

Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

**IN BAW,
BLUE NILE, SUDAN**





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

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1. Introduction

PURPOSE AND SCOPE: This document outlines the key results from the durable solutions analysis done in the **area of Shaheed Afendi in Baw locality, Blue Nile state**. 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 implemented by Save the Children International (SCI). The purpose of this report is to identify key barriers to durable solutions that displaced households face as well as summarise the shared challenges and capacities of all community members. The report is accompanied by a data annex with all key results to allow for further exploration.

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



Figure 1: The process of the CERF durable solutions project

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

BAW LOCALITY: is located in the northern part of the state of Blue Nile in Sudan. Baw locality borders the main urban hub of El Damazine. Shaheed Afendi is only a couple of kilometres south of El Damazine. The population in Baw locality is estimated to be close to 180,000 (HNO, 2021). Given its relatively central location, the administrative, security and social services in Baw locality capture a wider area that include Saraf Umra, El Sireaf and Al Waha localities. The violent conflict between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in 2011 resulted in the internal displacement of almost all villages in Baw locality. Following the ceasefire in 2014 and the Juba Peace Agreement in 2020, IDPs have been returning to their areas of origin, in particular the areas and villages along the main road connecting Al Damazine with the south of Blue Nile, such as Maganza, Derang, Salbel, Bagis, Fadamyia, Abugarin and Samsur. In addition, these areas are also subject to continuing returns of refugees who fled the country during the civil war. Ashaheed Afandi used to have a small population prior to the conflict but is now hosting large numbers of IDPs from all Baw localities.

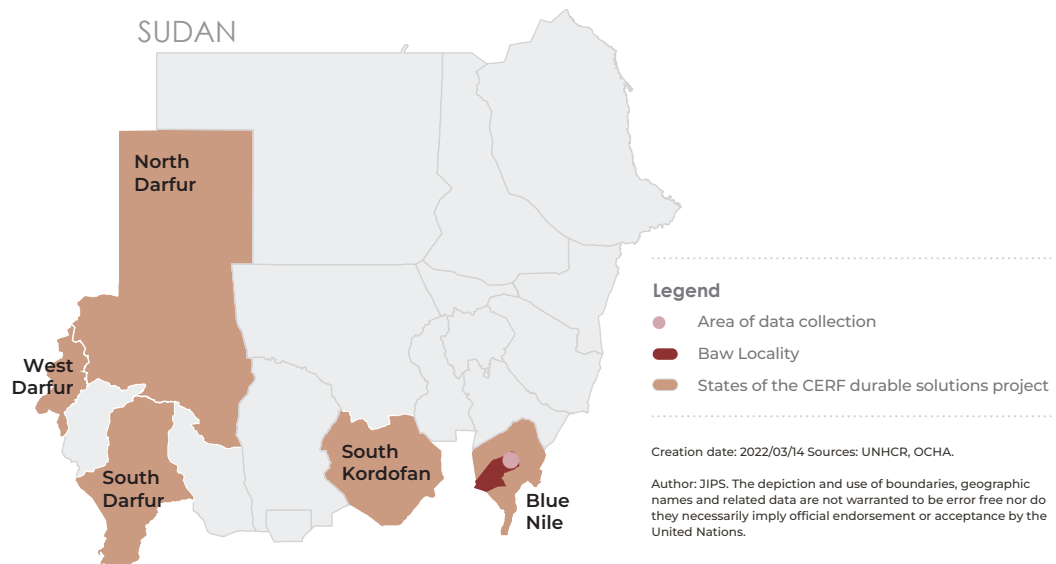


Figure 2: Area of data collection in Baw locality, Blue Nile state, Sudan

The wider area of Shaheed Afendi was prioritised for the data collection. Population groups included in the data collection were IDPs, IDP- returnees, returned refugees, nomads and non-displaced households.

METHODOLOGY APPROACH: The study included four population groups, **IDPs, non-displaced, nomads, IDP returnees and returned refugees**, in the town of Shaheed Afendi and surrounding villages in Baw locality. 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 returnees and what challenges are shared across all population groups in the area of Baw.¹ The analysis is based on a sample based household survey conducted with each target group² combined with Key Informant Interviews³ and Focus Group Discussions, with insights on the rural livelihoods of nomads present in the locality of Baw.

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”**⁴. It is of central importance to focus on the non-discriminatory and voluntary nature of solutions, and to measure progress towards solutions — whether in the place where people have found themselves after being uprooted or where they have returned to — as a process to overcoming vulnerabilities linked to their displacement. In other words, durable solutions are not defined or achieved by merely the geographic features of the solutions outlined in the IASC Framework — to return, stay or settle elsewhere.

- 1 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.
- 2 The total sample included: out of camp IDPs (643 HHs), refugee-returnee (107 HHs), non-displaced (113 HHs), and IDP-returnee (351 HHs). **Given the low samples of refugee-returnees and non-displaced, caution is needed in interpretation of these results.** The sample frame of the household survey was based on the population estimates of each target group, that were provided by key informants and validated through fieldwork missions. The sample was designed following a simple random sampling method that ensured the representation of each target group at the target geographic scope.
- 3 In total 6 Key Informant Interviews were carried out in Shaheed Afendi, Wego, Makanza, Diering, and Bagis.
- 4 Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement (2010) IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, April 2010.

2. Summary: Future Intentions and Main Challenges Faced by IDPs and Returnees

This study captured IDPs, IDP returnees, returned refugees and non-displaced, in the town of Shaheed Afendi and the surrounding villages in the locality of Baw. All IDPs were displaced from other near-by locations within Baw locality and the majority (53%) have been in a situation of protracted displacement for more than 10 years.

The majority of IDPs (67%) prefer to stay in their current location, with the main reasons including access to education and healthcare, safety in the area, but also employment 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; mainly linked to access to basic services, housing and livelihoods.

