomly generated GIS locations based on shelter footprint; this determined all points of data collection to ensure that all households in both camps had a close to equal chance of being selected for the survey. In the event that there was no household at the designated location, the enumerator was instructed to go to the nearest household (within 20m of the randomly sampled point).

Qualitative data collection

A total of 8 focus group discussion (FGD) sessions (4 sessions per camp) were conducted between the 14 and 22 October, with a maximum of 10 participants per group. In each camp, two groups of mixed gender (men and women)³ and one group with each gender respectively, were created. These groups were conducted to triangulate and contextualise findings from the quantitative data. The information collected in all FGDs was recorded by a REACH Field Officer who acted as a translator, with the guidance of the FGD facilitator. The question route, is available in Annex 2.

Limitations

1. The Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) for both camps was excluded from the findings of this assessment due to the lack of reporting on the consumption of vitamin A-rich food groups.
2. The gender of the head of household (HoH) was not collected, therefore analysis on the relationship between the respondent's gender and survey responses could not be conducted.

Main Findings

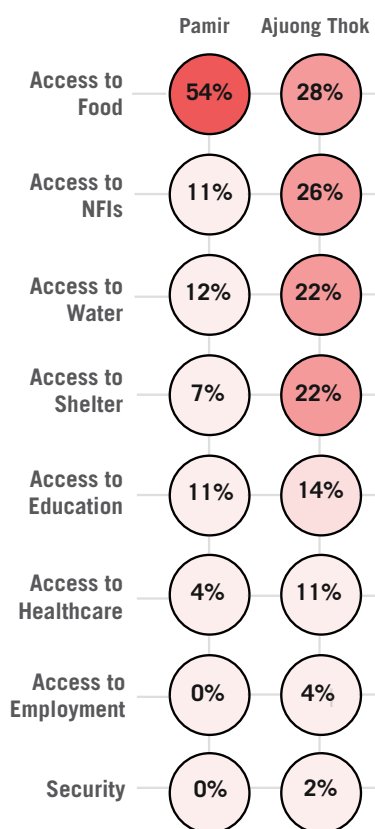
This section presents the main findings for the priority needs in the camps, followed by findings on food security and livelihoods, environment, shelter, protection, WASH, education, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sectors.

Priority Need

The priority need reported in both camps was access to food, with 54% of households in Pamir and 28% in Ajuong Thok. In FGDs, participants from both camps reported that limited livelihood opportunities, perceived insufficient food rations from General Food Distributions (GFDs), and limited access to farmlands and bush due to insecurity⁴ contributed to a limited access to food. Furthermore, some households in Ajuong Thok also reported access to NFIs (26%), access to water (22%), and access to shelter (22%) as the greatest household needs. The severity and drivers of these needs will be discussed in the corresponding sections of this report.

Similarly, in 2017, the priority need reported across both camps was food (72% in Pamir and 66% in Ajuong Thok in 2017). The decrease in households that reported food in 2019 (figure 2) as the greatest need may not be directly linked to an improved access to food but to an increased number of households reporting diminished access to other services. As discussed throughout this report, in a FGD with participants from Ajuong Thok, it was acknowledged that the decrease in casual labour opportunities was not only limiting access to food but also that NFI items were less accessible due to increased prices on the local market and limited availability.⁵

Figure 2: Percentage of households reporting each priority need*



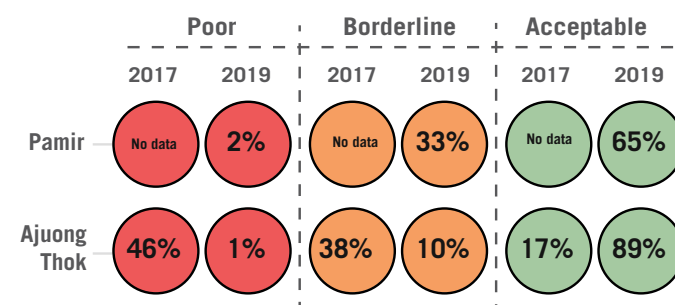
*Please note that this indicator allowed households to report more than one priority need

Food security and Livelihoods

Food consumption score (FCS)

Reported food consumption and the subsequent Food Consumption Scores (FCSs)⁶ indicated that food consumption in both camps was not at a crisis level. It is noteworthy that a GFD was ongoing at the time of data collection, which may have impacted FCSs that are dependent on the respondents' recall of food consumption within the past seven days. Nonetheless, 35% of households in Pamir and 11% of household in Ajuong Thok were found to be below the "acceptable" threshold for food consumption. This is a 73 per centage point decrease since October 2017 in Ajuong Thok; 84% of households in 2017⁷ were found to have a 'borderline' FCS.

Figure 3: Food consumption score (FCS) index



The number of meals eaten in the past 24 hours (at the start of data collection) was, for the majority of households in both camps, two meals per day (73% in Pamir and 72% in Ajuong Thok). This was unchanged from 2017 (72% in Pamir and 73% in Ajuong Thok). Whilst the FCSs show a marked improvement, households were reportedly not consuming more meals per day when compared to 2017. A smaller proportion of households consumed only one meal per day (18% in Pamir and 16% in Ajuong Thok). The number of meals consumed did not vary across FCS groups, suggesting that households with a higher FCS have a more varied and nutritious diet.

Sources of Food

Two of the three main food groups - cereals and oil - were all reported to be mainly sourced from GFD. 'Cereals' was the most frequently consumed food group on a weekly basis, with 83% of households in Ajuong Thok and 58% in Pamir relying on GFD as the main source for this food group, raising concerns of limited diversity of food sources. The majority of other regularly consumed food groups such as pulses, dairy products, and meat were mainly sourced from the market in both Ajuong Thok and Pamir (see figure 4 for details).⁸

In Pamir, there was a higher dependency of sourcing cereals from the market, with 30% of households reporting this compared to just 10% in Ajuong Thok. In a FGD with participants from Pamir, it was reported that households regularly borrowed from traders when food stocks ran out before the next GFD; this could contribute to a higher dependency on the market for sourcing cereals in Pamir.⁹

Findings between the two camps also differed concerning the main reported sources for pulses; in Ajuong Thok, 47% of households reportedly sourced pulses from GFD, whereas in

4. FGD with female and male participants from Ajuong Thok Camp, 22 October 2019

5. FGD with male participants from Ajuong Thok Camp, 18 October 2019

6. The frequency weighted diet diversity score or "Food consumption score" is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before data collection (WFP, 2008).

