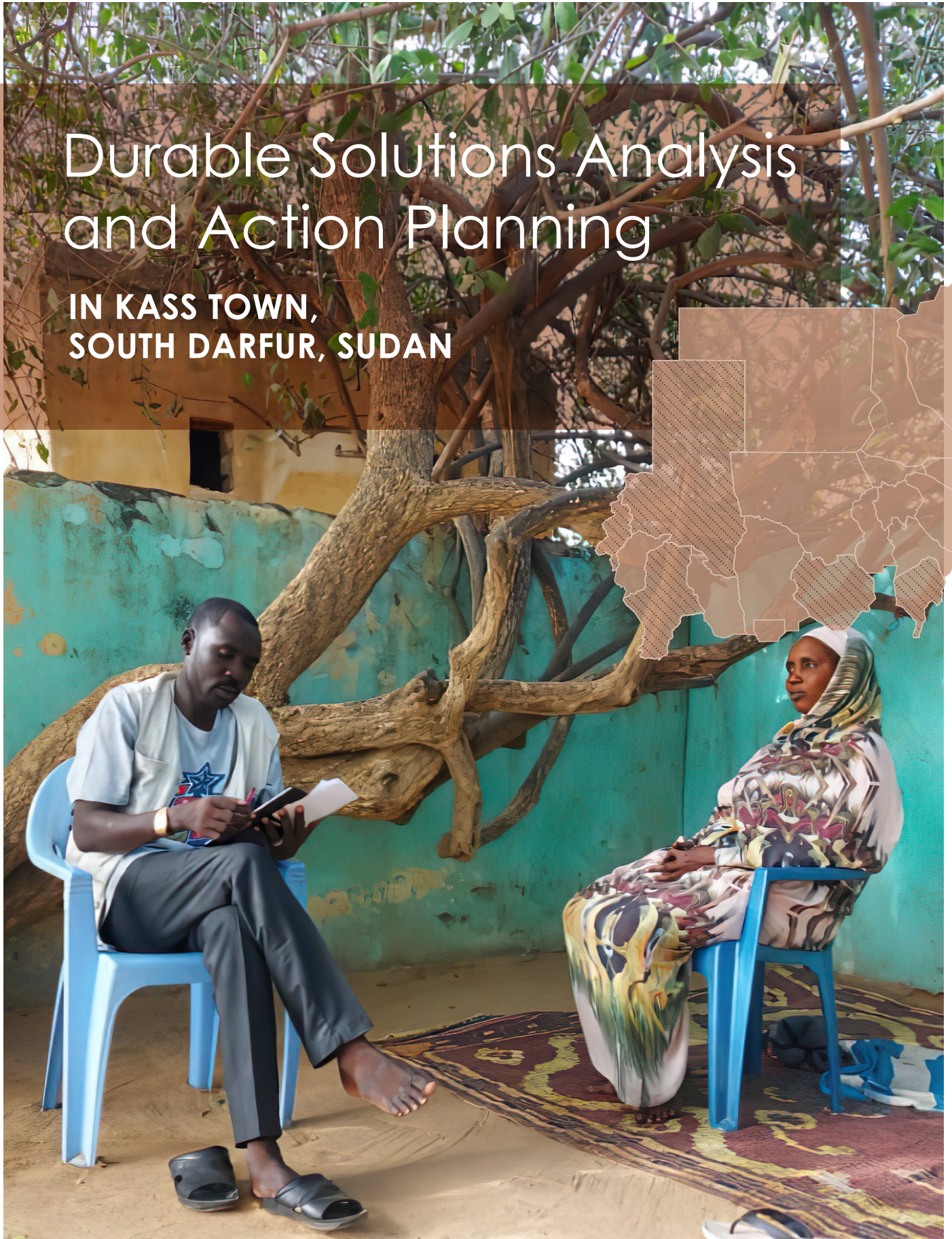


Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

IN KASS TOWN,
SOUTH DARFUR, SUDAN





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1. Introduction

PURPOSE AND SCOPE: This document outlines the key results from the durable solutions analysis conducted in **Kass town, and its adjacent IDP camps as well as surrounding villages**. The study was conducted during the fall of 2021 under the leadership of UNHCR and with technical support by JIPS, while the data collection was done by the NGO Alight. The purpose of this report is to identify key barriers to durable solutions that displaced households face, as well as to summarise the shared challenges and capacities of all community members. The report is accompanied by a data annex with all key results to allow for further exploration.

The durable solutions analysis is part of the process to develop an area- based action plan for Kass town. 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.

KASS LOCALITY AND TOWN: The locality of Kass includes the two Administrative Units of Kass and South Jebel Marra. The locality is composed of different tribes including Fur (dominant), Sada, Hotia, Gimir, Tungur, Zaghawa, Tarjam and other small ethnic groups. Most communities in the rural areas depend on agro-pastoral livelihoods. Kass locality is bordering the area of Jebel Marra, approximately 35 km drive from Kass town. Due to armed conflicts in Jebel Marra between the government and the Darfur armed movements, the villages in Kass, especially those bordering Jebel Marra, are prone to receive large numbers of displaced persons over short periods of time. As a result of war and intercommunal conflicts, there are 36 IDP camps in Kass officially established in 2003, with an estimated population of over 86,916 individuals. The IDPs are mostly located in Kass town. Currently, the total population of Kass is estimated at 600,000 including the IDPs¹.

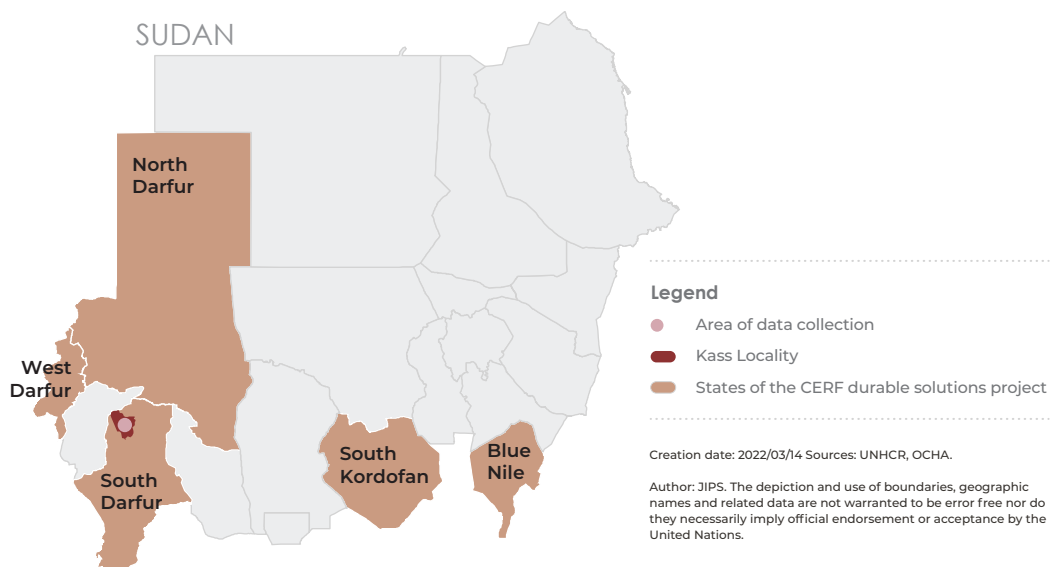


Figure 2: Area of data collection in Kass

The urbanized area of Kass town was selected for the data collection. Population groups included in the data collection were IDPs living in camps and the non-displaced population.

