Camp profile - Doro

Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan

March 2018

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Information management: REACH, southsudan@reach-initiative.org

Summary

This profile provides a monthly overview of the humanitarian situation in Doro camp, including infrastructure, WASH infrastructure, water access, and recent assessments[1]. Information on standards was provided by UNHCR, based upon household nutrition surveys and operational reports. REACH collected GPS data points between 1 and 31 March to create the maps. Profiles for Gendrassa, Yusif Batil and Kaya accompany this profile.

Camp overview

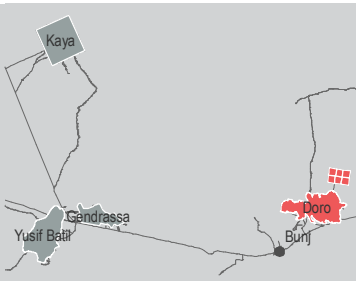
# of individuals: 58,188
# of households: 13,242
Date opened: Nov. 2013
Camp status[2]: Open
Planned capacity: 60,000

Demographics

48% male / 52% female

1%	Over 60	1%
15%	18 - 59	20%
8%	12 - 17	8%
13%	5 - 11	12%
11%	0 - 4	11%

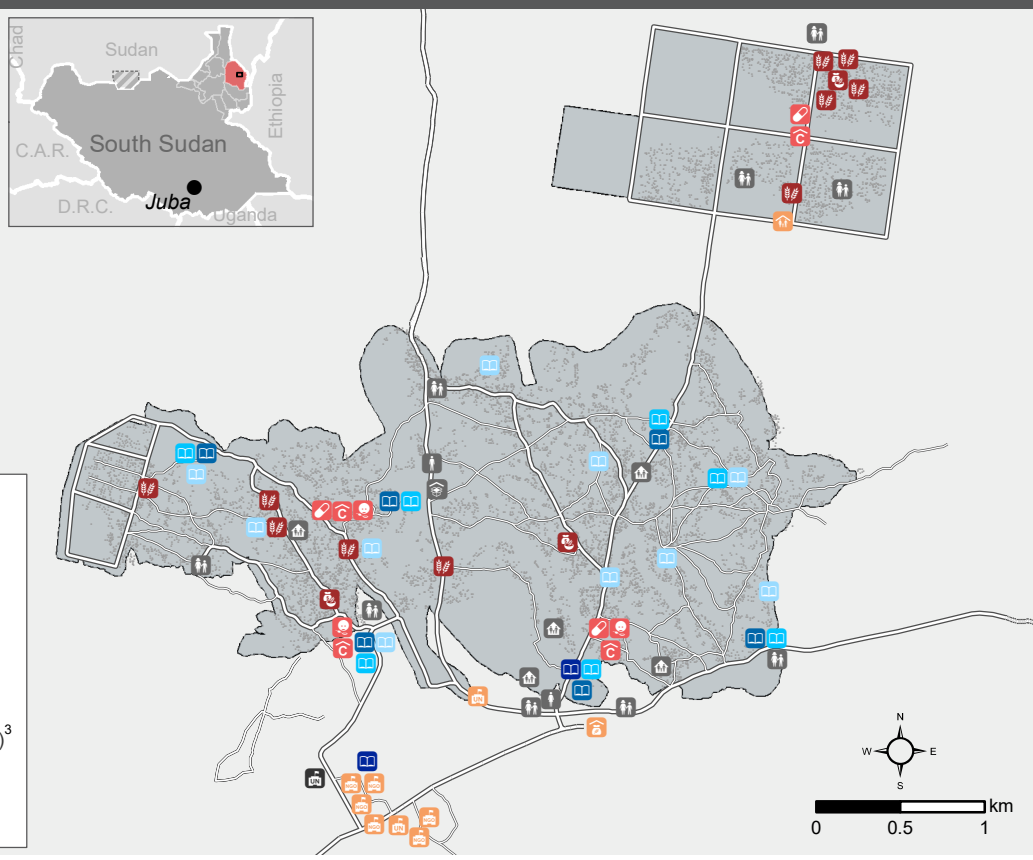
Location map



Doro General infrastructure

Who is doing what?