7. FCS data from Pamir for 2017 is not reported here. In the 2017 report,

it was reported that there was a lack of confidence in the veracity of seven-day recall in data collection for food consumption score data for Pamir.

8. The survey asked what the MAIN source of food for each food group was, this does not capture the ONLY source.

9. FGD with female participants from Pamir Camp, 17 October 2019

Figure 4: Main reported sources of food
Ajuong Thok

	GFD	Market	Own Production
Cereals	83%	10%	6%
Pulses	47%	16%	35%
Milk	NA	95%	3%
Meat/ Fish, Eggs	NA	93%	4%
Vegetables	NA	69%	26%
Oil	74%	25%	1%

Pamir

	GFD	Market	Own Production
Cereals	58%	30%	9%
Pulses	23%	31%	44%
Milk	NA	87%	3%
Meat/ Fish, Eggs	NA	91%	4%
Vegetables	NA	68%	26%
Oil	60%	37%	1%

Pamir households most commonly sourced this from their own production. FGD participants from Ajuong Thok reported fears of insecurity in accessing small farmlands outside of the camp (an unreported issue in Pamir FGDs), limiting cultivation options for food groups such as pulses.

Although Ajuong Thok appeared more reliant on GFD than Pamir, there were still some slight improvements in the diversification of food sources other than GFD compared to 2017. In 2017, GFD was the main source for cereals (99%), pulses (71%), and oils (70%).¹⁰

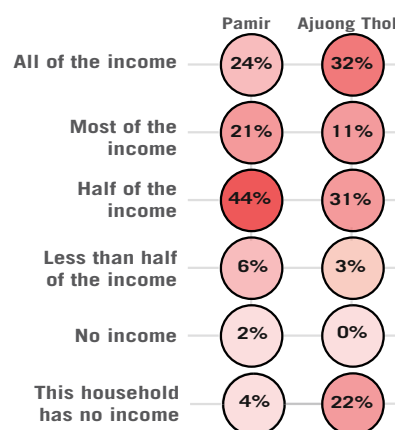
Foodstuffs that were sourced from the market were reportedly impacted by distribution timelines. All food groups put forward in the survey were reported to have increased in pricing at some point in the last month. Participants reported that market prices changed according to distribution timelines; prices tended to be low during GFD, and increased throughout the month when traders were aware of diminishing food and NFI stocks amongst households.¹¹ This raises concerns of sustainable access to food for households with demonstrated market dependency for key food groups in both camps.

General Food Distribution

GFD, supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP) and conducted in coordination with the Camp Management agency (DRC), is one of the main sources of sufficient access to primary food groups in both Ajuong Thok and Pamir. GFD is conducted on a monthly basis.

Both survey findings and FGDs raised concerns of insufficient GFD quantities to last for the whole month; this is of particular concern given the reported limited access to alternative livelihoods (for more details, see the livelihoods section). Fifty-seven per cent (57%) of households in Pamir and 45% in Ajuong Thok reported that GFD lasted for 3 weeks or less. FGD participants from both Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps reported that they mainly relied on GFD, yet the food was not enough to last them the whole month.¹²

Figure 5: Proportion of households reportedly spending each share of income on purchasing food



Further, participants from Pamir reported that when the GFD ran low, meals were cut down to once per day.¹³ The adoption of food consumption coping strategies raises concerns of exposure to health risks associated with a lack of food consumption, and a limited access to livelihoods.

Livelihoods

Cultivation was reportedly the main source of income in both camps. Seventy per cent (70%) of households in Pamir and 40% of households in Ajuong Thok reported this as the primary source of income in the month prior to data collection; note that this is the most commonly reported source of livelihoods. Considering the assessment took place in October 2019, it aligns with cultivation season, and thus may differ during other times of the calendar year. FGD findings raised concerns of the sustainability of this livelihood source. Participants from Ajuong Thok reported that many individuals cultivated food from small farms within their own plot, despite having land allocated by humanitarian actors, due to safety concerns.¹⁴ These protection concerns in Ajuong Thok could explain the disparity in reporting cultivation as the primary livelihood source between Ajuong Thok and Pamir.

Alternative livelihoods such as casual labour, working in the market selling foods, and livestock, were not frequently reported as primary sources of income (see figure 6) and differed according to gender. Participants from Ajuong Thok and Pamir reported some women owning small businesses such as selling food.¹⁵ As many women engaged in the same activity, this increased competition for a few customers.¹⁶ Casual labour was the most commonly reported income-generating activity for men, however survey responses show that in the month prior to data collection, only 14% of men in Pamir and 20% in Ajuong Thok were able to engage in these livelihood activities (see figure 6). Similar to 2017, cattle ownership was not reported across both camps; 100% of households in both camps reported no ownership of cows; the majority owned small livestock such as goats. Nonetheless, few households reported this as a source of livelihood in the month prior to data collection.

Income spent on food

While the main reported source of food was assistance, the high

10. No data on food consumption and source of food collected for Pamir in 2017. See FCS section for more details.

11. FGD with male participants from Ajuong Thok, 18 October 2019.

12. FGD with female and male participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019; FGD with female participants from Pamir, 17 October 2019.

13. FGD with female participants from Pamir, 17 October 2019.

14. FGD with female participants from Ajuong Thok, 18 October 2019; FGD with male and female participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019.

15. FGD with female participants from Pamir, 16 October 2019.

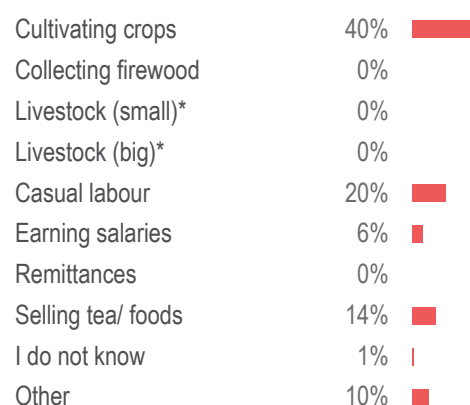
16. FGD with male and female participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019.

