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UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment in Maban County, Upper Nile

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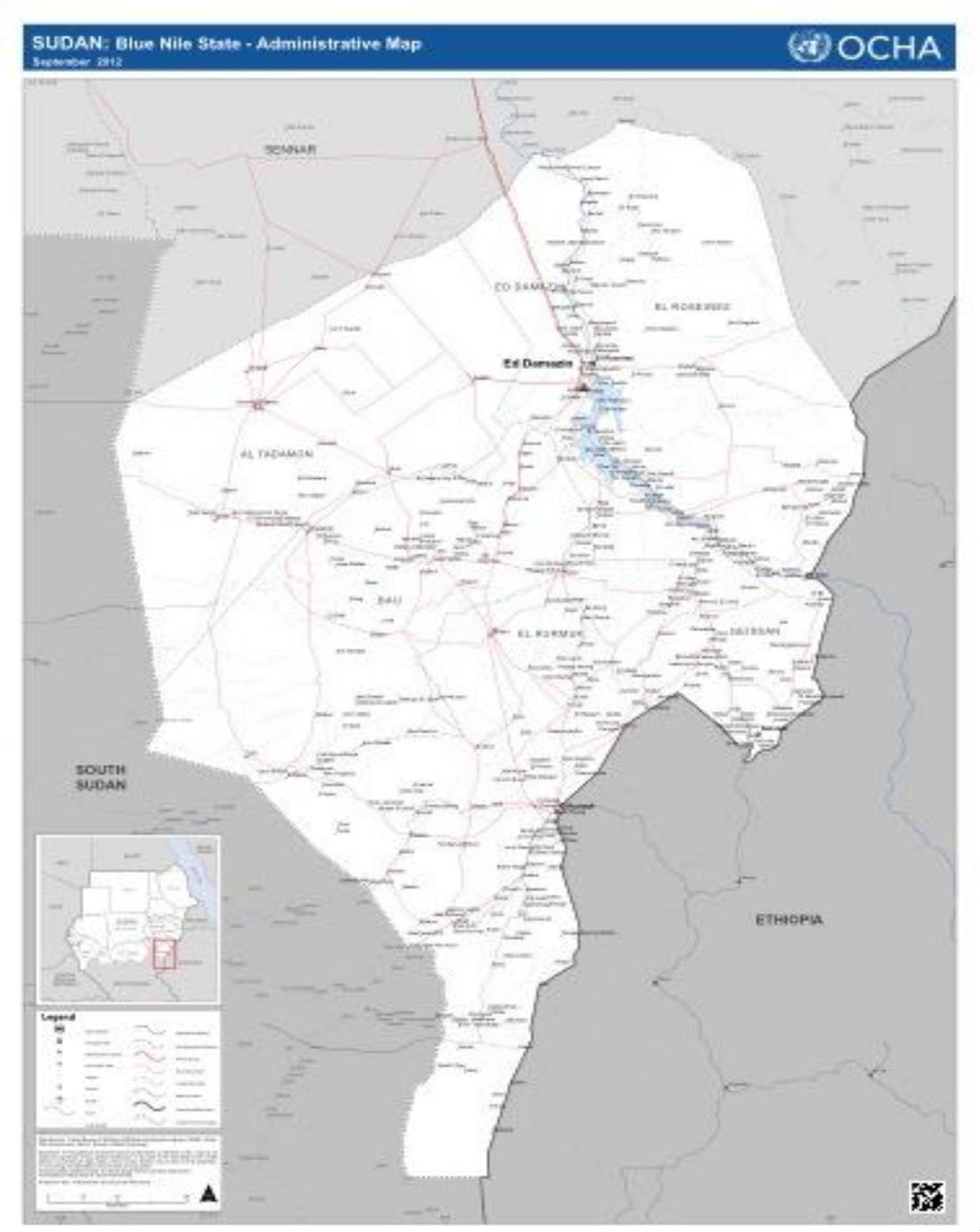
Acronyms

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AAH	Action Africa Help
BTC	Belgium Technical Corporation
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CRA	Commission for Refugee Affairs
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
HDC	Humanitarian Development Consortium
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDI	In-depth Interview
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MSF	Medecins San Frontiers
MSF-B	Medecins San Frontiers-Belgium
MSF-H	Medecins San Frontiers-Holland
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
PAE	Pacific Architects and Engineers
RI	Relief International
SP	Samaritan's Purse
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
SPLM/N	Sudan People's Liberation Army-North[1]
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
SSRRC	South Sudanese Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
YSS	Youth Skills Survey
ZOA	Zuid-Oost Azië[2]

[1] The SPLM-North is a militant organization operating in Sudan, predominately in the areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan. The SPLM-North should not be confused with the SPLA, which serves as the army of South Sudan.
[2] Note: ZOA is the Dutch translation of South East Asia

Maps

Blue Nile State



[3]

[3] OCHA, "SUDAN: Blue Nile State – Administration Map," September 2013.

Executive Summary

As a result of ongoing conflict in Sudan's Blue Nile State, some 130,000 refugees are currently living in four refugee camps in Maban County, South Sudan. These refugees each have specific needs and vulnerabilities; their presence is also increasing pressure on host communities, exacerbating the effects of conflict in Upper Nile State.

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has been working in South Sudan since 2004, and more recently, has been involved in Maban County, implementing programs for the provision of food security and livelihood activities (FSL) in both the refugee and host communities. Forcier Consulting was asked to conduct an assessment on past and present FSL activities in the area in order to better inform future FSL activities and increase the effectiveness of their intervention.

KEY FINDINGS

The majority of refugees in Maban are dependent on aid as their main source of food; in contrast, crops represent the main food source for most host communities. Over 80% of both refugees and hosts do have enough food to eat; most hosts in fact have less than one week of food in storage.

Access to drinking water is also limited, in particular among refugees – only approximately 30% of refugees always have enough to drink. Water for bathing and livestock can be even more problematic, once again disproportionately affecting refugees.

While there were originally few formal markets in Maban, the presence of UN agencies/NGOs and the influx of refugees have contributed to the growth of markets. However, these markets are vulnerable to road closures due to conflict and the most profitable shops are Ethiopian-owned. Still, the growth indicates potential areas for income-generating activities (IGA) for both refugees and hosts. Salt, sesame, meats, and non-food items like clothes are in strong demand.

Most hosts have a source of income, but this is the case for less than half of refugees. Farming and gardening (small scale farming) are the main sources of income among hosts; among refugees, sources of income include farming and livestock, although more livestock is in fact owned by hosts than by refugees. Refugees identify lack of jobs as a barrier to employment; for hosts, lack of education is the major concern.

Local leaders acknowledge the reliance of refugees on food aid, but express differing opinions on the effectiveness of NGO programs. Further, both local leaders and NGOs highlight the tension between the host and refugee communities, with many perceiving the host community as disenfranchised by the refugee population and ignored by international aid. Even so, the findings show that refugees are worse off than hosts in many areas including employment, income, and overall food security.

More hosts than refugees have had the opportunity to participate in livelihoods trainings, with Kaya hosts offered the most and Batil the least. For refugees, those in Doro have been offered the most trainings and Gendrassa the least. The most common trainings include farming, animal healthcare, livestock herding and selling, as well as health-related trainings. Only 8% of refugees and hosts indicate learning new skills from NGO trainings, with the most learning from parents or teaching

themselves. Skills and trainings desired include fruit, vegetable, and nut selling, livestock herding, and basic literacy and numeracy.

NGO and UN agencies report that the SPLA conflicts in 2014 are main barriers to the effectiveness to implementing programs because the insecurity led to the closure of roads and schools. Further, NGOs highlight the difficulty of finding qualified teachers, trainers, and staff for programs.

More refugees are enrolled in school than host youth, while more host youth have a source of income than refugee youth. For those not in school, marriage, money, and family problems are the most common barrier to continuing education. For income, refugee youth are more likely to be engaged in shop ownership and teaching, while host youth make money through selling tea and gardening.

The lack of jobs is the major reason for unemployment for male and female youth, as well as school attendance for female youth. To gain employment, youth desire skills in vegetable and fruit selling, business and marketing, as well as computer and healthcare skills. Youth also desire trainings in tailoring, teaching, and shop ownership.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, refugees in Gendrassa fair the worst, with the least amount of food aid, water, income sources, and training opportunities. In terms of gender, male refugees have the least amount of food aid, water, and income sources. For youth, refugees are more likely than hosts to have no source of income, while hosts are the least educated and view their lack of education as a barrier to income generation.

Considering the findings, the following are recommendations to improve food security and livelihoods in Maban:

- Improved coordination and cooperation between existing organizations operating in Maban. Additional market assessments should be conducted to investigate and link consumer demand with opportunity and available raw inputs.

- Increased community engagement (between NGOs and communities, and between host and refugee communities) to improve dialogue and dissemination of program information.

- Urgent and pressing need to address sustainable farming, food storage, and water access for all populations. These can be addressed through market-based solutions, linking IGA, savings, and market demand and supply.

- Basic literacy (any language) and numeracy skills should be mainstreamed throughout trainings.

- Trainings on animal healthcare, livestock herding/selling, farming, and starting/ running businesses are successful and effective trainings in Maban.

- Trainings and programs that encourage long-term savings and credit should be promoted and linked to IGA.

1 Introduction & Background

1.1 Background on South Sudan

After 20 years of civil war, in 2005, the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the SPLA/M signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).[4] The agreement established the semi-autonomous Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and called for a referendum, held in January 2011, to vote on the matter of secession from Sudan.[5] Ultimately, South Sudanese decided overwhelmingly in favor of secession and in July 2011, South Sudan secured statehood forming the world's youngest country.[6]

1.2 Background on Livelihoods in Maban County

The majority of the people in Maban County are agro-pastoralists, farming food crops and raising livestock in addition to gathering wild food.[7] Most are engaged in subsistence farming, producing little surplus.[8]

Villages are situated predominantly in areas in which soil is conducive to agriculture. Wild plants such as tubers, nuts, seeds, fruits and leaves make up the most important sources of food for the members of the county.[9] The most important crops cultivated include sorghum (the primary staple), maize, beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, sesame and okra.[10] The collection of bush products for firewood, charcoal, thatching, construction and handicrafts is also significant.[11] Maban is a popular producer of honey, but the closure of the border between Sudan and South Sudan impacted sales and exports.[12] The rainy season, which lasts from May until October, is marked by severe flooding.[13]

Cattle have important cultural and financial value; goats, pigs and chickens also retain some levels of importance.[14] Livestock can be traded for cash, but are often used in culturally significant ways including bride prices or marriage ceremonies. [15]

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[4] United Nations in South Sudan (2011) About South Sudan, available at http://ss.one.un.org/country-info.html
[5] Ibid
[6] Ibid
[7] Food Economy Group and Solidarités International (2013) Rapid Market Aseesment: Maban County, Upper Nile State South Sudan, p.8 available at http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/rapid-market-analysis-maban-county-upper-nile-state
[8] Ibid, p.8
[9] Bloesh, U., Schneider, A. and Jalan Taban Lino, C. (2013) Towards an environmental strategy for Sudanese refugee hosting areas in Upper Nile and Unity States, South Sudan, Environmental inception mission 4 – 22 June 2013, p.12 available at: http://www.adansonia-consulting.ch/document/Environmental%20inception%20mission.revised%20report.pdf?PHPSESSID=2f827100b94edde3ac1179b80c8652f1
[10] Ibid, p.14
[11] Ibid, p.12
[12] Food Economy Group and Solidarités International (2013) Rapid Market Aseesment: Maban County, Upper Nile State South Sudan, p.26 available at http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/rapid-market-analysis-maban-county-upper-nile-state
[13] Ibid, p.8
[14] Ibid, p.6
[15] Ibid, p.6

1.3 Background on Food Security in South Sudan

A 2014 assessment projected that up to 2.5 million people would face crisis or emergency food insecurity situations from January to March 2015, including nearly half of the population of Greater Upper Nile.[16] In Upper Nile State, 43% of the population (an estimated 530,000 people) is expected to be facing crisis or emergency food insecurity situations from January to March 2015, "mainly due to exhaustion of household food stocks and presumed resumption of conflict". [17]

Protracted conflict has led to "depletion of household food stocks, dysfunctional markets, loss of livelihoods, and displacement", acting as a major contributor to decreased food security.[18] Indeed, conflict has shaken trade routes and disrupted market activity in various regions of the country.[19] In addition, the violence has prevented agriculturalists from sowing and harvesting yields, obstructed fishermen's access to rivers, and simultaneously affected herders as their cattle are often stolen, slain or sold at harmfully reduced rates.[20] Internally displaced persons (IDPs) escaping clashes put additional strain on these communities as they compete for already scarce resources. Displacement has also prompted decreases in planting which is expected to lead to reductions in cereal production in addition to expedited stock exhaustion. [21]

1.4 Background on Displacement in Maban

The crisis of refugees and displaced persons in Maban County is rooted in the civil conflicts that have affected Sudan and South Sudan since 1983. Blue Nile state, Sudan, from which many of the refugees in Maban County originate, remains a frontline area in an ongoing Sudanese War.

Following the 2011 independence of South Sudan, the Sudanese government demanded that South Sudanese SPLA forces still deployed north of the newly established border in the Sudanese states of Blue Nile and Kordofan, be withdrawn south. Khartoum's efforts to disarm remaining SPLA forces in Kordofan escalated tensions between Sudan and the SPLA. War subsequently broke out in June 2011.[22] In this context, SAF bombed the home of SPLM-N leader and Blue Nile state governor Malik Agar, banned the SPLM-N, and declared a state of Emergency in Blue Nile.[23] Concurrently, SAF cut access to SPLM-N-held areas early in conflict and used proxy militias to capture land south of the Ingessana Hills.

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[16] IPC Technical Working Group in South Sudan (2014) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Republic Of South Sudan, Communication Summary, p.1 available at: http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_SouthSudan_Sept%202014_Communication_Summary.pdf

[17] IPC Technical Working Group in South Sudan (2014) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Republic Of South Sudan, Full Report, p.8 available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/IPC%20South%20Sudan%20-%20Sept%202014%20-%20Full%20Report%20(final).pdf

[18] IPC Technical Working Group in South Sudan (2014) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Republic Of South Sudan, Communication Summary, p.1 available at: http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_SouthSudan_Sept%202014_Communication_Summary.pdf

[19] IPC Technical Working Group in South Sudan (2014) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Republic Of South Sudan, Full Report, available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/IPC%20South%20Sudan%20-%20Sept%202014%20-%20Full%20Report%20(final).pdf

[20] Ibid.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Amnesty International (2013) We Had No Time to Bury Them: War Crimes in Sudan's Blue Nile State, p.7

[23] Ibid. p.12

In doing so, SAF created an area from which civilians could not flee, and made other areas under SPLM-N control inaccessible to international relief agencies.[24] Both of these facts inflamed humanitarian issues on the ground. Further, the indiscriminate bombings by SAF led to a massive displacement of civilians in the first six months of fighting. The most recent numbers by UNHCR indicate that as of January 2015, 132,680 refugees live in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, most of whom are Ingessana and Uduk.[25] The SPLM-N however remains in southern areas of Blue Nile.

The situation in Maban remains grim. According to UNHCR and WFP, fighting along supply routes and general insecurity along the Upper Nile and Blue Nile State border areas complicated the delivery of critical food supplies, leading to the delivery of only partial rations to a population that is almost entirely dependent on international food aid.[26] Even in areas where fighting is not ongoing, NGOs and aid agencies face challenges delivering aid in terms of banditry, other attacks, demands for bribes, and excessive checkpoints.[27] These issues are compounded by the logistics of importing aid by air, which costs exorbitant sums of money and uses precious land for airstrips rather than food cultivation. The killing of eight aid workers in 2014 in and around Bunj by a local militia group undermined NGO ability to work in the County for 1 to 2 months. Although the insecurities still exist, the situation has changed and many NGOs have returned to Maban.[28]

The challenges of delivering food aid to Maban County have been further exacerbated by the ongoing political instability in South Sudan. In December 2013 an outbreak between Riek Machar's forces and those loyal to South Sudan's President Salva Kiir caused roughly 50% of aid agencies in Maban County to flee.[29]

1.5 Background on Refugees in Maban County

As a result of the 2011 conflict (which remains ongoing) in the bordering states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile in Sudan, a massive grouping of refugees fled to Maban County, Upper Nile state. As noted earlier, over 132,680 refugees live in Upper Nile State, with the vast majority (130,222) living in four refugee camps in Maban – Yusif Batil, Gendrassa, Kaya, and Doro.[30] In Maban, the local population, which was only about 50,000 people prior to the refugee influx, includes IDPs and returnees who face significant vulnerabilities, as they do not receive the same aid or services as the much larger refugee community.[31] Of the refugee camps, Doro is the largest with 50,085 refugees with Yusif Batil as the

[24] Radio Dabanga (2014) International Staff barred from Blue Nile Aid Assessment, 19th October, available at: http://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/international-staff-barred-blue-nile-aid-assessment.
[25] UNHCR (2013) Refugees in South Sudan, available at: http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/region.php?id=25&country=251
[26] The issue of food insecurity and food aid will be discussed in the findings sections of this report, as many IDIs and survey respondents discussed these issues.
[27] UNHCR (2015) Sister UN Agencies Seek Safe Access to Vulnerable People and Refugees in South Sudan, 2nd May, available at: http://www.unhcr.org/5363b9ce9.html
28 UN Mission South Sudan (2014) UNMISS deplores killings of more humanitarian aid workers in Maban County, 5th August, available at: http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/unmiss-deplores-killings-more-humanitarian-aid-workers-maban-county.
[29] Fieldwork Report
[30] UNHCR (2013) Refugees in South Sudan, available at: http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/region.php?id=25&country=251
[31] Fieldwork report

second largest with 40,221.[32] The Kaya and Gendrassa camps are the smallest with 21,902 and 18, 014 residents respectively.[33]

Doro camp was the first refugee camp to open in Maban County, established in 2011, after the influx of refugee from Blue Nile State.[34] A large percentage of the refugees are Uduk, originally from Kurmuk, Sudan, but have been displaced twice, initially displacing to Ethiopia, and then again to South Sudan.[35] Refugees from this ethnic group are mainly Christian and speak English and Arabic with high literacy rates. The second largest tribe in Doro is Ingessana, with a majority of refugees being Muslims and less educated.[36] Different from the Uduk, the Ingessana have never been displaced and have struggled in coping with their situations as refugees.