Less than one third of IDPs (30%) prefer to return to their place of origin. The main obstacles preventing IDPs from returning are lack of financial resources and security. Until the conditions for return are conducive, it is key to support IDPs in their current location. Raising the standard of living of those IDPs who prefer to return is important in itself and will additionally capacitate them in their pursuit for a solution.

Most IDP returnees (94%) and refugee returnees (73%) prefer to stay in their current location. Having returned to the place of origin is not equal to having achieved a durable solution to displacement and vulnerabilities or protection needs linked to displacement may persist and needs to be addressed if return is to prove sustainable.

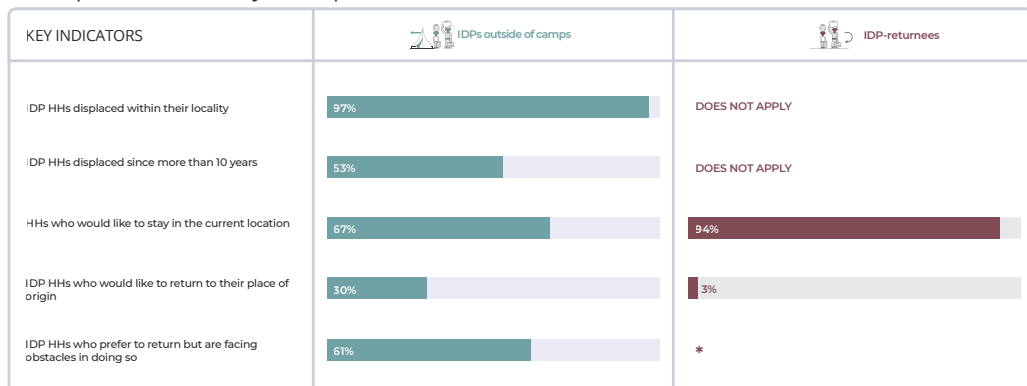
What are the main challenges that IDPs and returnees are facing?

- **LAND CONFLICTS AFFECT ONE FIFTH OF THE HOUSEHOLDS:** Approximately one fifth among IDP and returnee households, who have agricultural land, indicate conflicts, mainly linked to disputed ownership, boundary disputes and unlawful occupation. Compared to other localities captured by this series of studies under the CERF, a great proportion of these households report to the relevant authorities (64% IDPs, 73% IDP returnees, and 86% refugee-returnees) and a majority believes resolutions was somewhat or very effective.
- **REPORTING ON SECURITY INCIDENTS IS LOW:** A general feeling of safety is prevalent across all groups as the vast majority (93%) feel somewhat safe or very safe when walking around in their neighbourhood at night. Nevertheless, approximately one fifth among IDP and returnee households have experienced security incidents, mainly robberies and thefts. Reporting of these to the competent authorities is low (ca. half of the households having experienced and incident report this), and satisfaction with the outcome is also low. Strengthening presence, reach and capacity of local level conflict resolution mechanisms is key.
- **ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IS LIMITED:** Most households across groups faced challenges when needing to **access health** services, such as lack of financial resources and distance constraints. Additionally, **water shortage** is commonly reported as an obstacle by many households (56% of IDPs, 55% of non-displaced, 60% of IDP returnees, and 47% of refugee-returnees).
- **MOST DWELLINGS REQUIRE REHABILITATION:** Very large proportions of households across all groups report that they live in a dwelling in need of rehabilitation (91% IDPs, 88% IDP returnees, 93% return refugees and 86% non-displaced).
- **OBSTACLES TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS :** mainly linked to unusual high food and non-food prices, loss of employment, floods and crop diseases affect all population groups in similarly high proportions. **Food insecurity is high** with around 80% across groups reporting they did not have enough food or money to buy food.
- **AROUND HALF OF THE YOUNG IDP AND IDP RETURNEE WOMEN (15-24) ARE NOT STUDYING NOR WORKING** compared to one fifth among the young men in that age group, while illiteracy is high among both men and women in that age group (almost 50% among IDPs and 60% among IDP returnees).

3. Key Findings

3.1 Displacement History and IDP Preferences for the Future

📊 Displacement history & IDP preferences for the future



* number of observations do not allow for statistical representation

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

Baw locality has been greatly impacted by displacement: According to HNO estimates (2022) there are more than 180,000 residents, including more than 20,000 IDPs and 3,000 returnees. The specific geographic scope of this study, Shaheed Afendi and its surrounding villages are mainly inhabited by IDPs and returnees, while non-displaced only make up a smaller proportion. ⁵

Displacement is local and protracted: The vast majority of IDPs have been displaced within Baw locality (97%) and the majority (53%) have been displaced for more than 10 years, while a smaller proportion having been displaced for a prolonged period between 5-10 years. Only 10% of the displaced households have been recently displaced - less than five years ago. 39% of IDPs have been visiting their place of residence - either seasonally or once or twice a month - mainly for farming purposes (48%), to check on land or dwelling (26%), or to visit family/friends (48%).

5 The sample based random survey results points to IDPs making up more than 50% of the population in those villages, while returnees make up 38% and non-displaced only 9%.

One fourth has been displaced more than once: Almost all IDPs, IDP returnees and return-refugees were initially forced to leave their place of habitual residence due to conflict, fighting or violence, with the few remaining households reporting disasters as the reason. More than half have been displaced once, while more than one fourth across the displaced groups have been displaced twice.

Majority of IDP households (67%) prefer to stay in their current location - mainly because of access to services and safety: The main reason for wanting to stay is access to education and healthcare (35% of the households preferring to stay highlighted this as main reason), safety in the area (20%), but also employment opportunities (18%).

Less than one third of IDP households (30%) prefer to return to their place of origin, but face obstacles in doing so: Among the 30% of IDP households who prefer to return, more than half (62%) face obstacles in doing so. These obstacles include: lack of financial resources (53%), lack of security (11%) and the difficulty of finding a new home (10%).

