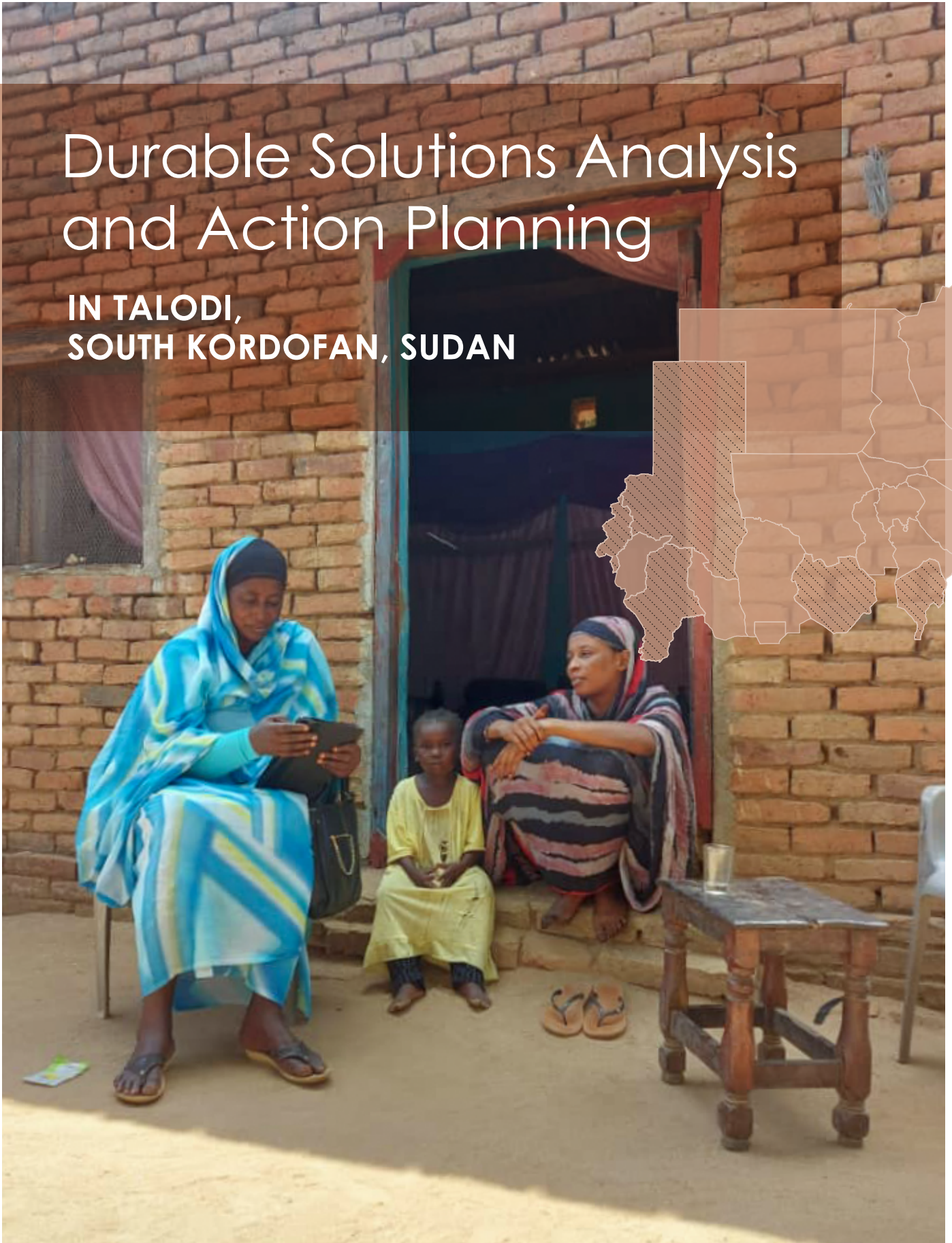


Durable Solutions Analysis and Action Planning

IN TALODI,
SOUTH KORDOFAN, SUDAN





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With special thanks to: UNHCR colleagues in South Kordofan, 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 performed in **Talodi town as well as in the surrounding IDP camps and villages**. The study was conducted during the fall of 2021 under the leadership of UNHCR and with the technical support of JIPS, while data was collected by Save the Children. The purpose of this report is to identify key barriers to durable solutions that displaced households face, as well as to summarise the shared challenges and capacities of all community members. The report is accompanied by a data annex with all key results to allow for further exploration.

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



Figure 1: The process of the CERF durable solutions project

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

SOUTH KORDOFAN AND TALODI: South Kordofan State covers 17 localities; three are controlled by SPLM-N, while the rest are government-controlled. According to the recent HNO estimates (2022), South Kordofan has two million inhabitants, while Talodi locality specifically has an overall population of more than 40,000. The State is inhabited by different tribes: Nuba, Hawazma, Kenana, Awlad Hemeid, Kawahla, Dajo, Hawsa, Elfolani, Bargo, Tagali, Shanabla, Bederia and Barnu. In 1983, a conflict broke out between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM; two years later the Nuba people joined the conflict on the side of SPLM. In 2005, the Government of Sudan signed a peace deal with the Nuba, however, a civil war broke out again in 2011. This led to the displacement of civilians within Kordofan and other parts of Sudan as well as into South Sudan. In 2014, the SPLM-N split into two factions (Abdelaziz Al Hilu and Malik Agar). The latter had signed a peace deal with the Transitional government, while the former has declared a unilateral ceasefire.

