



JAMAM REFUGEE CAMP: Ingassana Rapid Social Profile

A Contribution Towards an Effective Organic Camp

Presentation prepared 9th March 2012 by

IMPACT *Initiatives*

"Refugee groups are not the same. Nor is any refugee group homogeneous. Experience shows that it is important to find out specific information about every refugee group in order to provide efficient, cost-effective and humane protection and services."

Reference: People Oriented Planning (POP) at work,
Anderson/ UNHCR (1994)

“The Ingessena Tribe: Professor Oun Al Sharif describes these as a tribal group of people that exist in the Ingessena Mountains in the Funj region of the Blue Nile in southeast Sudan. Ingessena tribe represents the third largest tribe in respect of population. It is an ancient original local Negroid tribe. It spreads within the region of Ingessena Mountains southwest of the Blue Nile Capital Damazin. To start with it was an “Omoudiya” and was made into a “Nazara” during the nineties of last century under NazirAbulUlaJuma’a, its headquarters was in Baw, the Ingessena capital. Ingessena consists of several groups that inhabit its villages. They speak closely related dialects that are comprehensible for all people in each of Baw, Bak, Fadmiya, Soda, Karko, Tigo, Bequis, Kamriek and Gabanit.”

Dr. Babiker Hassan Gadermary, “Tribal Structure In The Blue Nile State and the Issue of Belonging” (2003)

* PLEASE NOTE THAT DATA COLLECTION IS STILL ONGOING AND THAT INFORMATION PRESENTED MAYBE SUBJECT TO MARGINAL CHANGE. TRANSLITERATIONS IS STILL APPROXIMATE.

1. Area of Origin

- 100% of refugees in Jamam refugee camp are from the Ingassana tribe (from the Blue Nile State, Sudan)
- The Ingassana tribe are a traditional society, grouped around the “*Mamlakat Jubel Ingassana*”
- The Ingassana society is organised into four main tribes, centred around the town of Baw



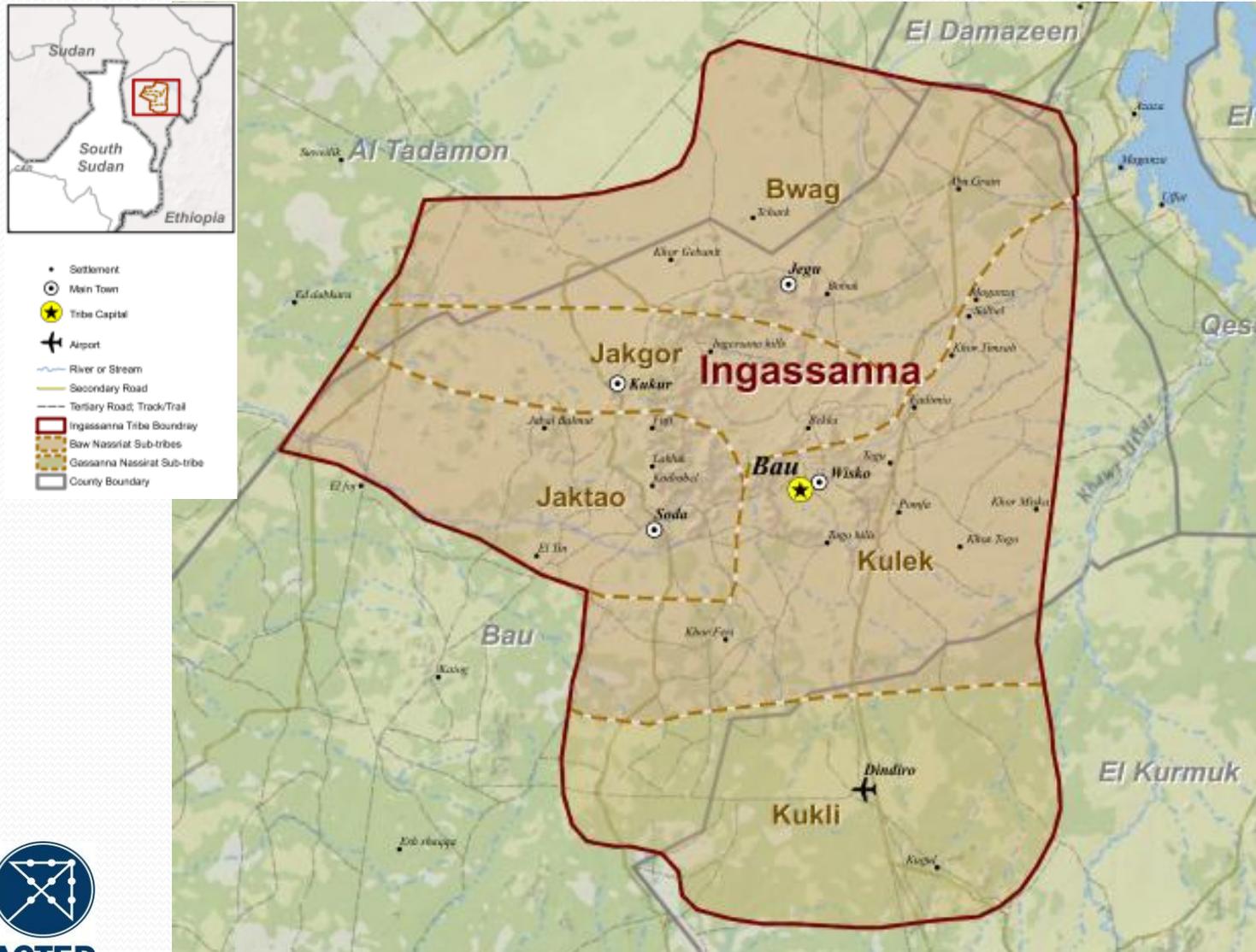
Meeting with Traditional Leaders in
Jamam Refugee Camp