Majority of returnee households prefer to keep staying in their location of return: Almost all IDP-returnee households (94%) and the majority of refugee returnee households (73%) prefer to remain in their place of return. For IDP returnees, the reasons to do so include: access to employment opportunities (29%), access to place of origin (22%), safety in the area (19%) and access to education and healthcare (6%). And for the refugee returnees the reasons to stay include: access to education and healthcare (29%), safety in the area (24%), and employment opportunities (10%).

3.2 Safety, Conflict and Rule of Law

■ Safety, security & rule of law

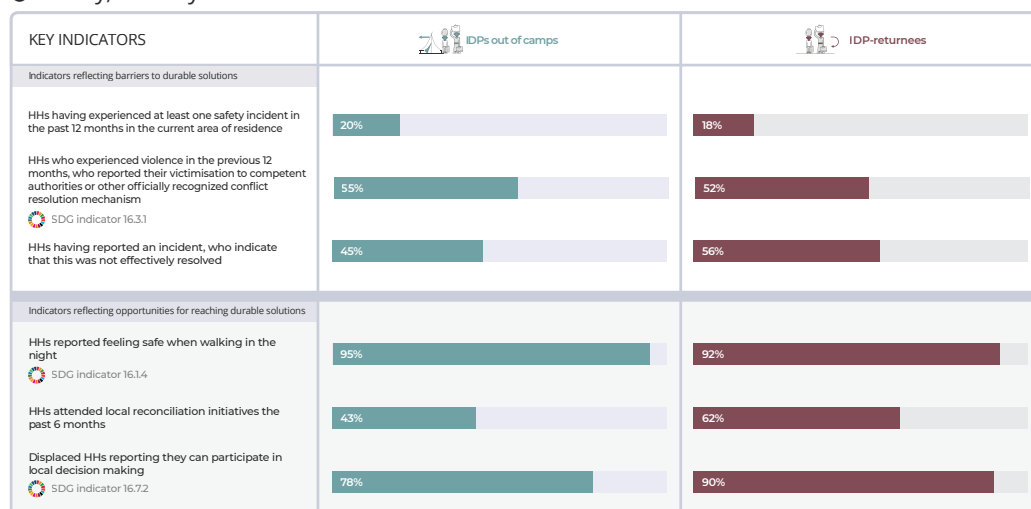


Figure 4: Selected key indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Conflicts linked to land

Around one fifth of IDPs and IDP returnees farming land experience conflicts linked to their agricultural land, mainly linked to disputed ownership and unlawful occupation:

19% of IDPs accessing land and 21% of IDP returnees experience issues/conflicts linked to their agricultural land.⁶ The issues across both groups mainly pertain to disputed ownership, conflict around the boundary of land, and unlawful land occupation. According to key informants, access to land is restricted to the local tribes; however, the Sheikhs can grant some tribes free access without any formal tiling. These lands are though often located far away from the dwellings, which can be a challenge during the rainy season.

Reporting conflict linked to the farming land to competent authorities is high among displaced: Among the one fifth that indicated conflicts linked to their land, a great proportion reported to relevant authorities (64% IDPs and 73% IDP returnees). The households that reported a conflict, most commonly reached out to the village committees (51%), and less to the police (18%).

Satisfaction with conflict resolution linked to land is relatively high: 70% of displaced households that reported a conflict linked to their land, indicated that the resolution was somewhat effective or very effective.

⁶ Among non-displaced and refugee returnees only few households reported conflicts, out of the 27% in both groups accessing land. The sample sizes for both groups is too small to draw further conclusions on this.

Safety and reporting

A general feeling of safety is prevalent across all groups: The vast majority among all target groups (82%-96%) feel somewhat safe or very safe when walking around in their neighbourhood at night.

One fifth of IDPs and returnees have experienced security incidents: Following proportions of households have had members that experienced at least one security incident the year preceding the study: 18% IDP-returnee households, 17% refugee-returnee households and 20% of IDP households. Among the non-displaced households the proportion is significantly larger (43%) but needs to be treated with caution due to the small sample size. The security incidents mainly consist of robberies and damages to property.

Low reporting and satisfaction with conflict resolution among all groups: Less than half of the households that experienced a security incident chose not to report this, mainly due to a lack of trust that it will help. Of those who chose to report an incident, the vast majority went to the village committees, but were not satisfied with how the issue was addressed: Around half across the groups state that the incident was not addressed appropriately or the mechanism was ineffective. Key informants confirm that reporting is mainly done to local committees and community leaders through the local court and the Ajaweed committees.

Participation

Local participation is relatively high: Almost 80% of IDPs, 90% of IDP returnees and 75% of refugee-returnees indicate that they can participate in decision-making activities in their local community. Additionally, during the six months preceding the study, 43% of the IDP households and 62% of the IDP returnee households took part in a public meeting addressing the topic of local reconciliation.