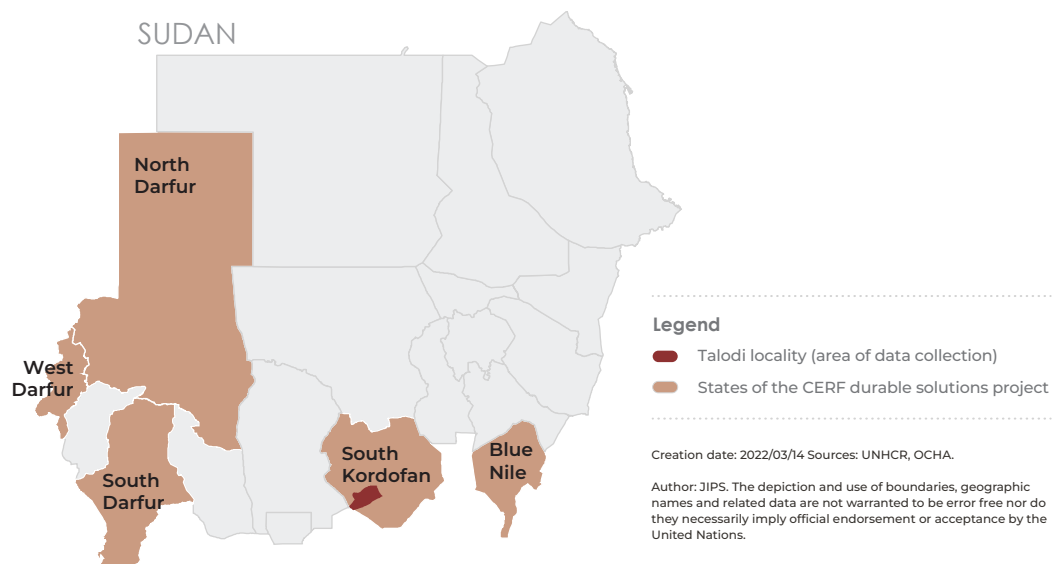


Figure 2: Area of data collection in Talodi

Talodi town and surrounding IDP camps and villages were prioritised for the data collection. Population groups included in the data collection were IDPs living in- and outside of camps, as well as the non- displaced population.

METHODOLOGY APPROACH: The study captured IDPs living in camps, IDPs living out of camps, and non-displaced residents living in Talodi area¹. The study measures progress towards durable solutions based on a **comparative analysis approach that benchmarks the socio-economic situation of displaced households with that of non-displaced households**, in order to identify what challenges are particular to IDPs and what challenges are shared across all population groups in Talodi town and surrounding areas.² The analysis is based on a sample-based household survey conducted for each target group³ combined with seven Key Informant Interviews conducted with community representatives.⁴

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**”⁵. 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 Following locations were included: Maflow, Mandi and Angarto camps; Alsalamat, Algardod, Mandi, Refy Alburam, Um Duawl, Tatah Wad Tamdaya, and Talodi Alnouba.
- 2 For more on the approach taken to analyse the progress towards durable solutions, see: UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, JIPS, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, DRC et al (2018) Durable Solutions Analysis Guide: A tool to measure progress towards Durable Solutions for IDPs.
- 3 The total sample included 1,073 households, covering IDPs in camps (308 Households), IDPs out of camps (360 Households), and non-displaced (405 HH). Additionally, return-IDPs (79 Households) and refugees (6 Households) were interviewed but excluded from the analysed sample. 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.
- 4 The key informant interviews were held in: Maflow, Mandi, Algardod, Refy Alburam, Talodi Alnouba, Um Duawl and Talodi.
- 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 Non-Displaced

2.1 Intentions and Challenges Faced by IDPs

The study in Talodi town and its surrounding villages, captures the situation of the IDPs living in the camps and outside of the camps, as well as the non-displaced residents. The vast majority of IDPs are displaced within the Talodi locality: 93% of IDPs out of camp and 84% of IDPs in camp. Additionally, the majority (60%) of IDPs were displaced more than 10 years ago, while the remaining mainly between 5 and 10 years ago.

One third of IDPs out of camps (33%) and 41% of IDPs in camps prefer to stay in their current location, while 64% of IDPs out of camps and 48% IDPs in camps prefer to return to their place of origin. The main obstacles preventing IDPs from returning is security and the lack of financial resources. Until these obstacles linked to the security situation are overcome, it is key to support IDPs in their current locations. Raising the standard of living of IDPs is important in itself and may additionally capacitate IDPs in their pursuit for a solution.

What are the main challenges that IDPs living in and outside camps face, when benchmarked against the non-displaced?

- **SAFETY AND SECURITY:** Significantly more IDPs, both in and out of camp, have experienced conflicts linked to their farming land (21% IDPs vs. 9% non-displaced). Additionally, although the majority of households among all population groups generally feel safe in their neighbourhood, more IDP households, both in and out of camp, have experienced security incidents compared to the non-displaced households (51%, 38% and 25% respectively). Somewhat more among the IDP households in both groups (around 60%) than the non-displaced households (50%) chose not to report safety incidents.
- **BASIC SERVICES - EDUCATION:** IDPs' access to primary education is significantly lower for the displaced girls and boys in primary school age, compared to the non-displaced. Specifically, for both displaced groups, 52% of the boys and 59% of the girls attend school compared to around 80% for the non-displaced boys and girls.
- **BASIC SERVICES - HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION:** Almost all IDP households (around 98%) report that they live in a dwelling in need of rehabilitation (among non-displaced households, that is the case for 87% of the households). Also, less IDP households, both in and out of camp, have access to improved drinking water (74% and 63% vs. 84%) and sanitation (6% and 7% vs. 22%).
- **LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH:** A higher proportion of displaced youth (15-24 years) are neither studying nor working. This is especially true for the displaced girls. Additionally, the illiteracy rates are higher for the displaced youth than the non-displaced (around 35% vs. 12% respectively, for both boys and girls), which is an obstacle to seeking employment.
- **LIVELIHOODS AND LAND TENURE:** Especially for the households that rely mainly on agriculture (53% of camp-IDPs, 35% of IDPs and 25% of the non-displaced), tenure arrangements are particularly important. Owning land is much more common among non-displaced than among IDPs (38% vs. around 10%).
- **PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION:** Compared to the non-displaced, fewer IDPs possess a personal documentation, for examples looking at national ID cards, which are the most commonly held documentation, results show that half of IDPs in camps and out of camps have a national ID compared to 69% of non-displaced.

