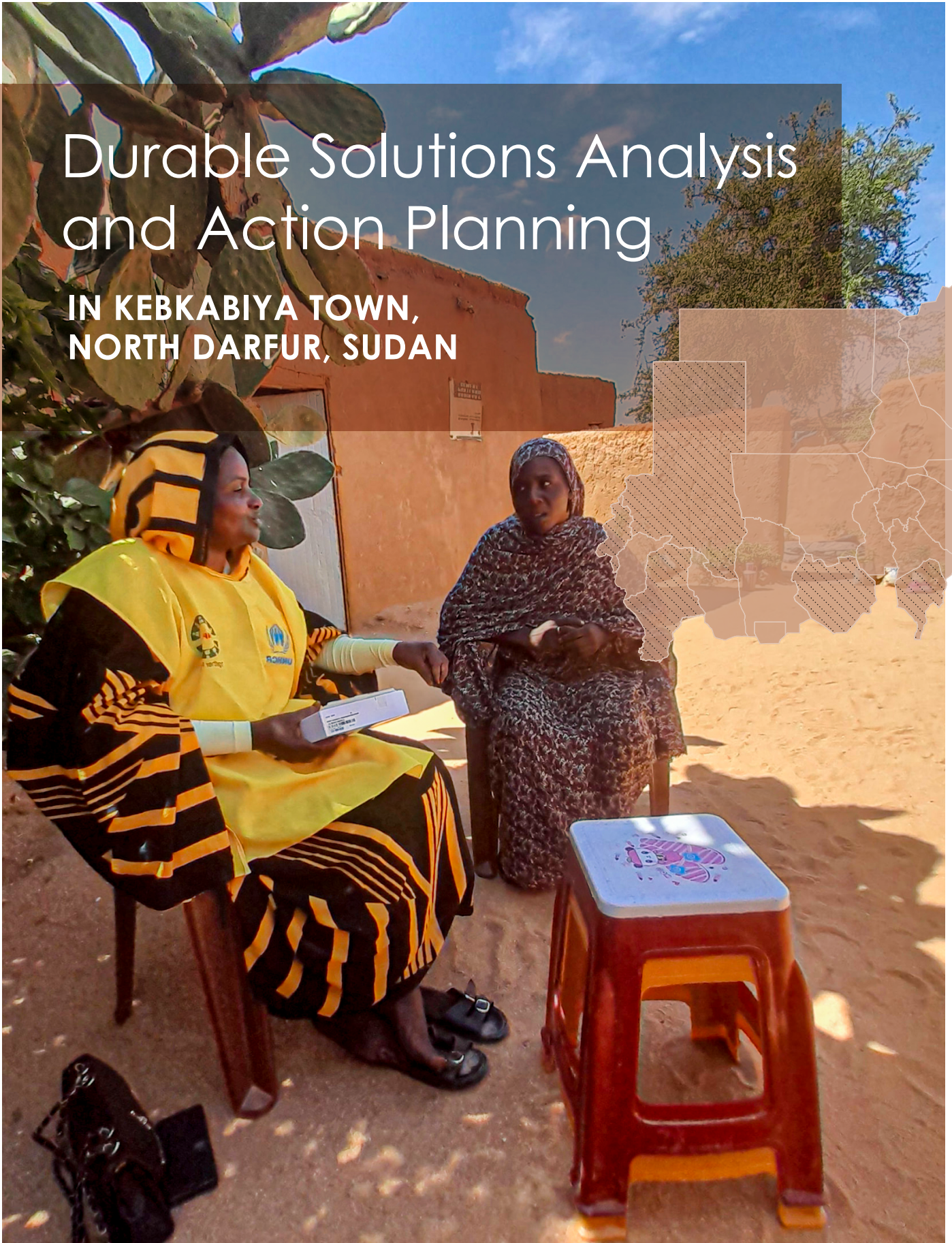


# Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

IN KEBKABIYA TOWN,  
NORTH DARFUR, SUDAN







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# 1. Introduction

**PURPOSE AND SCOPE:** This document outlines the key results from the durable solutions analysis conducted in **Kebkabiya town, including six IDP gathering sites** situated within and around the town. Additionally, interviews were done in the nearby villages of Bardie and Nurgie. The study took place during the fall of 2021, under the leadership of UNHCR and with technical support by JIPS, while the data collection was conducted 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.

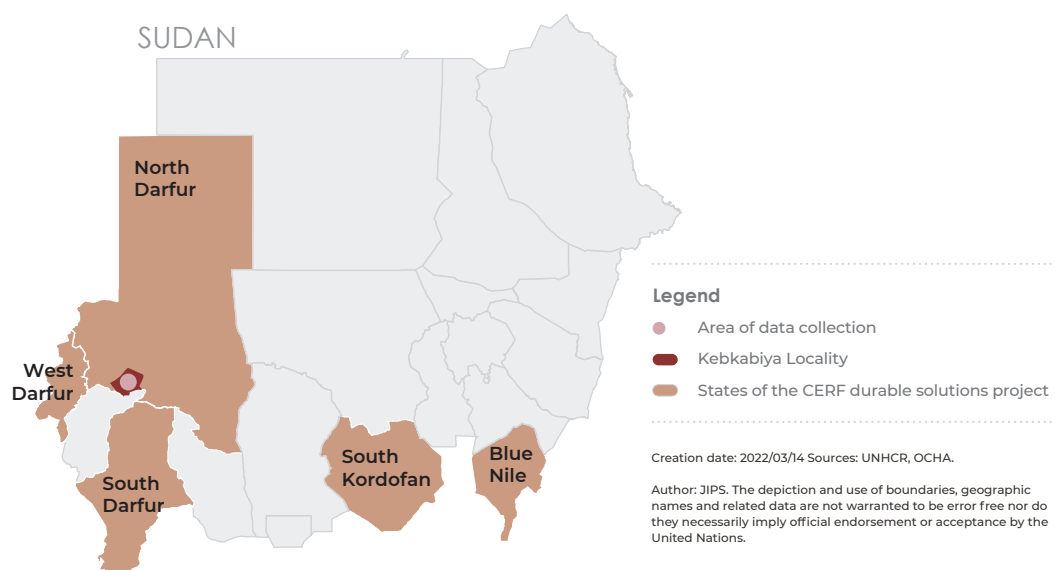
The durable solutions analysis is part of the process to develop an area- based action plan for Kebkabiya town and the surrounding IDP camps and villages. Figure 1 below shows the overall process of the project.



**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.

**KEBKABIYA LOCALITY:** Kebkabiya locality is located around 170 km west of El Fasher, the capital of the North Darfur State. The main town of Kebkabiya is at the centre of the main south-north corridor for nomadic herders. Given its centralised location, the administrative, security and social services in Kebkabiya town capture a wider area that includes Saraf Umra, El Sireaf and Al Waha localities. A basic, rough common-road network links Kebkabiya to Tawila and El Fasher in the east, and Saraf Umra, Al Geneina and beyond in the west. During the rainy season, much of the road network becomes impassable, having an immediate impact on commerce and other activities.<sup>1</sup>



**Figure 2: Area of data collection in Kebkabiya**

*The urbanized area of Kebkabiya town, including the gathering sites of IDPs in the town, as well as the IDP-returnee village Bardie, approximately 30 km east to Kebkabiya town and the Damrah Nurgie, approximately 40km south of Kebkabiya town were prioritised areas for data collection. Population groups included in the data collection were IDPs, as well as IDP- returnees, the non- displaced population and Nomads.*

The population of Kebkabiya town is about 70,000 persons . The primary tribes are Fur, with Tama, Gimir, Zaghawa, Tunjur and Arab also being present in the locality. Most of the IDPs are from the Fur tribe. The Fur and Tama tribes were displaced from areas around Kebkabiya in early 2003, while the new displacement of Fur tribe from Kawra and Bardi occurred due to more recent communal conflicts between Fur and nomadic Arabs in 2016.