Figure 6: Main source of income for households in the last month

Pamir



Ajuong Thok



*Small livestock refers to animals such as ducks, and large to animals such as goats, cows and donkeys.

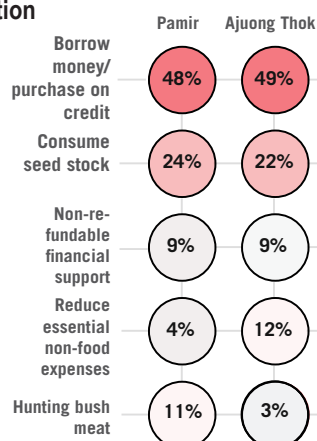
food needs resulted in most income being spent on food in the markets to top up GFD rations. Households in both camps have reported a higher proportion of income allocated to the purchase of food compared to 2017. In Ajuong Thok, where there is a larger market, three-quarters (74%) of respondents reported spending half or more of their income on food; a 17 per centage point increase since 2017. In Pamir, findings from 2017 showed that less than half of households spent half or more of their income on food (47%); while, in 2019, 89% reportedly spent more than half of their household income on food. This could be indicative of raised prices as well as a higher market dependency; previous findings from Pamir showed a reported dependency on borrowing from traders to meet needs until the next GFD (see sources of food section). Local partners have noted that GFD has been steadily reduced since 2018 and may continue to do so in 2020, raising concerns for these groups with high dependency.

A considerable per centage of households in both camps (24% in Pamir and 32% in Ajuong Thok) reported that all income went on food (see figure 5). Similar to 2017, this suggests that the population does not have the purchasing power to meet all of its needs as a high proportion of income is allocated only to food.

Coping strategies

Reported insufficient GFD and limited access to alternative livelihoods may lead to the adoption of coping strategies in both camps. Survey results found that food consumption coping

Figure 7: Top 5 adopted livelihood coping strategies in the month prior to data collection



strategies and livelihood coping strategies were both used by households. Livelihood coping strategies were similar across both camps (see figure 7), with almost half of households reporting borrowing money and/ or purchasing food on credit (48% in Pamir and 49% in Ajuong Thok). Participants from Pamir reported frequently borrowing from traders and using money from salt and mail allowances to pay back traders.¹⁷

When livelihood coping strategies were exhausted, food consumption strategies such as cutting down the frequency of meals per day and the portion size were reportedly adopted. Sixty-two per cent (62%) of households in Pamir and 53% in Ajuong Thok reported food shortages in the seven days prior to data collection, and of these households, 100% in Pamir and 99% in Ajuong Thok reported adopting at least one food consumption strategy for a minimum of one day in the past seven days. Further, 52% of households in Pamir and 60% in Ajuong Thok reported adults skipping meals so that children could eat more than one day per week. It was reported in FGDs that many were unable to carry out required household and livelihood activities when food consumption was low due to lack of energy.¹⁸

Environment

Wood was reported as the main source of fuel to support household activities (100% of households in Pamir and 92% in Ajuong Thok). The majority of households reported sourcing fuel from the bush (98% of households in Pamir and 96% in Ajuong Thok); women were overwhelmingly the primary members in the household to collect firewood (94% of households reported this in Pamir and 90% in Ajuong Thok). Women in FGDs reported feeling unsafe when travelling in the bush areas, yet had limited alternatives due to its necessity for household activities.¹⁹ The majority of households in both camps reported the round trip for the collection of fuel taking between 1-3 hours (84% in Pamir and 74% in Ajuong Thok), with many reporting collection was needed more than twice a week (49% and 69% respectively). This could increase women's exposure to protection risks, as well as reducing time for other vital household tasks.

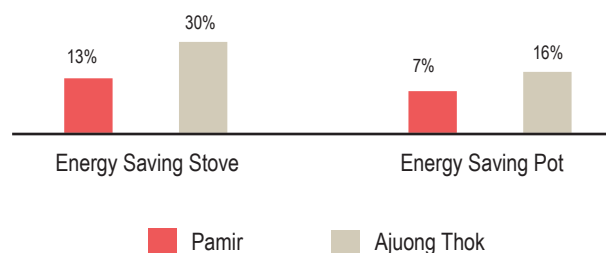
Similar to 2017, few households in both camps reported ownership of energy saving stoves (13% in Pamir and 30% in Ajuong Thok) (see figure 8). The majority of households reported using a three

17. FGD with female participants from Pamir, 17 October 2019

18. FGD with female participants from Ajuong Thok, 18 October 2019.

19. FGD with female and male participants from Ajuong Thok Camp, 22 October 2019 (Afternoon Session)

Figure 8: Ownership of energy saving pots and stoves



stone open fire (80% in Pamir and 65% in Ajuong Thok). Many households reported the use of an outside kitchen (54% and 68% respectively), which raises concerns with regards to reduced energy efficiency and might be linked to the reported high frequency of wood collection. Please see the shelter section for information on fire safety.

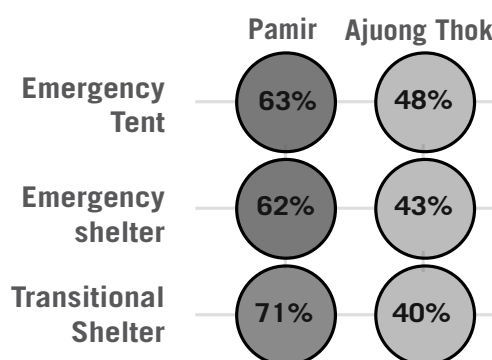
Shelter

Similar to findings in 2017, the main shelter type in Ajuong Thok was an emergency tent; 48% of households reported to own one and 48% of households reporting having more than three shelters of this nature. This is reflected in the percentage of households in Ajuong Thok that reported shelter as the greatest need (22%). In Pamir, there was a higher proportion of households reporting at least one transitional shelter (71%). Upon arrival, a new household is supplied with one emergency shelter/tool kit explaining the high reporting of this shelter type. Any household with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN) are provided with a UNHCR family tent. It was observed that most households have attempted their own household improvements. Please see the glossary for shelter-type definitions.