SECTOR	AGENCY
Camp Administration	CRA
Camp Coordination	UNHCR
Camp Management	DRC
Health	IMC,RI
Education	SCI, LWF
WASH	ACTED
Shelter	DRC
Protection	DRC, SCI
FSL*	RI, ACTED
Food Assistance	WFP
Nutrition	IMC
Logistics	AAH-I
Information management	REACH



Administration and security
- UNHCR field office (2)
- NGO Office (6)
- Army post (1)
- Warehouse (1)
- Site management (1)

Health facilities
- Health center (4)
- Nutrition center (3)
- Pharmacy (3)

Education facilities
- Nursery (10)
- Primary school (7)
- AEP (6)*
- Vocational training center (2)

Social facilities
- Market (3)
- Grinding mill (10)
- Community center (5)
- Distribution point (1)
- Child friendly space (9)
- Women center (1)
- Youth center (1)

Camp infrastructure
- Shelter location (10,503)[3]
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Camp boundaries

Sectoral minimum standards

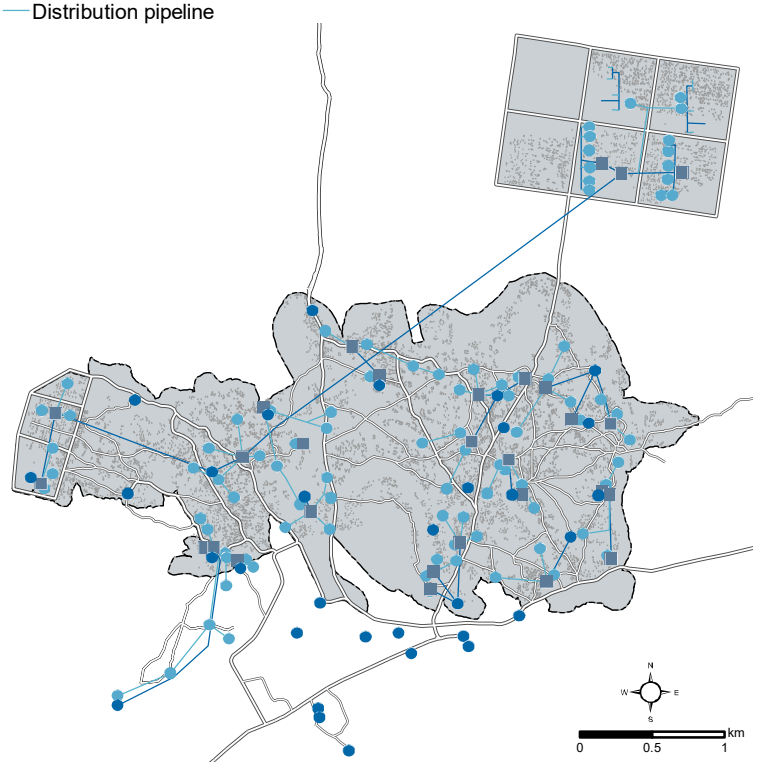
		Target	Previous round	Current round	Achievement
Education	% of children enrolled in primary school	100%		no info	
	% of children enrolled in secondary school	100%		no info	
	# of pupils per teacher in primary school	<=40		no info	
Health[4]	Under 5 mortality rate (1,000/month)	<1.5%		0,17%	
	Crude mortality rate (1,000/month)	<0.75%		0,17%	
Nutrition[5]	% of Global Acute Malnutrition (MUAC-based)	<10%		4.7%	
	% of Severe Acute Malnutrition (MUAC-based)	<2%		0.6%	
	Kcal per person per day	2,100		1,476	
WASH	Litres of water per person per day	>=20		18	
	# of persons per latrine/ crude latrine coverage	<20		9	
Shelter	% of households living in family emergency shelter	100%		no info	
	% of households living in family semi-permanent structure	100%		34%	
Protection	# of SGBV cases reported (Jan-Nov 2017)	None		201	
	# of SGBV cases supported	All		201	
	Total # of unaccompanied children	None		3	
	Total # of separated children	None		521	

Targets based on minimum SPHERE standards agreed with UNHCR Maban ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