1 Population estimates provided by UNHCR Darfur, 2022.

METHODOLOGY APPROACH: The study captured IDPs and non-displaced households in Kass town and the adjacent IDP camps.² 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 what challenges are shared across all population groups in Kass area.³ The analysis is based on a sample based household survey⁴ conducted with each target group combined with Key Informant Interviews with community representatives in the town and in the adjacent villages and settlements as well as Focus Groups Discussions with nomads⁵.

Durable Solutions

As per the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, **“a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement”**⁶. It is of 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 or resettled 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 outlined in the IASC Framework — to return, stay or settle elsewhere.

- 2 IDPs were captured in the following camps: Ganobia, Battery, Tur, North Kuroli and Ruhai. Additionally, IDPs were encountered in Kass town and included in the sample.
- 3 For more on the approach taken to analyse the progress towards durable solutions, see: UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, JIPS, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, DRC et al (2018) Durable Solutions Analysis Guide: A tool to measure progress towards Durable Solutions for IDPs.
- 4 The total sample included: 792 households (HHs), including IDPs in camps and the town (394 HHs), and non-displaced (398 HHs). 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.
- 5 Seven KIIs and 4 FGDS were done in total.
- 6 Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement (2010); IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, April 2010.

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

2.1 Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDPs

The study captured IDPs and non-displaced in Kass town, its adjacent IDP camps, as well as the surrounding nomad settlements and villages. More than half of the IDP households residing in the camps were displaced from other near-by locations within the Kass locality, while the vast majority (85%) has been living in displacement since more than 10 years. More than half (57%) prefer to stay in Kass town, mainly because of the safety in the area and the job opportunities. **It will therefore be important to support those who wish to locally integrate by addressing the challenges they still face due to their displacement.**

One third of IDPs prefer to return to their village of origin. The main obstacle preventing them from doing so is safety and security in their place of origin (and for a smaller proportion it is the lack of funds to enable the return). **Until these obstacles are overcome it is key to support IDPs in their current locations.** Raising the standard of living of IDPs is important and may additionally capacitate IDPs in their pursuit for a solution.

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

- **SAFETY AND SECURITY:** Significantly less IDPs feel safe in the camps (two-thirds) when compared to non-displaced (one-third) and more have experienced security incidents. Results show that safety and security for IDPs in camps is a key issue.
- **BASIC SERVICES AND DWELLINGS:** IDPs can access basic services such as water, and health care to similar degrees as the non-displaced, indicating that any challenges linked to service access is affecting the whole area and linked to availability and capacities. A notable 90% of IDPs in camps live in dwellings that need rehabilitation - a significantly higher percentage than among non-displaced (60%). Only half of the displaced children are attending school, with lack of financial resources being the main obstacle to access education. A notable difference between boys and girls is evident for the youth population in school attendance.
- **FOOD INSECURITY:** While food insecurity is widespread in the Kass locality, IDPs are more affected by it, with 86% in camps not having enough food or money to buy food. Among non-displaced, 58% are food insecure.
- **LIVELIHOODS AND YOUTH:** IDP households rely on diverse activities to sustain their livelihoods, covering employment, small businesses and farming. Employment rates of female IDPs are much lower than for men. Also, results point to IDP girls in the camps standing out with a higher NEET rate, indicating that a comparatively higher proportion of them are neither studying nor working.

2.2 Challenges Faced by all Groups, Requiring Area Level Responses

Key challenges are faced by all population groups in Kass town and surrounding camps and villages 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:

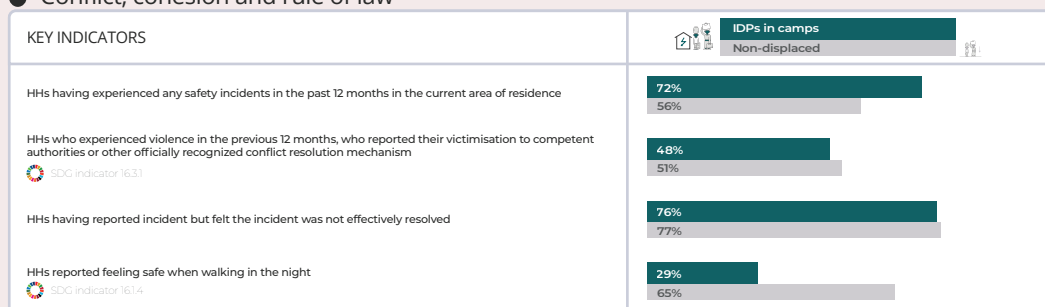
What are the key challenges that **all groups** are facing?

- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS, SAFETY, AND SECURITY:** Safety and security incidents are experienced across all groups, with some variations. However, a trend of low satisfaction with the results of reaching out to the police or the local committees (including the proportions saying resolution was unfair/inefficient) is observed. Strengthening presence, reach and capacity of local level conflict resolution mechanisms is key.
- **WATER AVAILABILITY AND MANAGEMENT:** A significant proportion of the overall population suffers from drinking water insufficiency, with the biggest proportion observed among IDPs in camps (around 72%). 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 (86%), the non-displaced are also greatly impacted (58%). Supporting sustainable livelihoods is key for self-reliance and food security. Food insecurity is also closely linked to the cost for food, hence support programs to be able to obtain food are important.
- **HEALTH SERVICES:** Even though health facilities are available in Kass town, across all population groups, accessing health services is a challenge, mostly related to the cost of medicine or the cost of the service.

