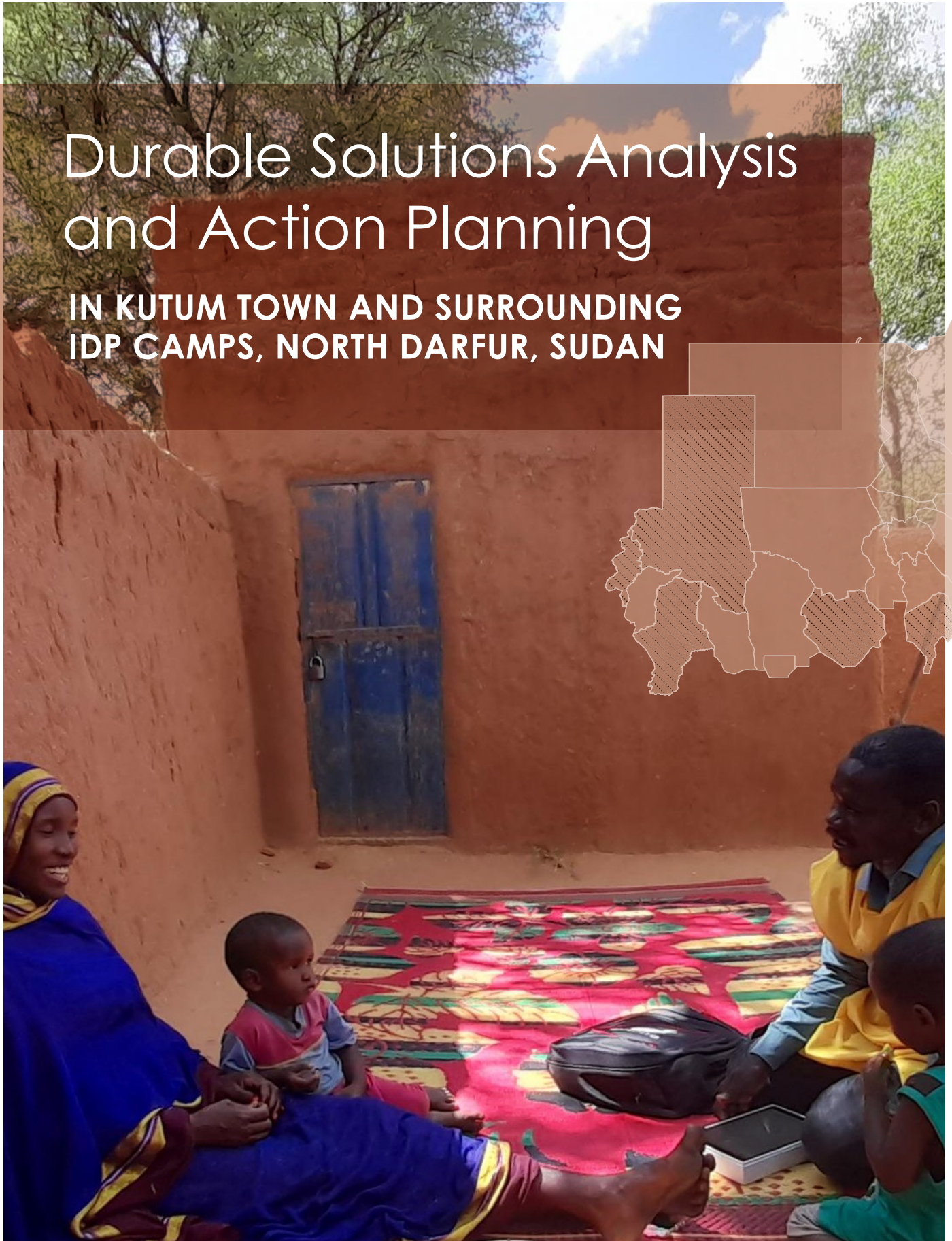


Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

IN KUTUM TOWN AND SURROUNDING IDP CAMPS, NORTH DARFUR, SUDAN





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1. Introduction

PURPOSE & SCOPE: This summary report outlines the key results from the durable solutions analysis conducted in **Kutum town, as well as surrounding IDP camps and villages** during the fall of 2021 under the leadership of UNHCR and with the technical support of JIPS. The primary data was collected by the National Planning Organisation (NPO). The purpose of this report is to identify key barriers to durable solutions that displaced households face, as well as 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 Kutum town and the surrounding IDP camps and villages. 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.

KUTUM AREA: Kutum town is located about 120 km northwest of El Fasher, the capital of the North Darfur state. The town is located along a wadi and therefore also known as Wadi Kutum. Kutum locality has three traditional administrative units: Fara Borno, rural Kutum and Kutum town. There are two major IDP camps, Kassab and Fata Borno with a combined population size of 38,000 individuals¹. Seven Damrahs² are located as well in Kutum. Located in the transitional zone between the Sahel and desert zone, the area underlies stark climate variations, especially with yearly local changing patterns of precipitation. Generally, annual rainfall has decreased drastically over the past two decades, having an impact on the farming and land use patterns as well as livelihood provision, where many people rely on casual labour during the non-farming season³.

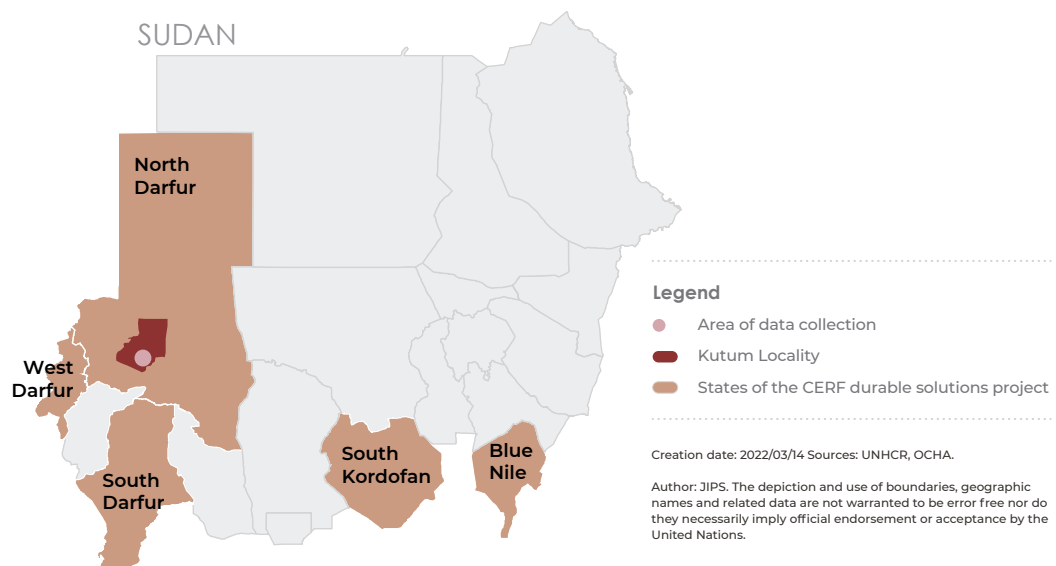


Figure 2: Area of data collection in Kutum

Kutum town, the Kassab and Fata Borno IDP camps, as well as surrounding villages and Damrahs were prioritised areas for data collection in Kutum. Population groups included in the data collection were IDPs in camps, IDPs living outside the camps, as well as IDP returnees, the non-displaced population and nomads.

During the Darfur conflict, the town experienced significant insecurity and was briefly taken by the rebels in August 2003. Several conflicts erupted in the recent years in and around Kutum town, especially in the IDP camps during the farming season⁴, however, the situation has been relatively calm in 2021.

1 Estimates provided by UNHCR, 2022.

2 Damrahs: Masery, Damart Elsheikh, Seih Jana, Barakalah, Curir, Um Saila Um Bouha, Dawa.

3 Online at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A9F7057D81EFB3A749256F4100CDA8D-dam-sdn-30sep.pdf> (accessed on 05.11.2021).