Emergency shelter/tool kits were reportedly supplied and supported by NGOs upon arrival, with 66% of households in Pamir and 67% in Ajuong Thok reporting most of their shelter materials having been provided by NGOs. Further, participants from Pamir reported support with shelter materials and NFIs following extensive shelter damage such as a fire.²⁰ Forty-seven per cent (47%) of households in Pamir and 51% in Ajuong Thok reported moderate damage to their shelter, with 17% of households respectively reporting severe damage. This could be due to high rates of protection issues related to shelter damage (see figure 10).

Shelter damage was mainly due to theft and general wear and tear rather than high instances of flooding and fires. Seven per cent (7%) of households in Pamir and 26% in Ajuong Thok reported an accidental fire since moving into the camp; the higher reported instances in Ajuong Thok may be because the camp has been established for longer as opposed to higher rates of fires. In FGDs, respondents from Pamir and Ajuong Thok reported fires to be rare.²¹ When they did occur, they were most likely caused by children playing near fires²² and winds that are most common in November and December.²³ Some participants reported that the low instances of fire could be due to energy saving pots distributed by DRC²⁴ and the regular fire safety messages. Survey findings show an improvement in the outreach of fire safety messages in

Figure 9: Percentage of households reporting access to one or more of the following shelter types



Ajuong Thok since 2017, a 16% increase to 50% of households in 2019. However, the number of households in Pamir reportedly receiving fire safety messages remained unchanged from 2017, with 23% of households reporting to have received some outreach in the month prior to data collection. This could be due to a higher proportion of new arrivals in Pamir camp. Participants reported that the static construction of the energy saving pot, flammable shelter materials provided by NGOs, and the lack of fire safety education to children was hindering further progress in preventing fires.²⁵

The majority of respondents had not experienced flooding (80% in Pamir and 68% in Ajuong Thok). Whilst the number of households reporting flooding since 2017 improved (53% in Pamir and 61% in Ajuong Thok in 2017 experienced no flooding), the duration of flooding damage worsened. Fifty-five per cent (55%) of households that had experienced flooding in Pamir and 62% in Ajuong Thok reported that the flooding lasted for more than one week. Flooding this year, according to local key informants (KIs), was reportedly worse than previous years, with many farms submerged for long periods of time, mainly affecting Sorghum plantations.²⁶

Protection

Similar to 2017, the area around the Jamjang camps has reportedly had a generally stable security situation. There is reportedly little intercommunal violence, and police and accountability structures in the camp have reportedly enabled a relatively stable security environment (see camp management section). Further, the presence of armed actors within the camps appears to have decreased. Whereas previously armed actors reportedly moved through the camps for recruitment in 2018, FGD participants reported their presence was limited to communal drinking areas and no longer related to recruitment.²⁷ Fifteen per cent (15%) of households in Pamir and 35% in Ajuong Thok reported seeing an armed actor moving around in camp. This is a notable decrease since 2017 with 89% and 47% of households respectively reporting the same finding. The higher reported figure in Ajuong Thok in 2019 could be attributed to some soldiers passing through the camp to Ngabule where many have small farms.²⁸

Ninety-one per cent (91%) of households in Pamir and 76% in Ajuong Thok reported households' feeling safe in camp most of the time. This is an improvement since 2017 (61% in Pamir and 52% in Ajuong Thok). Further, 20% of households in Pamir and 10% in Ajuong Thok reported experiencing a security incident. Of these

20. FGD participants with female participants from Pamir, 17 October 2019.

21. FGD with male and female participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019; FGD with female participants from Pamir, 16 October 2019

22. FGD with female participants from Ajuong Thok, 18 October 2019.

23. FGD with male and female participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019; FGD with female participants from Pamir, 16 October 2019

24. FGD with male and female participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019

25. FGD with female participants from Ajuong Thok, 18 October 2019; FGD with male and female participants from Ajuong Thok, 22 October 2019

26. FGD with male participants from Pamir, 16 October 2019

27. FGD with female and male participants from Ajuong Thok Camp, 22 October 2019 (afternoon session)

28. FGD with male participants from Ajuong Thok Camp, 18 October 2019

Figure 10: Percentage of households who reported security incidents by type of incident reported

	Pamir	Ajuong Thok
Robbery	28%	39%
Shelter damaged or destroyed	58%	7%
Physical Attack	10%	33%
Harassment/ intimidation	2%	22%
Other	1%	0%

incidents, shelter damage was reported by 58% of households in Pamir and robbery by 39% in Ajuong Thok. See figure 10 for more details. In both camps, women were the most affected by security incidents (80% in Pamir and 46% in Ajuong Thok). This could be attributed to female livelihood activities such as collecting firewood and wild berries, which reportedly increased exposure to harassment in the bush areas surrounding both camps.²⁹ FGD participants reported a perceived relationship between excessive alcohol consumption and theft.³⁰ Furthermore, women reported an increase in domestic violence when individuals drank, both towards the vendors in the market and to women at home.³¹ Men also reported an increase in violence in the drinking area.³²

Alcohol was reportedly not perceived as such a driver of violence in Pamir. FGD participants across all sessions reported that drinking was limited to the drinking area, and most individuals drinking in this area returned to their block without causing any issues for other individuals.³³ Spatially, the Pamir drinking area is much further removed from residential areas than the space in Ajuong Thok, which might explain why alcohol was not perceived as such a driver of violence in Pamir.

FGD participants in both camps reported that the presence of police in the camps contributed to the moderation of crime. Nonetheless, as reflected in household perceptions of safety, FGD responses differed in Ajuong Thok and Pamir regarding police presence. In Ajuong Thok, it was reported that there were perceived higher rates of crime directed towards NGO staff, and women reported feeling particularly unsafe at nighttime due to a lack of access to locks for shelters; they reported that when there is NGO shelter assistance, there is reportedly sometimes a delay in the procurement of doors, which increased insecurity.³⁴ Criminals were also reportedly aware of the sound of police vehicles and typical patrol times.³⁵ Whilst Pamir participants reported overall safety and willingness to sleep outside due to relative security³⁶ it was acknowledged that improvements in reporting mechanisms from chiefs to policemen would improve security; when there were incidents of crime, in some cases the police were reportedly slow to respond or did not respond at all.³⁷

