



DTM

DTM SUDAN
**INTEGRATED
LOCATION
ASSESSMENT (ILA)**

November 2022

CONTENTS

• INTRODUCTION.....	3
• DARFUR REGION.....	5
CENTRAL DARFUR.....	6
EAST DARFUR.....	8
NORTH DARFUR.....	10
SOUTH DARFUR.....	12
WEST DARFUR.....	14
• THE TWO AREAS.....	16
BLUE NILE.....	17
NORTH KORDOFAN.....	19
SOUTH KORDOFAN.....	21
WEST KORDOFAN.....	23
• EASTERN SUDAN.....	25
GEDAREF.....	26
KASSALA.....	28

INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's system to track and monitor population displacement and mobility. It is designed to capture, process, and disseminate information on the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route, regularly and systematically. Through its active methodologies, DTM produces an evidence base for strategy, program design, development, humanitarian coordination, and joint funding appeals, as well as informing operational response planning to protect, assist, and advocate on behalf of vulnerable and displaced populations. During December 2021/January 2022, DTM Sudan conducted its Mobility Tracking (MT) methodology in 12 states across Sudan.¹ Data collected during MT Round Four identified the presence of an estimated 3,714,377 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 1,172,567 Permanent Returnees from Internal Displacement (returnees).

This publication presents the first Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) conducted by DTM Sudan. ILA reports are utilised to enhance and provide accurate and up-to-date information on access to services at major sites of displacement, alongside profiles of displaced and returnee populations. The purpose of this exercise is to determine

a severity level of living conditions of returnees and IDPs, allowing partners to better strategize for resources and operations in vulnerable areas as well as mitigate migration risks of push/pull factors. This exercise supports a more specific set of coherent interventions that bridge humanitarian, recovery, peacebuilding, and stabilisation needs.

DTM collects data on a granular level - providing detailed location description for the displaced population. The added value of DTM data to the discourse of internal displacement can help partner agencies with analysing, informing, and sharing evidence-based multi-sectoral responses on services, identifying not only whether access to services is addressed but also the reasons behind accessibility, or lack thereof. This can help to identify practices that support both immediate and longer-term needs, particularly as displacement becomes increasingly protracted.²

ILA is implemented in coordination with the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and the Inter-sector Coordination Group (ISCG) to meet the specific information gaps identified by partners.

METHODOLOGY

During ILA data collection, enumerators visit locations and physically survey public infrastructure, interview key informants, and/or conduct group discussions with affected members of the community. Enumerators collect information across five key modules. These include:



House Destruction



Services and Infrastructure



Livelihoods



Safety and Security



Social Cohesion and Peacebuilding

DTM employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the location level, through direct interviews with key informants (selected for their knowledge of the area under observation). Key informants consist of representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian aid workers, as well as religious and other prominent community leaders. The methodology utilised to implement the ILA is summarised below:

- In the final quarter of 2021, DTM Sudan conducted qualitative desk research and collaborated with research NGO, Social Inquiry, to produce an ILA questionnaire.
- DTM conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) in Khartoum during November 2021 with DTM teams from the states of operation on the ILA methodology and associated data collection processes.
- Between December 2021 and January 2022, DTM implemented the ILA assessment alongside the Mobility Tracking Round Four exercise. Locations identified during Mobility Tracking with

a minimum threshold of 15 IDP households or 15 Returnee households, or both, were then assessed using the ILA questionnaire.

- From 1,742 locations identified during Mobility Tracking Round Four (taking place between December 2021 and January 2022), DTM Sudan field teams collected data from a total of 1,384 locations across 11 states within Sudan. This included 460 locations in North Darfur, followed by South Kordofan (273), West Kordofan (200), South Darfur (119), West Darfur (90), Central Darfur (77), Blue Nile (66), North Kordofan (40), East Darfur (32), Kassala (14), and Gedaref (13).
- Locations are defined as the smallest administrative units where population groups can be assessed, such as villages, neighbourhoods, camps, or gathering sites.
- DTM teams relied on a broad network of key informants to detail the characteristics of each target location. Where possible, triangulation³ of information provided by different key informants in the same geographic location further verified the information received.
- Data collection was then followed by data cleaning, and preliminary findings were validated against the contextual knowledge of field teams.
- DTM Sudan aims to continue to revisit all assessed locations and interview key informants to update the information and verify population presence on an annual basis.

¹ [Mobility Tracking Round Four](#)

² "The greatest proportion of displacement in the country is protracted (ongoing for more than five years)" [DTM Sudan Mobility Tracking Round Four \(p 4\)](#)

³ Triangulation refers to triple verification by verifying the results from three different resources - in this instance, three key informants.

TARGET POPULATION GROUPS

→ **Internally Displaced Persons**

→ According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs are: “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to, avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border” (United Nations, 1998). Building from this, and for operational purposes, DTM lists a person to be displaced if they have been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence due to an event dating from 2003 onwards, while subsequently seeking safety in a different location such as a village, neighbourhood, camp, or gathering site.

↻ **Returnees from Internal Displacement**

↻ Persons who were previously displaced from their habitual residence, within Sudan, due to an event dating from 2003 onwards, and have now voluntarily returned to the location of their habitual residence, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. Under this definition, DTM is only monitoring returns, without referring to whether the return was safe, dignified, or a durable solution. Permanent returnees from internal displacement are defined as any returnee from internal displacement who has returned to their place of habitual residence.

METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

This publication attempts to provide a preliminary analysis of findings presented by ILA. As a new active methodological component of DTM Sudan’s portfolio, the assessment was designed to be an introductory examination into the living conditions of IDPs and Returnees across Sudan. Inputs to the questionnaire which formed the framework of the assessments included focus group discussions with field teams and literature reviews of comparative products. As a first instance assessment, DTM Sudan recognises that findings presented could provide an insight into how subsequent assessments could be improved - with recurring assessments providing a more vivid picture of the Sudanese context. Progress here would require critically reviewing the ways in which questions have been phrased, interpreted by key informants, and what their responses can accurately tell us about the locations visited by field teams.

Firstly, to what extent do the questions provide an insight into the locations assessed? For the research orientated, granular analysis of findings against locations could be useful for information monitoring and mapping. However, the percentages and proportions outlined in the following sections should be understood with the practical arrangements of the assessment in mind. When comparing state proportions against national proportions, one should also be

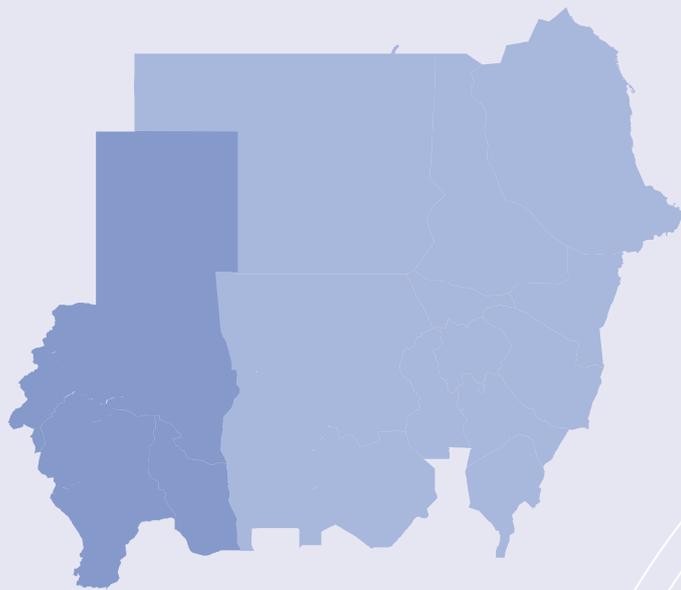
mindful that some states contain significantly more locations assessed than others (North Darfur v Gedaref) – potentially skewing the national averages. However, it is also important to remember that the assessment targeted locations with returnee and IDP populations present. As such, the location distribution is representative of the distribution of these communities across Sudan. Regardless, this limitation should become less of a concern during future assessments as more locations become available to assess.

Secondly, it is important to consider how key informants may understand the question posed to them. There may be discrepancies between key informants in their understanding of terms. For example, how does a Kharjaka differ to an unprotected dug well? what threshold does a key informant place on ‘access’, and what does it mean for residents to say that they can easily obtain or renew their civil documentation? Additionally, terms such as ‘Security Forces’ may take on different meanings in different states. How terms are translated should also be given credence. To limit these interpretative issues, the questionnaire was composed with reference to global and regional guidance and DTM field teams were trained explicitly on the purpose and the strategy behind assessments in both English and Arabic.

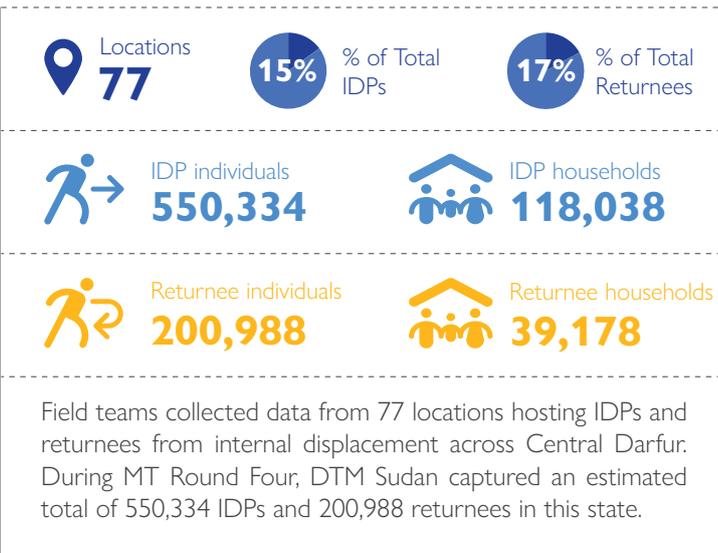
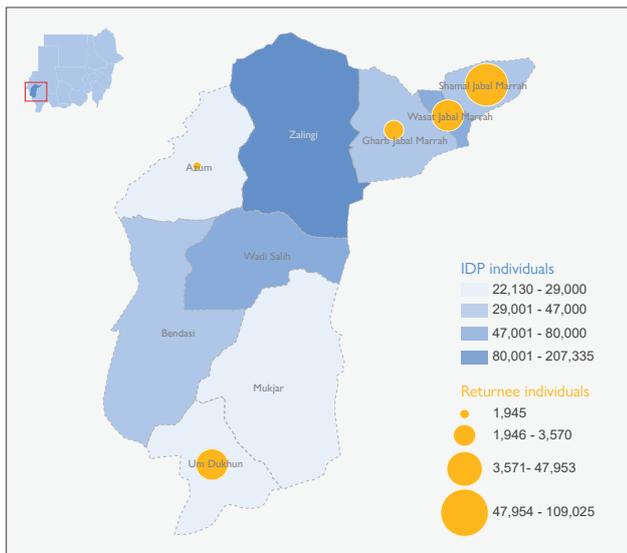