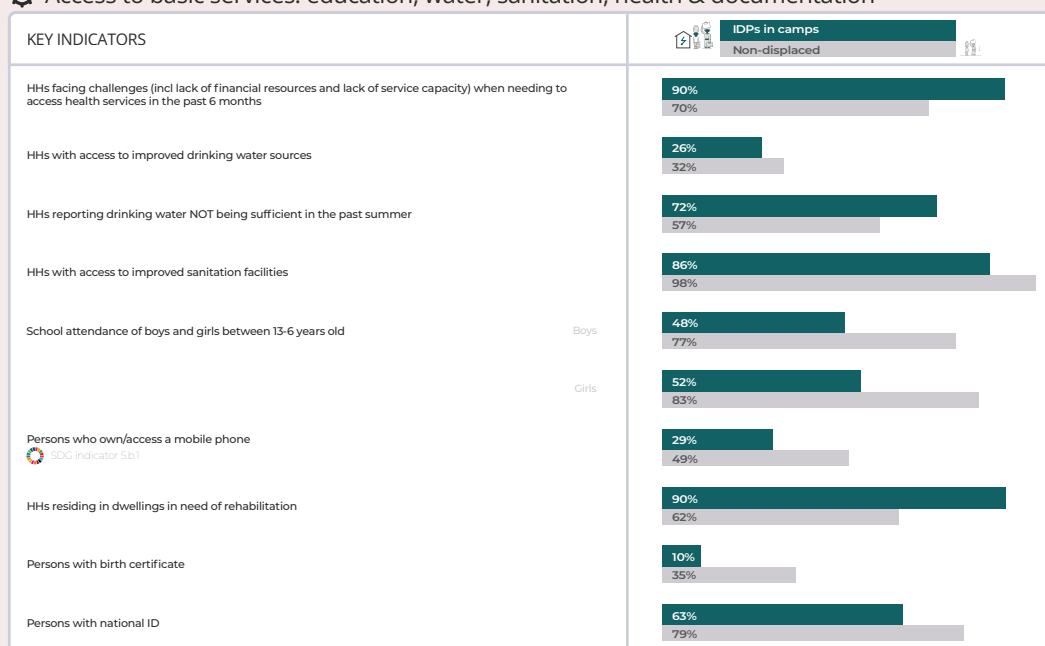
Benchmark Overview of Selected Indicators for Key Durable Solutions Criteria

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

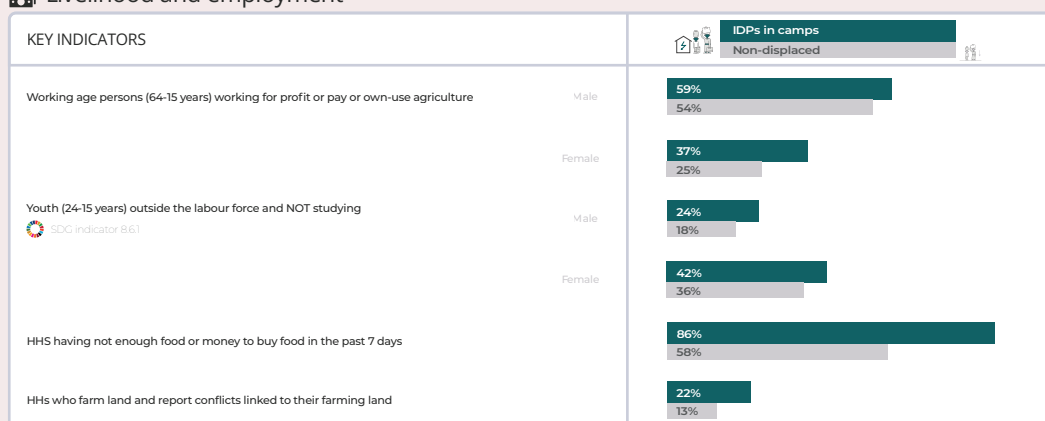
Conflict, cohesion and rule of law



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

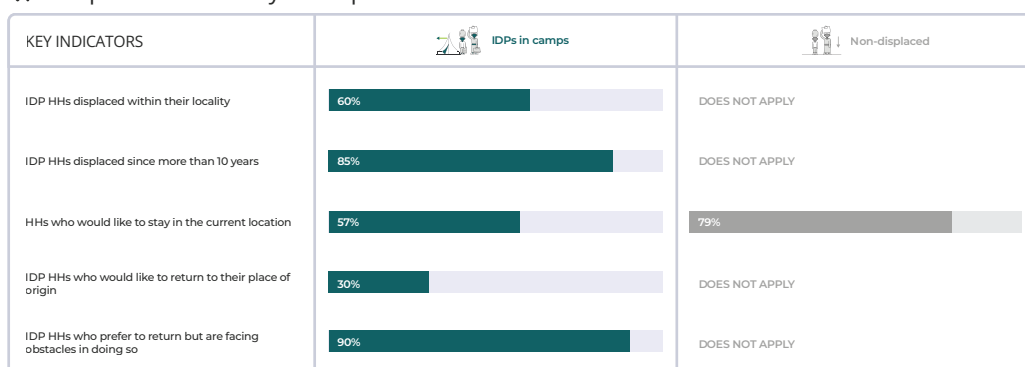


Figure 3: Selected key indicators on displacement history and future preferences of population groups in Kass town and surrounding IDP camps.

Displacement history: Displacement in Kass was triggered mainly in the years of 2003 and 2004 by armed conflict between the government forces and rebel groups. As a result, families fled their villages in rural areas of the locality and sought refuge in Kass town, where they now reside primarily in the periphery of the town⁷. Since 2018, families have been returning to their villages in the rural areas. At the same time, recent displacements, coupled with the protracted displacement, is increasing pressures on the services in the town.⁸

7 The survey also encountered IDPs residing inside the town.

8 UNHCR 2019: SOUTH DARFUR STATE. KASS LOCALITY PROFILE Updated as 19 September 2019.

Displacement is local and protracted: More than half (60%) of IDPs have been displaced within Kass locality, and one third from Shataya in South Darfur, the remainder are coming from North and Central Darfur. 85% of IDPs have been displaced for a prolonged period of more than 10 years. The majority of IDPs (67%) have been displaced once, while 17% have been displaced twice, and 10% have been displaced three times. Among the ones that have been displaced more than once, the vast majority (91%) reported that conflict/violence was the reason for their most recent displacement.

The majority of IDPs reside near their place of origin: Data collected showed that 96% of IDPs reside near their place of origin while the remaining 4% have fled North and Central Darfur. Despite living close to the place of origin, only 23% of the households has ever gone back to their village or origin; among those households, most (73%) go back seasonally to farm their land.

More than half of the IDPs prefer to stay in Kass town, with safety in the area being the main pull factor: More than half of IDPs (57%) prefer to remain in their current location. The main reasons include safety in the area (38%), access to home (25%), as well as access to aid, education, and healthcare (11%), and employment opportunities (10%).

One third of IDPs prefer to return: 30% of IDP households prefer to return to their place of origin, while the remaining (13%) prefer to resettle elsewhere.⁹ However, only one third of all the households preferring to leave have concrete plans to do so¹⁰.

Lack of security and financial resources are among the main obstacles preventing IDPs from pursuing a return: The vast majority of IDPs who want to leave (90%), face obstacles that prevent them from moving, mainly lack of security (60%), and lack of financial resources (31%), while non-displaced indicated lack of financial resources (65%) and finding new shelter/housing (18%) as the main obstacles that prevent them from leaving their current location.

9 Only 2% indicated an intention to leave Sudan.

10 Interestingly, there is also a considerable proportion among the non-displaced that prefer to leave their location in the town, namely 21% of the households.

