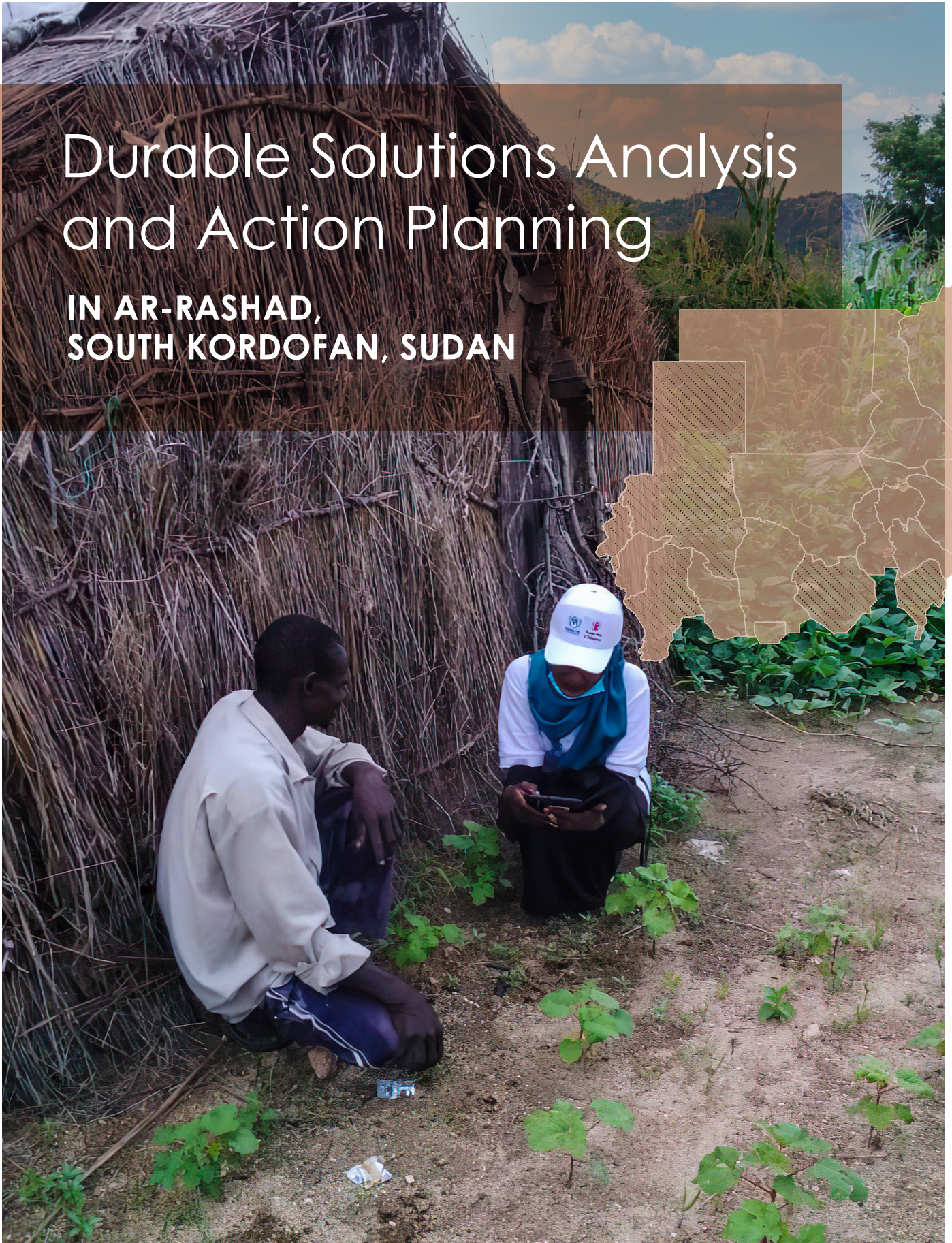


Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

**IN AR-RASHAD,
SOUTH KORDOFAN, SUDAN**





Suggested citation: UNHCR, JIPS (2022). Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning in Ar-Rashad, South Kordofan, Sudan

With special thanks to: UNHCR colleagues in South Kordofan, colleagues of Save the Children and JIPS. Profound recognition goes to the communities, who took part in the study as well as the Locality and State level authorities for their time, participation, and leadership in the process.

© **All rights reserved.** The copyright for this material lies with exercise partners. It may be reproduced for educational purposes (including training, research, and programme activities) and elements of this report may be quoted in other publications, provided exercise partners are acknowledged as per the above-mentioned suggested citation.

Cover photo credit: © UNHCR. Household interview during data collection in Ar-Rashad, South Kordofan, October 2021.

Layout and design: Visualab.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	6
2.	Summary: Main Challenges Faced by IDPs, Returnees and Non-Displaced	9
2.1	Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDPs.....	9
2.2	Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDP Returnees	11
2.3	Challenges Faced by All Groups, Requiring Area Level Responses	12
3.	Key Findings	14
3.1	Displacement History and IDP Preferences for the Future.....	14
3.2	Safety, Conflict and Rule of Law	16
3.3	Livelihoods and Employment	18
3.4	Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling	21
3.5	Access to Basic Services: Education, Water, Sanitation, Health and Documentation	23
3.6	Nomads	26
4.	Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning	27

List of Figures

Figure 1: The process of the CERF durable solutions project.....	6
Figure 2: Area of data collection in Ar-Rashad, South Kordofan.....	7
Benchmark Overview of selected indicators for key Durable Solutions criteria.....	13
Figure 3: Selected key indicators on displacement history and future preferences of population groups in Ar-Rashad, South Kordofan and surrounding IDP camps.....	14
Figure 4: Selected key indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to Durable Solutions.....	16
Figure 5: Selected key indicators on livelihoods and employment that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to Durable Solutions.....	18
Figure 6: Selected key indicators on access to land of displaced population groups in the place of habitual residence, either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.....	21
Figure 7: Selected key indicators on access to basic services that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to Durable Solutions.....	23
Table 1: Key challenges identified in the analysis were validated by community members, and then prioritized by men and women separately. The table shows the top 3 prioritised challenges, as voted for by men and women in each group.....	28

List of Annexes

Annex 1: Data Annex.....	30
---------------------------------	----

1. Introduction

PURPOSE AND SCOPE: This document outlines the key results from the durable solutions analysis conducted in the urban areas of the **Ar-Rashad locality, including in the IDP gathering sites situated within Rashad and Tajmala cities.** The study was conducted during the fall of 2021 under the leadership of UNHCR and with technical support by JIPS, while Save the Children International (SCI) collected the data. The purpose of this report is to identify key barriers to durable solutions that displaced households face, as well as to summarise the shared challenges and capacities of all community members. The report is accompanied by a data annex with all key results to allow for further exploration.

The durable solutions analysis is part of the process to develop an area- based action plan for Selected areas in Ar Rashad locality in South Kordofan. Figure 1 below shows the overall process of the project.



Figure 1: The process of the CERF durable solutions project

The process entailed the identification of population groups and priority areas for the implementation of data collection and action planning (steps 1-3). This was followed by data collection (steps 4-5), joint analysis (step 6), and consultations with the different communities to validate findings and to prioritise key challenges to reach durable solutions (step 7). Based on the analysis and the community validation and prioritisation activities, the action plan was jointly developed in a workshop with local authorities, community representatives and humanitarian and development partners.

SOUTH KORDOFAN AND AR-RASHAD LOCALITY: South Kordofan State covers 17 localities; three are controlled by SPLM-N, while the rest are government controlled. The State is inhabited by a mix of tribes: mainly the Nuba, Hawazma, Kenana, Awlad Hemeid, Kawahla, Dajo, Hawsa, Efolani, Bargo, Tagali, Shanabla, Bederia and Barnu. In 1983, a conflict broke out between the Government of Sudan and SPLM; two years later the Nuba people joined the conflict on the side of SPLM. In 2005, the Government of Sudan signed a peace deal with the Nuba, however, the civil war started again in 2011 leading to the displacement of civilians within Kordofan and other parts of Sudan as well as into South Sudan. In 2014, the SPLM-N split into two factions (Abdelaziz Al Hilu and Malik Agar). The latter had signed a peace deal with the Transitional government while the former has declared a unilateral ceasefire.