Doro camp faces overcrowding due to refugees coming from Blue Nile to settle with family members already living in Doro.[37] As a consequence of significant crowding challenges, NGOs face difficulty in providing sufficient sanitation facilities due to lack of land.[38] The IOM, for example, has struggled to find land to install sufficient latrines and improved water sources.[39] In 2013, 30% of Doro refugees did not have any type of living accommodation in the camp.[40] Refugees had no other alternative but to build their own shelters by using local resources like wood and grass. The use of natural resources has developed strong tensions between the host and refugee communities.[41]

In Yusif Batil refugee camp, households are divided into three wealth groups: the better off households, medium income households and poor households. Better-off households represent only 10% of the refugee population. Medium income households, earning an average of 70 SSP/month, are 30% of the population and earn income through carpentry, shop ownership, and other occupations.[42] Reports indicate that NGOs often are the buyers of the wood products and services from this group; however, there is concern that the decline in NGOs operations in Maban County will lead to reduced demand.[43] In contrast, poor refugee households, which are 60% of the Batil population, [44] are often unemployed and highly reliant on food aid; food aid is used for sustenance and also sold as a source of supplemental income.[45]

[32] UNHCR (2013) Livelihood Baseline Profile: Refugee Camps, Maban County, Upper Nile State, South Sudan, available at http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/download.php?id=490
[33] Ibid.
[34] REACH (2013) Camp Profile, Doro Camp, Maban County, Upper Nile State, available at: http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Settlement%5B%5D=32.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Ibid.
[38] Ibid.
[39] Ibid.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Food Economy Group and Solidarités International (2013) Rapid Market Aseesment: Maban County, Upper Nile State South Sudan, available at http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/rapid-market-analysis-maban-county-upper-nile-state.
[43] Ibid.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Ibid.

Kaya is the third most populated camp with roughly 20,000 refugees.[46] After wide-scale flooding, Jamman camp (2013) was closed and its inhabitants were relocated to Kaya camp, the newest refugee camp in Maban. Refugees in Kaya originate from Bau, Blue Nile state and belong to Ingessana, Magaya, Jumjum, Mufu, Mayak and Darfuri ethnic groups.[47]

Gendrassa is the least populated refugee camp with an estimate of 18,000 refugees.[48] The majority of refugees originate from Kukur, Buak, Kulak and Soda, Blue Nile State, and belong to the Ingessana tribe.[49] Agriculture is the most common skill for 70% of refugees, while other occupations, include nomadic pastoralist and artisanal gold mining.[50] In Gendrassa, the local government imposed restrictions on construction materials, such as wood, Murram and grass.[51]

2 Purpose of Assessment & Methodology

2.1 Aim of Assessment

The overall objective of the assessment was to conduct a food security and livelihoods market assessment and provide recommendations for future programming in Maban County. Several agencies have been involved in the provision of food security and livelihoods activities (FSL) in Maban County over the years. As the situation stabilizes from emergency into the care and maintenance phase, it is necessary to coordinate efforts to develop an FSL strategy for Maban to inform FSL activities moving forward. As such, this assessment:

- Provides an overview of FSL activities conducted by different agencies in Maban county, both in the host community and in the four refugee camps since 2014;
- Assesses youth vocational skills in both the host and refugee community;
- Builds on the work conducted in previous assessments; and
- Provides recommendations on which current FSL activities should continue, which should cease, and which new FSL activities should be considered for introduction in 2015.

2.2 Methodology

In order to conduct the food security and livelihoods market assessment, the survey utilizes both quantitative and qualitative participatory methods, including comprehensive desk reviews, in-depth interviews, and computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methods using smartphones. The desk

[46] UNHCR (2014) Kaya Camp Snapshot, available at: http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/settlement.php?id=155&country=251&region=25.
[47] Ibid.
[48] UNHCR (2014) Gendrassa Camp Snapshot, available at: http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/settlement.php?id=151&country=251&region=25.
[49] Ibid.
[50] Ibid.
[51] REACH Gendrassa Camp Profile, Maban County, Upper Nile State (2013), available at: http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/download.php?id=725.

and literature reviews drawing on existing project documentation were used to develop the assessment tools in consultation with DRC program team.

2.2.1 Data Collection

Between 14 and 20 January 2015, 672 respondents from four refugee camps and host communities were interviewed through a quantitative Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) survey. Additionally, between 14 and 20 January 2015, 190 refugee and host youth aged 15-36 were interviewed for the Youth Skills Survey (YSS) – 62% of these were aged 15-20. Quantitative data was collected on Forcier Consulting's smartphones using innovating mobile collection technology on the Android operating system. Visual inspection and reading through in full of completed questionnaires on the smartphones by a Forcier Consulting researcher while in the field, in addition to researcher verification of the number of interviews per enumerator per day, ensured quality control.

Table 1: Qualitative Data Collection

COMPLETED Qualitative Interviews		
Location	**Interviewee**	**Date of interview**
Kaya		
Refugee Camp	Camp Chairperson	18 Jan
Host community	Payam Administrator	17 Jan
Batil		
Refugee Camp	Deputy Camp Chairperson	9 Jan
	Youth Leader	9 Jan
Host community	Payam Administrator, Batil / Gendrassa	14 Jan
	Umda John, Batil / Gendrassa	14 Jan
Gendrassa		
	Camp Chairperson	15 Jan
Doro		
Refugee Camp	Camp Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson	11 Jan
	Women group rep	14 Jan
	Youth Leader	15 Jan
All camps/host		
UNHCR	Gwen Lecouster	15 Jan
Director Dept. of Agriculture	Abraham Hassan, Acting Director	13 Jan
County Commissioner	Hon. Timothy Nyewa	13 Jan
Head of RRC	Yohannes Luul	12 Jan
Head of CRA	Director Dut Akol Koul	13 Jan
ACTED FSL Focal Point	Rashid Haider – ACTED Maban Team Leader Leslie Odongkara, ACTED Livelihoods Manager	15 Jan
LWF	Louise Leak, Education Coordinator	12 Jan
Relief International	FSL coordinator Berehanu Gizaw	16 Jan
Samaritans Purse	Marko Majok Madouk	16 Jan
Juba		
UNHCR Senior Program Officer	Fumiko Kashiwa & Kate Makanga	20 Jan

In addition to the quantitative surveys, 20 in-depth interviews were conducted with participants from the UNHCR, partner agencies, local authorities, refugee community leaders, and other local administrations.

In order to assess the conditions of populations in Maban County, the quantitative data is disaggregated by gender as well as host and refugee population. Additionally, the data is disaggregated by location as well as by host and refugee population. The results were then analyzed with and informed by the IDIs with the local community leaders and NGO and UN Agencies. All proportions use weighted populations.

2.2.2 Limitations

As Kaya camp is new, there is not the same breadth of information and desk research available for this area as there is available for the other camps.

Additionally, during research, SPLM and SPLM-IO clashed in Maban leading to population migrations. Due to security issues, Forcier Consulting Researchers faced logistical challenges; however, all scheduled visits successfully took place.

Due to budgetary restrictions, quantitative questionnaires were not translated into Arabic. Additionally, due to the nature of the survey, some questions, which are pertinent to DRC's indicators, such as the types of savings used by refugee and host communities in Maban County, did not yield sufficient data for effective statistical analysis. The number of respondents indicating they used a savings system was too low for effective statistical analysis. However, further study and data collection[52] could be performed on this topic, which could produce statistically significant findings.

Further, in the quantitative survey, when respondents were asked which NGO or agency they had been involved with for FSL-related activities, some respondents wrote names that did not associate with any NGO or UN agency. Subsequently, these responses were not included in the list of NGOs in Table 2, as we were unable to verify the meaning of the names. Additionally, some respondents indicated 'other' in multiple choice questions but their 'other' response was one of the choices in the question. Although this did not happen frequently enough to skew the data, it should be noted.

Lastly, due to the nature and scope of the research, Forcier Consulting did not focus solely on the activities of DRC in Maban. Accordingly, our findings reflect the situation of NGO and UN FSL activities in Maban as a whole.

[52] Statistically, there is little, if any, difference between the savings practices between men and women. When disaggregated by camp, there is some difference between Doro and Gendrassa in terms of credit. If DRC is interested in further study, survey questions could focus more on savings and credit issues related to gender and camp/ ethnic group – such as who controls wealth and how credit and savings is used. Additionally, focus group discussions may provide more insight into savings and credit practices that are difficult to quantify.

3 Findings

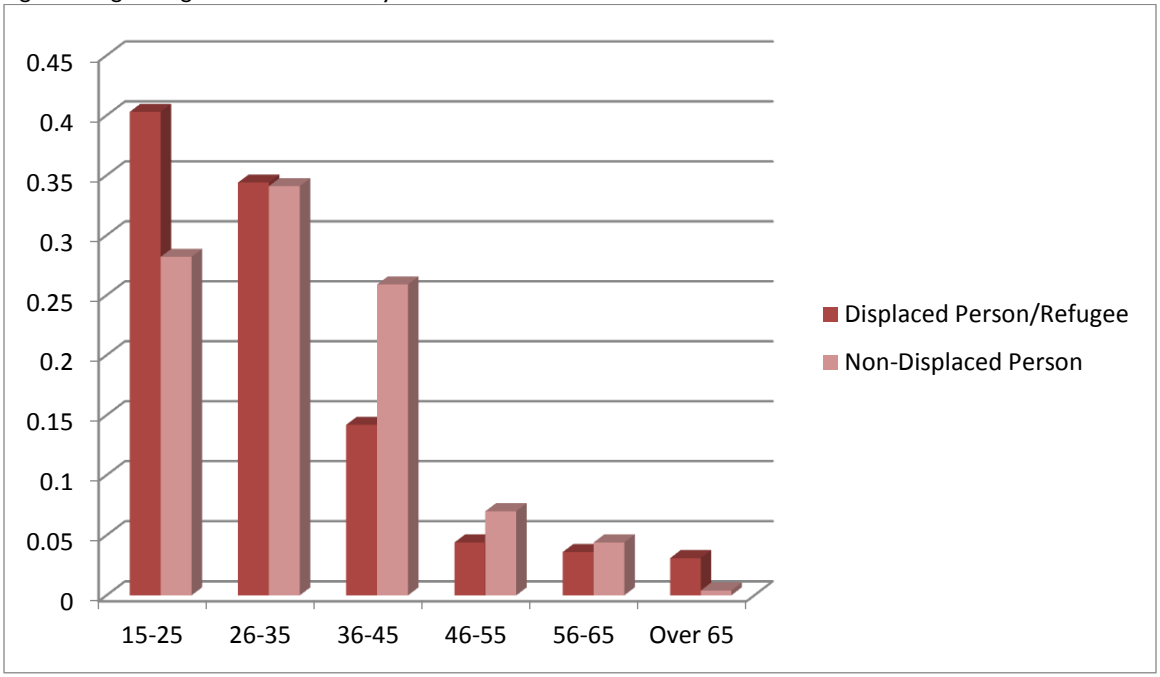
3.1 Demographics

3.1.1 Age ranges & Gender

Half (50.4%) of displaced persons (including refugees) surveyed were male, and 49.6% were female. This gender split did not hold however in the host communities, where only 41.8% of non-displaced persons were male and 58.2% were female.

The displaced population is somewhat younger than the non-displaced population. 40.3% of displaced persons surveyed are aged between 15-25, and a further 34.4% are aged 26-35. Of non-displaced persons meanwhile, 28.2% were aged 15-25 and 34.1% were aged 26-35. 18.6% of displaced persons were aged 36-55, compared to 32.9% of non-displaced persons. However, more displaced persons than non-displaced persons are aged over 65: 3.1% of displaced persons but only 0.4% of non-displaced persons.

Figure 1: Age Ranges in Maban County

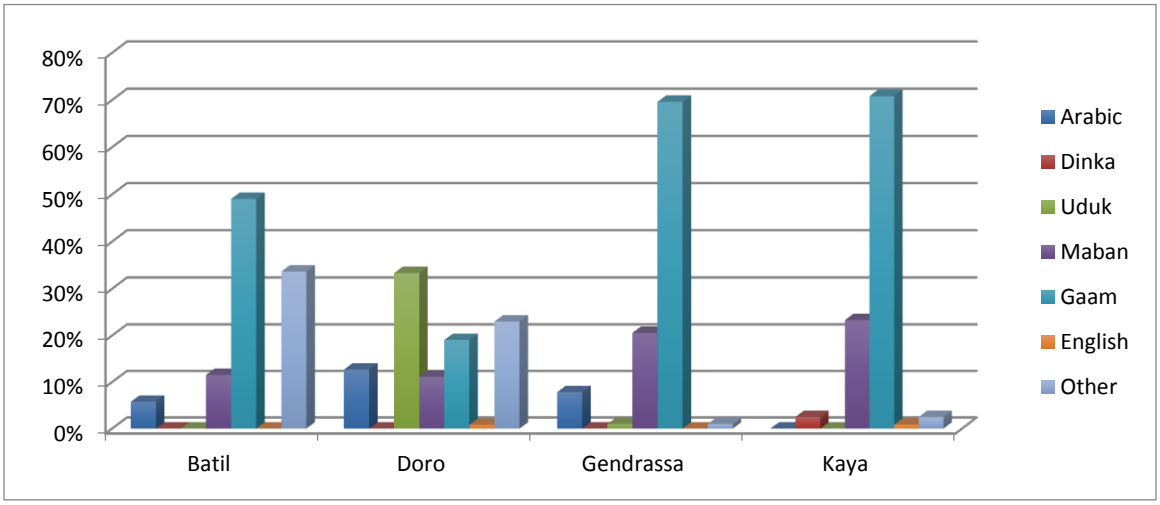


3.1.2 Languages

There is a major language gap between hosts and refugees, which provides insight into the tensions between the two groups. The host community almost exclusively speaks Mabaanese (96.7% in Gendrassa, 100% in Kaya, 99.0% in Doro, and 98.6% in Batil) with less than 2% speaking Gaam, Arabic, or another language; no hosts surveyed speak English. Less than 20% of refugees speak Mabaanese, with

the majority speaking Gaam (49.0% in Batil, 70.8% in Kaya, 69.0% in Gendrassa).[53] In contrast, Gaam is only spoken by 19.1% of Doro refugees, with the highest percentage of residents (33.3%) speaking Uduk, as expected considering most Doro refugees are Uduk. Importantly, only Doro and Kaya refugees indicate speaking English, but only at 0.79% and 0.83% respectively. No others, hosts or refugees, spoke English, highlighting a major issue in livelihoods because many NGOs require English language as a qualification for staff. The figure below visually illustrates the discrepancies in language within refugee camps:

Figure 2: Languages Spoken by Refugees in Maban County



3.1.3 Vulnerable groups

Roughly 20.0% of hosts and refugees identified people with disabilities, elders, widows and orphans as the most vulnerable groups, with greatest difficulty getting access to food. Both hosts and refugees identified boys and girls as the least vulnerable group. However, hosts and refugees disagreed about the vulnerability of refugees: while 27.1% of refugees identified themselves as the most vulnerable group in getting access to food, only 2.4% of hosts identified refugees as a vulnerable group.