3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

Livelihoods and land

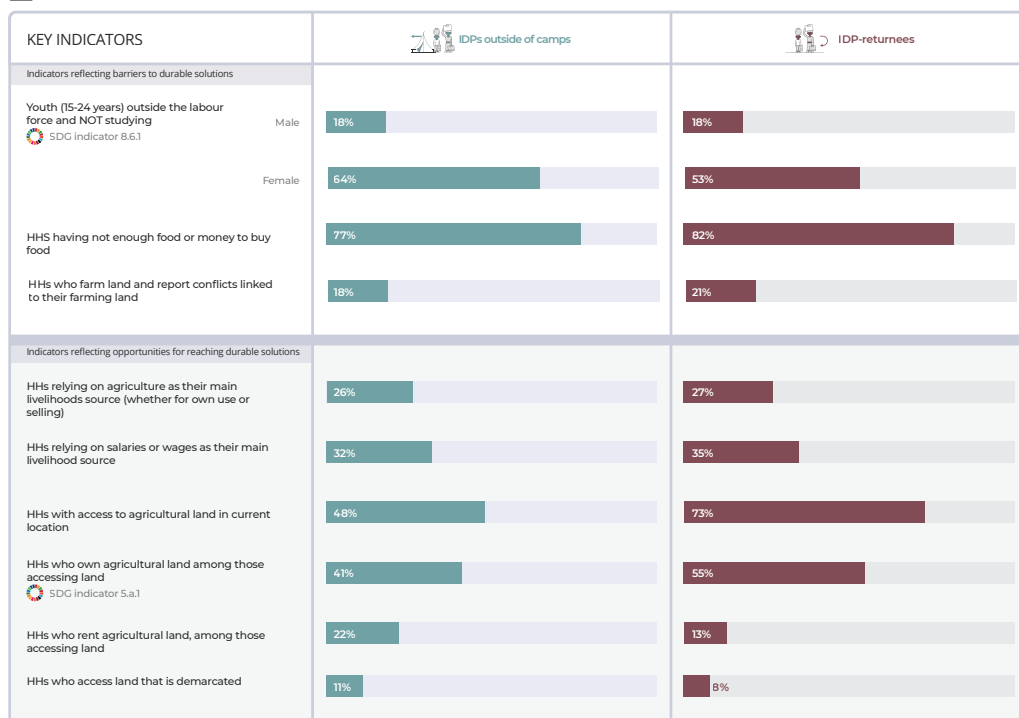


Figure 5: Selected key indicators on livelihoods and employment that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Main source of livelihoods

Displaced households in Shaheed Afendi and its surrounding villages rely mainly on urban livelihoods: Among the displaced groups (IDPs and returnees) approximately 60% rely on salaries/wages or own business (e.g. selling woods, driver, handcrafts) while the rest rely on the land either through selling agricultural produce or through subsistence farming. Non-displaced households rely less on small business and wages (37%) while more than half rely on the land (25% selling of agricultural produce and 31% subsistence farming).

Among all groups, less women are engaged in own-use farming compared to men: Only 10% of women in the age group 25-64 are farming land for own-use compared to 36% of men, while more than half of women (55%) report mainly taking care of the household compared to only 1% of men. Around 25% of women report working for someone else for pay or in any other business activity, compared to 48% of men in the same age group.

Youth prospects

Large proportions of young women are not studying nor working: Among displaced and returnee young women in the age group 15-24 years, more than half is not working or studying, but are mainly taking care of the house and family (64% IDPs, 53% IDP returnees and 60% return refugees). Among non-displaced, this proportion is higher (87% of young women). Among young men in that age group, less than one fifth is found to neither work nor study (18% of IDPs and returnees, 12% of non-displaced – the exception being return refugees with 38%).

Illiteracy rates are generally high among the youth (15-24 years): IDPs, non-displaced and IDP returnees register similar illiteracy rates for young girls (50%, 56%, and 63% respectively) and young boys (43%, 50%, and 61% respectively). The proportions are lower among refugee-returnees with 38% of girls and only 15% of boys being illiterate.

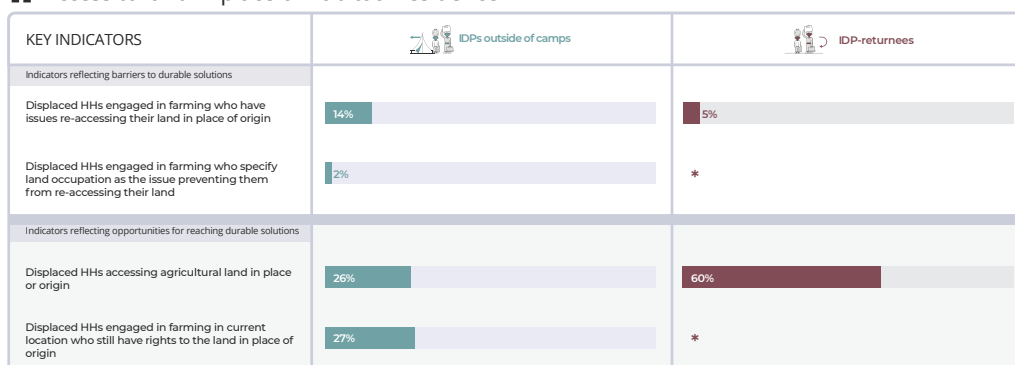
Food insecurity and other challenges

A majority of households across all groups suffer from food insecurity: Between 77%-85% of displaced households (IDPs and returnees) did not have enough food or money to buy food in the 7 days prior to the survey. The level of food insecurity among non-displaced is somewhat lower with 66% of households reporting inability to provide or purchase food. In response to food insecurity, these households reported mostly **relying on less preferred or less expensive food** (94% IDPs, 76% non-displaced, 94% IDP returnees and 96% refugee-returnees) **and limiting portion size** (92% of IDPs, 79% non-displaced, 93% IDP returnees and 94% refugee-returnees). No difference between male and female headed households was found).

Obstacles to sustainable livelihoods include unusually high food and non-food prices, loss of employment, floods, and crop diseases: Looking at the 12 months preceding the study, practically all respondents indicate the price increased significantly on food and non-food items. Additionally around 80% of households across all population groups reported reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food. Floods were also commonly reported as a problem among all groups (63% of IDPs, 81% of non-displaced, 67% of IDP returnees, and 49% of refugee-returnees). Slightly more than half of the households (55%) across all population groups reported having suffered from crop diseases.

3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

🏠 Access to land in place of habitual residence



* number of observations do not allow for statistical representation

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 land⁷

A significant proportion of displaced households farm the same land as before displacement:

Access to land varies amongst the targeted groups: 48% of IDPs, 73% of IDP returnees, 27% of refugee-returnees and 27% of non-displaced access agricultural land for farming. Among displaced household, 26% of IDPs are still farming the land in their place of origin; while 60% of IDP returnees have managed to retain or regain access to their pre-displacement agricultural land. Looking at the relatively small proportion of refugee returnees who access land (27%), one fifth is accessing the same land as prior to their displacement.