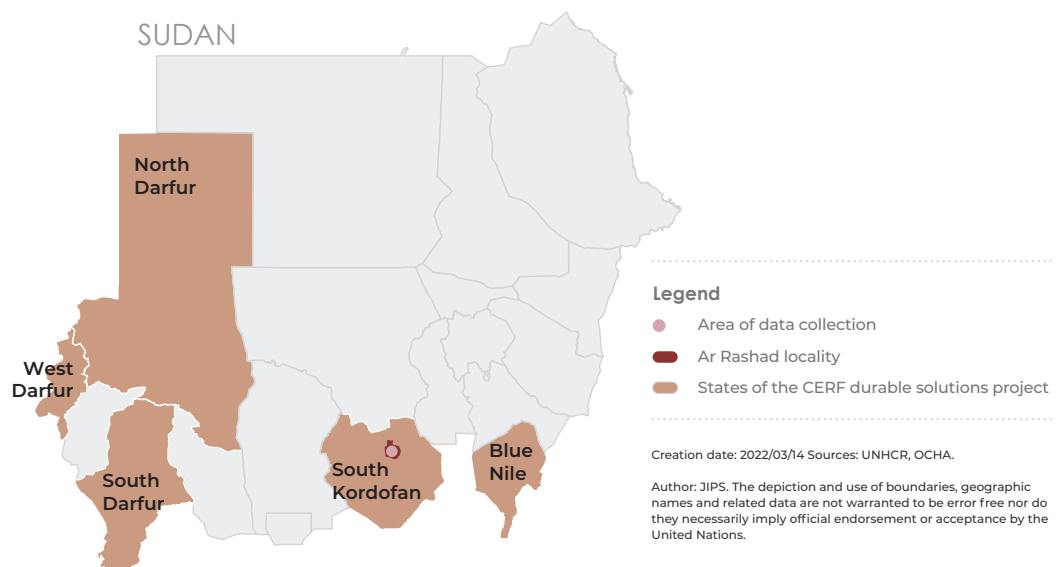


Figure 2: Area of data collection in Ar Rashad, South Kordofan:

The urbanized area of the towns of Tajmala and Rashad were prioritised for the data collection. Population groups included in the data collection were IDPs living in smaller IDP- camps within the towns, as well as the non- displaced population. Additionally, IDP- returnees living in villages in the vicinity of both towns were included in the survey..

1 Kadugli, Dilling, Ar Reif Ash Shargi, Dallami Habila SK, Al Quoz, Ar Rashad, Abbasiya, Abu Jubayhah, Talawdi, Al Leri, At Tadamon, Ghadeer, Abu Kershola Heiban, Al Buram and Um Durein. (Last three localities are controlled by SPLM-N).

METHODOLOGY APPROACH: The study includes the displaced populations residing in **the IDP gathering sites in Tajmala and Rashad cities in Ar-Rashad locality as well as the non-displaced residents**; additionally interviews were conducted with IDP-returnee households in nearby villages.² The study aims to measure progress towards durable solutions based on a **comparative analysis approach that benchmarks the socio-economic situation of displaced to that of non-displaced households**, in order to identify what challenges are particular to IDPs and returnees and what challenges are shared across all population groups in the Ar Rashad targeted areas.³ The analysis is based on a sample based household survey conducted for each target group⁴ conducted with each target group, combined with Key combined with 13 Key Informant Interviews⁵ conducted with community representatives and four Focus Groups Discussions conducted with nomads.

Durable Solutions

As per the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, **“a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement”**⁶. It is of vital importance to focus on the non-discriminatory and voluntary nature of solutions, and to measure progress towards solutions — whether in the place where people have found themselves after being uprooted or where they have returned to — as a process to overcoming vulnerabilities linked to their displacement. In other words, durable solutions are not defined or achieved by merely the geographic features of the solutions, namely, to return, stay or settle elsewhere.

2 The nearby villages include: Zalataia, Tajelbo, Tendemin, Koloro, Kaloba, Alsaraf, and Tarawa.

3 For more on the approach taken to analyse the progress towards durable solutions, see: UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, JIPS, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, DRC et al (2018) Durable Solutions Analysis Guide: A tool to measure progress towards Durable Solutions for IDPs.

4 The final total sample includes: IDPs (375 households) in the gathering sites, non-displaced (418 households), and IDP-returnee (430 households) in nearby villages. The sample frame of the household survey was based on the population estimates of each target group, that were provided by key informants and validated through fieldwork missions. The sample was designed following a simple random sampling method that ensured the representation of each target group at the target geographic scope.

5 The KIIs were conducted in the following villages and towns in Ar Rashad locality: Rashad city, Tajmala city, Kaloba, Tarawa, Zalataia West, Zalataia East, Koloro, Alsaraf, Tendemin and Tajelbo.

6 Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement (2010); IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, April 2010.

2. Summary: Main Challenges Faced by IDPs, Returnees and Non-Displaced

2.1 Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDPs

All IDPs in gathering sites within Tajmala and Rashad cities were displaced from other near-by locations within Ar-Rashad locality and the majority (66%) have been displaced for a prolonged period between 5-10 years, 27% less than 5 years, and the remaining have been locked in a situation of protracted displacement for more than 10 years.

Approximately half of the IDP households (53%) living in the gathering sites prefers to stay in their current location - mainly because of the safety in this area, but also in order to access education and healthcare as well as employment opportunities. For the longer term local integration of IDPs, it will be key that their standard of living is, as a minimum, raised to the level of their non-displaced neighbours.

Less than half of the IDP households (43%) prefer to leave the sites. The majority want to go back to their place of origin mainly because of the lack of employment opportunities and the lack of access to their home and livestock. The **main obstacle preventing IDPs from returning is security as well as lack of financial resources.** Until these obstacles linked to the security situation are overcome it is key to support IDPs in their current locations.

What are the main challenges specifically faced by **IDPs** in the urban gathering sites when benchmarked against the non-displaced neighbours?

- **LESS ACCESS TO EDUCATION:** IDPs' access to primary education is lower compared to the non-displaced (around 64% for IDP boys and 74% for girls vs. around 82% for non-displaced boys and 85% for girls respectively).
- **PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION:** While the proportion who possesses a national ID is similarly very high among IDPs and non-displaced, significantly less IDPs possess a birth certificate (18% vs. 35%).
- **HOUSING CONDITIONS ARE WORSE FOR IDPs:** More IDPs report they live in dwellings that are in need for rehabilitation than non-displaced (90% vs. 72%).
- **LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS:** Land is a more important source of livelihoods for displaced households, compared to non-displaced, while their tenure arrangements seem more insecure. Owning land is much more common among non-displaced than among IDPs (48% vs. 15%), and so is documentation to prove ownership of land (13% vs. 5%).
- **EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH:** IDPs have less variation in their livelihoods sources with more relying on land and less on salaries (compared to the non-displaced). Among youth, result show that young girls (15-24 years of age) to a much larger extent are not studying nor working, but rather engaged in taking care of the households.

2.2 Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDP Returnees

The overwhelming majority of IDP returnees (93%) in the targeted rural areas of Ar Rashad have a preference to remain in their current location and the results also show that the vast majority (94%) have re-accessed the same land they also farmed before displacement. So, **what are the main challenges that specifically IDP returnees in the targeted rural areas face?** Having returned to the place of origin is not equal to having achieved a durable solution to displacement and vulnerabilities or protection needs linked to displacement may persist and needs to be addressed if return is to prove sustainable.

What are the key challenges that **IDP returnees** face in the urban gathering sites when benchmarked against the non-displaced?

- **OBSTACLES TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AFFECTED ALL POPULATION GROUPS, BUT MOSTLY IDP RETURNES:** The majority of IDP returnees (70%) reported having suffered from crop diseases compared to half of the non-displaced (51%); water shortages were also commonly reported as a problem among all population groups, to a higher extent among the IDP returnee (61% of IDP returnee and 40% of non-displaced).
- **WORSE ACCESS TO HEALTH, SANITATION, EDUCATION AS WELL AS INSUFFICIENT WATER:** A very key obstacle to achieving more sustainable returns is access to basic services. There are no health facilities available and the majority of households practice open defecation, while insufficient drinking water is also reported. Additionally, the primary school attendance among the rural IDP returnees (while similar to that of the urban IDPs) is lower than among non-displaced in the towns.
- **PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION:** A significant proportion of IDPs do not have any personal documentation at all (33%), while that is only the case for 14% of non-displaced.
- **WORSE DWELLING CONDITIONS:** 91% of IDP returnees live in a dwelling in need of rehabilitation, which is the same as among urban IDPs and higher than among non-displaced (72%).
- **SIGNIFICANT PROPORTIONS OF YOUNG WOMEN NOT STUDYING NOR WORKING:** A higher proportion of IDP-returnee young girls (15-24 years) are neither studying nor working. Among girls in the age group 15-24 years, 45% of IDP returnees are not working, nor studying, but are mainly taking care of the home, compared to 37% of non-displaced girls

2.3 Challenges Faced by All Groups, Requiring Area Level Responses

Key challenges are faced by all population groups and thus **require area level responses**. Such shared challenges include the rule of law, water access and management, food security and access to services. Specifically:

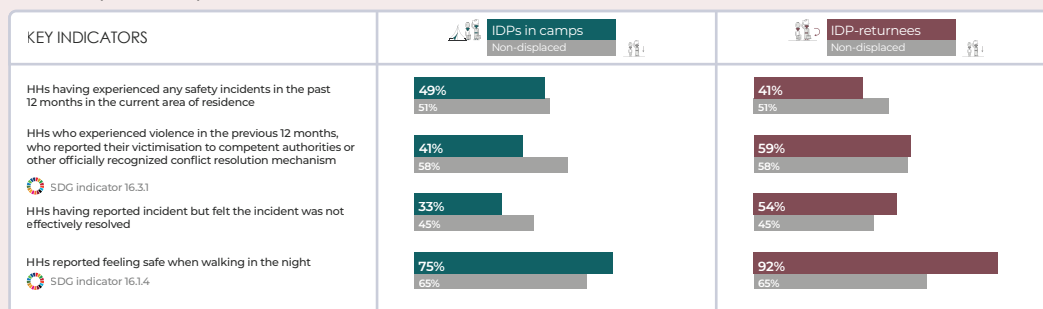
What are the key challenges that **all groups** are facing?