When asked about vulnerable groups during IDIs, NGO and UN agencies reflected the survey findings, highlighting child and female-headed households, people with disabilities, and elderly as especially vulnerable. Specifically, NGO staff noted the vulnerability of young children, who are susceptible to early marriage, forcible recruitment into armed forces, as well as individuals with trauma-related drug abuse or mental illness.[54] In addition, other NGO and UN staff discussed the food insecurity and malnutrition faced by pregnant and lactating women and the invisibility of IDPs among the host population.[55] [56]

[53] Note: Gaam is the official language of the Ingessana tribe.
[54] IDI with NGO and UN staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[55] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[56] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

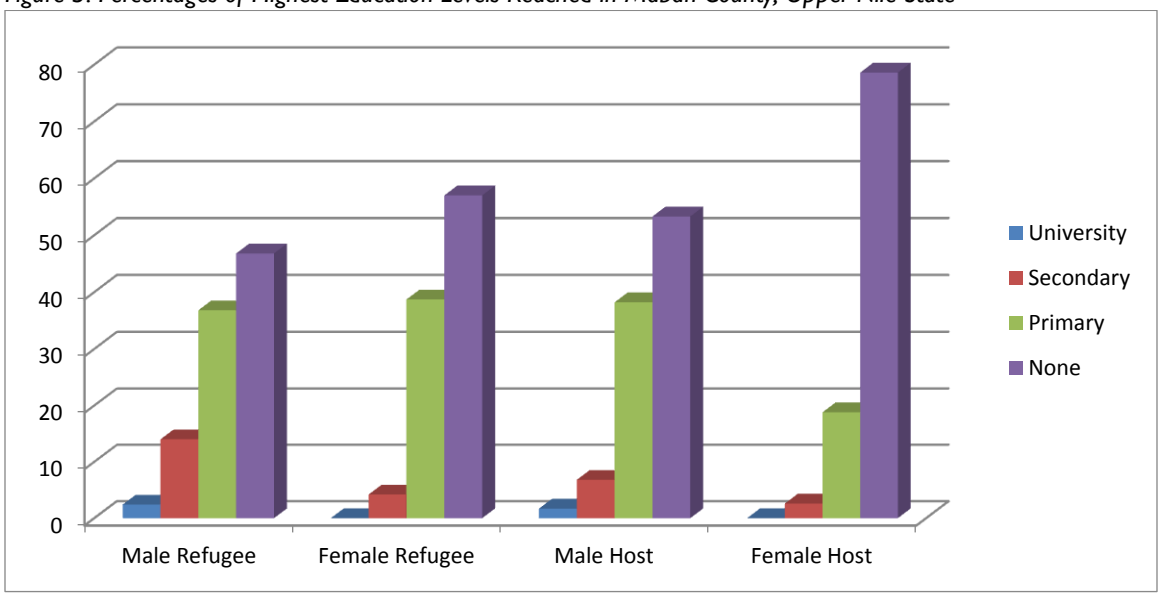
3.1.4 Education/ literacy levels

Educational and literacy are a key challenge among refugee and host populations of Maban County.

Local populations are most likely to have received no education, with female hosts being the most likely to have received no education. Indeed, 53.2% of male and 78.5% of female hosts have received no education, while 46.8% of male refugees and 57% of female refugees have had no education. Refugees are also more likely than hosts to undertake secondary or university education, although there is a powerful gender imbalance: 13.9% of male refugees and 4.3% of female refugees have secondary education, but only 6.8% and 2.6% of male and female hosts, respectively, have received secondary education. 2.4% of male refugees and 1.7% of male hosts have attended university, but no females have had access to university education.

Education levels differ throughout Maban County (see Figure 3). Those least likely to have received any education are hosts from Gendrassa, 75.8% of whom have received no education. However, refugees from Gendrassa are the most likely to have attended university, at 2.9%. Secondary school is most attended by refugees from Doro Camp, 45.2% of whom have secondary education. Primary school, meanwhile, is the highest level of education reached for 40.3% of hosts in Kaya area.

Figure 3: Percentages of Highest Education Levels Reached in Maban County, Upper Nile State



Major barriers to education include lack of schools and qualified teachers. In Doro Camp, there are only 7 schools for a population of over 50,000 people.[57] However, interviews with UNHCR staff revealed that

[57] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

refugees in Doro have the most education opportunities, with 205 students eligible for secondary education in 2015.[58] Currently, many refugee children in Kaya have to go to other camps to receive education, especially for those who want to attend secondary school.[59]

3.2 Overview of FSL Activities by NGOs/ UN Agencies in Maban County

3.2.1 NGO/ UN currently operating in Maban County

According to interviews with NGOs and UN agencies, the number of NGOs operating in Maban since 2013 has been greatly reduced. Today, there are 22 NGO and UN agencies working in Maban, as listed by DRC (see Table 3). Separately, Table 2 lists the NGO and UN agencies that respondents specifically note as offering aid or services.

Table 2: NGOs and UN Agencies in Maban County according to Quantitative Survey, January 2015[60]

ACTED	DRC	IOM	MedAir	Oxfam	Save the Children	Windle Trust
BTC	GOAL	IRC	MSF	RI	Solidarités International	ZOA
CDO	IMC	LWF	NPA	SP	UNHCR	WFP

Table 3: NGOs and UN Agencies Operating in Maban County, January 2015

AAH	Cafod	ICRC	Intersos	JRS	Medair	MSF-B	PAE	SP	SIM	VSG-G
ACTED	HDC	IMC	IOM	LWF	Mentor Initiative	MSF-H	RI	SCI	UNHCR	WFP

3.2.2 NGO/ UN Livelihood Trainings

Table 4 highlights the livelihood trainings offered in Maban County as described both in IDIs with local leaders, NGOs and UN staff as well as through quantitative data from individuals surveyed.

[58] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[59] Ibid.
[60] Note: Table 1 only notes the organizations mentioned in the quantitative surveys and is thus not a comprehensive list of all organizations operating in Maban County. It can be helpful to compare and contrast the organizations that the host and refugee communities are aware of with the organizations that are operating in the area.

Table 4: Past or Current Livelihood Trainings in Maban County, Upper Nile State[61]

Location | NGO/UN Agency [62]	**Activity/Training**
All Camps | UNHCR, RI, Oxfam	- Carpentry - Welding/ Metal Work - Shoemaking - Soap-making (stopped) - Tea Shops - Hairstyling (stopped)
Batil | LWF, UNHCR, RI	- Carpentry - Tailoring - Start-up kits for business - Catering (stopped)
Doro | RI, DRC, Save the Children	- Sewing [63] - Primary School Teaching [64] - Tailoring[65] - Conflict Management[66]
Gendrassa | UNHCR, RI, ACTED, DRC	- Bread-making - Soap-making - Beekeeping pilot - Carpentry - Farming School - Construction - Computer training (peace-building exercise between host and refugee youth)
Kaya | UNHCR, RI, LWF, ACTED	- Tailoring [67] - Carpentry [68] - Masonry [69] - Blacksmith Training [70] - Bread-making - Construction - Computer Training (peace-building exercise between host and refugee youth)

[61] Note: Table 4 only notes the trainings mentioned in the interviews and in quantitative surveys and is thus not a comprehensive list of all livelihood trainings available in Maban County.
[62] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[63] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[64] Ibid.
[65] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[66] Ibid.
[67] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[68] Ibid.
[69] Ibid.
[70] Ibid.

Of the trainings mentioned, carpentry and tailoring appear to be some of the most popular livelihood trainings offered to both the refugee and host communities, although most trainings are focused on the refugee communities. NGO staff explained that carpentry and tailoring are popular among the focus communities because of the potential for higher profits (7 to 8 SSP/ clothing item and 25 SSP/ desk), in contrast to catering which was less successful because its profits tend to be low.[71]

3.2.3 NGO/UN Food Security Activities

In addition to livelihoods trainings, UN and NGO staff discussed their food security programs, which are listed in table 5. Unless noted, the activities occur in all camps or in unspecified locations.

Table 5: UN and NGO Activities in Maban County, Upper Nile State[72]

NGO/UN Agency	Food Security Activity
ACTED	- Pregnancy and lactating women nutrition (Gendrassa, other) - Seed distribution (host and refugee communities) - Irrigation projects - Multivitamin and livestock activities - Infrastructure projects (drainage, access to roads etc.)[73]
RI	- Seed distribution - Crop kits - Nursery sites for forestry - Cash grants for women's horticultural activities - Plastic covers for refugee camps during wet season/flooding[74]
SP	- Receive, handle, store, distribute food aid - 6 nutrition stabilization centers (2 centers inaccessible since August 2014) - Food-for-education program (stopped in 2014 due to SPLM conflict) - Grinding mills[75]
UNHCR	- Food distribution during dry season - Tools and seed distribution - Post-harvest monitoring[76] [77] - Building schools, including secondary schools (Doro)

[71] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[72] Note: Table 5 only notes the food security activites mentioned in the interviews and in quantitative surveys and is thus not a comprehensive list of all livelihood trainings available in Maban County.
[73] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[74] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[75] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[76] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[77] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

3.3 Current Status of FSL in Maban County

3.3.1 Food Security

As highlighted by both local leaders and NGO/UN staff, the SPLM conflict has affected food and land availability for refugee and host community members. Maban County is highly reliant on imports, mostly from Ethiopia, as well as Juba, in access to food aid and other basic necessities; however, many roads remain closed due to ongoing conflict, leaving the communities in Maban without food and highly reliant on air imports. A Doro leader explained that, in 2014, the WFP was unable to transport food to camps, leaving refugees without food aid for over three months – an especially concerning length when the vast majority of refugees rely on food aid as their main food source.[78] Moreover, both local leaders and NGO and UN agencies expressed significant concern for the sustainability of food aid imports into Maban. As it stands, food aid is flown into Maban; however, the price of flights prevents this practice from being sustainable.[79] Local community leaders explained that the SPLM crisis has severely affected food security in all camps.[80] A Kaya camp leader reports that the conflict "has prevented people from going outside to their gardens so that they can make enough food to their families,"[81] which inhibits the population from becoming self-reliant in obtaining food sources.

3.3.1.1 Main Food Source

Food aid, according to local leaders, is the main source of food for refugees.[82] Even so, food aid rations are broadly perceived as inadequate, thus requiring refugees to either sell food rations to supplement their income or cultivate their own food sources if land is available.[83] A Gendrassa local leader reports that most people do indeed prefer to cultivate their own food, explaining "they want self-reliance instead of handouts and WFP food".[84] In Kaya Camp however, the high altitude of mountains form a barrier to crop cultivation, and the community remains highly dependent on aid.[85] A local leader in Batil Camp reports "virtually everyone relies on aid," [86] although a portion of the aid is allegedly sold as a source of income to buy additional food.[87]

[78] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[79] IDI with local leaders and NGO and UN Agencies in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[80] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[81] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015..
[82] The quantitative surveys found that 37% of refugees rely on food aid, while over 40% rely on 'crops' as their main food source. Although these findings are significant at a 0.01 level, the result of 37% of refugees relying on food aid as their main food source is questionable. Potentially, respondents may have indicated 'crops' as a main food source, even if the crops received were part of food aid. Alternatively, the results may indicate that, although the majority of refugees receive food aid, ~63% do not consider its their main food source. All data and analysis is available upon request.
[83] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[84] IDI with Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[85] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

[87] IDI wtih Batil local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

A further difficulty in refugee crop cultivation is that most do not have permission to use land.[88] Although UN and NGO staff indicated that land for refugee cultivation had been secured in April 2014 in Kaya, Gendrassa, and Batil Camps, the quantitative findings and IDIs with local leaders show no substantial evidence that this land is being used to supply reliable food sources. UN and NGO staff are allegedly still working with the South Sudanese government on securing land for Doro Camp, which has the largest population of refugees.[89]

In contrast to the refugee population, only 1.5% of male hosts and 1.1% of female hosts indicate food aid as their main food source. Rather, crops are the main source of food for 86.1% of males and 80.1% of females. In this way, the level of food security among the host population is dependent on crop cultivation. Many in the host communities engage in subsistence farming rather than purchasing food in markets due to a lack of savings and/or income.[90] This reliance on crop cultivation by host communities is concerning considering their vulnerability to drought and seasonal variations. Hosts generally cultivate their livestock during dry season. The rainy season in Maban often results in flooding, although unpredictable rainfall has also led to drought, and crop failure.

Overall, over 80% of both the host and refugee populations report that they do not have enough to eat, regardless of gender. Across Maban County, similar percentage of hosts and refugees report having enough to eat, except in Gendrassa where a substantially higher percentage of hosts than refugees have enough to eat: 14.5% and 4.9%, respectively.

To supplement the aid and crop-based diets, local leaders explained that community members reported cutting trees and grasses and selling wood in local markets, hunting for wild fruits, fishing, selling food aid, and stealing from the field.[91] Around Kaya camp, where land quality is poor, the host community relies on support from their local sheikhs to help them with food shortage difficulties.[92] Indeed, sheikhs are responsible for identifying which families have food shortages and providing them with food sources.[93]

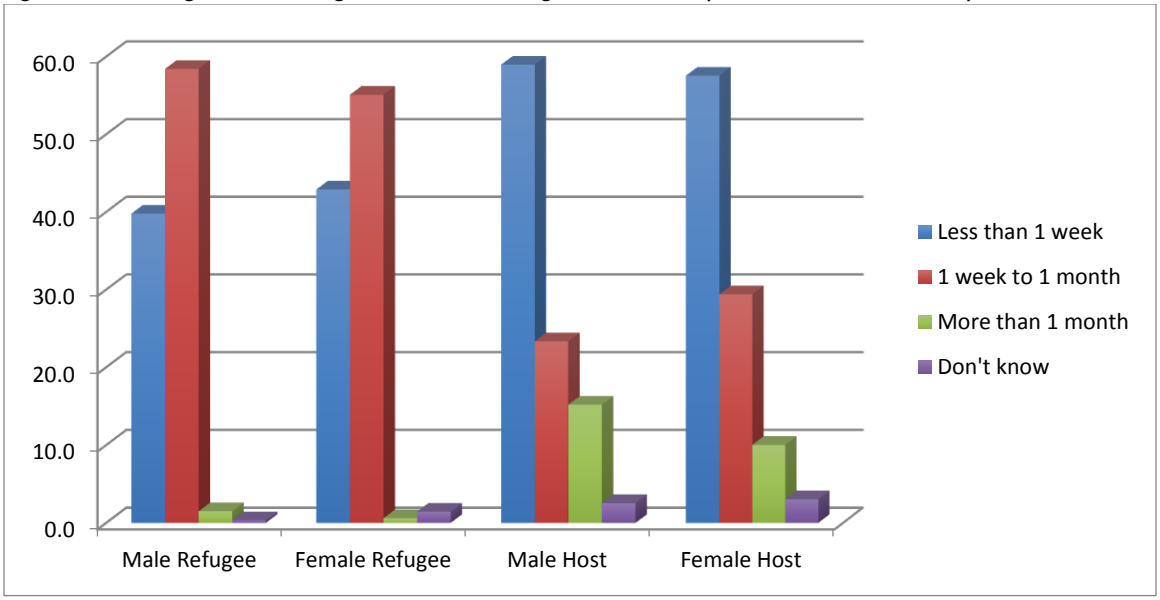
3.3.1.2 Food Security

The supply of food stock varies more among the host population than the refugee population as illustrated in Figure 4 below. Hosts are more likely to have less than one week's worth of food than refugees: indeed, 58.9% of male hosts and 57.5% of female hosts have less than one week of food stored, compared to 39.8% of male refugees and 42.9% of female refugees. At the same time, hosts are more likely than refugees to have more than one month of food, with 15.2% of male hosts and 10% of

[88] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[89] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[90] IDI with Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[91] During interviews, NGO and UN staff highlighted deforestation, due to refugees selling timber, as an issue that needs consideration; IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[92] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[93] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015..

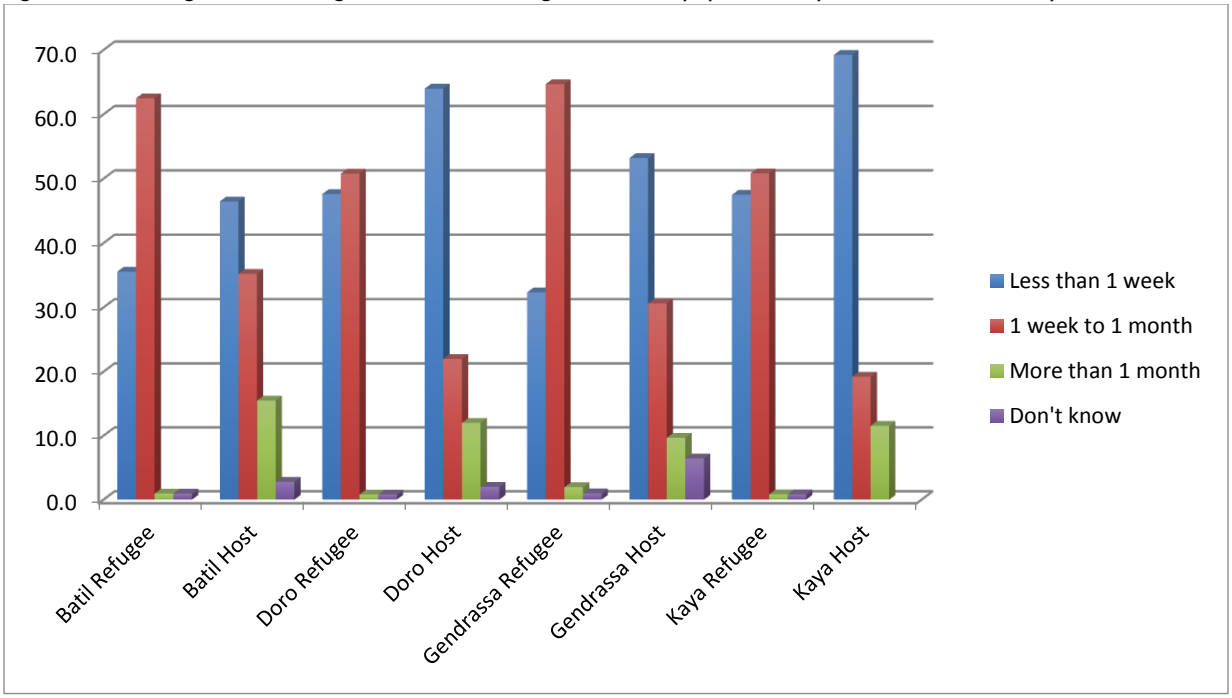
female hosts reporting that their current food stock will last over a month, but only 1.5% of male refugees and 0.6% of female refugees. The findings of extremes among the host population highlight the range of food security within their community. Returnees, Maban community members who fled during conflict and have since returned, are not separated from the host community grouping. Yet they may face more vulnerabilities than the average host.