<sup>1</sup> As per UNHCR, November 2021..

**METHODOLOGY APPROACH:** The study includes four population groups: the **IDPs residing in the IDP gathering sites in Kebkabiya town, their non-displaced neighbours, IDP returnee households in a nearby village and nomads residing in damrahs**. 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 what challenges are shared across all population groups in Kebkabiya town.<sup>2</sup> The analysis is based on a sample based household survey<sup>3</sup> conducted with each target group, combined with Key Informant Interviews with village representatives and Focus Group Discussions to additionally capture the views and challenges of the nomad population<sup>4</sup>.

## 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”**<sup>5</sup>. 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 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.
- 3 The total sample included: IDPs (394 HHs) and non-displaced (382 HHs). Additionally, 66 IDP returnee HHs were included in a nearby village (Bardi) - due to this very limited sample, no statistical analysis is done and the actual numbers are included. The sample frame of the household survey was based on the population estimates of each target group, which 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.
- 4 Key informants in the villages of Nurgie (1), Bardie (2), and Kebkabiya (2) were interviewed using structured, open-ended questions, and 4 Focus Groups Discussions (two with men and two with women) were held with nomads in Bardi and Nurgie.
- 5 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 majority of IDP households (67%) residing in the gathering sites in Kebkabiya prefer to stay in their current location - mainly because of the safety in the area, while employment opportunities also play a role for some. The remaining prefer to leave their current location - mainly because of lack of employment opportunities and lack of access to their home and livestock; specifically, 22% prefer to return to their place of origin, while the remaining 10% prefer to settle elsewhere. IDPs report that the main obstacles preventing them from returning are the security situation and the lack of financial resources.

IDPs who prefer to locally integrate should be supported to overcome the key challenges they face linked to security, access to services and livelihoods (elaborated below). Additionally, given that overcoming obstacles to return are longer term processes, it is important to support IDPs, preferring to return, in their current location to find interim solutions.

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

- **SAFETY & SECURITY:** Significantly more IDP households have experienced conflicts linked to their farming land (18% vs. 3%). Additionally, less IDPs feel safe in their neighbourhood compared to the non-displaced (34% vs. 48%) and slightly more have experienced security incidents (29% vs. 22%). Many more IDPs (62%) reported having suffered from violence (robberies or physical threats) compared to the non-displaced (41%).
- **BASIC SERVICES, EDUCATION & HOUSING:** While access to the basic services of health, water and sanitation poses challenges for all groups, IDPs face particular challenges when it comes to accessing education. School attendance is significantly lower for the IDP girls and boys in primary school age, compared to the non-displaced (around 70% vs. around 90%). Also, notably more IDP households live in dwellings that are in need for rehabilitation than non-displaced (82% vs. 55%). While national IDs are similarly prevalent among both groups (81% and 82%), significantly less IDPs possess a birth certificate (18% vs. 39%).
- **LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT:** A higher proportion of female IDP youth (15-24 years) are neither studying nor working compared non-displaced youth (34% vs 25%). Literacy levels are relatively high among IDPs in that age groups (89% among young women and 83% among young men), but still lower than among non-displaced youth (97%)
- **LAND TENURE:** For the households that rely mainly on agriculture (30% of both IDPs and non-displaced), tenure arrangements are particularly important. Owning land is much more common among non-displaced than among IDP households (37% vs. 8%), and so is documentation to prove ownership of land (26% vs. 0%).

## 2.2 Challenges Faced by all Groups in urban Kebkabiya

Key challenges are faced by all population groups in Kebkabiya 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?

- **ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE CONFLICT RESOLUTION:** While insecurity is experienced by more IDPs compared to the non-displaced, the low trend in reporting incidents to the competent authorities (around 50%) is seen across both groups, as is the very low satisfaction with the outcome of the reporting to the police or the local committees. Strengthening presence, reach and capacity of local level conflict resolution mechanisms is key.
- **HEALTH:** The majority (around 80%) of both IDP and non-displaced households faced challenges when in need of health services in the past six months, due to costs or lacking capacities in health provision.
- **FOOD INSECURITY:** While somewhat more IDP households report not having had enough food or money to buy food the week preceding the survey (60%) compared to the non-displaced (50%), higher food prices are indicated as a major livelihood shock amongst all households and around 70% of households of both IDPs and non-displaced had experienced reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food. Supporting sustainable livelihoods is key for self-reliance and food security.

## 2.3 Challenges Linked To Sustainable Returns In Rural Areas Near Kebkabiya Town

The study included a short analysis of the situation in the rural surroundings of Kebkabiya town, based on interviews with IDP returnees and nomads in one village and focus groups with nomad households in one damrah<sup>6</sup>.

**Most IDP-returnees returned to their village less than five years ago, they rely mainly on farming and the vast majority prefer to remain in their current location.** The main reason for wanting to go back was access to livestock and work opportunities; the majority are mainly engaged in own-use farming (74/93) - only a few men work for pay (8/38). Almost all returnees are farming land, but less than half are accessing the same land they farmed before displacement. **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 may persist and needs to be addressed if return is to prove sustainable.**

**A very key obstacle to achieving more sustainable returns is the access to services, which is limited in the rural surroundings of Kebkabiya.** That is especially true for access to health and sanitation: there are no health facilities available, and all households practice open defecation. Additionally, access to water and primary education are also more restricted.

**Nomads residing in the targeted damrah and village are increasingly combining pastoralism with farming** and thus their rights to agricultural land are key for the future. The existing committees in place that are tasked with managing the sharing of resources between nomads and farmers are reported to work efficiently and will continue being key to ensure that the current peaceful coexistence continues and that potential returns are facilitated well. A major obstacle for nomads is their limited **access to basic services**, incl. health, school, personal documentation and safe water and sanitation. Efforts to improve availability of services is key for all rural areas surrounding the town.

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<sup>6</sup> While these results are qualitative and not representative of returnees or nomads, they provide some important observations as to the main challenges faced. No percentages are provided, but only the N.