2.2 Challenges Faced by all Groups, Requiring Area Level Responses

Some key challenges are faced by all population groups and thus **require area level responses**. Such shared challenges include the rule of law, water access and management, food security and access to services.:

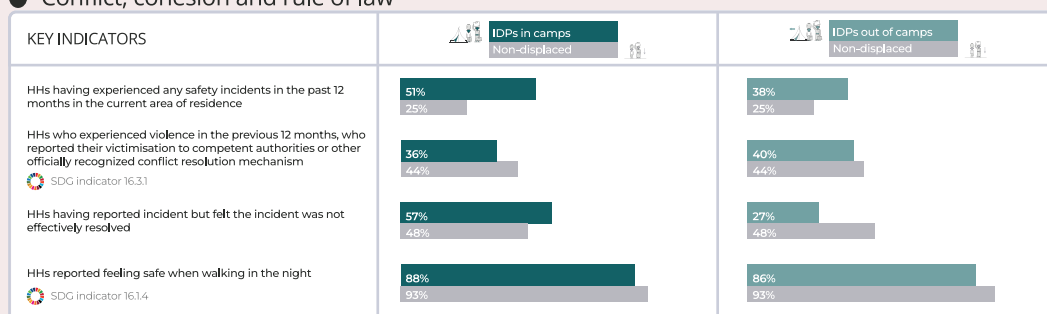
What are the key challenges that **all groups** are facing?

- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS, SAFETY, AND SECURITY:** Though more common among the displaced households, safety and security incidents are experienced among both IDPs and non-displaced (51% of camp IDPs, 38% of IDPs and 25% of non-displaced). Moreover, across all groups, many (40-50%) chose not to report the safety incidents.
- **BASIC SERVICES- HEALTH AND WATER:** The majority of both IDP and non-displaced households (around 95% of the displaced and 85% of the non-displaced) faced challenges when needing to access health services. Water shortages were also commonly reported among both IDP and non-displaced households (58% of camp-IDPs, 54% of the non-displaced and 50% of IDPs).
- **FOOD SECURITY:** While food insecurity impacts IDPs more, it is high across all groups: 86% of IDPs outside camps, 75% of IDPs in camps and 68% of the non-displaced did not have enough food or money to buy food the week preceding the survey. Also, all households (98-99% of all groups) indicate food insecurity as a key shock to their livelihoods. Linked to this, around 85% of the households in each population group reported reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food.
- **DWELLING CONDITIONS:** Across all groups, many live in a dwelling that is reported to require rehabilitation (98% of IDPs in and out of camp and 87% of the non-displaced households).

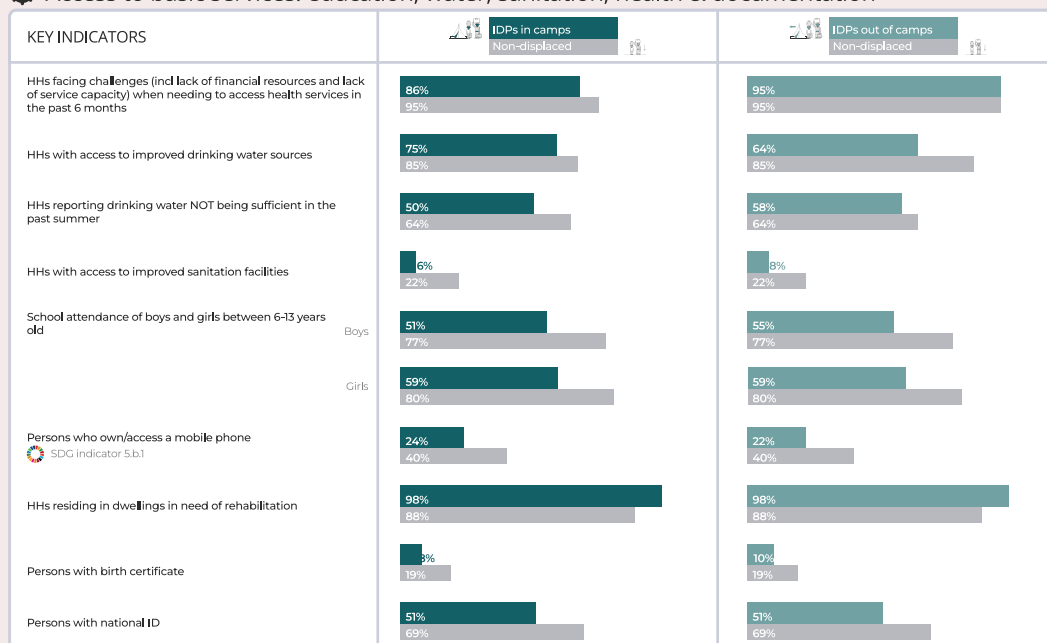
Benchmark Overview of Selected Indicators for Key Durable Solutions Criteria

Progress towards durable solutions is based on a comparative analysis that benchmarks the socio-economic situation of displaced and returnee households against that of non-displaced households. This allows to identify which issues are particular to IDPs and IDP returnees, and which challenges are shared across all population groups. The overview below provides a snapshot for displaced and returnee households fare compared to the non-displaced households in Kass town and the surrounding areas, by key durable solutions indicators.

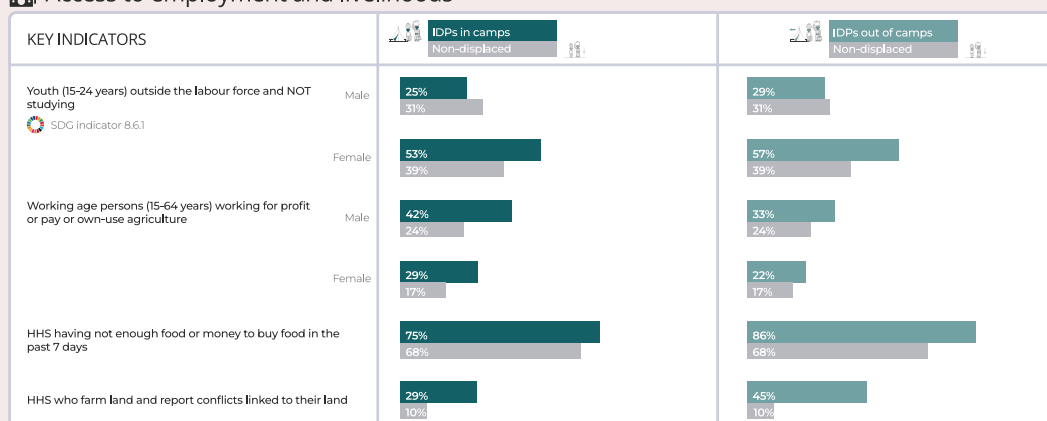
Conflict, cohesion and rule of law



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



Access to employment and livelihoods



3. Key Findings

3.1 Displacement History and IDP Preferences for the Future

📊 Displacement history & IDP preferences for the future

KEY INDICATORS	🏠 IDPs in camps	🏠 IDPs out of camps	🏠 Non-displaced
IDP HHs displaced within locality	84%	93%	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs displaced since more than 10 years	67%	63%	DOES NOT APPLY
HHs who would like to stay in the current location	41%	33%	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs who would like to return to their place of origin	48%	64%	DOES NOT APPLY
IDP HHs who prefer to return but are facing obstacles in doing so	90%	85%	DOES NOT APPLY

