GENDRASSA REFUGEE CAMP PROFILING

UPPER NILE STATE - SOUTH SUDAN

ASSESSMENT REPORT

AUGUST 2014

Funded by the US State Department - BPRM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

SUMMARY

Gendrassa Camp is one of four camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan that house over 125,000 refugees who fled from conflict in Blue Nile State in Sudan. The current population of Gendrassa Camp stands at 17,481 people,[1] most have been refugees for two to three years. While the situation in Maban County has transitioned to a post-emergency phase, the conflict that erupted in December 2013 in South Sudan has led to increased food and security concerns. Overall coordination for the Maban refugee camps is led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and different international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been designated as camp management agency. The French NGO ACTED manages Gendrassa Camp. The refugees within Gendrassa continue to use their existing tribal authority structures, principally through sheikhs that each represent a population of 15-400 households.

With the refugee influx tapering off and life-saving services now stabilized, ACTED and other aid actors are developing a post-emergency approach for their response. In this context, REACH was mobilised to assess Gendrassa camp populations' access to a range of services as well as to assess the recovery needs and aspirations of the refugees. The focus of the assessment was kept broad to enable the identification of information gaps in different sectors, including Education, Health, Livelihoods, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation, that can be further investigated in follow-up thematic assessments. REACH's assessment was funded by the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, as part of a larger initiative to provide recovery support for income-generation activities, active protection mechanisms and information management to refugees in Maban County.

Key findings from the assessment include:

- **For the majority (55%) of households security is the highest priority**; 32 per cent report food as their highest priority.
- **Almost all (99%) households go to their sheikh** for resolution of issues and concerns.
- There is about **one quarter less men aged 18 to 30 years old than women of the same age**.
- **Thirteen per cent** of households say they have school-age children who are **not attending school**, though education partners suggest a much lower daily attendance rate. **Decreased school attendance in all four Maban camps is attributed to lack of food.**
- **Agriculture is the most common livelihood skill (57%)** in the community, and livestock management is second (12%).
- **Two in three households say they want teacher training** while 10 per cent expressed interest in agricultural training.
- **A large majority (80%) of households report building themselves structures** in addition to their UNHCR-provided tent.
- **All households report using NGO-provided water facilities** as their primary water source, and nearly all use NGO-provided latrines (94%).
- **Most (92%) refugees who experienced illness report going only to the primary health provider** in Gendrassa Camp.

[1] UNHCR, http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/region.php?id=25&country=251. As of 27 July 2014.

The **findings overall show a picture of a camp that has advanced beyond an emergency situation** in regards to the provision of basic services such as health, water, sanitation and primary education. Yet there remains a level of **instability hampering recovery projects, partly due to the unstable context within South Sudan as a whole** since the beginning of conflict in December 2013. One primary reason for this is a shortage in food rations, especially in March and April when refugees received 57 per cent of rations compared to normal. Another reason is the security situation. **Existing tensions between the host community and refugees seem to have intensified**, and break-ins at humanitarian facilities have also increased while security fears have caused humanitarian staff shortages. Additionally, as this report was being finalised in early August, **ethnically-motivated violence resulted in the killing of at least five aid workers and the evacuation of most humanitarian staff.**[2] This recent development casts a shadow on future humanitarian programming.

Another ongoing concern is the **lack of both educational and employment opportunities**, **particularly for young adults**. This provides a lack of both short-term and long-term livelihoods prospects, which on top of the economic effects may also lead to increased social problems amongst large numbers of idle, disillusioned youth. In this ongoing context there is a need to continue post-emergency programmes that can react to a fluid environment in which the crisis in South Sudan continues to unfold. Education and livelihood development programmes may still be developed even in the midst of larger food and security concerns, and may in fact help mitigate those concerns.

This assessment has also helped to uncover **information gaps** that could be studied further. For example, the following questions could be further explored:

- Why are people in some areas of the camp more concerned about security while others are more concerned about food? Do high security concerns stem from tensions with the host community, tensions within the camp or something else?
- What are the reasons behind the identified lower numbers of young men compared to young women?
- What accounts for the apparent contradiction between the low attendance rates in primary schools compared with the high interest in secondary education?
- Why do refugees claim to have skills in areas like agriculture yet desire training in completely different areas, like teaching?
- Are there significant economic differences in the camp leading to differing capacities for building their own additional structures?

These are some of the potential options for further investigation, which may provide aid actors with better information with which to inform programming.

[2] http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/unmiss-deplores-killings-more-humanitarian-aid-workers-maban-county

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DRC	Danish Refugee Council
IMC	International Medical Corps
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
VTC	Vocational Training Centre

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Boma	Lowest level of local government administration
Payam	Intermediate administrative level including several Bomas
County	Primary administrative level below the State including several Payams
State	Administration of local government including several Counties

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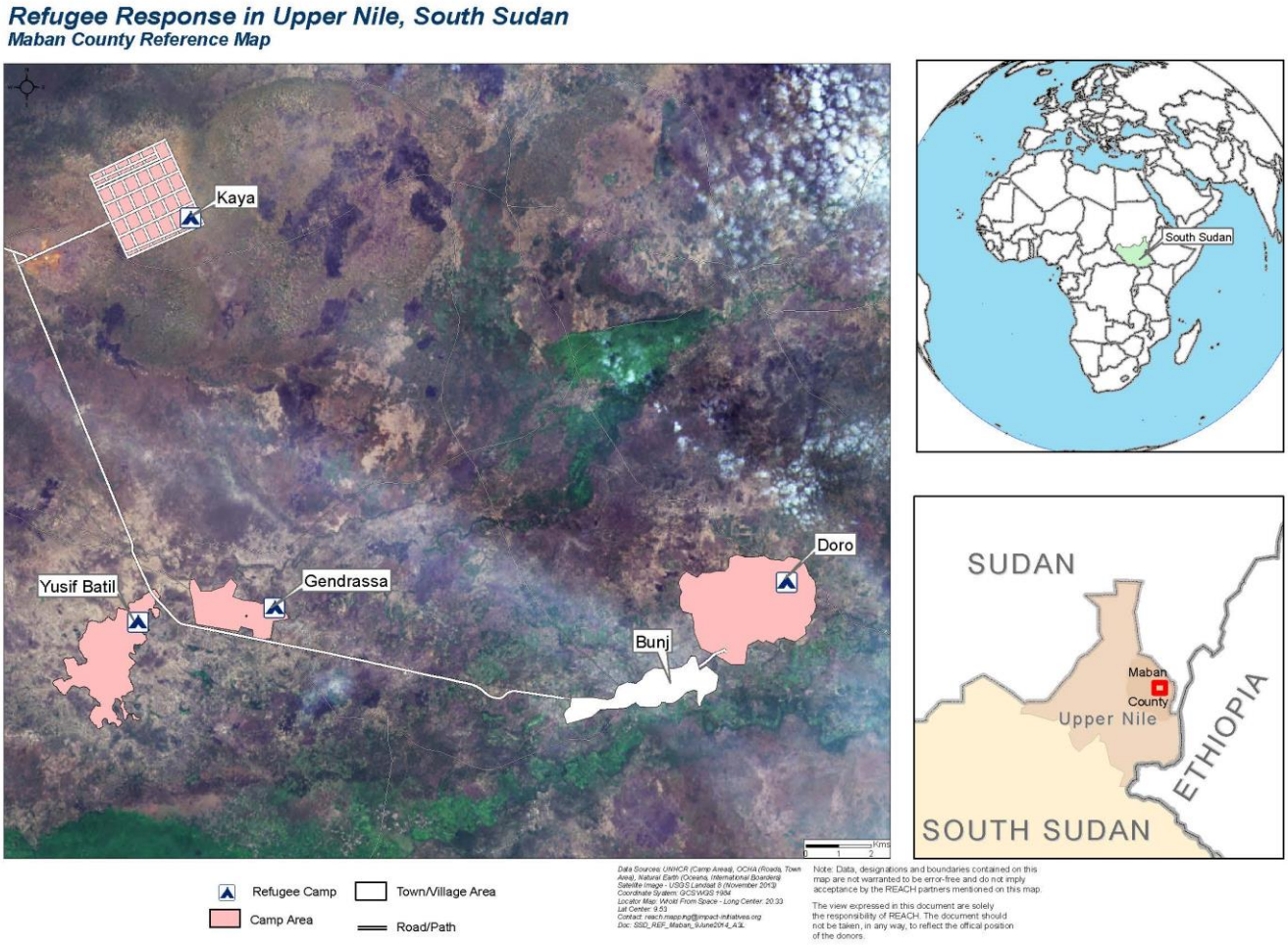
INTRODUCTION

In September 2011, fighting between government and anti-government forces erupted in Blue Nile State, Sudan, causing refugees to flee across the South Sudan border into Maban County. One of the first refugee camps to be established was Jamam Camp, but it soon became apparent that Jamam suffered from severe flooding during the rainy season of May through October. Gendrassa Camp was established in July 2012 as an alternative site 70 kilometres away from Jamam, and much of the population of Jamam was relocated to Gendrassa between July and October 2012. Gendrassa is now one of four camps along a 40km stretch of road that have a population of 127,661 refugees from Sudan,[3] including 17,481 people in Gendrassa Camp.

The refugee situation in Maban is now in a stable post-emergency phase, except for destabilizing factors likely resulting from the ongoing conflict within South Sudan that began in December 2013. Until August 2014 fighting had not spread to Maban County itself, though Upper Nile State has been one of the focal points of the conflict. This has resulted in secondary effects in Maban, such as isolation, food insecurity, rising prices, increased criminal activity, and a general atmosphere of tension that contributes to the already uneasy relationship between the host community and refugees.

Figure 1: Maban County reference map



[3] Ibid. As of 27 July 2014.

In early August 2014, conflict erupted between multiple groups including government troops, government troops that had defected, and a local militia known as the Mabanese Defense Force (MDF). This conflict evolved into targeted killings of ethnic Nuers by the MDF, including at least five Nuer aid workers, which resulted in a large-scale humanitarian evacuation. As this report goes to print, it is unclear when aid organisations can resume programming beyond critical life-saving services.

UNHCR oversees the refugee response in all four Maban camps from a facility near Doro Camp. ACTED serves as camp manager for Gendrassa Camp and Kaya Camp. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) provides camp management for Doro and Batil Camps. A number of other humanitarian actors are responsible for specific sectors within Gendrassa and the other camps. Government responsibility for refugees lies with South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs. The refugees themselves continue to retain the tribal authority structures that existed before they fled Sudan (see inset "Villages and Communities of Gendrassa").

The emergency phase of the Maban refugee response has ended. The arrival of new refugees is significantly reduced and life-saving services are now well-established. As ACTED and other partners have initiated programmes looking to post-emergency elements of the refugee response, REACH was mobilised alongside these efforts in order to assess access to services and understand the needs and aspirations of the community. The assessment described in this report used basic questions covering multiple sectors with the purpose of gaining an overall view of the post-emergency needs of the camp. The assessment was intended to bring forward major themes and expose significant information gaps for more detailed research.

In March 2013, REACH completed a brief camp profile of Gendrassa outlining the basic situation across sectors. However, nearly two years into the establishment of Gendrassa, there has been no multi-sector household-by-household assessment targeted at addressing the post-emergency needs and aspirations of the community. Also lacking in the post-emergency context is an exploration of the possibilities for livelihoods activities. As the camp sets into a longer-term displacement scenario as the conflict in Blue Nile State continues, there is a need to examine how humanitarian actors can best serve the needs of the refugees of Gendrassa.

For four weeks in March and April of 2014, REACH performed a household-by-household survey of Gendrassa Camp, interviewing members of each household on several topics. The activity was funded by the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, as part of a larger programme to provide post-emergency support for income-generation activities, active protection mechanisms and information management.

The following section details the methodology used for this assessment, of which main component was a household survey covering 98 per cent of the population of Gendrassa. After explaining the methodology, this report then present the assessment findings beginning with a look at refugees' stated first priority needs through which the subsequent sections regarding camp population demographics and assistance sectors can be better understood.

As part of this assessment, REACH used geographical information systems to produce full-page maps that are appended as annexes to the report. Within the report these maps are referred to by their annex number. Maps are ordered by their first mention in the report, beginning with Annex 1, which shows the general layout of the camp.

VILLAGES AND COMMUNITIES OF GENDRASSA

Crucial to the understanding of this report is an understanding of the traditional structures within the camp. Gendrassa Camp is comprised of 31 villages of 15 to 400 households, shown in Annex 2. There is a sheikh who leads each village. Villages can be clustered together into six larger groupings that are termed "communities" in this report.

Five of the six communities are sub-tribes of the Ingessana tribe (Bau, Fademia, Kukur, Soda North and Soda South). Each of these sub-tribes is led by an umda, and the overall leader of all the Ingessana is called a nassir. The sixth community is Magaja, which is a separate tribe distinct from their Ingessana neighbours. Gendrassa Camp had a seventh community, the Jumjum tribe, until April 2014 when they relocated to Kaya Camp. All of the communities in Gendrassa Camp are predominantly Muslim.

Results within this report are often disaggregated by community as the communities form cultural, political and geographical blocks. Annex 2 shows villages grouped into colour-coded community blocks:

- **Bau**, the second-largest community (468 households) resides in the centre of the eastern half of the camp.
- **Fademia**, third-largest (357 households) neighbours Bau to the north in the eastern side of the camp.
- **Kukur** is by far the largest community (1655 households); over half the population of the camp. It spans most of the western half of Gendrassa.
- **Magaja** is the smallest community (130 households) in the north-central area of the camp.
- **Soda North**, in the far east of the camp, is fourth-largest (328 households).
- **Soda South** to the far west of the camp is fifth-largest (188 households).

The village and community boundaries shown on these maps **do not constitute any official block system** and were derived for the purpose of these maps based on household GPS coordinates and which sheikh each household identifies as its village leader. Yet they are used extensively in this report as groupings that have meaning within the traditional structures of the refugees living in Gendrassa.

METHODOLOGY

Definition of Household

For the purposes of the survey, a "household" was defined as the residents of one tent. This means that the total number of households will not match the number given by UNHCR registration, as a tent is only provided to households of three or more persons and households of one or two people must share tents. This definition was chosen so that the household's response could be matched to the GPS location of their tent.

Sampling

The target sample size of the assessment was every household in Gendrassa Camp, though in practice some households may have been missed.[4] This yields a highly representative sample with very high confidence and a low margin of error. Only refugees are permitted to live in the camp; no host community households were included in the assessment.

Table 1: Sample size

Households interviewed	3,126
Focus group discussions held	4

Representativeness

A total of 3,126 households were surveyed while there was an official total of 4,147 households at the time of the data collection.[5] Using this sample size and population size yields a 99% confidence interval with a 1.2% margin of error. This is a conservative calculation that underestimates how close the sample size is to the population size. The definition of household used was not comparable to the definition of household used in the official UNHCR numbers, and would be expected to produce a smaller number (see inset). The total population count of the survey was 98% of the official population count, yielding a much closer alignment between sample and population sizes than the household numbers.