4 The last deadly conflict incident occurred in July 2020 - online at: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/unamid-is-deeply-concerned-about-violent-incidents-kutum-town-and-fata-borno-idps-camp-north-darfur> (accessed on 05.11.2021).

METHODOLOGY APPROACH: All population groups in the area were included: IDPs in camps, IDPs out of camps, IDP returnees, non-displaced residents and nomads. The study aims to measure progress towards durable solutions based on a **comparative analysis approach that benchmarks the socio-economic situation of displaced households with that of non-displaced households**, in order to identify what challenges are particular to IDPs and IDP returnees and what challenges are shared across all population groups in Kutum town and the surrounding area.⁵ The analysis is based on a sample based household survey conducted with each target group⁶ combined with Key Informant Interviews that were conducted with village representatives and Focus Group Discussions to capture the views and challenges of the nomad population.

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 they can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement”**⁷. It is of central 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.

-
- 5 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.
 - 6 The total sample included: 1442 households, covering IDPs in camps (389 HHs), IDPs out of camps (382 HHs), return IDPs (370 HHs) and non-displaced (301 HHs). 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.
 - 7 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

The great majority of IDPs residing in the camps close to Kutum town as well as inside the town of Kutum was displaced from other near-by locations within Kutum locality and has been displaced for more than 10 years. **The results show that a majority of IDPs prefer to leave their current location and return home.** This trend is higher in the camps, where 80% prefer to leave the camp, compared to IDPs living in town (68%). The main obstacle preventing IDPs from returning is the safety and security in the place of origin, and for a smaller proportion it is the lack of funds to enable the return. Until the conditions for return are conducive, it is key to support IDPs in their current locations to find interim solutions.

What are the main challenges that **IDPs** face when benchmarked against the non-displaced?

- **SAFETY & SECURITY:** Significantly more IDPs feel unsafe in their neighbourhood (61% IDPs in camps, 41% out-of-camps) when compared to non-displaced (27%) and more have experienced security incidents (47% IDPs in camps and 38% out of camps vs. 25% non-displaced). Additionally, more IDPs out-of-camp (45%) experience conflicts linked to their farming land when benchmarked against the non-displaced (23%).
- **BASIC SERVICES & HOUSING:** IDPs access primary education, water, sanitation and health services to a similar degree with the non-displaced population, indicating that any challenges linked to service access are rather due to availability and capacities at the area level. A notable 90% of in-camps IDPs live in dwellings that are in need for rehabilitation, which is significantly higher than among non-displaced (60%).
- **FOOD INSECURITY:** While food insecurity is widespread in the locality, IDPs are more affected with 60% in camps and 58% out-of-camps not having enough food or money to buy food. Among non-displaced, 39% are food insecure.
- **LIVELIHOODS & LAND TENURE:** Reliance on crop farming is higher for IDPs (49% in camps and 44% out of camps, compared to 34% among non-displaced) and thus tenure arrangements are key. Most IDPs are renting land (especially in camps, where renting is seen among 81%, compared to 54% among IDPs in the town), whereas non-displaced own the land they farm to a higher extent. Tenure security and affordable rental conditions are important for IDPs who rely on the land.
- **LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT:** Employment rates of female IDPs are much lower than for men - both correspond more or less to the employment rates seen among the non-displaced. However, male IDPs in camps have the highest proportion working for pay (42% compared to 33%-35% among IDPs and non-displaced town residents). Also, results point to a higher proportion of IDP female youth (15-24 years) in the camps (39% vs 24% of non-displaced female youth) are neither studying nor working.

2.2 Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDP Returnees

IDPs who have returned prefer to remain in their current place of residence, and thus continue re-integrating. Most of them returned more than 10 years ago and a similar proportion as among non-displaced owns their dwelling (ca 50%). More than half of the households (59%) are accessing agricultural land and 68% among them are farming the same land they used to farm before displacement. One fourth of the returnees rely on salaries and wages, which indicates partly integration into the labour market of the town.

Generally, results show that when it comes to security, access to services and food security, IDP returnees are in a similar situation as the non-displaced population. **However, 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 persist** and need to be addressed if return is to prove sustainable.

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

- **ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REPORTING & RESOLUTION MECHANISMS:** A higher proportion of returnees compared to non-displaced having experienced a security incident did not to report the incident (51% vs 43% among non-displaced), and a higher proportion of those who did report felt that the incident was not effectively resolved (78% vs. 67% of the non-displaced).
- **DRINKING WATER:** While the majority of all groups have access to improved drinking water, the proportions are lower among returnees than non-displaced (77% of returnees compared to 91% of the non-displaced).
- **LIVELIHOODS & LAND TENURE:** As reliance on crop farming is high among returnees (56% vs 40% of the non-displaced), tenure arrangements are particularly important. Nevertheless, while the proportions that own and rent land respectively are similar among returnees and non-displaced, possessing a certificate that proves land ownership is more than twice as common among the non-displaced households (24%) compared to the returnee households (11%).

2.3 Challenges Faced by All Groups, Requiring Area Level Responses

Key challenges are faced by all population groups in Kutum 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:

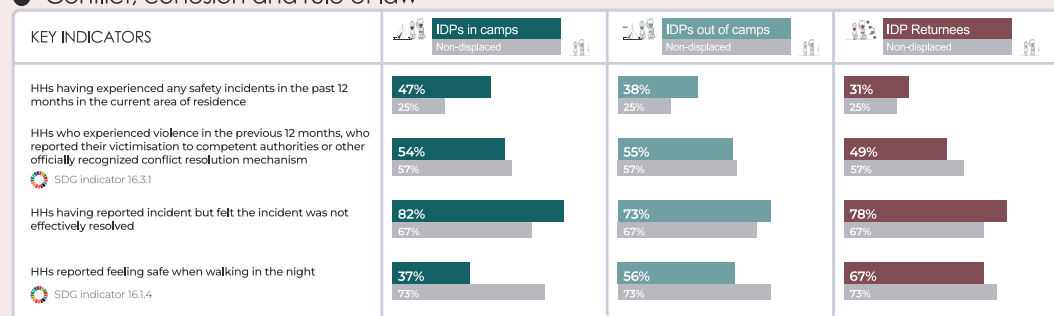
What are the key challenges that **all groups** are facing?

- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS, SAFETY, & SECURITY:** Safety and security incidents are experienced across all groups, with some variations. However, the low trend in reporting (around 50%) is seen across the groups, as is the very low satisfaction with the results of reaching out to the police or the local committees (including the proportions saying resolution was unfair/inefficient). Strengthening presence, reach and capacity of local level conflict resolution mechanisms is key.
- **WATER AVAILABILITY & MANAGEMENT:** About half of the overall population suffers from drinking water insufficiency, with the biggest proportion seen among IDPs in camps (around 60%). However, very few households consume water from unprotected sources. Ensuring efficient and inclusive water management is key to ensure that all communities (including nomads) can enjoy sufficient drinking water.
- **FOOD SECURITY:** Food insecurity is widespread in the locality - even if it hits IDPs harder (60%), the non-displaced are also greatly impacted (40%). Supporting sustainable livelihoods is key for self-reliance and food security. Food insecurity is more a challenge among households working on crop farming and selling of the farming goods, compared to households earning wages/salaries.
- **BASIC SERVICES:** Education is relatively well accessed across all groups. However, when it comes to health, despite the fact that facilities are available in Kutum town, across all population groups, accessing health services is a challenge, mostly related to costs of medicine or services.

