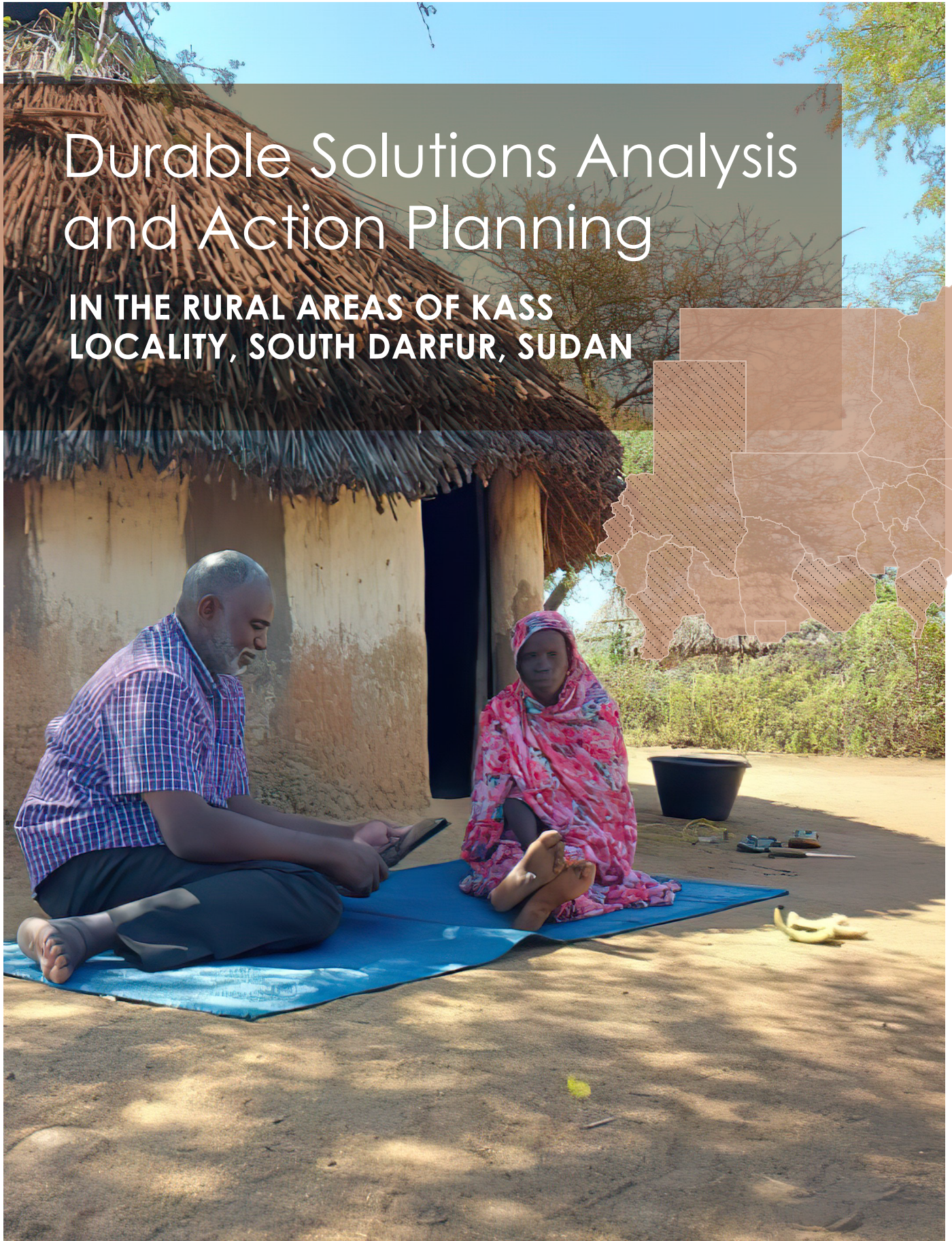


# Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

IN THE RURAL AREAS OF KASS LOCALITY, SOUTH DARFUR, SUDAN











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# 1. Introduction

**PURPOSE AND SCOPE:** This document outlines the key results from the durable solutions analysis done in **villages across the rural areas of Kass locality in South Darfur**. 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 conducted by the NGO Alight. The purpose of this report is to identify key barriers to durable solutions faced by the displaced households and to summarise the common challenges and capacities of all the community members. The report is accompanied by a data annex with all key results to allow for further exploration.

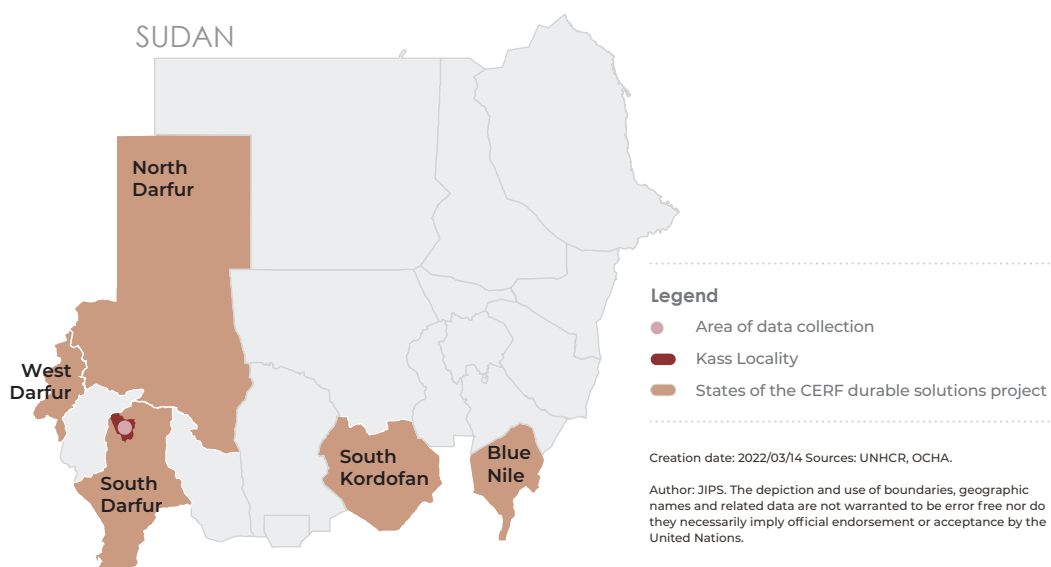
The durable solutions analysis is part of the process to develop an area- based action plan for rural areas in Kass. Figure 1 below shows the overall process of the project.