Figure 4: Percentage of Remaining Food Stock of Refugee and Host Populations in Maban County



Variations also emerge between the different areas surveyed (see figure 5). 69.2% of the host populations in Kaya area and 64.0% of the host population in Doro area have less than one week of food available. In contrast, 64.7% of refugees in Gendrassa Camp and 62.5% of refugees in Batil Camp have between one week and one month of food in storage.

Figure 5: Percentage of Remaining Food Stock of Refugee and Host populations by area in Maban County



As explained above, over 80% of hosts indicate that they do not have enough food to eat, yet less than 2% consider food aid their main food source. To supplement their main food source of crops, 83.5% of hosts receive food from relatives or parents while only 9.5%[94] indicate receiving food from NGOs or the UN. Forty-four percent say they receive no help and get food on their own, either through going into the bush, eating grass, or selling possessions. Notably, of the 44% who do not receive any help, 72% are women. Further, while 55.3% of refugees believe the food security situation will be worse in a year, 81.5% of hosts believe the same, sighting poor harvest, flooding, and drought as main reasons for their concerns.

3.3.2 Water Security

Water sources are reasonably accessible throughout Maban camps; however, water facilities are in poor condition and lack maintenance.

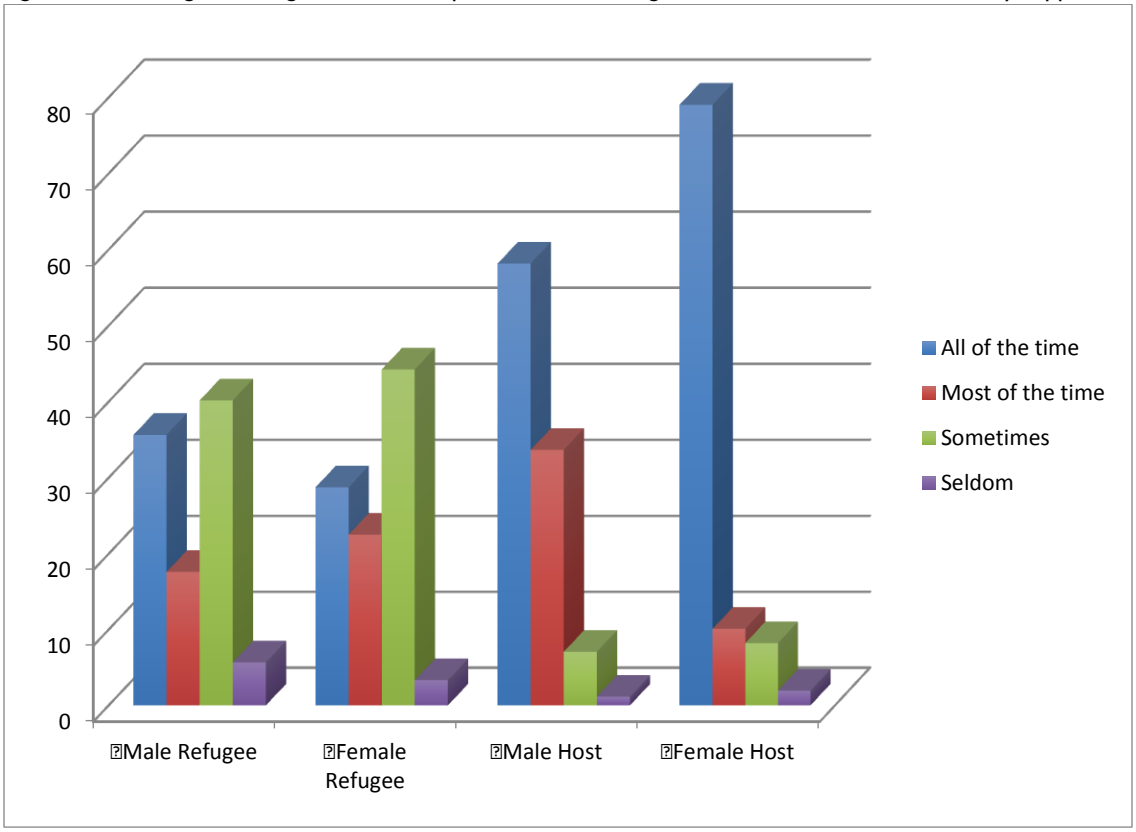
Nuba Women Community leaders in Doro Camp explain that water infrastructure in the camps is damaged, prompting refugees to use water from the river to fulfill their needs.[95] In Gendrassa and Batil Camps, local leaders report that additional water infrastructure is necessary to accommodate the demand of the increasing refugee population.[96] [97] Likewise, in Kaya Camp, water sources are

[94] Note: The survey question about who helps supplement food is multiple choice so percentages will add to over 100%.
[95] IDI with local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015. Note: The river refugees rely on for water is not mentioned in the response for this question.
[96] IDI with Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

insufficient, non-functional and far away, acutely affecting vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.[98]

Drinking water availability is limited amongst both refugee and host populations, although refugee populations are more severely affected (see figure 6). 58.2% of male hosts and 79.0% of female hosts always have enough water to drink, but only 35.6% of male refugees and 28.7% of female refugees. Meanwhile, while 5.7% of male refugees and 3.3% of female refugees seldom have enough water to drink, this is the case for only 1.1% of male hosts and 1.9% of female hosts.

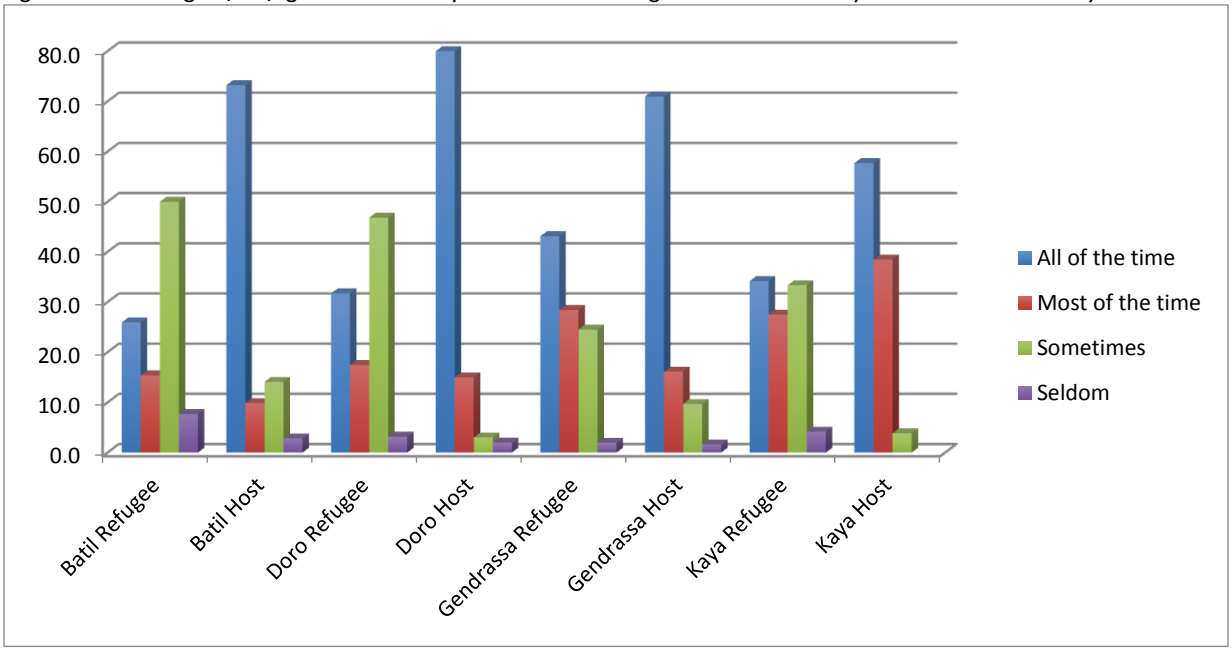
Figure 6: Percentage of Refugee and Host Populations with Enough Water to Drink in Maban County, Upper Nile State



Access to drinking water varies considerably between the different areas surveyed, both among host populations and refugee populations (see figure 7). Of host populations, 80.0% always have access to water in Doro, but only 57.7% in Kaya. Meanwhile, in Batil Camp, only 26.0% always have access to water and 7.7% seldom have enough water; in Gendrassa however, 43.1% always have access to water and only 2.0% seldom have enough water.

[97] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[98] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

Figure 7: Percentage of Refugee and Host Populations with Enough Water to Drink by Area in Maban County



Water for bathing is even more limited than drinking water. Although host populations are more likely to have enough water for bathing than refugee populations, only 52.7% of female hosts and 44.6% of male hosts always have enough water for bathing. With regards to refugees, only 23.9% of female refugees and 30.1% of male refugees always have enough water to bathe. Meanwhile, 44.0% of male refugees and 47.2% of female refugees 'sometimes' have enough water. Some areas appear to have better availability than others. While 54.8% of hosts in Gendrassa always have enough water for bathing, 11.5% of refugees in Batil seldom have enough water.

Water for livestock is even more problematic. 10.8% of female refugees and 12.1% of male refugees seldom have enough water for livestock; among host populations, this is the case for 9.8% of females and 6.3% of males. While 59% of the host population in Doro always have enough water for livestock, this is true for only 5.9% of refugees in Gendrassa. Overall, host populations are more likely to have water for livestock than refugees, but the host population in Kaya area has less access to water than other host populations: only 23.1% of Kaya's host population always has enough water for livestock. Interestingly, amongst refugees, those in Kaya Camp are in fact the most likely to have enough water for livestock, at 20.0%.

3.3.3 Markets

Few formal markets operate in Maban County. Even where markets do exist, many goods and services are often unavailable. There is strong demand for oil, onion, salt, sugar, meat, and also non-food items such as clothes and footwear. In the quantitative survey, the most commonly mentioned products which are not sold but respondents would like to buy in the markets include fruits, vegetables, and nuts (n = 96), clothes and footwear (n = 80) and charcoal (n = 85). Other products that were not listed as

options in the survey but were frequently mentioned as in demand include salt, sesame, firewood, okra, sorghum, and meat. In response, livelihood programs can coordinate with the needs of Maban's markets to link supply and demand. While many products can be procured from the outside (e.g. Juba, Ethiopia), accessibility is limited due to poor road networks and conflict.[99]

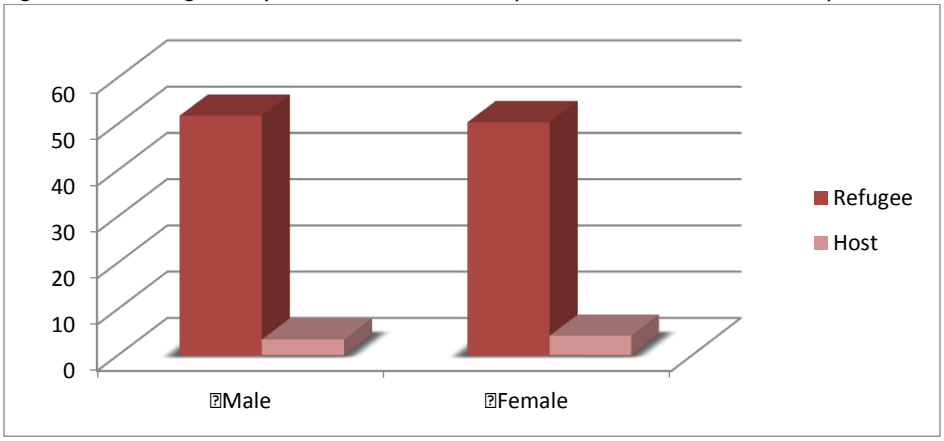
The qualitative interviews with NGO and UN Staff stressed the importance of improving local markets and linking them to IGA activities in order to encourage sustainability. The presence of UN agencies and NGOs, as a result of increased employment opportunities and increased monetary funds, in fact has an impact on market presence.[100] In addition, NGO and UN staff noted that the influx of refugees has actually led to improved markets in Maban, providing the growth of Batil market as an example. In Doro Camp, there are many small shops and a relatively big market; however, Gendrassa and Kaya Camps have only one small market each, demand being affected by general lack of cash.[101] Many local leaders noted that the lack of access to cash hinders market growth as well as refugees' employment opportunities. Although some NGOs view Maban's market growth as evidence of improved livelihoods for the local population, other organizations note that the "richest places in town are Ethiopian-owned," and much of the cash flows into Ethiopia, not Maban.

3.3.4 Livelihoods & Income

3.3.4.1 Employment

Members of the host community are much more likely to have source of income than refugees. 50.7% of male refugees and 50.3% of female refugees have no source of income; in contrast, only 3.4% of male hosts and 4.2% of female hosts have no source of income (see figure 8).

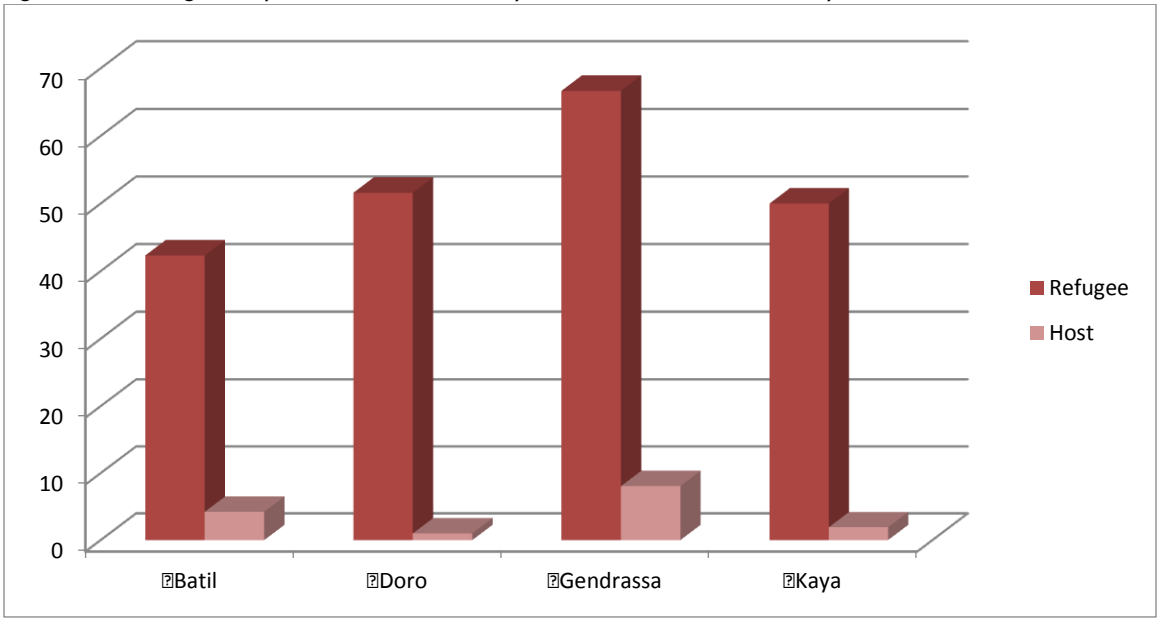
Figure 8: Percentage of Population in Maban County With No Source of Income, By Gender,



[99] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[100] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[101] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

Results vary across the county (see figure 9): 66.7% of refugees from Gendrassa have no source of income, while this is true of 51.6% of refugees from Doro, 50% of refugees from Kaya and only 42.3% of refugees from Batil. With regards to host communities, Gendrassa also has the highest percentage of hosts with no source of income, at 8.1%, but the next highest percentage is recorded in Batil, where 4.2% of the host population has no source of income. Meanwhile, this is the case for 1.9% of the host population around Kaya and 1% in Doro—the lowest percentage of persons with no source of income.

Figure 9: Percentage of Population in Maban County With No Source of Income, By Area.