3.2 Safety, Conflict and Rule of Law

Conflict, cohesion and rule of law

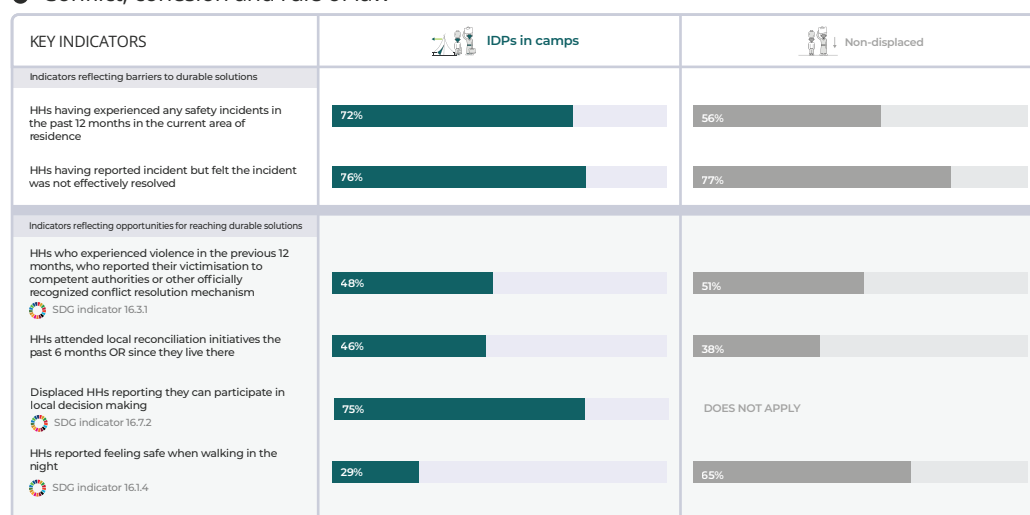


Figure 4: Selected key indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Conflicts linked to land

Most conflicts centre around land, including: 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 when pastoralists can graze their animals. According to key informants, to resolve conflicts linked to land, one needs to approach the competent courts in Nyala.

Land conflicts linked to the current land being farmed are not very prevalent: Among the relatively small group of IDPs who currently access land ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the IDPs do so), 22% have issues linked to the land (boundary and illegal occupation conflicts). Among non-displaced households who farm land, only 13% report conflicts linked to the land (mainly linked to disputed ownership and grazing routes).

Land occupation in place of origin is reported by IDPs: Among IDPs engaged in farming in their current location and who no longer have access to their land in the place of origin, 35% indicate this is due to their land being unlawfully occupied¹¹.

¹¹ It should be noted that only IDPs currently farming land were asked about any potential farming land in place of origin. It is not known what this proportion would be, if assessed out of the total group of IDPs who used to farm land before displacement. It can therefore be assumed that the proportion of IDP households whose land in the place of origin is occupied, is higher.

Safety and reporting

Security incidents are widespread, but more prevalent among IDPs: The proportion of households who have experienced security incidents is higher among the IDP population (around two-thirds) as compared to the non-displaced population (around half). The main security threat for both population groups was robbery.¹² Similarly, when looking at the sense of safety when walking around in the neighbourhood, the results show that two-thirds of the displaced households feel unsafe, while that is the case for only one-third of the non-displaced population.

Reporting of security incidents is low and perceived as largely ineffective: Around half among both IDPs and non-displaced did not report the security incidents they experienced. Among IDPs who did report incidents, there is an even distribution between reporting to the police and to village committees. Among non-displaced the majority reported security incidents to the police. Of those who reported incidents, only 10% in both groups indicated that the outcome was fair and satisfactory. Key informants confirm that the police do not have the required capacities and resources to fulfil their role.

Intergroup perceptions

IDPs are welcomed by the non-displaced neighbours: Around 90% of IDPs felt welcomed by the non-displaced community and almost all non-displaced households (97%) welcomed IDP households in their community. However, somewhat less among IDPs, 75%, report they are able to take part in local level decision making.

Non-displaced are less welcoming towards nomads: While the majority of non-displaced people welcomed nomads settling in the area (89%), one-third of non-displaced households state that nomads should not have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision making in the village and 22% state that nomads should not have equal access to services.

¹² A stark increase of night crimes was reported in a consultation with UNHCR; February 2022.

3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

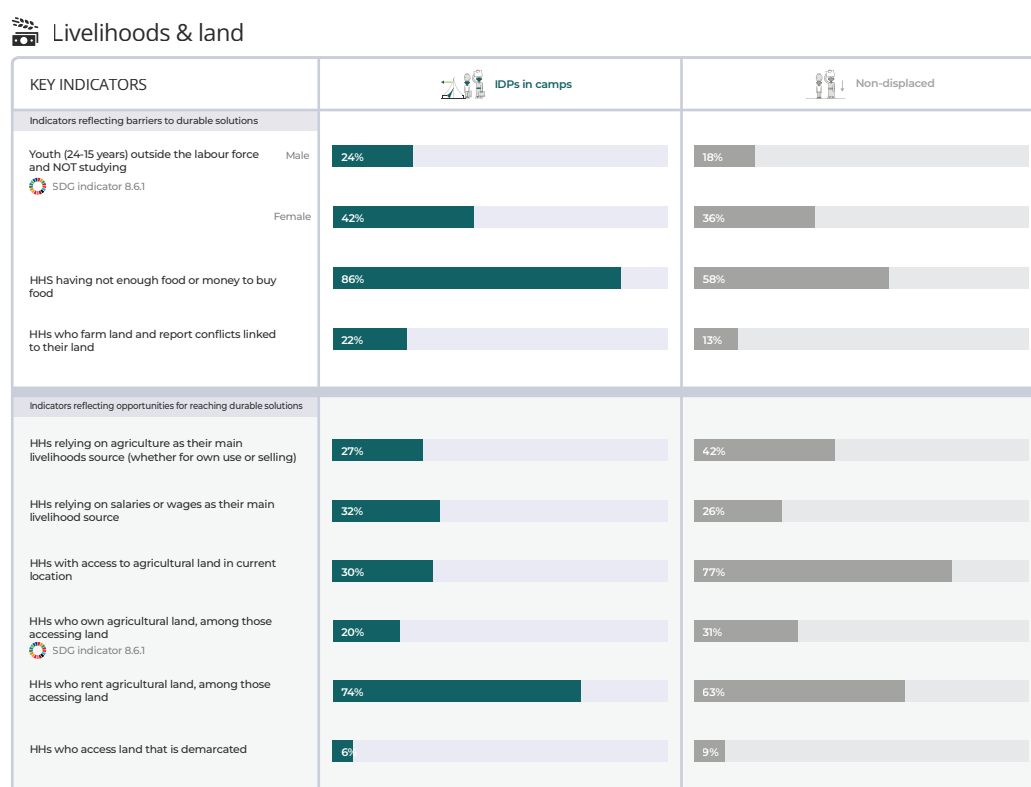


Figure 5: Selected key indicators on livelihoods and land that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Main source of livelihoods

Most economic activities in Kass are linked to agriculture, trade, and livestock. There is a main public market in Kass town, in addition to sub-markets in the surrounding areas.