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DARFUR REGION



CENTRAL DARFUR



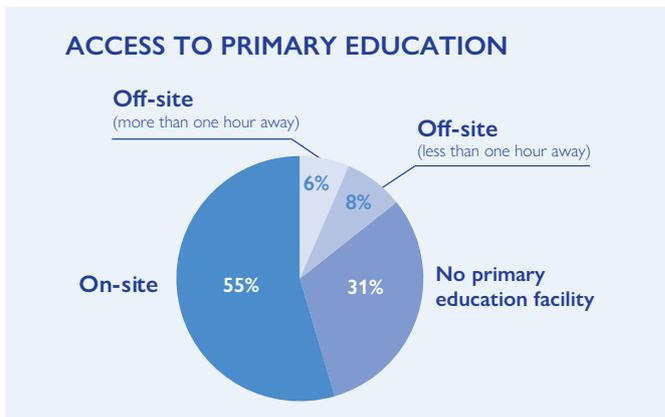
SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (58%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (47% of all locations), followed by hospitals (13%), family centre units (8%), and mobile clinics (8%). Over two-fifths (42%) of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

More than half of locations assessed in Central Darfur have an on-site functioning primary education facility (55%), with residents in 31% of locations not having access to any primary education at all. Where 48% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule – the lowest of any state and ten percentage points lower than the second lowest, West Darfur.

36% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with only 17% being less than 10-minutes away walking. Additionally, the majority of locations with off-site drinking water sources across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 8% of locations in Central Darfur were less than 10 minutes, 32% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 60% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for water. The most cited sources of drinking water were unprotected dug wells (39%), Kharjakas (21%), and public taps (12%). Unprotected dug wells were cited as the main water source for cooking, cleaning, and bathing (38%), followed by Kharjakas (22%), and unprotected springs (14%).

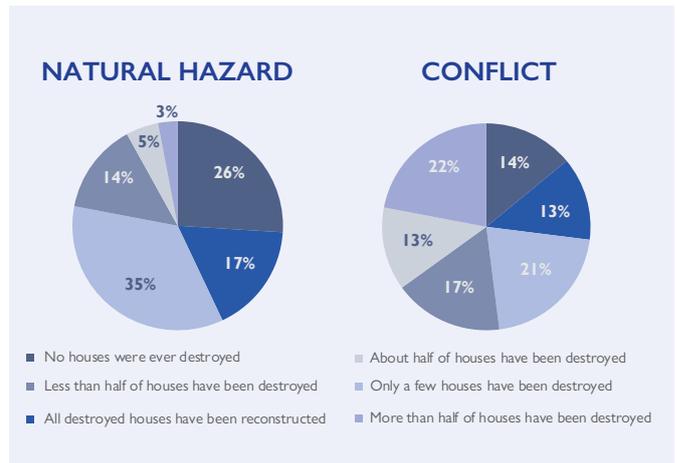
While in just over a third of locations (38%), at least almost every household has a phone, network coverage was described as well below average (insufficient – 22%, non-existent – 52%). Indeed, the proportion of locations with non-existent network coverage was well above the country average of 16%. Network coverage was described as well-served in only 12% of locations. Additionally, 91% of the locations visited across Central Darfur reported no access to electricity (either public or private) – with the remainder reporting that less than half of residents have access. Finally, over half of locations (53%) reported that residents can only obtain and renew documentation by travelling to a different location. Only a fraction of key informants reported that residents were able to carry out this function within their location (4%). A significant portion of locations reported that residents cannot obtain or renew documentation at all.



* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

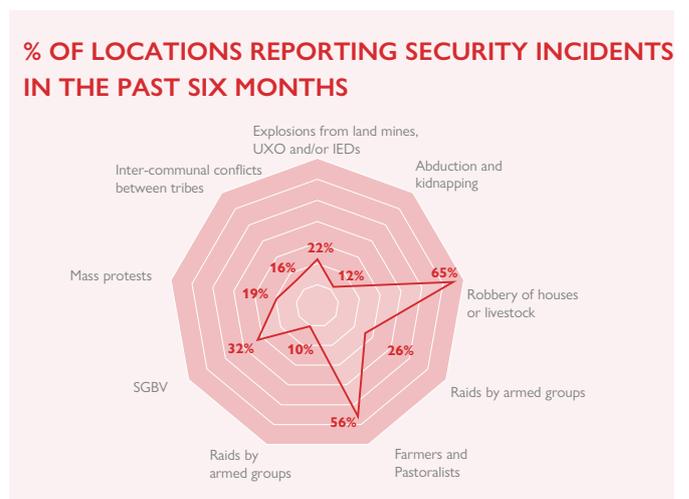
14% of respondents reported that their locations have not had houses destroyed or burnt due to conflict. There is also a considerable degree of unaddressed destruction, with findings indicating that 13% of locations having all destroyed or burnt houses reconstructed. The largest proportion of locations (22%) reported that more than half of the houses were destroyed. 74% of locations in Central Darfur have houses destroyed by natural hazards, with only 17% of total locations having all houses that were destroyed rebuilt by residents. However, damage generally caused by natural hazards within Central Darfur remains low, with 35% of locations responding that only a few houses were destroyed. Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is the highest in the country. For example, Central Darfur is the state with the highest proportion of locations with mines present and is the state with the highest proportion of locations where land mines, UXO and/or IEDs posing a severe risk to the community.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported by key informants were robberies of houses or livestock (65%), followed by incidents between farmers and pastoralists (56%), sexual or gender-based violence (32%), explosions of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs (22%), mass protests (19%), and incidents of inter-communal conflict between tribes (16%).

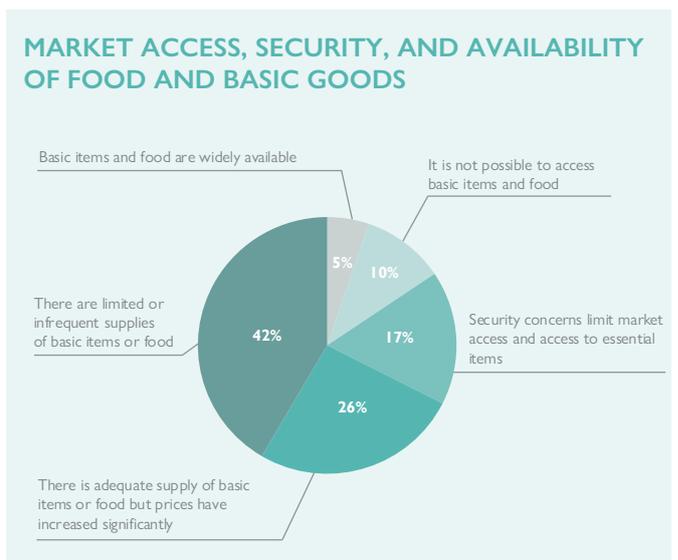
Findings indicate that Central Darfur is the state with the second lowest proportion of local police present on-site (12%) – almost half the country average of 21%. Police were identified as present off-site in 13% of locations. Three-quarters (75%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby – the highest of any state. Moreover, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (12%). 69% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Furthermore, the majority of locations (56%) reported that there were restrictions of movement affecting the daily life of people. What is more, in over two-thirds of locations where restrictions were identified, the impact was described as significant.



LIVELIHOODS

Farming was identified as the principal livelihood for IDPs (32%), permanent returnees (61%), and the host community (35%). This is below the country average for each population group. Notably, a significantly higher proportion of each population category in Central Darfur than the national average indicated that they had 'no occupation'. In less than half of locations (47%), productive activities have not been impacted by drought or lack of water in the last 12 months, whereas in almost a quarter of locations have been significantly impacted. Alternatively, 48% of locations reported as experiencing no negative impact by floods and damaging heavy rains, followed by some impact (42%), and significant impact (10%).

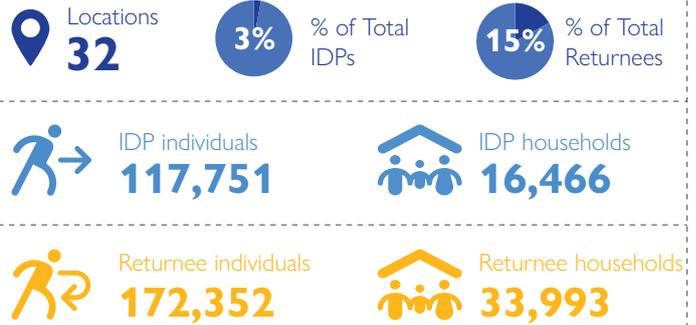
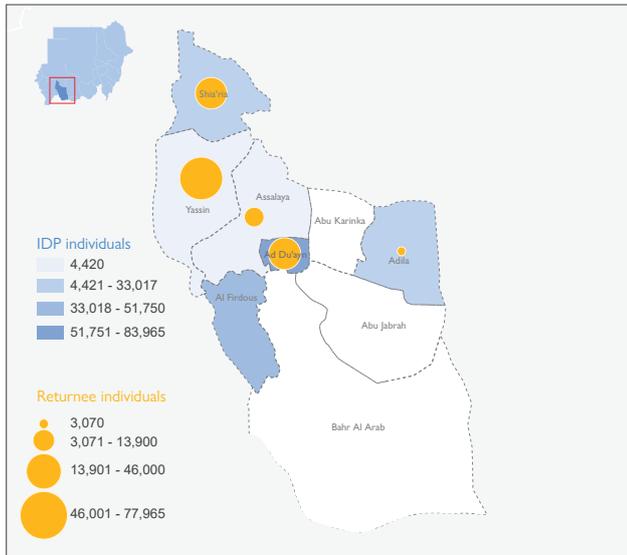
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 5% of locations assessed. Other locations cited problems with availability (with supply being infrequent (42%) or non-existent (10%)). In 26% of locations, affordability was cited as the greatest issue facing residents. Additionally, field teams indicate that in 17% of locations across Central Darfur security concerns limited access to markets or essential items. Finally, the most common source for families obtaining food is via self-production (49%).