**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:** The Locality of Kass includes the two Administrative Units of Kass and South Jebel Marra. The locality is composed of different tribes including the Fur (dominant), Sada, Hotia, Gimir, Tungur, Zaghawa, Tarjam and other 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 quick and large displacements of populations. As a result of war and intercommunal conflicts, 36 IDP camps established in Kass officially in 2003 host an estimated population of over 86,916 individuals. The IDPs are mostly located in Kass town.



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

Villages in the rural areas surrounding Kass town, were selected for the data collection. Population groups included in the data collection were IDP-returnees and IDPs living in the villages.

**METHODOLOGY APPROACH:** The study includes IDPs residing outside of camps, IDPs who have returned in the rural areas of Kass (IDP returnees) as well as nomadic communities. The targeted villages were prioritised in consultation with the local authorities.<sup>1</sup> While the study was designed to follow a comparative analysis approach by benchmarking the situations of displaced households (incl. IDPs and returnees) with that of non-displaced households, this was not feasible in this location, as the non-displaced households could not be targeted in the selected rural areas. Thus, this analysis (as opposed to the other studies conducted under CERF) is not focusing on identifying the key differences in the situations of displaced and non-displaced, but rather outlines the socio-economic situation and the intentions of the displaced population, focusing more on a comparison between IDPs and IDP returnees.<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 community representatives and Focus Group Discussions with nomads.<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 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.

- 1 The villages covered in the data collection were: Dibbiss, Jamaiza Kumura, Dougo Hashaba, Martouba, Rijel Algemiz, Karandi Kasilo, and Daws.
- 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 In total the achieved sample sizes included: 343 IDPs households residing outside of camps and 543 IDP-returnee households. Additionally, 66 non-displaced households and 50 returned refugee households were captured but excluded from the analysis due to the small sample sizes. 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 In total 7 KIIs and 5 FGDs were conducted.
- 5 Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement (2010); IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, April 2010.

## 2. Summary: Main Challenges Faced by IDPs and IDP Returnees

The study covered IDPs and IDP returnees in the rural areas of Kass locality, while some interviews also were conducted with nomads. The results show that a majority of IDPs (82%) prefer to stay in their current location, mainly to benefit from employment opportunities and the safety in the area. A large majority of IDPs residing in the villages surrounding Kass town were displaced from other near-by locations within Kass locality and have been displaced for more than 10 years. IDPs who have returned also prefer to remain in their current place of residence (88%), and thus continue re-integrating. It is therefore important to support the ongoing and preferred local integration and reintegration processes.



Several issues are faced by both IDPs and IDP returnees and affect the general area. These are linked to security, water, access to services and livelihoods, and require area-based responses:

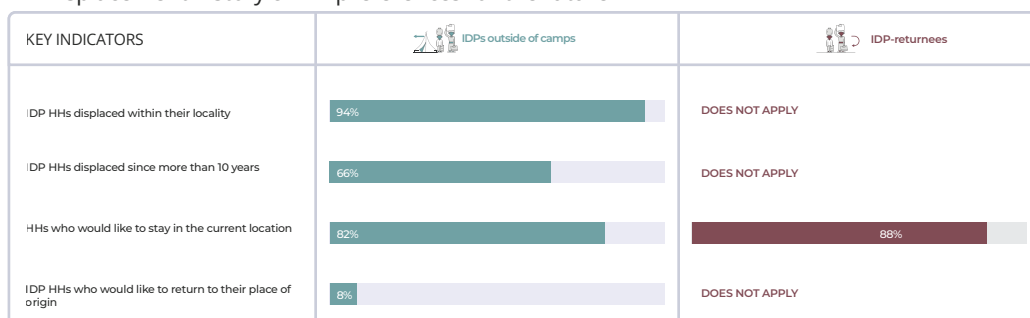
- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS, SAFETY, AND SECURITY:** About half of the population experienced security incidents. A low trend in reporting is seen across the groups as is the very low satisfaction with the results of reaching out to the police or the local committees. Strengthening presence, reach and capacity of local level conflict resolution mechanisms is key. It should be noted that while IDPs and returnees have equally experienced security incidents, significantly more IDP households feel unsafe during the night in their neighbourhood.
- **WATER AVAILABILITY AND MANAGEMENT:** Water is accessed in insufficient quantities as reported by 60% of the population (64% of IDPs vs. 60% of IDP returnees). The majority of IDPs and returnees are using unimproved sources for drinking water: Households mostly reported that water is not safe for drinking (55% of IDPs and 64% of IDP returnees), something also flagged by nomads. Ensuring efficient and inclusive water management is key to ensure that all communities can enjoy sufficient drinking water.
- **ACCESSING HEALTH SERVICES REMAINS A CHALLENGE FOR MOST OF THE POPULATION IN BOTH TARGET GROUPS.** The overwhelming majority (83% of IDPs and 90% of IDP returnees) of households who attempted to access health services had difficulties in accessing these, mostly due to the cost of medicine or the cost of the service.
- **ACCESS TO EDUCATION IS LOW AMONG BOTH GROUPS:** Almost 32% of displaced children and 50% of returnee children between 6-13 years do not attend formal education. Similar rates are retained among girls and boys in the age group of 14-17 years. Limited access to schools was also flagged by the nomad respondents.
- **SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ARE HINDERED BY FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND CLIMATE-RELATED CHALLENGES.** The majority of households in both target groups reported reduced income or loss of employment paired with unusually high prices of food and non-food items in the 12 months preceding the study. Too much rain and floods were also commonly reported as a problem among all population groups (around 90%); and a high proportion of farmers in both groups reported crop diseases and pests and water shortages. Such challenges linked to irregular rainfall and subsequently limited crops, lack of grazing land and consequently lack of fodder for livestock; lack of access to water; as well as high prices were reported also by nomad respondents as key challenges impacting their livelihoods.