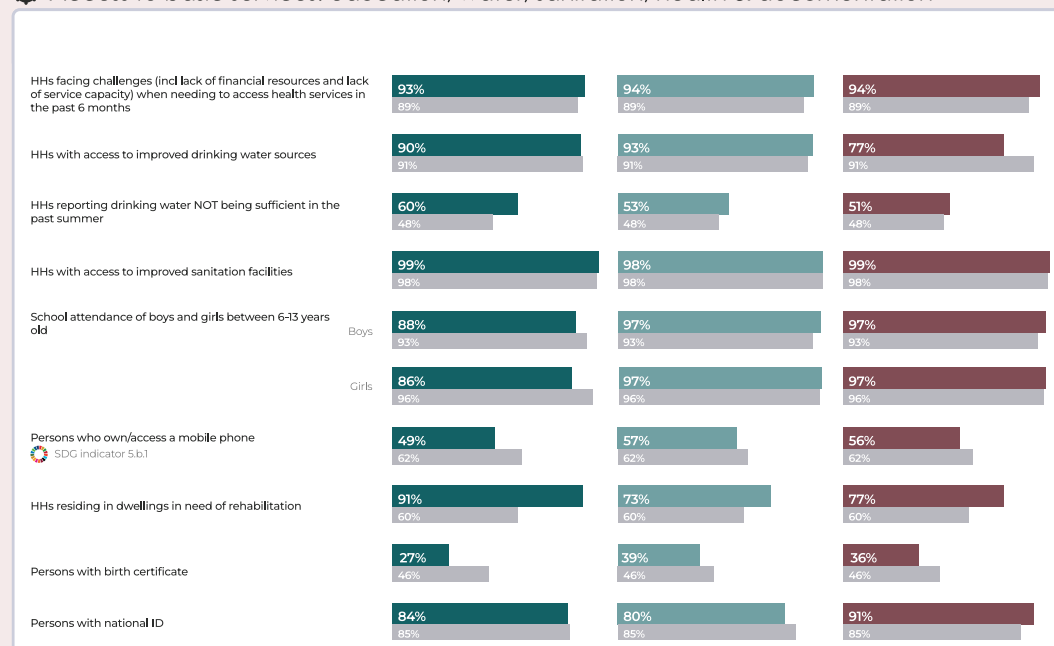
Benchmark Overview of Selected Indicators for Key Durable Solutions Criteria

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 Kutum town and the surrounding areas, by key durable solutions indicators.

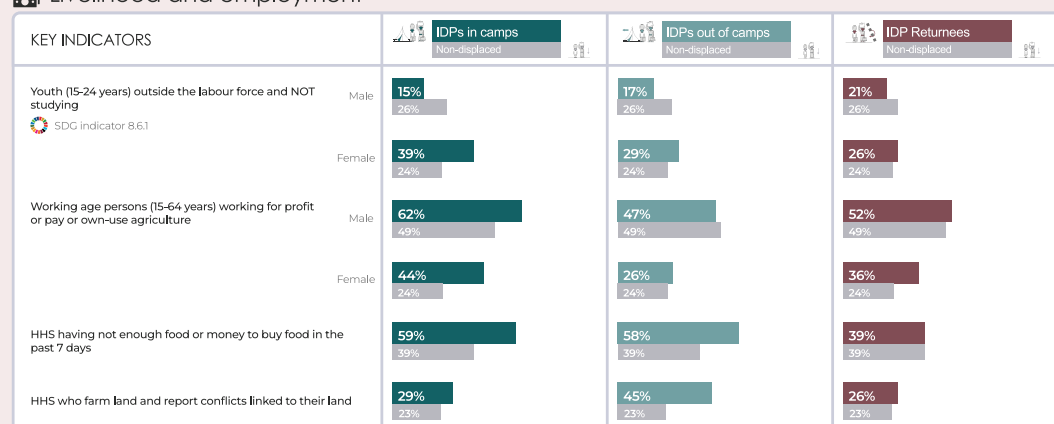
Conflict, cohesion and rule of law



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

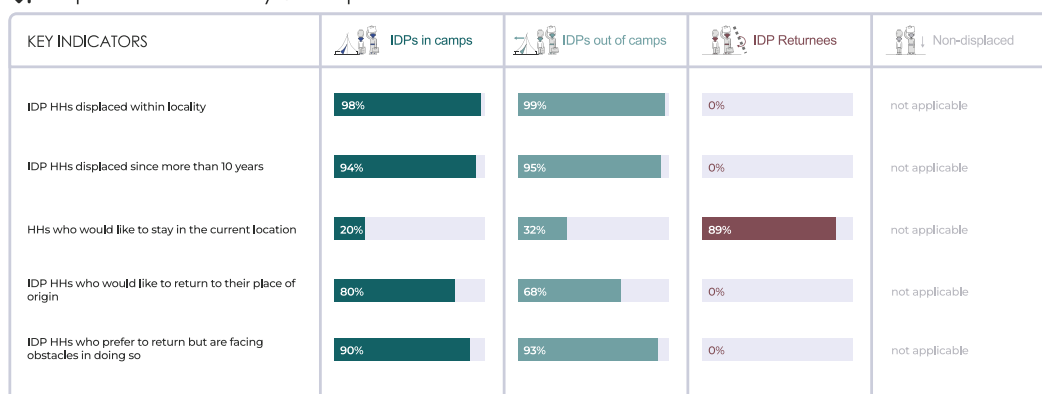


Figure 3: Selected indicators on displacement history and future preferences of population groups in Kutum town and surrounding IDP camps.

Kutum area is greatly impacted by displacement: The population estimates, based on local key informants, show that Kutum town and the surrounding villages are massively impacted by internal displacement. For every non-displaced person, 14 displaced persons can be counted⁸.

⁸ No recent official census information or surveys are providing reliable population numbers for the targeted area. Hence, a pre-fieldwork mission was conducted to Kutum town and the identified surrounding IDP camps and villages to obtain up to date population estimates through consultation with local authorities and village representatives. A total population of approximately 22,000 to 28,500 was estimated. The breakdown of estimates by population group is: 9,755 IDP households in camps, 5,642 IDP households out of camps, 3,157 IDP returnee households, 1,068 non-displaced households and 1,845 nomads.

IDPs in camps have been displaced more times compared to IDPs out of camps: Almost all IDPs (99%), both in and out of camp, were forced to leave due to conflict/fighting/violence. Half of the IDPs living in camps have only been displaced once, and thus came directly to the current camp; while among IDPs living out of camp, 71% came directly to their current location. Among those who have been displaced more than once, the most frequently reported reason (around 70%) for the last displacement is again conflict, while around 20-25% of both IDP groups also report specifically 'land conflict with nomads'.

Displacement is local and protracted: The majority of IDPs, both in and out of camp, have been displaced within Kutum (99%) and have been displaced for a prolonged period of more than ten years (95%). Despite the fact that practically all IDPs reside close to their place of origin, the degree to which they retain a connection to that place varies: twice as many IDPs out of camp than IDPs in camps returned to their place of origin after displacement (40% vs 21%). The majority among both groups (around 80%) went back seasonally, mainly for farming purposes, but also to check on land/dwelling.

The majority of IDPs prefer to return to their place of origin: The majority of IDPs prefer to leave their current location and return to their place of origin elsewhere within Kutum locality. A higher proportion of IDPs in camps prefer to leave (80%) compared to IDPs out of camp (68%). The proportion preferring to leave the camp is higher among households that do not have access to agricultural lands (86%) compared to households with access to lands (76%).

The main reason for wanting to leave the area is that IDPs want to return to their place of origin (55%), but also the lack of employment opportunities (23%), the lack of safety (16%), and economic reasons (16%).

Security is the main obstacle preventing IDPs from returning: The majority (around 90%) of IDPs who prefer to return (both in camps and out of camps) face obstacles that prevent them from pursuing a return. The obstacle reported by most IDPs (79%) is the lack of security, and by a smaller proportion (17%) the main obstacle is the lack of financial resources.

IDP returnees prefer to remain in the location of return: Among IDP returnees, 70% returned to their village more than 10 years ago. Half of the returnees reported that safety in the return area was the main reason for going back, while simply the wish to 'go back home' was the main reason for more than a quarter. The vast majority of IDPs returnees (89%) prefer to remain in their location of return and continue re-integrating.