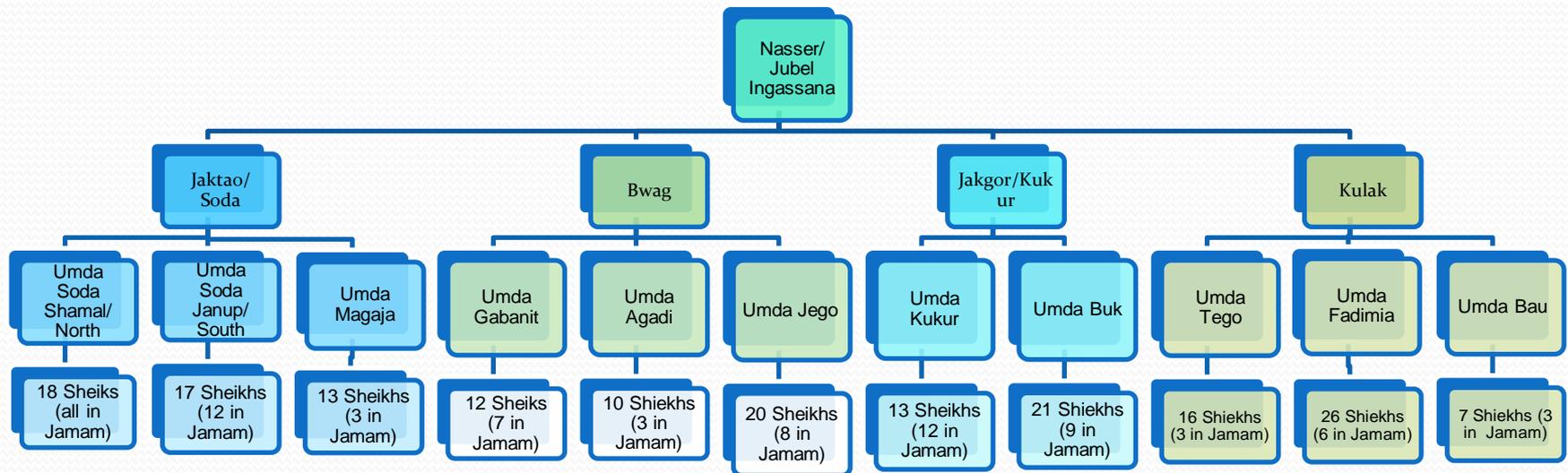
Visual perception of the Mamlakat
Jubel Ingassana

1.1 Ingassana Tribe Territorial Distribution

(07/03/2012 approx.)