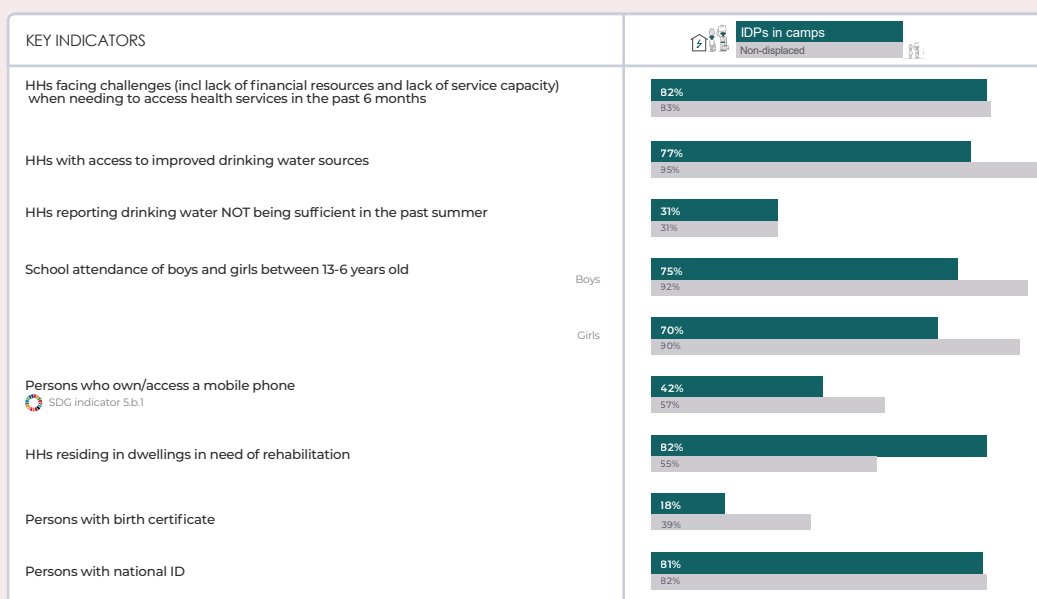
## Benchmark Overview of Selected Indicators for Key Durable Solutions Criteria

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

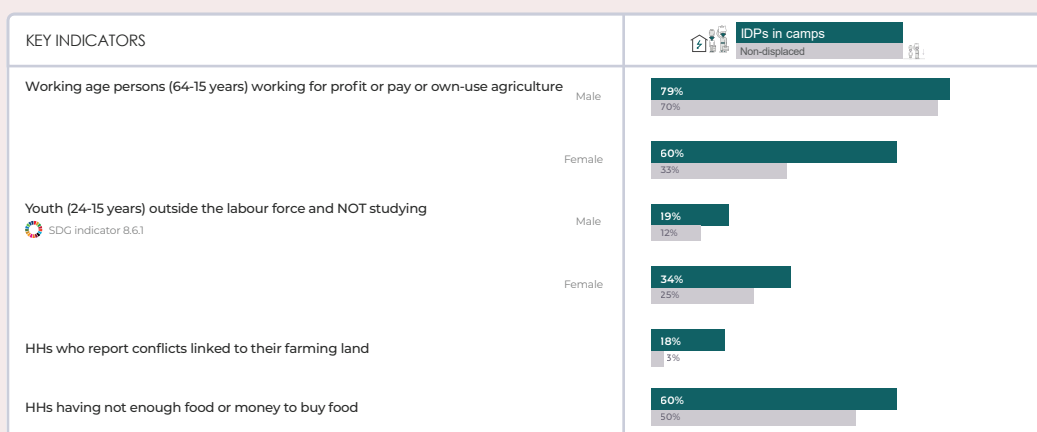
### Safety, Security & rule of law



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



### Livelihoods 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 gathering sites	🏠 Non-displaced
IDP HHs displaced within locality	100%	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs displaced since more than 10 years	82%	DOES NOT APPLY
HHs who would like to stay in the current location	67%	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs who would like to return to their place of origin	22%	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs who prefer to return but are facing obstacles in doing so	63%	DOES NOT APPLY

**Figure 3:** Selected key indicators on displacement history and future preferences of

**Kebkabiya town is impacted by displacement:** Based on OCHA figures (2021), the total population in the town is ca. 20,000 households, out of which 13,600 households are IDPs<sup>7</sup> indicating that the displaced population makes up a large proportion (almost 70%).

**Conflict, fighting, and violence are the main reasons for displacement:** IDPs were forced to leave due to conflict, fighting or violence. The large majority (85%) have been displaced once, thus came directly to their current location.

<sup>7</sup> Based on key informant sources, the IDP households are concentrated in specific neighbourhood of the town: Domi, Al-Mawashi, Sibag El-Khel, Al-Geer, Masha'Allah, Al-Matar, Kirkira, As-Salam (A&B) and As-Safaa.

**Displacement is local and protracted:** All IDPs have been displaced within the Kebkabiya locality. The majority (82%) of them have been displaced for a prolonged period of more than 10 years when the others have been displaced for 5 to 10 years. 78% of IDPs have been back after displacement - either seasonally or once or twice a month, mainly for farming purposes or to check on land or dwelling.

**Majority of IDPs prefer to stay in their current location - mainly because of safety:** 67% are not thinking about leaving their current location. The main reason for wanting to stay is safety in the area (50%), but also access to home (15%) and employment opportunities (15%) are reported as key main reasons.

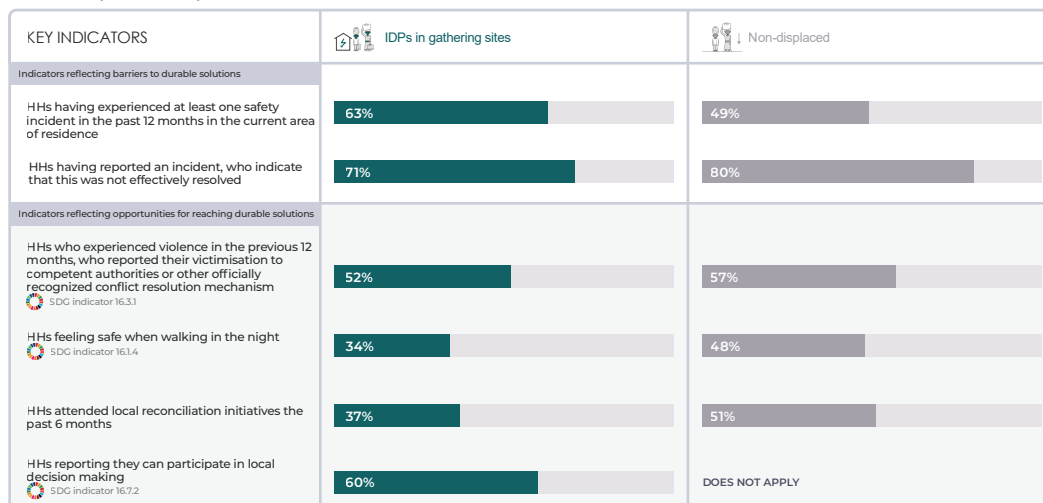
**Around one fifth of IDPs prefer to return to their place of origin:** 22% of IDP households prefer to return to their place of origin, while the remaining 11% prefer to settle elsewhere within the same locality. The main reason for wanting to leave the current location is lack of employment opportunities and lack of access to home and livestock.

**Security and lack of financial resources is the main obstacle preventing IDPs from returning:** 63% of those who want to leave face obstacles that prevent them from pursuing a return, mainly lack of security (38%) and lack of financial resources (33%).

**IDP-returnees prefer to remain in their current location:** 58/66 households returned to their village less than 5 years ago. Around half of the returnees reported that livestock and work opportunities were the main reasons for going back, while safety in the area was the main reason for around a third. The vast majority of IDP-returnee households (58/66) 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 key indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

### Conflicts linked to land

**Unlawful land occupation, disputes linked to grazing routes, and access to water are key barriers to peaceful co-existence, according to key informants:** Most conflicts in Kebkabiya centre around land, mainly linked to unlawful occupation, boundary disputes and grazing routes. Boundary conflicts are common in Darfur 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 when pastoralists can graze their animals.

**UNLAWFUL OCCUPATION OF FARMING LAND IMPACTS IDPs:** more than 40% of IDPs households currently engaged in farming indicate issues related to re-accessing their farming land in the place of origin, with the reason most cited being unlawful occupation of the land (one third of all IDPs currently engaged in farming report such issue).