- **A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS (15-24 YEARS) AMONG BOTH IDPS AND IDP RETURNEES ARE NEITHER WORKING NOR STUDYING.** The proportion of youth girls is significantly higher. 46% of youth displaced girls compared to 23% of boys and 39% of youth returnee girls compared to 16% of returnee boys.
- **DWELLING CONDITIONS:** The great majority of IDPs (87%) and IDP returnees (90%) live in dwellings that need rehabilitation.
- **OPEN DEFECATION IS A COMMON PRACTICE FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AS THEY DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES.**

# 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 mainly happened in 2003 and 2004 because of armed conflicts between the government forces and the rebel groups. As a result, families fled their villages located in the rural areas of the locality and sought refuge in Kass town, where they now reside in the periphery of the city. Since 2018, families have been returning to their villages in the rural areas.<sup>6</sup>

**Displacement is local and protracted:** The majority of IDP households (66%) have been living in displacement for more than 10 years, while 23% have been living in displacement between 5 and 10 years. A smaller proportion of IDPs have been recently displaced, less than five years ago. Almost all IDPs (94%) have been displaced within Kass locality.

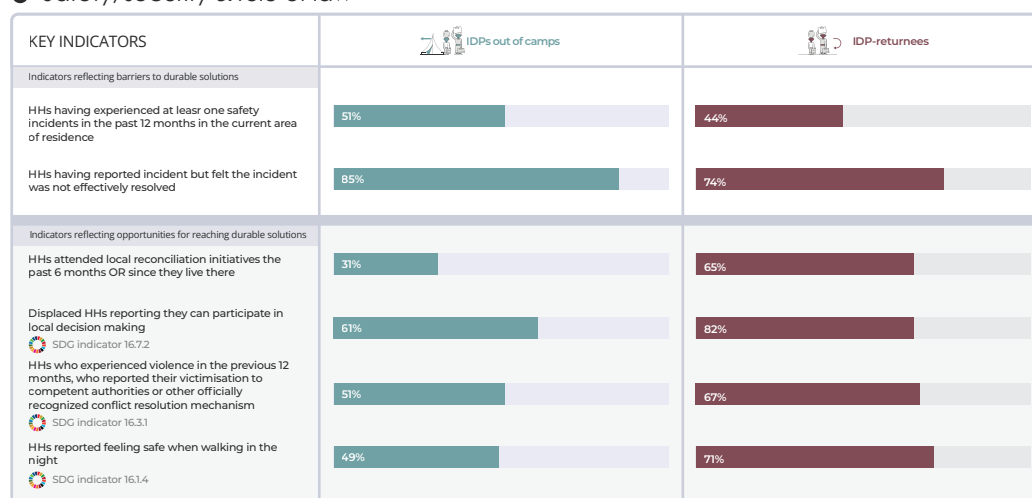
**The majority of IDPs have been displaced more than once:** All IDPs who responded in Karandi Kasilo have been displaced more than once, with a similar trend in Martouga (87%), Dougo Hashaba (66%), and Daws (60%).

**Most IDPs and IDP returnees prefer to stay in their current location:** The great majority of IDPs (82%) and IDP returnees (88%) prefer to stay in their current location. The primary reasons (pull factors) for preferring to stay (and long term locally integrate or re-integrate) include employment opportunities (44% of households flagged this as the main reason), access to their homes (26%) and the safety in the area (16%).

**One fourth of IDP households have been regularly visiting their place of origin:** Among the households who visit their place of original residence (24%), the vast majority (85% of male-headed households vs. 80% of female-headed households) went back for farming purposes. Nevertheless, the majority (70%) of the households regularly farming in their place of origin, prefer to remain in their current location mainly due to employment opportunities and safety in the area.

## 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

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

**Conflicts linked to farming land are experienced more by IDPs and less by IDP returnees:** 33% of IDPs report conflicts linked to the land they currently farm, while that is the case for 16% of IDP returnees.

**Around 40% of IDP households farming land in their current location experiences conflicts linked to accessing their land in the place of origin:** Those conflicts mostly evolve around unlawful occupation as well as boundary conflicts or disputed ownership

## Safety and reporting

**About half of the displaced population experienced security incidents:** IDPs and IDP returnees indicated they experienced security incidents in similar proportions (51% of IDPs and 44% of IDP returnees). The security threat experienced by most households is robbery (44% of IDPs and 34% of IDP returnees), one-fifth of both groups have experienced physical threats and a smaller proportion in both groups reported having had assets destroyed (18% and 12% respectively). Looking at the SDG indicator on perception of safety when walking around the neighbourhood at night-time (16.1.4), more IDPs households reported feeling unsafe (49%) compared to the returnee households (18%).

**Fewer IDPs indicated having reported a security incident compared to IDP returnees, while both groups were not satisfied with how the issues were addressed:** Around half of the IDPs and a third of the returnees, who experienced an incident, did not report this. Of those who reported an incident, the vast majority went to the police with the remainder mainly reporting to the village committees. Across all groups, a majority of those who reported an incident, indicated that they were not satisfied with how the issue was addressed (85% of IDPs and 74% of IDP returnees). Whereas the key reason indicated for not reporting was the lack of trust in the police among the IDPs, a larger proportion of returnees also indicated that police stations were too far away (mainly in Rijel Algemiz and Dougo Hashaba villages). Some of the selected villages have a police post (e.g., Karandi Kasilo, Daws and Martouga), but the Key Informants highlighted the lack of resources as a major barrier in fulfilling their role.

**Greater insecurity among female respondents:** 31% of female respondents reported not feeling safe walking during the night compared to 17% of male respondents. The great majority of female respondents who reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe to walk alone during the night feared mostly physical assault/threat (67%), and robbery (30%). Similarly, more male respondents (58%) reported a sense of safety, when walking in their neighbourhood during night, compared to women (40%).