Household Survey

The primary form of data collection was a 36-question household survey. This was conducted using smartphones with OpenDataKit (ODK) software. Through the use of smartphones, GPS data was included with the survey results for every household. Questions were designed for numerical, yes/no or multiple-choice answers, resulting in a quantitative database of responses and allowing for quantitative and spatial analysis of results.

The questions covered several sectors including shelter, water and sanitation, education, health and livelihoods. Humanitarian partners working in Gendrassa were consulted during questionnaire development. The total time span to cover the camp was four weeks, first starting on 14 March 2014 and finishing on 11 April 2014. Data collection was performed by 15 enumerators, including three full-time national staff and 12 temporary workers hired from the host community and refugee populations. Enumerators were given one day of classroom training and one day of field training in which they were taught how to collect data using the smartphone software, the purpose of the questions and how to ask questions to household members.

Within Gendrassa there are 31 villages,[6] each led by a sheikh (in a few cases, there are two or three sheikhs per village). Villages may include anywhere from 15 to 400 households.

[4] Particularly during the time of the assessment, security concerns amongst refugees led to movement between the camps. The organic layout of the camp also increases difficulty of ensuring every household is included, though the risk of this was mitigated by working with community leaders, as explained later in this section.
[5] "Gendrassa Weekly Refugee Population Report as of April 12, 2014", http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/settlement.php?id=151&country=251&region=25
[6] Jumjum Village was relocated to Kaya Camp during the assessment activity, and was not included in the assessment.

Once their training was completed, enumerators were each assigned a different village and surveyed every household in the village. Enumerators conducted the survey with each household at the site of the household's tent in order to get an accurate GPS location for the tent. Enumerators consulted with the sheikh of each village to ensure that they interviewed each household, and REACH staff later double-checked with each sheikh to confirm that all households were covered.

The layout of Gendrassa is organic with no clearly-defined blocks, meaning that consulting with local leaders who know all their households is a more accurate method than any kind of spatial traversal strategy. In most cases, one enumerator was assigned to cover one village at a time, though in some cases two or three enumerators surveyed a village guided by village representatives, especially for some of the larger villages.

Key Informant Interviews

While the household survey component of the assessment focused on the overall situation of the camp, one additional purpose of the assessment was to gain insight into the situation of youth (particularly those age 18 to 30) within the camp. Key informant interviews were conducted with some of the humanitarian partners working in Gendrassa.

Focus Group Discussions

Four focus group discussions were held with elder refugees in the camp. Each group included 10 to 15 people who were community leaders and/or parents. The groups were designed to represent people from the different communities in the camp. One group was composed of representatives of the Bau community, another from Fademia, another from Kukur and one from Magaja.

Limitations

The assessment was designed to cover several sectors in order to get a wide overview of the camp situation, however this also meant that the questions in any one sector did not go into great depth. The findings are useful to get a general picture and expose information gaps for further study. Another limitation was the use of inexperienced enumerators. In order to cover the entire camp in a reasonable amount of time, several enumerators needed to be hired. In the final results of the survey, it was found that some enumerators did not fully understand the questions and used the options for answering differently. As enumerators were generally sent one to each village, this in some cases meant that there was questionable data for an entire village. These issues have been taken into account when reporting findings.

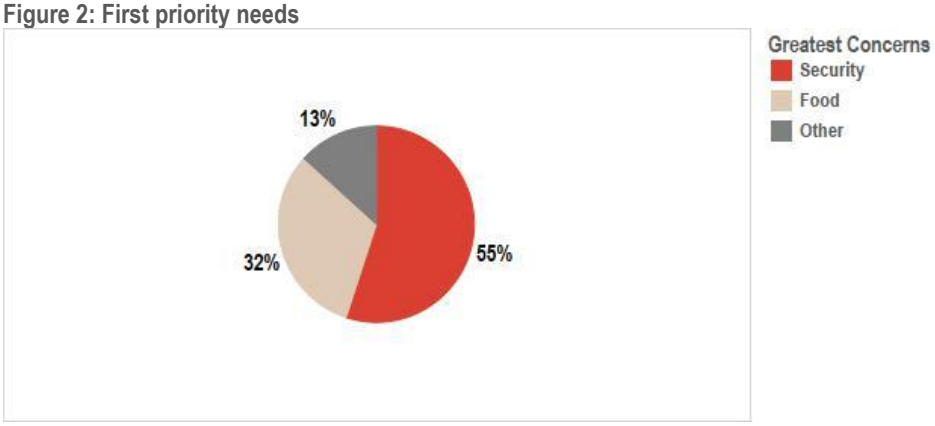
FINDINGS

This section presents findings from the assessment combined with relevant secondary data. The findings open with a discussion of the greatest priority needs reported by refugees, which illustrates the context through which the other assessment findings can be better understood. The next two subsections cover overall demographics and then the security situation in the camp, followed by subsections covering different sectors of work within the camp.

FIRST PRIORITY NEEDS

When survey respondents were asked about their priorities, the primary responses were security and food (55% and 32%, respectively). All other responses, such as education, healthcare, employment and water totalled 13 per cent (see Figure 2 below). The prominence of food and security concerns demonstrates the emergency nature of the context even while in a post-emergency response. These findings echo conclusions made by the United Nations South Sudan Crisis Response Plan 2014, which says, "Constraints on humanitarian and protection activities since the start of the crisis have set back the implementation of longer-term and more sustainable programming... After improving refugees' living conditions and managing to bring indicators below emergency thresholds across the country in 2013, the crisis has now forced aid agencies to prioritize life-saving and essential services, with a particular emphasis on food and nutrition. Escalating tensions between refugees and host communities over increasingly scarce resources have also underscored the importance of addressing the needs of host communities alongside those of refugees."[7]

Figure 2: First priority needs



At the time of data collection, the two primary issues facing the community were acts of violence between the refugees and the host community, and food shortages. While respondents were encouraged to focus on long-term issues when asked this question, these results may still be heavily influenced by these issues.

[7] United Nations South Sudan Crisis Response Plan 2014, p. 57, https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/Revision_2014_South_Sudan_CRP_June_2014.pdf

Zoom on Food Shortages

Though Maban County has not seen active fighting in the most recent crisis that began in December 2013, the conflict in South Sudan has affected the area in indirect ways. Early in the conflict, food warehouses in Malakal were ransacked and/or destroyed. These were a large part of the reserve for the Maban camps. Land and river routes to Maban were cut off by conflict. While at times some food could be delivered either via Renk to the north or from Ethiopia to the east, often the only way to send food was by airdrop.

Due to a 45-day distribution in late December and a follow-up distribution in mid-February, food distribution shortages did not occur until March. From March through May, refugees did not receive full rations.[8]

- In March, refugees had 22 days of rations
- In April, refugees had 13 days of rations
- In May, refugees had 24 days of rations

The shortages in March and April corresponded to the time of data collection for this assessment, influencing refugees' perceptions and concerns. Enumerators returning from a day's data collection often spoke of the complaints they received from refugees over the lack of food. The authors recall a particular experience of a mother calling us into a shelter to show us a child who was badly injured falling out of a tree while trying to collect leaves for food. (There were several anecdotal reports of people being injured while trying to collect leaves for food during this period.) Since June there have been no significant gaps in food distribution, though there continues to be a precarious reliance on airdrops.

There was a clear difference in responses when disaggregated by community as seen in Figure 3. The Bau and Kukur communities were especially concerned about security, while the Fademia, Magaja and Soda South communities were more concerned about food. The extreme concern for security expressed by Bau correlates with violent incidents. As will be discussed further in the "Security in the camp" section, 88 per cent of households in the Bau community said that they had been a victim of a violent incident, compared to a camp-wide average of 25 per cent. The Kukur community, though expressing a high need for security, reported violent incidents at 14 per cent of households, below the camp average. Concerns over security may stem both from specific violent incidents as well as a general atmosphere of tension.

Figure 3: First priority needs by community

	Food	Water	Healthcare	Education	Employment	Security	Other	None
Bau	1%	1%		0%		97%		
Fademia	72%	3%		1%	1%	22%	1%	0%
Kukur	24%	6%	2%	7%	0%	61%		
Magaja	54%	1%	1%	13%	1%	30%		
Soda North	36%	25%	3%	2%	0%	35%		
Soda South	76%	5%	1%	5%		12%		

Annex 3 shows a spatial view of reported priorities. Clear geographic blocks are evident. The Bau villages in the east-central part of the camp consistently reported concern for security as a priority, with the Kukur villages in the west-central area showing some areas concerned about food and some for security. It may be that security concerns are affected by proximity to the borders of the camp, as some areas that are more concerned about food lay either in the camp's interior or on the northern edges far from host community areas. In some of the areas of Bau and Kukur, there is a clear correlation between households saying that security is their highest priority and those that say they have been victims of violent incidents.

[8] Distribution information provided by UNHCR as well as ACTED, the food distribution partner for Gendrassa

Zoom on Security Incidents

Listed below are highlighted security incidents drawn from a log of security incidents kept by UNHCR. They provide a sense of the security events that occurred just prior to data collection in February and March 2014:

- On 21 February 2014, one refugee man was shot and killed and at least four wounded after clashes between Mabanese host community and Ingessana refugee individuals in the vicinity of Gendrassa Camp. The quarrel arose when refugees accused a Mabanese group of stealing three goats. A fight broke out beginning with sticks and knives but then escalating to guns.
- On 27 February 2014, at least four refugees sustained firearm wounds after a conflict between refugees and host community broke out near Batil Camp.
- On 3 March 2014, a large conflict occurred in Batil Camp between host community and refugees, and explosions and gunfire were reported. At least one refugee male died from a firearm wound.

It is important to note that tensions between the refugees and the host community have existed since the refugee crisis first began in 2011, and tensions are higher particularly between the Mabanese hosts and Ingessana refugees than between the hosts and other refugee tribes.[9] The crisis in South Sudan since December 2013 has not created these tensions but has likely exacerbated them. The following section on "Security within the camp" provides further information on refugees' security concerns.

Annex 3 shows two particular concentrations of people concerned about water -- one in the centre of the map and one at the south-eastern edge. The one in the centre is in Pofi Village within the Kukur community, while the south-eastern area is part of Jabel Altien Village within the Soda North community.

While the Kukur area at the centre has slightly more households, Kukur is overall a much larger community than Soda North, so the percentage of people from Soda North concerned about water in Figure 3 is notably higher. The Kukur area is more than 200m away from any water source despite its central location (see Annex 4), which may be the reason for their special concern about water. However, the Soda North area is well-covered by water sources and they report normal access to water compared to the rest of the camp (see also Annex 4), therefore the reasons for their concern over water remain unclear.

Concerns about water may possibly refer to water for livestock rather than for human use. Especially during the dry season, one cause of tensions between the host community and refugees is access to water for herds. Multiple violent incidents between the host community and refugees occurred while refugees had taken herds out to find pasture land or water. As a result, many refugees had taken their herds back to the camp, and there have been cases of refugees using tap stands and hand pumps to provide water for their livestock. However, these instances have not been in the vicinity of the Jabel Altien/Soda North area. Soda North did not report a higher livelihood interest in livestock than other communities, nor are they known to have higher numbers of livestock than others, so the reported concern about water within Soda North shows no linkage to livestock issues.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The assessment included age and gender information for each household in the camp, providing the opportunity to analyse camp demographics. The **key finding resulting from this analysis shows that there are far fewer men than women aged between 18 and 30 years old.** Table 2 below shows age and sex categories as collected in the survey. In each age category men are slightly more populous than women except in the 18-30 age range, where a large number of males seem to be missing. There are a number of possibilities to explain the apparent shortage of young men. They may have gone to seek work or education elsewhere in South Sudan or in other countries. They may have remained in Sudan, either for those same reasons or to tend livestock and/or farms. Another possibility is that many of them may be engaged in the ongoing conflict across the border in Blue Nile.

[9] "Displacement, Disharmony and Disillusion. Understanding Host-Refugee Tensions in Maban County, South Sudan", Danish Demining Group, http://www.danishdemininggroup.dk/news/news/artikel/ddg-promoting-the-understanding-of-refugees/, 28 January 2013

Table 2: Population breakdown

Age	No. of Males	No. of Females
Under 5	1,987	1,912
5 to 17	3,023	2,818
18 to 30	1,617	2,133
31 to 59	1,497	1,231
Over 60	327	190

Table 3 Dependency ratios

Type	Dependency ratio
Total	107.0
Child	103.8
Aged	3.2

Using this population data we can also calculate dependency ratios.[10] Table 3 below shows the aged, child and total dependency ratios for Gendrassa Camp based on the demographic data collected. The total and child dependency ratios may be influenced by the lower numbers of men age 18 to 30, who may be leaving behind single-headed households. Key informants have reported a prevalence of early marriage and pregnancy, which may also raise the dependency ratio.

SECURITY WITHIN THE CAMP

The key security-related findings coming from the REACH household survey were that **one quarter of respondents (25%) reported that someone within their household has been a victim of violence in the camp** and that **there were specific communities, such as Bau, where there were a concentration of reports of violence**. The survey did not deal specifically with host community violence or the larger security context in Maban County, though it is important to first provide this as background.

Security has been a significant issue throughout 2014 for the refugees as well as the host community and humanitarian staff. According to UNHCR security staff in Maban, incident reports have increased in 2014 when compared to 2013. Threats of violence against NGO staff are not common, but have resulted in both international and national staff resigning from positions and leaving. As the conflict in South Sudan has taken on a more ethnic dimension and news has spread of ethnically-fuelled retributive attacks in other areas of the country, rumours of potential ethnically-motivated violence have resulted in national staff resignations as they leave to safer areas. In early August, these rumours turned into reality as at least five aid workers were targeted and killed for their ethnicity, including three killed in the immediate vicinity of Gendrassa Camp.[11] While the rumours left a number of humanitarian actors at reduced staffing levels, the violence in August led to full-scale evacuations. Break-ins and thefts at NGO facilities have also increased. From the beginning of 2014 through 5 May 2014, at least 38 incidents of theft or attempted theft from NGO facilities were reported across the Maban refugee camp area.[12] Twenty-one of these incidents involved firearms. Multiple robberies have occurred at some NGO facilities; one health provider in Batil Camp reported 18 robberies since the beginning of 2014.[13] One possibility is that the rise in crime is fuelled by the lack of food, though it may also be a result of the general destabilization and lack of order in the country as a whole.[14] All of these events have resulted in increased difficulty of aid delivery.