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water

Similar to findings from 2017, access to clean water was reportedly available to most refugees living in both camps. Camp residents reported having access to a water network, with tap stands in almost

all blocks. The majority of individuals in Pamir and Ajuong Thok reported very short distances to collect water (0-15 minutes) with 97% and 96% of households respectively reporting this. However, similar to reporting in 2017, a large proportion of households in both camps reported collecting water more than twice per day (99% in both camps respectively). This could be attributed to an average of 2 water containers per household in Pamir and 4 in Ajuong Thok; a shortfall compared to household size. An increase in available water containers could reduce frequent trips to boreholes, and allow more time for other livelihood activities. Whilst the majority of men and women reported feeling safe collecting water (see figure 10), men reported risks of harassment as collecting water is perceived as a task usually to be carried out by women.³⁸

Sanitation

Similar to 2017, many households in 2019 reportedly had access to a household latrine (54% in Pamir and 75% in Ajuong Thok). Whilst this is an increase in reporting for Pamir (40% in 2017), there was a marginal decrease in reporting in Ajuong Thok (83% in 2017). Nonetheless, only 1% of households in Pamir and 5% in Ajuong Thok did not have access to a household or communal latrine. It must be acknowledged that the distance from the shelter to the latrine and the safety of the latrine structures were not assessed in 2019. More than half of households (65% in Pamir and 58% in Ajuong Thok) reportedly received materials from NGOs for latrine construction. Furthermore, 45% and 48% of households respectively reported technical support for latrine construction. This suggests that more than half of households did not receive technical support in the construction of latrines, meaning that safety and hygiene in these cases were not moderated.

REACH latrine mapping from September 2019 reported that not all latrines are fit for purpose; please see Map II for more details.

Hygiene

Findings for access to soap raised concerns of safety and hygiene in both camps. Forty-seven per cent (47%) of households in Pamir and 56% in Ajuong Thok reported access to soap.³⁹ Whilst this is an increase in reporting since 2017 (32% in Pamir and 25% in Ajuong Thok), these levels could be considered low. According to FGD participants from both camps, there was reportedly insufficient soap in distributions, raising health concerns in the densely populated camps. This was mainly due to the need for soap for both sanitation and laundry.⁴⁰ The majority of participants

Figure 11: Percentage of households reporting that men and women feel safe when collecting water

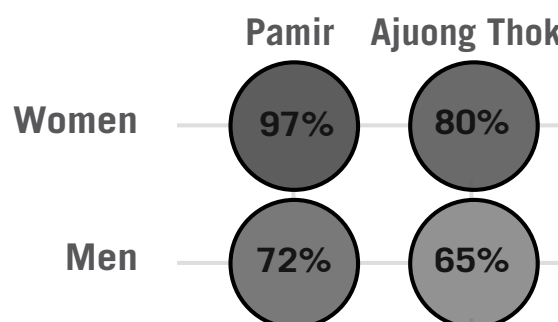
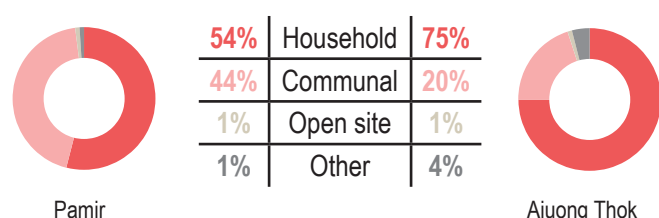


Figure 12: Latrine-type used by majority of household



reported that the current soap rations last between one to three weeks; participants with children reported that the consistent need to wash clothing for school depleted household stocks of soap faster.⁴¹ In these circumstances, many participants reported the prioritisation of soap to wash clothing as opposed to washing hands.⁴²

Despite the reported lack of soap in distributions, when FGD participants across all groups and of both genders were asked if they would be interested in cash to replace distributions, they reported they would still prefer to receive soap in-kind rather than cash. Respondents reported that this was for two main reasons. Firstly, there was reported concern that market stocks could not support soap demands within the camps, meaning that prices would increase.⁴³ Secondly, household pressures to purchase NFI items such as clothing would reportedly over ride the regular purchasing of soap despite the high need.⁴⁴ Further, some female FGD participants reported concerns that domestic violence would increase in houses with an individual who consumed alcohol, who might use the money to buy locally brewed alcohol.⁴⁵ These concerns were also voiced in response to questions regarding the replacement of other NFIs for cash; FGD participants reported that the distribution of in-kind NFIs ensured that all household needs were covered for at least the first half of the month.⁴⁶ Moreover, 34% of households in Pamir and 11% in Ajuong Thok had never been visited by a hygiene promoter in the last month.

Menstrual hygiene

In Ajuong Thok, quantitative and qualitative findings on access to menstrual hygiene materials differed, perhaps indicative of circumstances whereby the household representative either was unknowledgeable or uncomfortable discussing menstrual hygiene access, or there was a misunderstanding of the term “adequate”. Thirty-one per cent (31%) of households in Pamir and 87% in Ajuong Thok reported adequate supply of sanitary towels for women, and 18% and 54% respectively reported this for girls (under 18). FGD findings differed from these statistics. FGD participants reported that access to menstrual hygiene NFIs such as sanitary pads, underwear and soap were distributed as infrequently as once per year⁴⁷, with some respondents reporting to have never received sanitary items at all. Of those who had received a distribution, they received one pad, which reportedly did not last more than one day, and it took time to wash and dry before women could continue their everyday activities.

Girls who went to school in Pamir camp also reported barriers to accessing menstrual hygiene materials. If girls attending school

required sanitary pads, they reportedly had to ask the teacher.⁴⁸ This raises questions of access for girls who could not attend school as well as for women outside of the 15-45 age group since only women between the ages of 15 and 45 were reportedly targeted for distributions.⁴⁹ FGD participants reported that the lack of sanitary items affected women’s access to schooling and livelihoods as it confined them to their homes⁵⁰. This raises concerns regarding the impact on households’ food consumption, particularly female-headed households, during these time periods.