- **FOOD INSECURITY IS WIDESPREAD AMONG ALL GROUPS BOTH IN THE URBAN AND THE RURAL SETTINGS:** All groups are impacted by low food security with displaced households more affected: 56% of IDP and 40% of IDP-returnee households as well as 39% of non-displaced households did not have enough food or money to buy food. Additionally, around 80% of households in each population group reported reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food.
- **SAFETY AND SECURITY:** A general feeling of safety when moving around in the neighbourhood is prevalent across the majority of households in all groups. Nevertheless, security incidents are also common as approximately half of IDPs and non-displaced (with only somewhat less among returnees - 41%) have experienced at least one security incident the year preceding the study.
- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND REPORTING MECHANISMS:** A low trend in reporting of security incidents is seen across the groups, as is the very low satisfaction with the results of reaching out to the police or the Native Administration and the local committees. Strengthening presence, reach and capacity of local level conflict resolution mechanisms is key.
- **BASIC SERVICES:** The majority of households across groups (around 84%) faced challenges when needing to access health services. These included lack of financial resources and distance constraints. Additionally, water shortage is commonly reported as an obstacle for many households (51% of non-displaced, 48% of IDP returnees, and 39% of IDPs) and access to improved sanitation facilities is limited across the groups. Additionally, rehabilitation needs of the dwellings were reported across the groups.

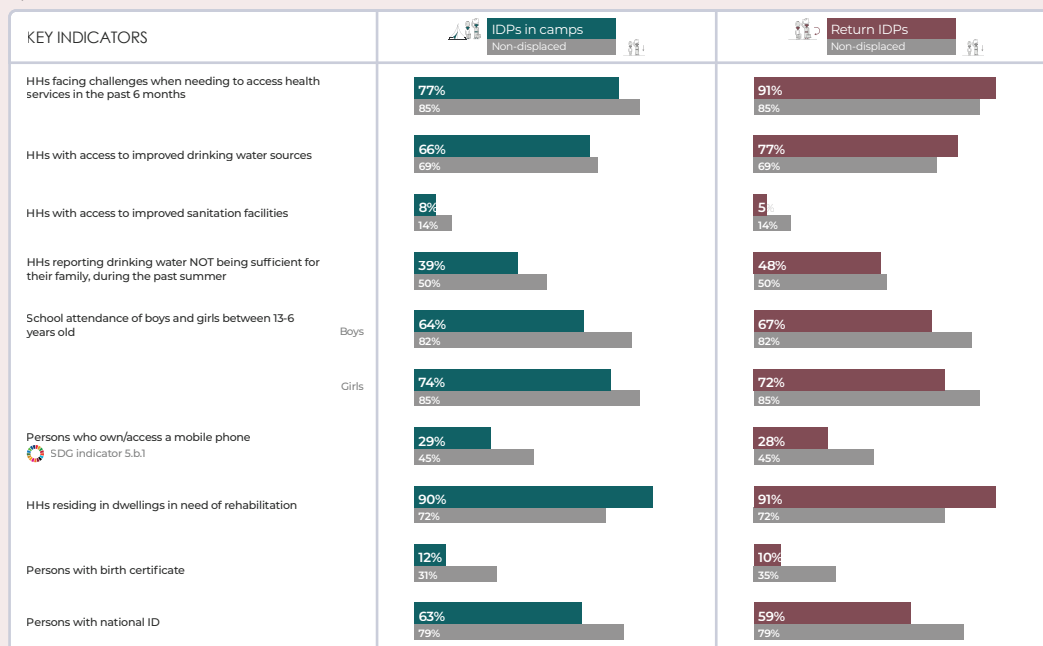
Benchmark Overview of Selected Indicators for Key Durable Solutions Criteria

Progress towards durable solutions is based on a comparative analysis that benchmarks the socio-economic situation of displaced and returnee households against that of non-displaced households. This allows to identify which issues are particular to IDPs and IDP returnees, and which challenges are shared across all population groups. The overview below provides a snapshot for displaced and returnee households fare compared to the non-displaced households in Ar-Rashad, South Kordofan and the surrounding areas, by key durable solutions indicators.

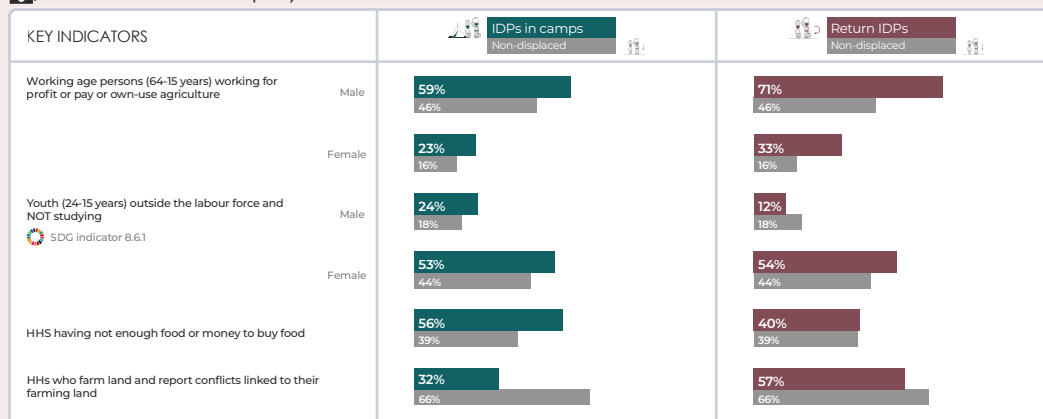
Safety, security & rule of law



Access to basic services: education, water, sanitation, health & documentation



Livelihood and employment



3. Key Findings

3.1 Displacement History and IDP Preferences for the Future

⇅ Displacement history & IDP preferences for the future




KEY INDICATORS	 IDPs in camps	 IDP-returnees	 Non-displaced
IDPs displaced within their locality	67%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs displaced since more than 10 years	9%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
HHs who would like to stay in the current location	53%	93%	83%
IDP HHs who would like to return to their place of origin	43%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
HHs who do not face obstacles in pursuing their preferred option	68%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

Figure 3: Selected key indicators on displacement history and future preferences of population groups in Ar-Rashad, South Kordofan and surrounding IDP camps.

Displacement in Ar-Rashad locality: According to IOM, there are 272,781 IDPs in South Kordofan, the majority of whom are urban IDPs who fled their areas of origin during the start of the conflict in 1985. This also includes newly displaced persons coming from the SPLM-N controlled areas who moved to major towns due to a lack of food, basic services, facilities, and humanitarian assistance. In addition to this, 78,874 returnees live in six localities across South Kordofan including Ar-Rashad. Lastly, as of January 2022, there are a total of 31,508 South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan. According to the HNO estimates (2022) there are 17,715 IDPs in Ar-Rashad locality, which represents 26% of the total population (67,890).

Displacement is local and protracted: The vast majority of targeted IDPs have been displaced within the Ar-Rashad locality (67%) and the majority (66%) have been displaced for a prolonged period between 5-10 years; a smaller proportion (7%) has been locked in a situation of protracted displacement for more than 10 years; the remaining (27%) have been recently displaced since less than five years ago. More than a third (38%) of IDPs return to their location of origin either seasonally or once or twice a month, mainly to visit family/friends (48%), for farming purposes (37%) or to check on land or dwelling (9%).

More than half of IDPs (53%) prefer to stay in their current location - mainly because of safety: 53% prefer to stay in their current location. Out of them, a large proportion (40%) reports safety to be the main reason for wanting to stay in the area, but also access to education and healthcare (17%) and employment opportunities (16%) are reported.

Less than half of IDPs (43%) prefer to return to their place of origin, while only the remaining 4% indicate a preference to resettle elsewhere. The main reason for wanting to leave is the lack of employment opportunities and the lack of access to home and livestock.

Security and lack of financial resources are the main obstacles preventing IDPs from returning: 68% of those who want to return to their place of origin face obstacles that prevent them from pursuing a return. The main reported obstacles include the lack of financial resources (42%), the lack of security (31%) and presence of war remnants (9%).

The overwhelming majority of IDP returnees (94%) have a preference to remain in their current location – mainly due to access to home (52%), safety in the area (21%) and access to employment opportunities (14%).