**Conflicts linked to the farming land impact IDPs to a greater extent than other groups:** 18% of IDPs who have access to lands experience issues, mainly linked to the unlawful occupation and disputed ownership<sup>8</sup>, compared to 3% among the non-displaced neighbours. More than half (60%) of the IDPs that have conflicts linked to their farming land reported the issue to competent authorities, most commonly to the police and to village committees. The satisfaction among these households is low, with 67% indicating that the resolution was ineffective.

8 Among IDP indicating issues linked to the land they are farming, 2/3 refer to land they are accessing in their current location, while 1/3 refers to land in their place or origin which they are still accessing and farming.



## Conflict resolution

**Rule of law and conflict resolution:** Kebkabiya has a robust presence of the Government with the locality commissioner's office and various other administrative offices. The Native Administration is also active and engaged in community reconciliation initiatives. Police and judiciary are present and functional; Kebkabiya is the hub for several localities of the State that do not have their own district courts. There is also a prison and other criminal justice chain presence. The UNAMID Rule of Law Section has invested heavily in improving the rule of law institutions and presence in Kebkabiya. In Kebkabiya town, there is one police station available, which is reported to not have enough capacity and requires more staff. The villages close to Kebkabiya (Nurgie and Bardie) have local courts and Judiya Leaders (Ajaweed), as part of the local administration, tasked with conflict-resolution. In Bardie, one of the respondents remarked that the nomads had an administration of their own, and conflicts involving both groups were addressed through a joint committee.

Additionally, **community-based initiatives** also facilitate conflict mediation for smaller scale conflicts. In Kebkabiya there is a committee for 'harvest protection' and another for 'good offices;' in Nurgie, a coexistence initiative was struck with the neighbouring Tarnaka village; and in Bardie there are joint committees for the returnees and nomads.

## Safety and reporting

**IDP households feel less safe and are more often physically threatened:** More IDPs (62%) feel unsafe when walking around in their neighbourhood at night, compared to their non-displaced neighbours (45%) in the town. Among IDP-returnees in the village, a minority feels unsafe (14/66). Across all groups, the main reason for feeling unsafe is the fear of being physically assaulted, but also the fear of being robbed. When looking at the IDPs and non-displaced having experienced at least one security incident before the study (63% and 49% respectively), the IDPs have been physically threatened to a larger extent than the non-displaced (33% vs.15%), while robbery and damage inflicted to a property are experienced to a more similar extent among IDPs and non-displaced (around 40% in both groups and 20% in both groups have experienced robbery and damage to property, respectively). Notably, IDP-returnees have experienced incidents to a lower degree (14/66), which could indicate that Bardie is a safer place than Kebkabiya and the IDP gathering sites.

### **Low reporting and satisfaction with conflict resolution among IDPs and non-displaced:**

Around half of the IDPs and non-displaced who had experienced an incident chose not to report this, mainly due to a lack of trust that it will help. Of those who chose to report an incident, the vast majority went to the police or to the Native Administration<sup>9</sup>. Non-displaced persons tend to report security incidents to the police, while IDPs report both to the police and the Native Administration. The majority was, however, not satisfied with the way the issue was addressed. Around 70% of both IDPs and non-displaced population state that the incident was not addressed appropriately or that the mechanism was ineffective. This is also reflected in the key informant interview; the police station was reported to offer equal access to all groups; however, it was said to be virtually ineffective given the insufficient number of policemen.

## **Intergroup perceptions**

**IDPs feel welcomed by the non-displaced neighbours:** Among the respondents who confirmed the presence of non-displaced households in their area, 90% of IDPs state that they feel welcomed by the non-displaced community. 60% of IDPs also agree that they can participate in decision-making activities while 37% participated in a public meeting in the past six months preceding the survey.

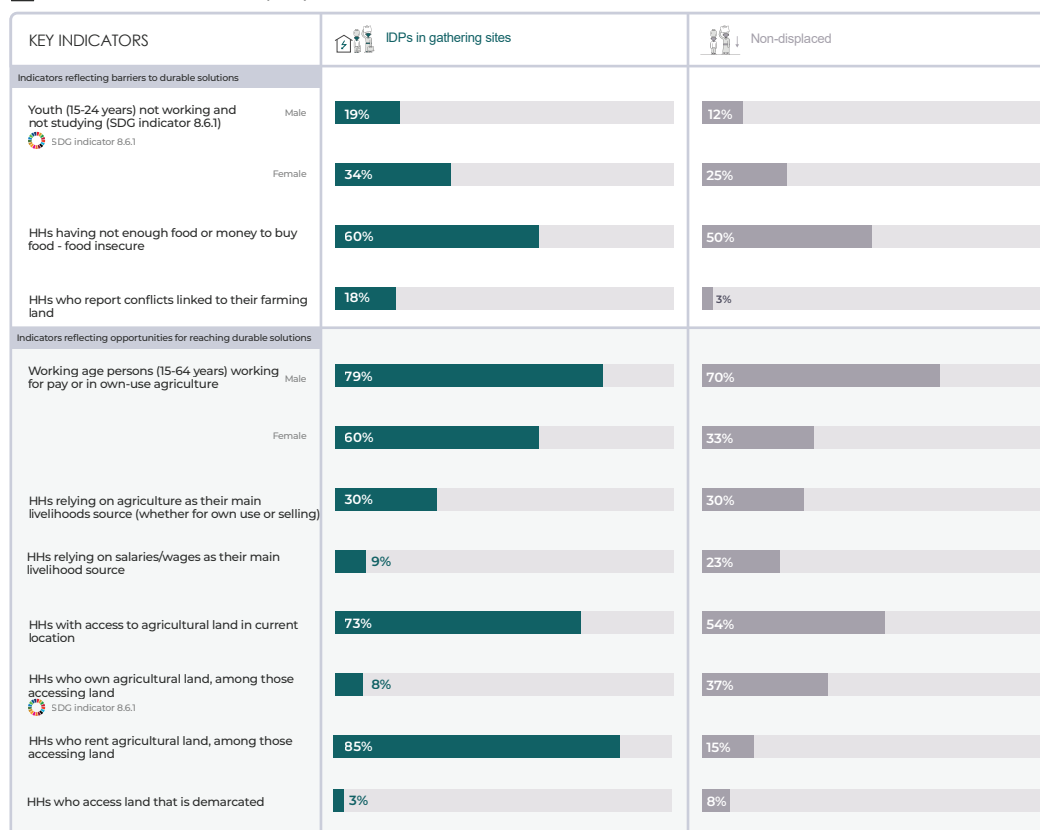
**The non-displaced population is welcoming IDPs and returnees, but less the nomadic groups:** All respondents state that they are welcoming displaced populations in their village. A similar proportion (90%) of the non-displaced community also would welcome IDPs and returnees to take part in decision-making activities and to access the same services. There is however a difference in the perception of nomads; 16% state that nomads are not welcomed in the area of residence. On a similar note, 16% of non-displaced households state that nomads should not have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision making in the village. However, all respondents state that nomads should have equal access to services.

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<sup>9</sup> The Native Administration include: Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs, and different village/local committees.

## 3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

### Livelihoods 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

**The majority of households in Kebkabiya rely on urban livelihoods:** 45% of IDP households rely on small businesses (including selling handicrafts in the market, tuk-tuk driving and selling wood), while below 10% rely on wages. The non-displaced also rely on small businesses (30%), but as opposed to the IDPs, to a larger degree on wages (23%). Among both groups, around 30% rely on farming, either for selling of goods or for their own use.