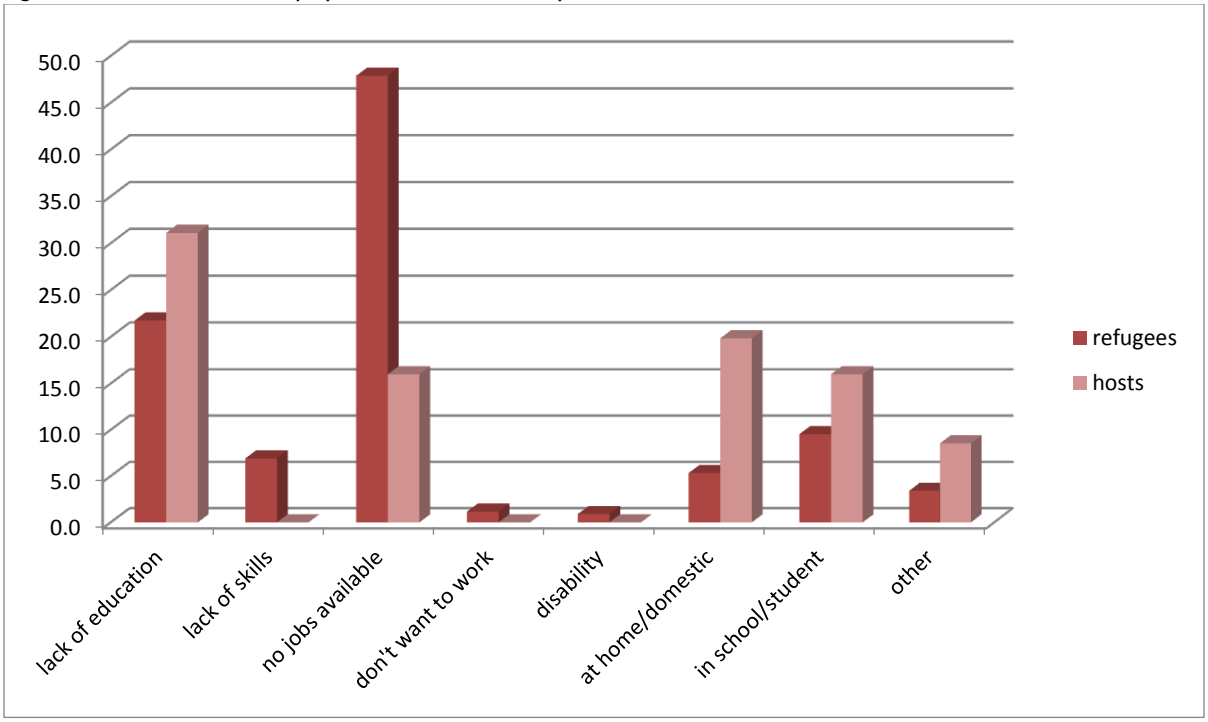


Reasons for unemployment vary between refugee and host populations (see figure 10). Indeed, 47.9% of unemployed refugees cited lack of available jobs as the main barrier to employment, while this was the case for only 16% of hosts. Meanwhile, 31.1% of unemployed hosts attributed their unemployment to a lack of education, compared to 21.7% of unemployed refugees. However, 6.9% of unemployed refugees perceive lack of skills to be the major barrier to employment, while this is not the case among the host population. Finally, domestic tasks tend to be a greater barrier to employment among host populations than among refugees, with 19.8% of unemployed hosts but only 5.3% of unemployed refugees citing "at home/domestic" as reasons for unemployment.

Local leaders reflected these findings, highlighting low levels of education, lack of training and poor language skills as major barriers to employment. Refugees are often also limited in their ability to seek employment, with local authorities refusing them permission to work.[102]

[102] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

Figure 10: Reasons for Unemployment in Maban County



3.3.4.2 Wealth & Income

Although few refugees have a source of income, farming and livestock were the main source of income for 4.3% and 3.9% of refugees respectively. Another 7.5% identified "other" as their main source of income, including, for instance, selling firewood, cutting grass and collecting wild-foods. Meanwhile, for the host community, 17.9% identify farming and 14.2% identify gardening as their main source of income; the next highest source of income is brewing, with 11.7%. The reliance on farming and gardening by hosts is also reflected in the finding that the vast majority of hosts identify crops as their main source of food. Carpentry is a more popular source of income among refugees than hosts, with 3.2% of refugees and 0.4% of hosts identifying carpentry as their main source of income. Livestock ownership, as another indicator of income, is more prevalent amongst hosts than refugees (as expected, considering many refugees fled without their livestock). Hosts, on average, own six goats and three cows whereas refugees own on average less than one cow and two goats.

The SSRRC Coordinator in Maban explained that the best-paid jobs are often found within NGOs and UN agencies; however, salary and employment are dependent on qualifications.[103] Local leaders also identified small businesses as reliable sources of income, in particular for tea vendors and caterers.[104] However, interviews with NGO staff found that catering was in fact an unpopular training amongst refugees because caterers' profits were low. Both local leaders and NGO and UN staff identified

[103] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[104] IDI with local Kaya leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

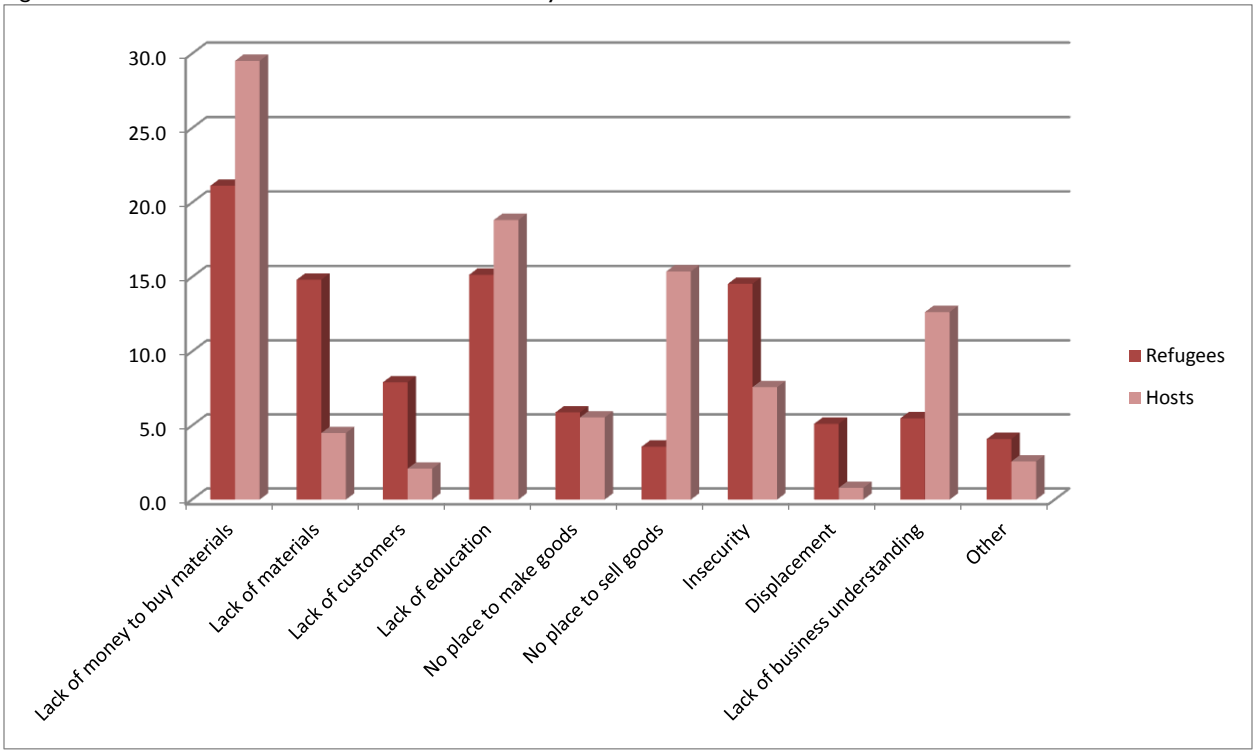
teachers as being one of the lowest paid occupations, with teacher's salaries five to six times lower than NGO security guards' salaries.[105] [106] [107] In some cases, restrictions on employment push refugees to work in exchange for non-monetary incentives rather than a salary.[108] With regards to weekly earnings, only 8.4% of refugees earn over 100 SSP per week but this is the case for 43.5% of hosts.

Although few refugees have a reliable source of income, roughly 20% are able to save for the future. 22% in Batil, 21.8% in Doro, 16.8% in Gendrassa are able to save for the future, while only 10% of refugees in Kaya are able to have savings. However, due to the nature of the survey, the results are only marginally significant.[109]

3.3.4.3 Barriers

The quantitative survey finds that, for 21.1% of refugees and 29.5% of hosts, the main barrier to increased income is the lack of financial capital to buy materials. Lack of education, meanwhile, limits the earnings of 15.2% of refugees and 18.8% of hosts. Refugees are more likely than hosts to identify lack of materials and insecurity as barriers to increased income; however, hosts are more likely than refugees to be restricted by the lack of places to sell goods (see figure 11).

Figure 11: Barriers to Increased Income, Maban County



[105] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[106] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[107] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[108] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[109] P-value is 0.062.

3.4 NGO Activities in relation to FSL

3.4.1 Local Communities' Experience

3.4.1.1 Local Communities' Experience

Local community leaders acknowledge that food aid distributed by NGOs mainly supports the refugee population. The host community, which includes returnees who previously fled from conflict but have returned from Sudan back to their community, is not receiving support from NGOs. [110] Local leaders explained that NGOs are creating a food scarcity gap between the host and refugee community. A local leader expressed that the "host community lacks food and it cannot be right that a guest (refugee) is eating too much food but you as the owner of the house (host community) is eating nothing."[111] Batil and Gendrassa Camps local leaders expressed the need for NGOs to support returnees and IDPs. Overall, local leaders reported positive attitudes towards NGOs but showed concern that some NGO programs were not successful.

More specifically, in Batil Camp, local leaders reported that NGOs fail to effectively communicate with the community, in particularly the youth, about the objective of their programs. [112]In Doro camp, local leaders reported that NGOs promised youth centers and shelters, but these have not been completed.[113] Local leaders from Kaya report that education and health programs are the least effective NGO programs.[114] Additionally, a Gendrassa local leader argues that NGOs have no provided any skills trainings.

Nonetheless, while the some local leaders argue that NGO program implementation is generally unsuccessful and in need of improvement, others emphasized that NGO programs have been successful and provide food cultivation supplies, such as seeds. [115] A Kaya camp leader stated that "women empowerment, youth skills and water supply" are the most successful programs.[116] It was also reported that after completing training or vocational skills programs, NGOs provided students with certificates. [117] Finally, local leaders from Gendrassa Camp reported that Samaritans Purse provided grinding mills to the refugee community, but that no NGOs were offering any form of start-up support.[118]

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[110] Local leaders regularly referred to returnees (i.e. Maban county residents who fled to Sudan and have subsequently returned) as IDPs; IDI with local Doro leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[111] IDI with local Kaya leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[112] IDI wtih Batil local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[113] IDI with Doro camp leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[114] IDI with Kata camp leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015
[115] IDI with local Doro leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[116] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[117] Ibid.
[118] IDI with local Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015

3.4.1.1.1 Host vs. Refugee

Many local leaders and NGO and UN staff emphasized the tension between the host community and the refugee community, especially in terms of gaps in food aid and assistance. Due to the lack of equal services (for instance, the dispensation of training), host communities perceive themselves to be discriminated against, increasing "negative thoughts and divisions" and fostering hatred between the two groups. [119] One local leader of a refugee camp confirms that, for refugees, "the situation is better than the host community". [120]

Host communities also perceive themselves to be disproportionately affected by unemployment, "because most positions are occupied by the refugees".[121] In reality, as noted previously, unemployment is in fact higher among refugee populations than host communities, and limitations on refugee employment decreases the likelihood of refugees competing with hosts on the job market. According to the quantitative findings (see table 7 in the conclusion), the host community is indeed worse off than the refugee community in terms of education. However, the refugee community is worse off in all other areas of interest surveyed, including in food and water security, livelihood trainings, and employment and income.

3.4.1.1.2 Barriers to FSL

Local leaders believe that NGOs could contribute more effectively to FSL by offering increased employment opportunities to local communities. Although they acknowledge that the lack of hiring from within the communities is partly a result of low levels of education, the leaders emphasized that some low level jobs are filled by unqualified staff from Juba.[122] The SSRRC Coordinator argued that NGOs should "give a chance to people who are not yet qualified, you train them instead of bringing people from the outside".[123] Some NGOs such as GOAL did provide considerable sources of employment during the emergency phase, but many have now left, leaving their former staff unemployed and negatively impacting FSL.[124] During an NGO interview, a staff member noted these sentiments by the local community but explained that many locals are or have been hired to the detriment of the programs. Further, they said some NGOs even face pressure from the government to hire Mabanese, regardless of qualification.[125]

3.4.2 Frequency of trainings offered/accepted

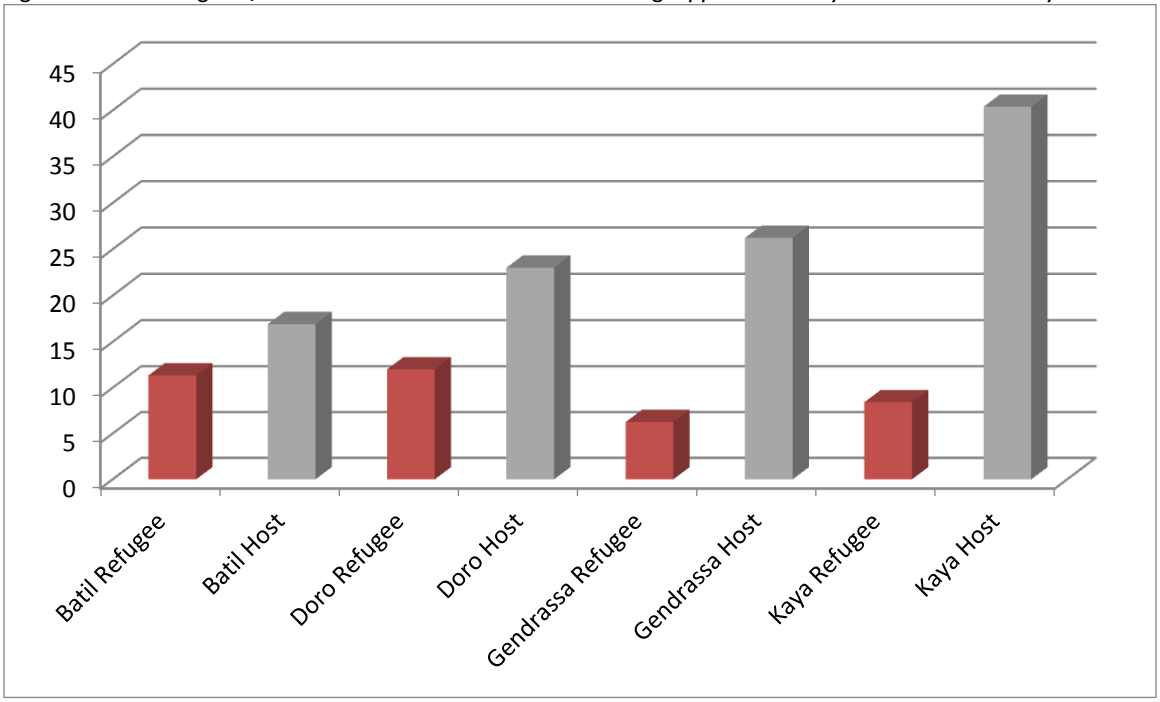
More hosts than refugees have had the opportunity to receive livelihood training from an NGO or another organization, with gender imbalance between female and male hosts. Indeed, while 42.5% of

[119] IDI with local Kaya leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015
[120] IDI with local Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015
[121] IDI with local Kaya leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015
[122] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[123] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[124] IDI wtih Batil local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[125] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

male hosts have had the opportunity to receive training, this is the case for only 15.2% of female hosts; meanwhile only 10.4% of male refugees and 10.2% of female refugees have had the opportunity to receive training.

Strong variations also emerge across the county (see figure 12). Indeed, 40.4% of host populations in Kaya have had the opportunity to receive livelihood trainings; in contrast, only 6.2% of refugees in Gendrassa have had that opportunity. The camp with the highest percentage of refugees having had the opportunity to receive training was Doro, at 12.0%. Meanwhile, the area where the lowest percentage of hosts have had the opportunity to receive training was Batil, where only 16.9% of hosts have had that opportunity.

