



REACH Camp Profile

Jamam Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State

March 28, 2013

BACKGROUND

Jamam refugee camp in Maban County, Upper Nile state was established with populations arriving from Blue Nile state in Sudan between November 2011 and January 2012. By May 2012, 31,700 refugees lived in Jamam camp. Jamam camp is located in a severely flood prone area and did not have a sufficient water supply to serve the population. During the unusually heavy rains beginning in July 2012, much of the camp flooded. Between July and October 2012, 14,500 refugees in the most flooded areas of Jamam were relocated to Gendrassa camp, located 70 km away. As of March 2013, Jamam camp houses 15,701 refugees. Flooding of the area remains a concern and efforts are underway to move the population of Jamam camp to the newly established Kaya camp. Kaya is approximately 40 km from Jamam, located between Jamam and Gendrassa camps.

The majority of refugees living in Jamam camp are of the Ingessana tribe, who originated in northern Bau County, Blue Nile state, Sudan. The northernmost point in the Ingessana territory is approximately 200 kilometers from the border crossing point. Most of the refugees crossed at Al Fodj, which is an additional approximately 60 km from Jamam camp.

Jamam camp is located approximately 70km from Gendrassa and 65km from Yusuf Batil Camp. Bunj town, the capital of Maban County, and Doro refugee camp are located 90 km from the camp. There is a small host community population living in areas surrounding the camp, known as Jamam village. A map of the Maban County refugee camps is attached as Annex 1.

Demographics

Jamam camp is an organically settled camp, with populations settled according to village and sub-tribe. Jamam is primarily comprised of 3 sub-tribes from the Ingessana: Kukur, Kulak, and Soda. There is a smaller population of Magaja people represented within the camp as well. The leader of the Ingessana is called the Nassir, who accompanied his people to Maban County and lives in Gendrassa camp. The four sub-tribes of the Ingessana are led by Umdas and are further divided into smaller groups, led by a sheikh. The sheikhs represent a population of 50-200 households. Among other duties, the Sheikhs and Umdas represent the interests of his

population to Camp Management and other camp actors. The village boundaries in Gendrassa camp, with few exceptions, match the boundaries of the sheikhdom within the camp.

Figure 1 Demographic Information – Jamam Camp

Total Population	15,701 individuals
Total Households	3,911
Total Villages	26
Average Family Size	4.6
Births in February Week 4	4
Added members of households in February Week 4	45
Deaths in February Week 4	4

Camp Capacity

A new site for relieving congestion in Doro camp and relocating the population of Jamam camp, due to likelihood of floods, has been identified at Kaya. The new camp will host approximately 25,000 refugees from the existing camps with additional capacity for new arrivals. The host community has agreed to the site and planning for the new camp has been completed. Currently, the closest water supply is a borehole six km from the camp. A pipeline will be constructed from the borehole to the camp. It is hoped that additional boreholes will be found in the vicinity of the camp. The effect on Jamam will be to significantly reduce the population. Relocation is planned to begin in May 2013.

Transit Site 3 is occupied by over 1,300 newly arrived refugees. These refugees are predominately from the Jum Jum tribe, who arrived in early March. Their sheikhs are already living in Maban County camps and they have arrived to rejoin their communities. Upon arrival, these refugees are given medical examinations, shown to their temporary shelter, and provided with a food ration and non-food items, such as blankets, sleeping mats, soap, and cooking utensils. Child protection actors have been working with the new arrivals to identify any children who have been separated from their families or who have family residing in one of the existing camps. Efforts are made to reunite families and ensure that vulnerable persons live with capable caretakers. The new arrivals have reported continued aerial bombardment of the border area.