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

Over half of locations (53%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with significant portion of the remainder (42%) reporting active public life with a tense social environment. 5% of locations reported that people only leave their homes when they have to. Additionally, residents in most locations (74%) have access to legal remedies for community disputes. Of these, informal systems are the most prevalent (in 66% of all locations). Formal systems are present in only 8% of all locations. Finally, the majority of locations (77%) reported that it was very likely that neighbours would assist them in rebuilding a destroyed shelter.

EAST DARFUR



Field teams collected data from 32 locations hosting IDPs and returnees from internal displacement across East Darfur. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 117,751 IDPs and 172,352 returnees in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (47%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (44% of all locations), followed by hospitals (6%). Across all locations assessed in East Darfur, field teams failed to identify any family centre units or mobile clinics. Over half (53%) of locations reported that residents have no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

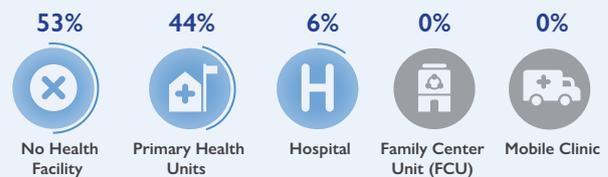
Two-thirds of locations assessed in East Darfur have an on-site functioning primary education facility (66%), with off-site facilities present in 15% of locations. Residents in 19% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all. 69% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

69% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site - 28% of locations being on-site and less than 10-minutes away walking. Additionally, all locations with off-site sources of drinking water (31%) across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to fetch drinking water, findings demonstrated that no locations in East Darfur were less than 10 minutes, 25% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 75% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. The most cited sources of drinking water were Kharjakas (53%), unprotected dug wells (22%), and unfiltered surface water (3%). Kharjakas were cited as the main water source for cooking, cleaning, and bathing (50%), followed by unprotected dug well (22%) and unfiltered surface water (16%).

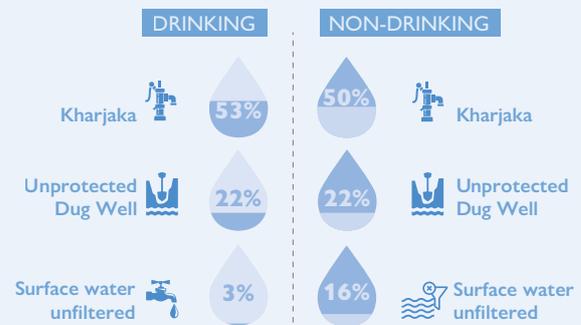
While in most locations (69%), almost every household has a phone – field teams report that in no locations across East Darfur does every individual have a phone. The largest proportion of locations reported The largest proportion of locations (41%) reported their network coverage as insufficient. However, network coverage was described as well-serviced in 28% of locations – above the country average of 19%.

Findings demonstrate that access to electricity is poor but above the country average. 78% of the locations visited across East Darfur reported no access to electricity (either public or private), this is followed by locations where less than half of residents have access (19%), and locations where about half of residents have access (3%). In no locations do most or all residents have access to electricity. Finally, two-thirds of locations (66%) reported that residents can only obtain and renew documentation by travelling to a different location. A fifth of key informants (22% - almost double the country average) reported that residents were able to carry out this function within their location. A minority of locations (13%) reported that residents cannot obtain or renew documentation at all.

HEALTH FACILITIES (% of locations)*



MAIN WATER SOURCES



ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

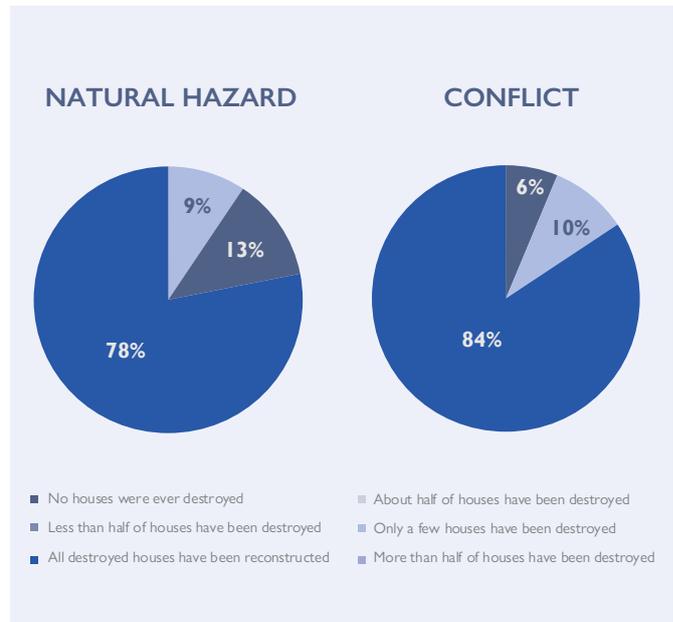


* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

6% of respondents reported that their locations have not had houses destroyed or burnt due to conflict – the lowest of any state. However, East Darfur is the state assessed to have the least unaddressed destruction, with the largest proportion of locations where all destroyed houses have been reconstructed (84%) – over double the country average (38%). Additionally, findings indicate that where destruction remains unaddressed (10%) – all concerned locations report that only a few houses are destroyed.

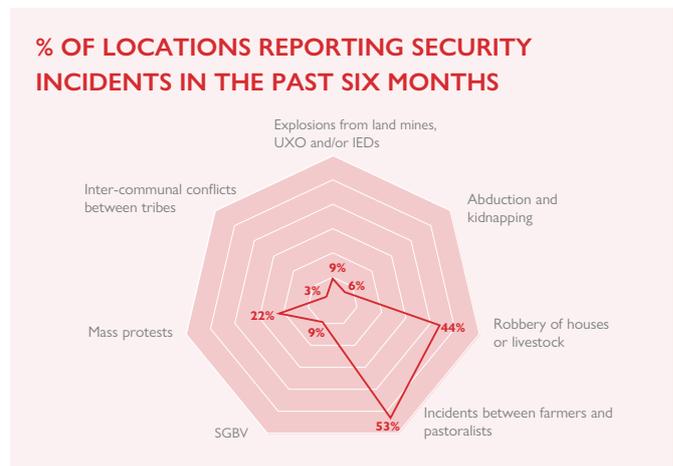
These findings are supplemented when concerning houses destroyed as a result of natural hazards. 87% of locations in East Darfur have reported houses destroyed by natural hazards. However, 78% of all locations assessed have reported having had all houses which were destroyed rebuilt by residents – the highest of any state and over double the country average (34%). What is more, damage generally caused by natural hazards within East Darfur remains low, with the remainder of locations (9%) responding that only a few houses were destroyed. Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 78% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all. Under a third of the remaining locations (6%) indicate that land mines, UXO and/or IEDs in the location pose a severe risk to the community. Specifically, these were the villages of Labado and Umalkhairat in Yassin locality.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported by key informants were farmers and pastoralists (in 53% of locations), followed by incidents between robberies of houses and livestock (44%), mass protests (22%), explosions of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs (9%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (9%), and incidents of abduction and kidnappings (6%).

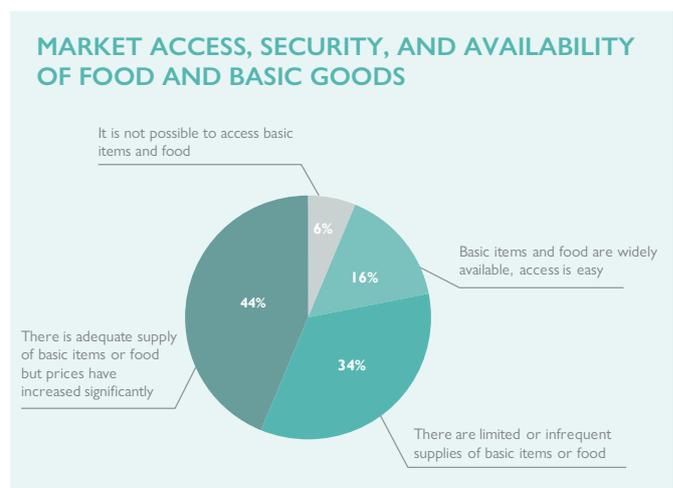
Findings indicate that 34% of locations in East Darfur have local police present on-site. Police were identified as present off-site in 32% of locations. A third (34%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby. Moreover, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (28%). 47% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of locations (97%) reported that there were no restrictions of movement affecting the daily life of people. Of the fraction of locations with restrictions, all were described as having little impact on people's daily lives.



LIVELIHOODS

Farming was identified as the principal livelihood for IDPs (94%), permanent returnees (91%), and the host community (81%). This is above the country average for each population group, and the highest across the country with respect to IDP and Returnee communities. All locations in East Darfur have had productive activities impacted by drought or lack of water in the last 12 months – with half significantly affected (50%). Alternatively, 78% of locations reported as experiencing no negative impact by floods and damaging heavy rains, followed by some impact (13%), and significant impact (9%).