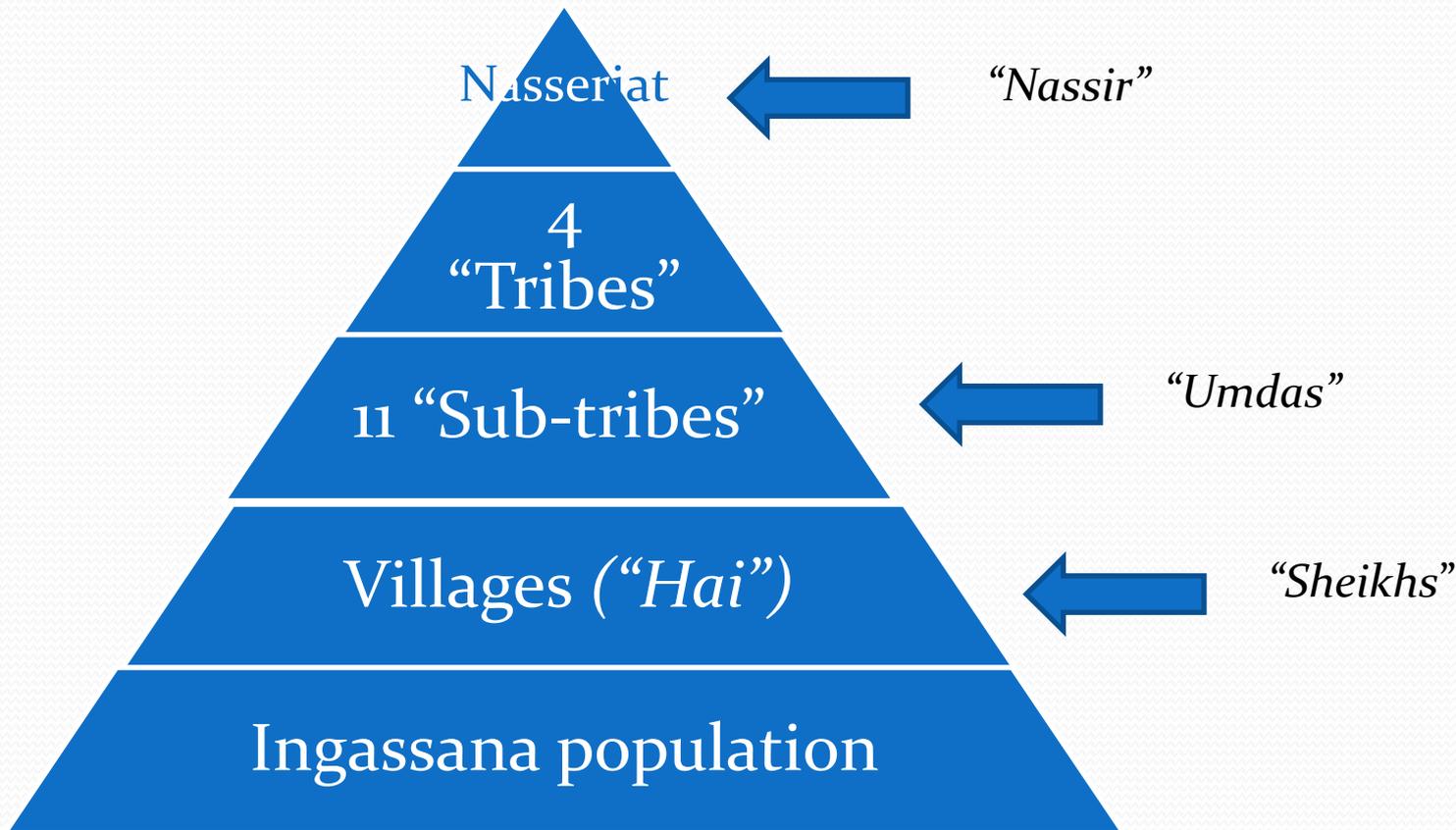


1.2 Ingassana Social Structure



Please note: Above diagram may change slightly based on field cross-checking and verification which is currently ongoing.