Figure 12: Percentages of Those That Received Livelihood Training Opportunities, By Area, Maban County



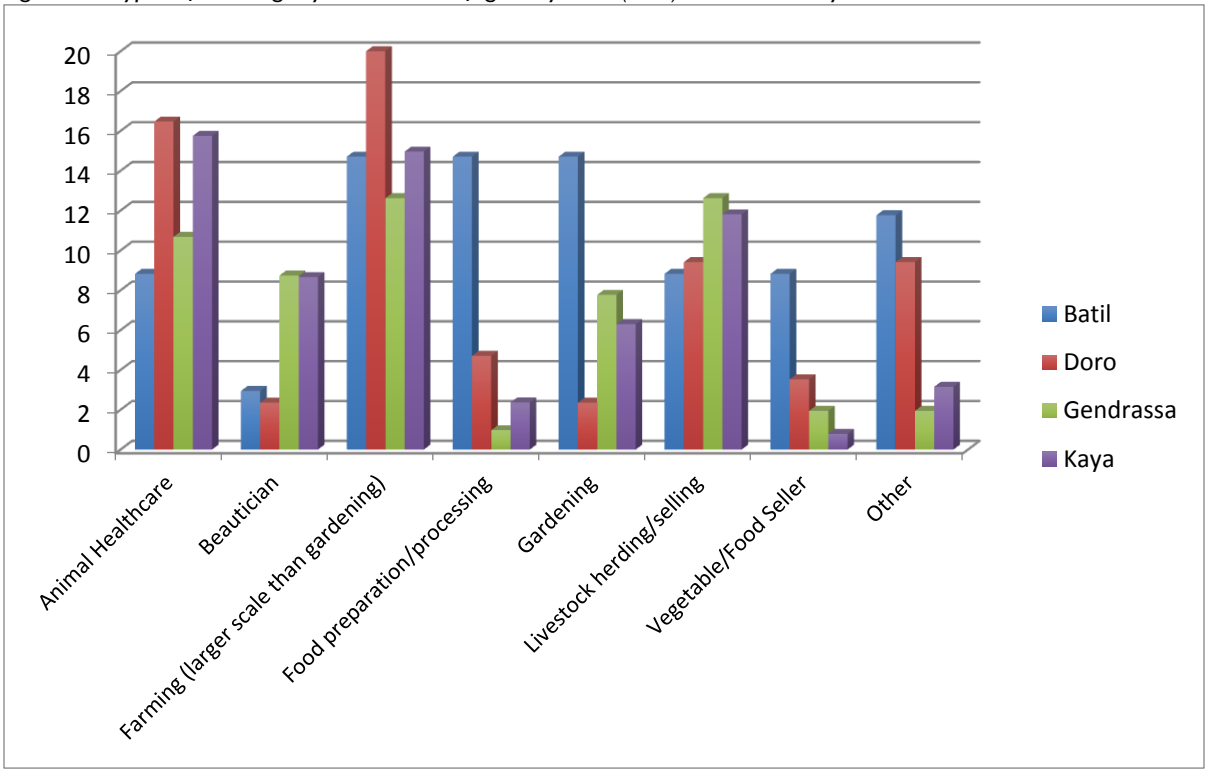
Of refugees having had the opportunity to receive training, 57.9% of males and 43.3% of females have received livelihood training from an NGO or some other type of organization. 11.1% of refugees having received training in animal healthcare, 10.0% in livestock herding/selling and 9.2% in farming. A further 30.2% indicated having received 'other' types of training, including computer training, WASH training, healthcare training and conflict management. The popularity of agro-pastoral trainings amongst refugees fits with the demographic characteristics of many refugees who engaged in agro-pastoralism prior to their arrival in the camps.

Meanwhile, of hosts having had the opportunity to receive training, 67.8% of male hosts and 37.2% of female hosts have received some form of livelihood training. Types of training received by hosts are broadly similar to those received by refugees. 16.0% of hosts having received training in farming, 13.8% in animal healthcare, 10.8% in livestock selling/herding. However, a further 12.1% received training in

shop ownership (compared to only 3.6% of refugees). These rates of training in agro-pastoral areas also reflect the characteristics of the host community in Maban County, where most of the local population derives its livelihood from sedentary agro-pastoralism.

In Doro and Kaya, the most common trainings participated in is animal healthcare, with 16.5% and 15.8% respectively. Food preparation, farming and gardening are the most frequently participated in trainings in Batil, with 14.7% of respondents in each training. In Gendrassa, large-scale farming and livestock herding are equally common, with 12.6% of respondents participating in these trainings. Overall, most training participants report using the skills they learned in trainings, with the most in Doro (91.7%) and the least in Kaya (75%) indicating using the skills.

Figure 13: Types of Trainings by Hosts and Refugees by Area (in %), Maban County



Interestingly, IDIs with NGO staff emphasized trainings on carpentry and tailoring over farming or livestock training, although NGOs did indicate that they also held trainings for farming, shop ownership, etc.

Of those having not received training despite having had the opportunity to do so, 26.3% of refugees identified family responsibilities as the reason for not attending training, while 42.4% of hosts did not attend due to lack of time.

3.4.2.1 Prior Experience of host/ refugee communities with livelihood and skills trainings

Refugee and host communities acquire skills in a variety of ways. 37.2% of hosts learn the skills they use to make money from their parents, as do 25.3% of refugees; while 27.3% of refugees teach themselves the skills they need to make money, this is the case for 16.8% of hosts. Meanwhile, 8.1% of refugees and 8.0% of hosts receive the skills they use to make money from NGO trainings. Indeed, a number of livelihood and skills training have already taken place throughout Maban County.

In Doro Camp, training was offered for primary school teachers, and refugee women have previously received some sewing training and training from DRC on tailoring, SGBV and conflict management.[126] [127] Save the Children has also facilitated psycho- and para-social training for parents/teachers association.[128] In addition, some were given loans by Relief International to run small businesses such as tea shops, with varying degrees of success.[129]

In Kaya Camp, ACTED has offered carpentry, masonry, tailoring and blacksmith training.[130] Refugee women also received training to start catering or gardening businesses. These trainings were judged effective as they helped the women in question make money.[131] However, no trainings have been received in Kaya area outside of the camp: they have been often talked about, but never implemented.[132]

In Gendrassa Camp, few trainings have been made available; in Batil Camp, local leaders are unaware of any training opportunities.[133]

In Maban, NGOs that focus on education, such as Save the Children and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), coordinate their activities in an education working-group.[134] During a qualitative interview, NGO staff emphasized the need to include literacy and numeracy training with vocational training for refugees who have left school early and are staying at home. Currently, one NGO provides two hours of English lessons and numeracy training to young men and women who have left school; however, this program serves less than 50 people out of a population of 130,000 refugees.[135]

[126] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[127] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[128] Ibid.
[129] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[130] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[131] Ibid.
[132] IDI with local Kaya leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[133] IDI with Gendrassa leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with Batil local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[134] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[135] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

3.4.2.2 Skills in Demand according to local leaders

Better educational opportunities are needed throughout Maban County. Indeed, the Commission for Refugee Affairs remarks that "the lack of education will keep people held back and they cannot get good qualifications".[136] Well-trained teachers, as such, are in high demand.[137]

Local leaders also highlight the need for a number of other trained professionals within their communities, including carpenters, tailors, and masons – reflecting the same identified needs discussed by NGO and UN agencies. Meanwhile, SSRRC highlights the need for lawyers specializing in child protection, human rights law and SGBV.[138]

In order to fulfill these needs, training opportunities are required. Local leaders emphasize that candidates to vocational trainings should be both interested and competent, and that they should undergo a selection process including applications and, if needed, a qualification test.[139] In general, local leaders believe women would particularly benefit from trainings as a result of their lower levels of education, lack of confidence and poor employment opportunities.[140] However, Kaya leaders explained that some work, such as masonry, carpentry, and welding "are not appropriate to the female, but conditions force them to abide or bare with it."[141]

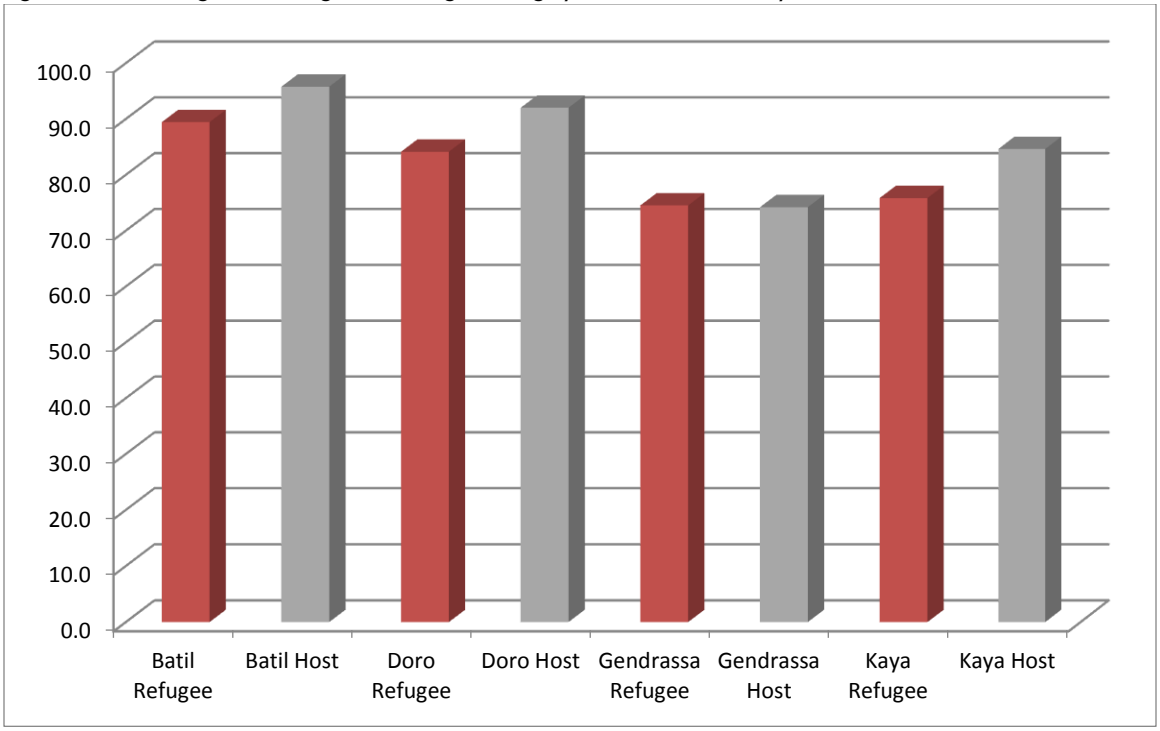
3.4.2.3 Livelihood Desires/ Aspirations of Communities

14.0% of refugees identify beverage trade (such as tea making) as the most successful way to make money, while 2.3% of hosts identify beverage trade as a successful way to make money. Clothes and footwear is the second most popular form of trade among refugees and hosts, with 9.0% of hosts and 8.3% of refugees identifying the trade of clothes and footwear as an effective source of income. Food sources such as fruits, vegetable and nuts are a more popular trade among hosts than refugees, with 7.4% of hosts and 4.7% refugees identifying the sale of foodstuff as a way to make money. In contrast, 7.3% of refugees and 4.8% of hosts identify livestock as a successful way to make money.

Interest in training is lowest in Gendrassa, where 74.5% of refugees and 74.2% of hosts would be interested in receiving training. In contrast, in Batil, 89.4% of refugees and 95.8% of hosts would be interested (see figure 14).

[136] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015
[137] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[138] IDI with local government officials in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[139] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[140] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[141] IDI with Kaya local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

Figure 14: Percentage Interesting in Receiving Training by Area, Maban County



3.4.3 NGO's Perceptions

Majorities of NGOs work predominantly with refugee communities, but acknowledge that the host communities are in need of assistance and underserved. To address this gap, RI focuses its programs on meeting the needs of the host communities for both food security and livelihoods activities.

As listed in tables 1 and 2, NGO and UN Agencies provide an array of food security activities and livelihoods trainings to all refugee camps as well as host communities – with carpentry and tailoring training as the most popular livelihood activities and food distribution as the most common food security program, according to NGOs and UN agencies.

3.4.3.1 Benefits/ Impact

A number of trainings have been provided by NGOs. In 2013, LWF graduated 29 young women from livelihood trainings; and in 2014, LWF graduated 30 people from tailor training, 20 from catering training, and 30 from carpentry and joinery trainings. To evaluate their impact, LWF performed an outcome survey for its 2013 trainee graduates and found that all were able to generate an income, with the most financially successful as tailor-training graduates.[142] RI, who focuses on services to the host community, trained 30 youth (18-30 years old) in welding, metal work, carpentry and an additional 30 in

[142] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

hairstyling and tea shops. In the refugee communities, RI trained 25 young men and 25 young women in soap and shoemaking.[143]

With regards to food security, in April 2014, the UN assisted in securing communal land for agricultural purposes for Kaya, Gendrassa, and Batil camps.[144] Meanwhile, ACTED highlighted farmer field schools as improving the conditions of livestock and fields as well as its drip irrigation projects assisting in strengthening crop yield.[145] Finally, in 2013, SP with the assistance of WFP, implemented a 'food for education' program,' which supplied 15 schools with lunch based on the population of the school. Dried food items, usually for porridge, were delivered to schools and the school staff handled and cooked the supplies. Unfortunately, due to the SPLA conflict in 2014, the program stopped.

Additionally, SP discussed a grinding mill cash and voucher program, where each household member is given a voucher to grind 70% of their cereals and the millers are paid by WFP and other agencies. Unfortunately, due to insecurity and conflict in 2014, SP was only able to cover 50% grinding of cereals and was forced to end the 'food for education' program because students were stopped from attending by insecurity.[146]

3.4.3.2 Barriers to Effectiveness and Future Needs

Currently, there is no vocational working group for NGOs and UN agencies involved in skills and livelihoods trainings to coordinate and discuss programming in Maban.[147] A working group for food security exists; however, NGO staff explains "coordination of the food security has not been good," noting that the meetings are ad hoc with poor attendance.[148] Even so, NGO and UN agencies emphasized the importance of coordination and recommends the FSL working group continues, but with more strategy and regularity.

The table below lists the internal and external barriers to successful programming that NGOs and UN agencies discussed during in-depth interviews. Overall, the most common external barrier to effective programming mentioned by NGO and UN staff was the SPLA conflicts in 2014. The insecurity led to the closure of schools, roads, and NGO operations, all of which dramatically worsened refugee and host communities' vulnerability to malnutrition and food insecurity. In fact, as mentioned previously, 34 NGOs operated in Maban in 2013 and in January 2015, only 15 NGOs operate in the area. For internal programmatic barriers, many interviewees highlighted their difficulty in finding skilled and specialized staff in fields of teaching and livelihoods programming. Financially, many NGOs voiced their concern of a lack of diversity of donors and adequate funding.

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[143] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[144] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[145] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[146] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[147] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[148] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

Table 6: Programmatic Barriers to NGO/ UN Agency Programs

NGO/UN Agency Programs	Internal Programmatic Barriers	External Programmatic Barriers
Livelihood/IGA Programs	- finding qualified teachers[149] - finding qualified English speakers - lack of skilled trainers - no standardized curriculum - difficulty in showing impacts with quantitative results - lack of livelihood expertise among staff	- lack of childcare for parents who want to participate in trainings/ school - closure of schools reduces the amount of work for carpenters and tailors - low salaries - few alternative livelihoods
Food Security Programs[150]		- deforestation - low capacity of Ministry of Agriculture - poor land quality in Kaya camp
Programs (general)	- lack of funds - lack of diversity of funders/ donors - high turnover rate of staff - insecurity of NGO/UN personnel[151] - difficult to recruit staff to hardship location	- SPLA conflict(s) leads to difficulty in transport, closures of schools, and reduces the number of NGOs working directly in Maban - Ethiopians dominate Maban markets leaving local community vulnerable to disruption in imports pipeline [152] - improved leadership skills of host and refugee community leaders - refugee communities' attitudes of reliance/ dependency - lack of 'savings' mentality among refugee community - low skill level/ unqualified local staff

Many NGOs and UN staff interviewed noted the need to strengthen and empower the capacities of both the refugee and host communities. UNHCR staff intends to organize projects that encourage self-reliance and self-coping among the refugee populations; as well as, projects that stimulate coexistence

[149] Over 100 state-paid school teachers left their jobs in 2014 due to low pay and to take jobs with NGOs, according to LWF.
[150] Although internal programmatic barriers to food security programs were noted in IDIs and in the quantitative findings, the barriers were not specific to food security and related to livelihood programs as well. In this way, this internal barriers section is blank and food security program barriers
[151] In August 2014, a Nuer NGO staff member was shot and killed in Maban leading to the evacuation of NGO staff, according to UNHCR.
[152] IDI with NGO and UN Staff in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015. (see Section 3.3.3 Markets)

between the host and refugee communities. In doing so, NGO and UN agencies would like to decentralize programs so that they are owned and self-sustaining within the communities.