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

Talodi locality is greatly impacted by the displacement: The South Kordofan State hosts ca. 39,000 refugees from South Sudan and ca. 225,000 IDPs and IDP returnees (HNO 2022); additionally, around 120,000 Sudanese originating from the state are now refugees in South Sudan (UNHCR, 2022). Talodi locality has a population of around 44,000, including ca. 24,000 IDPs (HNO 2022), indicating that approximately half of the population residing in Talodi locality is displaced.

Displacement is local and protracted: All interviewed IDPs have been displaced within South Kordofan and the majority within the Talodi locality (93% of IDPs out of camp and 84% of IDPs in camp are from the Talodi locality). Almost 60% of both IDP groups have been displaced for a prolonged period of more than 10 years; the remaining between 5-10 years (around 40%) and only a few between 1-5 years (less than 2%). **Significantly more IDPs out of camp (81%) than IDPs in camp (20%) have been visiting their location of habitual residence.** Among those, the majority have been back seasonally for farming purposes or to check on land/dwelling.

64% of IDPs out of camps and 48% of IDP in camps prefer to return to their location of origin: The main reason for wanting to leave their current place is to gain access to their place of origin (around 50%), but also for economic reasons and because of the lack of employment opportunities (around 35%).

Insecurity and financial resources are the main obstacles preventing IDPs from returning: The vast majority of all IDPs (85-89%) who want to leave, face obstacles that prevent them from pursuing a return; mainly lack of security (30-40%) and lack of financial resources (30-40%).

Less than half of IDPs in camp (41%) and 33% of IDPs out of camp prefer to stay in their current location: Among those wanting to stay, 59% of IDP in camps and 48% of IDPs out of camp specify that the main reason to stay is safety in the area. Some also report that the second most important reason to stay is that they feel welcomed by the community: 28% of IDPs living with the host communities and 20% of IDPs residing in camps.

3.2 Safety, Conflict and Rule of Law

Conflict, cohesion and rule of law

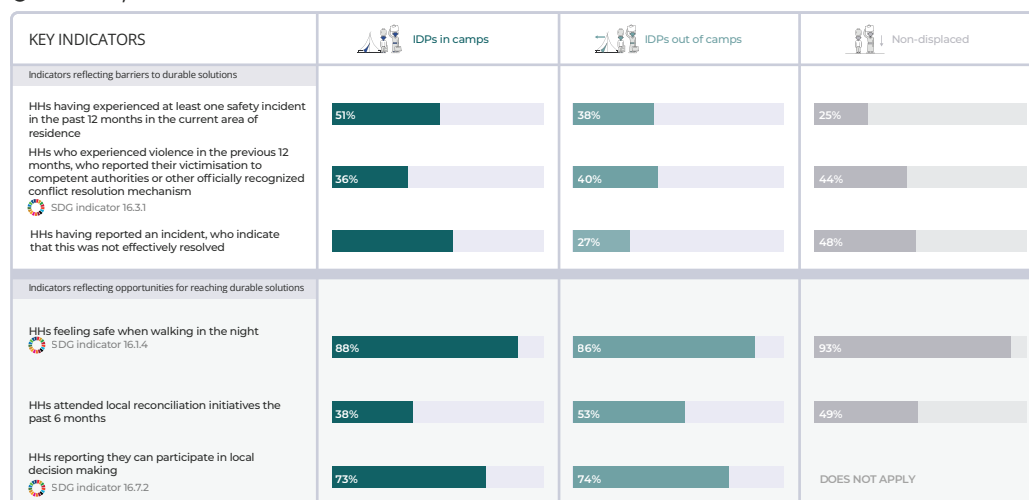


Figure 4: Selected key indicators on safety, conflict and the rule of law that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Conflicts linked to land

Most conflicts centre around land, these include disputed ownership and boundaries between farms, 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 on when pastoralists can graze their animals. The grazing route in Maflow is reported to be closed, which also creates conflicts between nomads and farmers. Conflicts linked to gold mining and its' required water sources are also reported as an issue by the key informants in Talodi.

Conflicts linked to the agricultural land impact IDPs to a greater extent than non-displaced:

21% of both IDP groups accessing land experience issues linked to the land (mainly disputed ownership), compared to 9% of the non-displaced neighbours. Slightly less than half (44-49%) of the IDPs that have conflicts linked to the land they currently farm reported the issue, most commonly to village committees (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs); less than 10% reported to the police. Notably, among both IDP groups, 60-65% indicate that the resolution was effective.

Disputed ownership of farming land and unlawful occupation impacts IDPs: Only 8-9% of IDP households still access land in their place origin. Among the remaining who are now farming land in their current location, less than one third of IDPs in camps still have rights to the land in their place of origin and another third have issues re-accessing (often due to unlawful occupation or disputed ownership). Among IDP households out of camps not having retained access to the land in their place of origin, but farming different land in current location, 40% have retained rights to the land in their origin, while 23% have issues re-accessing (for same reasons as reported by the IDPs in camps).

Safety and reporting

Most households feel safe, but significantly more IDPs experience security incidents: The vast majority across all groups feel safe when walking around their neighbourhood at night (93% non-displaced, 88% IDPs out of camps and 86% IDPs in camps). Nevertheless, more IDPs in camps (51%) and out of camps (38%) compared to the non-displaced households (25%) have experienced at least once a security incident during the 12 months preceding the study. Especially IDPs in camps, but also IDPs residing outside of camps, have to a larger extent than the non-displaced experienced robberies (30%, 24% and 15% respectively) and damages inflicted on their property/livestock (37%, 29% and 15% respectively).