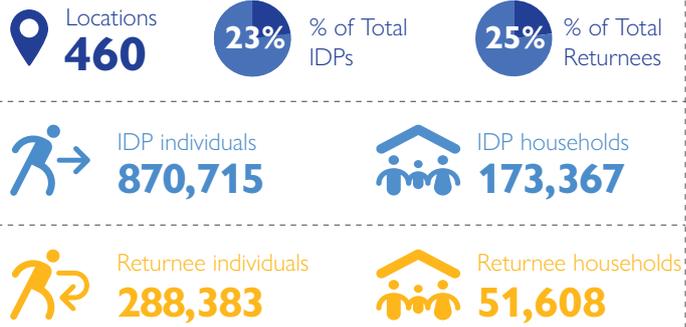
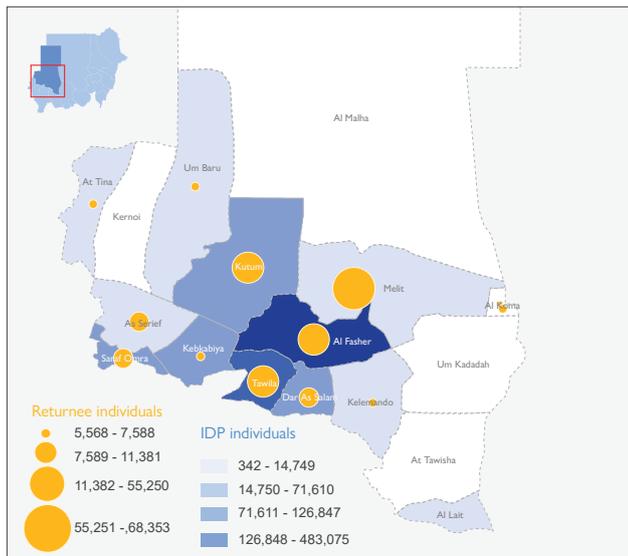
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in 16% of locations assessed. Other locations cited problems with availability (with supply being infrequent (34%) or non-existent (6%)). Affordability was cited as the issue facing residents in the greatest proportion of locations (44%). Additionally, field teams indicate that in no locations across East Darfur did security concerns limit access to markets or access to essential items. Finally, the most common source for families obtaining food is through direct cash purchase (63%).



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The majority of locations (94%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with only one location (3%) – El Neem camp in Ad Du'ayn locality – reporting that the streets are sparsely populated with people only leaving their homes if necessary. Residents in most locations (94%) have access to legal remedies for community disputes. Of these, informal systems are the most prevalent (in 81% of all locations). Formal systems are present in only 35% of all locations. Finally, most locations (81%) reported that it was very likely that neighbours would assist them in rebuilding a destroyed shelter.

NORTH DARFUR



Field teams collected data from 460 locations hosting IDPs and permanent returnees from internal displacement across North Darfur. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 870,715 IDPs and 288,383 returnees in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

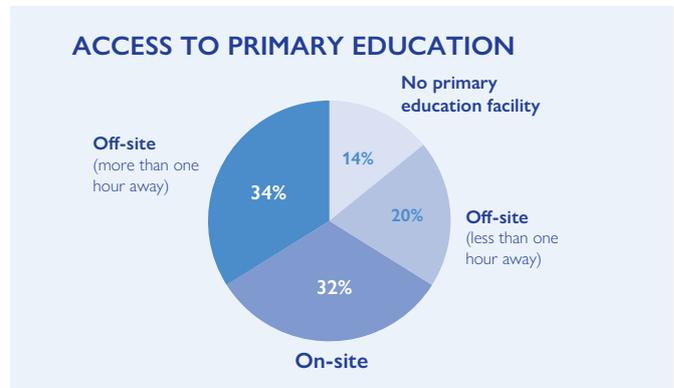
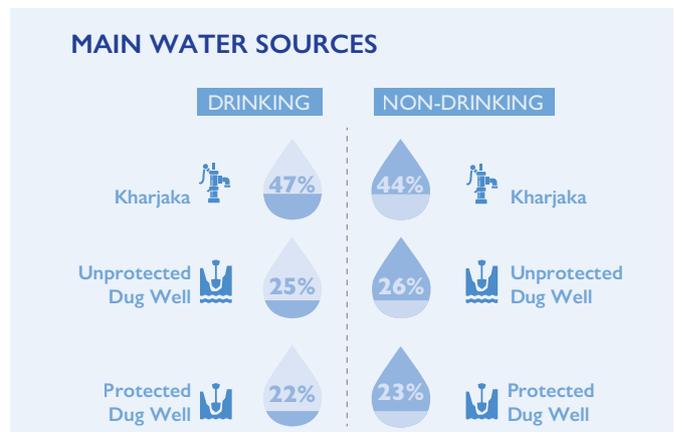
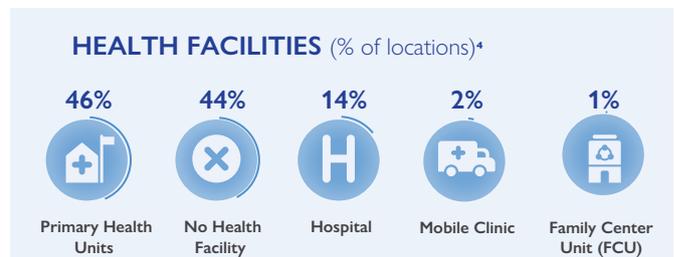
In locations with health facilities (56%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (46% of all locations), followed by hospitals (14%), mobile clinics (2%), and family centre units (1%). 44% of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

32% of locations assessed in North Darfur have an on-site functioning primary education facility. Residents in 14% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – in line with the national average (16%). 77% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

24% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – Out of these, 10% reported the source being less than 10 minutes away walking. Additionally, the majority of locations (72%) are off-site sources of drinking water across the state with more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 6% of locations in North Darfur were less than 10 minutes, 21% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 73% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Kharjaks were cited as the most utilised sources of drinking water (47%), followed by unprotected dug wells (25%), and a further 22% drinking from protected dug wells. Similarly, water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing in almost a third of locations was drawn from Kharjakas (44%), followed by unprotected dug wells (26%), and protected dug wells (23%).

Field teams report that in 42% of locations across North Darfur, at least every household has a phone. Additionally, the largest proportion of locations (43%) reported that mobile network coverage was 'insufficient' - the highest of any state. 25% of locations reported that mobile network coverage was non-existent. The highest proportion of locations reported that no residents have access to electricity (99%), either publicly or privately.

In no locations do most or all residents have access to electricity. Finally, 92% of residents in locations in North Darfur reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location. This service was available in 18 locations (4%).

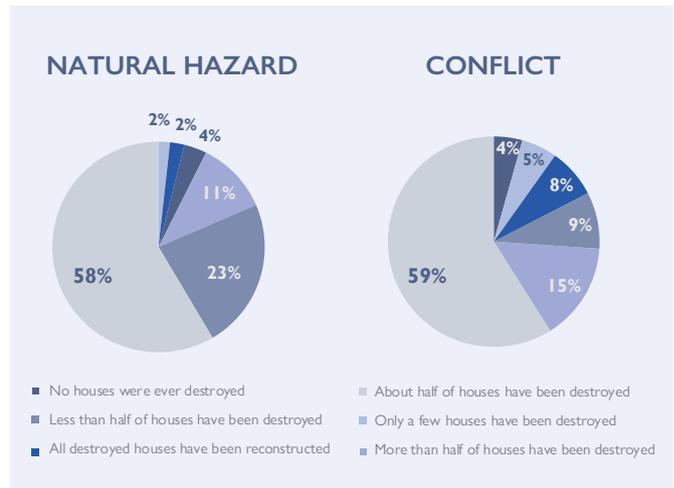


⁴ The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

9% of respondents in North Darfur indicating that none of the houses in their locations were destroyed. The overwhelming majority of remaining locations had all destruction addressed by residents, with 59% of respondents reporting that any destroyed houses had been reconstructed. 8% of locations reported that more than half of houses remain destroyed.

Destruction of houses by natural hazards is slightly less prevalent. 23% of locations report that destruction from natural disaster has not taken place, and 58% of locations reporting that all affected houses have been reconstructed. Where destruction has been unaddressed, the most frequently reported response is that only a few houses were destroyed (11%). Community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 87% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all. 7% of locations indicate that land mines, UXO and/or IEDs in the location pose a severe risk to the community – totalling 32 locations. The vast majority of these locations are in Al Fasher locality.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in locations across North Darfur were conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (56% of locations), robberies of houses and livestock (55%), inter-communal conflicts between tribes (26%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (25%), mass protests (11%), and raids by armed groups (10%).

Findings indicate that 10% of locations in North Darfur have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 22% of locations. Over two-thirds (68%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby. In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in a slightly lower proportion of locations (7%). 73% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Additionally, 64% of locations reported that there were restrictions of movement affecting the daily life of people. Over half of locations (55%), and the majority of those reporting the presence of restrictions, described the impact of restrictions as significant.



LIVELIHOODS

As with all other states, farming was identified as the principal livelihood for all population categories - representing 81% of the IDP community, 86% of permanent returnees from internal displacement, 88% of the host community.

Notably, drought and lack of water is an issue of concern, with 47% of respondents reporting that productive activities in their locations and the surrounding areas have been significantly impacted. Additionally, field teams indicate that 85% of locations have reported no negative impact from floods or damaging rains. As such, findings suggest that locations across North Darfur are much more likely to be affected by a lack of rain as opposed to the rainy season.