Land rights and tenure - owning is more widespread than renting: Among the IDP and IDP returnee households accessing farming land, owning is more widespread (41% of IDP households and 55% of IDP returnees) while significantly less are renting (22% of IDP households and 13% of IDP returnees).

Land demarcation and titling is not common: Around one-third (32%) of households owning land across target groups have no legal title. Around half of IDP households and IDP returnee households have customary rights to their land, while only 4% have a registered area certificate. Across all groups, almost 10% report that their land is demarcated.

7 Refugee returnee and non-displaced are not included in the chapter, due to the relatively small proportion of households accessing land among these two groups combined with the small sample sizes for both groups.

Dwelling – tenure and conditions

Owning residential land is the most common tenure arrangement among non-displaced and returnee populations, while IDPs are found to both own land as well having been provided with land by local authorities: Owning is the most typical tenure arrangement among IDP returnees (61%) and non-displaced (55%), and slightly less common for refugee-returnees (40%) and IDPs (29%). Living in a dwelling provided by local authorities is common among IDPs (36%) and significantly less common among IDP returnees and non-displaced (8% and 17% respectively), while around 20% of refugee-returnees are living in a dwelling provided by local authorities. Around 20% across all groups are living on a government-possessed land used for free, while rent is uncommon across all population groups.

Most dwellings require rehabilitation: Very large proportion across all group report that their dwelling in is need of rehabilitation: 91% of IDPs and 88% of IDP returnees, as well as 93% of refugee-returnees 86% of non-displaced households.

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

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

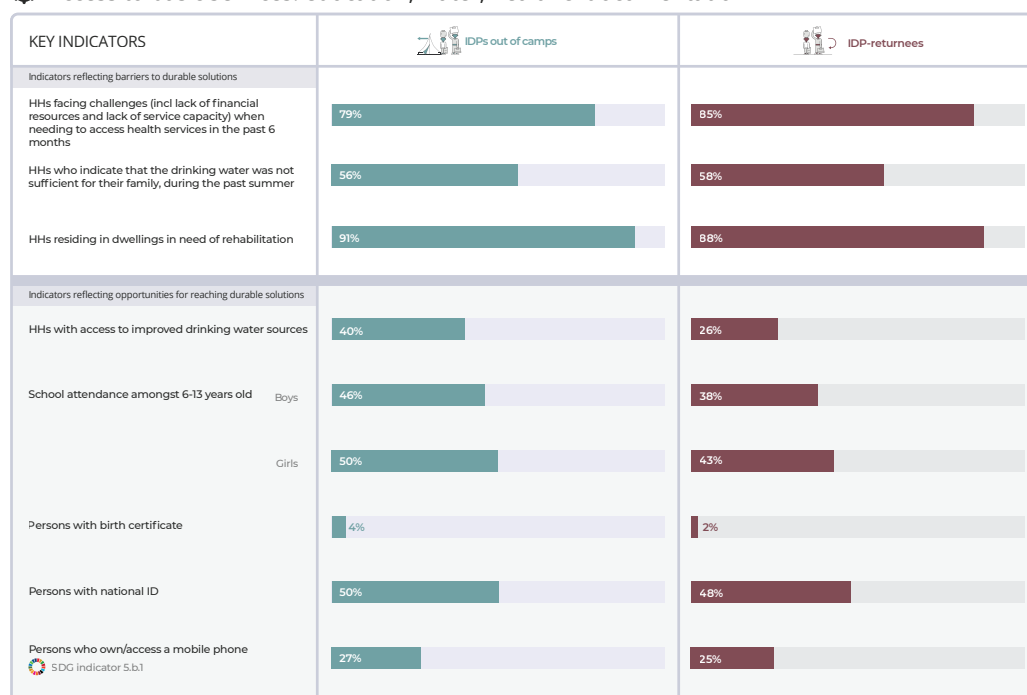


Figure 7: Selected key indicators on access to basic services that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Education

Availability of schools: Schools are available in Shaheed Afendi, Wego, and Bagis. Although there is a school in Dierang, it is in need of rehabilitation and in Makanza, key informants confirm the unavailability of any education facilities.

School attendance among primary school aged children (6-13 years) is generally low across displaced groups: IDPs and IDP returnee children in the age group 6-13 years of age have similar attendance rates: 43% of IDP-returnee girls and 38% boys; 50% IDP girls and 46% boys. Refugee-returnees register higher school attendance with 64% of girls and 68% of boys, while the non-displaced have the highest rates with 86% of girls and 61% of boys attending school.

Girls in the age group 14-18 years of age retain higher attendance rates compared to the boys: The attendance rates among IDP returnee girls is higher than among boys (36% vs 20%), while for IDPs similar proportions of boys (42%) and girls (45%) attend school. Among return refugees, high attendance rates are seen in the age group 14-18 years with 72% of girls and 56% of boys attending formal education. Among non-displaced, 32% of girls and 24% of boys attend school. Among those who do not attend formal education, the main reasons for not attending, across all groups and sexes, are **having to work, lack of financial resources and the absence of schools at a nearby distance.**

Water and sanitation

Water sources and access: The targeted population groups have more or less equal access to the water sources available. Among all groups, the most commonly used sources of water are **boreholes/hand pumps** (34% for IDPs, 18% of non-displaced, 21% of IDP returnees, and 30% of refugee-returnees), and **tanker-trucks** (23% of IDPs, 80% of non-displaced, 3% of IDP returnees, and 28% of refugee-returnees). Rainwater collection by displaced and returnee populations (19% of IDPs, 36% of IDP returnees, and 21% of refugee-returnees). Access to water is seen as a challenge for all groups, particularly women, who cross long distances to fetch water. Boreholes and handpumps are available, however, they are non-functional and are in need of rehabilitation.