Low reporting of incidents among all groups: Around 60% of both IDP-groups and 51% of non-displaced, who had experienced an incident, chose not to report this. Of those who chose to report an incident, the vast majority went to the police or to the Native Administration⁶. Reporting to the police is the most common among all groups, but more widespread among the non-displaced households, while the IDPs tend to a higher extent to also reach out to village committees. Large proportions of the households that reported an incident (57% of the IDPs in camps and 48% of the non-displaced households) indicated that the issue was not addressed effectively. Among IDPs residing outside of camps a larger proportion is satisfied with the reporting mechanisms, as significantly fewer (27%) indicate the mechanism to be ineffective, while the majority (73%) was satisfied with the way the issue was handled.

Intergroup perceptions

The majority of both IDP groups feel welcomed by the non-displaced neighbours: Among the respondents who confirmed the presence of non-displaced households in their area, 71% of both IDP groups state that they feel welcomed by the non-displaced community. The majority among both IDP groups (73-74%) state that they can participate in decision-making activities, and around 52-55% of IDPs (outside and inside camps) participated in a public meeting in the six months preceding the survey.

6 The Native Administration include: Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs and different village/local committees.

Non-displaced households are welcoming IDPs and returnees, but significantly less of

nomads: Almost all (99%) respondents stated that they are welcoming displaced populations in their village and that they think displaced populations should have equal access to services. There is, however, a difference in the perception of nomads: 43% of the non-displaced households stated that nomads are not welcomed in their area of residence. On a similar note, 45% stated that nomads should not have the opportunity to become leaders or participate in the decision-making process in the village. However, the majority (87%) indicated that nomads should have equal access to services.

3.3 Livelihoods and Employment

Livelihoods & land

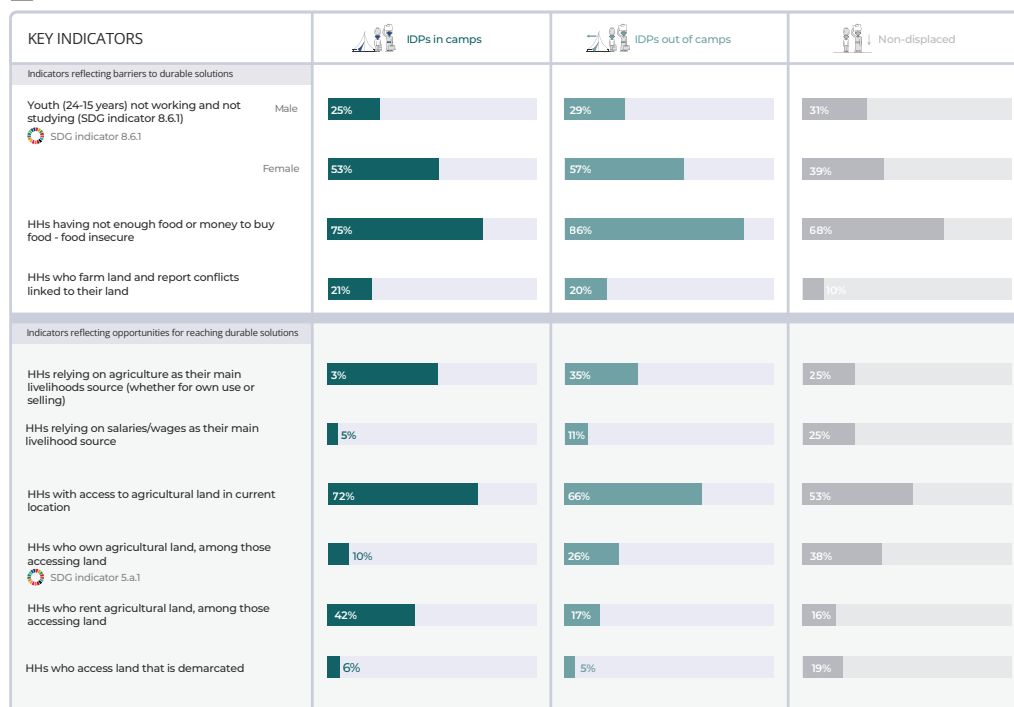


Figure 5: Selected key indicators on livelihoods and land that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Main source of livelihoods

Displaced households rely to a great extent on the land for their livelihoods: 53% of IDPs in camps indicate that farming, either for selling of goods or for own use, forms the most important livelihood source for their family; while that is the case for 35% of IDPs out of camp who have a greater variation in their livelihoods means. The remaining displaced households rely on other livelihood sources such as selling of wood, gold mining and other business. The livelihood means of non-displaced residents in Talodi are more equally distributed between crop farming (25%) and wages (25%), and a few (less than 10%) rely on either selling of wood or gold mining.

Women take care of the household and work in own-use farming: Across all groups, almost half of the women (around 45%) in the age group 25-64 report that they are mainly taking care of the household. Around 30% of displaced women, both in and out of camp, compared to 17% of the non-displaced women work in own-use agriculture.

Men in the age group 25-64 are engaged in diverse activities: 45% of IDP men in camps, 36% of IDP men out of camp and 20% of the non-displaced men work in own-use agriculture as their main occupation. Across all groups, some (17-25%) also indicate that they work in own-business activities or as employees for pay. Notably, significant proportions (36% of non-displaced, 21-22% of IDP men) report 'other' as their main occupation, leaving thus some unclarities.

Youth prospects

Large proportion of youth (15-24) are neither studying nor working, especially among displaced girls: Among girls in the age group 15-24 years, 53-57% of IDPs in both groups and 39% non-displaced are not working, nor studying, but are mainly taking care of the household. Among the boys in the same age group, the proportions are considerably lower for the IDPs: 25-29% of the IDPs and 31% of the non-displaced. Most of these boys indicate they are engaged in 'other things (unspecified)' or 'looking for work'.

Literacy is much lower among displaced youth: Among youth, the illiteracy rates are significantly higher for the displaced young women and men than for the non-displaced: Around 35% of the displaced youth cannot read or write, compared to around 12% of the non-displaced.