Local Government Relations

Tensions between NGOs and the local government continue over the large amount of construction materials required by NGO activities. In recent weeks, there has been evolving



legal restrictions regarding obtaining wood poles, marram, and grass for Tukul and fence construction. The large need for construction material in Kaya has placed additional stress on the ongoing needs for construction materials in other camps and has required establishing new protocol for obtaining these construction materials. The recent issues with receiving poles has caused delays in decommissioning full latrines and constructing new latrines in the camp. An agreement has been reached regarding tax payment on marram transport and poles, relieving these issues for the time being.

Recently, the Government of South Sudan passed the Refugee Act, which grants refugees the right to work. This will allow NGOs, who were previously required to hire either host community members or relocate other South Sudanese applicants as staff to begin putting refugees on contract.

Phase 3 Registration

The Jamam camp population has already undergone Phases 1 and 2 registration. These processes collected basic demographic information about the population, family sizes, current address, address of origin, and vulnerabilities. Phase 3 added fingerprints to the database to prevent double-registration of households. In addition, households were re-interviewed and any changes or earlier errors in the database are being corrected. The exercise was recently completed in Jamam and the information contained in the database is already being used.

Health

There is currently one Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) hospital in Jamam camp and two MSF mobile clinics. The clinics are located within the camps so as to provide access for as many individuals as possible. The locations of medical facilities within the camps are attached as Annex 2.

Since the beginning of reporting on the HEV outbreak in Maban County in May of 2012, there have been 1,472 confirmed cases and 24 deaths in Jamam camp. Of those, 540 cases and three deaths were in the first six weeks of 2013. Although the outbreak has certainly seen a significant increase in cases during the first six weeks of reporting in 2013, the number of new diagnoses decreased in week six. It is hopefully an early sign of a declining outbreak. However, the high numbers of HEV diagnoses and related deaths remain a significant cause of concern. No cure or vaccine is available for HEV, prevention is the only option for decreasing the number of cases. WASH and Health actors in Maban County are working to increase hand washing points and conduct sensitization campaigns to try to halt the outbreak.

Figure 2 HEV cases in 2013

Week	Diagnosed Cases	Deaths
Week 1 (January 2013)	101	0
Week 2 (January 2013)	79	2
Week 3 (January 2013)	98	0
Week 4 (January 2013)	95	1
Week 5 (February 2013)	115	0
Week 6 (February 2013)	52	0

A few isolated cases of meningitis have been diagnosed, one suspected case most recently in the final week of February. Communities have been encouraged to bring children and adults with symptoms of meningitis to the camp clinics as early as possible in the hopes of preventing any larger outbreak. There has been an increase in premature babies born in the early months of 2013. A house to house polio vaccination campaign, initiated by the South Sudan Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization, will occur in Gendrassa camp between March 19 and March 22. The campaign will target all children under the age of five, which represents 21% of the population.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

As of March 11, the average daily water provision per person was 24.9 liters for the week. There are a total of 168 taps at 28 tap stands. 86% of the camp population lives within 500m of a tap stand, in keeping with the SPHERE standard for sanitation. A map included as Annex 3 shows water point coverage in Jamam Camp. Households located in the lightest shade of blue are outside of the SPHERE standard for sanitation. There are 251 households located more than 500 meters from a water point.

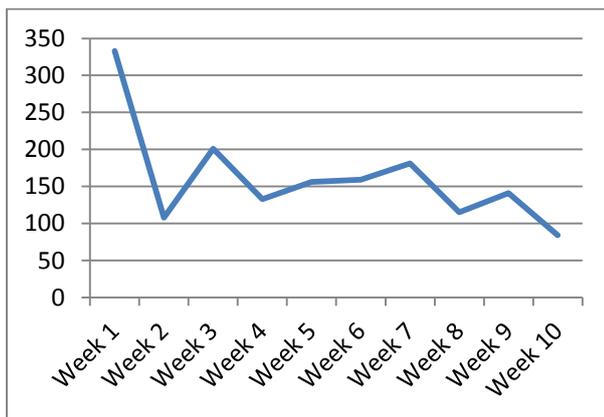
For the second week of March there was one latrine for 25 individuals. Each latrine has a separate hand washing station. There are 53 latrines not currently in use. Sixty three additional latrines were constructed in February and March. Regular sensitization sessions continue on Hepatitis E transmission and prevention and household visits are ongoing to encourage safe water storage and compound cleaning. A periodic soap distribution occurred in March, 300 grams of soap each was distributed to 474 individuals.