Camp profile - Doro

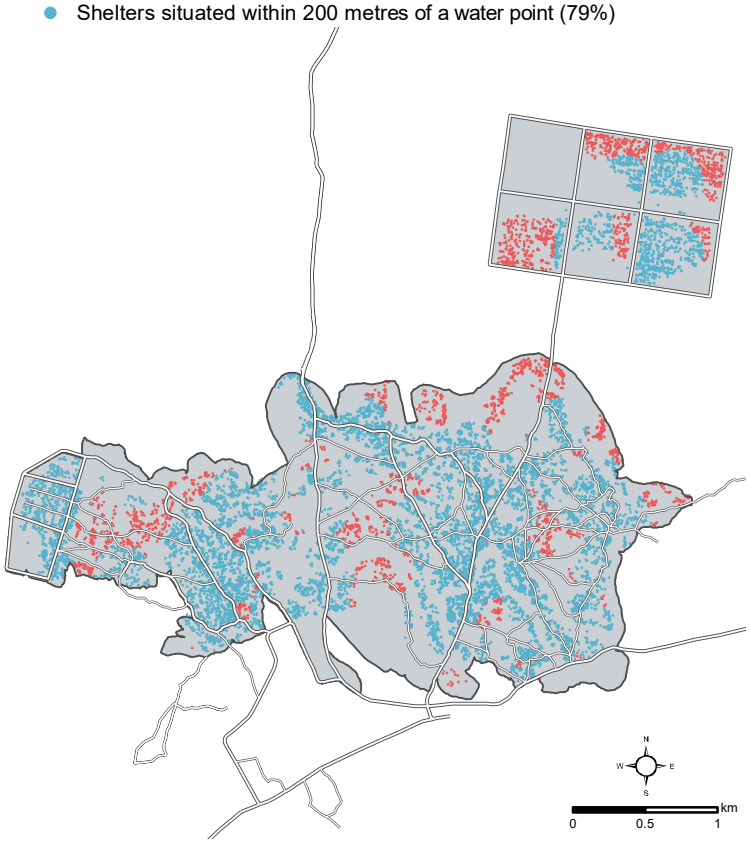
WASH infrastructure

- Water extraction - Boreholes and hand-pumps (32)
- Water distribution -Tapstands (92)
- Water storage - Tanks and bladders (29)
- Pumped pipeline
- Distribution pipeline



Water access

- Shelters situated further than 200 metres from a water point (21%)
- Shelters situated within 200 metres of a water point (79%)



Recent Assessment

Assessment: Inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Conducted by: UNHCR, REACH and partners

Objectives: 1) Fill critical information gaps that cut across the four refugee camps in Maban County, 2) Provide a multi-sector profile of each camp in Maban, and 3) Provide comparable and relevant quantitative and qualitative data regarding the humanitarian situation and provision of services to refugees in Maban.

Methodology: 1,553 households participated in a quantitative household survey between 30 October - 20 November 2017. The findings were triangulated with qualitative focus group discussions and key informant (KI) interviews.

Key findings:

- **Food Security and Livelihoods:** The food consumption score (FCS) was 'poor' for 28% of households across the four camps and 'borderline' for 29%.
- **Education:** On average, 26% households reported that boys and girls were not regularly attending school during the assessed period. According to a key informant (KI), lack of teaching materials and uniforms, absence of feeding programs, lack of parental support and bad quality of teaching were the most common reasons for children not attending school.
- **Protection:** The most commonly reported protection concerns were family separation for both women and men (24% and 21%), child labour for boys (29%) and early or forced marriage for girls (42%).
- **Camp Management:** 70% of households reported knowing of the existence of sectoral committees in the camp, 58% reported being aware of monthly meetings with sectoral committees and camp management, and 57% reported knowing of the existence of regular meetings between sectoral committee members and camp residents.
- **WASH:** Clean water was reportedly available to almost all refugees living in the four camps with 74% of households reporting spending less than 30 minutes to collect water from the nearest tapstand.
- **Shelter:** The most commonly observed type of shelter in the four camps was transitional (33%), followed by tukul (29%) and emergency shelter (20%).
- **Environment:** Assessed households from the camps reported a high dependence on natural resources around the camps, such as wood for fuel.

*Key Acronyms
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)
Accelerated Education Programme (AEP)

Notes
1. Recent assessments include those conducted since the last camp profile
2. Since May 2017, new arrivals will be located in Doro camp
3. Shelter analysis provided by UNOSAT (11/11/2017)
4. Reported data from UNHCR Health and Nutrition Unit, Maban
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