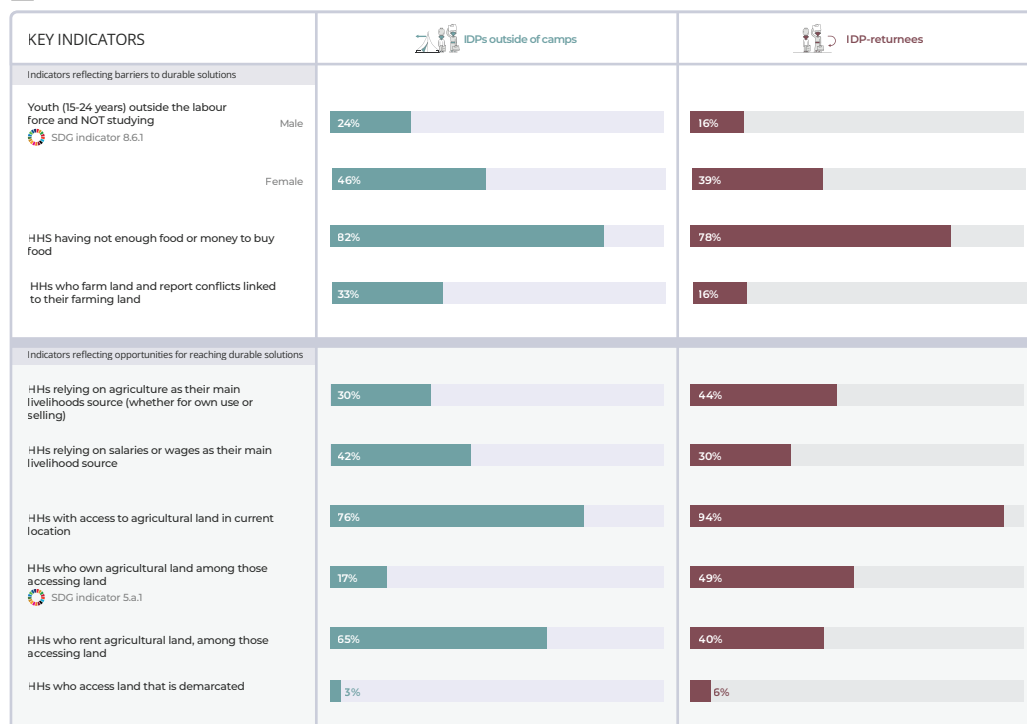
## Participation

**More returnee households reported attending meetings on community concerns and local reconciliation compared to IDP households (two-third vs one-third).** The reasons for not attending were that respondents did not know about those meetings or thought that they do not exist, or that they were not invited.

**The majority of IDP returnees and IDPs believe they can participate in decision-making processes in their villages:** the proportion of IDP returnees who reported that they can participate in decision making is somewhat higher than the proportion of IDPs (82% vs 61%).

## 3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

### Livelihoods & land



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

## Main source of livelihoods

**The great majority of displaced households in the rural areas of Kass locality access agricultural land:** Almost all IDP returnees (94%) have access to land for farming purposes compared to three quarters (76%) of IDPs.

**The main livelihood source varies between farming and urban livelihoods:** one-third of IDPs households rely on the land (17% on crop and 14% on own use farming), while 42% rely on wages. Among IDP returnees, somewhat more rely on the land (22% on crop farming and 20% on own use farming), while to a lesser extent on wages (30%).

**Female-headed IDP households rely on wages/salaries (46%) as the main source of income,** followed by farming (27%), and selling wood (15%). While around a quarter (27%) rely on farming, the findings show that a majority (69%) of female headed IDP households have access to agricultural land for farming.

**Paid work among IDPs in working age (25-54 years) is more common than work in agriculture and subsistence farming:** 44% are employed in small businesses and 37% are employed in agriculture. Among IDP returnees in working age (25-54 years) reported being engaged in subsistence farming (51%) and being employed in small businesses (29%).

**Paid work among persons in working age (25-54 years) is significantly higher for men across all groups compared to women:** Among IDPs, 56% of men are working for pay compared to 33% of women, among returnees, 42% of men are working for pay, compared to 15% of women. Notably, only women, across both groups, reported taking care of the households (about a quarter of women in both groups).

## Youth prospects

**A significant proportion of young women (15-24 years) among both IDPs and returnees are neither working nor studying:** 46% of young IDP women, and 39% of young returnee women do not work nor study. Among young men this proportion is much lower: 23% of young IDP men and 16% young returnee men.

**Literacy is lower among young girls:** Findings show that literacy in the age group 15-24 is higher among boys than girls; 56% among IDP girls vs. 81% among IDP boys and 61% among returnee girls vs 80% among returnee boys.

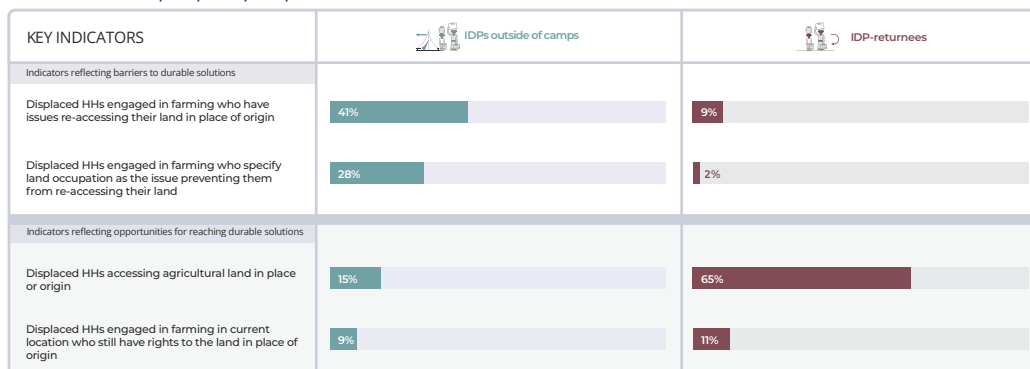
## Food insecurity and other challenges

**A large proportion of IDPs and IDP returnees suffer from food insecurity:** Around 83% of IDP households and 77% of returnee households did not have enough food or money to buy food in the seven days prior to the survey<sup>7</sup>. As a response, these households reported relying on less preferred/less expensive food (93% of IDPs and 90% of returnees) and limiting portion sizes (88% of IDPs and 80% of returnees).