3.2 Safety, Conflict and Rule of Law

🛡️ Safety, security & rule of law

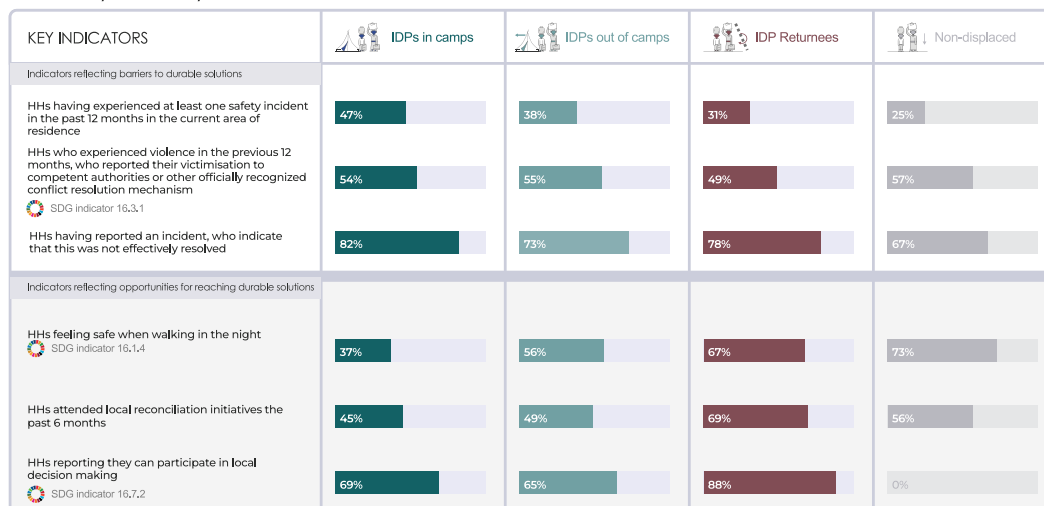


Figure 4: Selected indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Conflicts linked to land

Most conflicts centre around land. These include: Disputed ownership and boundaries between farmers, pastoralist grazing routes, and unlawful occupation. Boundary conflicts are common and occur between farmers, who expand cultivated areas into neighbouring farms during the planting season. Conflicts around grazing routes are seasonal and centre around violations of the agreements around the time when pastoralists can graze their animals.

Unlawful occupation of farming land in the place of origin primarily impacts IDP households in camps: 61% of IDP households in camps and 38% of IDP households outside of camps who are currently engaged in farming, indicate issues with re-accessing their land in the place of origin. Unlawful occupation is reported as the primary obstacle to re-accessing the land.

Conflicts linked to grazing routes and disputed ownership impact the farming IDPs residing in town (45%) to a greater extent than other groups currently accessing land, where around 25-30% report such issues. Among households having experienced such conflict linked to land, less than half reported the issue⁹. The remaining reached out primarily to the police and much less to the Native Administration. Satisfaction among households who reported is low, with 83-95% among IDPs and 60% of non-displaced indicating that resolution was largely ineffective.

⁹ Among households that indicated conflict linked to their current land: 49% of IDP in camps did not report, 41% of IDPs out of camps, and 36% of IDP returnees and non-displaced.

Safety and security

IDP households feel unsafe - especially in camps: A significant number of IDPs have experienced at least one security incident the year preceding the study (robberies or physical threats) 47% of IDPs in camps and 38% of IDPs out of camps compared to 25% of non-displaced. Similarly, looking at the SDG indicator (16.1.4) on perception of safety when walking around the neighbourhood at night time, the results show the same trend of significantly more IDPs feeling unsafe (61% of IDPs in camps and 41% of IDPs out of camps) compared to the non-displaced (27%). The IDP returnees face a similar situation as IDPs out of camps, when it comes to security incidents and feeling of safety.

Low reporting and satisfaction with conflict resolution across all groups: Around half of the population across all population groups chose to not report security incidents. Of those who reported an incident, the vast majority went to the police. Across all groups, a majority of those who reported an incident indicates that they were not satisfied with the way the issue was addressed (82% of IDP households in camps, 73% of IDP households out of camp, 78% of returnee households and 67% of non-displaced households, state that the incident was not addressed appropriately or the mechanism was ineffective). A key reason indicated for not reporting was the lack of trust in the police¹⁰.

Intergroup perceptions

IDPs and returnees feel welcome by their non-displaced neighbours: Among the respondents who confirmed the presence of non-displaced households in their area, around 65% of IDPs (both in and outside camps) feel welcomed by the non-displaced community. This proportion is higher among returnees, where notably 90% feel welcomed by the non-displaced community.

Non-displaced are generally welcoming IDPs and returnees; however, reservations exist towards the nomads: The majority (90-95%) state they are welcoming displaced populations in their village/area and believe that IDPs should have equal access to services as well as a say in decision making. When it comes to nomads, less than one-third state that they are welcomed in the village, and should have the opportunity to participate in decision making.

¹⁰ In the IDP camps, committees take care of the protection concerns of the IDPs. The committees are composed of members from the community and the Community Based Protection Network (CBPN). The committees are also responsible for reporting IDPs' protection concerns to the government and humanitarian actors.

3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

Livelihood and employment

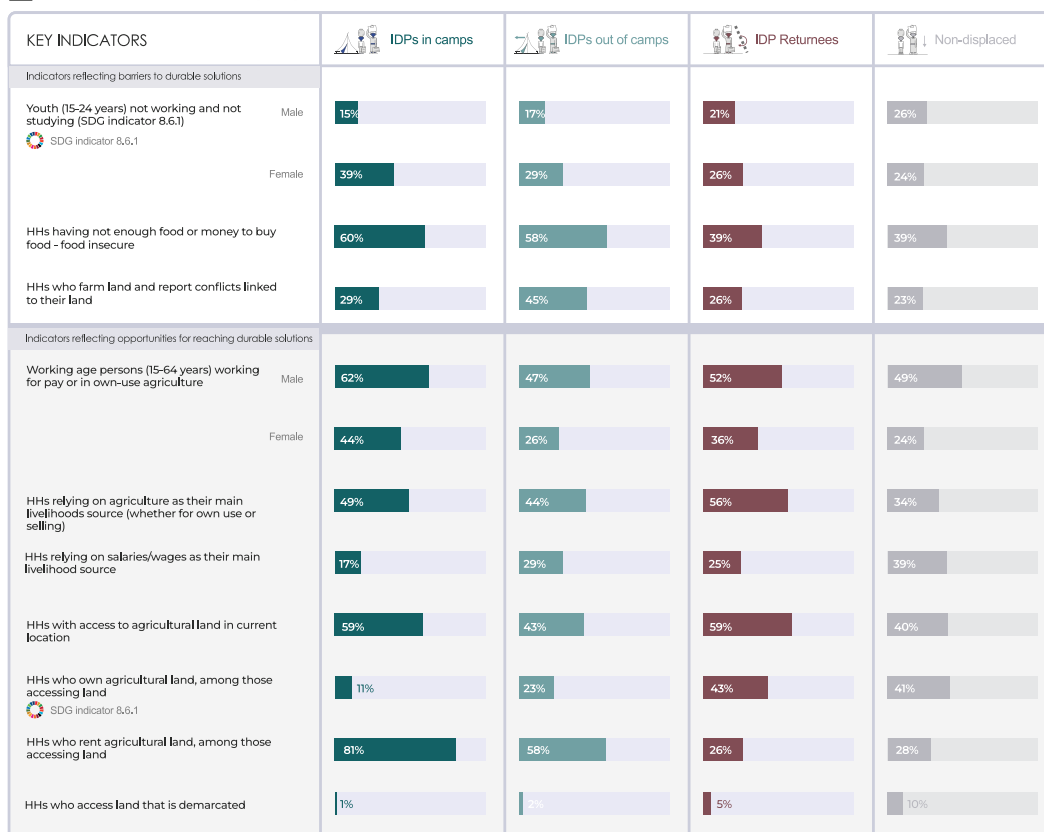


Figure 5: Selected indicators on livelihoods and employment that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Main source of livelihoods

IDPs residing in Kutum town and in the camps as well as IDP returnees rely to a great extent on the land for their livelihoods: 44-49% of IDPs and 56% of IDP returnees indicate that farming, either for the selling of goods or for their own use, forms their most important source of livelihood for their family. The remaining households rely on wages (17% IDPs in camps, 29% IDPs out of camps and 25% returnees) and to a smaller extent on small businesses (in the market, as tuktuk drivers, selling wood etc). The livelihood means for the non-displaced residents in Kutum are more equally distributed between crop farming (34%) and wages (39%).