Water quality: Survey results show that across all groups, the majority of households report that water is safe for drinking: 67% IDPs, 80% non-displaced, 64% IDP returnees and 53% refugee-returnees. However, key informants reported that the water is salty and not suitable for drinking. The main source for drinking water in Baw locality is rain water harvested in open storage tanks built with mud walls called haffirs. Key informants report that individuals and livestock drink from the same water source, which causes illness and spread of diseases. Some organisations active in the area have provided chlorine to purify the water.

Water availability: Insufficiency of water is an obstacle across the groups, with around 56% of IDPs, 58% of IDP returnees, 56% of non-displaced and 50% of refugee-returnees reporting water insufficiency (during the summer preceding the survey).

Open defecation is a common practice for a larger number of households across all population groups, even higher amongst non-displaced: Apart from open defecation, the toilet facility most commonly used across all population groups are pit latrines without slabs (35%); specifically: 45% IDPs, 25% IDP returnees 15% non-displaced and 32% refugee-returnees.

Health

Health services: In Shaheed Afendi, key informants report the availability of a hospital and healthcare centres, in addition to one pharmacy. However, the hospital and healthcare centres do not have the capacity to cover the needs of the population due to the lack of qualified medical staff and unavailability of medicine ⁸.

The overwhelming majority of all households who attempted to access health services had difficulties in doing so: That is around 80% in all groups, and the main issues reported to hamper access to health services was related to the **cost of the required service or medicine** (60%), **unavailability of medicine** (15%), and **lack of qualified health staff** (7%).

Personal documentation

Around half of the displaced persons and one third of the non-displaced hold no personal identification: National ID cards are most common, and specifically 50% IDPs, 48% IDP returnees, and 40% refugee returnees hold a national identification card, while that is the case for somewhat more among the non-displaced (63%). Birth certificates, on the other hand, are less common, with only 2%-6% of the persons in all groups having such. Among children below 5 years of age, birth certificates are held by 25-30% among all groups.

⁸ In Wego, there is no health centre available, and thus persons in need of health services travel to Damazin.

3.6 Nomads⁹

In Baw locality, nomads are residing in settlements inside of the villages of Bagis, Dierang, Makanza, Abu Garin, and Shaheed Afendi in close proximity to the displaced, returnee and non-displaced communities.

Livelihoods under pressure: Sole reliance on traditional sources of income among nomads (i.e., pastoralism) has been gradually changing to include other occupations, mainly due to the expansion of agricultural land at the expense of the grazing lands. Additionally, lack of access to veterinary services is affecting the health of livestock and causing an increase in the livestock deaths due to the spread of infectious diseases. The war has tremendously affected the main sources of income of nomads as a result of the loss of livestock. Obstacles to sustainable livelihoods for nomads include the increase in the food prices and the high cost of the health services. Moreover, in Makanza, it is reported that nomads are not allowed to display their products at the market.

Access to land and grazing routes: Grazing routes are not marked in Baw locality, hence, conflicts between nomads and farmers are more prevalent. The land farmed by the nomads is offered by the local authorities under the traditional tenure system of hawakeer.

Conflict resolution mechanisms, safety and security: Conflict between pastoralists and farmers was reported by nomads in all villages, where the focus groups took place. Theft of livestock is one of the main security risks faced by the nomads in their settlements.

Water: Severe water shortages are experienced by the majority of the nomads, especially during the dry season. Water points (i.e., handpumps, etc.) are out of service and in need of rehabilitation, and water is mostly insufficient and not safe to drink, especially in Dierang. The main source for drinking water are water carts and rainwater harvested in open storage tanks built off with mud walls (haffirs). However, nomads report having to pay in order to access the haffirs' water.

Health: The increased cost of health services and medicines are one of the main reasons hampering nomad's access to health. In addition to the high cost, distance constitutes a real challenge, especially during the rainy season. Nomads in Makanza report the absence of health facilities in the area, the closest health centres are nine hours away by foot, located in Abu Garin and Shaheed Afendi.

Schools: Nomad children are reported to be denied access to schools in their current locations, while in Shaheed Afendi the closest school is located 5 km away. Instead, children attend Quranic schools (Khalwas).

9 This section is based on eight Focus Group Discussions (males and females) conducted in Dierang, Makanza, Shaheed Afendi, and Abu Garin villages

Documentation: Most of the nomads interviewed in Dierang report having personal documentation. However, almost all nomads in the other locations reported not having personal documentation. The process of obtaining such documentation is reported by the nomads to be costly.

Inter-group relations and community participation: As reported by the nomads interviewed, they do not feel welcomed in Baw locality. Nomads also reported not being able to participate in decision-making in the villages where they reside.

4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

From evidence to action planning

This report points to challenges that specifically IDPs and non-displaced people face in Baw locality. 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 will inform an upcoming multi-stakeholder workshop with community representatives, civil society, local authorities and the international community, where an Action Plan will be drafted.**

The study has been part of a series of exercises that took place in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile¹⁰ between 2021-2022. The purpose of these studies has been to inform local level planning of activities, based on sound evidence and guided by community priorities. **A fundamental element of durable solutions is the participation of the affected communities**, this includes their engagement not only as respondents in the data collection, but more importantly as participants in the interpretations of the results, in outlining their own priorities and in taking part in the formulation of suggested activities - which here is envisioned through the planned local level Action Plans.

Additionally, prior to the Action Planning, consultations will be done with the different communities (including men and women separately) in order to validate the survey findings and to prioritise the challenges.

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

The action planning process

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

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

- Coordination between all participating actors in Baw, ensuring a continued leading role by the local authorities and communities in steering the next steps of the Action Plan process;
- Advocacy for the inclusion 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	FemaleHead	no female headed HHs in that age group	no female headed HHs in that age group
	Male Head	100%	100%

* Age group distribution.