Currently, in Jamam ten donkey carts operate in the camp collecting solid waste from bins throughout the camp. The donkey cart then transports waste to a landfill nearby. Separately, two teams of five persons collect animal waste throughout the camp three days per week. An animal waste disposal site is being planned, currently teams burn carcasses in a designated location outside of the camp. As



the below chart illustrates, since the beginning of 2013 there has been a trend of declining animal carcass burning. This is a positive indicator of animal health in the camp, although issues with disease and malnourished livestock remain. Due to conflict with agriculturalists and host community pastoralists, refugee herders have taken their herds further from the camps. However, herders return to the camps multiple times per week to water their herds at the nearby *hafirs*, or water points.

Figure 3 Number of animals burnt in Jamam Camp per week beginning in 2013



Education

As of the fourth week of January, there were 15 schools in Jamam camp. 1,525 students were enrolled in primary school and 1,283 were enrolled in pre-school. The schools offer pre-school, primary school, and adult education. Adult education participating has grown considerably, currently 800 adults (80% women) take part. After classes, the schools become child friendly spaces with age-appropriate activities. All teachers are selected from the refugee community and receive training pedagogy, child protection, and other relevant subjects by the Ministry of Education and NGO partners. Schools will reopen on April 1 for the new term.

Forty seven students from Jamam camp completed the South Sudan Primary 8 National Exams in February. Before testing, classes were offered in English primary one and primary two and in Arabic for Primary three through eight. The curriculum is established by the Government of South Sudan. This is the standardized exam for all primary school students in South Sudan to pass from primary to secondary school.

In addition, a vocational training center (VTC) has recently begun operation in Jamam. Participating students will be trained in either tailoring, metal working, carpentry, or

construction. They will also be given training in establishing their business once trained.

Food Distribution

Food rations in Jamam camp are distributed monthly from a central distribution point. The food distribution point was located to be as accessible as possible to the camp as it was at the time of construction. However, due to the relocation and shifts in the villages, some parts of the camp are located at a fair distance from the distribution point. Currently, 3,027 of 3,612 total tents or 83.8% are located within 2 km of the distribution site. The remaining 585 (16.2%) tents are located from 2-3 km from the distribution site.

The per person ration of food for a month is 16.67 kg of sorghum, 1.5 kg of lentils, .17 kg salt, and 1.17 liters of oil. For an average family size of 4 persons, this means transporting 66.68 kg sorghum, 6 kg lentils, .68 kg salt, and 4.68 liters oil. Although it is likely that a larger family size will have more family members to assist in transporting the food ration, if there are small children or a spouse unable or unwilling to help, transporting over 70 kg of food for a family of four up to 3 km can be quite difficult. Donkey cart transportation services are available from private enterprises, however the payment is generally a portion of the sorghum ration. Efforts are being made to provide the particularly vulnerable households (those without able-bodied adults to transport food) with a free donkey cart or tractor service.