1.3 Ingassana Tribe Traditional Governance



Please note that the Kukli sub-tribe are part of the wider Ingassana tribe but they are not part of the Baw traditional leadership. There are few Kukli leaders or households in Jamam Refugee camp.

1.4 Ingassana Tribe Key Facts

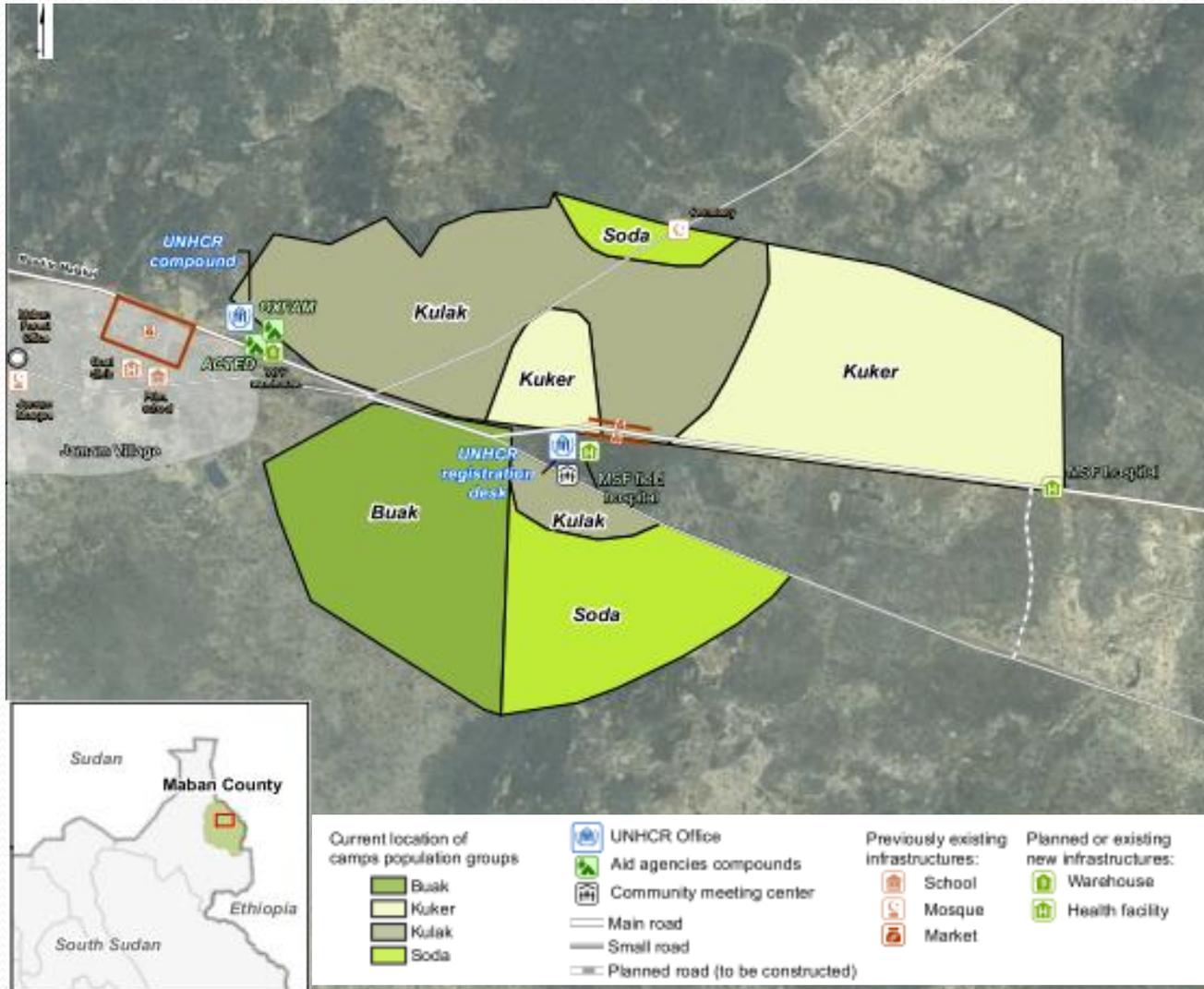
- 1. Population:** 270,000 persons
- 2. Main source of income** (according to key informants, source: Impact, 04-07/03/2012):
 - Agriculture (sorghum and vegetables)
 - Small trade and businesses
 - Livestock production