3.2 Safety, Conflict and Rule of Law

■ Safety, security & rule of law

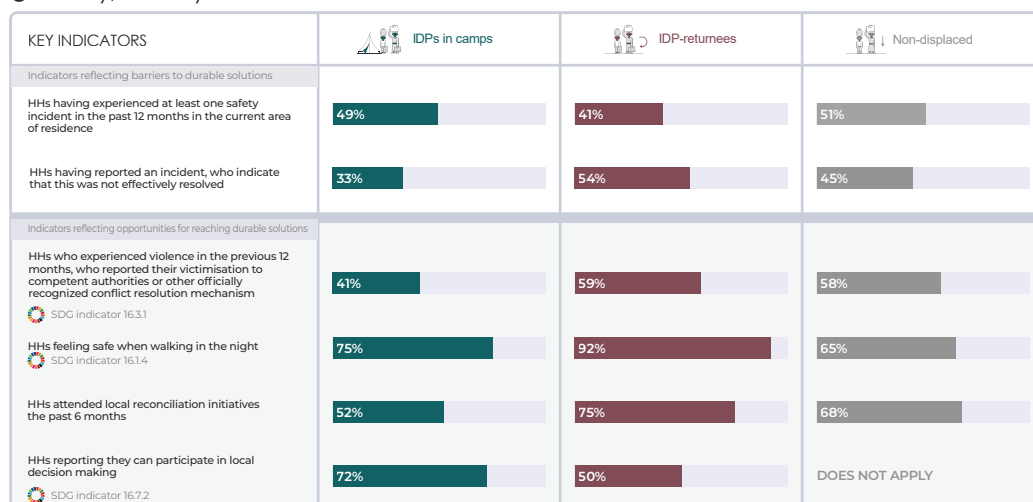


Figure 4: Selected key indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Conflicts linked to land

Conflicts linked to the agricultural land impact IDPs and non-displaced in equal proportions, while very little the IDP returnees: 13% of IDPs accessing land experience issues, mainly linked to conflict with nomads on grazing routes and disputed ownership⁷. Similarly, 14% of non-displaced neighbours (14%) and a very small proportion of IDP returnees (5%) report experiencing conflicts linked to their farming land.

Low reporting on land conflicts by IDPs: More than half (68%) of the IDPs that have conflicts linked to the land they currently farm did not report the issue. Among the IDPs who reported the issue, most channelled them to the police and to village committees. Reporting on land issues was more common among non-displaced with 76% reported on conflict linked to land most commonly to the police (44%), and in smaller proportion to village committees (19%). The satisfaction is low among IDP households who reported, with 52% indicating that the resolution was ineffective or very ineffective. Similarly, most non-displaced households were not satisfied with the resolution with 70% indicating that it was ineffective.

⁷ These IDPs are farming land in their current location, and only 8% out of the 13% who report conflicts are referring to land in the location of origin.

Safety and reporting

A general feeling of safety is dominant across all groups: The vast majority among all target groups feel safe or somewhat safe. The majority of IDPs (77%) feel safe when walking around in their neighbourhood at night, similarly to their non-displaced neighbours (81%) in the town. Findings show that 49% of IDPs and 51% of non-displaced have experienced at least one security incident in the last 12 months preceding the study. According to the results, more non-displaced households have been physically threatened than IDPs (23% vs. 10% respectively), while robbery and property damage have been experienced by IDPs (35% and 26% respectively) and non-displaced households (38% and 35% respectively) in similar proportions. The overwhelming majority of IDP returnees (92%) targeted in the nearby villages reported feeling safe walking alone at night. Around 41% of IDP returnees have experienced at least one security incident in the year preceding the study mainly robbery (33%), and damage inflicted on property (36%).

Low reporting and satisfaction with conflict resolution among IDPs and non-displaced: More than half of the IDP and almost half of the non-displaced and IDP-returnee households who had experienced an incident chose not to report this, mainly due to a lack of trust in the outcome. Of those who chose to report an incident, the vast majority went to the police. The majority were, however, not satisfied with how the issue was addressed: The majority within all three groups state that the incident was not addressed appropriately, or the mechanism was ineffective.

Intergroup perceptions

IDPs and IDP returnees feel welcome by the non-displaced neighbours: Among the respondents who confirmed the presence of non-displaced households in their area, 88% of IDPs state that they feel welcomed by the non-displaced community. 72% of IDPs also agree that they can participate in decision-making activities while 62% participated in a public meeting in the six months preceding the survey. Almost all IDP returnees (92%) feel welcomed by the non-displaced community. Half of the IDP returnees who reported the presence of non-displaced, stated they can participate in decision-making activities, while 89% have participated in a public meeting in the six months preceding the survey.

Non-displaced are welcoming of IDPs and returnees but significantly less of nomads: Almost all respondents (97%) stated that they are welcoming the IDP-returnee population in their village. A similar proportion (95%) can also be observed for decision-making activities and access to services (99%). Similarly, 95% of non-displaced households who confirmed the presence of IDPs stated that they welcome the IDP population in their area. Correspondingly, 96% of non-displaced report that IDPs should participate in decision-making activities and access services (99%). There is however a difference in the perception of nomads. 36% of non-displaced stated that nomads are not welcomed in the area of residence. On a similar note, 42% of non-displaced households stated that nomads should not have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making process in the village. However, the overwhelming majority of respondents (93%) stated that nomads should have equal access to services

3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

Livelihood and employment

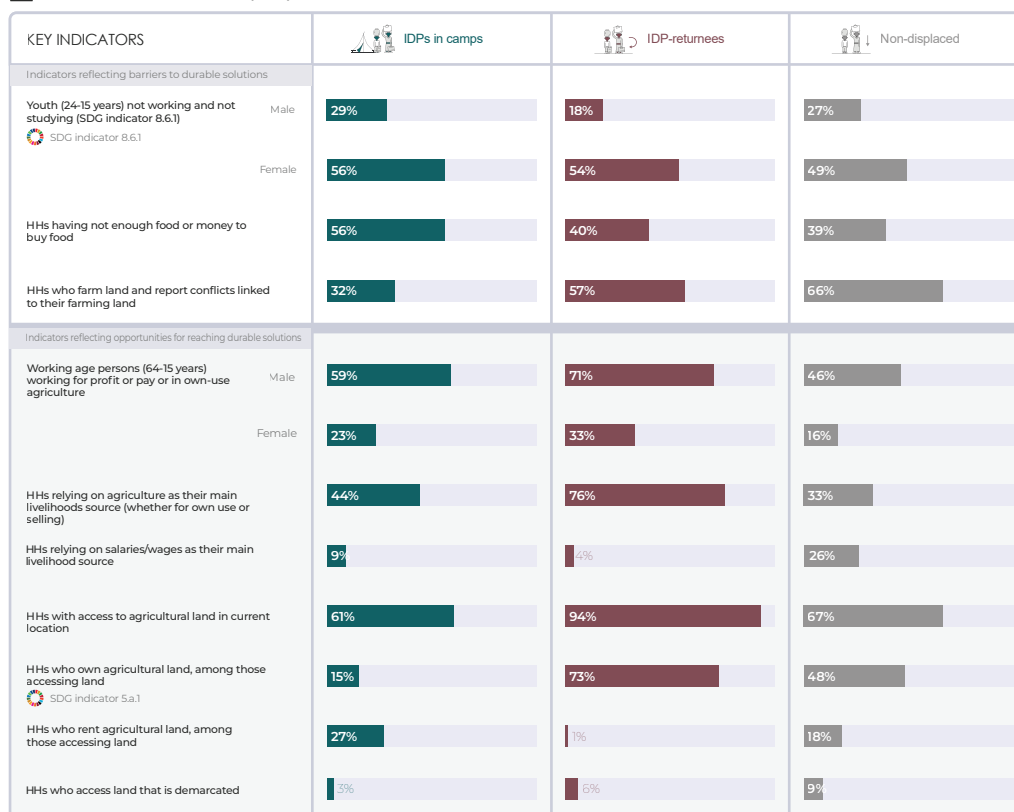


Figure 5: Selected key indicators on livelihoods and employment that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Main source of livelihoods

Urban livelihoods of IDPs and non-displaced are more diversified compared to the rural livelihoods: Among IDPs in the urban gathering sites, the study finds a diversification of the main livelihoods means: 18% rely on crop farming (selling of produce), 26% on own-use farming, 22% on small business (e.g., handicrafts, selling of wood etc.) and 10% on salaries. The non-displaced households also show a diversification of livelihood, with a lower reliance on own-use farming (16%) and a greater reliance on wages (29%)⁸. The IDP returnees, primarily targeted in the villages, stand out with a much greater reliance on own use farming (42%) and crop farming (33%), while own-business (14%) and wages (4%) are key for much fewer households.⁹

- 8 Interestingly, access to mobile phones, which can be supportive to livelihood means is much higher among non-displaced households (45%) compared to IDPs and return IDPs (29%).
- 9 Gold mining is one of the prevalent sectors, 4-7% across the households indicate that this is their main livelihoods source and informants flag that IDPs working in this sector face security issues. Child-labour is also prevalent in those areas not to mention the unhealthy working conditions. Sex-work is also a risk faced by IDP children specifically in the areas of gold mining. When children are sent to work in the gold mines, they are either forced to work in sex.