**More IDP women are engaged in own-use farming compared to non-displaced women:**

Almost half of the women (48%), in the age group 25-64, are farming land for own-use, while one third reports mainly taking care of the household. Among non-displaced, less women are working on the land for own use (17%), while close to half (44%) take care of the household. In both groups, ca. 15% have paid work as their primary occupation<sup>10</sup>. Local experts report that the conflict has had great implications on the distribution of roles between men and women, with an increased number of women having to work on their own land and/or in paid work in parallel to taking care of the household.

**The majority of men in the age group 25-64 are engaged in a paid work:** 60% of IDP and non-displaced men work for pay. The remaining men (ca. one third) are working in own-use farming, and few (8%) are looking for work<sup>11</sup>. Consultations with local experts<sup>12</sup> questioned the high proportion of men in paid work and stressed the prevalence of men out of work.

## Youth prospects

**A great proportion of young girls (15-24) are neither studying nor working, especially among IDPs:** Among girls in the age group 15-24 years, 34% of IDPs and 25% 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 somewhat lower: 19% of IDPs and 12% of non-displaced, and as opposed to girls, the majority out of school and education are looking for work.

**Literacy rates are slightly lower among young (15-24 years) IDPs, and lowest for displaced boys:** While around 97% of non-displaced girls and boys are literate, the proportions are 89% and 83% for displaced girls and boys, respectively. Among the young IDP returnees living in the village 22/26 girls and 45/55 boys are literate.

## Food insecurity and other challenges

**Food insecurity is high for all, but especially for IDPs:** Generally, food insecurity is high<sup>13</sup> across all groups, but is impacting IDPs more than the non-displaced: 60% of IDPs and 50% of the non-displaced did not have enough food or money to buy food the week preceding the survey. One key reason for hampered access to food are high food and transportation prices.

**More female-headed households are impacted by food insecurity:** Among male-headed households around 45% of non-displaced and IDPs are food insecure, while among female-headed households that proportion of food insecure is 60% in both groups.

<sup>10</sup> Looking at the total working age female population (15-64 years), results show that 60% of IDP women are working in own-use farming or for pay, while that is the case for only 33% of the non-displaced women.

<sup>11</sup> Looking at the whole working age male population (15-64 years), results show that 79% of IDP men and 70% of non-displaced men are working for pay or engaged in own-use farming.

<sup>12</sup> Consultations with UNHCR in North Darfur, Dec. 2021.

<sup>13</sup> 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, practically all respondents indicate food insecurity as a key shock to their livelihoods. Linked to this, around 70% of households in each population group reported reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food. Almost twice as many IDPs (38%) reported having suffered from violence compared to the non-displaced (21%). Water shortages were also commonly reported as a problem among both population groups (50% of IDPs and 38% of non-displaced).

**Rural livelihoods in the surroundings of Kebkabiya:** The main source of livelihoods in the near-by villages include farming and animal rearing, as well as selling of fuelwood and charcoal. Specifically, in Bardie, the IDP returnees (men and women) are mainly engaged in own-use farming (74/93) - only a few men work for pay (8/38). The seasonality of farming and its heavy reliance on the rainy season, as well as crop and animal diseases were mentioned by most key informants, as the main obstacles faced in accessing livelihood opportunities. Almost half of the returnee households report not having had enough food or money to buy food (35/66).

## 3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

### 🏠 Access to land in place of habitual residence

KEY INDICATORS	🏠 IDPs in camps	👤 Non-displaced
<b>Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions</b>		
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who have issues re-accessing their land in place of origin	4.4%	DOES NOT APPLY
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who specify land occupation as the issue preventing them from re-accessing their land	34%	DOES NOT APPLY
<b>Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions</b>		
Displaced HHs accessing agricultural land in place or origin	10%	DOES NOT APPLY
Displaced HHs engaged in farming in current location who still have rights to the land in place of origin	21%	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

**Access to farming land is high among IDPs:** 73% of IDPs compared to 53% of the non-displaced neighbours in Kebkabiya town have access to agricultural land.

**Few IDPs retain access to their land in their place of origin:** Only 10% of IDPs are farming the same land that they farmed before displacement.

**IDP returnees in Bardie farm the same land as before displacement:** Among the rural IDP-returnees, the vast majority (64/66) are accessing land - and many (43/64) have re-accessed the same land they also farmed before displacement.

**Land rights and tenure - renting is widespread for IDPs:** Among the households accessing farming land, renting is more common among IDP households (84%) than among the non-displaced (55%), and among the IDP returnees in the village (12/64). Owning land is more common among non-displaced (37%) and much lower among IDPs (8%) and the returnees (24/64).

**Land demarcation and titling is less common among IDPs:** The majority of IDP households (74%) and returnees owning land (23/24), have customary rights, and the remaining have no legal title. While customary rights are also common among non-displaced households (around 50%), significant proportions also have a registered area certificate (26%) or a sales receipt (15%) to prove ownership, as opposed to none among the other groups. Across all groups, less than 8% report that their land is demarcated. Land demarcation is typically a costly and cumbersome administrative process; in Kebkabiya it is performed by the local government while in the villages by the Native Administration.

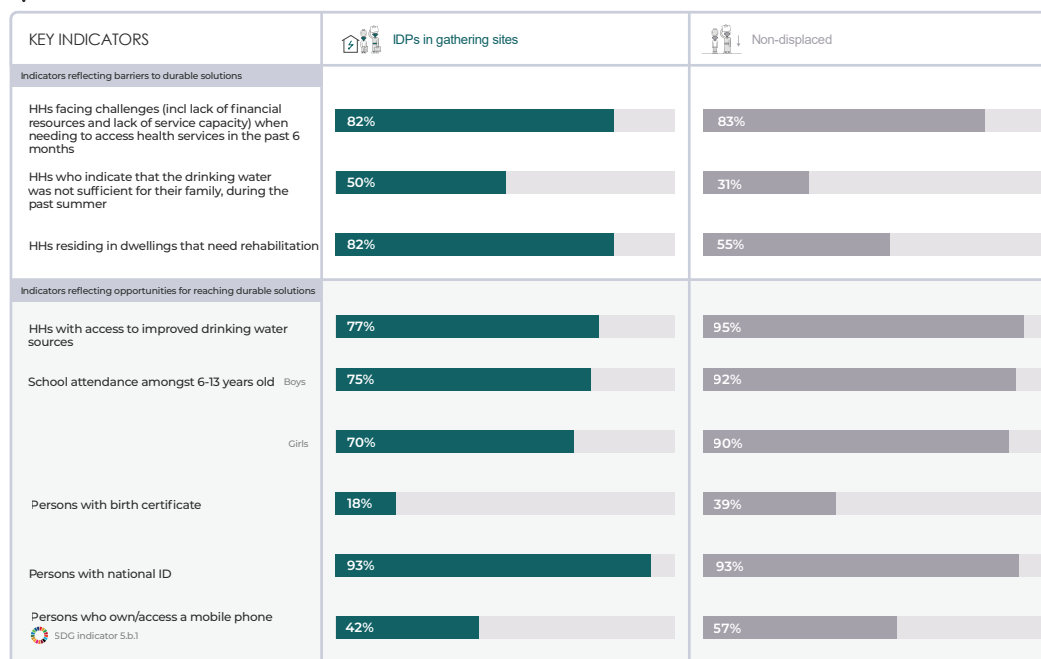
## Dwelling – tenure and conditions

**Owning residential land is the most common tenure arrangement across all groups, but more so for non-displaced:** Across all groups, owning the dwelling is the most typical tenure arrangement, nevertheless, more common for non-displaced than for IDPs and rural IDP-returnees (62%, 36% and 30/66 respectively). Among IDPs and rural IDP-returnees, living in a dwelling provided by local authorities is also common (25% and 29/66 respectively), while among IDPs and non-displaced around 20% rent and 20% live in a dwelling provided by friends or family.