Paid work among persons above 25 years old is significantly higher for men across all groups (46%-60%) compared to women (11%-21%), while no great difference is seen between the target groups¹¹. Women across all groups are primarily taking care of the households (32%-40%) and engaged in farming for their own use, especially IDP women in camps. Consultations with local experts¹² questioned the high proportion of men in paid work and stressed that the actual number of men not working might be much higher.

Youth prospects

A great proportion of young girls in camps are neither studying nor working: Among IDP girls in camps, in the age group 15-24 years, 39% are not working, nor studying and mainly taking care of the home. Additional explanations for this high proportion being out of work and out of education point to cultural norms and early marriage. This group of IDP girls also have a lower literacy¹³. This proportion not studying and not working is somewhat lower for girls among returnees and on-displaced (ranging between 24% and 29%). Young IDP boys (in camps and out of camps), on the other hand, are to a great extent either studying or working. Young boys in the other groups do not differ much from the girls in the same population group.

Literacy levels are generally high among young boys and girls (15-24) across all target groups: 94% of IDP girls in camps vs. 96% of IDP boys in camps are literate. Similarly, 98% of IDP girls out of camps vs. 97% of IDP boys out of camps report being literate. Results show that 97% of non-displaced girls and almost all non-displaced boys (99%) are literate. Literacy rates among IDP returnees are also similar to the rest of the groups with 97% of girls and 94% of boys being literate.

Food insecurity and other challenges

For all households, food insecurity could be measured, especially female-headed households in camps: Generally, food insecurity is high¹⁴ across all groups, but is impacting IDPs particularly – around 60% of IDPs in camps (64% of households headed by a female) and in the town did not have enough food or money to buy food the week preceding the survey. Among non-displaced as well as IDP returnees, the proportion of food-insecure households is lower (39%) – households in the town are less impacted compared to households in the villages.

Households who rely on crop farming are more impacted by food insecurity than households who depend on wages and salaries and other small businesses: Among those who rely on crop farming, IDPs out of camps (72%) and IDPs in camps (61%) are worse off, compared to non-displaced (53%) and returnees (39%).

11 Looking at the total working age population (15-64 years), the results show that among men, 62% IDPs in camps, 47% IDPs out of camps, 52% IDP returnees and 49% non-displaced are active in own-use farming or in paid employment. Among the female working age population, the proportions are lower: 44% IDPs in camps, 26% out of camp, 36% returnees and 24% non-displaced.

12 Consultations with UNHCR in North Darfur.

13 Zooming in on the IDP girls who are neither working nor studying, results show that somewhat less of them (63%) are able to read and write fluently, when compared to the young girl studying or working.

14 Data was collected during the rainy season in September 2021, where food insecurity is typically higher, as the stocks and savings of households are often depleted and cannot fully provide the needs of the household.

Obstacles to sustainable livelihoods include violence and conflict, water shortages, crop diseases and loss of employment: Looking at the 12 months preceding the study, around 80% of households in each population group reported reduced income or loss of employment; between a quarter and a third of the population groups reported having suffered from violence; drinking water shortages were also commonly reported as a problem among all population groups (by between 70% to and 80%); and a high proportion of farmers reported crop diseases and pests, while rainfall variations also greatly impacted farming. During the consultations, the lack of farming land was also highlighted as a key obstacle to sustainable livelihoods.

3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

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

KEY INDICATORS	🏠 IDPs in camps	🏠 IDPs out of 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	61%	38%	17%	not applicable
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who specify land occupation as the issue preventing them from re-accessing their land	50%	23%	9%	not applicable
Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions				
Displaced HHs accessing agricultural land in place or origin	7%	14%	40%	not applicable
Displaced HHs engaged in farming in current location who still have rights to the land in place of origin	35%	29%	28%	not applicable

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

Land access is higher for IDPs in camps: Given the urban setting of Kutum town and its surrounding areas, reliance on crop farming and access to land is significantly lower when compared to rural areas. Around 40% of the town residents, including non-displaced and IDPs, have access to agricultural land. That proportion is higher among IDP households in the adjacent camps and among IDP returnees (residing mainly in the town as well), where around 60% have access to land for farming.

More IDPs residing out of camp have retained access to their agricultural land in their place of origin compared to IDPs in camps: 14% of all IDP households outside camps have retained access to their farming land in the place origin, while that is the case only for 7% of the IDP households in the camps. The rest are either farming new lands or not engaged in agriculture (as results show ca. half of IDPs in camps and outside of camps do not rely on agriculture as their main livelihood source).

40% of IDP returnees are accessing the land they also farmed before displacement, while the rest are farming different lands or not engaged in agriculture.

Land rights and tenure - renting is widespread among IDPs: Looking at the households accessing land, renting is common among IDP households in camps (81%) and IDPs residing in the town (58%), while among IDP returnees and non-displaced, less than one third are renting. On the other hand, owning is more common among non-displaced and returnees (around 43%) and much lower among IDPs in camps (11%) and IDPs out of camps (24%). IDPs (in camps and outside camps) who are farming land, are required to pay a certain proportion of their produce to the landowner, and local experts also highlight the small size of the farmland they have been allocated.

Land demarcation and titling are uncommon: The majority across all households owning land, have customary rights to the land. 10% of the non-displaced households accessing land indicate it is registered, while only 1% to 5% among the other groups have registered land.

Dwelling – tenure and conditions

Tenure of dwellings: Across all groups, owning is the most typical tenure arrangement, followed by renting. However, owning is around 10 percentage points more common for non-displaced and IDP returnees than for IDPs (around 50% vs. 40%). Around 30% of the IDPs and IDP returnees rent compared to 17% of the non-displaced.

Formal titling of dwelling ownership is less common for returnee households: 53% of the non-displaced households have a registered area certificate to prove ownership of their dwelling, compared to 37% of IDPs and only 10% of returnees. On the other hand, 59% of returnees have customary rights to their dwelling, as opposed to 25% of the non-displaced. Among returnees and IDPs, 18% and 32% respectively have a sales receipt.

Most dwellings require rehabilitation - especially among IDPs: The great majority of IDPs in camps (90%) and out-of-camps (73%) as well as of IDP returnees (77%) report living in dwellings that need rehabilitation. More non-displaced households reside in better dwellings, as somewhat less (60%) report their dwelling to be 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

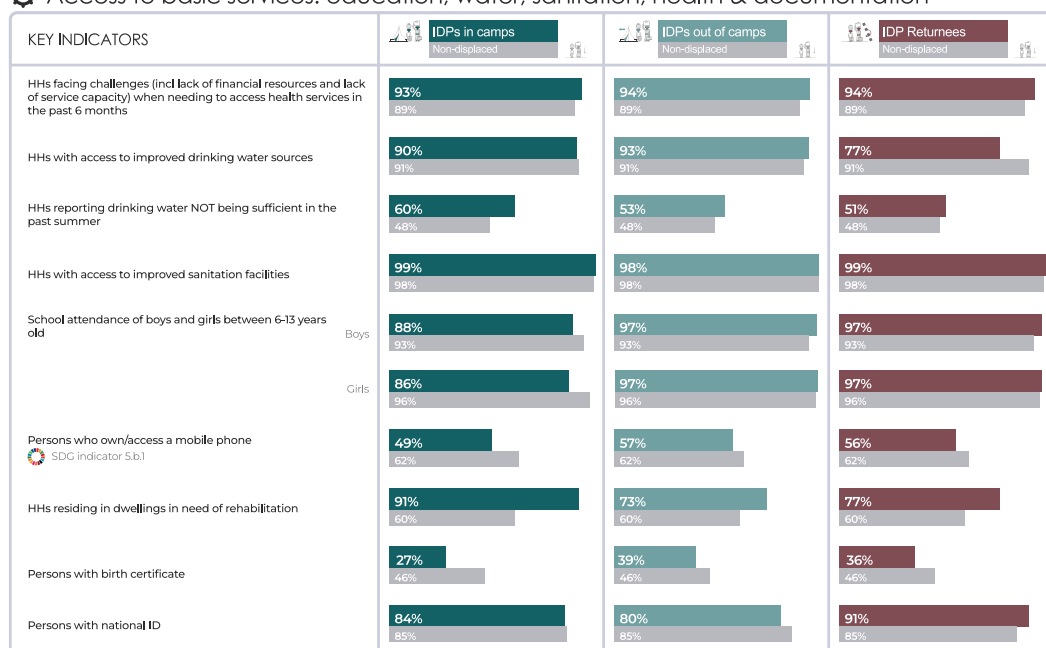


Figure 7: Selected key indicators on access to basic services that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Education