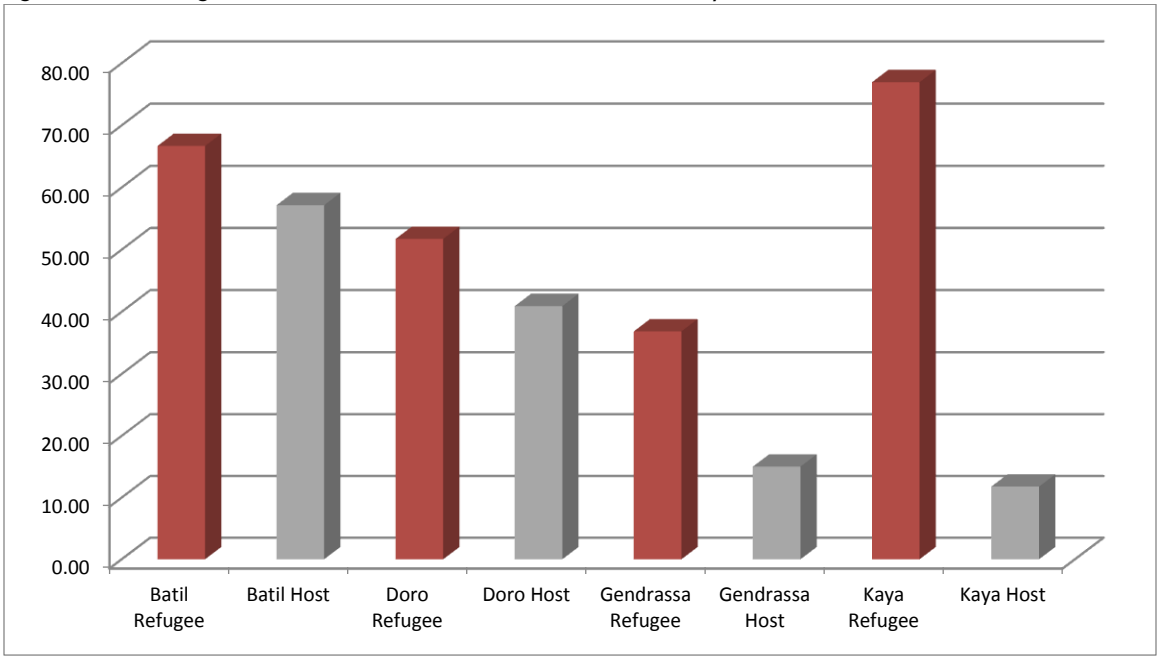
3.5 Youth

3.5.1 Education

Literacy skills are unevenly distributed among the population. Of male refugee youth, 35% can read and write well, 45.5% can read and write fairly, and 15.7% report that they are illiterate. In comparison, 29.7% can read and write well, 33% of male hosts can read and write fairly, 16.4% can only read, and 12% are illiterate. Regarding females, 41.4% of female refugees and 33.8% of female hosts can read and write; however 22.0% of female refugees and 40.5% of female hosts are illiterate.

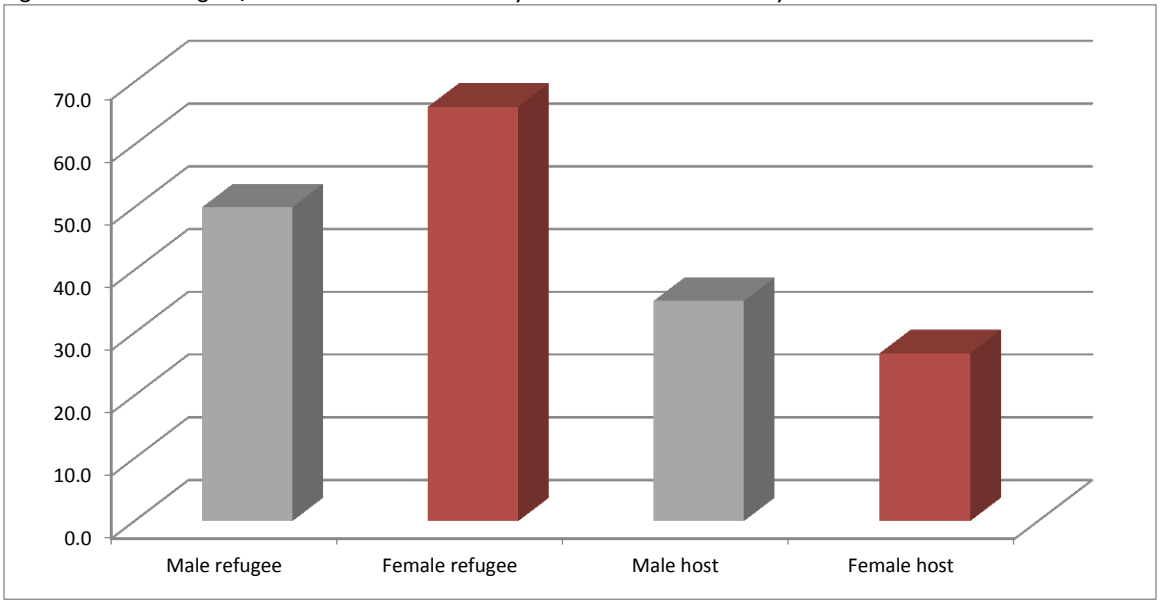
School enrollment varies substantially across Maban County (see figure 15), reflecting the findings of education levels of the overall population (see figure 3). In Kaya, 76.9% of refugee youth are attending school, while only 11.7% of youth within the host population are currently attending school. In Batil, 66.6% of refugee youth and 57.1% of host youth are attending school. Doro has 51.7% of refugee youth and 40.9% of host youth attending school. Gendrassa has the lowest enrollment figures, where only 36.8% of refugee youth and 15% of host youth attend school.

Figure 15: Percentage of Youth Enrolled in School Across Maban County



Overall, refugee youth are more likely to be enrolled in school than host youth; however, gender breakdown varies between host and refugee populations (see figure 16). Indeed, 66.0% of female refugees and 50.0% of male refugees are in school; in contrast, this is the case for 35.1% of male hosts but 26.7% of female hosts.

Figure 16: Percentage of Youth Enrolled in School by Gender in Maban County

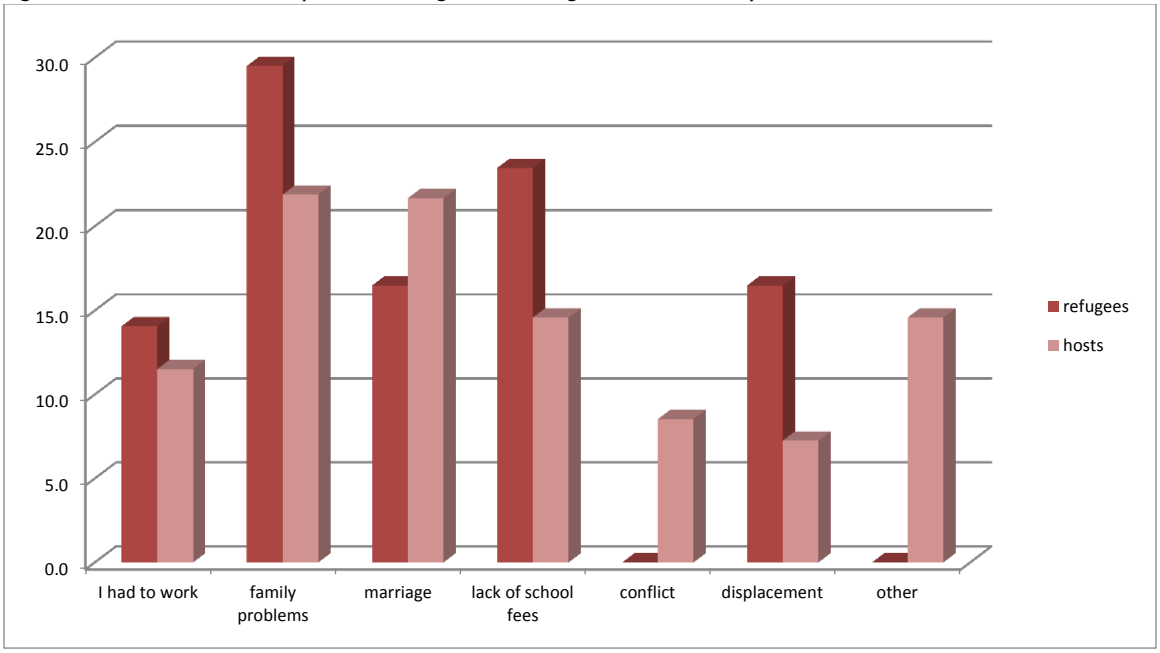


Of youth surveyed who are not presently enrolled in school, (24 out of 100 males, 10 out of 90 females), 66.6% of male refugees are interested in continuing their education. Only 2 refugee females surveyed are not enrolled in school and neither is interested in continuing education.[153] Of the host youth, 72.1% of males and 24% of females desire to continue attending school. Desire to continue school also varies across the county: Nearly 100% of hosts in Doro (n=4), Gendrassa (n = 5), and Kaya (n=5) would like to continue going to school, while half of refugees surveyed in Doro (n = 3) and hosts in Batil (n = 3) are interested in continuing school.[154]

Youth who do not currently attend school identify a number of reasons for the interruption of their education (see Figure 17). 29.5% of refugee youth indicate family problems as a barrier to their education, 23.5% lack of school fees, and 16.5% marriage.[155] Meanwhile, 21.9% of host youth perceive family problems to be an impediment to schooling, 21.7% marriage, and 14.6% lack of school fees. While 16.5% of refugees identify displacement as an explanation for curtailed education, this is the case for only 7.3% of hosts; in contrast, 8.5% of hosts identify conflict as a barrier to schooling, but no refugees.

[153] Considering that only 2 female refugees responded, the results should not be considered significant.
[154] For refugees youth in Batil, Gendrassa, and Kaya – very few (1-2 youth) were not enrolled in school so results to questions about desires to continuing education should not be considered significant.
[155] IDIs with NGOs and UN agencies highlighted the issue of early marriage as a barrier to education

Figure 17: Reasons for Interrupted Schooling in Percentages, Maban County



3.5.2 Income & Employment

Of those surveyed, 18.2% of refugee youth and 10.2% of host youth have no source of income. Of those who do have income, the sources vary the most for host youth. While 16.3% of hosts make tea, only 1.9% of refugees do the same; 9.0% of hosts engage in small scale agricultural projects while only 1.1% of refugees the same way; 5% of hosts are involved in food preparation while only 1.4% of refugees gain income in through food preparation. [156]

In contrast, other activities are more popular among refugees: 7.5% of refugees are shop owners while only 1.8% of hosts are; 3.2% of refugees are teachers while only 0.9% of hosts do the same. Further, carpentry, crafts and farming are exclusive to refugees. Finally, other sources of income identified among youth include working for NGOs, as well as selling a variety of items such as wood, honey or meat.

39.4% of refugees and 43.3% of host youth have no reliable weekly income. For refugee youth, 11.6% report weekly incomes of 100-200 SSP and 14.8% of hosts report the same. When asked about barriers to earning more money, 36.3% of hosts identify lack of education; meanwhile, lack of education is identified by 15.7% of refugees. In contrast, lack of money to buy materials and lack of materials are identified as barriers to increased income by more refugees than hosts, with 21.8% of refugees and 15.2% of hosts. Twenty-three percent of refugees and 7.7% of hosts report lack of materials as an issue. Other types of barriers include lack of business understanding (for 8.8% of refugees and 11.9% of

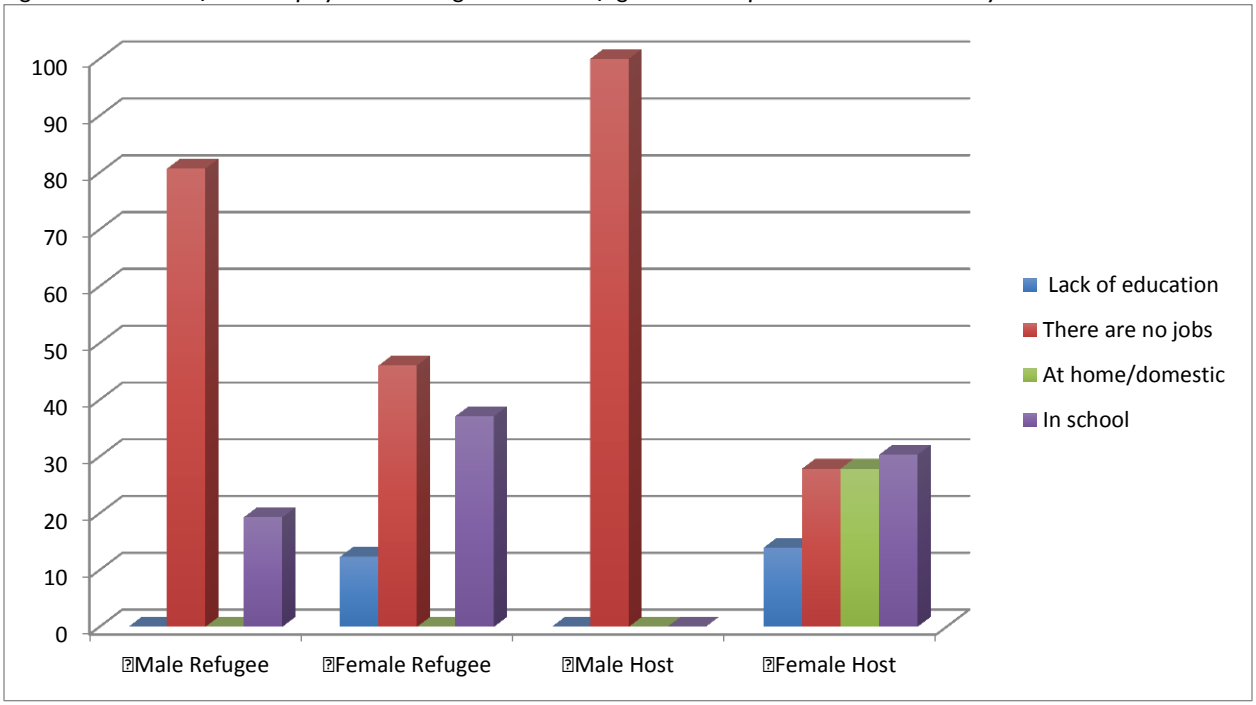
[156] The survey considers 'gardening' to be small scale agricultural projects.

hosts), displacement (for 9.4% of refugees but no hosts) and conflict/violence (affecting the income of 9.3% of hosts but only 1.7% of refugees).

The major cause of unemployment among male youth is the lack of jobs. 100% of male hosts highlight lack of jobs as the reason for their unemployment, as well as 81% of male refugees (the remaining 19% indicate that they were still in school). Interestingly, in the FSL Survey (see Section 3.3.4.1 Employment, Figure 10), 47.9% of refugees and 16.0% of hosts indicate lack of jobs as a reason for unemployment, suggesting that youth are particularly vulnerable to the lack of employment opportunities in Maban. Causes of female unemployment are more varied. While lack of jobs is a major barrier for 48% of female refugees, and 37% are still in school, a further 12% highlight their lack of education as a barrier to employment. Likewise, among female hosts, 28% indicate the lack of jobs, 30% highlight school attendance, 14% by lack of education and 28% by domestic tasks within the home (see figure 18).

Reflecting the findings, local leaders report high levels of youth unemployment across Maban county, with employed youth engaging in multiple forms of casual work as well as with NGOs and in healthcare and education fields.[157] [158] WASH projects also appear to be conducive to youth employment: in Doro Camp, some youth are employed as part of WASH outreach initiatives; in Kaya area, there are opportunities to become water channel diggers and waterpoint keepers.[159]

Figure 18: Reasons for Unemployment Among Host and Refugee Youth Populations, Maban County



[157] IDI wtih Batil local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[158] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[159] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015; IDI with local Kaya leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.

3.5.3 Employment Desires and Aspirations

The most popular types of work among young men between 16 and 30 years old vary among refugee and host populations. For hosts, 12.6% indicate fishing as popular work (compared to 3.6% of refugees); 10.8% report transportation to be popular (compared to 4.5% of refugees); and 10.2% report small agricultural projects (compared to 0% of refugees). Meanwhile, 9.6% of refugees believe carpentry to be a popular trade (but only 2.4% of hosts), 8.3% of refugees identify bicycle mechanics as a popular job (but only 0.5% of hosts), and 7.7% of refugees indicate shop ownership as popular (but only 1.3% of hosts). Other types of popular work identified include NGO employment.

When asked about what work youth wish they could do, 14.4% of host youth would like to be involved in food preparation. Others commonly desired trades include small-scale agriculture, making tea, and teaching. Refugee youth aspirations differed from host aspirations: 12.4% of refugee youth would like to be working as beauticians, while others would like to work as food preparers, auto mechanics, bicycle mechanics and shop owners. Of work not listed as options in the survey, some youth indicated desire to work as drivers or in tree cutting.

Yet, 36.7% of female refugees indicate that they were unable to have their desired job because the particular jobs were unavailable, and 27.3% explain that they have no time. Meanwhile, 25.1% of male refugees consider their lack of education a barrier, as do 23.1% of female hosts. 44% of male hosts identify 'other' reasons, including a lack of training.

3.5.4 Trade/ Skills training

3.5.4.1 Skills Needed

When asked about which skills would assist youth in gaining employment, unemployed host youth commonly indicated skills for vegetable/food selling, tea making, restaurant/bar tending, and office management. Unemployed refugee youth, on the other hand, believe useful skills to have are auto repair, shop ownership, food preparation and generator repair. Additional skills considered useful include computer training, healthcare (nursing and midwifery) and driving skills.[160]

For skills specific to starting or running a business, 45.1% of refugee youth and 33.1% of host youth identify marketing as a necessary. Respondents also identified agricultural skills as important, with 27.6% of host youth and 16.3% of refugee youth. Computer skills are the third most commonly indicated option, with 13.9% of host youth and 13.5% of refugee youth.

[160] Skills like nursing, computer training, midwifery, and transportation were listed in the 'other' category, as they were not listed in the survey.