**Most dwellings require rehabilitation - especially among IDPs and IDP-returnees:** 82% of IDPs and 65/66 returnees live in a dwelling in need of rehabilitation. More non-displaced households reside in better dwellings, as less households (55%) 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

**The Kebkabiya town<sup>14</sup> has 22 schools in total, nine of which are secondary schools.**

While the key informant interviews did not point to any discrimination, it was said that the limited capacity of the schools hinders them in absorbing all students from the town and the surrounding areas.

**School attendance among children in primary school age (6-13) is lower for IDPs while there are no big differences between the sexes:** While around 91% of the non-displaced boys and girls are currently attending school, the proportion drops for the displaced boys and girls, to around 70%. The attendance is lower among the returnees in the village (30/65).

**Similar attendance rates are retained among both girls and boys in the age group of 14-18:** 90% of the non-displaced and 70% of IDPs. Among those who do not attend formal education, the main reason for not attending, across all groups and sexes, is lack of financial resources. Also, here the attendance is lower among the IDP-returnees in the village (19/37).

14 In the Locality of Kebkabiya there are 52 schools including secondary schools. Out of these, 14 schools are for nomad communities and 14 schools in the rural areas (village councils).

## Water and sanitation

**Water sources:** In Kebkabiya town the available water sources vary across the population groups. For non-displaced and IDP households, the most commonly used sources of water are tanker trucks (19% and 32% respectively), protected dug wells (around 20%) and water carts (around 20%).

**Water quality:** Survey results show that the majority of IDP (73%) and non-displaced (80%) households report that water is safe for drinking, leaving almost a third of IDPs and one-fifth of non-displaced residents with unsafe water sources.

**Water availability:** Insufficiency of water is an obstacle for many, with around 50% of IDPs, and 30% of non-displaced reporting insufficient access to water (during the summer preceding the survey).

**Sanitation:** The majority of residents have makeshift latrines. Almost all surveyed households in the town are using pit latrines with or without slabs, while open defecation is very rare (below 3%).

## Health

**Kebkabiya town has one public hospital, which is in need of heavy maintenance.** While the hospital was reported to provide services to all groups without discrimination, its capacities are limited. There is no expansion of the hospital's infrastructure, services, or human resources to match the increased demand among the residents within and outside the town.

**The majority of all households who attempted to access health services had difficulties in accessing health services:** The main issue reported by all target groups (80-90%) hampering access to health services was related to the cost of the required service or medicine.

## Personal documentation

**The majority of all groups have a national ID card, but birth certificates are less common:** Around 90% of all the groups possess a national ID card. Birth certificates, on the other hand, are less common (18% of IDPs versus 39% of non-displaced HHs reported to possess a certificate). Around 10% of individuals in both groups have no personal identification at all. 39% of children between 0 and 5 years have a birth certificate among non-displaced and IDPs.

## Access to services in rural surroundings of Kebkabiya

**Availability of services:** access to services is lower in the rural areas close to Kebkabiya, when compared to the situation in the town<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Key informant interviews took place in the villages of Nurgie and Bardie, while IDP returnees in Bardie were surveyed. This section does not present representative results on the rural situation in Kebkabiya locality, but rather provides some hints to the ways in which the urban Kebkabiya situations differs from the rural areas.

**Education:** In the two targeted villages, no educational establishment is available, except a traditional Quranic school (Khalwa); meaning that children attending school need to travel for a couple of hours to reach Kebkabiya or Saqa in Central Darfur. Survey results among IDP-returnees in Bardie confirm this trend, with only 30/65 primary school aged children attending school.

**Health and sanitation:** No health facilities are available and 24 out of 25 households that were in need of health services encountered challenges in accessing these - linked to distance and costs. All surveyed households in Bardie practiced open defecation.

**Water:** The surveyed IDP-returnees mainly obtain water from unprotected springs and surface water (32/66), while some also from protected dug wells (22/66). Approximately half indicate that they did not have sufficient water for drinking. Key informants confirm the insufficiency of drinking water, while in Bardie water is highlighted as a key issue (both due to the well construction and due to mixed usage by animals and humans - causing illnesses). The shared usage of the well by villagers and nomads can be a source of tension especially during summer when water is scarce.

**Documentation:** one-fourth of the returnee persons (76/300) did not possess any personal documentation, compared to 10% among the Kebkabiya town residents.

## 3.6 Nomads<sup>16</sup>

**Reliance on a combination of pastoralism and farming:** The main source of income for the interviewed nomads is pastoralism and they rely primarily on selling animals and animal products. Farming is a secondary source of livelihoods, taken up after settling in this area, which has become increasingly important. Such diversification of income sources will continue to be important for ensuring livelihood stability and self-sufficiency. The tenure situation of the land farmed by nomads differed between the village and the damrah. The land is reported to have been offered by the local authorities (Sheiks) but the extent to which the tenure of this land is secured for the future or has to be returned to IDP returnees is unclear.

**Food insecurity:** As all other residents in the area, nomad households have been greatly impacted by the increase of food prices, which forces them to sell animals at lower costs or take up loans, in order to ensure enough food for the family (especially during summertime food insecurity is an issue).

**Preference to remain:** A preference to remain in the current location is reported. Linked to this aspiration, it was highlighted that better access to services as well as the development of projects for youth and vocational training will be important.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

**Safety and security:** 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 military garrison or the Ajaweed committee. A joint committee is set up (in Bardi) to facilitate resolution of conflicts. The damrah has their local administration with a Sheikh in place, while the Native Administration has representatives from the nomads on it, enabling their participation in decision-making.

**Grazing routes and farming:** A joint committee (Conflict Resolution and Crop Protection Committee) is in place to mediate and resolve any issues on this, but as highlighted by local experts the committee needs to be capacitated and resourced to be able to respond adequately. Variations in rainfall patterns and the availability of water is impacting grazing as well as farming. With less water, more movement is needed for the livestock

**Limited access to services:** Access to health services is limited due to distance: the nearest facility is the hospital in Kutum town, which is a two hour drive away. Water is accessed via unprotected wells in the targeted damrah and village, which contain polluted water causing diseases as reported by key informants. Additionally, the water is not sufficient (especially in the summer) either for humans or livestock. Schools are not accessible for the nomads: The closest schools are reported to be in Kebkabiya town or in Saqa, several hours of walking distance. There is a Quranic school (Khalwa) in one of the locations but reading and writing is not taught there. In sum, children are not attending school. The interviewed nomads did not have any personal documentation and indicated that acquiring such is a complex procedure. Nevertheless, the importance of personal documentation was highlighted by several participants, as it is needed when accessing services and potential benefits/aid.

# 4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

## From evidence to action planning

This report points to challenges that specifically IDPs face in Kebkabiya town and adjacent villages, as well as area-based challenges that all population groups face in that area, including the non-displaced and the nomad communities. Following the conclusion of this analysis, sessions were held with the different 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 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 Nile<sup>17</sup> 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 through the local level Action Plans.