Age group of employment (Female)	0-14	54%	51%
		15-24	18%
	25-54	25%	25%
	55 and above	3%	4%
Age group of employment (Male)	0-14	52%	51%
	15-24	16%	17%
	25-54	26%	28%
	55 and above	6%	5%

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	74%	72%
	Lack of security	0%	3%
	Lack of access to original house/area of housing	5%	0%
	Other	21%	25%

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

How many times in the past 12 months, have you or your household members gone back to your original place of residence since your initial displacement?	About once a month	16%
	About once a week	4%
	About twice a month	11%
	More than once a week	11%
	Never	2%
	Other	7%
	Seasonally	49%

This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

* Displaced HHs by frequency of visiting the place habitual residence in the last 12 months by reason.			
	Farming		48%
	Other		2%
What is the most common purpose for visiting your original place of residence?	To check on land/dwelling	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence	18%
	To issue documents		26%
	Visit relatives/friends		6%
SAFETY, CONFLICT & RULE OF LAW			
* HHs with family members who don't feel safe when walking in neighbourhood during the night by reasons.			
	Does not apply (never walk alone)	6%	2%
	I don't know	0%	0%
How safe do you and your HH members feel walking alone in your area/ neighbourhood during the night?	Somewhat safe	8%	8%
	Unsafe	2%	3%
	Very safe	84%	87%
	Very unsafe (risk on life)	0%	0%
* HHs with family members having experienced physical threats in the past 12 months.			
	Physical threat with knife, gun or other type of weapon	3%	3%
* HHs with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months.			
	Robbery	12%	19%
* HHs having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months.			
	Damage inflicted on property/assets/ livestock/crop	13%	10%
* HHs having experienced security incident(s) who reported them to the police.			
	No – did not report	49%	39%
	Yes - reported to other parties	0%	0%
Thinking about the main security threat/risk you indicated, did you or anyone else in you HH report the crime to the police or any formal or informal authorities? If yes, to whom?	Yes - reported to the water committee	3%	1%
	Yes – reported to family member	1%	4%
	Yes – reported to police	17%	16%
	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultana, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	29%	40%

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

* HHs having reported the security incident by main reasons why the issue was not resolved.

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps
Culturally sensitive to report	0%	2%
I did not try before but I think/heard it will create more problems	13%	12%
I don't know	34%	30%
I tried before and it created more problems	4%	6%
I tried before but they did not help	6%	20%
Never tried before but I think/heard they don't help	7%	8%
No police station nearby	18%	5%
Refuse to respond	4%	2%
Too expensive	4%	11%
Unreliable / do not trust police	10%	3%

PARTICIPATION & INTERGROUP PERCEPTIONS

* HHs participating in public meeting concerning community affairs in the past 6 months.

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps
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.	69%	51%

* HHs NOT participating in any public meetings on peacebuilding.

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps
I don't know	20%	17%
Not Applicable (Such events did not take place)	21%	19%
Not interested in such events	11%	8%
Other	5%	5%
Our opinion is not valued	8%	10%
Refuse to respond	0%	0%
The meeting place was far away	3%	1%
We are not invited (targeted)	20%	26%
We were not aware of such events	11%	15%

* Agreement on whether IDPs & IDP-returnees community members are able to participate in decision-making in the village.

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps
Agree	54%	50%
Disagree	2%	16%
Not applicable	0%	1%
Strongly agree	41%	31%
Strongly disagree	3%	3%

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.

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

	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.	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	43%	45%
	Disagree	0%	7%
	Not applicable	7%	1%
	Strongly agree	47%	45%
	Strongly disagree	2%	2%
* 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
LIVELIHOODS & EMPLOYMENT			
* Proportion of youth population (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET rate).			
NEET (The NEET rate is the share of young people not in Employment, Education or Training.)	Not in education, employment or training	34%	39%
	Working for profit/pay	35%	27%
	Own-use agriculture	20%	16%
	Own small business	5%	5%
	Studying	7%	12%
	Doing unpaid/voluntary/charity work	0%	0%

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* Primary source of livelihood by female headed HHs.			
What is the HH's main source of livelihoods the past 30 days?	Agriculture/selling of good	6%	8%
	Small business	25%	33%
	Own-use agriculture	11%	15%
	Wages/salaries	33%	20%
	Gold mining	0%	2%
	Other	25%	23%
* Primary source of livelihoods by male headed HHs.			
What is the HH's main source of livelihoods the past 30 days?	Agriculture/selling of good	7%	9%
	Small business	23%	26%
	Own-use agriculture	20%	16%
	Wages/salaries	35%	34%
	Gold mining	1%	2%
	Other	14%	13%
* HHs not having enough food or money to buy food during the 7 days preceding the survey.			
Thinking of the past 7 days, have there been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food? - Yes.	82%	77%	
* Main barriers of working age population (15-64 years) to access employment.			
What is the main obstacle for you to find work?	Conflict and Insecurity in the area	2%	2%
	Disability / chronic illness	0%	1%
	I don't know	2%	1%
	Irregular work opportunities	29%	29%
	Lack of /inadequate skills	2%	4%
	Lack of family/clan or political connections	2%	2%
	Lack of information about the local labor market	0%	2%
	Lack of required documentation	0%	1%
	Lack of work opportunities	51%	46%
	Language barrier	0%	1%
	No obstacles	10%	9%
Other	5%	3%	

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* Main occupation of the working age population (15-64 Years).			
	Working for profit/pay	37%	29%
Which of the following best describe what you are mainly doing at present?	Own-use agriculture	21%	18%
	Own small business	5%	6%
	Other	36%	48%
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	81%	87%
	Male headed HHs	93%	92%
* 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	8%	8%
	Agricultural land is not accessible due to conflict or security issues	5%	11%
	Agricultural land occupied by others	6%	2%
	Discrimination (IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees are not allowed to buy/rent an agricultural land)	0%	2%
	Lack of financial resources to buy/rent an agricultural land	64%	40%
	There is no enough agricultural land available in this area or in nearby areas	16%	37%
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by tenure situation.			
What is the tenure type of this agricultural land?	Owned	55%	41%
	Tenacy (rented)	13%	22%
	Free access	31%	36%
	Other	1%	1%
* HHs who own agricultural land for farming by type of proof of ownership.			
What is the document that proves ownership?	Registered area certification	4%	4%
	Sales receipt	3%	5%
	Customary law/rights	51%	45%
	Decision by local administration	7%	7%
	No legal title currently	29%	37%
	Other	6%	2%