[10] Dependency ratios require population categories of 0-14, 15-64 and over 65. However, our population categories were 0-4, 5-17, 18-30, 31-59 and over 60. We therefore estimate dependency ratios with these assumptions: 1) The population of 5-17 is uniformly distributed (that is, each age is one thirteenth of the total and 2) one half of people 60 and over are age 60-64. The first assumption should generate a small margin of error for the total and youth dependency ratios, while the second assumption entails a larger margin of error particularly for the aged dependency ratio.
[11] http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/unmiss-deplores-killings-more-humanitarian-aid-workers-maban-county
[12] UNHCR Security Incident Log
[13] Notes from Emilie Poisson, ACTED South Sudan Country Director, following Juba Refugee Coordination Meeting, 9 June 2014.
[14] From the United Nations South Sudan Crisis Response Plan 2014, "The visible presence of arms in and around refugee settlements in Unity and Upper Nile is indicative of the deteriorating environment for protection of civilians", p. 57, https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/Revision_2014_South_Sudan_CRP_June_2014.pdf

Multiple deadly clashes between members of the host community and refugees have also been reported, often involving issues over livestock. While tensions have existed ever since the beginning of the refugee crisis, particularly during the dry seasons, violent incidents have increased in 2014.

With this background we can then look at the findings from the REACH survey. **When asked if someone within their household had been a victim of a violent incident, one quarter of respondents (25%) said yes** and 75 percent said no**.** The majority of these cases were instances of damaged tents (634 cases).

Table 4: Types of violence

Type of Violence	Number of Households
Tent Damaged	634
Robbery	189
Physical	26
Sexual Harassment	3
Other	4

A high concentration of households in the Bau community said they had been victims of violence. This community also strongly said that security was their highest priority. Eighty-eight per cent of the Bau community reported violence, though there was no specific concentration of physical harm or robberies. In Bau Village, the largest of the villages comprising the Bau community, 97 per cent of households reported some sort of violence. This near unanimity suggests that respondents may have referred to violent incidents in their area and not against their specific household. Whether or not that is the case, the combined protection and reported priorities responses show a special concern for security issues in this community.

Other concentrations of reports of violence exist in the Bilut Village area along the southern edge of the camp just west of the middle of the camp, and in Magaja Junub Village at the northern edge and just west of the middle. Bilut Village is part of a large area along the south that sees security as the highest priority, though the area around Magaja Junub is more divided on food versus security as their highest priority.

Table 5: Where would you go FIRST to give feedback/complaints about harassment?

First contact for feedback	%
Sheikh	99.62%
Dedicated NGO	0.19%
Umda	0.10%
UNHCR	0.06%
Camp Committee	0.03%

An almost unanimous majority of households (99.62%) said they would bring complaints about harassment to their sheikh (see Table 5 above). Respondents were asked another similar question about where they would first go to report general issues and concerns, in which 99.2% said they would go to their sheikh. This underscores the significant authority held by the traditional leadership within the camp. According to protection actors, protection mechanisms provided by NGOs usually do not formally include sheikhs though in practice sheikhs are involved in case management and assistance to survivors. The refugee community in Gendrassa has its own traditional justice system in which sheikhs and umdas serve as judges.

An additional concern for security within the camp is the potential for Gender-Based Violence (GBV).[15] A key figure for this is the number of female-headed households in Gendrassa, which was reported to be 54 per cent though this is most likely over-reported: UNHCR numbers show 34 per cent of households are female-headed.[16] These numbers may still overestimate vulnerability: polygamy is common therefore women who register as single heads of household may have a husband in the next tent registered with another wife or on his own. Nevertheless, there still remain a high number of vulnerable women in the camp.

According to an ACTED Gender Analysis report on Gendrassa and Kaya Camps from April 2014, "Some types of [Sexual and Gender-Based Violence] were already an element in their society and culture in Sudan, but have been exacerbated by conflict, displacement, and refugee context. In particular, increased occurrence of early and forced marriages (for the dowries) due to increased economic difficulty; women at increased risk of sexual exploitation in order to meet their needs and those of their families, mainly for food and money; and increased levels of domestic violence due to the collapse of traditional household structures and loss of traditional gender roles, combined with increased frustration and changing economic power."[17]

The REACH assessment did not show any increased insecurity for female-headed households: while 25 per cent of all households reported experiencing violence, only 20 per cent of female-headed households reported violent incidents. However, this assessment did not specifically target GBV and women may have been uncomfortable reporting issues to male enumerators. Further investigation into these issues could be performed in cooperation with Protection and GBV actors.

This information only provides a very broad picture of the security situation within Gendrassa Camp and in Maban County. While the recent crisis in South Sudan appears to have exacerbated tensions in the area, those tensions have existed since refugees first arrived in 2011. The current security situation within Maban County is affected by numerous factors including the wider context of both Sudan and South Sudan. Further research could be done to better understand the key security concerns within Gendrassa Camp itself as well as the wider picture in Maban County, and how aid actors can incorporate these findings into their response strategy. However, a challenge with understanding the security situation is that members of the host community as well as the refugees are often reluctant to speak with representatives of aid actors about security issues connected to the political and social dynamics of their communities.

EDUCATION

The main finding for this sector is that education partners have **linked the decrease in school attendance with lack of food**. Requests for secondary and adult education dominated every focus group discussion held with refugees in Gendrassa Camp, though refugees do not seem to take full advantage of the educational opportunities currently provided.

Humanitarian partners provide primary education up through eighth grade for children in each of the four Maban camps. Secondary education is limited to a school in the town of Bunj which many refugees are unable to attend. LWF is planning to build a secondary school for refugees between Batil and Gendrassa Camps, which is scheduled to be open later in 2014. In every focus group discussion held with community leaders, secondary education is the issue about which they are most adamant.

[15] The IASC Guidelines on Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings (2005) describe GBV as "an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. [...] The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries, and regions. Examples include: Sexual violence, including sexual; exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution; Domestic violence; Trafficking; Forced/early marriage; Harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honour killings, widow inheritance, and others.", p. 7, http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/_assets/files/tools_and_guidance/IASC_GenderBasedViolence_HumanitarianSettings_2005_EN.pdf

[16] UNHCR, http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/region.php?id=25&country=251. As of 27 July 2014.

[17] "Gender Analysis: Gendrassa & Kaya Refugee Camps", ACTED, April 2014

Part of the interest in secondary education is to provide the young people in the camp with something to do, rather than carry out an indolent existence. No smaller part of it is a belief in the power of education to be the future of their communities. When asked if they hope to see their next generation carrying on their traditional lifestyles and their agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, they respond with a strong no, saying that it is time for their society to move on and enter the modern world in which education is critical.

The expressed concern about education by members of the community brings us to look at the actual utilization of currently-provided education. Within Gendrassa Camp, there are four primary schools (see map in Annex 5). Survey respondents were asked if they have any children who are of school age but are not attending school. Four hundred one households (13%) responded that they did have school-age children in their household who were not going to school. The top reason given for not attending school was that the school was too far away, given by 45 per cent of households who said their children did not attend (5.8% of all households). Households saying the school is too far away are also shown in Annex 5. The map shows households on the west edge of the camp that are a kilometre or more from the nearest school. Children from here may indeed have trouble getting to school. There are also households in the centre of the camp, and some in very close proximity to Mama Primary School, that said school is too far away. More investigation would be required to understand this claim.

Figure 4: School attendance stated by refugees

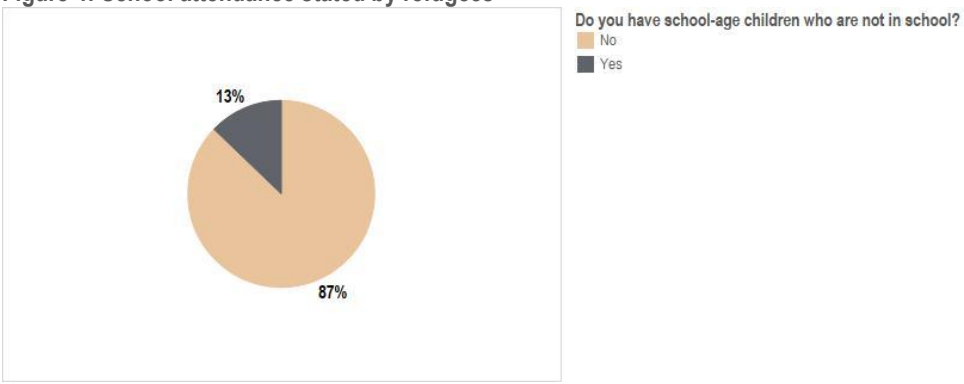


Table 6: Reasons for not attending school

Reason	Per cent of all households
The school is too far	5.8%
They must tend livestock or work at the market	2.1%
They must work at home	2.0%
They do not have appropriate clothes	1.9%
They have an impairment	1.0%
The quality of the school is not appropriate	1.0%
Other	1.0%
They are too old to go to school in the camp	0.3%

These data would seem to indicate that school attendance rates are approximately 87 per cent. The population figures collected from the REACH assessment indicate that there should be 5,680 school-age children in Gendrassa,[18] which should imply daily attendance of approximately 4,941 students. However, LWF's enrolment figures for May 2014 show enrolment at 3,561 students or about 63 per cent of all school-age children, while attendance figures from May through July showed a range from 1,911 to 2,627 students attending.

[18] School age for primary school is 6 to 13 years, though "over age" children age 14 to 18 are also permitted to attend if they have not completed primary school. According to LWF very few of the over age children have actually completed primary school, so the entire population aged 6 to 18 can be considered "school age". The population 6 to 18 was estimated by adding twelve thirteenths of the 5 to 17 bracket with one thirteenth of the 18 to 30 bracket.

Another important finding provided by education partners is that **school attendance drops due to lack of food.** In June, education partners in all four Maban camps have reported a "general reduction of attendance in all camps, related to lack of food".[19] Save the Children, which is responsible for education in Doro Camp, as well as LWF both report that school attendance is correlated with food distributions: as the food runs out, attendance declines. Organised assessments as well as anecdotal information from mobilisation teams report that parents give lack of food as the primary reason for children not attending school. Partners have also pointed out anecdotally that children in school are less engaged in lessons and tend to leave school early during food shortages. Data provided by education partners seems at odds with refugees' responses in the survey. One possible reason that only 13 per cent of households said their school-age children do not attend is that perhaps a majority of children do attend school but not very regularly. Thus a high percentage of children may go to school at some point, but weekly attendance figures remain low. Households may also consider older children, even those who have not completed primary school, as no longer being school age. The fact that lack of food was not given as a reason in the survey may partially be that it wasn't a specifically provided option, or that data collection was conducted relatively early in the food shortage period.

Refugees' statements about attendance do not seem to match actual attendance figures, and it is not clear why this is. What is clear is that recent food shortages have impacted school attendance. It is also clear that refugees express a strong interest in education and a belief in its value for the future. One added indication of this is the high number of people expressing interest in teacher training, which will be further discussed amongst other results from survey questions dealing with livelihoods.

The lack of educational opportunities specifically for older children and young adults is one part of a larger problem. Focus group discussions with Gendrassa community leaders as well as key informant interviews with aid actors emphasize the lack of activities for older children and young adults as a major concern. One key informant, when asked about issues facing youth in the camp, summed them up in one word: “boredom”. Education is only provided at the primary level and work is scarce.

While a few of the more educated youth have found work with NGOs or work as teachers, and some have had the opportunity to participate in vocational training, many more have not had such opportunities. Young men have nothing to do and no recreational space, have no opportunity for income and feel like they are not living up to cultural expectations. This may increase gender-based violence and, in a tense and militarized situation, may contribute to inter-communal tensions and more enlistment in armed groups. Young women face the same lack of education and vocational opportunities, and early marriage and pregnancy may be a coping mechanism.[20] Access to education and livelihoods opportunities then may impact on other aspects of refugee life. Livelihoods will be discussed in the following section.

LIVELIHOODS

The refugee communities in Gendrassa are known for being farmers and pastoralists in their original homes in Blue Nile, and as expected **the top two reported skills were agriculture and livestock management**. The previous section discussed how community leaders in focus groups showed more interest in higher education than in continuing traditional livelihoods.

[19] "Upper Nile Refugee Response: Basic Indicators", UNHCR, 5 June 2014

[20] “A Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Rapid Assessment” published by DRC in July 2012 for Doro Camp points out that in that camp “girls get married at the age of 14-15, but sometimes as young as 11-12… The reasons for this pattern of behavior can be found in the lack of educational opportunities for girls (secondary education), peer pressure and fixed gender roles.” (p. 4). However, the assessment draws a distinction between the Christian Uduk tribe (which is present in Doro Camp but not in Gendrassa Camp) and the Muslim tribes such as the Ingessana (present in both camps), saying that Uduk girls generally have free choice to get married and are more likely to marry early without parental consent, whereas Muslim parents tend to arrange their daughters’ marriages. (http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan-republic/sexual-and-gender-based-violence-rapid-assessment-doro-refugee-camp)

Survey data echoed this as **the top two interests for skills training were "teacher" and "doctor"**. Yet focus group participants also wanted more people to receive vocational training, indicating that the vocational training provided by ACTED's Livelihoods programmes is considered valuable.

Livelihood Skills

Respondents were asked what skills the members of their household have. **Fifty-seven per cent of households named agriculture as a skill they possess; the next-highest skill reported was livestock with 12 per cent**. Eight per cent of all households named both as skills present in their household. Other skills such as carpentry, trade, construction or tailoring existed for about 6 per cent of households each.

Table 7: Household skills

Skill	% of households claiming skill
Agriculture	57%
Livestock	12%
Carpentry	6%
Trade	6%
Construction	6%
Tailor	5%
Teacher	3%
Metalwork	2%
Baking	2%
Other	4%

Table 8: Vocational training interests

Skill	Per cent of households
Teacher	64%
Doctor	19%
None	11%
Agriculture	10%
Construction	10%
Trade	6%
Tailor	4%
Dairy	3%
Livestock	2%
Other	10%

When disaggregated by community, the results show a few distinctions between communities. Bau, for example, reported higher skill in trade: 19 per cent of Bau households claimed it as a skill compared to an overall average of 5 per cent. Bau is known for being a more urban and educated population, so a higher capacity for trade is understandable. No other community is known for any distinctions from the others with respect to livelihoods. They are all known for a common livelihood focus on agriculture and livestock. Focus group discussions with elders from each community have also indicated a similarity in agricultural and pastoral livelihoods. Fademia's residents professed a higher presence of skill in livestock management (41% compared to 10% on average) and there are other differentiations in carpentry, construction and tailoring. These results by community may just represent differing degrees of confidence in claiming to possess skills, or there may be previously unknown differentiations. One possible area for future study could be to understand more about each community's origins and the skills that exist within them.