## 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 prioritise<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> All studies were led by UNHCR and funded by the CERF during 2021-22. JIPS provided technical expertise to all studies.

<sup>18</sup> The prioritisation process was conducted in Kebkabiya with the different groups, split by gender, using a methodology called 'pairwise ranking'.

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

1<sup>st</sup> priority
  2<sup>nd</sup> priority
  3<sup>rd</sup> priority

**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.

## 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 Kebkabiya 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, 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 Kebkabiya, 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



Non-  
Displaced

## BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

\* Proportion of HH heads under 18 years by gender.

Head of HH	Female Head	67%	100%
	Male Head	33%	0%

\* Age group distribution.

Age group of employment (Female)	0-14	42%	36%
	15-24	26%	23%
	25-54	27%	34%
	55 and above	5%	7%

Age group of employment (Male)	0-14	47%	40%
	15-24	20%	22%
	25-54	26%	30%
	55 and above	7%	7%

## 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	39%	75%
	Lack of security	40%	0%
	Other	21%	25%

\* 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	8%	Does not apply
	About once a week		Does not apply
	About twice a month	18%	Does not apply
	About once a month	11%	Does not apply
	Seasonally	44%	Does not apply
	Never	13%	Does not apply
	Other	7%	Does not apply

\* 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	62%	Does not apply
	Grazing	3%	Does not apply
	To check on land/dwelling	25%	Does not apply
	Visit relatives/friends	4%	Does not apply
	Other	6%	Does not apply

	IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced	
<b>SAFETY, CONFLICT &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>			
* HHs with family members who dont 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	10%	25%
	Somewhat safe	25%	25%
	Unsafe	59%	39%
	Very unsafe (risk on life)	2%	3%
	Does not apply (never walk alone)	4%	7%
* HHs with family members having experienced physical threats in the past 12 months.			
Physical threat with knife, gun or other type of weapon	33%	15%	
* HHs with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months.			
Robbery	44%	37%	
* HHs having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months.			
Damage inflicted on property/assets/livestock/crop	24%	17%	
* 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 you HH report the crime to the police or any formal or informal authorities? If yes, to whom?	Yes - reported to NGOs/INGOs	1%	1%
	Yes - reported to other parties	1%	1%
	Yes - reported to the water committee	1%	1%
	Yes – reported to family member	10%	7%
	Yes – reported to police	22%	34%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	20%	12%
No - did not report	45%	45%	
* 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?	Culturally sensitive to report	1%	4%
	I did not try before but I think/ heard it will create more problems	14%	16%
	I tried before and it created more problems	5%	5%
	I tried before but they did not help	19%	24%
	Never tried before but I think/ heard they don't help	18%	21%
	No police station nearby	11%	2%
	Refuse to respond	6%	2%
	Too expensive	7%	8%
	Unreliable / do not trust police	12%	10%
I don't know	7%	9%	
<b>PARTICIPATION &amp; INTERGROUP PERCEPTIONS</b>			

	IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced	
* 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.	37%	51%	
* 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?	I don't know	18%	12%
	Not Applicable (Such events did not take place)	25%	37%
	Not interested in such events	8%	14%
	Our opinion is not valued	7%	3%
	Refuse to respond	1%	1%
	The meeting place was far away	3%	3%
	We are not invited (targeted)	22%	10%
	We were not aware of such events	14%	19%
	Other	1%	1%
* 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	16%	
	Agree	41%	
	Disagree	36%	Does not apply
	Strongly disagree	2%	
	Not applicable	5%	
* 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	90%
	No	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	96%
	No	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	83%
	No	Does not apply	17%
* IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health.			

		IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced
IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health	Strongly agree	65%	Does not apply
	Agree	27%	Does not apply
	Disagree	3%	Does not apply
	Strongly disagree	3%	Does not apply
	Not applicable	2%	Does not apply
* Agreement on whether IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health 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	92%
	No	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	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	100%
	No	Does not apply	0%
<b>LIVELIHOODS &amp; EMPLOYMENT</b>			
* 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	28%	31%
	Working for profit/pay	14%	8%
	Own-use agriculture	22%	10%
	Own small business	11%	14%
	Studying	24%	34%
	Doing unpaid/voluntary/charity work	1%	2%
* 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	22%	17%
	Small business	35%	28%
	Own-use agriculture	12%	12%
	Wages/salaries	6%	16%
	Gold mining	5%	1%
	Other	21%	26%
* Primary source of livelihood by male headed HHs.			

	IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced	
What is the HH's main source of livelihood the past 30 days?	Agriculture/selling of good	22%	23%
	Small business	32%	21%
	Own-use agriculture	10%	11%
	Wages/salaries	11%	28%
	Gold mining	6%	5%
	Other	19%	14%
* 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.	61%	49%	
* Main barriers of working age population (15-64 years) to access employment.			
What is the main obstacle for you to find work?	Disability / chronic illness	2%	2%
	Irregular work opportunities	28%	38%
	Lack of /inadequate skills	8%	1%
	Lack of required documentation	0%	2%
	Lack of work opportunities	29%	35%
	No obstacles	26%	19%
Other	6%	4%	
* 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	16%	9%
	Own-use agriculture	25%	10%
	Own small business	12%	16%
	Other	46%	64%
<b>ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL LAND &amp; DWELLING</b>			
* 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	31%	35%
	Male headed HHs	69%	65%
* HHS' reasons for not having access to agricultural land for farming.			

	IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced	
Why doesn't your HH have access to any agricultural land for farming?	Agricultural land is far away	17%	29%
	Agricultural land is not accessible due to conflict or security issues	14%	9%
	Agricultural land occupied by others	33%	4%
	Discrimination (IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees are not allowed to buy/rent an agricultural land)	4%	0%
	Lack of financial resources to buy/rent an agricultural land	12%	27%
	There is no enough agricultural land available in this area or in nearby areas	20%	31%
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation.			
What is the tenure type of this agricultural land?	Owned	8%	37%
	Tenacy (rented)	85%	55%
	Free access	6%	8%
	Other	1%	0%
* HHs who own agricultural land for farming by type of proof of ownership.			
What is the document that proves ownership?	Registered area certification	0%	26%
	Sales receipt	0%	14%
	Customary law/rights	74%	50%
	Decision by local administration	0%	1%
	No legal title currently	18%	2%
	Other	8%	7%
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by distance from dwelling.			
How far is this land from your residence/ dwelling plot?	Attached to dwelling	0%	0%
	5 – 10 minutes walk	0%	0%
	10 – 20 minutes walk	1%	2%
	20 – 30 minutes walk	3%	7%
	More than 30 minutes walk	97%	92%
* HHs who face conflicts/issues linked to agricultural land for farming by type of conflict/issue.			

	IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced	
What are these issues or conflicts?	Disputed ownership	22%	48%
	Conflict around the boundary of land	4%	0%
	Grazing routes are not followed	12%	17%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	51%	17%
	Other	12%	17%
* 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	45%	76%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	55%	24%
* 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	17%	0%
	Somewhat effective: resolved but I'm not satisfied/unfair	17%	0%
	Somewhat ineffective: unresolved without any negative consequences/no harm	27%	60%
	Very ineffective: unresolved yet caused me me problems	38%	40%
* 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	13%	Does not apply.
	No	85%	
	Does not apply	2%	
* IDP and returnee households that access the same land for farming as before displacement.			
What are these issues or conflicts?	Disputed ownership	10%	Does not apply.
	Grazing routes are not followed	4%	
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	77%	
	No access to legal institutions/mechanisms that can adjudicate on land /lack of land policy	1%	
	Rules and processes on land not clear	0%	
	Other	8%	
* HHs by tenure type of dwelling.			