Non-displaced households rely on agriculture to a greater extent than IDPs: While a majority of non-displaced households access agricultural land for farming (77%), less than half (42%) rely on agriculture (by selling goods from crop farming or by practicing subsistence agriculture). More than one fifth (26%) relies on wages/salaries (26%) and the remaining households rely primarily on small businesses, like handicraft and wood selling or working as drivers (16%).

Less than one third of IDPs access agricultural land and accordingly, they have more diversified livelihoods, a combination of relying on wages and salaries (32%), small businesses (27%) and agriculture (27%).

Reliance on agriculture is higher among non-displaced compared to IDPs for both female and male headed households: 22% of female headed IDP households report that agriculture is their main source of income compared to 44% among non-displaced. Similarly, 44% of male-headed non-displaced rely on agriculture compared to 30% among male-headed IDPs.

The gap between men's and women's employment is much larger among non-displaced: Paid work among non-displaced persons between 25 and 64 years of age is significantly higher for men (77%) compared to women (23%). Among IDPs, while the trend is the same, the difference between men and women is much smaller compared to the non-displaced (59% IDP men vs 41% IDP women work).

Youth prospects

A great proportion of the young female population, especially among IDPs, are neither studying nor working: More than one third among young women between 15 and 24 years is not working or studying, but mainly taking care of the household (42% among IDPs and 36% among non-displaced). Among young men in that age group, the proportion studying or working is higher and thus around one fifth are found to neither be working nor studying (24% IDPs and 18% non-displaced).

Literacy is lower among young IDP women: The results show that literacy among youth (15-24 years of age) is higher among IDP boys (84%) than girls (71%), while for non-displaced the literacy rates are very similar between young men and women (95% vs. 92% respectively).

Food insecurity and other challenges

High level of food insecurity, impacting especially IDPs: Food insecurity is high¹³ across all groups, but is impacting IDPs to an exceptionally large extent, as 86% of IDPs did not have enough food or money to buy food the week preceding the survey. Among the non-displaced, the proportion of food insecure is also high (58%).

Food insecurity was the livelihood shock felt most strongly across both population groups, coupled with reduced income and job insecurity and to some extent water shortages: Unanimously, unusually high food prices and prices of non-food items were strongly felt by both population groups as a shock to their livelihood situation. Challenges that are linked to farming and livestock were felt more strongly by non-displaced households (21% vs 28% related to droughts, 38% vs 57% related to crop diseases, 6% vs 13% related to livestock loss).

¹³ 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.

3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

🏠 Access to property in place of habitual residence



| KEY INDICATORS |  IDPs in camps |  Non-displaced |
|--|---|---|
| Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions | | |
| Displaced HHs engaged in farming who have issues re-accessing their land in place of origin | 52% | DOES NOT APPLY |
| Displaced HHs engaged in farming who specify land occupation as the issue preventing them from re-accessing their land | 35% | DOES NOT APPLY |
| Indicators reflecting opportunities for reaching durable solutions | | |
| Displaced HHs accessing agricultural land in place or origin | 7% | DOES NOT APPLY |
| Displaced HHs engaged in farming in current location who still have rights to the land in place of origin | 19% | 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

Non-displaced households have access to agricultural land for farming on a much larger scale than IDPs: Whereas only 30% of IDP households have any access to agricultural land for farming, 77% of non-displaced households have access to agricultural land. This trend is reflected in the main source of livelihoods reported, wherein non-displaced residents reported largely relying on agriculture, while IDPs rely to a greater extent on salaried work and small businesses.

The majority of households in both population groups are renting the land they farm: Only 31% of non-displaced households and 20% of displaced households own the land they farm. The remaining are renting the land (63% of non-displaced and 74% of IDPs), while 6% among both target groups are using land provided for free by relatives and friends. .

Dwelling – tenure and conditions

It is more common for non-displaced households to own their dwelling. Only a few IDP households living in Kass town and the IDP camps own their dwelling. While 59% of non-displaced households own their dwelling, the remainder is renting (24%), or are using dwellings that are provided by relatives or friends (14%).

Whereas conflicts linked to dwellings do not seem to be an issue for the non-displaced population (2%), around one third of IDPs (32%) reported conflicts linked to their dwelling:

Although the dwellings are mainly provided by the government, 73% of IDPs who report issues linked to their dwelling state that conflicts are mainly related to disputed ownership compared to 43% among non-displaced. Lack or loss of documentation proving ownership (7% of IDPs vs. 39% of non-displaced), and conflict around the boundary of land (14% IDPs vs. 0% non-displaced) were also mentioned.

Most dwellings are in need of repair: The great majority of IDP households (90%) live in dwellings that are in need of repair. Only 10% of the respondents stated that their dwellings were in good condition. Among the non-displaced population, a notable 62% also report that their dwellings are 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

Primary and secondary schools, as well as kindergartens are available in Kass town, but according to the key informant, these do not address the needs in the town. More schools and teachers are needed as well as training facilities for the teachers.

Primary school attendance is significantly higher among non-displaced children compared to IDP children: 80% of all non-displaced children between 6-13 years are attending school, whereas only half of all displaced children are attending school¹⁴.

The lack of financial resources is the main barrier to access education for both displaced and non-displaced families: For three quarters of IDP families and around half of non-displaced families, financial reasons are a barrier to school attendance. Local experts confirm that the rate of school dropouts is higher among IDPs mainly due to financial challenges¹⁵.

14 No drastic differences exist between boys' and girls' school attendance.

15 Consultation with UNHCR in South Darfur, January 2022.

Among young IDP girls and boys between 14 and 18 years, only half are attending school, whereas three quarters of non-displaced do so. The youth population between 14 and 18 years who are not attending school are mainly working or taking care of the family: 43% of youth among IDPs and 40% of youth among the non-displaced are working for pay, or in farming. Girls tend to take care of the family (33% of displaced young girls are not attending school and 39% of non-displaced young girls are not attending school), whereas boys tend to work for pay or in farming (53% of displaced and 59% of non-displaced).

Water

Kass town has a water distribution network, which does not include all neighbourhoods. The wells, which are located around the town and on the banks of the valley, are privately owned. Some actors (including community initiatives) invest in water purification.

Drinking water was insufficient for a substantial proportion of the overall population during the summer (preceding the study), especially among IDPs: 72% of IDP households and 57% of non-displaced households reported that drinking water was insufficient for their family needs.

Between a quarter and a third of IDP and non-displaced households are using unprotected water sources: For IDPs, the most used sources of water are tube wells, boreholes and handpumps, followed by unprotected dug wells and water that is carried from further away with a cart. For non-displaced households, the most used sources of water are unprotected and protected dug wells and water carts. When it comes to perceived water quality, a somewhat similar proportion of IDPs (66%) and non-displaced (72%) found the water safe for drinking. High fluoride levels in the water are reported as a challenge.

Sanitation

The vast majority of households are using a toilet facility of some kind: The toilet facility most commonly used across all population groups are pit latrines without slabs and with slabs. Notably, 13% of the displaced households are practicing open defecation and 27% are sharing their facilities. Key informants highlighted there is no waste transportation available.