2. Current Situation of Refugees in Jamam Camp



Current Refugee Shelters in Jamam zero (“o”)

2.1 Current Tribal Settlement Pattern



2.2 Jamam Refugee Population Breakdown

(according to key informants, approx., source: Impact, 07/03/2012)

<i>“Tribe”</i>	<i>“Sub-Tribe” Area</i>	Estimated population # (approx.)	Estimated population % (approx.)
Kolak	Bau	3,000	9%
	Fadamir	3,500	10%
	Tego	2,500	7%
Kukor/ Jakgor	Kukor	7,000	20%
	Buk	4,500	13%
Bweg	Gabanite	2,000	6%
	Agadi	400	1%
	Jego	800	2%
Soda/ Jaktao	Soda North	4,500	13%
	Soda South	6,000	17%
	Magaja	400	1%
Kugli		80	0.2%
Total	11 Umdas	34,680	100%

2.3 Refugee Perceptions of Key

Needs (Key Informants, source: Impact, 04-07/03/2012)

- Water access
 - Reduce waiting times
 - Provision of jerry cans
- Shelter
 - Plastic sheeting/ water proof tents
 - Relocation of families out of flooding zones
- Support for agricultural activities (*for food production/ income generation*)
 - Seeds
 - Tools/ equipment
 - Land access
- Education
 - Resumption of classes
 - School construction

3. Proposed Camp Management Strategy

Building on traditional social structures to build an effective organic camp

The transitional settlement approach "extends beyond the traditional response with it's limited focus on planned camps. The new approach considers the wider impact of settlement and options for settlement, emphasising the transition to durable solutions and local development"

Reference: Transitional Settlement of Displaced Populations, Corsellis & Vitale (2005), University of Cambridge Shelter project / Oxfam