Women in the age group 25-64 are mainly taking care of the household while a smaller proportion is farming land for own use: For IDP women, close to half (45%) report mainly taking care of the household, while a much smaller proportion (14%) is working on the land for their own use. Among the non-displaced population, less women are working on the land for their own use (8%), while a very similar proportion (44%) takes care of the household. Among the IDP-returnee women residing in the nearby villages, a larger proportion (27%) in the age group 25-64 are farming land for their own use, while the same proportion as amongst the other groups (43%) report mainly taking care of the household.

Men in the age group 25-64 are distributed between own-use farming and work for profit: 38% of IDP men and 28% of non-displaced men work on the land for their own use. Among IDP-returnee men in the villages this proportion is significantly larger (69%). The remaining IDP men (32%) rely on urban livelihood (working for others for pay or in any other business activity), a few (5%) are looking for work, and a small proportion are suffering from long-term illness/disability.

Youth prospects

Great proportion of female youth (15-24) are neither studying nor working: Among young girls, 53-54% of IDPs in both groups and 44% of non-displaced are not working, nor studying, but are mainly taking care of the home. Among the boys in the same age groups, the proportions are significantly lower: 12% of IDP returnee and 24% of IDPs, compared to 18% of non-displaced. Young boys are mainly studying or working on the land for own use farming, while a smaller proportion is engaged in urban livelihoods.

Literacy rates are lower for IDP youth compared to non-displaced: The proportion of IDP and IDP returnee youth (15-24 years) who are literate is lower (76%) compared to the non-displaced population (91%) - no significant difference is found between the literacy rates of boys and girls.

Food insecurity and other challenges

Food insecurity is prevalent across groups but higher for IDPs in the urban gathering sites: Around 56% of IDP households residing in the urban gathering sites as well as 40% of the IDP-returnee households in the villages did not have enough food or money to buy food in the seven days prior to the survey. The level of food insecurity among non-displaced households is quite similar to the rest of the groups with 39% of households reporting inability to purchase food. In response to food insecurity, these households reported mostly reducing the number of meals eaten per day (89% of IDPs, 88% of non-displaced, and 93% of IDP returnee), and limiting portion size (90% equally across all groups).

The obstacles to sustainable livelihoods include unusually high food and non-food prices, loss of employment, crop diseases, and water shortage: looking at the 12 months preceding the study, practically all respondents indicated the price spike up for food and non-food items as a key shock to their livelihoods. Linked to this, around 80% of households in each population group reported reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food. The majority of IDP returnees (70%), who reside in the villages and rely much more on the land, reported having suffered from crop diseases compared to half of the urban non-displaced (51%) and IDPs (50%); water shortages were also commonly reported as a problem among all population groups, to a higher extent among the IDP returnee (61% of IDP-returnee, 45% IDPs, and 40% of non-displaced population).

3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

🏠 Access to land in place of habitual residence- among displaced households




KEY INDICATORS	 IDPs in camps	 IDP-returnees	 Non-displaced
Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions			
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who have issues re-accessing their land in place of origin	21%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who specify land occupation as the issue preventing them from re-accessing their land	6%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions			
Displaced HHs accessing agricultural land in place or origin	10%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
Displaced HHs engaged in farming in current location who still have rights to the land in place of origin	32%	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY

Figure 6: Selected key indicators on access to land of displaced population groups in the place of habitual residence, either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Agricultural land

The access to land is prevalent, also among the urban residents: in the urban context, 67% of the non-displaced households and 61% of the IDPs access land - however, household reliance on land as a main livelihood means is only the case for 33% of the non-displaced and 44% of the IDPs. Among the rural IDP returnees, as expected, the vast majority (95%) accesses land for farming, and as we also saw earlier a very large proportion (75%) is relying on agriculture as their main source of livelihood.

Some IDPs retain access to their land in place of origin: 10% of IDPs accessing land are farming the same land that they farmed before displacement, which is also made feasible due to the localised displacement. Intention to leave the current place is somewhat higher among IDPs who are farming the land in their place of origin compared to those who are not accessing the same land they farmed before displacement (67% vs. 51%).

IDP returnees have returned to the same land they farmed before displacement: Among the IDP returnees, where the vast majority is accessing land (94%), and 88% of them have re-accessed the same land they also farmed before displacement.

Land rights and tenure - owning is widespread for IDP returnees and non-displaced: Among the households accessing farming land, renting is more common among IDP households (27%) than among the non-displaced (18%), and among the IDP returnees in the village (1%). Owning land is more common among non-displaced (48%) and much higher among IDP returnees (73%), and lower among IDPs (15%).

Land demarcation and titling is less common among IDPs: Looking at the households who report owning the land they farm, customary rights are the most common (66% of IDP returnees, 49% of non-displaced and 34% among the relatively few IDP households who own land). Having a registered area certificate is indicated by 14% of the non-displaced owning land. Across all groups owning land, less than 8% report that their land is demarcated.

Dwelling – tenure and conditions

Owning residential land is the most common tenure arrangement among urban non-displaced and rural IDP returnees, and low among IDPs in the gathering sites: Among IDP returnees and non-displaced, owning is the most typical tenure arrangement (87%, and 86% respectively). Almost one-fifth (19%) of the IDP households in the urban gathering sites report owning their residential land, while many more (41%) have been provided with their dwellings by the local authorities, and the remaining wither rent (15%) or reside in dwellings provided by friends/relatives (16%)

Most dwellings require rehabilitation - especially among IDPs and IDP returnees: 90% of IDPs and 91% of IDP returnees live in a dwelling in need of rehabilitation. That proportion is somewhat lower for the non-displaced households, where 72% report their dwelling being in need of rehabilitation.

3.5 Access to Basic Services: Education, Water, Sanitation, Health and Documentation

⚙️ Access to basic services: education, water, sanitation, health & documentation

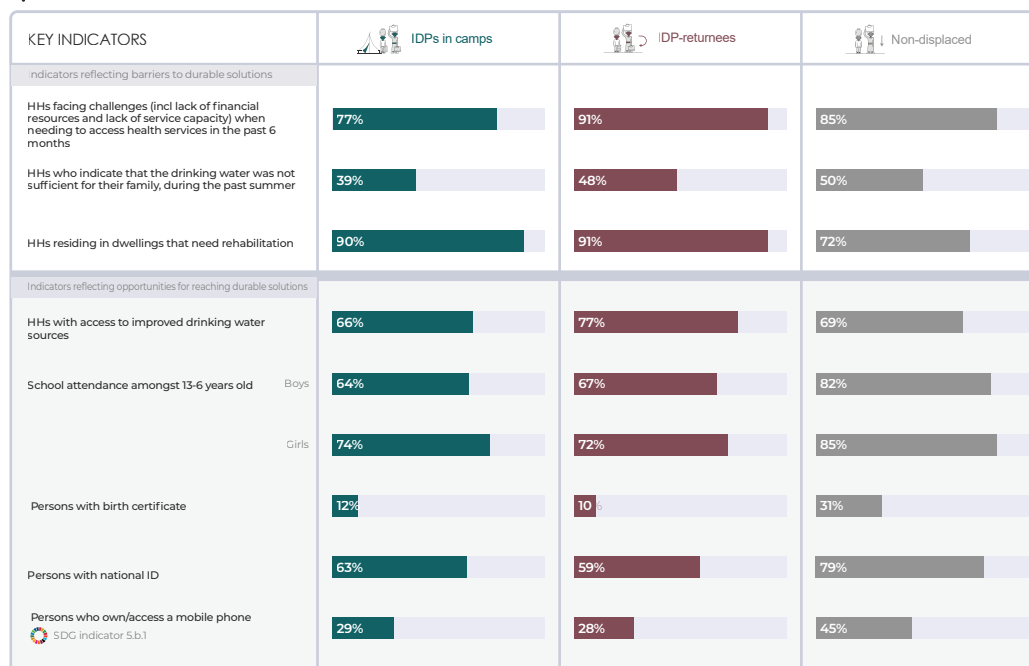


Figure 7: Selected key indicators on access to basic services that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Education

There are no schools in the IDP settlements in Rashad. IDPs and non-displaced groups access primary, secondary and tertiary education in Rashad city where schools and universities are located.

School attendance among the primary school-aged kids is generally high across all groups, but lower for IDPs while young boys register a lower attendance than young girls: While around 82% of the non-displaced boys and 85% of girls are currently attending school, the proportion drops for the IDP boys (64%) and girls (74%). The attendance among the rural IDP returnees is not lower than among IDPs, with 67% of boys and 72% girls currently attending school.