Training needs

In addition to being asked what skills they possessed, respondents were asked what training opportunities they were interested in. **Two in three households (64%) stated interest in teacher training**. The second most popular requested field of training was "doctor" with 19 per cent.[21] Agriculture was the most popular vocational training option with 10 per cent of households expressing interest.

[21] What brings more emphasis to these top two results is that they were not on the initial list of multiple choice options for the survey. The options included only vocational skills such as agriculture, carpentry, construction, tailoring, etc. There was also an "other" option where respondents could name a skill not on the list. On the first day so many people used this option to request teacher training that "teacher" was added as an option. "Doctor" was never listed among the set options; it was only specified through the "other" option. This underscores their popularity as "write-in votes".

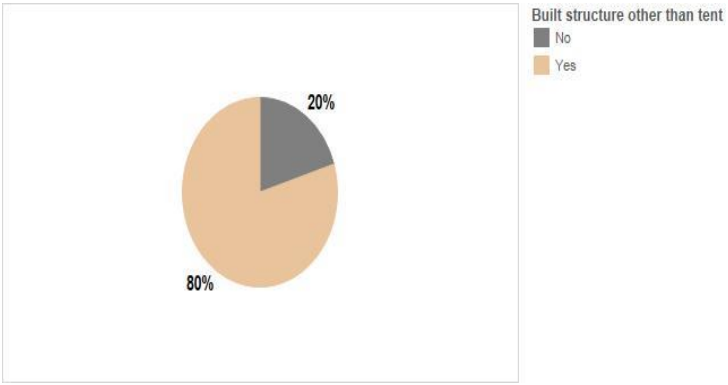
Multiple reasons have been offered to explain why "teacher" and "doctor" are the top two results, and why teaching specifically is so highly valued. One reason that has already been mentioned is that refugees may wish to move from traditional vocations toward professions involving higher education. Another reason is that the professions that refugees see performed every day in the camp are the teachers running the schools and the doctors running the clinics. They see needs for education and health and want to fill those roles, or want their children to fill them. Another possible reason for the interest in teaching specifically is that it is a paying job that is seen as attainable, and it potentially opens the door to further education, training and more lucrative employment options.[22]

There is room for further research into how these refugees, mostly farmers and herdsmen, can thrive economically in a situation where they have limited land for crops and for grazing, and how this could be done in a way that benefits the neighbouring host community as well. ACTED's Vocational Training Centre (VTC) based in Gendrassa Camp is one avenue for further livelihoods training. Amidst the calls for further education, community leaders in focus group discussions have also requested that more people be accepted into VTC programmes.

SHELTER

After nearly two years in Gendrassa Camp, refugees have settled into a more appropriate and sustainable shelter situation including improving their living conditions by building additional structures. Refugee households were initially given 6.5m X 4m UNHCR tents as shelter upon arrival, and **80 per cent of households surveyed stated that they had built structures in addition to their tent**. Based on observations, these structures may often be kitchens, animal pens, daytime shade and/or additional housing. It is common for households or groups of households to create a residential compound by building a fence around their shelters using wood and tarpaulins.

Figure 5: Percentage of households building structures in addition to their UNHCR-provided tent



Respondents who had built structures were also asked what materials were used and how those materials were acquired. **The most common material used was wood, used by 94 per cent of households that built structures, followed by grass (81%) and tarpaulins (69%).** Less than one percent used either flattened metal drums or corrugated iron in their structures. These figures match observations within the camp: refugees tend to use wooden poles as the frame of a structure, tarpaulins to waterproof the roof and grass and/or mud for walls.

The main sources of building materials for refugees were the bush areas around the camp (82%) and through the delivery of Non-Food Item (NFI) (59%) by aid actors. Twenty-two per cent of households acquired materials from refugee markets, 4 per cent from friends and less than one percent used host community markets. Based on the coincidence of material type and material source answers, refugees tend to be getting grass and wood most often from the bush, and NFI distributions are nearly always the source of tarpaulins. When markets are used, wood appears to be the most common material acquired from them. Annex 6 shows households coloured according to which sources of materials they used.

[22] Teachers in NGO-run schools in the camps are usually paid slightly more than teachers in government-run host community schools, but national staff positions in NGOs tend to be more highly paid than teaching positions. Education partners have complained that other humanitarian actors hire away teachers for better-paid positions. Refugees aware of this reality may see teaching as a stepping stone to a more lucrative NGO position. As one refugee interviewee said, wealthy people in the camp have one of two things: a herd of livestock or an NGO job.

Figure 6: Materials used to build additional structures

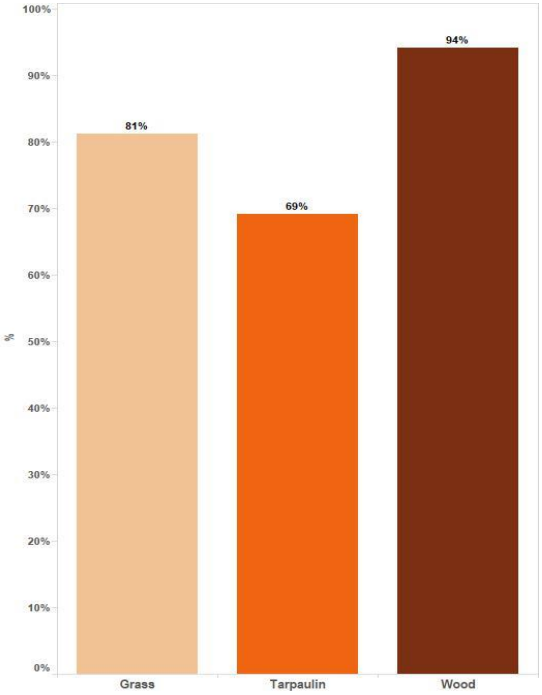


Table 9: Sources of structure materials

Source	Per cent of households
Bush	82%
NFI Distribution	59%
Refugee Market	22%
Friends	4%
Host Community Market	1%

With four fifths of refugees building additional shelters, there is a clear sign of many refugees being able to improve their situation. The trend does not seem to be toward an active economy, but refugees seem to be operating independently and only using materials they gather themselves or that they receive from NFI distributions. There appears to be very little interaction with host community markets. This may be due to inter-communal tensions, but may more likely be a result of distance from the camp to host community markets.

A shelter expert working with ACTED suggested that the scarcity of food may have limited the development of further structures, as refugees are more likely to use resources to acquire food -- either selling building materials to get food or purchasing food instead of building materials. There is no clear evidence for or against this claim, though it is highly likely that refugees are employing coping mechanisms to deal with food shortages, and those mechanisms will impact other areas of refugee life.

Figure 7: A typical refugee-made structure in front of a residential compound fence, with a water tank in the background

WATER AND SANITATION

In the midst of food and security concerns, water and sanitation provision is well-established. **Every household interviewed said that they use an NGO-provided water source** - either a tap stand or hand pump. Tap stands are more heavily used than hand pumps but without any difference in wait times. **Nearly all residents use NGO-provided latrines for sanitation**. After two rainy seasons in Gendrassa, refugees have relocated within the camp to minimize flooding problems.

Water collection frequency

The number of times a water source is visited during the day may be an indicator of the accessibility of water sources. As shown in the lower-left chart of Figure 8, the vast majority of households (86%) said they go to collect water three or more times per day, which may indicate that water sources are easily accessible. Annex 7 shows the geographical distribution of these figures.

Water collection waiting times

Respondents were also asked how long they spent at the tap stand or hand pump while collecting water. This may be time spent waiting for their turn, however, longer wait times may instead be due to social interaction: groups of women from several households will often go together to get water collectively. The centre-left chart of Figure 8 shows that 40 per cent of respondents said they tended to stay less than 15 minutes, while 42 per cent said they stayed between 15 and 30 minutes. Therefore 86 per cent of households say wait times are within the SPHERE standard of 30 minutes.[23] Only 4 per cent said they spend more than an hour at the water source. Annex 8 shows reported wait times for each household as well as a 200-metre radius drawn around each water point. The map shows that the 4 per cent of households reporting a wait of greater than an hour are not concentrated in one particular location, but scattered amongst other households reporting faster times. Only in one area in the southwest corner of the eastern half of the camp, in Kadenka Village, does there appear to be a small concentration of several households reporting longer wait times.

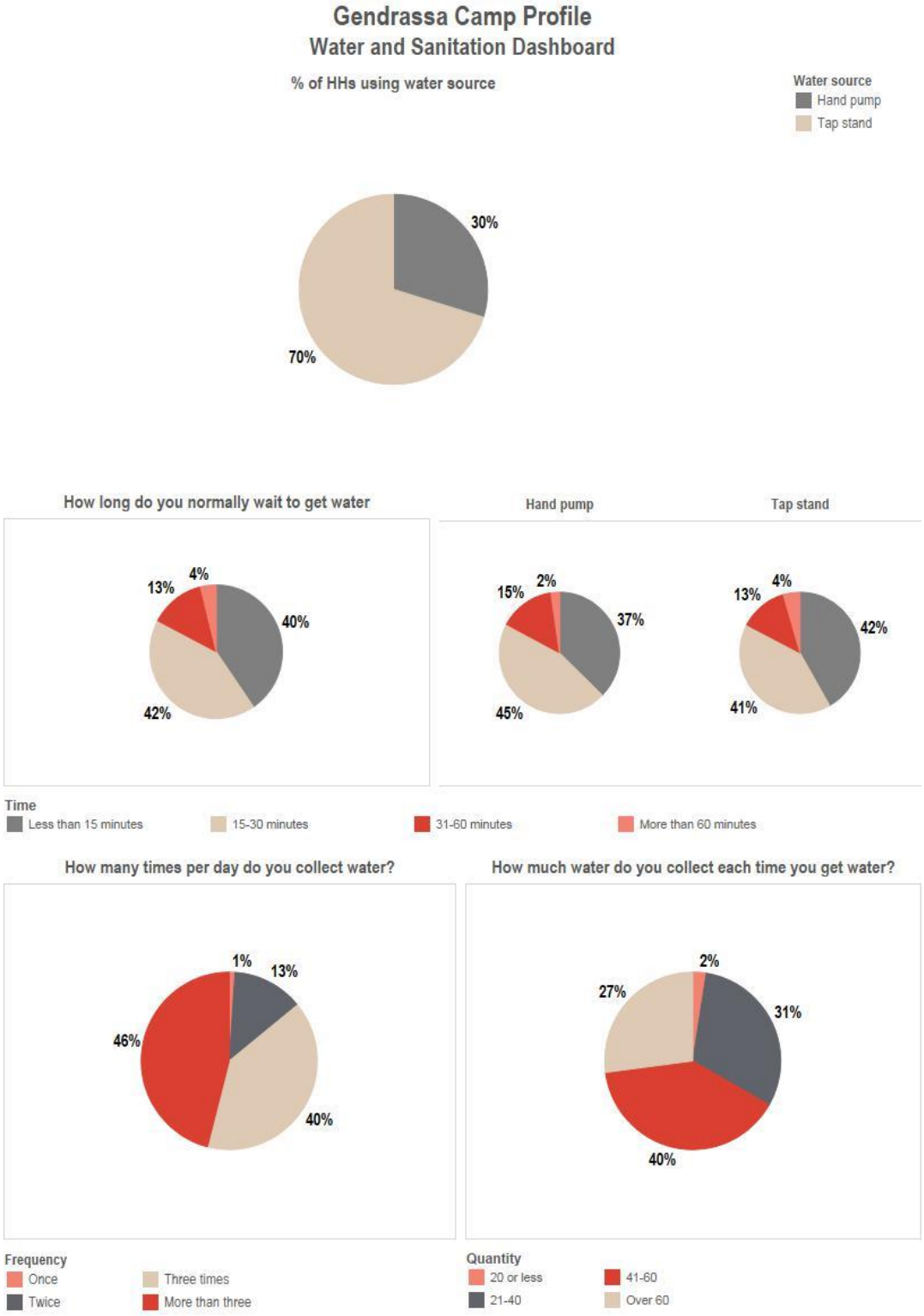
Water collection amounts

Another factor in determining access to water is how much water refugees are able to take each time. When asked this question, nearly all refugees said they took at least 20 litres of water per visit (see the lower-right chart in Figure 8). Daily average household water usage in litres per person per day (l/p/d) can be estimated using each household's reported water collection per time and number of water collection times per day. This produces a refugee-reported range of 26 to 37 l/p/d, or a median of 31.2 l/p/d.[24] The actual litres per person per day measured weekly at boreholes is 20 l/p/d or more. Either figure is well above the SPHERE minimum standard of 15 l/p/d.[25]

The map in Annex 4 shows water collection per visit for each household.

[23] www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/
[24] Survey responses to the amount of water collection were given as a range: 20 or less, 21-40, 41-60 or over 60 litres. The lower bound of the estimated litres per person per day is calculated using the lower bounds of the categories (1, 21, 41 and 61), the upper bound is taken from the upper limit of the categories (using 80 as an upper limit for Over 60). Median values (10, 30, 50 and 70) were used for the median estimate. Where households said they collected water more than three times per day, a conservative estimate of four times per day was used.
[25] www.spherehandbook.org/en/water-supply-standard-1-access-and-water-quantity/

Figure 8: Water and sanitation dashboard



Tap stands versus hand pumps

Every respondent said their household used an NGO-provided water point -- either a tap stand or hand pump -- as their primary water source. Nearly three quarters of households (70%) use tap stands while the remaining 30 per cent use hand pumps (see top-most chart in Figure 8).There are 27 tap stands in the camp and 19 hand pumps. Annex 9 shows the distribution of households that reported using tap stands or hand pumps, along with the locations of these water sources. Comparing usage of tap stands and hand pumps yields the following results:[26]

- There is no difference in average wait time between the two types of water sources.
- The average tap stand is used by 66 per cent more households than the average hand pump.
- The volume of water collected is 72 per cent higher at the average tap stand than the average hand pump. Slightly more water is collected per visit at tap stands but households using hand pumps visit them more often.
- Tap stands receive 51 per cent more visits per day than hand pumps, on average.

Table 10 below summarizes the differences between tap stand and hand pump usage. It is unsurprising that tap stands are more heavily utilized than hand pumps; tap stands require no labour to operate. What may be surprising is that the average wait time at each source is the same. It may be that households prefer shorter wait times over ease of use or distance to source, and an equilibrium has been reached. The centre-right chart in Figure 8 shows wait times by water source.