Education

Similar to 2017, education was largely available to children in both camps. The issue of overcrowding reported in 2017 was not as highly reported due to changes in timetabling, creating a morning shift and an afternoon shift. Non-attendance, whereby households with children reported a boy or girl was not attending school, was very low (7% of boys and 6% of girls in Pamir, and 3% of boys and 3% girls in Ajuong Thok). These figures are unchanged from 2017. However, the continued presence of a small group without access to education suggests some barriers remain for the most vulnerable households. Of households with children not attending school, most households referenced the lack of clothing and soap acting as a barrier for children attending school. Further, children were also reportedly dropping out of school to support family livelihoods efforts, flagging that Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) needs in some households have resulted in pulling children out of school. In some cases, FGD participants reported that school-age women (particularly girls) could only go to school with appropriate clothing (not traditional wear), which acted as a barrier to school access.⁵¹

However, FGD findings suggest that adults are facing the most barriers to education. FGD participants reported that the lack of livelihoods limited access to education; adult students reportedly skipped lessons to search for casual labour and earn an income to pay for school materials, soap, and to supplement limited food in the household.⁵² This limits the sustainability of adult education.

Camp management

Awareness of camp leadership structures continued to remain high; 97% of households in Pamir and 93% in Ajuong Thok reported an awareness of block leaders, with 92% and 91% respectively understanding their role. The majority of households perceived block leaders to be active in the community (64% in Pamir and 91% in Ajuong Thok).

In Ajuong Thok, block leaders are elected to sit on the committee to represent the needs of the camp, and act as a focal point with camp management. Ninety per cent (90%) of households voted in this election, a sustained high proportion since 2017 (82%). Of those who didn’t vote, this was mainly due to unawareness of the election (38%), a 31% increase since 2017.

In Pamir, existing traditional leadership structures remain in place as new arrivals move into Pamir as a community from their area of origin in South Kordofan and in Yida camp.⁵³

Annex I: Quantitative assessment tool

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 about 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?

Initial questions (filled by enumerator)

1. Record GPS location (accuracy +/- 5meters)
2. In which Camp the survey is taking place? (Select from list of camps and villages)
3. What is the name of your Sheikh? (Select from list of Sheikhs, filtered by camp)

Household information

- H 1 Does this person give their informed consent for the survey?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- H 2. Are you the Head of the Household (HHH)?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- H 3. If no, can you answer on behalf of the HHH?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- H 4. Is the Head of the Household Male or Female? (To be filled by enumerators)
- a. Male
 - b. Female
- H 5. What is the head of household's age?
- a. Enter integer
- H.6. Are you a refugee?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- H 7. Are you registered?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- H 8. Do you have a ration card?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
- H 9. What is your UNHCR Household ID number?
- a. Enter UNHCR ID Number
- H 10 How many are living in this plot, including you?

Male

Males under 5	
Males between 6-12	
Males between 13-17	
Males from 18-59	
Males 60+	

Female

Females under 5	
Females between 6-12	
Females between 13-17	
Females from 18-59	
Females 60+	

Shelter

S1. How many Emergency Tents (UNHCR) does the family have? (Enumerators observation)

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. More than three

S2. How many Emergency Shelters (poles, plastic sheet, trusses) does the family have?

- a. One

- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. More than three

S3. How many Transitional shelters (brick walls, wall plates, purlin) does the family have?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. More than three

S4. How would you describe the level of damage to your shelter?

- a. No damage
- b. Moderate damage
- c. Severely damaged

S5. Is your kitchen inside or outside?

- a. Inside
- b. outside

S6. Have you ever had an accidental house fire since you moved into the camp? (an accidental fire)

- a. Yes
- b. No

S7. Have you received any community outreach message about fire safety?

- a. Yes
- b. No

S8. Have you experienced flooding in your shelter since you moved into the camp?

- a. Yes
- b. No

S9. How many weeks did the flooding last?

- a. Less than a week
- b. 1 week - 2 weeks
- c. 3 weeks - 4 weeks
- d. More than 4 weeks

S10. What materials are you using to build your shelter (select multiple)

- a. None
- b. Grass
- c. Mud
- d. Timber
- e. Robe (local or ngo)
- f. Plastic sheet (local or ngo)
- g. Local pole
- h. Iron sheets
- i. Other (specify)
- j. I do not know or I do not want to answer

S11. Where did MOST of these materials come from?

- a. NGO distribution
- b. Local Market
- c. Foraged materials
- d. Other

Food Security

F1. How many days in the past seven days, did members of your household consume any food from these food groups? (food must have been cooked/ served within household)

	No. of days	Main Source of food consumed (codes below)
1. Cereals, cereal products, tubers and roots		
2. Pulses, legumes, nuts: beans, cow-peas, groundnuts, lentils, simsim, janjaro, fowl masra, soy, pigeon pea, greengrams/logwidi or any other seeds/nuts		
3. Milk and milk products: fresh/sour milk, yogurt, milk powder, other dairy products (exclude margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/coffee)		
4. Meat, fish, and eggs		

5. Vegetables and leaves: spinach, onion, tomatoes, carrots, peppers, green beans, lettuce, cabbages, egg plants, etc		
6. Fruits		
7. Oils and fats: vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter(lulu), animal fat, margarine, or any other fats/oil		
8. Sweets: sugar, honey, jam, sweetened soda/juice drinks, cakes, or other sugary foods		
9. Condiments, spices and beverages: tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, baking powder, lanwin, tomato sauce, hot sauce, alcoholic beverages		
Codes for the source of food: 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		

Did you or anyone else in your household eat any food from these food groups in the past 24 hours, yesterday during the day and at night	
Cereals and cereal products: rice, ugali, bread, sorghum, maize, anjera, millet, lalop, grain seeds, porridge, pasta or any other grains or foods made from these	Yes/ No
White tubers and roots: potatoes, yams, cassava, or other foods made from roots, wild roots	
Pulses, legumes, nuts: beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, lentils, janjaro, fowl masra, soy, pigeon pea, greengrams/logwidi or any other seeds/nuts	
Milk and milk products: fresh/sour milk, yogurt, milk powder, other dairy products (exclude margarine/butter or small amounts of milk for tea/ coffee)	
Organ meat (iron rich): liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood based foods	
Flesh meats and offals: beef, pork, sheep, goat, rabbit, game meat, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	
Eggs: from chicken, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg	
Fish and seafood: fresh or dried fish or shellfish, canned tuna, etc.	
Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers: pumpkins, carrots, orange sweet potatoes, red sweet pepper	
Dark green leafy vegetables: wild green leaves, spinach, sukuma wiki/ kale, cassava leaves, kudra, etc	
Other vegetables: tomato, onion, cabbages, lettuce, eggplant + other locally available vegetables, tree leaves	
Vitamin A rich fruits: mango, papaya, guava, orange + other locally available vitamin A rich fruits	
Other fruits: including any wild fruits	
Oils and fats: vegetable oil, palm oil, shea butter(lulu), margarine, or any other fats/oil	
Sweets: sugar, honey, jam, sweetened soda/juice drinks, cakes, or other sugary foods	
Condiments, spices and beverages: tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, baking powder, lanwin, tomato sauce, hot sauce, alcoholic beverages	