Food insecurity and other challenges

All households suffer from food insecurity, especially displaced households: generally, food insecurity is high⁷ across all groups, but is impacting IDPs more than the non-displaced: 86% of IDPs outside camps, 75% of IDPs in camps and 68% of the non-displaced did not have enough food or money to buy food the week preceding the survey. (Insignificant differences were found between male and female-headed households).

Obstacles to sustainable livelihoods include food insecurity and water shortages: Looking at the 12 months preceding the study, almost all households (98-99% of all groups) indicate food insecurity as a key shock to their livelihoods. Linked to this, around 85% of the households in each population group reported reduced income or loss of employment - which directly influences the ability to purchase food. Additionally, water shortages were commonly reported as a problem among all population groups: 60% of camp-IDPs, 71% of IDPs and 75% of the non-displaced. More IDPs in camps (32%) and out of camps (23%) reported having suffered from violence compared to the non-displaced (12%), and crop disease or pests were more commonly reported among IDPs in camps (69%) and out of camps (54%) than the non-displaced (44%)

⁷ 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 for the needs of the household.

3.4 Access to Agricultural Land and Dwelling

🏠 Access to property in place of habitual residence








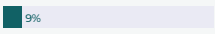
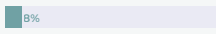
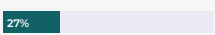
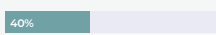
KEY INDICATORS	 IDPs in camps	 IDPs out of camps	 Non-displaced
Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions			
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who have issues re-accessing their land in place of origin	 36%	 23%	DOES NOT APPLY
Displaced HHs engaged in farming who specify land occupation as the issue preventing them from re-accessing their land	 16%	 11%	DOES NOT APPLY
Indicators reflecting barriers to durable solutions			
Displaced HHs accessing agricultural land in place or origin	 9%	 8%	DOES NOT APPLY
Displaced HHs engaged in farming in current location who still have rights to the land in place of origin	 27%	 40%	DOES NOT APPLY

Figure 6: Selected key indicators on access to land of displaced population groups in the place of habitual residence, either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Agricultural land

Most IDPs, mainly in camps, access agricultural land: 72% of IDP households in camp and 66% of IDP households out of camp access agricultural land, compared to 53% of the non-displaced neighbours. This confirms the importance of land for the livelihoods of IDPs living in camps. The results above also showed that for 53% of IDPs living in camps farming is the most important source of livelihood for their family. For IDPs living outside camps, the access to land is somewhat lower and agriculture is the main source of livelihood for only 35% of the households.

Few IDPs retain access to their agricultural land in their place of origin: Around 8-9% of both IDP groups are farming land in their place of origin.

Most IDPs, especially in camps, do not own land: Among the households accessing farming land, renting is the most common tenure arrangement for the IDPs in camps (42%), followed by borrowing land from relatives (17%) or from the government (13%), while 10% of the households own the land. Among IDPs out of camp, 29% have access to a land provided by relatives/friends, 17% rent and 26% own. The non-displaced households own to a larger degree (38%), but also have access to land provided by relatives/friends (43%) and rent (17%).

Land demarcation and titling: Zooming in on IDPs out of camp and non-displaced, where a significant proportion is owning the land they farm (26% and 38% respectively), customary rights are most common (48% among IDPs out of camp and 63% among non-displaced). Amongst the remaining, less than one fifth have a registered area certificate (19% of IDPs in camps owning land and 16% among non-displaced owning land), and 10% report having no legal title. Among all households accessing farming land, land demarcation is rare with 5-6% of IDPs and significantly more non-displaced (18%) indicating that the land is demarcated.

Dwelling – tenure and conditions

Owning residential land is the most common tenure arrangement across all groups, but more so for the non-displaced households: Across all groups, owning is among the most typical tenure arrangement, nevertheless is more common for the non-displaced households than for the IDPs households living outside camps and for the displaced households living in camps (66%, 43% and 30% respectively). Among those, 60-70% of all groups have a registered area certificate to prove ownership. Among IDPs outside of camps and in camps, living in a dwelling provided by the government or local authorities is also common (32% and 48% respectively) - compared to 26% of the non-displaced.

Most dwellings require rehabilitation - especially among IDP households: 98% of IDPs in and out of camp and 87% of the non-displaced report living in a dwelling in need of rehabilitation.

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

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

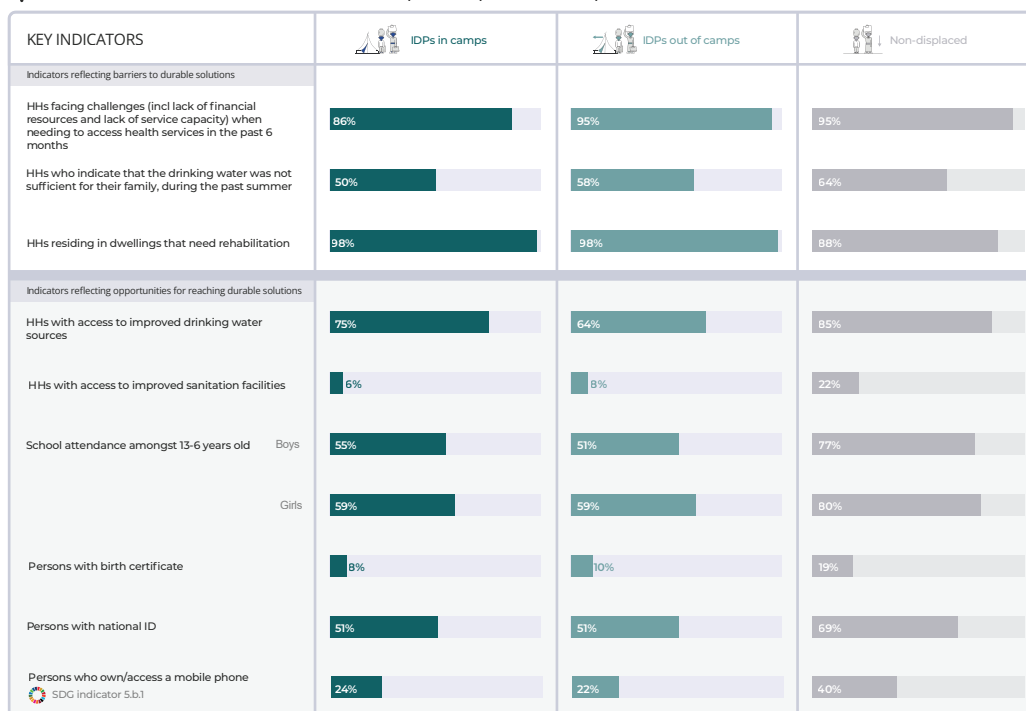


Figure 7: Selected key indicators on access to basic services that are either reflecting barriers or opportunities to durable solutions.