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* HHs with access to agricultural land for farming by distance from dwelling.			
	10 – 20 minutes walk	5%	6%
	20 – 30 minutes walk	9%	4%
How far is this land from your residence/ dwelling plot?	5 – 10 minutes walk	10%	4%
	Attached to dwelling	3%	5%
	More than 30 minutes walk	74%	81%
* HHs who face conflicts/issues linked to agricultural land for farming by type of conflict/issue.			
	Disputed ownership	60%	52%
	Conflict around the boundary of land	16%	28%
What are these issues or conflicts?	Grazing routes are not followed	5%	5%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	14%	11%
	Other	4%	4%
* HHs facing issues with their agricultural land and who have reported these to police or to the native administration.			
	Yes – reported to police	36%	16%
Did you or anyone else in your HH report this conflict/issues? If yes, to whom?	Yes – reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	64%	84%
* HHs with access to agricultural land, who reported conflicts, and found the conflict resolution mechanism effective.			
	Somewhat effective: resolved but I'm not satisfied/unfair	14%	18%
	Somewhat ineffective: unresolved without any negative consequences/no harm	29%	28%
How effective was the aforementioned conflict resolution mechanism?	Very effective: resolved and I'm satisfied	54%	47%
	Very ineffective: unresolved yet caused me problems	4%	6%
* IDP and returnee HHs that access the same land for farming as before displacement			
	Does not apply	1%	4%
Is the land that you currently have access to the same land that you used before displacement?	No	16%	42%
	Yes	82%	54%

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* IDP and returnee households that access the same land for farming as before displacement.			
What are these issues or conflicts?	Conflict around the boundary of land	0%	6%
	Disputed ownership	12%	21%
	Grazing routes are not followed	8%	5%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/ tenancy/user rights	18%	15%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	4%	12%
	Loss of documentation proving ownership/ tenancy/user rights	8%	0%
	Other	42%	41%
	Rules and processes on land not clear	8%	0%
* HHS by tenure type of dwelling.			
What is the tenure type of your dwelling/ plot?	Area provided by local authorities (i.e., cheikh, omda, sultan, mac, etc.)	8%	36%
	Area provided by UN/NGOs	18%	5%
	Area provided for free by relatives/friends	1%	0%
	Communal grazing land	10%	26%
	Government-possessed land used by people for free	1%	2%
	Other	61%	29%
	Owned	1%	1%
	Tenacy (rented)	1%	4%
* HHS residing in dwellings that require rehabilitation.			
What is the condition of your dwelling/plot?	In good condition	12%	9%
	In need of rehabilitation	88%	91%
* HHS who own the dwelling by type of proof of ownership.			
What is the document that proves ownership?	Customary law/rights	31%	34%
	Decision by local administration	9%	10%
	I don't know	5%	1%
	No legal title currently	49%	23%
	Other	1%	2%
	Registered area certification	2%	18%
	Sales receipt	3%	12%

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

* 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	19%	3%
	Disputed ownership	43%	78%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/ tenancy/user rights	0%	10%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	11%	3%
	Other	15%	6%
	Rules and processes on land not clear	12%	1%
* 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	24%	
	Yes	75%	
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	80%	74%
	Yes, I can write fluently	4%	7%
	Yes, I can write some words	16%	19%
Can (name) write a simple sentence in any language? (Male)	No, I cannot write	70%	61%
	Yes, I can write fluently	8%	11%
	Yes, I can write some words	23%	27%
* 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	57%	50%
	Yes	43%	50%
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	No	62%	54%
	Yes	38%	46%
* 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	64%	55%
	Yes	36%	45%
During the current school year (2020-2021), does (name) attend formal education (public/private schools)? (Male)	No	80%	58%
	Yes	20%	42%

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
*Main reason for not attending school among children in primary school age (between 6-13 years). (Male)			
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	22%	12%
	Lack of financial resources	15%	25%
	Still too young	25%	27%
	Other	39%	37%
*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	15%	6%
	Lack of financial resources	16%	24%
	Still too young	0%	0%
	Other	69%	69%
*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	15%	21%
	Yes	85%	79%
*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%	37%
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at the health facility	4%	5%
	No medicine available at health facility/ pharmacy	7%	12%
	The treatment center was too far away/ transportation constraints	4%	3%
	Other	39%	44%
* HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities.*			
Type of toilet facilities	Improved sanitation facilities	0%	1%
	Unimproved sanitation facilities	100%	99%
* 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	66%	83%
	Unimproved water sources	34%	17%
*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.).			

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

* HHs with access to drinking water.			
Is the water from the main source drinkable? - Yes.		64%	67%
* HHs perceiving drinking water as sufficient during past summer.			
	Agree	34%	35%
	Disagree	28%	34%
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?	Not applicable	1%	1%
	Strongly agree	6%	7%
	Strongly disagree	30%	22%
* HHs perceiving water for livestock as sufficient during past summer.			
	Agree	19%	22%
	Disagree	25%	18%
Thinking of the past summer, to what extent do you agree or disagree that accessed water amount was sufficient for your livestock, if any?	Not applicable	38%	45%
	Strongly agree	3%	3%
	Strongly disagree	16%	12%
* Persons owning a mobile phone - linked to SDG 5.b.1.			
	Female	13%	15%
Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes.	Male	13%	15%
* Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - linked to SDG 16.9.1.			
	Female	11%	25%
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Male	18%	28%
* Persons with national ID.			
Do you have a National ID? - Yes.		48%	50%
* Persons with birth certificate.			
		2%	8%
Does (name) have a bith certificate? - Yes.		5%	7%



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