F2. On average (normally), how many meals does your family consume per day?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- I don't know

F3. What percentage 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 5.7)	
If YES, how often (in the past 7 days) has your household had to: (Indicate the score in the space provided)	Frequency score: Number of days out of the past seven (0 - 7)
4.1 Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?	
4.2 Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?	
4.3 Limit portion size at mealtimes?	
4.4 Restrict consumption by adults so that small children can eat?	
4.5 Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day for household members?	
4.6 Skip entire days without eating?	
4.7 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 asstes
4.8 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
4.9 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
4.10 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
4.11 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
4.12 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
4.13 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
4.14 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
4.15 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
4.16 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 hours do you usually wait to receive GFD?

- a. Less than 1
- b. 1-2 weeks ago
- c. 2-3
- d. 3-4
- e. More than 4
- f. We don't receive GFD
- g. I don't know

F6. How many weeks does the GFD food usually last in your household?

- a. Less than 1
- b. 1-2 weeks ago
- c. 2-3
- d. 3-4
- e. More than 4
- f. We don't receive GFD
- g. I don't know

F7. What specific food items have increased significantly in pricing in the market for the following items?

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 planted and/or harvested crops in the last year? If yes which ones?

- a. None
- b. Cereals (Sorghum, maize)
- c. Pulses (lentils, beans, legumes)
- d. Vegetables
- e. Fruits
- f. Spices

L2. If yes, what land did you use?

- a. Host community land
- b. Land inside the refugee camp
- c. Land in place of origin
- d. Other

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

- a. None
- b. Fruit
- c. Shade
- d. Medicinal
- e. Timber
- f. Firewood
- g. Other

L4. Do you own any cows? If yes where do you heard the cattle?

- a. Host community land
- b. Land inside the refugee camp
- c. Land in place of origin
- d. Other

L5. Do you own any other animals, if yes which ones?

- a. None
- b. Goats
- c. Chickens
- d. Doves
- e. Ducks

f. Donkeys

- g. Dogs
- h. Sheep
- i. Other

L6. Do any members of your household have a vocational skill? If yes which one?

- a. None
- b. Carpentry
- c. Joinery
- d. Masonry
- e. Plumbing
- f. Solar technician
- g. Metal work
- h. Tillery
- i. Leather craft
- j. Other

L7. Are the women/men of your household currently involved in any of the following activities? (Multiple selection, disaggregated by gender)

Women	Men	Activities
		Cultivating (crops)
		Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling
		Livestock (small animals such as rabbits)
		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: _____

L6. What is your primary source of income?

- a. Cultivating (crops)
- b. Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling/forest products
- c. Livestock
- d. Casual labor
- e. Earning salaries
- f. Remittances (receiving money from relatives or friends outside the camp)
- g. Selling tea/food in the market
- h. I don't know
- i. Relying on / selling humanitarian assistance
- j. Other, please specify: _____

L7. What is your secondary source of income?

- a. Cultivating (crops)
- b. Collecting firewood/charcoal for selling
- c. Livestock
- d. Casual labor
- e. Earning salaries
- f. Remittances (receiving money from relatives or friends outside the camp)
- g. Selling tea/food in the market
- h. Relying on / selling humanitarian assistance
- i. I don't know
- j. Other, please specify: _____

Environment

E1. What are your main sources of fuel for cooking and lighting? (Multiple selection)

- a. Charcoal
- b. Wood
- c. Maize/sorghum etc stalks
- d. Lalobe seeds
- e. Other, please specify: _____

E2. How do you acquire these fuel sources?

- a. I buy them in the market
- b. I collect them from the bush
- c. From NGO distribution
- d. I don't know

e. Other, please specify: _____

E3. Who collects the fuel in the household?

- a. Women
- b. Men
- c. Girls (below 18 years of age)
- d. Boys (below 18 years of age)

E4. How long (time) does it take round trip to get the fuel?

- a. Less than one hour
- b. 1-3 hours
- c. 4-6 hours
- d. More than 6 hours

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

- a. Less than once a week
- b. Once a week
- c. Twice a week
- d. 3 times a week
- e. More than 3 times a week

E6. What cooking equipment do you use to cook your food in your household?
(enumerator to take photo)

- a. Charcoal on the ground
- b. Clay Stove (Energy saving stove)
- c. Stove made of wire (kanun)
- d. Three stone (open fire)
- e. Other, please specify: _____

E7. Do you own an energy saving stove?

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

Protection

P1. Are there any people with specific needs in the family?

- a. Breast feeding
- b. Critically ill
- c. Elderly
- d. Malnourished
- e. Mentally disabled
- f. Physically disabled
- g. Pregnant women
- h. Separated child in household
- i. Single parent
- j. Unaccompanied minor
- k. No vulnerable people
- l. Other

P2. How many separated children are you the guardian of in this household?

- a. _____

P3. Do you feel that your household is safe in the camp?

- a. Yes
- b. No

P4. Has anyone in your household experienced a security incident?

- a. Yes
- b. No

P5. What kind of incident happened?

- a. Robbery
- b. Shelter damaged or destroyed
- c. Physical attack
- d. Harassment/ intimidation
- e. Other (specify)

P6. If yes to physical harassment/ intimidation, who has been most affected by these incidents in the household?

- a. Men
- b. Women
- c. Boys
- d. Girls

P7. Have you seen armed actors (civilians with weapons) moving around in this

camp?

- a. Yes
- b. No

WASH

W1. What do you use to store and collect water?

- a. Jerrycan
- b. Bucket
- c. Clay pot
- d. Other

W2. How many water containers (bucket and/or jerry can) does your HH have?

- a. Enter integer

W3. To be observed and filled by the enumerator: number of each type of water container owned by household.