Education

Primary school attendance is lower for IDPs - especially the boys: While around 80% of the non-displaced boys and girls in the age group 6-13 are currently attending school, the proportion drops for the displaced boys and girls, to around 52% of the boys and 59% of the girls, in both IDP groups.

Attendance rates are slightly lower among both girls and boys in the age group of 14-18, especially among IDPs: Around 70% of the non-displaced and around 50% of both IDP groups attend school. Among those who do not attend formal education, the main reason for not attending, across all groups and sexes, is the lack of financial resources.

Literacy rates are lower among young (15-24 years) IDPs than the young non-displaced: While around 87% of non-displaced girls and boys are literate, around 66% of displaced boys and girls are literate.

Water

Water sources are diverse and mostly safe: The main source of drinking water across all households is tube wells/hand pumps: 38% of the non-displaced, 73% of IDPs in camps and 62% of IDP out of camps. Tanker trucks are more common among IDPs out of camps (33%) than among the other groups (15-20%). The majority of households in both displaced groups (78%) report that water is safe for drinking, as opposed to 54% of the non-displaced Households.

Limited access to sufficient water: Insufficiency of water is an obstacle for many, with 50% of IDPs households in camps, 58% of IDP out of camp and 64% of the non-displaced households reporting water insufficiency (during the summer preceding the survey).

Sanitation

Around 63% of both IDP groups report that they have no toilet facility (and instead use the bush/field), 18% have a pit latrine without slab. Among the non-displaced households, on the other hand, 12% have no facility, while 47% use a pit latrine and 18% have a ventilated improved pit latrine.

Health

The majority of all households who attempted to access health services had difficulties in accessing health services: That is, around 95% of both IDPs out of camp and non-displaced, and slightly less IDPs in camp (85%). The main issue reported by all target groups that hampers access to health services is the cost of the required service or medicine, but also the unavailability of medicine at the health facility.

Personal documentation

Around 40% of both IDP groups and 25% of the non-displaced have no personal identification at all: Around half of IDPs have a national ID card (with no difference between camps and outside camps), while 69% of non-displaced have such. Birth certificates are less common, as only 8-10% hold such certificate and 19% of non-displaced.

Among children between 0-5 years, birth certificates are more commonly held by non-displaced than IDPs (45% vs. around 22% of both IDP-groups).

4. Looking Ahead: Community Validation and Action Planning

From evidence to action planning

This report points to the challenges that displaced and non-displaced face in Talodi town as well in the surrounding IDP camps and villages. 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 will inform an upcoming multi-stakeholder workshop with community representatives, civil society, local authorities and the international community representatives, where an Action Plan will jointly be drafted.

The study is part of a series of exercises that took place in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile⁸ between 2021 and 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.**

Community engagement and priorities

The different communities were consulted (including men and women separately) in Talodi following the data analysis to validate the survey findings and to prioritise⁹ the challenges that the displacement affected populations are facing in Talodi. Below figure showcases the results from the prioritisation process with the men and woman of each population group.

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

9 The prioritisation process was conducted in March 2022 through a methodology called 'pairwise ranking'.

Prioritised barriers to solutions	IDPs out of camps		Returnees		Non-displaced	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Security challenges and risks	1 st priority	1 st priority	1 st priority	1 st priority	1 st priority	1 st priority
Ineffective conflict resolution methods	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority
Challenges related to water and sanitation	3 rd priority	Further priorities	3 rd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority
Vulnerable families headed by a woman	2 nd priority	3 rd priority	3 rd priority	3 rd priority	3 rd priority	2 nd priority
Young people who don't work and don't study / lack opportunities	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	3 rd priority	3 rd priority	3 rd priority	3 rd priority
Lack of access/ unable to use agricultural land	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	Further priorities	2 nd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority
Difficulty providing the family with enough food	Further priorities	2 nd priority	Further priorities	3 rd priority	2 nd priority	2 nd priority

■ 1st priority
■ 2nd priority
■ 3rd priority
■ Further priorities

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.

All groups consider that the security risks pose the greatest challenge. Additionally, the ineffective conflict resolution mechanisms are also considered a key challenge to be addressed, especially among the displaced community. Challenges linked to accessing water in sufficient quantity and quality was also ranked as a high priority among all groups (2nd and 3rd priority), but especially among the non-displaced population. In each group, women consider vulnerabilities faced by female-headed households as a key challenge, related to protection issues and livelihood opportunities. Among non-displaced men and women, the fact that many young people are not working, or studying was prioritised as a challenge, pointing out the lack of access to education and to the job market as well as to income generating activities.

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 Talodi 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, will 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 Talodi, ensuring a continued leading role by the local authorities and communities in steering the next steps of the Action Plan process.
- Advocacy for the uptake of suggested activities into new projects;
- Monitoring 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%	20%	
	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	This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence		11%
	Never			2%
	Other			7%
Seasonally			49%	

	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	18%
	To issue documents	26%
	Visit relatives/friends	6%
This question was only asked to those groups who are not residing in their place of habitual residence		
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)	2%
	I don't know	0%
How safe do you and your HH members feel walking alone in your area/ neighbourhood during the night?	Somewhat safe	8%
	Unsafe	3%
	Very safe	87%
	Very unsafe (risk on life)	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%
* HHs with family members having experienced robbery in the past 12 months.		
	Robbery	19%
* HHs having experienced damage of property/assets (incl. crops) in the past 12 months.		
	Damage inflicted on property/assets/ livestock/crop	10%
* HHs having experienced security incident(s) who reported them to the police.		
	No - did not report	39%
	Yes - reported to other parties	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	1%
	Yes - reported to family member	4%
	Yes - reported to police	16%
	Yes - reported to village committee (Omdas, Sultan, Malik, Nazir, Sheikhs)	40%

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	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%
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	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.