Similar attendance rates are retained among IDPs and IDP returnees in the age group of 14-18 with slight differences between girls and boys: The attendance rates among IDP and IDP returnee boys are almost identical (52% and 54%, respectively). Similarly, both IDP and IDP returnee girls retain very similar attendance rates (62% and 61%, respectively). Non-displaced on the other hand register higher attendance rates than the rest of the groups, 76% of non-displaced girls and 69% of boys attend formal education. Among those who do not attend formal education, the main reason for not attending, across all groups and sexes, **is the lack of financial resources.**

Water and sanitation

Availability of water sources: In Rashad city, boreholes, water tanks and hand pumps (some of which need maintenance) are available. However, the storage capacity of the tanks is not sufficient to cover the needs of the residents. In Tajmala city, access to water is better than in Rashad and the surrounding villages, key informants reported the availability of improved solar-powered water pumps (18 in total), and improved sanitation facilities. In the villages surrounding Rashad and Tajmala cities, key informants reported the absence of water networks and water points - except for the availability of water pumps that need rehabilitation, especially in Tarawa, Zalatia East and West. Key informants in the IDP camps in Rashad city highlighted the absence of water sources inside the camps.

Access to water sources: Among all groups, the most used sources of water are boreholes/hand pumps (63% for IDPs, 66% for non-displaced, and 71% for IDP returnees). For non-displaced and IDP households, other water sources include tanker trucks (23% and 13% respectively). Unprotected springs were reported mainly by IDPs and IDP returnee (14% and 15% respectively).

Water quality: Survey results show that across all groups, the majority of households (71%) report that water is safe for drinking; specifically: 65% non-displaced, 74% IDPs, and 75% IDP returnees. However, key informant indicate that water is non-drinkable due to the increased level of salt.

Water availability: Insufficiency of water is an obstacle for many, with around 50% of non-displaced, 48% of IDP returnees, and 39% of IDPs reporting water insufficiency (during the summer preceding the survey).

Open defecation is common practice among IDPs and IDP returnees: Improved toilet facilities are almost non-existent inside the IDP camps, where 54% of IDP households are practicing open defecation. That is the case for 32% of IDP returnee households in the villages and only 14% of non-displaced¹⁰. Apart from open defecation, the toilet facility most commonly used across all population groups are pit latrines without slabs (49%), the proportions are distributed as follows among the population groups: 60% for non-displaced, 50% for IDPs, and 37% for IDP returnee.

Health

The overwhelming majority of all households, who attempted to access health services had difficulties in doing so: The main issues reported by all target groups hampering access to health services was related to the cost of the required service or medicine (56%), distance constraints (17%), and unavailability of medicine (15%). IDPs in camps access healthcare services in Rashad city where the hospital, healthcare clinics, and pharmacies are located. However, key informants report the absence of qualified medical staff at the healthcare facilities, in addition to the unavailability of medical equipment. Distance is a challenge for all groups residing in the surrounding villages, especially during the rainy season.

Personal documentation

One third of IDPs and IDP returnees have no personal documentation, while that is the case for less than one fifth of non-displaced: National ID cards are the most common document held (79% non-displaced, 63% IDP camps and 59% returnees). Birth certificates are less common, as these are held by 31% of non-displaced and only 12% IDPs in camps and 10% among IDP returnees. Among children between 0-5 years, birth certificates are held by 37% among all groups.

¹⁰ Villages in which open defecation is the most common practice among returnees are Tarawa where all IDP returnees report not having access to improved sanitation facilities, followed by Zalataia East (93%), Tajelbo (89%), Kaloba (64%), and Koloro (46%). Open defecation is also common in Kaloba and Kaloro among the non-displaced, in addition to Tarawa and Zalatia East and West.

3.6 Nomads¹¹

Shifting livelihoods: The main source of income for the nomads has traditionally been based on pastoralism - selling animals and animal products. The sole reliance on livestock has gradually been changing to include other occupations, mainly due to poverty. Nomads are increasingly also farming; the land is offered by the local authorities under the traditional tenure system of hawakeer. This decreasing reliance on pastoralism among the nomadic groups goes back to the increased deaths in livestock due to the spread of diseases, absence of veterinary services, but also due to the armed conflict.

Grazing routes and access to land: According to the nomads, farmers do not allow pastoralists to pass with their livestock near their agricultural lands. Linked to that, the absence of grazing routes and the expansion of agricultural lands on the expense of the grazing lands threatens the main livelihood source for nomads and can be a cause of conflict.

Security and reporting mechanisms: Nomads indicate that they typically report security incidents to the village committees due to the absence of police stations in the area. Conflict resolution mechanisms are seen as ineffective and unsatisfactory.

Limited access to services: Severe water shortages are experienced by the nomadic groups during the dry season. The water is reported to be mostly insufficient and polluted. Linked to that, nomads report drinking from the same water sources as their livestock, which is causing illnesses, especially among children.

The main issues reported by nomads hampering access to health services are related to the distance (the closest healthcare facilities are located between 10 and 33 kilometres away), but also the unavailability and high cost of medicine at the health facility. Furthermore, the roads are not accessible during the rainy season, making access a challenge.

There are no schools and kindergartens for the groups interviewed in the nomads' settlements.

¹¹ Nomads residing in a damrah (Nurgie) and a village (Bardi) were included in the study through Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs). Four FGDs were held, separately with men and women.

4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

From evidence to action planning

This report points to challenges that specifically IDPs face in **Ar-Rashad and surrounding villages**. Following the conclusion of this analysis, sessions were held with the different displaced and non-displaced communities, to review the results and identify the main priorities from the perspective of these groups. **This report and the results from the community sessions will inform an upcoming multi-stakeholder workshop with community representatives, civil society, local authorities and the international community, where an Action Plan will be drafted.**

The study has been part of a series of exercises that took place in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile¹² between 2021-2022. The purpose of these studies has been to inform local level planning of activities, based on sound evidence and guided by community priorities. **A fundamental element of durable solutions is the participation of the affected communities**, this includes their engagement not only as respondents in the data collection, but more importantly as participants in the interpretations of the results, in outlining their own priorities and in taking part in the formulation of suggested activities - which here is envisioned through the planned local level Action Plans..

12 All studies were led by UNHCR and funded by the CERF during 2021-22. JIPS provided technical expertise to all studies.

Community engagement and priorities

Consultations were done with the different communities (including men and women separately) in Kebkabiya town and the surrounding areas, in order to validate the survey findings and to prioritise¹³ the challenges. Clear differences can be observed in the prioritised challenges between the different groups. Lack of safety and security were prioritised by the IDPs as a major challenge. IDP returnees and non-displaced prioritised obstacles linked to accessing basic services (such as water, health, and education) as well as the food insecurity. Especially the access to water in sufficient quality and quantity was of highest priority to all groups (except IDPs in camps). Notably, nomad women prioritise the issue of gender-based violence as key.

Prioritised barriers to solutions	IDPs out of camps		IDP returnees		Non-displaced	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Challenges related to water and sanitation	1	2	1	1	1	1
Vulnerable families headed by a woman	2	6	2	4	3	4
Lack of access/ unable to use agricultural land	2	4	6	6	3	6
Young people who don't work and don't study / lack opportunities	3	3	3	5	2	4
Difficulty providing the family with enough food	3		5	3	6	2
Security challenges and risks	4	1	4	2	4	3
Ineffective conflict resolution methods	5	3		2	5	5
Poor health services		3				
Boys and girls not going to school		5				

1st priority
 2nd prio
 3rd p
 Further priorities

Table 1: Key challenges identified in the analysis were validated by community members, and then prioritized by men and women separately. The table shows the top 3 prioritised challenges, as voted for by men and women in each group.

Across all groups, the lack of access to water in sufficient quantity and quality, as well as the lack of access, or the poor condition of sanitation facilities ranks the highest. Priorities on other topics vary by group and gender. Notably, women from all groups prioritised vulnerabilities that female headed households are facing, especially related to protection related issues and livelihood opportunities. For IDP, returnee and non-displaced women, the fact that many young people in Rashad are not working or studying was prioritised as a challenge, pointing out the lack of access to education, the job market and income generating activities. For displaced and non-displaced women, prioritised challenges are all related to secure livelihoods and food security, whereas for displaced men, the highest concerns are protection related, such as security challenges and ineffective conflict resolution methods, similarly to men in the returnee group.

¹³ The prioritisation process was conducted in Kebkabiya with the different groups, split by gender, using a methodology called 'pairwise ranking'.




The action planning process

The Action Plan serves as a **roadmap to guide joint humanitarian and development programming that addresses the priorities of displacement affected populations**. These actions may be related for example to the improvement of infrastructure and services, land and resource management and inter-group relations. The Action Plan to be developed in Ar-Rashad will be organised around the key challenges identified in the analysis and the priorities put forth by the communities. Specifically, the Action Plan will include: a list of activities that address the challenges, the scope of suggested activities, links to existing development plans and sectoral strategies, outline of available and required resources, as well as identification of relevant stakeholder.

The Action Plan is to be taken forward by the participating agencies together with the local authorities and communities, to ensure uptake and mainstreaming of the suggested activities into ongoing and future programming, this includes:

- Coordination between all participating actors in Ar-Rashad, ensuring a continued leading role by the local authorities and communities in steering the next steps of the Action Plan process;
- Advocacy for the taking up of suggested activities into new projects;
- Monitoring of the extent to which the Action Plan activities are being implemented and raising attention to potential key gaps in the implementation.