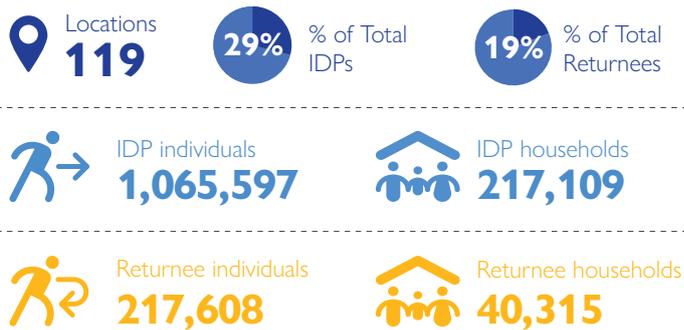
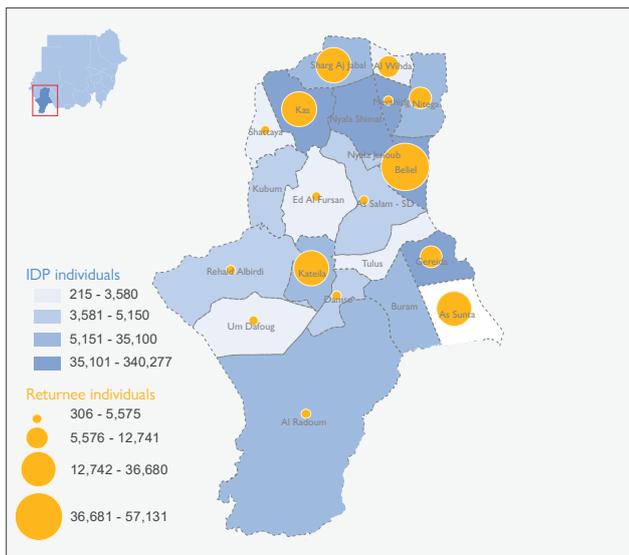
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in 31% of locations assessed – the highest of any state and almost double the national average (18%). Some locations reported that it was not possible to secure basic items and food (with supplies being infrequent (9%) or unavailable (7%)). Notably, affordability was cited as an issue of concern in 34% of locations. Field teams indicated that 19% of locations across North Darfur identified security concerns as limiting access to markets or access to essential items. Finally, the most prominent means of obtaining food is through own production (90%) – indicating a high reliance on subsistence agriculture for survival.



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (59%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the remaining locations split evenly between those reporting a tense atmosphere (21%), and those reporting that the streets are sparsely populated with people only leaving the house when necessary (20%). Field teams also report that 78% of locations only employ informal/customary systems, and 6% only employ formal systems - with an additional 13% of locations citing a combination of both. Finally, 79% of locations reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter.

SOUTH DARFUR



Field teams collected data from 119 locations hosting IDPs and permanent returnees from internal displacement across South Darfur. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 1,065,597 IDPs and 217,608 returnees in this state.

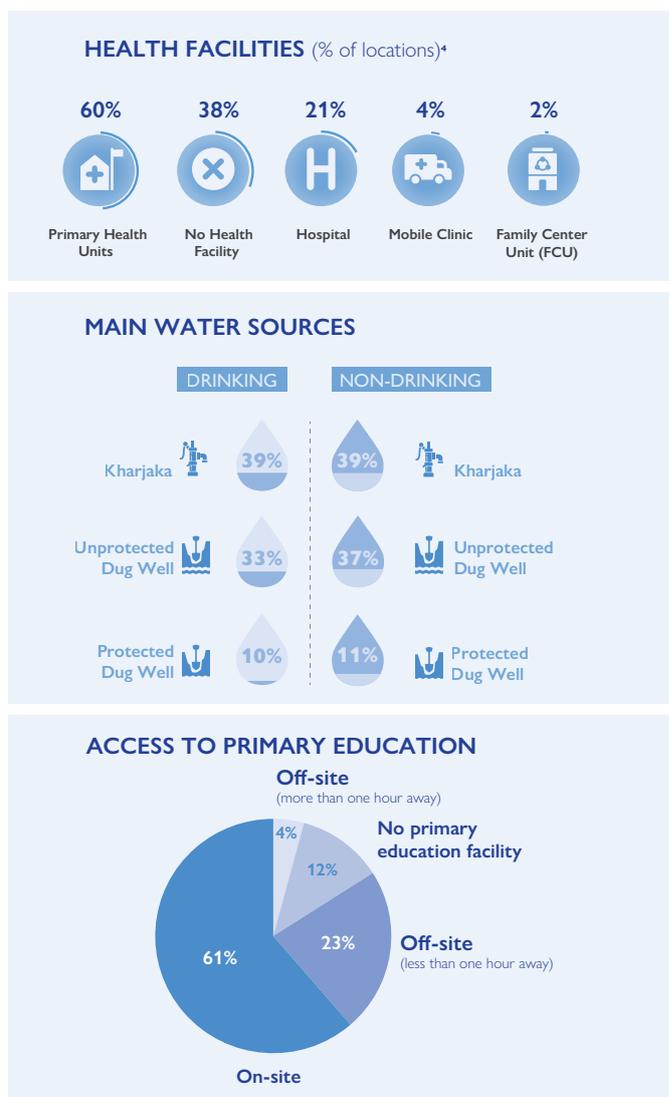
SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (62%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (60% of all locations), followed by hospitals (21%), mobile clinics (4%), and family centre units (2%). 38% of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

61% of locations assessed in South Darfur have an on-site functioning primary education facility. Residents in 12% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – roughly in line with the national average (16%). 68% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

55% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 28% of these locations having water less than 10 minutes walking away. Additionally, the majority of locations with off-site sources of drinking water across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 9% of locations in South Darfur were less than 10 minutes, 32% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 59% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Kharjakas were cited as the most utilised sources of drinking water (39%), followed by unprotected dug wells (33%), and protected dug wells (10%). These findings correlate with those for water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing in almost half locations was fetched from Kharjakas (39%), followed by unprotected dug wells (37%), and protected dug wells (11%) – indicating that communities across South Darfur utilise the same water sources for drinking as they do for broader domestic purposes.

Field teams report that in 77% of locations across South Darfur, at least every household has a phone. Additionally, the largest proportion of locations reported that mobile network coverage was below average (insufficient – 52%, non-existent – 5%). Mobile network coverage was reported as well-serviced in 24% of locations. Findings demonstrate that access to electricity is poor. The highest proportion of locations reported that no residents have access to electricity (87%), either publicly or privately. In no locations did respondents report that most or all of residents have access to electricity. Finally, 74% of residents in locations in South Darfur reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location – 18% reported that residents in their locations could carry out this service in this location.

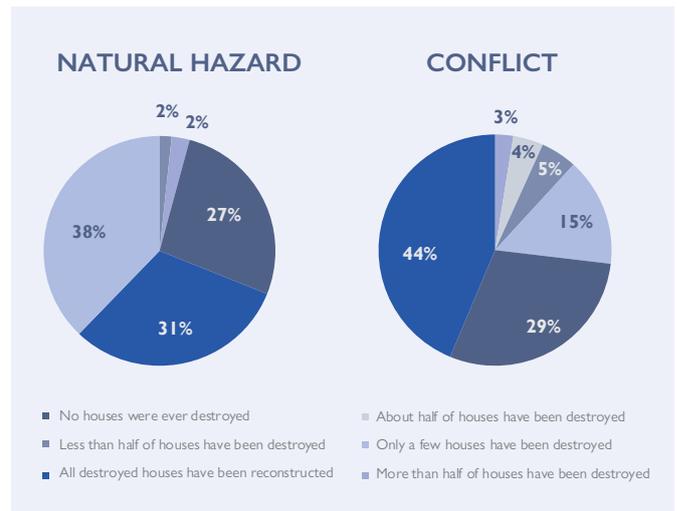


* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

Property damage due to conflict is relatively low in South Darfur, with 29% of respondents indicating that none of the houses in their locations were destroyed and 44% of respondents reporting that any destroyed houses had been reconstructed. Destruction remained unaddressed in the remaining 27% of locations, with three locations – Kidineer village in Sharg Aj Jabal locality, Aradaibah village in Kas locality, and Shattaya village in Shattaya locality – reporting that more than half of houses remain destroyed.

Destruction of houses by natural hazards is somewhat similar. 38% of locations reported that destruction from natural disasters had not taken place, and 31% of locations reporting that all affected houses have been reconstructed. Where destruction has been unaddressed, the most frequently reported response is that only a few houses were destroyed (27%). Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 92% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all. Three locations (all in Kateila locality) reported that this issue posed a severe risk to the community.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in locations across South Darfur were robberies of houses and livestock (85% of locations), conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (73%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (29%), mass protests (24%), raids by armed groups (10%) and inter-communal conflicts between tribes (9%).

Findings indicate that 37% of locations in South Darfur have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 40% of locations. In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (18%). 39% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Additionally, the majority of locations (73%) indicated that there were no restrictions of movement affecting residents. In locations where restrictions were present, all respondents reported that restrictions were impactful.

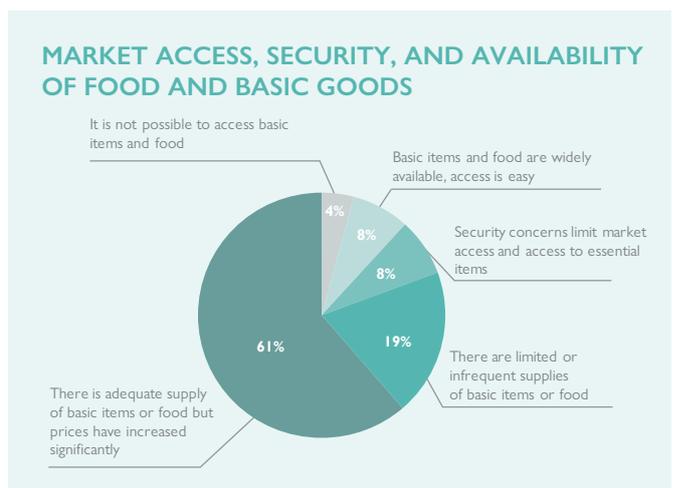


LIVELIHOODS

As is the case more widely across Sudan, farming is the main livelihood for displaced communities (64%), returnee communities (83%), and the host community (69%).

Findings suggest that drought and lack of water is an issue of concern across locations in South Darfur, with only 19% of respondents reporting that productive activities in their locations and the surrounding areas have been significantly impacted, with the greatest proportion of locations (45%) reporting that there has been some impact. In comparison, field teams indicate that 61% of locations have reported no negative impact from floods or damaging rains. As such, findings suggest that in South Darfur, drought is more prominent than its opposite.