**Obstacles to sustainable livelihoods for both IDPs and IDP returnees include economic challenges and climate-related challenges:** Specifically, looking at the 12 months preceding the study, around 73% of IDPs and 83% of IDP returnees reported reduced income or loss of employment; all households in both groups reported being impacted by unusually high food prices and more than 90% by unusually high prices for non-food items. Too much rain and floods were also commonly reported as a problem among all population groups (around 90%); and a high proportion of farmers in both groups reported crop diseases and pests (64%) as well as water shortages (55%).

## 3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

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



**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.

<sup>7</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.



## Agricultural land

**IDPs' access to land:** Three-quarters (76%) of IDP households have access to agricultural lands. 15% of them are accessing the same land they used to farm in the location of origin.

**One-third of IDP returnees have NOT re-accessed the same farming land:** Almost all returnee households (94%) have access to land for farming. 27% of returnee households do not access the same land they used to farm before they were displaced, but access different land now.

**Land rights and tenure: renting is widespread among IDPs, whereas a larger proportion of returnees also own the land:** looking at the households accessing land, renting is common among IDPs (64%) while among IDP returnees around half of the households own the land and another 41% rent the land. 10% in both groups received the land from relatives/friends.

**Land demarcation and titling is uncommon:** Large proportions of the households owning land, have customary rights to the land (63% of IDPs and 46% of IDP returnees). A notable 42% of returnee households and a quarter of IDPs are not holding any legal title. Only 3% of IDPs and 6% of IDP returnees stated that the land they farm is demarcated.

## Dwelling – tenure and conditions

**IDP returnees rather own their dwelling while IDPs rather use dwellings provided for free:**

Whereas three-quarters of returnees own their dwelling and the remainder live in dwellings that are provided by local authorities (15%) or by relatives or friends (9%), the latter tenure types are much more common among the IDP population. Only 13% of IDPs households are owning their dwelling and 39% and 43% respectively are living in dwellings provided by the government or provided by friends and relatives.

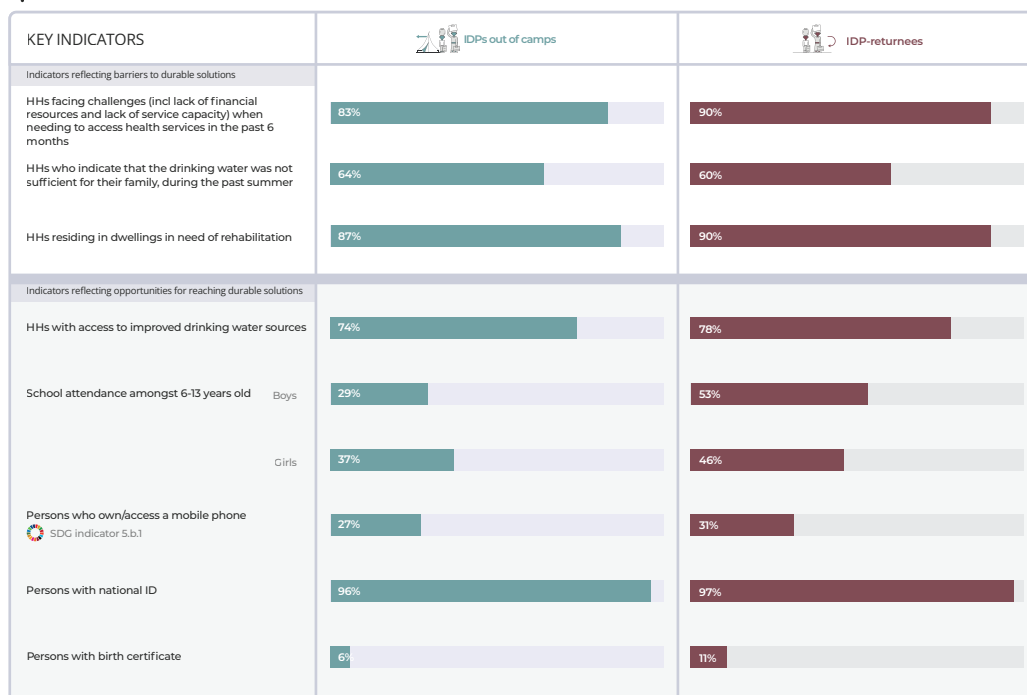
**Formal titling of dwelling ownership is less common for returnee households:** 39% of the IDP households have a registered area certificate to prove ownership of their dwelling, compared to only 7% of returnee HHs. On the other hand, 37% of returnee HHs have customary rights to their dwelling, as opposed to 12% of the IDP HHs. A large part of both groups does not have any legal titles (26% of IDPs and 40% of returnees).

**Most dwellings require rehabilitation:** The great majority of IDPs (87%) and IDP returnees (90%) live in dwellings that need rehabilitation.

**Conflicts linked to dwellings are only occurring for IDPs:** Around one-fifth of IDPs HHs reported conflicts linked to their dwelling. Those conflicts mostly evolve around disputed ownership (66%) and conflicts around the boundary of the land (27%).

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

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



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

### Education

**Primary school attendance is generally low, especially for IDPs:** Among IDPs, 37% of girls and 29% of boys attend formal education. Similarly, non-displaced register close proportions as the ones of IDPs with 36% of girls and 38% of boys reported attending primary school. School attendance among the IDP returnees is the highest across all groups with 46% of girls and 53% of boys attending formal education. Similar rates are retained among girls and boys in the age group of 14-17 years with 43% of girls of all groups and 47% of boys are attending secondary education.