Local leaders echoed the youth populations, identifying similar skills needed for youth to obtain employment, listing the following: business, finance, computing, healthcare, administration, engineering, carpentry, agriculture, metal work, construction, masonry, tailoring, and mechanical repair. Further, local leaders emphasized that trainings and educational opportunities should target young girls to encourage them "to keep learning to the high level" in order to prevent early marriage.[161]

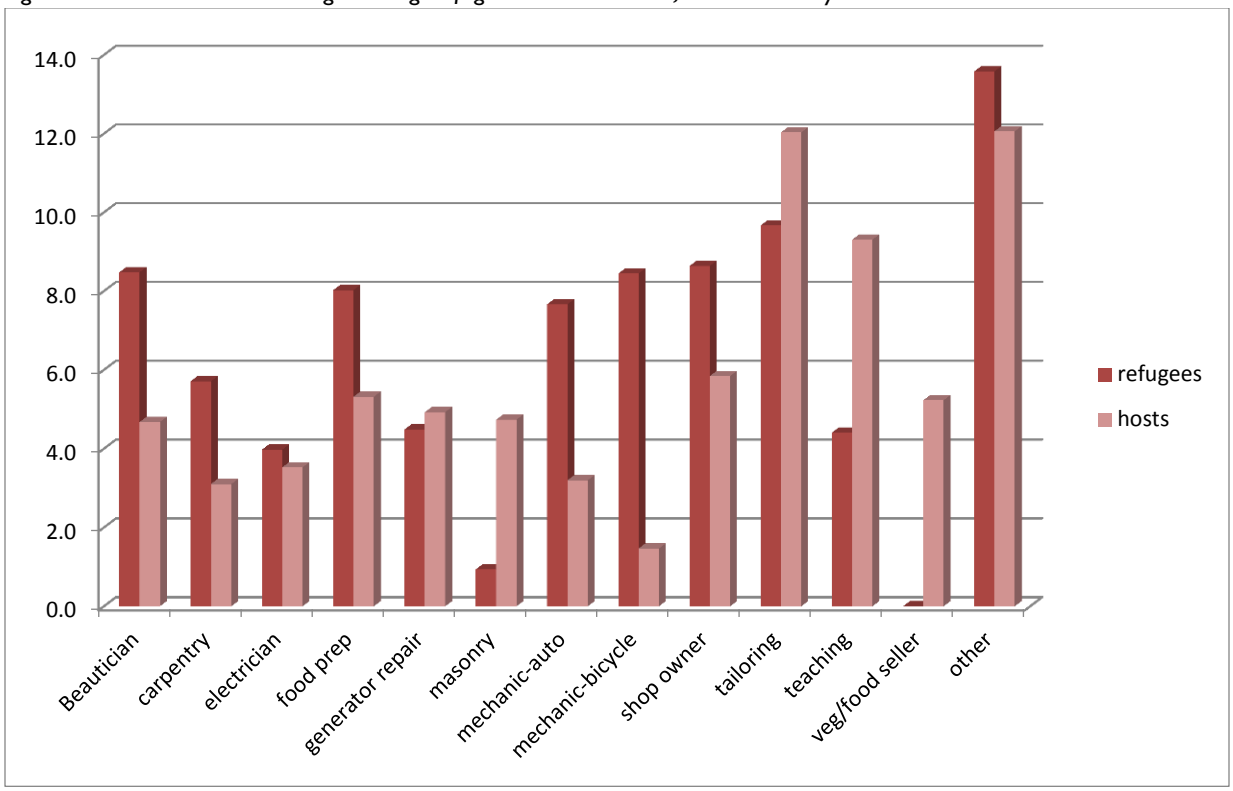
3.5.4.2 Types of Trainings Desired [162]

Of the refugee population, 84.2% of male refugee youth and 75.0% of female refugee youth report not benefitting from NGO programs. Of the host population, 63.1% of male host youth and 71.7% of female host youth indicate not benefitting from NGO programs.[163] Although fewer refugee youth report benefiting from NGOs, 9.3% (for trade) and 11.2% (for skills) of refugee youth indicate that they learned from NGO programs, while 0% (for skills) and 3.2% (for trade) of host youth report that they learned from NGO programs. Overall, over half of youth learn new skills or trade from their parents and others teach themselves.

Figure 19 illustrates the various trainings desired by the youth population in Maban. Tailoring would be a popular training amongst both populations, with 12% of hosts and 9.7% of refugees. Twelve percent of host youth would like to receive teacher training (compared to only 4.4% of refugee youth), while other host youth would be interested in trainings such as vegetable/food selling training, shop ownership, food preparation. Meanwhile, 8.6% of refugee youth would like to receive shop ownership training, 8.5% beautician training, 8.4% bicycle mechanic training and 8.0% training in food preparation. Other types of useful trainings identified include computer training and healthcare training.

[161] IDI with Doro Camp local leadership in Maban, Upper Nile State during January 2015.
[162] Due to the nature of the survey, some questions about past trainings that youth have undertaken resulted in statistically insignificant results and are therefore not in this report.
[163] It is interesting to note that a larger percentage of refugees than hosts indicate not benefiting from NGO programming, although IDIs explain that most aid and programming is directed towards refugees; these figures are similar to the findings in the FSL survey about whether people had the opportunity to receive training from an NGO (see pp.17-18)

Figure 19: Most Desired Trainings Among Refugee and Host Youth, Maban County



When asked about the length of trainings, 25.8% of male refugees prefer trainings to last 3 hours a day. Conversely, 20.7% of male hosts prefer trainings to last 6 hours a day. Regarding female refugees surveyed, 26.6% prefer trainings to last 4 hours a day. In comparison, 29.3% of female hosts prefer trainings to last 3 hours a day.

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

Table 7 offers a situation overview of Maban County. Refugees in Gendrassa are highlighted as having the highest dependency on food aid, the highest percentage of persons with no source of income, and the fewest training opportunities. Meanwhile, the host population in Gendrassa is most likely to have received no education, while hosts in Kaya are most likely to have less than one week of food in storage and refugees from Batil are most likely to seldom have enough water to drink.

Table 7: Situation Overview by area in Maban County, Upper Nile State

	Batil Refugee	Batil Host	Doro Refugee	Doro Host	Gendrassa Refugee	Gendrassa Host	Kaya Refugee	Kaya Host
	FSL Survey							
No education	59.6%	67.6%	42.1%	71.0%	50.0%	75.8%	64.2%	57.7%
Less than 1 week food stock	35.6%	46.5%	47.6%	64.0%	32.4%	53.2%	47.5%	69.2%
Aid as main food source	35.6%	0.0%	35.7%	2.0%	45.1%	3.2%	37.5%	0.0%
Seldom enough water to drink	7.7%	2.8%	3.2%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	4.2%	0.0%
No source of income	42.3%	4.2%	51.6%	1.0%	66.7%	8.1%	50.0%	1.9%
No training opportunities	88.7%	83.1%	88.0%	77.0%	93.8%	73.8%	91.6%	59.6%

With regards to gender in host and refugee populations (see Table 8), male refugees are most likely to be dependent on aid as their main food source, most likely to seldom have enough to drink and most likely to have no source of income. While female refugees are slightly more likely than male refugees to have received no training opportunities, there is very little variation between genders. Meanwhile, male hosts are the most likely to have less than one week of food in storage, and female hosts are most likely to have no education.

Table 8: Situation Overview by gender in Maban County

	Male Refugee	Female Refugee	Male Host	Female Host
	FSL Survey			
No education	46.8%	57.0%	53.3%	78.6%
Less than 1 week food stock	39.8%	42.9%	58.9%	57.5%
Aid as main food source	37.8%	1.5%	37.2%	1.1%
Seldom enough water to drink	5.7%	3.3%	1.1%	1.9%
No source of income	51.8%	3.4%	50.3%	4.2%
No training opportunities	89.6%	89.8%	57.5%	84.8%

Meanwhile, female youth are most likely to be illiterate and out of school, as indicated in Table 9. Those least likely to be benefiting from NGO programs, however, are male refugee youth. Refugee youth are more likely to have no source of income than their host counterparts, but a higher percentage of host youth perceive lack of education as a barrier to increased income.

Table 9: Youth Situation Overview in Maban County

	Refugee Youth		Host Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not in school	50.0%	34.0%	64.9%	73.3%
Illiterate	15.7%	22.0%	12.0%	40.5%
Not benefiting from NGO programs	84.2%	75.0%	63.1%	71.7%
No source of income [164]	18.2%		10.2%	
Lack of education as a barrier to increased income [165]	15.7%		36.3%	

[164] Percentages are not disaggregated by gender due to insignificant findings.
[165] Percentages are not disaggregated by gender due to insignificant findings.

4.1 Intervention Overview:

Indicators	Findings	Recommendations
• FSL activities by different agencies in Maban since 2012	15 agencies are currently operating in Maban County, compared to 34 NGOs in 2013. These agencies have offered numerous livelihood trainings such as carpentry and tailoring; they have also run a number of food security programs.	There is no need for additional NGOs within Maban County; however, better cooperation is needed between the existing organizations. Additionally market assessments should be conducted to investigate consumer demand, market opportunity and available raw inputs.
• Impact of current FSL interventions	The majority of refugees rely on food aid as their main food source while the majority of hosts rely on crops. However, over 80% of hosts and refugees say they do not have enough to eat. In addition, despite widespread training programs, only 8% of hosts and refugees reported having learned the skills they use to generate income from such NGO trainings.	In order to increase access to non-aid food stuffs NGOs could investigate increasing economic linkages between host and refugee communities, and other market-based solutions.
• Prior experience of host/ refugee communities with NGO programs	Host communities feel discriminated against in access to NGO programs, although a higher percentage of hosts than refugees have in fact had the opportunity to receive some form of livelihood training. There is also a feeling amongst both communities that NGOs should recruit local staff in order to increase employment opportunities. Overall, there is some disagreement among the refugee population as to the effectiveness of livelihoods trainings and programs. Additionally, local leaders expressed concern over the NGO's lack of communication with the communities about what activities are implemented.	As per the Kampala Convention, programs should be beneficiary blind: host communities and IDPs should also benefit from access to programs. Increased community engagement is needed, including better dialogue and dissemination of information regarding programs.
• FSL challenges for vulnerable groups, including women, children, and disabled people	Access to water is a challenge for vulnerable groups, in particular when water sources are located far away. Access to food is also a concern; over 80% of hosts and over 40% of refugees rely on crops as their main source of food – those unable to undertake any form of subsistence farming may thus find themselves at a disadvantage. No specific programs were reported for	Although programs should be beneficiary blind and should not discriminate between hosts and refugees, vulnerability should be taken into consideration. Vulnerable groups may include IDPs, who due to their integration within local communities are often forgotten.

	people with disabilities. Likewise, despite varying levels of vulnerability, there appears to be little awareness of the needs of those IDPs who are integrated within the host community.	
• General impact of DRC interventions	Due to the wide scope of this project, it was difficult to ascertain the specific impact of DRC interventions. DRC presence was reported in Gendrassa, Doro and Batil Camps. In Doro, DRC was reported to have provided seeds to refugees, and to have provided tailoring training, as well as training on SGBV and conflict resolution.[166] In Batil meanwhile, there were reports of a football club.[167] There were few accounts of the relative success or failure of these projects, but DRC is perceived to deal fairly with host communities with few instances of discrimination.[168] However, there were also some complaints that promised business trainings had yet to materialize.[169]	Awareness of different agencies and their respective programs is not widespread, reflecting a need for better communication and engagement with local communities.

[166] IDI with Doro local leadership in Maban County, Upper Nile State, during January 2015
[167] IDI with Batil local leadership in Maban County, Upper Nile State, during January 2015
[168] IDI with local government official in Maban County, Upper Nile State, during January 2015
[169] IDI with Batil and Gendrassa local leadership in Maban County, Upper Nile State, during January 2015

4.2 Food and water security:

Indicators	Findings	Recommendations
• Levels of food and water security and expectations/ projections for future level of food security	Overall, more than 80% of the population in Maban County does not have sufficient food. Approximately 58% of hosts and 40% of refugees have less than one week of food in storage. As noted earlier, food aid dependency is high among refugee populations. Access to water for drinking, bathing or livestock is also limited. 5.7% of male refugees and 3.3% of female refugees rarely have enough water to drink. For the host population, less than 2% rarely have enough water to drink.	There is an urgent and pressing need to address sustainable farming, food storage and water access for all populations in Maban. Fishing should be promoted as an alternative food source. [170] Market-based solutions to food insecurity should be promoted, including small-scale commercial farming. Farmer Field Schools and Village Savings and Loans Associations should be encouraged.

4.3 Education

Indicators	Findings	Recommendations
• Existing education and literacy levels	Education is a major challenge throughout Maban County. Over half the population has received no education, including 78.5% of female hosts. Among youth, more females are illiterate than males, with 40.5% of female hosts unable to either read or write. Lack of education is a key barrier to employment and increased income.	Basic literacy (in any language) and numeracy skills should be mainstreamed throughout livelihood and skills training programs.

[170] Natalie Forcier, "Project for Introduction and Dissemination of Innovation Food Security Practices in Central Equatoria State, End of Project Evaluation DCI-FOOD/2010/257-433," *Forcier Consulting Group, UMCOR,* June 2014.

4.4 Trainings and employment:

Indicators	Findings	Recommendations
• Prior experience of host/ refugee communities with livelihood and skills trainings	As mentioned previously, opportunities to receive livelihood and skills training are relatively scarce despite the presence of numerous organizations. Of those who do have the opportunity to receive training, more males than females choose to take part. Popular types of training amongst both populations include animal healthcare, livestock herding/selling and farming.	Trainings on animal healthcare, livestock herding/selling and farming make sense in the context of Maban County, and should be encouraged.
• Existing vocational skills among youth and general population	37.2% of hosts learn the skills they use to make money from their parents, while 27.3% of refugees are self-taught. Farming (including gardening) and livestock are the main sources of income. However, among youth, tea making is a popular source of income for hosts, as is shop ownership for refugees.	Markets have the potential to become platforms for cooperation and mutual understanding between hosts and refugee populations. Trainings in sustainable farming techniques and savings should be made available to help generate disposable income.
• Youth desires and aspirations regarding future careers and skills learning	Tailoring would be a popular training amongst both populations, with 12% of host youth and 9.7% of refugee youth interested in undertaking tailoring training. In addition, 45.1% of refugee youth and 33.1% of host youth identify marketing as a necessary skill to start and run a business. With regards to career aspirations, 14.4% of host youth aspire to a career in food preparation while 12.4% of refugee youth would like to be working as beauticians.	Although desires and aspirations should be taken into consideration, this should be done in correlation with market assessments and acute understanding of consumer demand, market opportunity and available raw inputs.
• Youth receptivity to training	Only 9.3% of refugee youth and 3.2% of host youth learn their trades from NGO programs. Approximately 25% of refugee youth and 55% of host youth would like training to last over 5 hours per day, demonstrating commitment to trainings. A large proportion of youth are unemployed, but are prepared to commit to trainings.	Ensuring that unemployed youth are aware of, and have access to employment training programs is critical. A public awareness campaign will accomplish this. The timing and lengths of trainings should be scheduled according to time availability of youth in order to ensure maximum opportunities for involvement.

4.5 Financial stability:

Indicators	Findings	Recommendations
• Levels of weekly earnings	Overall, 43.5% of hosts earn over 100 SSP per week but only 8.4% of refugees earn the same. Host youth have lower earnings than the general host population, but the earnings of refugee hosts are substantially higher: 33.2% of male refugees, 34.4% of male hosts, 14.5% of female refugees and 30.0% of female hosts earn over 100 SSP per week.	Although weekly earnings are low, disposable income is available. As such there is potential for savings and investment in income generating activities should also be encouraged.
• Lending, borrowing and savings behaviors	Lending, borrowing and savings behaviors were examined, but these data did not generate statistically significant findings. Saving systems such as VSLA and Sandok-Sandok are available throughout Maban County.	Saving systems such as VSLA and Sandok-Sandok should be publicly promoted, and their benefits should be shared as widely as possible.
• Level of household wealth	As expected, levels of household wealth are low in both host and refugee populations. Household wealth is lower among refugees due to higher unemployment and lower weekly earnings. Lack of access to cash was also reported, with some refugees resorting to selling their food aid on the market in exchange for cash. Livestock ownership, another indicator of household wealth, is higher among hosts than refugees. Indeed, while each host owns on average 2.6 cows, each refugee owns on average less than one cow (0.7).	People in Maban are extremely vulnerable to financial and market shocks. NGOs must focus on teaching methods for surviving shocks, through savings and budgeting education programs. Savings in terms of food, animals and agricultural produce must be emphasized, as should education on budgeting in the short-term for longer-term resiliency. Time horizons and family planning education are specific examples.
• Barrier to business development and increased earnings	47.9% of unemployed refugees cited lack of available jobs as the main barrier to employment, but 31.1% of unemployed hosts attributed their unemployment to a lack of education. Meanwhile, for 21.1% of refugees and 29.5% of hosts, the main barrier to increased income is the lack of financial capital to buy materials.	People should be provided with training on how to start and run their own business. Incentives are necessary to prevent rural to urban migration.

Forcier Consulting

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