Table 10: Tap stands vs. hand pumps

	Tap stands	Hand pumps
No. of points	27	19
% of points	59%	41%
No. of households (HH)	2196	930
% of HHs	70%	30%
Avg. no. of HHs per point	81	49
% of total daily volume	71%	29%
Avg. litres per point per day	13760	7982
Avg. wait time (mins)	21.47	21.45
Total times visited per day	6683	3123
Avg. visits per point per day	248	164
Avg. visits per HH per day	3.04	3.36
Avg. litres per HH per visit	48.9	46.8

Note that for the table above, the numbers are far more reliable as relative measures to each other rather than independent statistics. For example, the average wait times of 21.47 and 21.45 can be compared to show that there is no difference between the two types of water sources because they are calculated from the same data using the same methods. However, both numbers have a margin of error around them because they are estimated from ranges ("less than 15 minutes", "15-30 minutes", etc.).

[26] The same median estimates of water collection amounts were used as they were to calculate litres per person per day given previously. For wait times, the minimum and maximum ranges of each category (for example, "15-30 minutes" has a minimum of 15 minutes and a maximum of 30 minutes) were used to calculate a range for wait times, and then those two numbers were averaged to produce one number. As before, "more than three" times per day was assumed to be four. The resulting estimates are useful for comparison to each other only.

Sanitation

The sanitation situation of the camp was assessed by asking respondents where they generally defecate. Overwhelmingly, respondents stated that they use NGO-provided latrines (94%). Less than 3 per cent said they use their own family latrine, and less than 2% used a community latrine or went to the bush. One respondent said his household uses a river or stream. Annex 10 shows the distribution of latrine usage within Gendrassa. There are over 900 NGO-provided latrines within the camp, with 19 people per latrine,[27] which meets the SPHERE minimum standard of 20 people per latrine.[28]

Table 11: Latrine usage

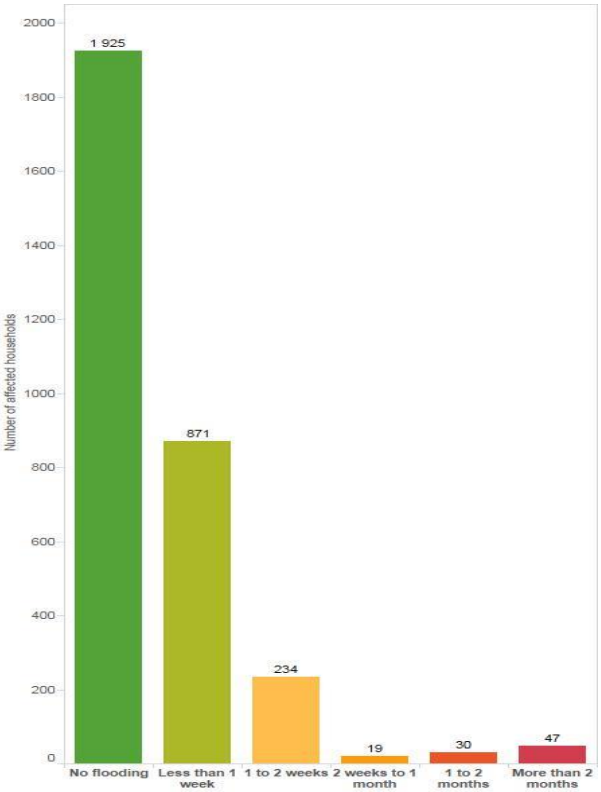
Location	Per cent of households
NGO latrine	94%
Family latrine	2%
Community latrine	2%
Bush	2%
Other	0%
River/stream	0%

Flooding

Flooding in Jamam Camp was one of the primary reasons for the opening of Gendrassa Camp in July 2012. Respondents were asked if they suffered from flooding in their current location in Gendrassa and, if so, how long was there standing water in their compound. There were 1,925 households (62%) that reported no flooding, and 871 households (28%) experienced standing water for less than a week. Seventy-seven households, less than 3 per cent, reported standing water for more than a month.

Figure 9 shows the number of households affected by flooding concerns and the map in Annex 11 shows the same data geographically and population migration, comparing REACH household mapping from 2012 to the dataset collected by this assessment. Identified flooded areas have an advantage to the community by providing water for livestock during the rainy season, though they may also increase health risks if no precautions are taken. Flood-related movement is one cause of the organic, unsystematic layout of the camp.

Figure 9: Flooding situation in Gendrassa



[27] "Upper Nile Refugee Response: Basic Indicators", UNHCR, 5 June 2014. This includes 500 individuals from the Host Community.
[28] www.spherehandbook.org/en/excreta-disposal-standard-2-appropriate-and-adequate-toilet-facilities/

Figure 10: Following the 2012 and 2013 rainy seasons, Gendrassa residents have moved to avoid areas of expected flooding. Flooded areas provide water for livestock during the rainy season but run empty during the dry season.

HEALTH

Primary healthcare in Gendrassa Camp is provided by International Medical Corps (IMC), which has three clinics within the camp, though only two were operational at the time of the survey. Medical cases that require a higher level of care are referred to the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Gentil Hospital in Batil Camp or Bunj Hospital in the town of Bunj. IMC has, like other service providers in the area, been beset with break-ins and thefts of medical equipment that have hampered activities. It has also suffered from staff shortages due to the security situation.

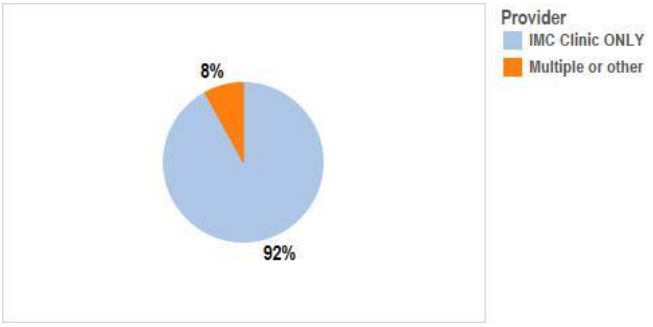
Medical Services

Respondents that had suffered illness in Gendrassa were asked to specify all the health providers they had visited for health assistance. The overwhelming response, 2100 households (**92%** of all who had suffered disease), was that they **had only gone to the IMC Clinic in Gendrassa**. IMC is the only primary health care provider within Gendrassa. The high number of refugees claiming to only visit the health facilities in Gendrassa suggests that health provision within Gendrassa is in sufficient supply.

Table 12: Health providers

Health Provider	Households
IMC Clinic only	2100
IMC Outpost only	40
MSF Gentil only	38
Multiple providers	38
MSF Gendrassa only[29]	29
Bunj hospital only	13
Traditional healer only	13
No assistance	3

Figure 11: Health provision



Only a very small percentage said they had visited the MSF Gendrassa or MSF Gentil facilities, Bunj Hospital, the IMC Outpost, traditional healers or any combination. There were 16 total households who had gone to a traditional healer, either exclusively or in addition to other treatment.

Data received from IMC show **90,431 consultations in Gendrassa from January 2013 to April 2014**, which is an average of 3.7 new visits per refugee per year. Available consultation data does not allow for disaggregation by village, though this is a potential area for additional research.

Malnutrition rates during food shortage

Also especially relevant to a context of potential food insecurity is the malnutrition rate. The table below shows malnutrition rates for Gendrassa provided by IMC. **Malnutrition rates increased from March to April, coinciding with food shortages during those months.**[30]

Table 13: Malnutrition rates

Measure	March	April	May
Global Acute Malnutrition	7.9%	11.3%	11.3%
Moderate Acute Malnutrition	6.8%	10.1%	10.4%
Severe Acute Malnutrition	1.08%	1.2%	0.9%

[29] MSF Gendrassa Clinic was closed in 2013

[30] The United Nations South Sudan Crisis Response Plan 2014 corroborates this, saying "Global malnutrition rates rose sharply in Maban in March and April, exceeding 10 per cent in all four camps", p. 57, https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/Revision_2014_South_Sudan_CRP_June_2014.pdf

CONCLUSION

As the response for Gendrassa camp, and all the other refugee camps in Maban County, was transitioning from the emergency to the recovery phase, a new crisis erupted in South Sudan. **Basic life-saving services such as shelter, water, sanitation and health are now established in Gendrassa camp**, providing a basis for aid actors to initiate recovery programmes such as higher education, income-generating activities and programmes targeted at the youth and other groups among the camp populations.

Further **development in the education sector**, particularly the introduction of secondary education and adult literacy programmes, **can have wide-reaching implications**. While livelihood opportunities remain scarce, secondary education can provide youth with an activity that has both short-term and long-term benefits. Survey responses and interviews underscore a significant interest in education throughout the camp, especially an interest in teacher training and secondary education, though more research may be required to investigate how attendance can be increased among primary schoolchildren. Vocational training opportunities provide a complement to higher education options. As livelihoods programmes such as the Vocational Training Centre produce graduates and grant recipients, it is important to follow the progress of grantees and the success of the program in the eyes of the community. It is also important to observe the effects on the local economy, both strictly within the refugee camp as well as between the camps and amongst the host community.

Key to the success of these activities are the **traditional leaders**, to whom over 99 per cent of households go first for help. Their influence is a reality and **humanitarian actors must attempt to work with their cooperation** and invest in solid working relationships with them.

Months of conflict within South Sudan have affected Maban in a number of ways. The conflict in Maban in August will affect the area well into the future. An additional consequence has been the inconsistent provision of food rations stemming from looting of pre-positioned stocks by armed actors, supply routes cut off by conflict and overstretched humanitarian capacity responding to food needs across the country. Scarcity of basic resources has magnified already-existing tensions between the host community and refugees, which in turn affects refugee livelihoods.

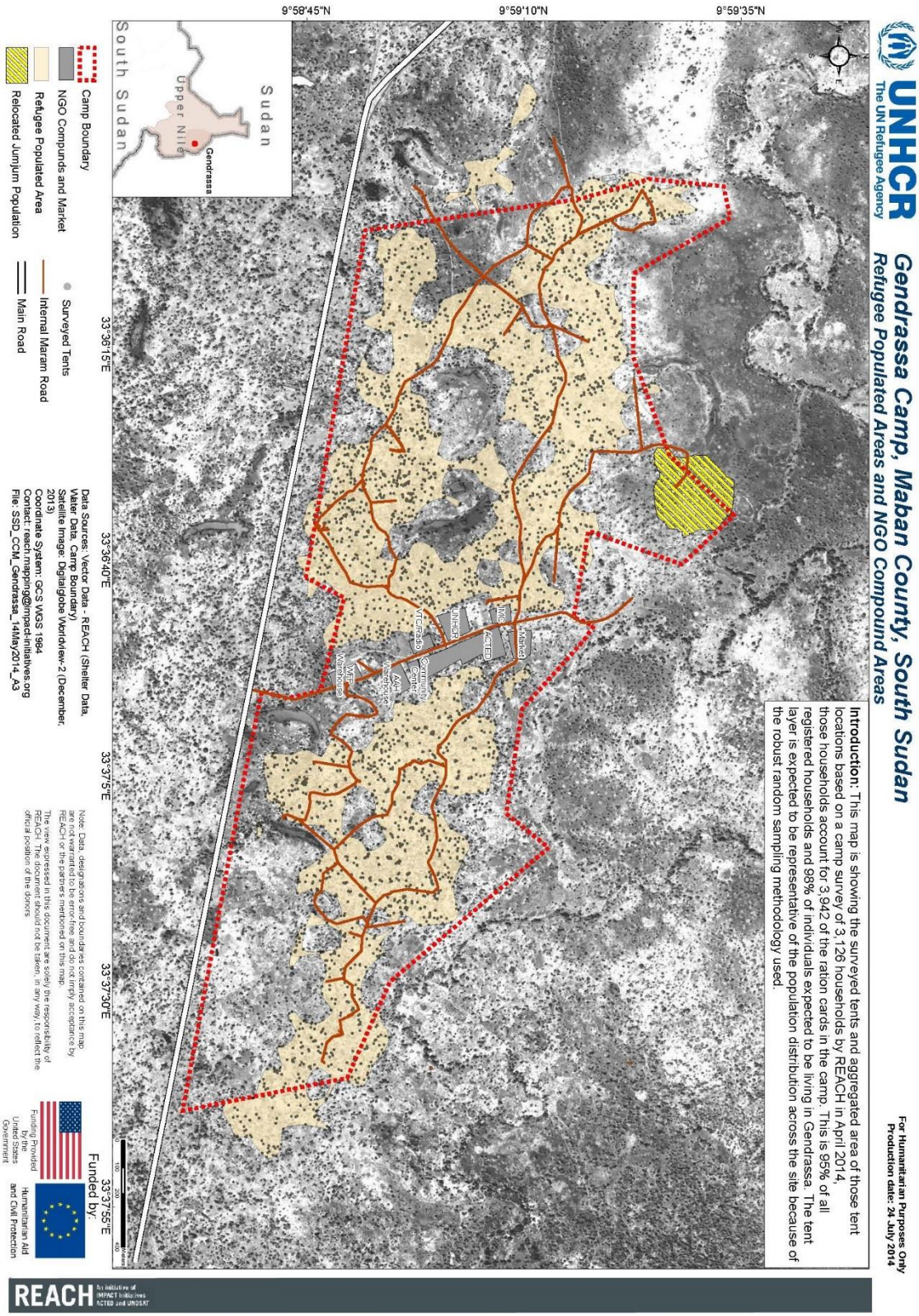
Food and security problems can be expected to persist for some time. During the rainy season, roads that have been cut off by fighting are cut off by flooding. Yet with a **flexible, adaptive humanitarian response** to the situation there remain opportunities to improve lives through education, livelihoods programs and other initiatives that take into account the needs and aspirations of each community and with the support of local leadership.

This report will be shared with humanitarian partners working in Gendrassa Camp so that the findings herein may be used to inform ongoing programming. REACH will continue to provide assessment and mapping expertise within Maban County in accordance with the needs of aid actors and under the framework established by UNHCR.