Female-headed households in IDP camps often lack privacy in accessing sanitation facilities: Slightly more than 60% of female-headed households are sharing toilet facilities with individuals other than household members, mostly in IDP camps, whereas in Kass town the vast majority of female-headed households have access to private latrines.

Health

In Kass town the health services include: the Royal Kass Hospital, three health insurance centres, one specialized medical centre for mothers and children; as well as private clinics and pharmacies. **Lack of capacity is reported across these service providers, as there are not enough doctors nor specialised units.**

The vast majority of the population across both IDPs and non-displaced households face difficulties in accessing health services: 90% of IDPs who attempted to access health services and 83% of non-displaced households, faced challenges, mainly linked to: cost of services, long waiting times, unavailable medicine, lack of qualified staff.

Personal documentation

The majority of the population has personal identification documents, though IDPs somewhat less: 35% of IDPs and 14% of non-displaced people have no personal identification at all. National ID is the most common documentation held by 63% of the IDPs and 79% of the non-displaced. Notably, only 10% of IDPs and 35% of non-displaced hold birth certificates. Among children under 5 years, 28% of IDPs in that age group have birth certificates, while that is the case for 53% among non-displaced children under 5 years.

4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

From evidence to action planning

This report points to challenges that specifically IDPs and non-displaced face in **Kass town and its adjacent IDP camps as well as in the surrounding villages**. 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 drafted¹⁶.**

The study is part of a series of exercises that took place in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile¹⁷ 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 of the Action Plan.

Community engagement and priorities

Consultations were conducted with the different communities (including men and women separately) in Kass locality in order to validate the survey findings and to prioritise the challenges.¹⁸ Safety and security as well as access to water are key challenges prioritised by both IDPs and non-displaced. Food security is also a key challenge that is highlighted by all groups. Safety and access to land is only prioritised as key challenge by the IDPs, whereas only non-displaced prioritise the conflict resolution mechanisms as key challenge .

16 The Action Plan for Kass urban was developed through a multi-stakeholder workshop in February 2022 and can be obtained through UNHCR and the DSWG.

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

18 The prioritisation process was conducted in February 2022 through a methodology called 'pairwise ranking'.

| Prioritised barriers to solutions | IDPs in camps | | Non-displaced | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Insufficient drinking water and poor water quality | 2nd priority | 2nd priority | 1st priority | 2nd priority |
| Not enough food or money to buy food | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 2nd priority | 3rd priority |
| Poor quality or lack of access to health services | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 3rd priority |
| Ineffective conflict resolution mechanisms | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 1st priority |
| Not feeling safe in the neighborhoods | 1st priority | 1st priority | 3rd priority | 3rd priority |
| Lack of rights or inability to access my land due to boundary conflicts and grazing routes not followed | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 3rd priority | 3rd priority |

■ 1st priority
■ 2nd priority
■ 3rd 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 developed for Kass will serve as a **roadmap to guide joint humanitarian and development programming that addresses the priorities of displacement affected populations**. The suggested activities 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 Kass has been 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. Next steps thus include:

- Coordination between all participating actors in Kass, 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 | 33% | 0% |
| | Male Head | 67% | 100% |
| * Age group distribution. | | | |
| Age group of employment (Female) | 0-14 | 44% | 38% |
| | 15-24 | 25% | 29% |
| | 25-54 | 25% | 29% |
| | 55 and above | 6% | 5% |
| Age group of employment (Male) | 0-14 | 47% | 43% |
| | 15-24 | 22% | 24% |
| | 25-54 | 23% | 24% |
| | 55 and above | 7% | 10% |
| 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 | 46% | 69% |
| | Lack of security | 43% | 8% |
| | Other | 11% | 23% |
| * 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? | About once a month | 11% | This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence |
| | About once a week | 0% | |
| | About twice a month | 5% | |
| | More than once a week | 1% | |
| | Never | 3% | |
| | Other | 7% | |
| | Seasonally | 73% | |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|--|--|---------------|--|
| * Displaced HHs by frequency of visiting the place habitual residence in the last 12 months by reason. | | | |
| What is the most common purpose for visiting your original place of residence? | Farming | 69% | This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence |
| | Other | 2% | |
| | To check on land/dwelling | 3% | |
| | To issue documents | 8% | |
| | Visit relatives/friends | 19% | |
| 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? | Does not apply (never walk alone) | 0% | 0% |
| | I don't know | 0% | 0% |
| | Refuse to respond | 0% | 0% |
| | Somewhat safe | 21% | 34% |
| | Unsafe | 49% | 31% |
| | Very safe | 8% | 31% |
| | Very unsafe (risk on life) | 20% | 4% |
| * HHs with family members having experienced physical threats in the past 12 months. | | | |
| Physical threat with knife, gun or other type of weapon | 40% | 25% | |
| * HHs with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months. | | | |
| Robbery | 65% | 46% | |
| * HHs having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months. | | | |
| Damage inflicted on property/assets/ livestock/crop | 28% | 20% | |
| * 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? | No – did not report | 52% | 49% |
| | Yes - reported to other parties | 1% | 2% |
| | Yes - reported to the water committee | 0% | 0% |
| | Yes – reported to family member | 1% | 1% |
| | Yes – reported to police | 25% | 43% |
| | Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs) | 21% | 5% |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|
| * HHs having reported the security incident by main reasons why the issue was not resolved. | | | |
| | Culturally sensitive to report | 3% | 3% |
| | I did not try before but I think/heard it will create more problems | 3% | 4% |
| | I don't know | 9% | 19% |
| | I tried before and it created more problems | 1% | 1% |
| Why did you or the other person in your HH choose NOT to report the incident to the police? | I tried before but they did not help | 14% | 14% |
| | Never tried before but I think/heard they don't help | 38% | 14% |
| | No police station nearby | 4% | 8% |
| | Refuse to respond | 4% | 8% |
| | Too expensive | 13% | 16% |
| | Unreliable / do not trust police | 10% | 11% |
| | 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. | 47% | 31% |
| * 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 | 13% | 28% |
| | Not Applicable (Such events did not take place) | 21% | 19% |
| | Not interested in such events | 12% | 12% |
| | Other | 2% | 1% |
| | Our opinion is not valued | 6% | 9% |
| | Refuse to respond | 0% | 1% |
| | The meeting place was far away | 1% | 1% |
| | We are not invited (targeted) | 25% | 13% |
| | We were not aware of such events | 20% | 16% |
| * 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. | Agree | 53% | Does not apply |
| | Disagree | 15% | Does not apply |
| | Not applicable | 5% | Does not apply |
| | Strongly agree | 23% | Does not apply |
| | Strongly disagree | 5% | Does not apply |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| * Agreement on whether IDPs and refugee-returnees should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village according to the non-displaced. | | | |
| IDP/refugee returnees should have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in decision-making within the village. - Yes. | No | Does not apply | 2% |
| | Yes | Does not apply | 98% |
| * 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 | No | Does not apply | 3% |
| | Yes | Does not apply | 97% |
| * 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 | No | Does not apply | 32% |
| | Yes | Does not apply | 68% |
| * Agreement on whether IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health according to the non-displaced. | | | |
| IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health | Agree | 48% | Does not apply |
| | Disagree | 10% | Does not apply |
| | Not applicable | 2% | Does not apply |
| | Strongly agree | 37% | Does not apply |
| | Strongly disagree | 3% | 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 | No | Does not apply | 3% |
| | Yes | Does not apply | 97% |
| * 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 | 98% |
| * 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 | No | Does not apply | 19% |
| | Yes | Does not apply | 81% |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|---|--|---------------|-----|
| 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 | 35% | 32% |
| | Working for profit/pay | 26% | 12% |
| | Own-use agriculture | 8% | 13% |
| | Own small business | 7% | 10% |
| | Studying | 23% | 33% |
| | Doing unpaid/voluntary/charity work | 0% | 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 | 14% | 29% |
| | Small business | 35% | 22% |
| | Own-use agriculture | 8% | 16% |
| | Wages/salaries | 28% | 20% |
| | Gold mining | 1% | 0% |
| | Other | 15% | 14% |
| * Primary source of livelihood by male headed HHs. | | | |
| What is the HH's main source of livelihood the past 30 days? | Agriculture/selling of good | 17% | 25% |
| | Small business | 24% | 16% |
| | Own-use agriculture | 13% | 19% |
| | Wages/salaries | 35% | 26% |
| | Gold mining | 2% | 2% |
| | Other | 9% | 12% |
| * 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. | 86% | 58% | |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|--|--|---------------|-----|
| * Main barriers of working age population (15-64 years) to access employment. | | | |
| What is the main obstacle for you to find work? | Conflict and Insecurity in the area | 0% | 1% |
| | Disability / chronic illness | 3% | 5% |
| | Discrimination | 0% | 0% |
| | I don't know | 1% | 1% |
| | Irregular work opportunities | 23% | 19% |
| | Lack of /inadequate skills | 1% | 7% |
| | Lack of family/clan or political connections | 1% | 3% |
| | Lack of information about the local labor market | 4% | 9% |
| | Lack of required documentation | 0% | 2% |
| | Lack of work opportunities | 52% | 39% |
| | Language barrier | 5% | 0% |
| No obstacles | 2% | 6% | |
| Other | 9% | 9% | |
| * 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 | 30% | 14% |
| | Own-use agriculture | 9% | 14% |
| | Own small business | 8% | 11% |
| | Other | 53% | 62% |
| 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 | 19% | 19% |
| | Male headed HHs | 81% | 81% |
| * 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 | 14% | 16% |
| | Agricultural land is not accessible due to conflict or security issues | 20% | 3% |
| | Agricultural land occupied by others | 19% | 8% |
| | Discrimination (IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees are not allowed to buy/rent an agricultural land) | 0% | 0% |
| | Lack of financial resources to buy/rent an agricultural land | 41% | 64% |
| | There is no enough agricultural land available in this area or in nearby areas | 6% | 9% |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|---|--|---------------|-----|
| * HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation. | | | |
| What is the tenure type of this agricultural land? | Owned | 20% | 31% |
| | Tenacy (rented) | 74% | 63% |
| | Free access | 6% | 6% |
| | Other | 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 | 15% | 13% |
| | Sales receipt | 8% | 3% |
| | Customary law/rights | 42% | 48% |
| | Decision by local administration | 8% | 4% |
| | No legal title currently | 23% | 28% |
| | Other | 4% | 5% |
| * HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by distance from dwelling. | | | |
| How far is this land from your residence/ dwelling plot? | 10 – 20 minutes walk | 0% | 2% |
| | 20 – 30 minutes walk | 5% | 6% |
| | 5 – 10 minutes walk | 0% | 0% |
| | Attached to dwelling | 0% | 1% |
| | More than 30 minutes walk | 95% | 92% |
| * HHs who face conflicts/issues linked to agricultural land for farming by type of conflict/issue. | | | |
| What are these issues or conflicts? | Disputed ownership | 14% | 40% |
| | Conflict around the boundary of land | 27% | 5% |
| | Grazing routes are not followed | 25% | 21% |
| | Land occupied unlawfully by others | 25% | 31% |
| | Other | 8% | 3% |
| * 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 | 75% | 72% |
| | Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs) | 25% | 28% |