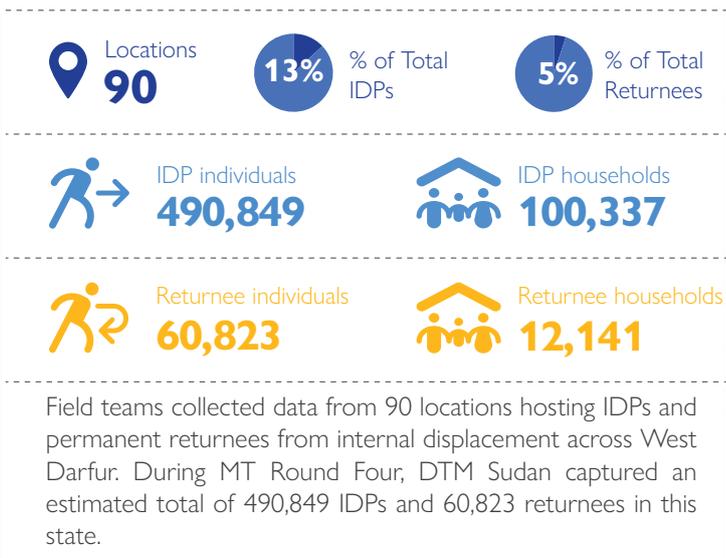
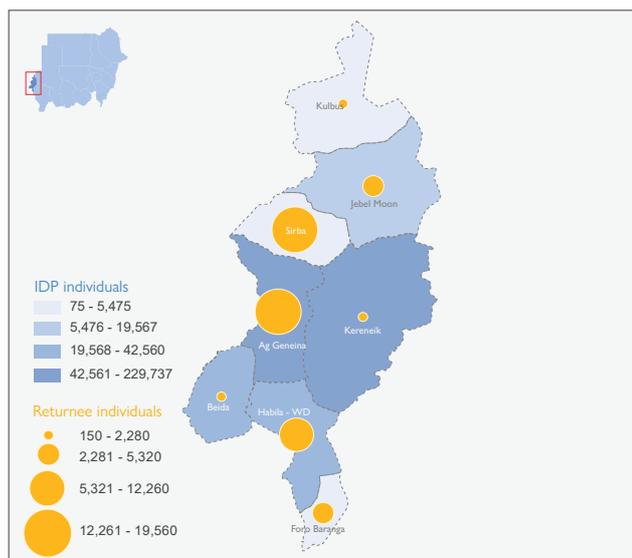
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 8% of locations assessed – less than half of the national average (18%). Over half (61%) of locations – the greatest proportion - cited affordability as an issue of concern. Finally, the most prominent means of obtaining food is through own-production (67%) – suggesting that subsistence farming is prominent across South Darfur.



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (75%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the majority of the remaining locations reporting a tense atmosphere (24%). Additionally, findings indicate that the majority of locations (94%) have access to judicial systems. Most of these locations (84% of all locations) indicated that residents have to informal systems of justice, and 20% had access to formal systems. Finally, 93% of locations reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter – the highest of any state.

WEST DARFUR



SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

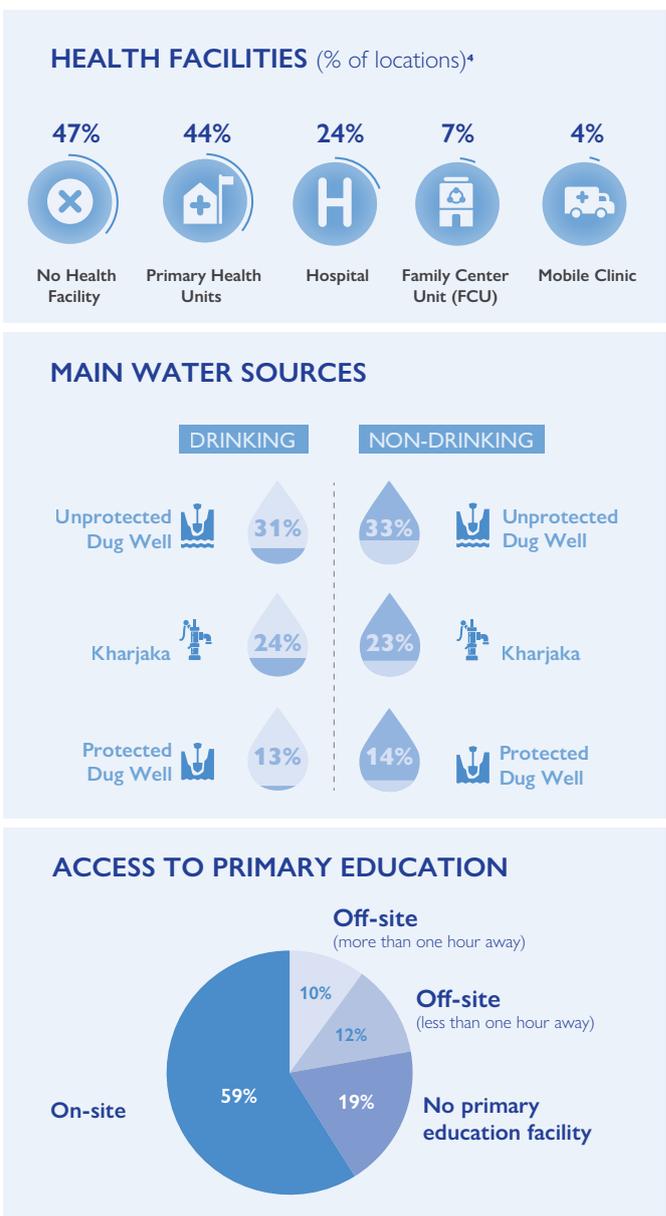
In locations with health facilities (53%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (44% of all locations), followed by hospitals (24%) family centre units (7%), and mobile clinics (4%). 47% of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

59% of locations assessed in West Darfur have an on-site functioning primary education facility. Residents in 19% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – roughly in line with the national average (16%). 58% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

46% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 27% of these locations having water on-site less than 10 minutes walking away. Additionally, most locations with off-site sources of drinking water across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 9% of locations in West Darfur were less than 10 minutes, 56% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 36% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Unprotected dug wells were cited as the most utilised sources of drinking water (31%), followed by Kharjakas (24%) – and protected dug wells (13%). These findings correlate with those for water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing. In 33% of locations was drawn from unprotected dug wells, followed by Kharjakas (23%), and protected dug wells (14%) – indicating that communities across West Darfur utilise the same water sources for drinking as they do for broader domestic purposes.

Field teams report that in 50% of locations across West Darfur, at least every household has a phone. The largest proportion of locations (50%) indicated that a few households possessed a phone. Notably, no locations indicated that there were no phones in their location. Additionally, the largest proportion of locations reported that mobile network coverage was below average (insufficient – 51%, non-existent – 18%). Mobile network coverage was reported as well-served in 20% of locations.

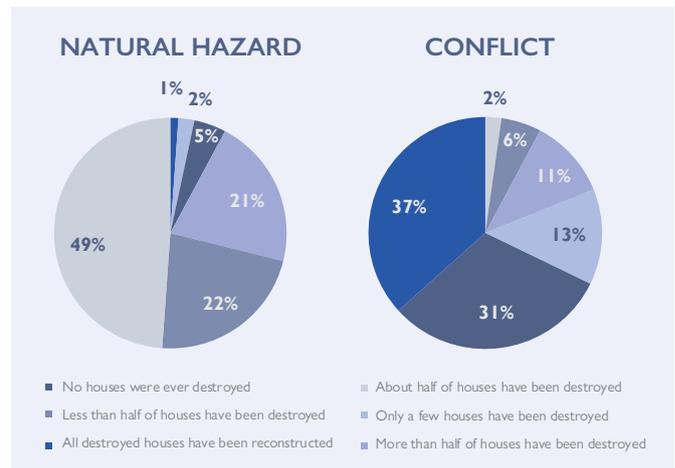
Findings demonstrate that access to electricity is poor. The highest proportion of locations reported that no residents have access to electricity (89%), either publicly or privately. In only one location – Hai Al Souk in Ag Geneina Town - respondents reported that most or all of residents have access to electricity. Finally, 77% of residents in locations in West Darfur reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location – with 11% reported that residents in their locations could carry out this service in this location.



* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

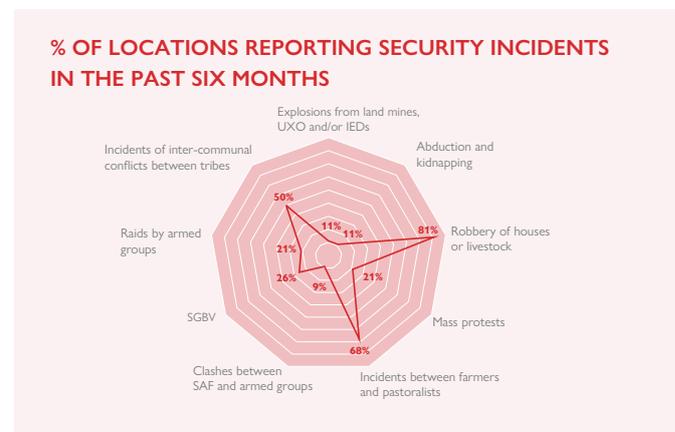
Residential damage during conflict in West Darfur is relatively high – with 31% of respondents reporting that their locations had houses which were destroyed. The highest proportion of locations (37%) indicated that all destruction had been addressed – with all destroyed houses being reconstructed. In 11% of locations, over half of houses remained destroyed. Findings report slightly more positive outcomes for destruction by natural hazard - 49% of locations reported that destruction from natural disasters had not taken place, with 22% of locations reporting that all affected houses have been reconstructed. Where destruction has been unaddressed, the most frequently reported response is that only a few houses were destroyed (21%). Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 86% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all. Six locations – Alona, Armo, and Arsho villages in Jebel Moon locality, Segerbrow village and Sirba Town in Sirba locality, and Hai Al Jamarik in Ag Geneina locality - reported that this issue posed a severe risk to the community.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in locations across West Darfur were robberies of houses and livestock (81% of locations), conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (68%), and inter-communal conflicts between tribes (50%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (26%), raids by armed groups (21%), and mass protests (21%).