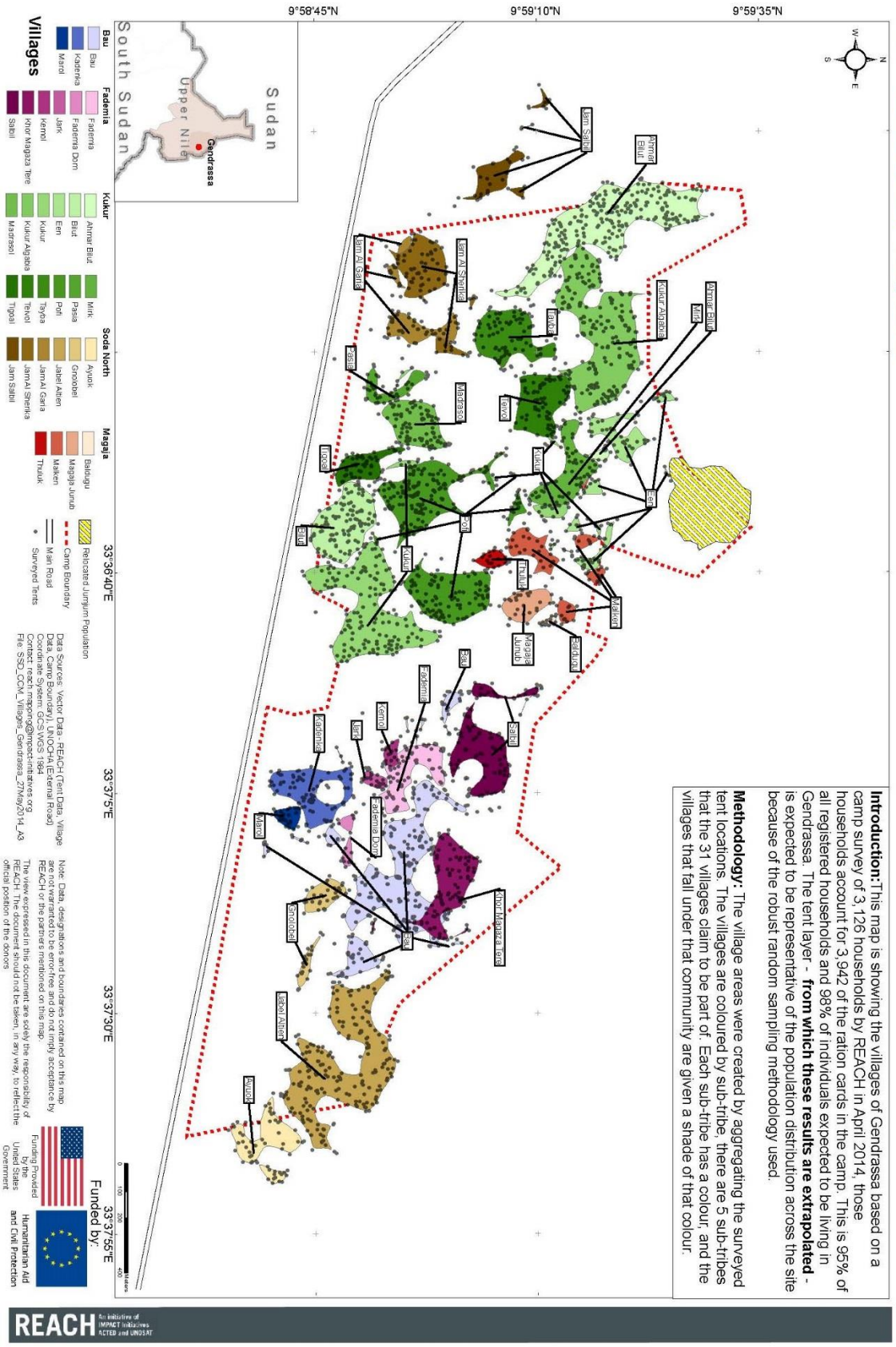
ANNEXES

MAPS

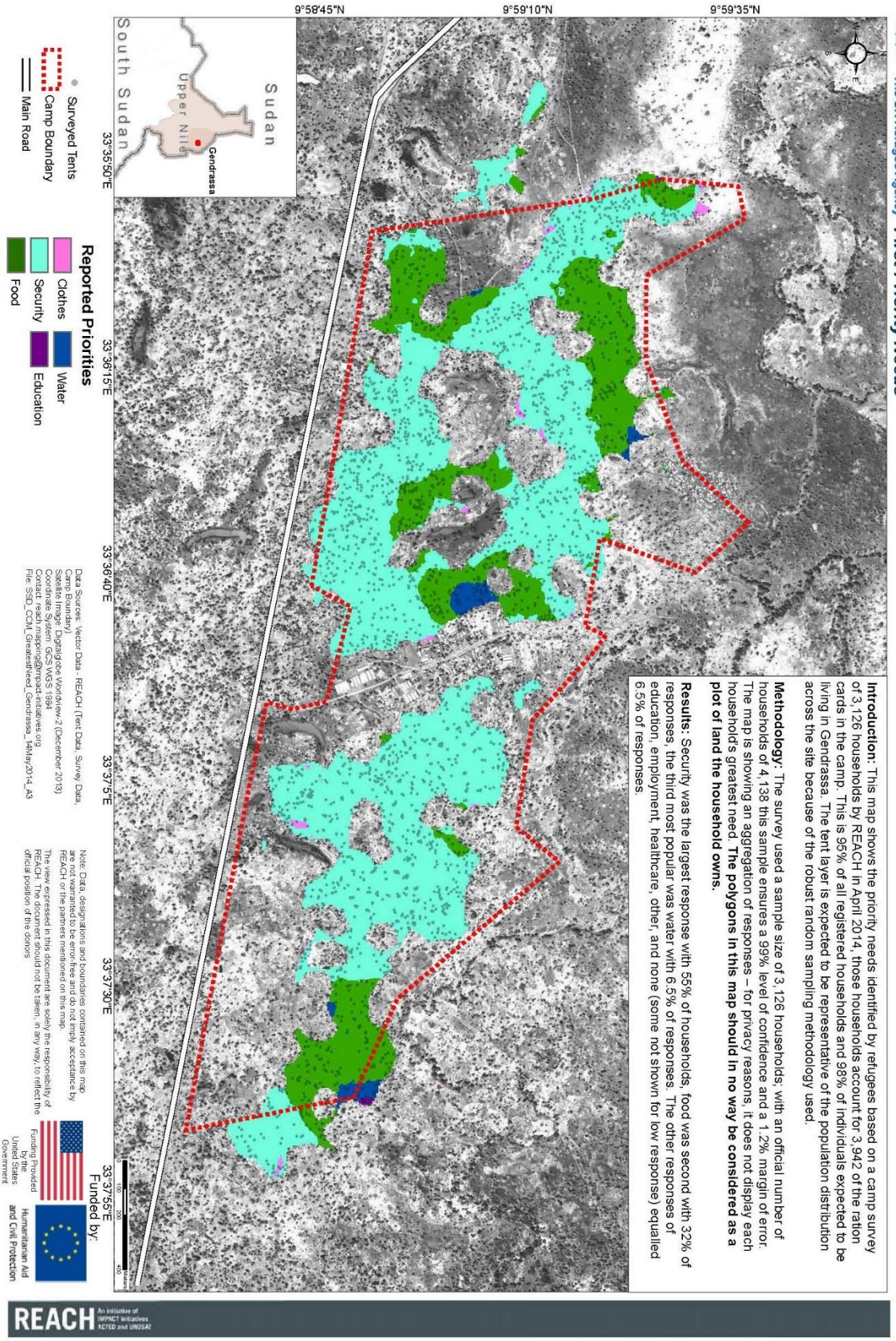
Annex 1: Refugee Populated Areas and NGO Compound Areas