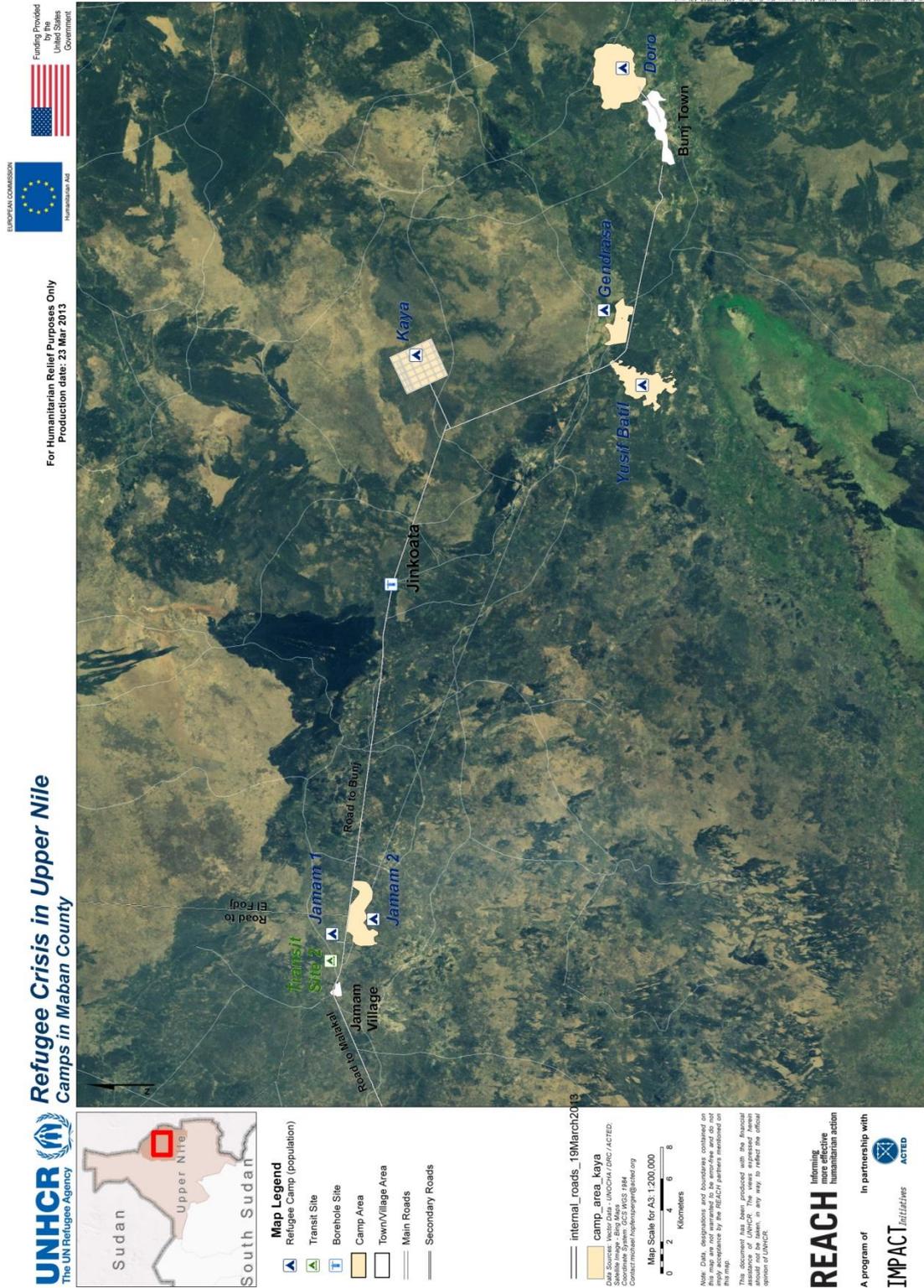
REACH

REACH was formed in 2010 as a joint initiative of two INGOs (ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives) and a UN program (UNOSAT). The purpose of REACH is to promote and facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to make decisions and plan in emergency, reconstruction and development contexts.

At country level, REACH teams are deployed to countries experiencing emergencies or at-risk-of-crisis in order to facilitate interagency collection, organisation and dissemination of key humanitarian related information. Country-level deployments are conducted within the framework of partnerships with individual actors as well as aid coordination bodies, including UN agencies, clusters, inter-cluster initiatives, and other interagency initiatives.



Annex 1: Maban County Refugee Camps



Annex 3: Water Coverage in Jamam Camp