In total, Kutum locality has 136 primary schools, out of which 104 schools are functional: 18 schools for boys, 20 schools for girls, 55 mixed schools. 11 schools are located in the IDP camps. There are 42 intermediate schools (22 for girls and 20 for boys) and 13 secondary schools (4 for boys, 4 for girls and 5 mixed). Local experts highlight the low capacity of schools which are often relying on volunteer teachers and community efforts.

Primary school attendance is high for both girls and boys across all groups: 87-98% of all the children between 6-13 years, across all target groups, are currently attending formal education.

The majority of young boys and girls between 14-18 years are attending school¹⁵, but somewhat less girls in camps.¹⁶ 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. Additional reasons provided by local experts include the risks of Gender-Based-Violence and early marriage.

Water

Over 90% of all population groups, except IDP returnees (77%), are using improved sources for drinking water: For non-displaced households and IDPs, the most commonly used source of water are tanker trucks as well as tubewells, tanks or boreholes. For camp IDPs, the most commonly used source of water are tubewell, boreholes or water tanks and tanker trucks. Returned households have the most varied use of water sources, ranging from tubewells, tanks or boreholes (31%), tanker trucks (22%), unprotected wells (17%), protected wells (13%) and small water carts (10%), among others. Most of the IDP and non-displaced households report that water is safe for drinking (between 83% and 90%), among IDP returnees, only 66% of them report that water is safe for drinking.

Although the majority of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water, the insufficiency of drinking water is a major obstacle for a large part across all groups: 60% of IDPs living in camps reported a water insufficiency, while around 50% of the households from the other groups reported an insufficient access to drinking water. Insufficiency of water is also reported by key informants as a major issue in camps, especially during summer. For example, in the Kasab camp, it was reported that out of 17 pumps, 14 were out of service. The lack of management and maintenance for the water facilities is a key issue.

Sanitation

Almost all households are using a toilet facility of some kind, open defecation is very rare (between 1% and 2%): The toilet facility most commonly used across all population groups are pit latrines without slabs and with slabs. Also, nearly 90% of the households of each population group are using private latrines.

¹⁵ Ranging from 70% of IDP girls in camps to 88% of boys among non-displaced. Among the other groups, 80% of the boys attend formal education, compared to around 90% of the girls. While the majority of those attending school are in secondary classes, around 20% are still in primary school. The primary school attendance among this group is particularly high for boys among both IDP groups and returnees are still in primary school (30%).

¹⁶ 70% of girls in camps in secondary school age attend school, while that is the case for 87%-90% among the other target groups. For boys in that age group: 80%-88% across the groups attend school.

Health

Kutum locality has 12 health facilities: one hospital with basic medical and surgical services, and ten health clinics/centers¹⁷.

The overwhelming majority (all over 90%, non-displaced 89%) of households who attempted to access health services had difficulties in doing so: The main issue reported by all target groups hampering access to health services was the cost of the required service or medicine (between 83% and 92%). Unavailability of medicine was another reason mentioned (between 3% and 7%).

Personal documentation

Almost one third of IDPs have no personal identification documents: 30% of IDPs in camps have no personal identification at all, compared to 16%-20% in all other groups, who are mainly residing in the town. Personal identification is important for accessing social services as well as financial services. National ID is the most common personal documentation across all groups: 80-84% among IDPs, 85% among non-displaced persons and 91% among IDP returnees. Birth certificates are less common among displaced persons (27%-39%) compared to the non displaced (46%).

Among children between 0-5 years, birth certificates are more commonly held by IDPs out of camp and non-displaced: That is, 51% of IDPs, 46% of non-displaced and 35% of both returnees and camp IDPs¹⁸. Lack of birth certificates poses an obstacle to school registration.

3.6 Nomads¹⁹

Reliance on a combination of pastoralism, farming and humanitarian aid: The main source of income for the interviewed nomads residing in damrahs is pastoralism and they rely primarily on selling animals and animal products. Farming and humanitarian aid are also important sources of livelihoods. The land farmed by nomads is reported to be offered by local authorities (Sheiks).

¹⁷ Kutum rural hospital; Kassab health clinic; Umylona health center; Fata Borno health clinic; Mulagat health clinic; AL door health clinic; Dissa health clinic; Ein Siro health clinic; Garbiya health clinic ; Kutum primary health care center; Zariba east health clinic; Kutum social insurance health center.

¹⁸ This is linked to SDG indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

¹⁹ The results on nomads are based on 8 FGDs done separately with men and women, in four different damrahs.

Food insecurity: As all other residents in the area, nomads households have been greatly impacted by the increase of food prices and irregular rainfall and floods, which has forced them to borrow food from relatives or take up loans, in order to ensure enough food for the family.

Grazing routes and farming: Some nomads report that they are aware of and respect grazing routes, while others do not. Some grazing routes however, are not demarcated, and this causes conflict with farmers. It is also reported that some farmers are blocking routes to water sources. Local authorities (Ajaweed) are involved in conflict resolution, and their judgement is reported to usually be accepted by all parties.

Safety and security: Both women and men reported the areas being safe; any incidents of livestock theft are reported to their local authorities (Sheikhs), and if not resolved at that level to the formal authorities.

Limited access to services

Access to health services differ between the damrahs: In two of the targeted damrahs health services are available, while in the other two (Manan and Massri groups) health services are not available; the closest health services are in Damrah Alshiekh Abdulbagi village and Kutum town. The main challenge in accessing these services are the costs.

The population reports having access to water through hand pumps and unprotected wells in the damrahs but the water is not sufficient (especially during the summer) for humans and for the livestock.

Limited access to schools: Most children do not attend schools due to households being on the move and financial constraints. Additionally, limited capacity in the school and lack of teachers is also a key constraint. One primary school is available in the damrah Alshiekh, Manan and Massri, and one secondary school in Kutum, about 5 km away. One damrah does not have any education facilities at all.

The interviewed nomads **did not have any personal documentation** and indicated that acquiring such is a costly and complex procedure – and that offices issuing documentation are not accessible due to distance and the need for transportation. Nevertheless, the importance of personal documentation was highlighted by several participants, especially to access medical services, education and to travel.

4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

From evidence to action planning

This report points to challenges that specifically IDPs and IDP returnees face in Kutum town and adjacent IDP camps, as well as area based challenges that all population groups in Kutum face, including the non-displaced and the nomad communities. Following the conclusion of this analysis, sessions were held with the different communities, displaced and non-displaced, to review the results and identify the main priorities from the perspective of these groups.

This report and the results from the community sessions subsequently informed a multi-stakeholder workshop with community representatives, civil society, local authorities and the international community, where an Action Plan was drafted.

The study has been part of a series of exercises that took place in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile²⁰ 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 for the local level Action Plan.

Community engagement and priorities

Consultations were done with the different communities (including men and women separately) in Kutum town and the surrounding areas, in order to validate the survey findings and to prioritise²¹ the challenges. Safety and security was identified both through the survey as well as by the communities as a major challenge. Additionally, access to basic services is also one of the challenges prioritised across the groups.