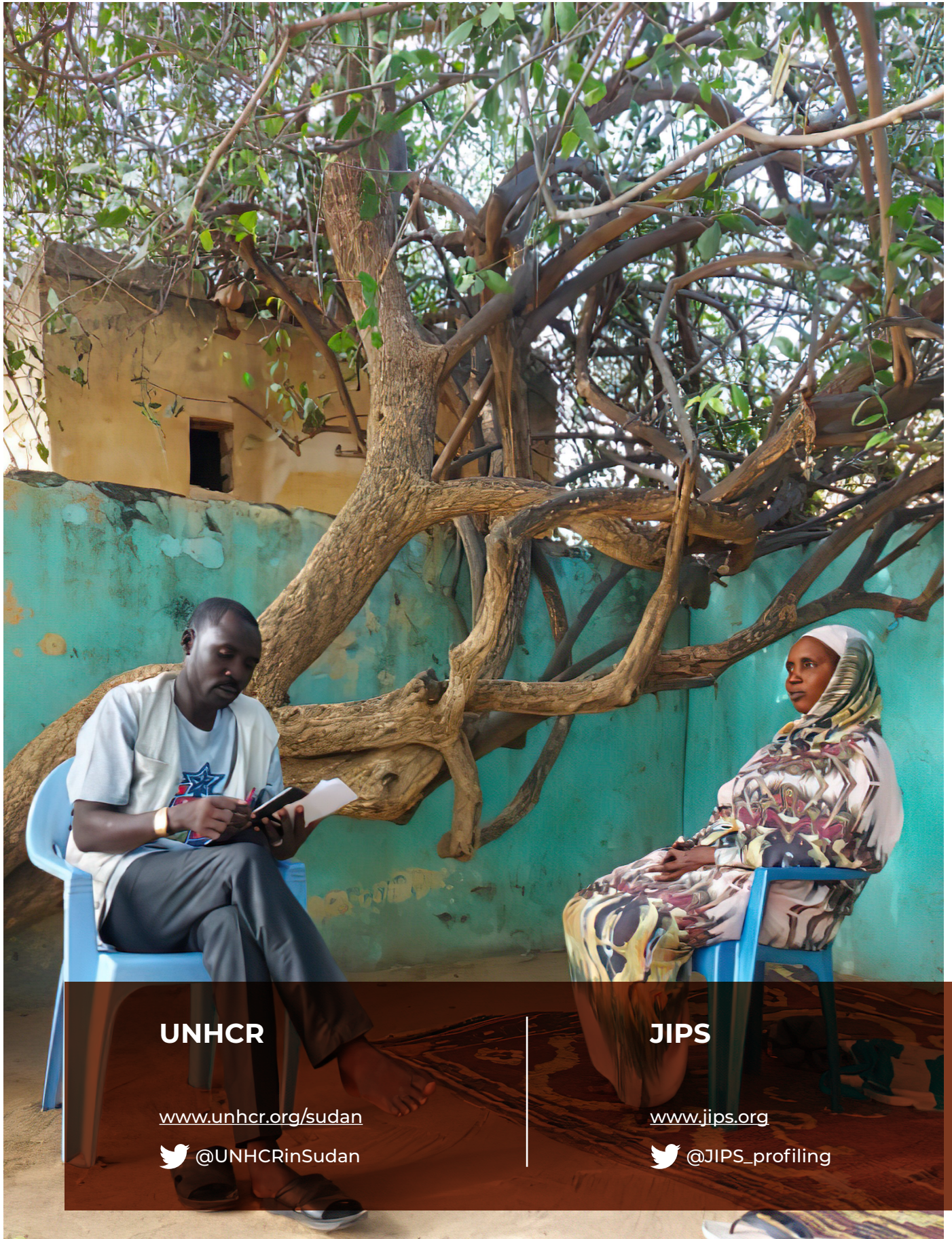
| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|--|---|---------------|----------------|
| * HHHs with access to agricultural land, who reported conflicts, and found the conflict resolution mechanism effective. | | | |
| How effective was the aforementioned conflict resolution mechanism? | Somewhat effective: resolved but I'm not satisfied/unfair | 25% | 18% |
| | Somewhat ineffective: unresolved without any negative consequences/ no harm | 37% | 20% |
| | Very effective: resolved and I'm satisfied | 9% | 18% |
| | Very ineffective: unresolved yet caused me me problems | 30% | 44% |
| * IDP and returnee HHHs that access the same land for farming as before displacement | | | |
| Is the land that you currently have access to the same land that you used before displacement? | Does not apply | 1% | Does not apply |
| | No | 76% | Does not apply |
| | Yes | 23% | 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% | Does not apply |
| | Disputed ownership | 13% | Does not apply |
| | Grazing routes are not followed | 8% | Does not apply |
| | Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights | 4% | Does not apply |
| | Land occupied unlawfully by others | 66% | Does not apply |
| | Loss of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights | 1% | Does not apply |
| | Other | 5% | Does not apply |
| * HHHs by tenure type of dwelling. | | | |
| What is the tenure type of your dwelling/plot? | Area provided by local authorities (i.e., cheikh, omda, sultan, mac, etc.) | 26% | 0% |
| | Area provided by UN/NGOs | 17% | 1% |
| | Area provided for free by relatives/ friends | 4% | 12% |
| | Government-possessed land used by people for free | 36% | 1% |
| | Other | 0% | 1% |
| | Owned | 9% | 62% |
| | Tenancy (rented) | 7% | 23% |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|---|--|---------------|-----|
| * HHs residing in dwellings that require rehabilitation. | | | |
| What is the condition of your dwelling/plot? | In good condition | 11% | 39% |
| | In need of rehabilitation | 89% | 61% |
| * HHs who own the dwelling by type of proof of ownership. | | | |
| What is the document that proves ownership? | Customary law/rights | 0% | 7% |
| | Decision by local administration | 25% | 6% |
| | I don't know | 0% | 0% |
| | No legal title currently | 5% | 3% |
| | Other | 3% | 0% |
| | Registered area certification | 53% | 64% |
| Sales receipt | 13% | 20% | |
| * 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 | 14% | 0% |
| | Disputed ownership | 73% | 42% |
| | Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights | 6% | 25% |
| | Land occupied unlawfully by others | 0% | 0% |
| | Loss of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights | 1% | 14% |
| | No access to legal institutions/ mechanisms that can adjudicate on land /lack of land policy | 1% | 0% |
| | Other | 0% | 20% |
| | Rules and processes on land not clear | 5% | 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? | Does not apply | | |
| | No | | |
| | Yes | | |
| This question is only asked for those who returned to their place of origin. | | | |
| ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: EDUCATION, WATER, SANITATION, HEALTH & DOCUMENTATION | | | |
| * Proportion of men and women (above 15 years) who can read and write. | | | |
| Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Female) | No, I cannot write | 55% | 30% |
| | Yes, I can write fluently | 17% | 39% |
| | Yes, I can write some words | 28% | 32% |

| | | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|
| Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Male) | No, I cannot write | 24% | 12% |
| | Yes, I can write fluently | 33% | 49% |
| | Yes, I can write some words | 43% | 39% |
| * Primary school attendance (children between 6-13 years). | | | |
| During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Female) | No | 48% | 17% |
| | Yes | 52% | 83% |
| During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male) | No | 52% | 23% |
| | Yes | 48% | 77% |
| * Secondary school attendance (children between 14-18 years). | | | |
| During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Female) | No | 49% | 25% |
| | Yes | 51% | 75% |
| During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male) | No | 46% | 24% |
| | Yes | 54% | 76% |
| *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% | 3% |
| | Lack of financial resources | 74% | 43% |
| | Still too young | 14% | 37% |
| | Other | 9% | 17% |
| *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% | 1% |
| | Lack of financial resources | 80% | 55% |
| | Still too young | 0% | 0% |
| | Other | 20% | 45% |
| *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? | No | 10% | 30% |
| | Yes | 90% | 70% |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|--|---|---------------|-----|
| *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 | 47% | 28% |
| | Did not get access to qualified health staff at the health facility | 3% | 5% |
| | No medicine available at health facility/pharmacy | 10% | 11% |
| | The treatment center was too far away/transportation constraints | 2% | 2% |
| | Other | 37% | 54% |
| * HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities* | | | |
| Type of toilet facilities | Improved sanitation facilities | 16% | 40% |
| | Unimproved sanitation facilities | 84% | 60% |
| * 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 | 62% | 45% |
| | Unimproved water sources | 38% | 55% |
| *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. | 65% | 73% | |
| * 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? | Agree | 27% | 35% |
| | Disagree | 43% | 42% |
| | Not applicable | 0% | 0% |
| | Strongly agree | 2% | 7% |
| | Strongly disagree | 29% | 15% |
| * 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? | Agree | 10% | 19% |
| | Disagree | 20% | 26% |
| | Not applicable | 49% | 38% |
| | Strongly agree | 1% | 3% |
| | Strongly disagree | 20% | 14% |

| | IDPs in camps | Non-displaced | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----|
| *Persons owning a mobile phone - SDG 5.b.1* | | | |
| Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes. | Female | 21% | 43% |
| | Male | 38% | 56% |
| * Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - SDG 16.9.1* | | | |
| Does (name) have a bith certificate? - Yes. | Female | 35% | 63% |
| | Male | 36% | 67% |
| * Persons with national ID. | | | |
| Do you have a National ID? - Yes. | 63% | 79% | |
| * Persons with birth certificate. | | | |
| Does (name) have a bith certificate? - Yes. | Female | 12% | 38% |
| | Male | 18% | 43% |



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