Data Annex

		 IDP returnees	 IDPs in camps	 Non-Displaced
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS				
* Proportion of HH heads under 18 years by gender.				
Head of HH	Female Head			0%
	Male Head	No persons in this age group.	No persons in this age group.	100%
* Age group distribution.				
Age group of employment (Female)	0-14	45%	46%	40%
	15-24	19%	24%	23%
	25-54	30%	25%	31%
	55 and above	6%	5%	7%
Age group of employment (Male)	0-14	43%	51%	40%
	15-24	20%	18%	24%
	25-54	29%	24%	27%
	55 and above	8%	6%	9%
DISPLACEMENT HISTORY & IDP PREFERENCES FOR THE FUTURE				
* Main obstacle for returning for HHs who want to leave the current location.				
What is the main obstacle for the HH to move to your desired location?	Lack of financial resources	45%	29%	Does not apply
	Lack of security	27%	42%	Does not apply
	Lack of access to original house/ area of housing	3%	3%	Does not apply
	Other	25%	26%	Does not apply
* Displaced HHs by frequency of visiting the place habitual residence in the last 12 months.				
How many times in the past 12 months, have you or your household members gone back to your original place of residence since your initial displacement?	More than once a week	5%	12%	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence
	About once a week	7%	3%	
	About twice a month	4%	9%	
	About once a month	13%	12%	
	Seasonally	42%	38%	
	Never	12%	6%	
	Other	16%	20%	

	IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced	
* Displaced HHs by frequency of visiting the place habitual residence in the last 12 months by reason.				
What is the most common purpose for visiting your original place of residence?	Farming	67%	55%	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence
	To check on land/dwelling	8%	11%	
	To issue documents	7%	24%	
	Visit relatives/friends	18%	11%	
	Other	0%	0%	
SAFETY, CONFLICT & RULE OF LAW				
* HHs with family members who don't feel safe when walking in neighbourhood during the night by reasons.				
How safe do you and your HH members feel walking alone in your area/ neighbourhood during the night?	Very safe	68%	55%	54%
	Somewhat safe	24%	20%	11%
	Unsafe	5%	19%	18%
	Very unsafe (risk on life)	2%	5%	15%
	I don't know	0%	0%	0%
	Does not apply (never walk alone)	0%	1%	3%
* HHs with family members having experienced physical threats in the past 12 months.				
Physical threat with knife, gun or other type of weapon	7%	10%	23%	
* HHs with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months.				
Robbery	33%	35%	38%	
* HHs having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months.				
Damage inflicted on property/assets/livestock/crop	36%	26%	35%	
* HHs having experienced security incident(s) who reported to police.				
Thinking about the main security threat/risk you indicated, did you or anyone else in your HH report the crime to the police or any formal or informal authorities? If yes, to whom?	Yes - reported to other parties	0%	2%	0%
	Yes - reported to the water committee	2%	2%	2%
	Yes - reported to family member	0%	6%	4%
	Yes - reported to police	44%	25%	48%
	Yes - reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	13%	6%	4%
	No - did not report	41%	59%	42%

	IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced	
* HHHs having reported the security incident by main reasons why the issue was not resolved.				
Why did you or the other person in your HH choose NOT to report the incident to the police?	I did not try before but I think/heard it will create more problems	2%	3%	1%
	I tried before and it created more problems	7%	0%	0%
	I tried before but they did not help	23%	11%	34%
	Never tried before but I think/heard they don't help	8%	11%	18%
	No police station nearby	38%	4%	3%
	Refuse to respond	0%	18%	5%
	Too expensive	4%	6%	16%
	Unreliable / do not trust police	5%	24%	10%
	Culturally sensitive to report	10%	6%	3%
	I don't know	1%	16%	9%
PARTICIPATION & INTERGROUP PERCEPTIONS				
* HHHs participating in public meeting concerning community affairs in the past 6 months.				
In the past 6 months did you or any other HH member attend any public meeting in which there was a discussion of community affairs? - Yes.	85%	65%	74%	
* HHHs NOT participating in any public meetings on peacebuilding.				
Why have you not, or anyone else in your HH, attended public meetings in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes are discussed?	Not interested in such events	8%	6%	8%
	Our opinion is not valued	1%	9%	3%
	Refuse to respond	0%	0%	0%
	The meeting place was far away	3%	2%	1%
	We are not invited (targeted)	16%	19%	10%
	We were not aware of such events	21%	21%	17%
	Not Applicable (Such events did not take place)	38%	15%	35%
	I don't know	8%	22%	19%
	Other	5%	5%	7%
* Agreement on whether IDPs & IDP-returnees community members are able to participate in decision-making in the village.				
Recently-arrived community members (such as you or your HH members) are able to participate in decision-making in the village, or can lead on some issues such as service provision and conflict resolution.	Strongly agree	40%	35%	Does not apply
	Agree	48%	37%	Does not apply
	Disagree	8%	22%	Does not apply
	Strongly disagree	0%	3%	Does not apply
	Not applicable	5%	2%	Does not apply

		IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced
* Agreement on whether IDPs and refugee-returnees should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village according to the non-displaced.				
IDP/refugee returnees should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village. - Yes.	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply	95%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	5%
* Agreement on whether IDPs should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village according to the non-displaced.				
Camp IDPs should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply	96%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	4%
* Agreement on whether Nomads should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village according to the non-displaced.				
Nomads should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply	58%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	42%
* Agreement on whether IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health according to the non-displaced.				
IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health	Strongly agree	82%	52%	Does not apply
	Agree	5%	39%	Does not apply
	Disagree	0%	6%	Does not apply
	Strongly disagree	6%	1%	Does not apply
	Not applicable	8%	2%	Does not apply
* Agreement on whether IDP/refugee returnees should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water according to the non-displaced.				
IDP/refugee returnees should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply	99%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	1%
* Agreement on whether IDPs should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water according to the non-displaced.				
Camp IDPs should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply	93%
* Agreement on whether Nomads should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water according to the non-displaced.				
Nomads should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply	93%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	7%
LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT				
* Proportion of youth population (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET rate)..				
NEET (The NEET rate is the share of young people not in Employment, Education or Training.)	Not in education, employment or training	34%	44%	44%
	Working for profit/pay	2%	7%	6%
	Own-use agriculture	42%	21%	13%
	Own small business	4%	9%	8%
	Studying	18%	18%	27%
	Doing unpaid/voluntary/charity work	0%	1%	1%

	IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced	
* Primary source of livelihood by female headed HHs.				
What is the HH's main source of livelihood the past 30 days?	Agriculture/selling of good	33%	18%	6%
	Small business	13%	19%	29%
	Own-use agriculture	35%	24%	15%
	Wages/salaries	4%	10%	25%
	Gold mining	9%	2%	5%
	Other	7%	27%	20%
* Primary source of livelihood by male headed HHs.				
What is the HH's main source of livelihood the past 30 days?	Agriculture/selling of good	33%	18%	19%
	Small business	6%	16%	14%
	Own-use agriculture	43%	26%	16%
	Wages/salaries	4%	10%	30%
	Gold mining	7%	6%	4%
	Other	7%	24%	16%
* HHs not having enough food or money to buy food during the 7 days preceding the survey.				
Thinking of the past 7 days, have there been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food? - Yes.	40%	56%	39%	
* Main barriers of working age population (15-64 years) to access employment.				
What is the main obstacle for you to find work?	Conflict and Insecurity in the area	0%	1%	0%
	Disability / chronic illness	0%	2%	1%
	Irregular work opportunities	13%	15%	16%
	Lack of /inadequate skills	27%	16%	4%
	Lack of family/clan or political connections	1%	2%	1%
	Lack of information about the local labor market	1%	3%	1%
	Lack of required documentation	0%	3%	0%
	Lack of work opportunities	30%	27%	36%
	Language barrier	0%	0%	0%
	No obstacles	27%	26%	38%
	I don't know	0%	1%	0%
	Other	0%	5%	3%

		IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced
* Main occupation of the working age population (15-64 Years).				
Which of the following best describe what you are mainly doing at present?	Working for profit/pay	3%	8%	7%
	Own-use agriculture	46%	23%	15%
	Own small business	4%	9%	9%
	Other	47%	60%	70%
ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL LAND & DWELLING				
* Male and female headed HHS who have access to agricultural land.				
Does your HH currently have access to any agricultural land for farming? -Yes.	Female headed HHS	12%	16%	14%
	Male headed HHS	88%	84%	86%
* HHS' reasons for not having access to agricultural land for farming.				
Why doesn't your HH have access to any agricultural land for farming?	Agricultural land is far away	19%	17%	30%
	Agricultural land is not accessible due to conflict or security issues	0%	7%	1%
	Agricultural land occupied by others	9%	1%	0%
	Discrimination (IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees are not allowed to buy/rent an agricultural land)	0%	1%	2%
	Lack of financial resources to buy/rent an agricultural land	47%	28%	39%
	There is no enough agricultural land available in this area or in nearby areas	25%	46%	28%
* HHS with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation.				
What is the tenure type of this agricultural land?	Owned	73%	15%	48%
	Tenacy (rented)	1%	27%	18%
	Free access	26%	53%	34%
	Other	1%	5%	0%
* HHS who own agricultural land for farming by type of proof of ownership.				
What is the document that proves ownership?	Registered area certification	2%	5%	13%
	Sales receipt	1%	0%	1%
	Customary law/rights	66%	34%	49%
	Decision by local administration	1%	16%	11%
	No legal title currently	28%	41%	22%
	Other	2%	4%	4%

	IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced	
* HHHs with access to agricultural land for farming by distance from dwelling.				
How far is this land from your residence/ dwelling plot?	Attached to dwelling	1%	3%	2%
	5 – 10 minutes walk	6%	3%	3%
	10 – 20 minutes walk	16%	3%	3%
	20 – 30 minutes walk	29%	12%	12%
	More than 30 minutes walk	48%	78%	80%
* HHHs who face conflicts/issues linked to agricultural land for farming by type of conflict/issue.				
What are these issues or conflicts?	Disputed ownership	33%	40%	27%
	Conflict around the boundary of land	26%	6%	16%
	Grazing routes are not followed	28%	34%	30%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	0%	4%	9%
	Other	13%	16%	19%
* Households facing issues with their agricultural land and who have reported these to police or to the native administration.				
Did you or anyone else in your HH report this conflict/issues? If yes, to whom?	Yes – reported to police	32%	36%	70%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	68%	64%	30%
* HHHs with access to agricultural land, who reported conflicts, and found the conflict resolution mechanism effective.				
How effective was the aforementioned conflict resolution mechanism?	Very effective: resolved and I'm satisfied	14%	35%	23%
	Somewhat effective: resolved but I'm not satisfied/unfair	11%	13%	7%
	Somewhat ineffective: unresolved without any negative consequences/no harm	60%	9%	48%
	Very ineffective: unresolved yet caused me me problems	16%	43%	22%
* IDP and returnee HHHs that access the same land for farming as before displacement				
Is the land that you currently have access to the same land that you used before displacement?	Yes	94%	15%	Does not apply
	No	6%	70%	Does not apply
	Does not apply	0%	15%	Does not apply

		IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced
* IDP and returnee households that access the same land for farming as before displacement.				
What are these issues or conflicts?	Conflict around the boundary of land	0%	7%	Does not apply
	Disputed ownership	37%	7%	Does not apply
	Grazing routes are not followed	26%	23%	Does not apply
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	0%	8%	Does not apply
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	26%	33%	Does not apply
	No access to legal institutions/mechanisms that can adjudicate on land /lack of land policy	0%	3%	Does not apply
	Other	11%	20%	Does not apply
* HHS by tenure type of dwelling.				
What is the tenure type of your dwelling/plot?	Area provided by local authorities (i.e., cheikh, omda, sultan, mac, etc.)	3%	41%	1%
	Area provided by UN/NGOs	0%	0%	0%
	Area provided for free by relatives/friends	9%	16%	7%
	Communal grazing land	0%	0%	0%
	Government-possessed land used by people for free	1%	4%	0%
	Owned	87%	19%	86%
	Tenacy (rented)	1%	15%	5%
	Other	0%	5%	1%
* HHS residing in dwellings that require rehabilitation.				
What is the condition of your dwelling/plot?	In good condition	9%	10%	28%
	In need of rehabilitation	91%	90%	72%
* HHS who own the dwelling by type of proof of ownership.				
What is the document that proves ownership?	Customary law/rights	62%	14%	13%
	Decision by local administration	2%	11%	15%
	No legal title currently	33%	29%	16%
	Registered area certification	2%	34%	51%
	Sales receipt	0%	5%	2%
	I don't know	1%	6%	3%
	Other	1%	0%	0%

		IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced
* HHs facing issues linked to their current dwelling land by type of issue .				
What are these issues or conflicts?	Conflict around the boundary of land	47%	5%	5%
	Disputed ownership	11%	44%	55%
	Grazing routes are not followed	0%	0%	7%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	42%	10%	10%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	0%	4%	8%
	Rules and processes on land not clear	0%	4%	0%
	Other	0%	33%	17%
* HHs still having access to their dwelling plot in place of origin.				
Is this dwelling plot the same as the one you lived on before displacement?	Yes	88%		
	No	11%	This question is only asked for those who returned to their place of origin.	
	Does not apply	1%		
ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: EDUCATION, WATER, SANITATION, HEALTH & DOCUMENTATION				
* Proportion of men and women (above 15 years) who can read and write.				
Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Female)	Yes, I can write fluently	23%	26%	52%
	Yes, I can write some words	31%	27%	22%
	No, I cannot write	47%	47%	27%
Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Male)	No, I cannot write	30%	31%	12%
	Yes, I can write some words	35%	36%	30%
	Yes, I can write fluently	35%	33%	57%
* Primary school attendance (children between 6-13 years).				
During the current school year (2020-2021), do you attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Female)	Yes	72%	74%	85%
	No	28%	26%	15%
During the current school year (2020-2021), do you attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	Yes	67%	64%	82%
	No	33%	36%	18%
* Secondary school attendance (children between 14-18 years).				
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Female)	Yes	61%	62%	76%
	No	39%	38%	24%
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	Yes	54%	52%	69%
	No	46%	48%	31%

		IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced
*Main reason for not attending school among children in primary school age (between 6-13 years).				
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)?	There is no school available in this area	28%	5%	7%
	Lack of financial resources	17%	38%	27%
	Still too young	31%	24%	50%
	Other	24%	33%	16%
*Main reason for not attending school among children in secondary school age (between 14-18 years).				
What is the main reason that (name) is not attending formal education during the current school year (2020-2021)?	There is no school available in this area	17%	3%	7%
	Lack of financial resources	24%	41%	35%
	Still too young	0%	0%	0%
	Other	59%	56%	58%
*HHs that encountered difficulties to access healthcare.				
Thinking of the most recent visit, did you or anyone else in your HH encounter any difficulties accessing these health services or treatment?	Yes	91%	77%	85%
	No	9%	23%	16%
*HHs that encountered difficulties to access healthcare by reason.				
What was the main difficulty you encountered in access healthcare?	Cost of services and/or medicine was too high	35%	56%	41%
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at the health facility	2%	2%	7%
	No medicine available at health facility/pharmacy	8%	9%	17%
	The treatment center was too far away/transportation constraints	30%	2%	8%
	Other	25%	31%	27%
* HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities*				
Type of toilet facilities	Improved sanitation facilities	5%	8%	15%
	Unimproved sanitation facilities	95%	92%	85%
* Improved sanitation facilities: Flush latrine, Pour-flush latrine, and Ventilated improved pit latrine Unimproved sanitation facilities: Pit latrine with slab (private), Shared facility (pit latrine with slab), Pit latrine without slab, and No facility/ bush/ field.				
* HHs with access to improved sources of drinking water*				
What is the main source of drinking water for your HH?	Improved water sources	77%	66%	69%
	Unimproved water sources	23%	34%	31%

	IDP returnees	IDPs in camps	Non-Displaced	
*Improved water sources: Piped water into dwelling, Piped water to yard/plot, Public tap/standpipe, Tube well/borehole, elevated tank, hand pump, Protected dug well, Protected spring Unimproved water sources: Unprotected dug well, Protected spring, Unprotected spring, Rainwater collection, Bottled water, Cart with small tank/drum (donkey cart), Tanker-truck, Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), Water provided by NGO/INGO (i.e., tanker-trucks, water network, etc.).				
* HHs with access to drinking water.				
Is the water from the main source drinkable? - Yes.	75%	74%	65%	
* HHs perceiving drinking water as sufficient for individual use during past summer.				
Thinking of the past summer, to what extent do you agree or disagree that drinking water amount was sufficient for you and your HH members?	Strongly agree	18%	27%	30%
	Agree	18%	33%	20%
	Disagree	40%	26%	31%
	Strongly disagree	23%	13%	20%
	Not applicable	0%	1%	0%
* HHs perceiving water for livestock as sufficient during past summer.				
Thinking of the past summer, to what extent do you agree or disagree that accessed water amount was sufficient for your livestock, if any?	Strongly agree	11%	16%	17%
	Agree	10%	21%	11%
	Disagree	28%	15%	16%
	Strongly disagree	26%	8%	17%
	Not applicable	24%	40%	39%
Persons owning a mobile phone - SDG 5.b.1.				
Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes.	Female	10%	17%	32%
	Male	10%	17%	32%
* Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - SDG 16.9.1*				
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	29%	31%	51%
	Male	27%	29%	46%
* Persons with national ID.				
Do you gave a National ID? - Yes.	90%	94%	91%	
* Persons with birth certificate.				
Does (name) have a bith certificate? - Yes.	Female	16%	17%	34%
	Male	16%	19%	37%



UNHCR

www.unhcr.org/sudan

 @UNHCRinSudan

JIPS

www.jips.org

 @JIPS_profiling