Among those who do not attend formal education, the main reason for not attending, across all groups and sexes, is **lack of financial resources** (for 79% of the IDPs and 45% of the IDP returnees). Key informants highlighted the **need for rehabilitation of the school buildings, lacking latrines, and needs for trained teachers** across the targeted villages and camps.

## Water and sanitation

**Insufficiency of drinking water is an obstacle for about 60% of the population:** 64% of IDPs and 60% of IDP returnees reported insufficient access to drinking water.

**The majority of IDPs and returnees are using unimproved sources for drinking water:** The most common sources of water for IDPs are unprotected springs and unprotected wells. Returnees obtain the water mostly from unprotected springs. Consequently, households mostly reported that water is not safe for drinking (55% of IDPs and 64% of returnees)<sup>8</sup>.

**Open defecation is a common practice for a larger number of households in both population groups, and even higher amongst IDP returnees (44% vs 64%):** The toilet facility most commonly used across all population groups are pit latrines with and without slabs<sup>9</sup>.

## Health

**The overwhelming majority (83% of IDPs and 90% of returnees) of households who attempted to access health services had difficulties in doing so:** The main issue reported by all target groups hampering access to health services was related to the costs (57% and 47%). Other reasons mentioned were unavailability of medicine or distance to treatment centre (especially in Dougo Hashaba, Rijel Almeriz and Martouga)<sup>10</sup>.

## Personal documentation

**The majority of all individual in both groups have a national ID card:** Around 97% of all persons possess a national ID card. Birth certificates, on the other hand, are less common: held by 6% IDPs and 11% IDP returnees. Only 2% in all groups have no personal identification at all. **17% of children between 0-5 years, hold a birth certificate in both groups.**

8 Variation between target villages are observed: In the villages Dougo Hashaba, Jamaiza Kumura, Martouga and Rijel Algemiz, the larger part in both groups assessed that the water is not drinkable, whereas in Daws, Karandi Kasilo and Tabaldya the households reported that the water is rather drinkable. In the Battery camp the great majority fetch water from the valley - half an hour walking distance.

9 Villages in which open defecation is the most common practice among returnees is Dougo Hashaba, and Jamaiza Kumura among IDPs.

10 There are no health facilities in the targeted villages while in the Battery camp there are 'mother and child health care' centres.

## 3.6 Nomads<sup>11</sup>

**Main sources of livelihoods:** The main source of income in the damrahs (temporary settlements that are used by nomads has traditionally been based on pastoralism - selling animals and animal products. Sole reliance on livestock has gradually been changing over the past several years to also include farming and selling of firewood and charcoal. **Key challenges experienced by respondents, during the year preceding the study, included:** Irregular rainfall and subsequently limited crops, lack of grazing land and subsequently lack of fodder for livestock; lack of access to water for both humans and animals; livestock theft or death because of hunger or disease; lack of veterinary centres; increase in food product prices and fuel, due to which grain mills stopped; market closure due to the pandemic.

**Health:** The closest healthcare facilities are in Kass town (hospital, healthcare clinics and private clinics). While distance is a challenge, no discrimination has been experienced by the respondents at these facilities.

**Water:** Access to water is limited to handpumps and unprotected wells and is particularly challenging during autumn and winter. The water is reported to be insufficient and polluted, causing illnesses.

**Education:** There is one school available for the groups interviewed in Kass and in Rejil al Jumayz, with two grades only, in addition to a religious school (Khalwa). The two other groups had no access to education where they lived. Most children do not attend schools.

**Personal documentation:** The majority of nomads have no personal documentation according to the respondents. Access to national ID is available but costly. Respondents highlighted the importance of having personal documentation, especially to access medical treatments, education services, to travel, etc. Furthermore, acquiring some personal documentation such as birth certificates was said to be difficult due to the security situation.

**Grazing routes and access to land:** The respondents reported that they respected the grazing routes. Some grazing routes, however, are not demarcated while others are closed. Expansion of farming land has also affected the access to grazing routes. Conflict with farmers was reported in one of the groups, and the local authorities were said not to be responsive. The land farmed by the nomads is offered by the local authorities under the traditional tenure system of Hawakeer.

**Safety and security:** The respondents reported feeling safe in their area. The main security incidents indicated is livestock theft. Security incidents are typically reported to the local authorities, but respondents indicated that issues are not always resolved.

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<sup>11</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.



# 4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

## From evidence to action planning

This report identifies challenges faced by the IDPs, IDP returnees and nomads in the rural areas of Kass locality. 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<sup>12</sup>.**

The study is part of a series of exercises that took place in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile<sup>13</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 of the Action Plan.

## Community engagement and priorities

Consultations were done with the different communities (including men and women separately) in the locality of Kass in order to validate the survey findings and to prioritise the challenges<sup>14</sup>. Safety and security, resolution of conflicts and access to water are the key challenges prioritised by IDPs, returnees and nomads. Access to services, incl. education and health as well as food security follow across the groups as a key prioritised concern.

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

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

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

Prioritised barriers to solutions	IDPs in camps		IDP returnees		Nomads	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Not feeling safe in the neighborhoods	1 <sup>st</sup> priority	1 <sup>st</sup> priority				1 <sup>st</sup> priority
Ineffective conflict resolution mechanisms and lack of trust in police	2 <sup>nd</sup> priority	2 <sup>nd</sup> priority	2 <sup>nd</sup> priority	2 <sup>nd</sup> priority	3 <sup>rd</sup> priority	
Insufficient water and poor water quality	3 <sup>rd</sup> priority	3 <sup>rd</sup> priority	1 <sup>st</sup> priority	1 <sup>st</sup> priority	1 <sup>st</sup> priority	2 <sup>nd</sup> priority
Access to services and food security	Education	Food	Education	Health	Education	Health
Houses and shelters are destroyed and need rehabilitation			3 <sup>rd</sup> priority	3 <sup>rd</sup> priority		
Livelihood shocks: Reduced income and increased food prices and non-food items					3 <sup>rd</sup> priority	
Blocked animal migratory routes						3 <sup>rd</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 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



IDP returnees



IDPs out of camps

## BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Head of HH	Female Head	no female headed HHs in that age group	no female headed HHs in that age group
	Male Head		100%

\* Age group distribution.