3.1 Proposed Site Planning

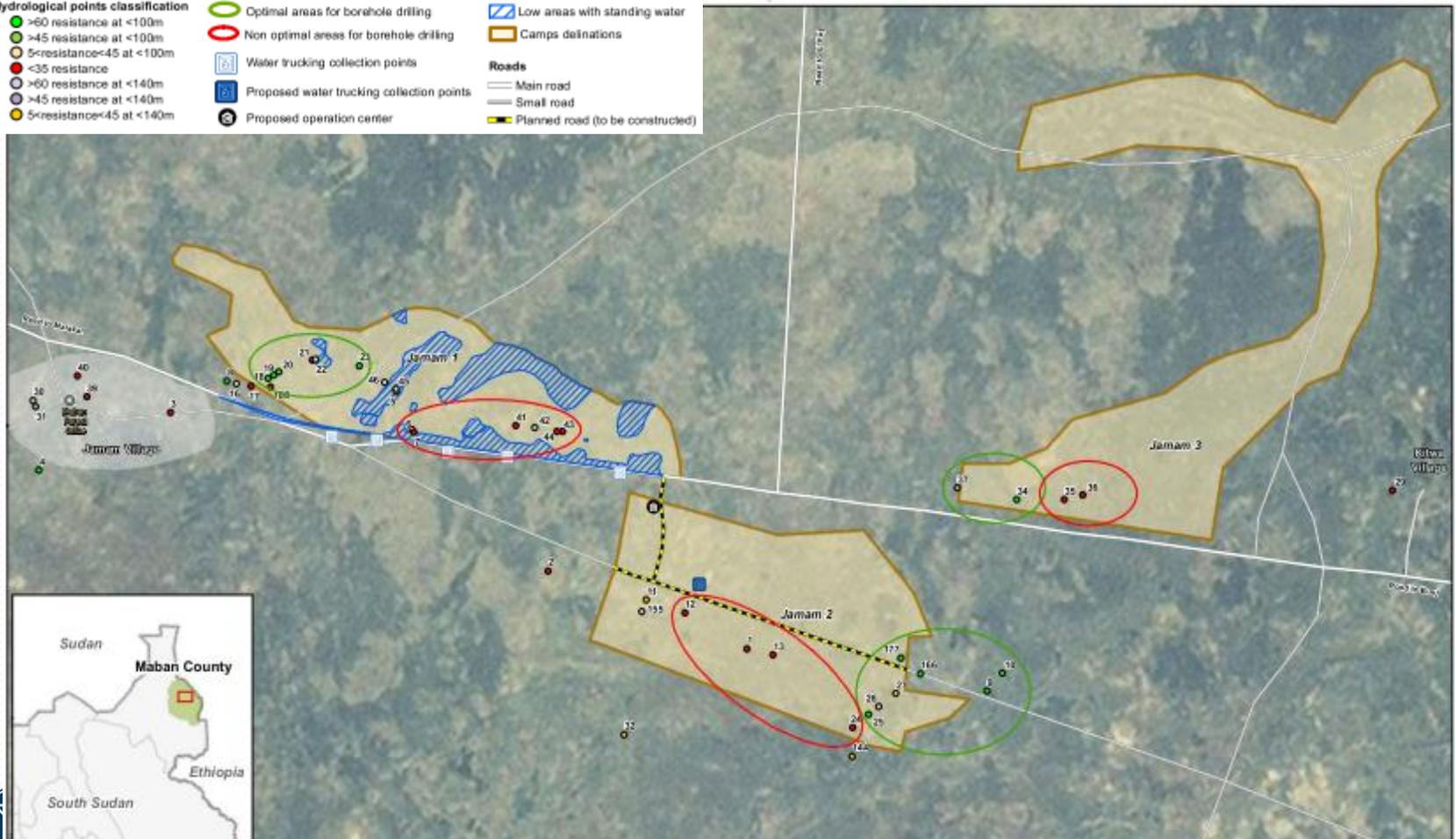


Proposed: Group self-settled/ socially planned camps



3.2 Current Status & WASH plans

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Hydrological points classification | Optimal areas for borehole drilling | Low areas with standing water |
| ● >60 resistance at <100m | ○ Optimal areas for borehole drilling | ▨ Low areas with standing water |
| ● >45 resistance at <100m | ○ Non optimal areas for borehole drilling | ▨ Camps delineations |
| ● 5<resistance<45 at <100m | □ Water trucking collection points | Roads |
| ● <35 resistance | □ Proposed water trucking collection points | — Main road |
| ● >60 resistance at <140m | ○ Proposed operation center | — Small road |
| ● >45 resistance at <140m | | — Planned road (to be constructed) |
| ● 5<resistance<45 at <140m | | |



3.3 Initial Recommendations

- Confirm the appropriateness of choosing the option of an organic camp respecting existing social groupings
- Propose not to initiate the relocation process until there is confirmation of the HH size and vulnerability. Allocation of tents for the refugees to be relocated to Jamam 2 has been proposed based on the household size and for Jamam 1 on vulnerability. (*Process of data gathering is ongoing, to be completed by middle of next week*).
- Propose that relocation to Jamam 2 does not start until water tank/bladder set up (by Oxfam to receive water from MSF).
- Suggest that the social structure is taken into account for community mobilisation, whilst ensuring a transparent, equitable and gender sensitive approach.