- a. Small bucket 8 litres
- b. Big bucket 14 litres
- c. Small Jerrycan 10 litres
- d. Medium Jerry can 14 Lt
- e. Jerry can 20 Lt
- f. Big Drum 250 Lt
- g. Other, please specify: _____

W4. How many minutes does it take to collect drinking water, including walking to, time spent at the water point and walking back from the water point?

- a. 0-15
- b. 15-30
- c. 30-45
- d. 45- 1 hour
- e. 1-2 hours
- f. Over 2 hours

W6. Do you collect water more than once per day?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W7.1 If yes, how many times per day?

- a. _____

W8. Where do you and your family usually go to the toilet?

- a. Latrine built by NGO
- b. Family-owned and constructed latrine
- c. Bush
- d. River/stream
- e. Latrine built by community
- f. Other, please specify: _____

W9. What times of day do you typically collect water? (do not read out the times. Multiple choice)

- a. Choice of 24 hour clock

W10. Do the men in this household feel safe collecting water?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W11. Do the women in this household feel safe collecting water?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W12. Do the children in this household collect water?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W13. If yes, did they ever experience a security incident whilst collecting water?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W14. How many times has your household been visited by a Hygiene Promoter in the last month?

- a. Never
- b. Once
- c. Twice
- d. 3 times
- e. More than 3 times
- f. HH arrived to the camp in the last month

W15. What do the majority of household members use for defecation?

- a. Household Latrine
- b. Communal Latrine
- c. Bush/ Open Defecation Site
- d. Other

W16. If no, do you have access to a latrine you share with another household?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W17. If yes, did you receive materials from an NGO to construct the latrine?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W18. Did you receive any technical support to construct the latrine?

- a. Yes
- b. No

W19. Do you have soap? Can you show me? (Directly Observe, if it takes longer than 1 minute to find the soap, select 'No.')

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Refused to show

W20. Do the women (over 18 years old) in this household have an adequate supply of sanitary towels?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Refused to show

W21. Do the girls (under 18 years old) in this household have an adequate supply of sanitary towels?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Refused to show

Education

E.1 Are there boys between 6-17 years old living here that are not regularly attending school?

- a. Yes
- b. No

E.2 If yes, what is the main reason they are not attending school? (Multiple selection)

- a. The school is too far
- b. They need to work outside the home (agriculture, labour, cattle camps)
- c. They need to work in the home
- d. They cannot afford school fees
- e. Overcrowding in school
- f. The teachers in the school are not very good
- g. Area is too dangerous
- h. I don't want them to attend school with children of other communities
- i. There are not school supplies (books, uniforms, for example)
- j. They must work at the market
- k. I don't know
- l. Other, please specify: _____

E.3 Are there girls between 6-17 years old living here that are not attending school?

- a. Yes
- b. No

E.4 If yes, what is the main reason they are not attending school? (Multiple selection)

- a. The school is too far
- b. They must work from home/gather water, firewood, and sand
- c. They must tend livestock
- d. They cannot afford school fees
- e. Overcrowding in school
- f. Girls are not supposed to attend school
- g. The teachers in the school are not very good
- h. Early marriage
- i. Early pregnancies
- j. I don't want them to attend school with children of other communities
- k. There are no school supplies (books, uniforms, for example)
- l. They must work at the market
- m. Issues related to menstruation (lack of hygiene items and lack of WASH facilities at schools)
- n. Other, please specify: _____

Greatest Need

G1. Specify the greatest NEED affecting your household everyday life. (Select one)

- a. Security
- b. Access to Food
- c. Access to Shelter
- d. Access to Water
- e. Access to NFIs
- f. Access to Education
- g. Access to Employment / income-generating activities
- h. Access to Healthcare
- i. None
- j. I don't know
- k. I don't want to answer
- l. Other, please specify: _____

Camp Management

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

C5. If no, why not?

- a. Unaware of election
- b. Didn't know how (where / when)
- c. Had to work outside of the HH
- d. Had to do HH work
- e. Caring for dependent
- f. Unable due to disability
- g. Abstained
- h. Other (please specify)

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

C7. If no, why not?

- a. Unaware of election
- b. Didn't know how (where / when)
- c. Had to work outside of the HH
- d. Had to do HH work
- e. Caring for dependent
- f. Unable due to disability
- g. Abstained
- h. Other (please specify)

C8. What is the main source of information for your household?

- a. Radio Station
- b. BodaBoda Talk Talk
- c. Television Station
- d. Newspaper (paper)
- e. Social media (Facebook)
- f. In person conversation
- g. Internet-other
- h. Mobile phone call
- i. Satellite phone (Thuraya)
- j. Loudspeaker
- k. Other
- l. I don't know or I don't want to answer

C9. Do you have access to the complaints mechanism system operating in this camp?

- a. Yes
- b. No

(End Survey) Thank you for your time. Have a nice day. (Move to next household)

Annex II: FGD questioning route

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 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?
- How often people are attacked by dogs? Do you feel dogs inside the camp are a threat to your security?

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?

WASH

WASH NFIs

- How do most refugees in this camp get soap, aside from distributions?
- Do you have adequate access to soap?
- Probing question: When there is inadequate access to soap, how does this affect the community.

Female sanitation

- How do you access sanitary pads and other sanitary items?
- Probing question: When there is inadequate access to sanitary items, how does this affect the lives of women/ adolescent girls.

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?



Households access to a functioning latrine

- Yes (3,614)
- No (2,266)

Existing Waterpoints

- Tap stands (93)
- Hand pump- Indian Mark II (7)
- Motorized borehole (11)

Road network

- Main road
- Secondary road

Other infrastructures

- Marketplace
- Airstrip

Household density

number of households per hectare with no access to a functioning latrine

- <= 1
- 2 - 4
- 5 - 8
- 9 - 12

Infrastructure: REACH/SP/UNHCR (3/09/2019)
Roads: © OpenStreetMap contributor (2018), REACH (2018)
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N
File: REACH_SSD_Map_AT_LackLatrineAccessDensity_Sep2019.mxd
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, associates, donors mentioned on this map.

With the support of



SOUTH SUDAN - Unity State, Pariang County

Pamir Refugee Camp: Density of households that lack latrine access-September 2019

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Draft/Work in progress
Production date: 29 November 2019