Age group of employment (Female)	0-14	51%	48%
	15-24		21%
25-54		24%	23%
55 and above		5%	6%

Age group of employment (Male)	0-14	50%	52%
	15-24		18%
25-54		25%	23%
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	78%	37%	
	Lack of security		0%	41%
	Other		22%	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		3%
	About once a week		4%
	About twice a month	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence	4%
	More than once a week		14%
	Never		2%
	Seasonally		73%

	IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* 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	83%	
	Other	2%	
	To check on land/dwelling	3%	
	To issue documents	8%	
	Visit relatives/friends	5%	
This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence			
<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?	Does not apply (never walk alone)	2%	5%
	I don't know	0%	0%
	Somewhat safe	21%	31%
	Unsafe	13%	37%
	Very safe	60%	18%
	Very unsafe (risk on life)	4%	8%
* HHs with family members having experienced physical threats in the past 12 months.			
Physical threat with knife, gun or other type of weapon	22%	23%	
* HHs with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months.			
Robbery	35%	45%	
* HHs having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months.			
Damage inflicted on property/assets/ livestock/crop	20%	12%	
* 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?	No – did not report	33%	49%
	Yes - reported to other parties	0%	0%
	Yes - reported to the water committee	1%	0%
	Yes – reported to family member	1%	1%
	Yes – reported to police	45%	39%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	20%	11%

IDP returnees

IDPs out of camps

* HHs having reported the security incident by main reasons why the issue was not resolved.			
	Culturally sensitive to report	1%	15%
	I did not try before but I think/heard it will create more problems	0%	4%
	I don't know	8%	11%
	I tried before and it created more problems	3%	4%
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	5%	13%
	Never tried before but I think/heard they don't help	18%	30%
	No police station nearby	39%	4%
	Refuse to respond	1%	5%
	Too expensive	11%	7%
	Unreliable / do not trust police	13%	7%

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.	71%	41%

* HHs NOT participating in any public meetings on peacebuilding.			
	I don't know	5%	9%
	Not Applicable (Such events did not take place)	25%	21%
	Not interested in such events	17%	20%
	Other	3%	1%
Why have you not, or anyone else in your HH, attended public meetings in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes are discussed?	Our opinion is not valued	11%	11%
	Refuse to respond	0%	0%
	The meeting place was far away	1%	1%
	We are not invited (targeted)	29%	25%
	We were not aware of such events	9%	14%

* Agreement on whether IDPs & IDP-returnees community members are able to participate in decision-making in the village.			
	Agree	45%	43%
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.	Disagree	10%	23%
	Not applicable	15%	3%
	Strongly agree	59%	18%
	Strongly disagree	2%	13%

	IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* 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	Does not apply
	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply
* 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	Does not apply
	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply
* 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	Does not apply
	Yes	Does not apply	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.			
IDPs/IDP-returnees, nomads and the non-displaced should have equal access to education and health	Agree	53%	31%
	Disagree	2%	8%
	Not applicable	14%	3%
	Strongly agree	28%	53%
	Strongly disagree	2%	5%
* 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	Does not apply
	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply
* Agreement on whether IDPs should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water according to the non-displaced.			
Camp IDPs should have equal access to basic services such as education services, and clean water	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply
* 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	Does not apply
	Yes	Does not apply	Does not apply

	IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps	
<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	23%	31%
	Working for profit/pay	10%	23%
	Own-use agriculture	39%	25%
	Own small business	10%	8%
	Studying	17%	13%
	Doing unpaid/voluntary/charity work	0%	0%
* 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	28%	14%
	Small business	10%	24%
	Own-use agriculture	18%	13%
	Wages/salaries	28%	46%
	Gold mining	1%	0%
	Other	15%	3%
* 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	21%	19%
	Small business	21%	21%
	Own-use agriculture	21%	15%
	Wages/salaries	30%	41%
	Gold mining	2%	0%
	Other	4%	4%
* 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.	77%	83%	



	IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps	
<b>* Main barriers of working age population (15-64 years) to access employment.</b>			
What is the main obstacle for you to find work?	Disability / chronic illness	2%	0%
	I don't know	0%	6%
	Irregular work opportunities	35%	39%
	Lack of /inadequate skills	23%	6%
	Lack of family/clan or political connections	4%	6%
	Lack of information about the local labor market	0%	6%
	Lack of required documentation	2%	0%
	Lack of work opportunities	31%	39%
	Other	2%	0%
<b>* Main occupation of the working age population (15-64 Years).</b>			
Which of the following best describe what you are mainly doing at present?	Working for profit/pay	12%	26%
	Own-use agriculture	44%	27%
	Own small business	11%	10%
	Other	33%	37%
<b>ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL LAND &amp; DWELLING.</b>			
<b>* Male and female headed HHs who have access to agricultural land.</b>			
Does your HH currently have access to any agricultural land for farming? -Yes.	Female Headed HHs	17%	25%
	Male Headed HHs	83%	75%
<b>* HHs' reasons for not having access to agricultural land for farming.</b>			
Why doesn't your HH have access to any agricultural land for farming?	Agricultural land is far away	2%	14%
	Agricultural land is not accessible due to conflict or security issues	10%	7%
	Agricultural land occupied by others	0%	0%
	Discrimination (IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees are not allowed to buy/rent an agricultural land)	0%	5%
	Lack of financial resources to buy/rent an agricultural land	66%	60%
	There is no enough agricultural land available in this area or in nearby areas	21%	14%

	IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation.			
What is the tenure type of this agricultural land?	Owned	49%	17%
	Tenacy (rented)	40%	65%
	Free access	10%	17%
	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	9%	4%
	Sales receipt	0%	0%
	Customary law/rights	45%	60%
	Decision by local administration	1%	7%
	No legal title currently	42%	27%
	Other	2%	2%
* 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	9%	2%
	20 – 30 minutes walk	16%	9%
	5 – 10 minutes walk	4%	1%
	Attached to dwelling	2%	0%
	More than 30 minutes walk	69%	88%
* HHs who face conflicts/issues linked to agricultural land for farming by type of conflict/issue.			
What are these issues or conflicts?	Disputed ownership	13%	17%
	Conflict around the boundary of land	15%	25%
	Grazing routes are not followed	62%	42%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	6%	13%
	Other	5%	4%
* 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	63%	72%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	37%	28%

	IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps	
<b>* HHHs with access to agricultural land, who reported conflicts, and found the conflict resolution mechanism effective.</b>			
How effective was the aforementioned conflict resolution mechanism?	Somewhat effective: resolved but I'm not satisfied/unfair	26%	27%
	Somewhat ineffective: unresolved without any negative consequences/no harm	21%	38%
	Very effective: resolved and I'm satisfied	28%	24%
	Very ineffective: unresolved yet caused me me problems	25%	11%
<b>* IDP and returnee HHHs that access the same land for farming as before displacement</b>			
Is the land that you currently have access to the same land that you used before displacement?	Does not apply	5%	9%
	No	26%	73%
	Yes	69%	18%
<b>* IDP and returnee households that access the same land for farming as before displacement.</b>			
What are these issues or conflicts?	Conflict around the boundary of land	20%	7%
	Conflict around water	2%	0%
	Disputed ownership	39%	4%
	Grazing routes are not followed	3%	8%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	7%	0%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	17%	68%
	No access to legal institutions/ mechanisms that can adjudicate on land /lack of land policy	0%	2%
	Other	8%	10%
Rules and processes on land not clear	5%	1%	
<b>* HHHs by tenure type of dwelling.</b>			
What is the tenure type of your dwelling/ plot?	Area provided by local authorities (i.e., cheikh, omda, sultan, mac, etc.)	9%	23%
	Area provided by UN/NGOs	0%	1%
	Area provided for free by relatives/friends	8%	46%
	Communal grazing land	0%	0%
	Government-possessed land used by people for free	4%	13%
	Other	0%	0%
	Owned	77%	12%
	Tenacy (rented)	1%	4%

		IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps
* HHS residing in dwellings that require rehabilitation.			
What is the condition of your dwelling/ plot?	In good condition	10%	13%
	In need of rehabilitation	90%	87%
* HHS who own the dwelling by type of proof of ownership.			
What is the document that proves ownership?	Customary law/rights	37%	11%
	Decision by local administration	9%	17%
	I don't know	1%	5%
	No legal title currently	39%	24%
	Registered area certification	8%	39%
	Sales receipt	5%	3%
* 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	34%	25%
	Disputed ownership	58%	69%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	0%	2%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	0%	0%
	Loss of documentation proving ownership/tenancy/user rights	3%	0%
	Other	5%	1%
	Rules and processes on land not clear	0%	3%
* 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	1%	This question is only asked for those who returned to their place of origin.
	No	20%	
	Yes	80%	
<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)	No, I cannot write	61%	68%
	Yes, I can write fluently	14%	13%
	Yes, I can write some words	25%	20%
Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Male)	No, I cannot write	28%	29%
	Yes, I can write fluently	36%	34%
	Yes, I can write some words	36%	37%

		IDP returnees	IDPs out of camps
<b>* Primary school attendance (children between 6-13 years).</b>			
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Female)	No	54%	63%
	Yes	46%	37%
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	No	47%	71%
	Yes	53%	29%
<b>* Secondary school attendance (children between 14-18 years).</b>			
What is the main reason that (name) is not attending formal education during the current school year (2020-2021)? (Female)	No	58%	61%
	Yes	42%	39%
What is the main reason that (name) is not attending formal education during the current school year (2020-2021)? (Male)	No	51%	59%
	Yes	49%	41%
<b>*Main reason for not attending school among children in primary school age (between 6-13 years).</b>			
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	10%	1%
	Lack of financial resources	42%	79%
	Still too young	32%	15%
	Other	17%	5%
<b>*Main reason for not attending school among children in secondary school age (between 14-18 years).</b>			
What is the main reason that you are not attending formal education during the current school year (2020-2021)?	There is no school available in this area	6%	1%
	Lack of financial resources	57%	76%
	Still too young	0%	0%
	Other	37%	24%
<b>*HHs that encountered difficulties to access healthcare.</b>			
Thinking of the most recent visit, did you or anyone else in your HH encounter any difficulties accessing these health services or treatment?	No	8%	17%
	Yes	92%	83%
<b>*HHs that encountered difficulties to access healthcare by reason.</b>			
What was the main difficulty you encountered in access healthcare?	Cost of services and/or medicine was too high	38%	37%
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at the health facility	1%	1%
	No medicine available at health facility/ pharmacy	10%	13%
	The treatment center was too far away/ transportation constraints	23%	8%
	Other	28%	41%
<b>* HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities*</b>			
Type of toilet facilities	Improved sanitation facilities	2%	0%
	Unimproved sanitation facilities	98%	100%

## IDP returnees

## IDPs out of camps

* 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	22%	24%
	Unimproved water sources	78%	76%
*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.		36%	44%
* 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%	31%
	Disagree	36%	40%
	Not applicable	0%	0%
	Strongly agree	13%	5%
	Strongly disagree	24%	24%
* 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%	11%
	Disagree	17%	14%
	Not applicable	55%	68%
	Strongly agree	6%	1%
	Strongly disagree	13%	7%
* Persons owning a mobile phone - SDG 5.b.1.*			
Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes.	Female	18%	19%
	Male	44%	34%
* Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - SDG 16.9.1*			
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	10%	4%
	Male	12%	7%
* Persons with national ID.			
Do you gave a National ID? - Yes.		97%	96%
* Persons with birth certificate.			
Does (name) have a bith certificate? - Yes.	Female	10%	12%
	Male	15%	18%





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