Findings indicate that 40% of locations in West Darfur have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 24% of locations. In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (28%). 47% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Additionally, the majority of locations (69%) indicated that there were restrictions of movement affected residents – the highest of any state. In locations where restrictions were present, the majority of respondents reported that restrictions were impactful – with over half of locations (57%) describing those restrictions as impactful.

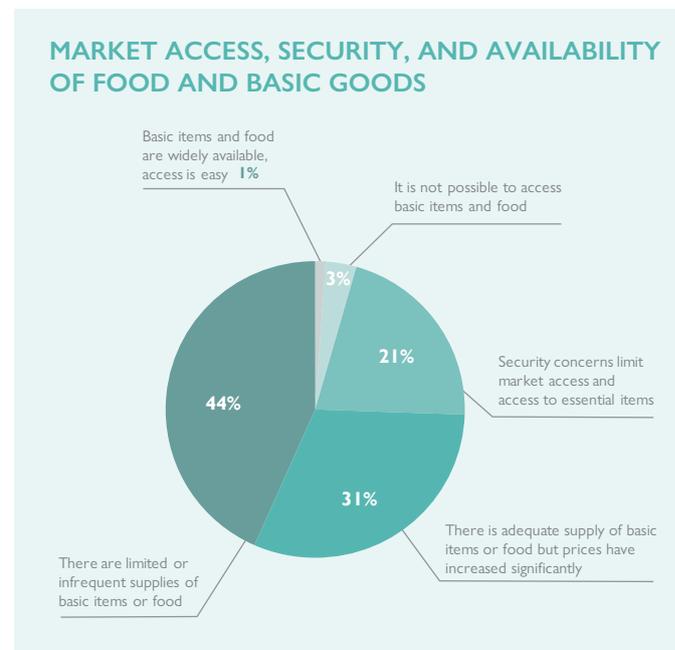


LIVELIHOODS

As is the case more widely across Sudan, farming is the main livelihood for displaced communities (39%), returnee communities (72%), and the host community (66%). Notably, the second most commonly reported livelihood among the displaced community is daily labour (27%).

Findings suggest that drought and lack of water is an issue of concern across locations in West Darfur. While only 7% of respondents reported that productive activities in their locations and the surrounding areas have been significantly impacted, the greatest proportion of locations (52%) reported that there had been some impact in the past year. Similarly, field teams indicate that 50% of locations have reported no negative impact from floods or damaging rains. As such, findings suggest that in West Darfur, the impact of drought and heavy rains are broadly similar.

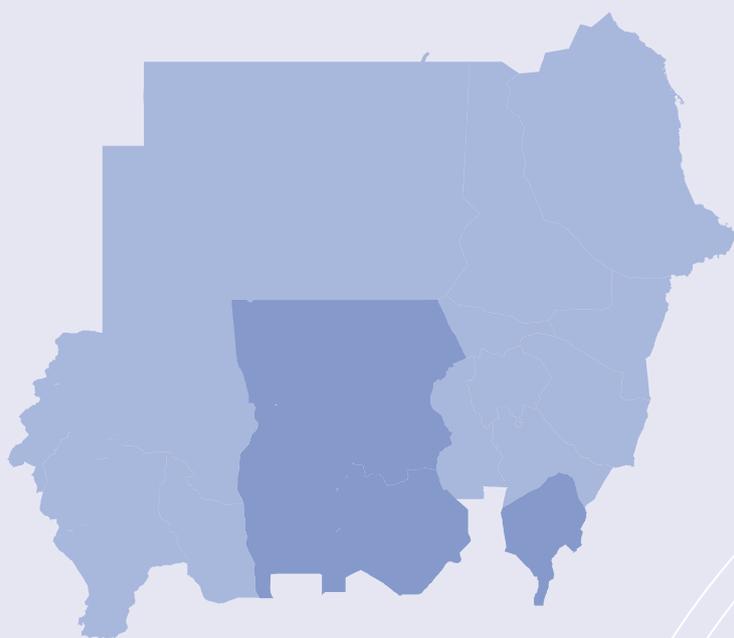
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only one out of 90 locations assessed – the lowest proportion of any state. 43% of remaining locations – the greatest proportion - cited there are limited or infrequent supplies of basic items or food. Other significant issues highlighted by respondents include affordability (31%) and security concerns (21%). Finally, the most prominent means of obtaining food is own-production (47%) – suggesting a reliance on subsistence farming for survival. Notably, a close second is distribution from organisation or government (38%) – almost six times the national average. This is reflective of the strong humanitarian presence in Ag Geneina, Habila, and Sirba localities with active food distribution programmes.



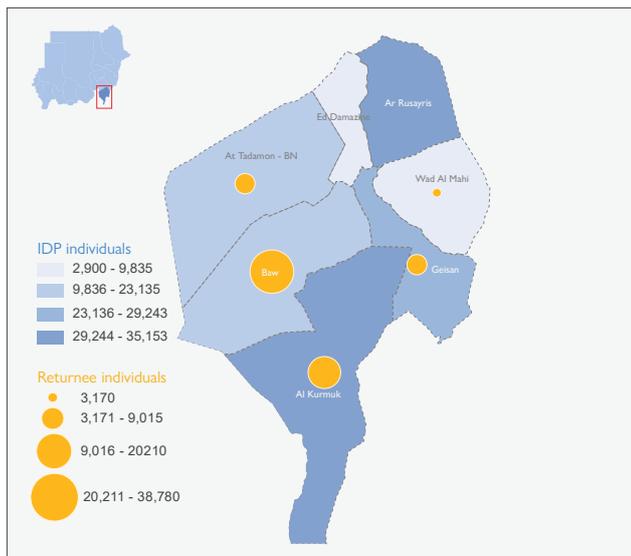
SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (73%) reported less than optimal daily public life dynamics, with the majority of the remaining locations reporting a tense atmosphere (56%). This is the highest of any state and, notably, the only state to report overall, negative public life dynamics. In contrast to these findings, 80% of locations reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter. Findings also indicate that many locations (62%) had access to judicial systems. Most of these locations (56% of all locations) indicated that residents had access to informal systems of justice, and 20% had access to formal systems.

THE TWO AREAS



BLUE NILE



Locations
66

4% % of Total IDPs

7% % of Total Returnees

IDP individuals
151,156

IDP households
29,849

Returnee individuals
79,560

Returnee households
15,898

Field teams collected data from 66 locations hosting IDPs and returnees from internal displacement across Blue Nile state. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 151,156 IDPs and 79,560 returnees in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (73%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (58% of all locations), this is followed by family centre units (12%), hospitals (8%), and mobile clinics (3%). Over a quarter (27%) of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities.

Most locations in Blue Nile have an on-site functioning primary education facility (76%), while residents in a fifth of locations not having access to any primary education at all. 71% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

83% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site - with over a quarter (26%) being less than 10-minutes away walking. All locations with off-site sources of drinking water across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated Blue Nile as the state with the shortest overall waiting time, with 39% of locations being less than 10 minutes, 37% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 24% with a waiting time of over 30 minutes. The most cited sources of drinking water were unfiltered surface water (such as a river, stream, lake etc.) (35%), followed by Kharjakas (29%), and filtered surface water (11%). Kharjakas were cited as the main water source for cooking, cleaning, and bathing (36%), followed by unfiltered surface water (27%), and filtered surface water (11%).

While in most locations (83%), at least almost every household has a phone, network coverage was described as below average (insufficient – 64%, non-existent – 20%). Network coverage was described as well-served in only 14% of locations. Additionally, none of the locations visited across Blue Nile reported any access to electricity (either public or private). Finally, the overwhelming majority of locations (95%) reported that residents can only obtain and renew documentation by travelling to a different location – the highest of any state. Only a fraction of key informants reported that residents were able to carry out this service within their location (2%).

HEALTH FACILITIES (% of locations)*

58%

Primary Health Units

27%

No Health Facility

12%

Family Center Unit (FCU)

8%

Hospital

3%

Mobile Clinic

MAIN WATER SOURCES

DRINKING		NON-DRINKING	
Surface water unfiltered	35%	Kharjaka	36%
Kharjaka	29%	Surface water unfiltered	27%
Surface water filtered	11%	Surface water filtered	11%

ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

76% On-site

19% No primary education facility

2% Off-site (less than one hour away)

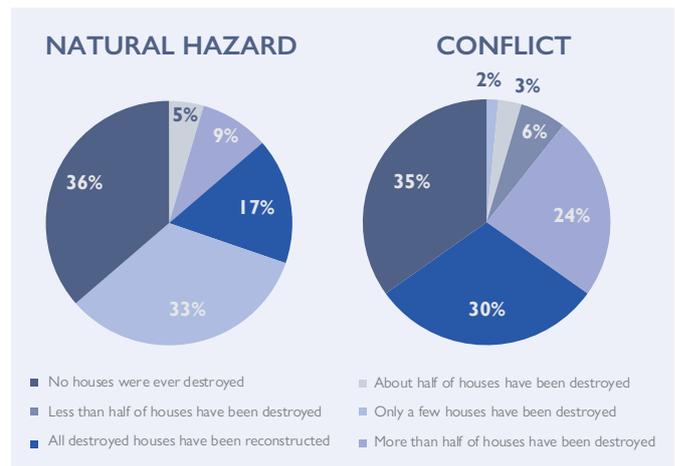
3% Off-site (more than one hour away)

* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

The largest proportion of respondents reported that no houses were destroyed or burned due to conflict (35%), with a further 30% of locations having houses which had been destroyed due to conflict and had now all been reconstructed. However, there is still a considerable degree of unaddressed destruction, with almost a quarter of locations (24%) reporting that more than half of houses were destroyed.

50% of locations in Blue Nile have houses destroyed by natural hazards, with only 33% of locations having all houses that were destroyed rebuilt by residents. However, damage generally caused by natural hazards within Blue Nile remains low, with 36% of locations responding that only a few houses were destroyed. Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is very low – with 83% of locations reporting that there is no presence of these, while over a third of the remaining locations (6%) indicate that land mines, UXO and/or IEDs in the location pose a severe risk to the community. These locations – South Olo, Malka, Graout, and Alroom villages in Baw locality – are located close to the border with South Sudan.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported by key informants were robberies of houses or livestock (88%), followed by incidents between farmers and pastoralists (80%), mass protests (12%), sexual or gender-based violence (12%), explosions of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs (11%), and incidents of inter-communal conflict between tribes (8%).