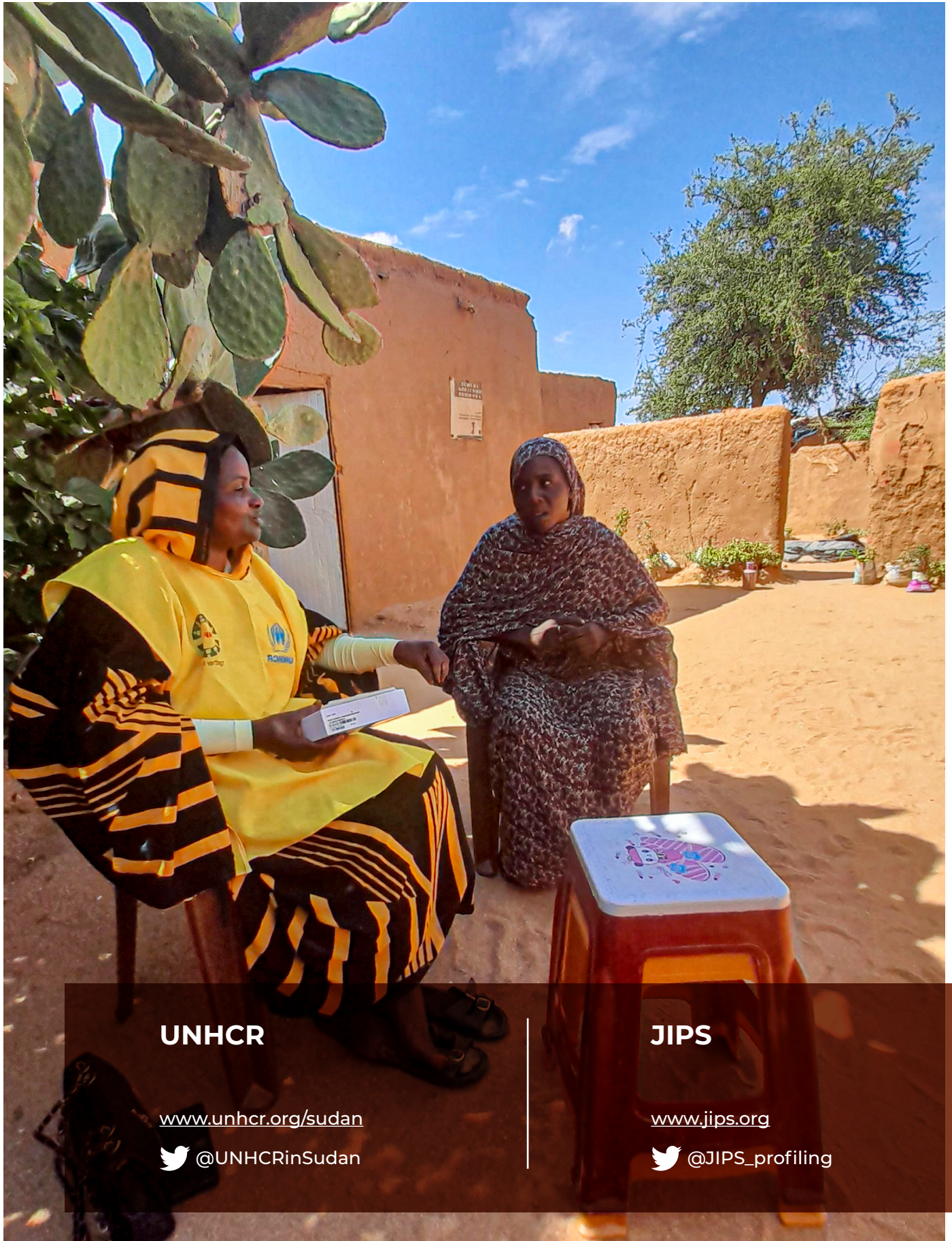
		IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced
What is the tenure type of your dwelling/plot?	Area provided by local authorities (i.e., cheikh, omda, sultan, mac, etc.)	23%	0%
	Area provided for free by relatives/friends	20%	17%
	Government-possessed land used by people for free	3%	0%
	Owned	39%	66%
	Tenacy (rented)	16%	17%
* HHs residing in dwellings that require rehabilitation.			
What is the condition of your dwelling/plot?	In good condition	18%	45%
	In need of rehabilitation	82%	55%
* HHs who own the dwelling by type of proof of ownership.			
What is the document that proves ownership?	Customary law/rights	18%	3%
	Decision by local administration	12%	6%
	No legal title currently	10%	1%
	Registered area certification	31%	70%
	Sales receipt	25%	20%
	I don't know	4%	1%
* 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	17%	20%
	Disputed ownership	54%	75%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	18%	0%
	Loss of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	0%	6%
	Other	12%	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		
	No		This question is only asked for those who returned to their place of origin.
	Does not apply		

		IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced
<b>ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: EDUCATION, WATER, SANITATION, HEALTH &amp; DOCUMENTATION</b>			
* 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	27%	59%
	Yes, I can write some words	24%	18%
	No, I cannot write	50%	24%
Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Male)	Yes, I can write fluently	45%	69%
	Yes, I can write some words	37%	24%
	No, I cannot write	18%	7%
* Primary school attendance (children between 6-13 years).			
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Female)	Yes	70%	89%
	No	30%	11%
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	Yes	74%	92%
	No	26%	8%
* 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	69%	91%
	No	31%	9%
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	Yes	71%	87%
	No	29%	13%
*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	3%	0%
	Lack of financial resources	43%	30%
	Still too young	35%	57%
	Other	19%	13%
*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	2%	0%
	Lack of financial resources	50%	56%
	Still too young	0%	0%
	Other	48%	44%
*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	84%	82%
	No	16%	18%
*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	51%	59%
	Other	49%	41%
* HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities			

	IDPs in Camps	Non-Displaced	
Type of toilet facilities			
Improved sanitation facilities	27%	31%	
Unimproved sanitation facilities	73%	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	77%	95%	
Unimproved water sources	23%	5%	
*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.	74%	81%	
* HHs perceiving drinking water as sufficient for individual use during past summer.			
	Strongly agree	15%	25%
	Agree	39%	44%
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?	Disagree	32%	25%
	Strongly disagree	14%	6%
	Not applicable	1%	0%
* HHs perceiving water for livestock as sufficient during past summer.			
	Strongly agree	2%	10%
	Agree	8%	18%
Thinking of the past summer, to what extent do you agree or disagree that accessed water amount was sufficient for your livestock, if any?	Disagree	28%	25%
	Strongly disagree	8%	4%
	Not applicable	54%	44%
*Persons owning a mobile phone - SDG 5.b.1.*			
Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes.	Female	34%	53%
	Male	51%	61%
* Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - SDG 16.9.1*			

		IDPs in Camps	Non- Displaced
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	65%	84%
	Male	71%	90%
* Persons with national ID.			
Do you gave a National ID? - Yes.		84%	80%
* Persons with birth certificate.			
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	17%	38%
	Male	18%	40%





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