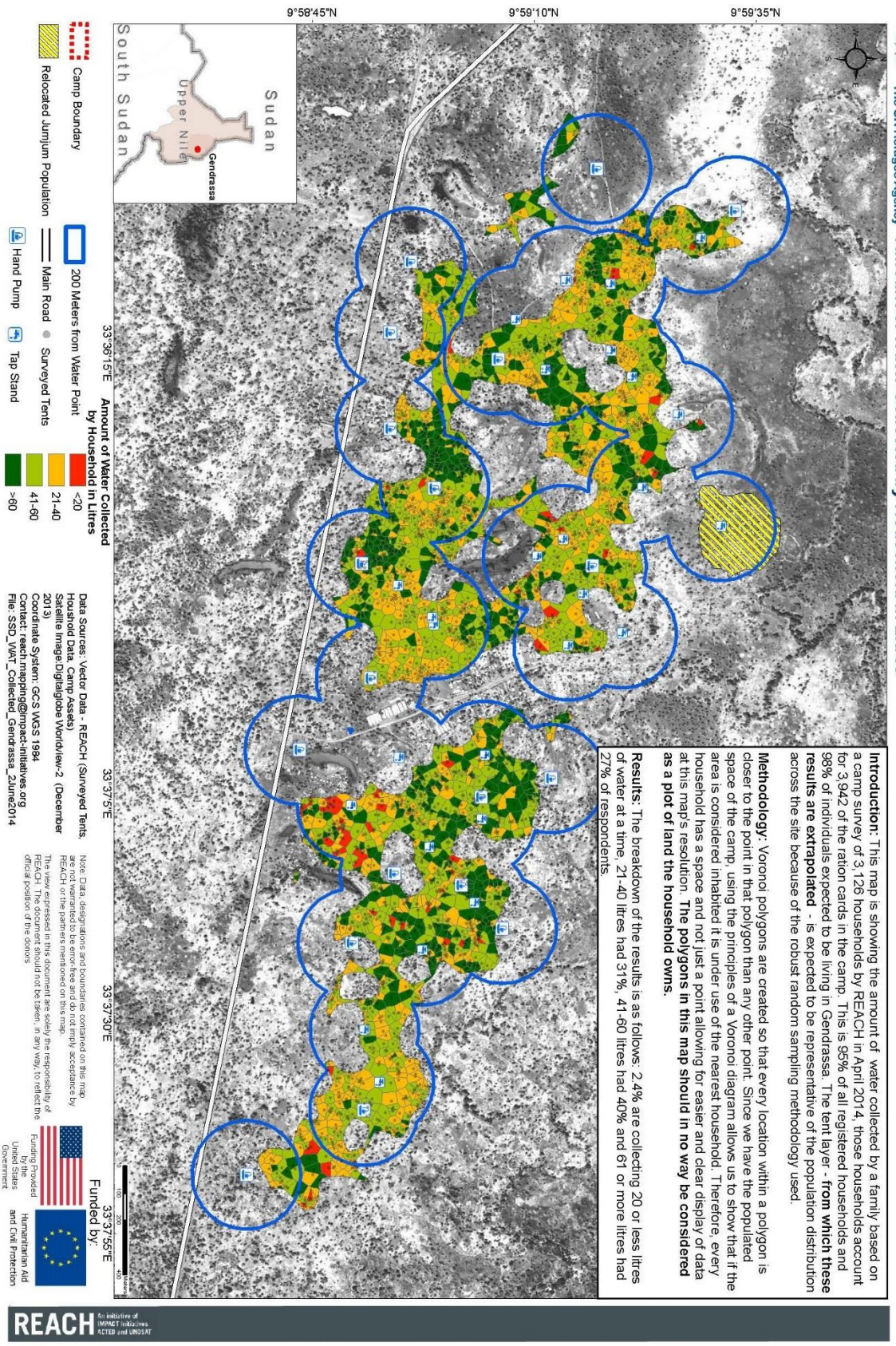
Annex 2: Village Areas



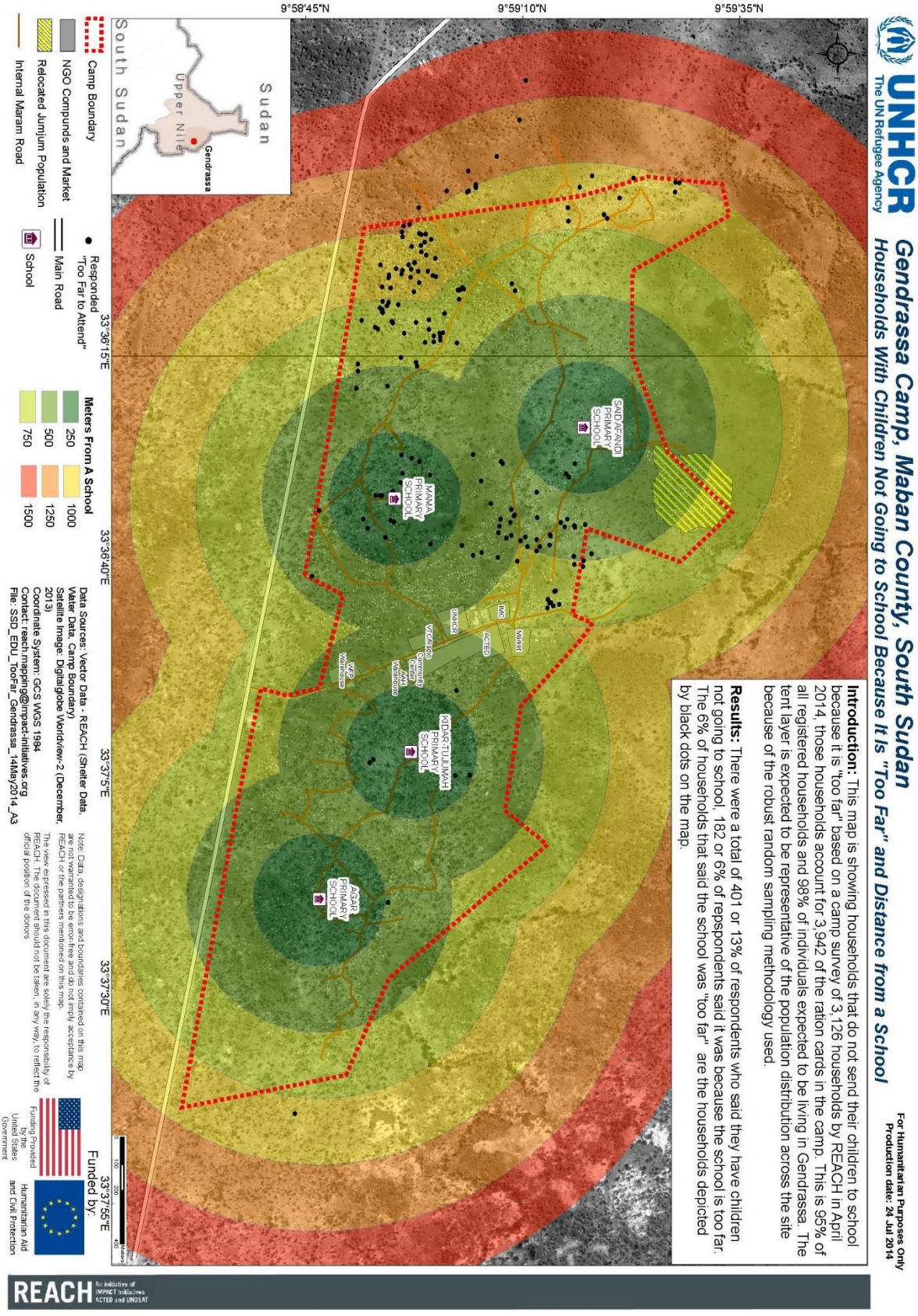
Annex 3: First Priority Needs



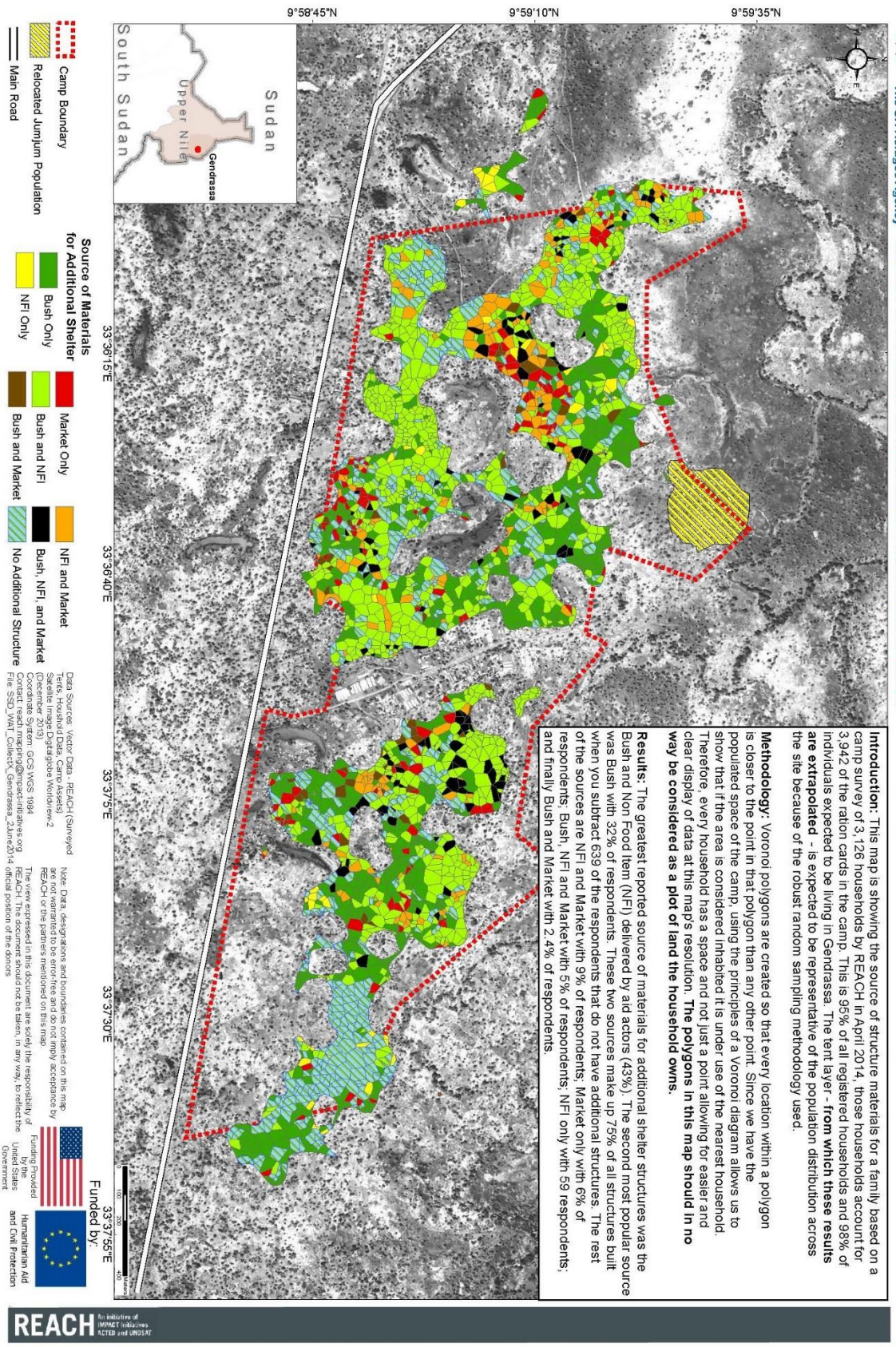
Annex 4: Amount of Water Collected by Household in Litres



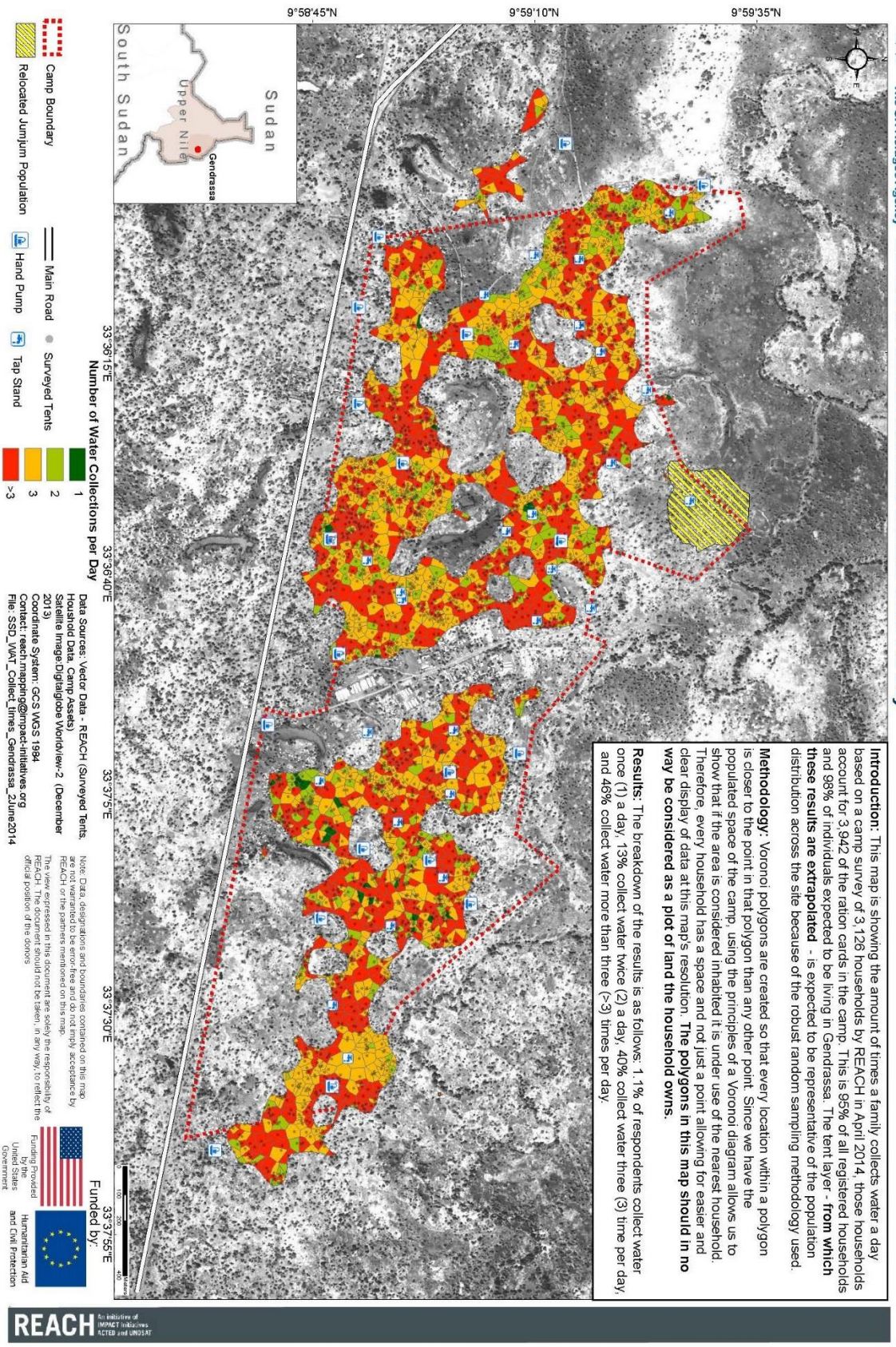
Annex 5: Households with Children Not Going to School Because It Is "Too Far" and Distance from School



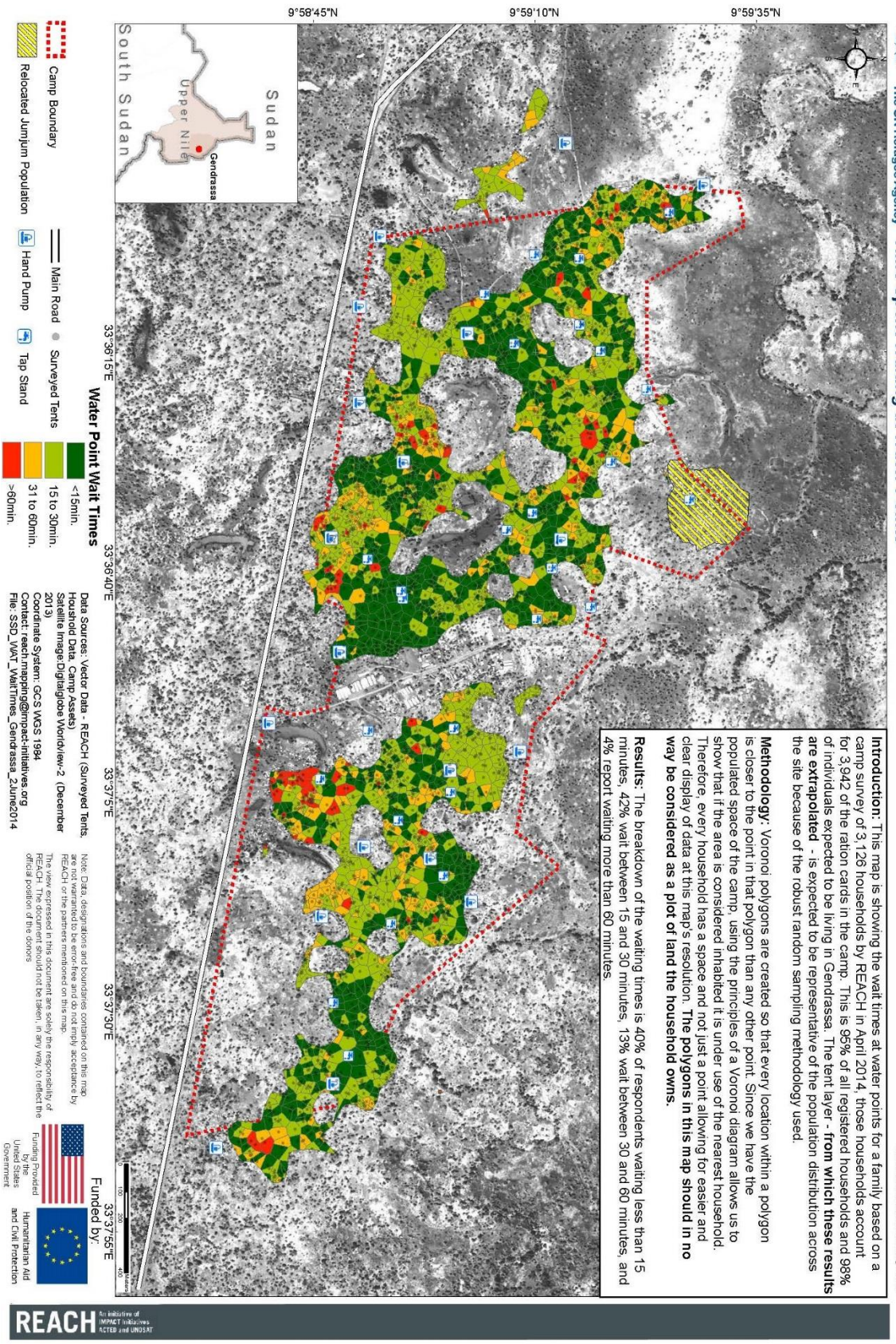
Annex 6: Source of Materials for Additional Household Structures



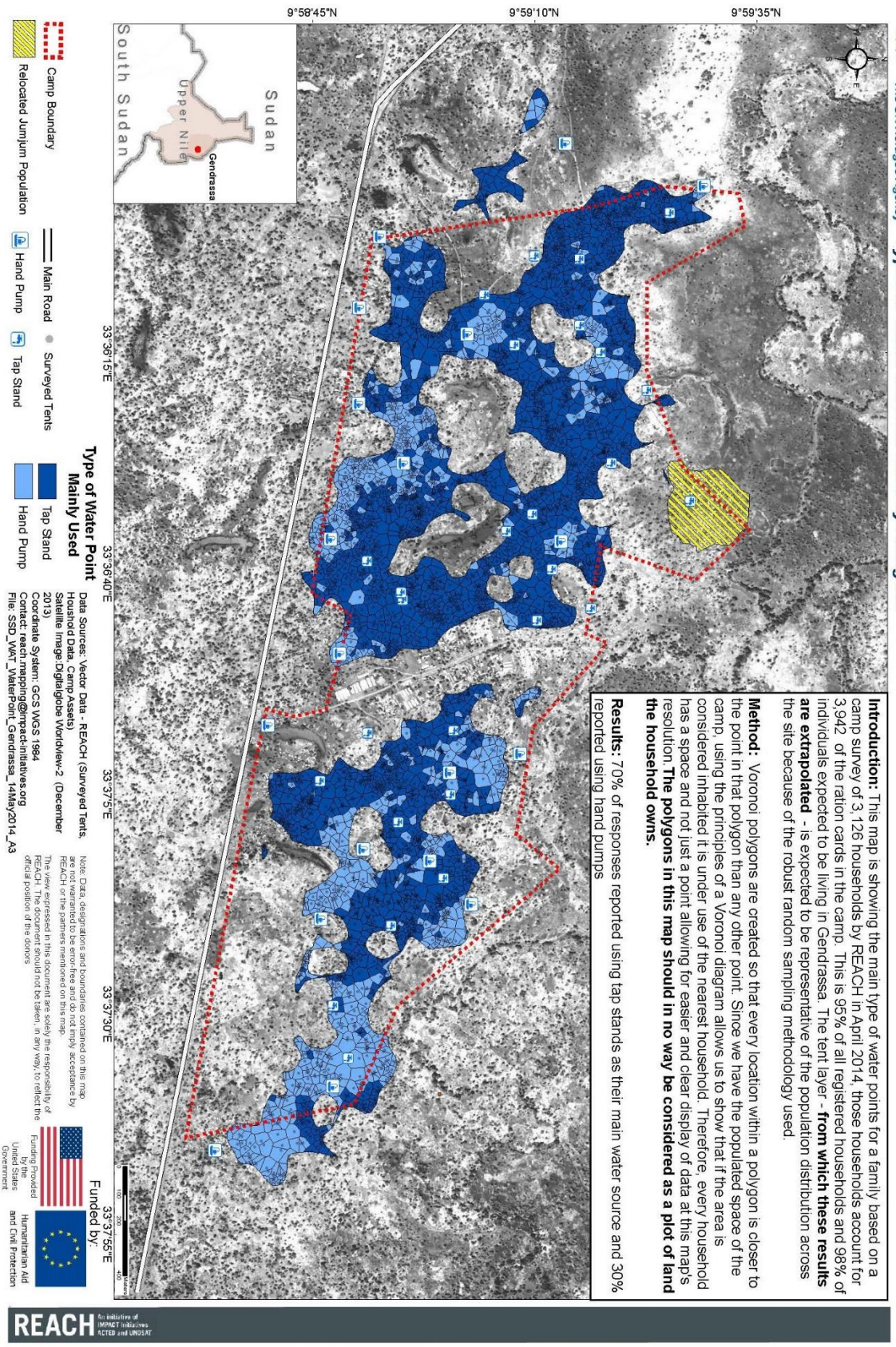
Annex 7: Number of Times a Household Collects Water Per Day