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%
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* HHs NOT participating in any public meetings on peacebuilding.

	I don't know	20%	17%
	Not Applicable (Such events did not take place)	21%	19%
	Not interested in such events	11%	8%
Why have you not, or anyone else in your HH, attended public meetings in which local reconciliation initiatives or peace processes are discussed?	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.

	Agree	54%	50%
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	2%	16%
	Not applicable	0%	1%
	Strongly agree	41%	31%
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%

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.			
	Conflict around the boundary of land	0%	6%
	Disputed ownership	12%	21%
	Grazing routes are not followed	8%	5%
What are these issues or conflicts?	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.			
	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%
What is the tenure type of your dwelling/ plot?	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.			
	Customary law/rights	31%	34%
	Decision by local administration	9%	10%
	I don't know	5%	1%
What is the document that proves ownership?	No legal title currently	49%	23%
	Other	1%	2%
	Registered area certification	2%	18%
	Sales receipt	3%	12%

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

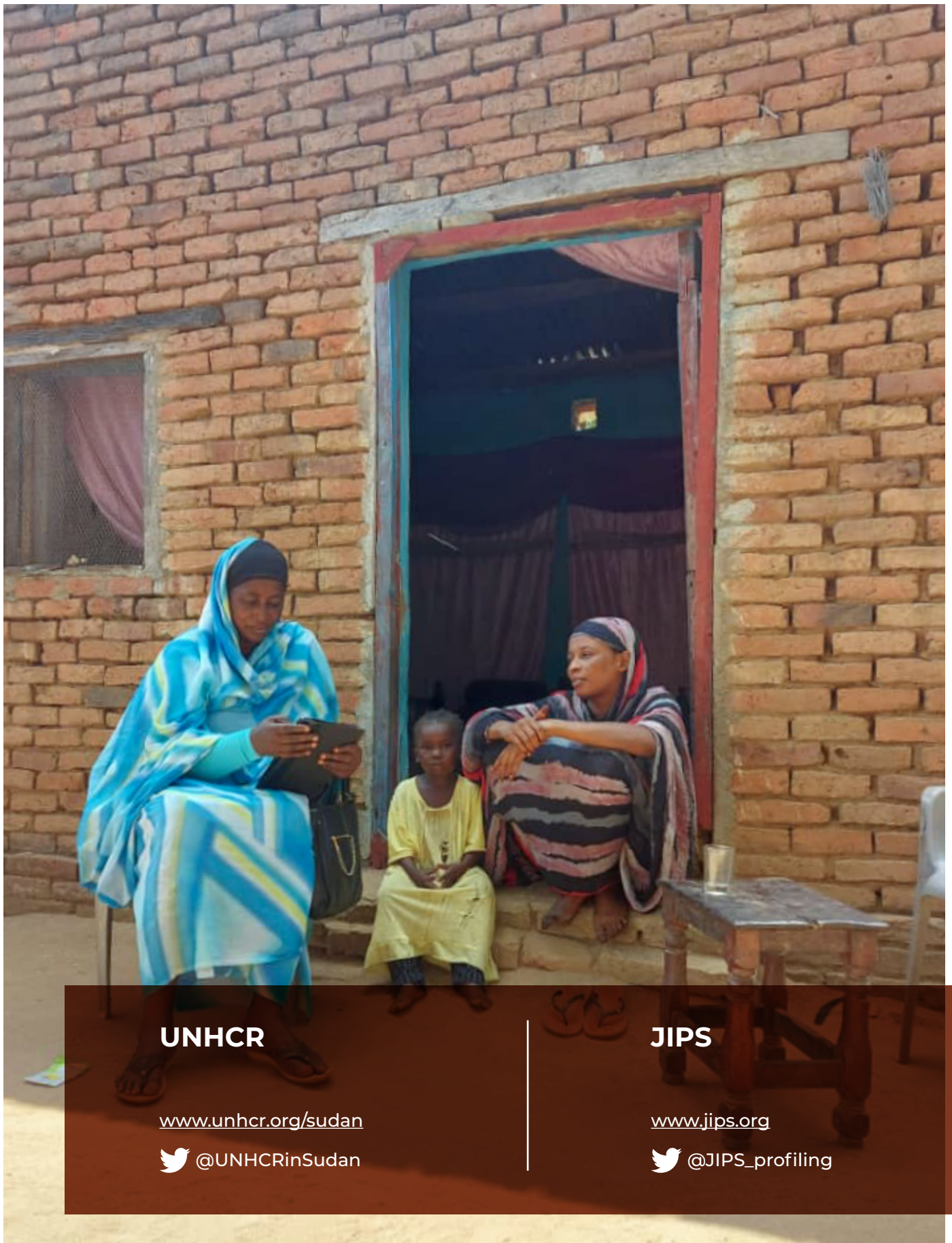
* HHs facing issues linked to their current dwelling land by type of issue.			
What are these issues or conflicts?	Conflict around the boundary of land	19%	3%
	Disputed ownership	43%	78%
	Lack of documentation proving ownership/ tenancy/user rights	0%	10%
	Land occupied unlawfully by others	11%	3%
	Other	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%
*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%

IDP-returnees

IDPs out of camps

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
*Main reason for not attending school among children in secondary school age (between 14-18 years).			
	There is no school available in this area	15%	6%
What is the main reason that (name) is not attending formal education during the current school year (2020-2021)?	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.).			
* HHs with access to drinking water.			
Is the water from the main source drinkable?	- Yes.	64%	67%

	IDP-returnees	IDPs out of camps	
* 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.			
Do you have own a mobile phone? - Yes.	Female	13%	15%
	Male	13%	15%
* Children under 5 years of age with a birth certificate - linked to SDG 16.9.1.			
Does (name) have a birth certificate? - Yes.	Female	11%	25%
	Male	18%	28%
* Persons with national ID.			
Do you have a National ID? - Yes.		48%	50%
* Persons with birth certificate.			
Does (name) have a bith certificate? - Yes.		2%	8%
		5%	7%




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