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

21 The prioritisation process was conducted in January 2022 through a methodology called 'pairwise ranking'.

Prioritised barriers to solutions	IDPs in camps		IDPs out-of-camps*	IDP returnees		Nomads		Non-displaced	
	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Feeling of insecurity	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st			1 st	3 rd
Ineffective conflict resolution mechanisms	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd						
Returns hampered due to security situation	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	2 nd	2 nd			2 nd	
Water challenges (quality and quantity)						1 st	1 st		1 st
Food sufficiency						2 nd	2 nd		
Access to health services						3 rd	3 rd		2 nd
Access to schools and education				3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	2 nd	3 rd
Tenure insecurity								3 rd	
Inability to access land in place of origin	3 rd							3 rd	

* During the focus group discussions, no women were present to represent IDPs out-of-camps.

1st priority 2nd priority 3rd priority

Table 1: Based on the data analysis, barriers to durable solutions were validated and then prioritized by men and women of the different population groups in a consultative process. The table shows the top 3 priorities as voted for by men and women of each group.

IDPs, both in camps and out-of-camps, indicate their biggest concern is the **security situation**, e.g. community members flagged that robberies and abductions are a risk when engaging in activities outside the camp or their homes, such as when collecting water or firewood. Furthermore, IDPs indicated that the security situation also posed a key obstacle to potential returns, given the volatile security situation in their place of origin. Additionally, an important priority by the displaced communities was also to improve the effectiveness of the **conflict resolution mechanisms**. The non-displaced households that took part in the validation and prioritisation sessions also identified security as a major priority (among women) as well as access to water (among men) and lacking **access to other basic services**. Nomad men and women, residing in villages and damrahs, mainly prioritised challenges around lacking access to basic services and resources, specifically: water, food, health in that order of priority.

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 developed in Kutum is organised around the key challenges identified in the analysis and the priorities put forth by the communities. Specifically, the Action Plan includes: 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 Kutum ass, 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



IDPs in
Camps



IDPs Out
of Camps



IDP
Returnees



Non-
Displaced

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non- Displaced
Age group of employment (Female)	0-14	30%	34%	33%	33%
	15-24	28%	26%	23%	25%
	25-54	34%	34%	36%	35%
	55 and above	9%	6%	8%	7%
Age group of employment (Male)	0-14	39%	37%	32%	35%
	15-24	22%	21%	24%	21%
	25-54	29%	31%	32%	33%
	55 and above	11%	11%	12%	11%

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY & IDP PREFERENCES FOR THE FUTURE

* Main obstacle for returning for HHs who want to leave the current location.

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non- Displaced
What is the main obstacle for the HH to move to your desired location?	Lack of financial resources	23%	19%	14%	51%
	Lack of security	69%	78%	71%	46%
	Lack of access to original house/area of housing	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Other	7%	2%	15%	3%

* Displaced HHs by frequency of visiting the place habitual residence in the last 12 months.

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	Notes	
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	1%	0%	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence	
	About once a week	0%	1%		
	About twice a month	4%	3%		
	About once a month	10%	17%		
	Seasonally	77%	75%		
	Other	4%	0%		
Never	5%	4%			

* Displaced HHs by frequency of visiting the place habitual residence in the last 12 months by reason.

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	Notes	
What is the most common purpose for visiting your original place of residence?	Farming	75%	76%	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence	
	To check on land/dwelling	20%	15%		
	To issue documents	1%	1%		
	Visit relatives/friends	2%	8%		
	Other	1%	0%		

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non- Displaced
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	13%	31%	28%	46%
	Somewhat safe	23%	24%	36%	26%
	Unsafe	52%	35%	24%	24%
	Very unsafe (risk on life)	9%	5%	2%	3%
	I don't know	1%	2%	0%	0%
	Does not apply (never walk alone)	3%	3%	2%	1%
* HHS with family members having experienced physical threats in the past 12 months.					
Physical threat with knife, gun or other type of weapon		31%	25%	19%	19%
* HHS with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months.					
Robbery		45%	39%	37%	32%
* HHS having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months.					
Damage inflicted on property/assets/livestock/crop		21%	22%	23%	22%
* 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 NGOs/INGOs	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Yes - reported to other parties	2%	0%	2%	0%
	Yes - reported to the water committee	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Yes - reported to family member	2%	1%	2%	0%
	Yes - reported to police	36%	48%	38%	52%
	Yes - reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	11%	5%	7%	4%
	No - did not report	48%	45%	51%	44%
* HHS 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	3%	4%	3%	0%
	I tried before and it created more problems	8%	2%	9%	1%
	I tried before but they did not help	6%	5%	3%	7%
	Never tried before but I think/heard they don't help	6%	6%	19%	9%
	No police station nearby	10%	7%	8%	9%
	Refuse to respond	1%	1%	0%	2%
	Too expensive	11%	15%	12%	8%
	Unreliable / do not trust police	34%	37%	30%	43%
	Culturally sensitive to report	0%	1%	0%	3%
	I don't know	21%	24%	16%	16%

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
PARTICIPATION & INTERGROUP PERCEPTIONS					
* HHS 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.		57%	53%	70%	70%
* HHS 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	9%	7%	15%	16%
	Our opinion is not valued	10%	2%	8%	7%
	Refuse to respond	1%	2%	0%	1%
	The meeting place was far away	2%	3%	1%	2%
	We are not invited (targeted)	26%	23%	24%	16%
	We were not aware of such events	10%	20%	17%	14%
	Not Applicable (Such events did not take place)	25%	28%	30%	36%
	I don't know	15%	14%	3%	7%
	Other	1%	1%	2%	0%
* 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	27%	34%	46%	Does not apply
	Agree	37%	27%	38%	Does not apply
	Disagree	15%	14%	12%	Does not apply
	Strongly disagree	20%	24%	4%	Does not apply
	Not applicable	1%	0%	0%	Does not apply
* 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	Does not apply	90%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply	10%
* 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	Does not apply	95%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply	5%
* 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	Does not apply	19%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply	81%
* 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 in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
IDPs/IDP returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health	Strongly agree	22%	31%	33%	Does not apply
	Agree	31%	31%	50%	Does not apply
	Disagree	14%	14%	12%	Does not apply
	Strongly disagree	32%	24%	5%	Does not apply
	Not applicable	1%	0%	1%	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	Does not apply	92%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply	8%
* 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	Does not apply	100%
* 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	Does not apply	89%
	No	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply	11%
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	33%	35%	30%	36%
	Working for profit/pay	17%	10%	11%	12%
	Own-use agriculture	22%	12%	18%	9%
	Own small business	7%	9%	9%	11%
	Studying	20%	33%	30%	32%
	Doing unpaid/voluntary/charity work	0%	1%	1%	1%
* 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	41%	36%	36%	28%
	Small business	9%	11%	8%	8%
	Own-use agriculture	12%	10%	25%	9%
	Wages/salaries	11%	31%	16%	38%
	Gold mining	2%	0%	1%	0%
	Other	25%	13%	15%	17%
* Primary source of livelihood by male headed HHs.					

	IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced	
What is the HH's main source of livelihood the past 30 days?	Agriculture/selling of good	39%	34%	39%	25%
	Small business	13%	10%	8%	13%
	Own-use agriculture	9%	11%	15%	10%
	Wages/salaries	19%	27%	27%	38%
	Gold mining	7%	4%	1%	0%
	Other	13%	14%	10%	13%
* HHs not having enough food or money to buy food during the 7 days preceeding 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.	60%	58%	39%	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	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Disability / chronic illness	1%	3%	2%	0%
	Discrimination	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Irregular work opportunities	24%	22%	14%	29%
	Lack of /inadequate skills	8%	7%	5%	5%
	Lack of family/clan or political connections	3%	0%	2%	2%
	Lack of information about the local labor market	7%	11%	7%	8%
	Lack of required documentation	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Lack of work opportunities	14%	27%	28%	34%
	Language barrier	0%	0%	0%	0%
	No obstacles	38%	30%	36%	20%
	I don't know	1%	0%	5%	0%
	Other	3%	0%	2%	0%
* 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	19%	12%	13%	14%
	Own-use agriculture	24%	14%	20%	9%
	Own small business	8%	10%	11%	13%
	Other	49%	64%	56%	64%

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
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	26%	20%	23%	25%
	Male headed HHs	74%	80%	77%	75%
* 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%	28%	22%	25%
	Agricultural land is not accessible due to conflict or security issues	12%	18%	16%	12%
	Agricultural land occupied by others	24%	20%	12%	4%
	Discrimination (IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees are not allowed to buy/rent an agricultural land)	2%	1%	0%	0%
	Lack of financial resources to buy/rent an agricultural land	4%	12%	8%	15%
	There is no enough agricultural land available in this area or in nearby areas	39%	21%	42%	44%
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation.					
What is the tenure type of this agricultural land?	Owned	11%	24%	44%	43%
	Tenacy (rented)	81%	58%	30%	30%
	Free access	8%	19%	27%	27%
	Other	1%	0%	0%	0%
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation.					
What is the tenure type of this agricultural land?	Owned	11%	24%	44%	43%
	Tenacy (rented)	81%	58%	30%	30%
	Free access	8%	19%	27%	27%
	Other	1%	0%	0%	0%
* HHs who own agricultural land for farming by type of proof of ownership.					
What is the document that proves ownership?	Registered area certification	6%	12%	9%	28%
	Sales receipt	10%	2%	1%	5%
	Customary law/rights	64%	70%	86%	50%
	Decision by local administration	0%	2%	0%	3%
	No legal title currently	6%	5%	4%	10%
	Other	13%	9%	0%	6%
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by distance from dwelling.					

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
How far is this land from your residence/ dwelling plot?	Attached to dwelling	0%	0%	0%	0%
	5 – 10 minutes walk	0%	0%	3%	2%
	10 – 20 minutes walk	2%	1%	3%	3%
	20 – 30 minutes walk	4%	5%	14%	20%
	More than 30 minutes walk	93%	94%	80%	75%
* HHs who face conflicts/issues linked to agricultural land for farming by type of conflict/issue.					
What are these issues or conflicts?	Disputed ownership	19%	24%	16%	26%
	Conflict around the boundary of land	20%	5%	6%	17%
	Grazing routes are not followed	31%	51%	52%	38%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	23%	17%	24%	19%
	Other	8%	2%	2%	0%
* 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	76%	90%	91%	40%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	24%	10%	9%	60%
* HHs 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	4%	3%	2%	8%
	Somewhat effective: resolved but I'm not satisfied/unfair	16%	10%	10%	38%
	Somewhat ineffective: unresolved without any negative consequences/ no harm	3%	11%	8%	6%
	Very ineffective: unresolved yet caused me problems	76%	76%	80%	49%
* IDP and returnee HHs 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	11%	33%	66%	Does not apply
	No	89%	65%	32%	Does not apply
	Does not apply	1%	2%	2%	Does not apply
* 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	2%	5%	3%	Does not apply
	Disputed ownership	8%	13%	25%	Does not apply
	Grazing routes are not followed	4%	18%	13%	Does not apply
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	84%	63%	59%	Does not apply
	Other	2%	0%	0%	Does not apply
* HHs by tenure type of dwelling.					

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
What is the tenure type of your dwelling/plot?	Area provided by local authorities (i.e., cheikh, omda, sultan, mac, etc.)	66%	8%	5%	3%
	Area provided by UN/NGOs	23%	0%	2%	0%
	Area provided for free by relatives/friends	1%	11%	29%	21%
	Government-possessed land used by people for free	0%	2%	5%	5%
	Owned	8%	36%	52%	54%
	Tenacy (rented)	0%	43%	8%	18%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
* HHS residing in dwellings that require rehabilitation.					
What is the condition of your dwelling/plot?	In good condition	9%	27%	23%	40%
	In need of rehabilitation	91%	73%	77%	60%
* HHS who own the dwelling by type of proof of ownership.					
What is the document that proves ownership?	Customary law/rights	0%	5%	61%	25%
	Decision by local administration	100%	14%	5%	4%
	No legal title currently	0%	8%	7%	6%
	Registered area certification	0%	36%	9%	52%
	Sales receipt	0%	34%	17%	10%
	I don't know	0%	2%	1%	4%
* 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	8%	13%	5%	0%
	Conflict around water	2%	0%	0%	2%
	Disputed ownership	70%	82%	71%	83%
	Grazing routes are not followed	3%	0%	0%	0%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	6%	0%	0%	
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	6%	0%	0%	9%
	loss of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	2%	0%	4%	0%
	No access to legal institutions/mechanisms that can adjudicate on land /lack of land policy	0%	0%	5%	0%
	Rules and processes on land not clear	3%	5%	9%	0%
	Other	0%	0%	6%	0%
* 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			80%	This question is only asked for those who returned to their place of origin.
	No		This question is only asked for those who returned to their place of origin.	18%	
	Does not apply			2%	


		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: EDUCATION, WATER, SANITATION, HEALTH & DOCUMENTATION					
* Proportion of men and women (above 15 years) who can read and write.					
Female	Yes, I can write fluently	40%	48%	54%	63%
	Yes, I can write some words	19%	22%	22%	18%
	No, I cannot write	40%	29%	24%	19%
Male	Yes, I can write fluently	55%	62%	61%	69%
	Yes, I can write some words	31%	25%	25%	24%
	No, I cannot write	13%	13%	14%	7%
* Primary school attendance (children between 6-13 years) during the current school year (2020-2021).					
Female	Yes	86%	97%	97%	96%
	No	14%	3%	3%	4%
Male	Yes	88%	97%	97%	93%
	No	12%	3%	3%	7%
* Secondary school attendance (children between 14-18 years) during the current school year (2020-2021)..					
Female	Yes	70%	87%	87%	90%
	No	30%	13%	13%	10%
Male	Yes	79%	80%	79%	88%
	No	21%	20%	21%	12%
*Main reason for not attending school among children in primary school age (between 6-13 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	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Lack of financial resources	39%	46%	58%	47%
	Still too young	41%	15%	17%	41%
	Other	17%	38%	25%	12%
*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	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Lack of financial resources	60%	69%	69%	57%
	Still too young	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Other	40%	31%	29%	43%
*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	92%	96%	96%	92%
	No	8%	4%	4%	8%
*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	67%	69%	67%	65%
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at the health facility	0%	1%	0%	1%
	No medicine available at health facility/pharmacy	6%	2%	5%	1%
	The treatment center was too far away/transportation constraints	1%	1%	5%	2%
	Other	25%	27%	22%	31%
* HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities*					

		IDPs in Camps	IDPs Out of Camps	IDP Returnees	Non-Displaced
Type of toilet facilities	Improved sanitation facilities	0%	15%	13%	31%
	Unimproved sanitation facilities	100%	85%	87%	69%
* 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	90%	93%	77%	91%
	Unimproved water sources	10%	7%	23%	9%
*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.		83%	87%	65%	87%
* 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	8%	5%	6%	18%
	Agree	32%	41%	42%	34%
	Disagree	32%	24%	33%	25%
	Strongly disagree	28%	29%	18%	21%
	Not applicable	0%	0%	0%	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	1%	3%	1%	5%
	Agree	5%	3%	7%	4%
	Disagree	4%	6%	6%	7%
	Strongly disagree	8%	20%	9%	16%
	Not applicable	83%	68%	76%	68%
Persons owning a mobile phone - SDG 5.b.1.					
Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes.	Female	43%	53%	50%	57%
	Male	57%	62%	61%	67%
* Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - SDG 16.9.1*					
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	89%	92%	83%	85%
	Male	85%	92%	83%	87%
* Persons with national ID.					
Do you gave a National ID? - Yes.		84%	80%	91%	85%
* Persons with birth certificate.					
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	25%	39%	39%	45%
	Male	30%	40%	33%	47%



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