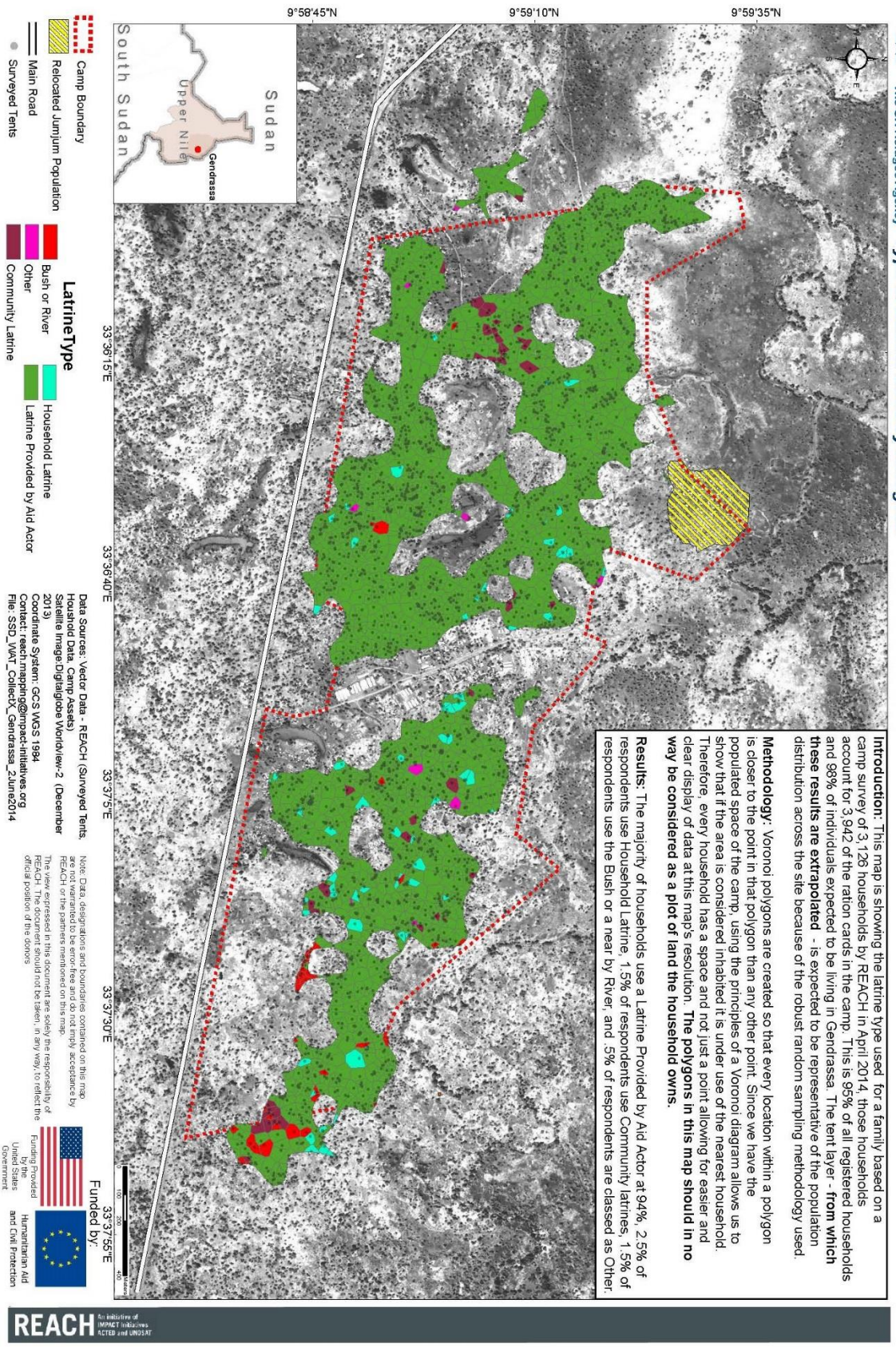
Annex 8: Time Spent Waiting at Water Points



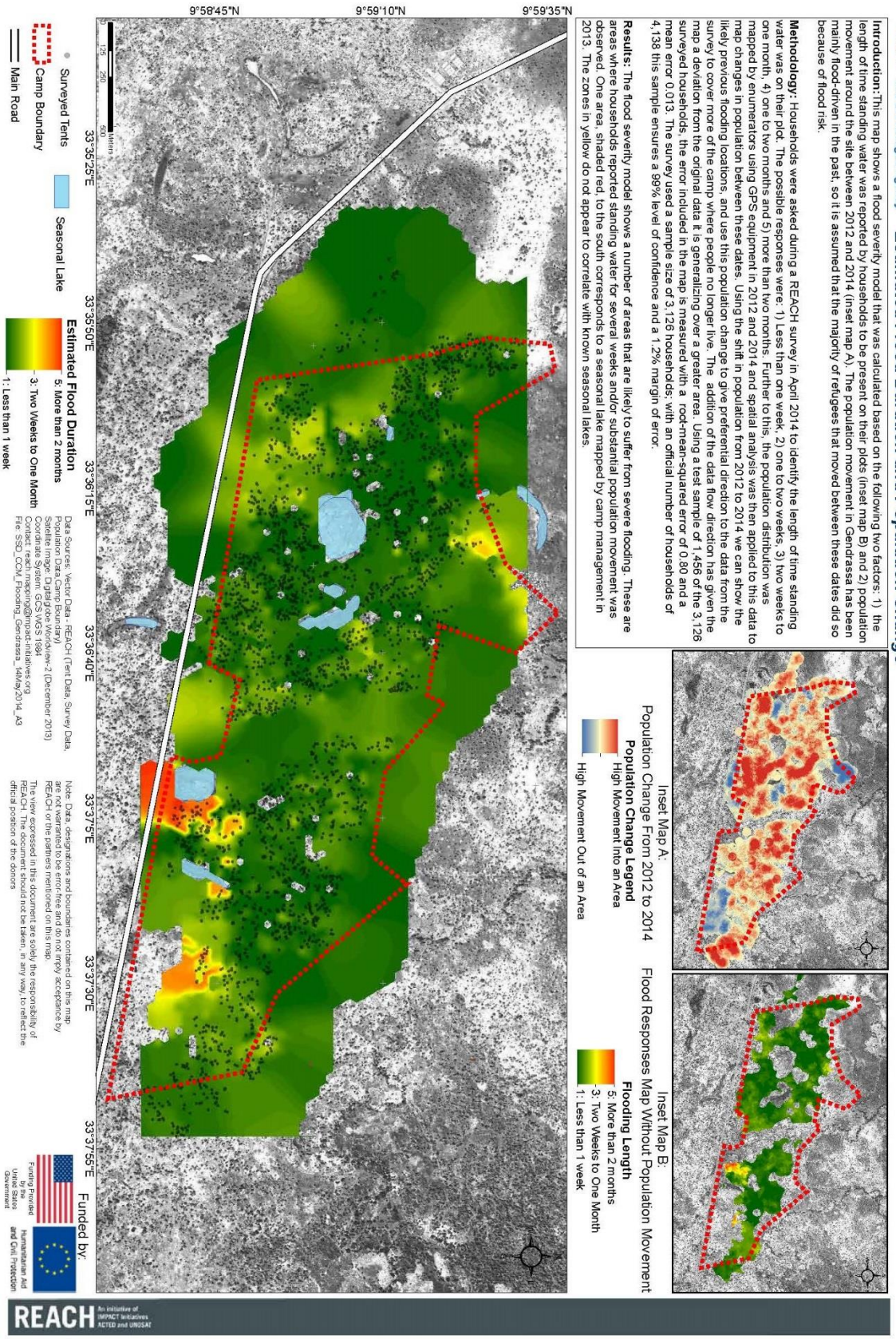
Annex 9: Types of Water Sources Used by Refugees



Annex 10: Type of Latrine Used by Refugees



Annex 11: Estimated Flooding Duration and Population Change



DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Annex 12: Household Survey Questionnaire

Date: _____
Village: _____
Coordinates: _____

A (*) at the end of a question indicates that multiple answers were permitted.

1. Household Information

1.1 Is the head of your household male or female, and are they over the age of 18?

Male under 5	Female under 5
Male 5-17	Female 5-17
Male 18-30	Female 18-30
Male 31-59	Female 31-59
Male over 60	Female over 60

1.2 In which month and year did you arrive to Maban?
1.3 UNHCR Household ID: _____
1.4 For each ration card in the household, collect:
- 1.4.1 Ration card number: _____
- 1.4.2 Number of people on card: _____

2. Demographics

2.1 How many people live in this compound?
2.2 For each person in the household:
- 2.2.1 Provide age and sex (see table for 1.1 above).
- 2.2.2 What kind of impairment does this person have?*

None
Physical
Visual
Hearing
Speech
Mental/intellectual
Unsure
Other, please specify: _____

- 2.2.3 How severely do these impairments affect their ability to function?

Very little
A little
Somewhat
Quite a lot
Very much
Extremely difficult

- 2.2.4 What caused their impairment?*

They were born with it
War related injury
Accidental injury
Attacked by a civilian
Attacked by an animal
Disease
Unknown

3. Structure

3.1 Have you built any structure (to accompany your tent)?

3.1.1 If yes, which of the following materials have been used in the assembly of this structure(s)?*

Grass	Wood
Tarpaulin	Corrugated Iron
Flattened Metal Drums	Other, please specify: ____

3.1.2 If yes, where were these materials acquired?*

Bush	Host community market
Friends	Refugee market
NFI Distribution	Other, please specify: ____

4. Flooding

4.1 Have you suffered from flooding in your current location?

4.1.1 If yes, how long was there standing water?

Less than 1 week	1 to 2 weeks
2 weeks to 1 month	1 to 2 months
More than 2 months	

5. Water and Sanitation

5.1 What is your main water source for drinking water?

Tap stand	Hand pump
River/stream	Hafir
Rain-water puddle	Other, please specify: ____

5.2 What is the number on the water source you usually collect your water from?

5.3 How many times a day does your family fetch water from your main water source?

One	Two
Three	More than three

5.4 What is on average the quantity of water collected by the family each time?

0-20 litres	21-40 litres
41-60 litres	More than 60 litres

5.5 How long do you wait at the water source to get water?

Less than 15 minutes	15-30 minutes
31-60 minutes	More than 1 hour

5.6 Where do you and your family members usually defecate?

Latrine built by NGO	Latrine built by community
Bush	River/stream
Family-owned and constructed latrine	Hafir
Other, please specify: ___	

6. Education

6.1 Are there children of school-going age living here that are not attending school?

6.1.1 If yes, what are the reasons they are not attending school?*

The school is too far
They must work at home
They must tend livestock or work at the market
The quality of the school is not appropriate
We don't want them to attend school with children from other communities
They are too old to go to school in the camp
Other, please specify: _____

7. Health

7.1 Has anyone here suffered from disease or illness since their arrival to Gendrassa?

7.1.1 If yes, where have you gone for assistance?*

No assistance
Bunj Hospital
IMC Outpost
IMC Clinic
MSF Gentil Hospital
MSF Gendrassa Hospital
Traditional healer
Other, please specify: _____

7.1.2 Which one do you most prefer? (see table for 7.1.1 above)

7.2 How often do you wash your mosquito nets?

We do not use mosquito nets
At least 1 time every week
At least 1 time every 2 weeks
At least 1 time every month
At least 1 time every 3 months
Longer than 3 months

8. Livelihoods

8.1 What skills do the members of your household have?*

Tailoring	Construction
Metal working	Carpentry
Agriculture	Livestock
Baking	Bee keeping
Daily production	Trade
Teacher	None
Other, please specify: ___	

8.2 What kind of vocational training opportunities would be relevant to you or your children?* (see table above)

9. Protection and Camp Management

9.1 Has anyone here ever been a victim of a violent incident in the camp?

9.1.1 If yes, what kind of violent incident(s)?*

Robbery
Tent damaged/destroyed
Physical attack
Sexual harassment
Sexual assault
Other, please specify: _____

9.2 Where would you go first to give feedback/complaints about harassment?

Sheik
Umda
Camp Committee
Camp Manager
UNHCR
Dedicated NGO
Other, please specify: _____

10. Greatest Need

10.1 Please specify the greatest need affecting your everyday life.

Security

Access to food
Access to water
Access to education
Access to employment
Access to healthcare
None
Other, please specify: _____

10.2 Where would you go first to give feedback/complaints about access to services or amenities? (see table for 9.2 above)

Annex 13: Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

1. Could you please give me a brief description of the activities you do in the camp?
2. What in your opinion are the main challenges faced by youth in Gendrassa?
3. Do you feel there are any clearly identifiable differentiated groups of youth within the camp? Please describe them. Maybe they are based on different ages/genders/ethnic groups/family situation/educational background?
4. Please explain how the needs of these different groups differ?
5. In your experience, do youth have clearly identifiable aspirations and do these aspirations differ among the differentiated groups?
6. What support do these youth groups currently receive? How would you recommend humanitarian actors target/assist these different youth groups?
7. Have you noticed youth engaged in any livelihood activities? What? Is this different for different genders, ages or ethnic groups?
8. What do you feel are the main barriers youth face to having a livelihood?
9. Are there any livelihood strategies not being undertaken for youth at the moment that you think should be? Why?

Annex 14: Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire for Community Elders

1. Can you tell me about life when you were a young person? How is it different from your youth people's experience now?
2. What are the best things for your young people about living in Gendrassa?
3. What are the worst things for your young people about living in Gendrassa?
4. What do you think is the biggest challenge for your young people here? How do they try to overcome this?
5. How does the education here compare to the opportunities in Blue Nile? What do you hope your youth people will gain from education?
6. What kinds of livelihoods activities do your youth people engaged in here?
7. How do these livelihoods activities compare to those in the place you were before Gendrassa? In Blue Nile?
8. Do your young people find it difficult finding work?
9. What types of work do you hope your youth people will do? (sell beadwork, tend livestock, cook, teacher, government, healthcare, etc).
10. What are your hopes for your young people in life? [probe for family, employment, education, farming].
11. How does religion affect your young people's lives? (friendships, schoolwork, chores, family, livelihood/income generation)?
12. How does your tribe or ethnic group affect your young people's lives (friendships, schoolwork, chores, family, livelihood/income generation)?
13. Do you see any of the young people treated differently (discriminated against) for any reason?
14. How extensive is alcohol and drug use? (Is it common among a particular group of youths or in a particular part of the camp?)