Findings indicate that Blue Nile is the state with the second highest proportion of local police present on-site (47%) – over double the country average of 21%. Police were identified as present off-site in 15% of locations. Over a third (38%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby. Moreover, security forces were identified as on-site in a greater number of locations (70%) – the highest state overall and significantly higher than the country average of 17%. About 15% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of locations (97%) reported no restrictions of movement affecting the daily life of people. What is more, wherever restrictions on movement were identified, the impact was reported as small.

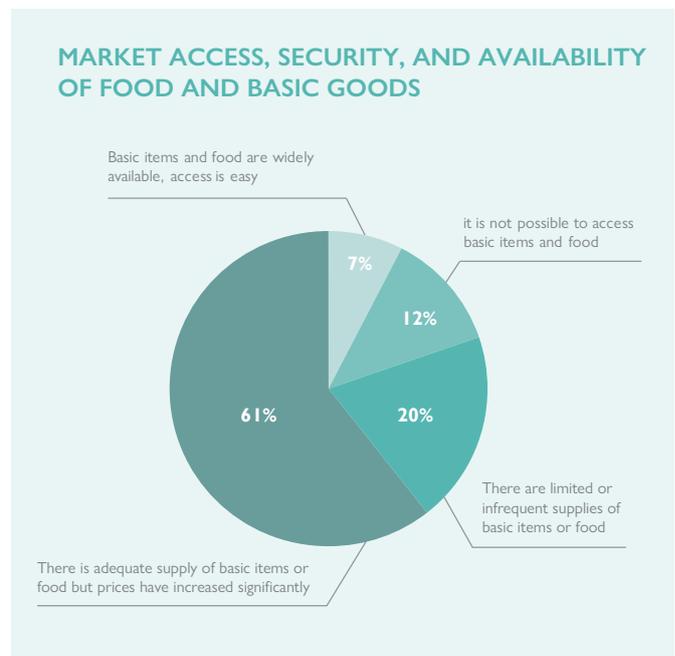


LIVELIHOODS

Farming was identified as the principal livelihoods for IDPs (43%), permanent returnees (57%), and the host community (49%). This is below the country average for each population group. Additionally, occupations among the mining industry are significantly higher in Blue Nile state than the country-wide average. Field teams indicate that Sudan's Blue Nile state is rich in mineral resources, with a long history of small-scale gold mining which has served as an additional form of income generation to supplement agriculture for local communities.

In around two-thirds of locations (67%), productive activities have not been impacted by drought or lack of water in the last 12 months. However, five locations report that there has been significant impact (8%) from drought – these include Okolili and Dindiro villages in Al Kurmuk, Bakowry village in Geisan locality, Bout village in At Tadamon locality, and Alroom village in Baw locality. Alternatively, 44% of locations reported as experiencing some negative impact by floods and damaging heavy rains, followed by no impact (32%), and significant impact (24%).

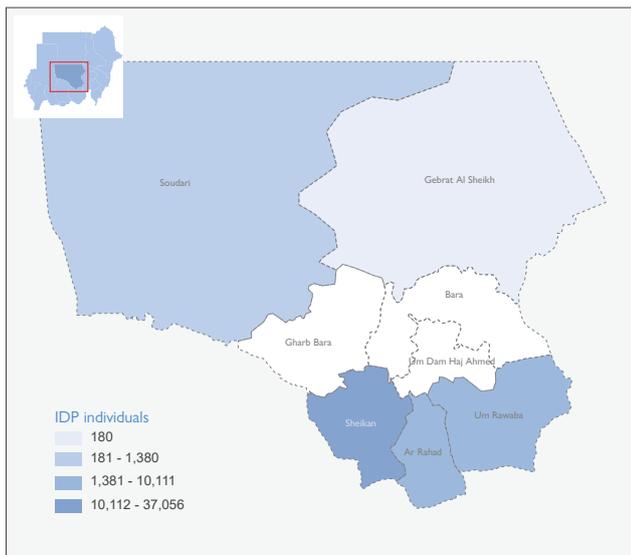
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 7% of locations assessed. Other locations cited problems with availability (with supply being infrequent (20%) or non-existent (12%)). In 61% of locations, affordability was cited as the greatest issue facing residents. Field teams indicate that in no locations across Blue Nile did security concerns limit access to markets or access to essential items. Finally, the most common source for families obtaining food is via self-production (56%).



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The overwhelming majority of locations (98%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the remainder (2%) reporting active public life with a tense social environment. Additionally, residents in most locations (98%) have access to legal remedies for community disputes – with only informal systems in over half (52%) of locations, formal systems in under a tenth (9%), and access to both systems in 38%. Finally, the majority of locations (92%) reported that it was very likely that neighbours would assist them in rebuilding a destroyed shelter.

NORTH KORDOFAN



Locations
40

1.5% % of Total IDPs

IDP individuals
54,629

IDP households
9,651

Field teams collected data from 40 locations hosting IDPs across North Kordofan. No locations hosting permanent returnees from internal displacement were identified by field teams during the assessment. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 54,629 IDPs in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

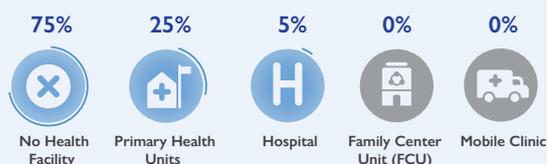
In locations with health facilities (25%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (25% of all locations), followed by hospitals (5%). No locations indicated the presence of mobile clinics or family centre units. 75% of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

50% of locations assessed in North Kordofan have an on-site functioning primary education facility. Residents in 18% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – in line with the national average (16%). 70% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

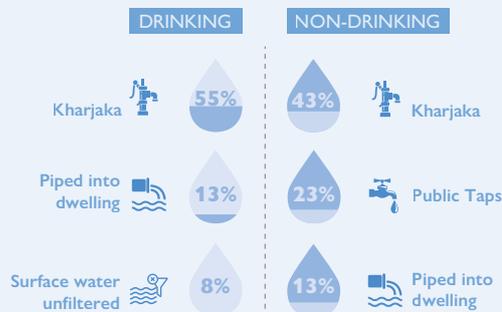
45% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 28% of these locations having water less than 10 minutes walking away. Additionally, the majority locations (55%) with off-site sources of drinking water across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 25% of locations in North Kordofan were less than 10 minutes, 25% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 50% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Kharjakas were cited as the most utilised drinking water source (55%), followed by water that is piped into dwellings (13%). Similarly, water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing in almost half locations was drawn from Kharjakas (43%), followed by public taps/standpipes (23%), and piped into dwelling (13%).

Field teams report that in 93% of locations across North Kordofan, at least every household has a phone – the highest of any state. Additionally, the largest proportion of locations reported that mobile network coverage was well serviced (48%) – the highest of any state. No locations reported that mobile network coverage was non-existent. Findings demonstrate that access to electricity is poor yet comparatively good. The highest proportion of locations reported that no residents have access to electricity (55%), either publicly or privately. While this is above half, it is still the lowest of any state. Finally, 53% of residents in locations in North Kordofan reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location – the remaining respondents reported that residents in their locations could carry out this service in their location.

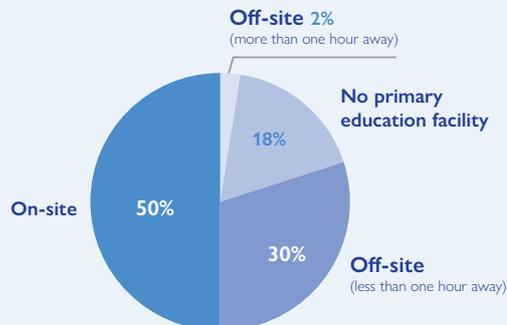
HEALTH FACILITIES (% of locations)⁴



MAIN WATER SOURCES



ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

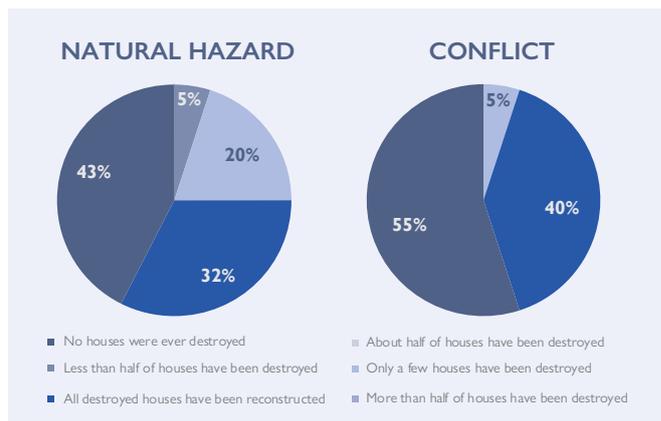


⁴ The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

Property damage due to conflict is relatively low in North Kordofan, with 55% of respondents indicating that none of the houses in their locations were destroyed. The overwhelming majority of remaining locations had all destruction addressed by residents, with 40% of respondents reporting that any destroyed houses had been reconstructed. The remaining 5% of locations only reported a few houses destroyed.

Destruction of houses by natural hazards is comparatively less prevalent. Only 43% of locations reported that destruction from natural disasters had not taken place, and 32% of locations reported that all affected houses have been reconstructed. Where destruction has been unaddressed, the most frequently reported response is that only a few houses were destroyed (20%). Community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is non-existent – with 100% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in locations across North Kordofan were robberies of houses and livestock (88% of locations), conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (43%), mass protests (15%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (5%), and inter-communal conflicts between tribes (3%).

Findings indicate that 13% of locations in North Kordofan have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 34% of locations. Over half (53%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby. In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in a slightly lower proportion of locations (3%) – the lowest of any state. 95% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Additionally, the majority of locations (98%) indicated that there were no restrictions of movement affecting residents, with the remaining locations indicating that any restrictions had little impact on daily life.

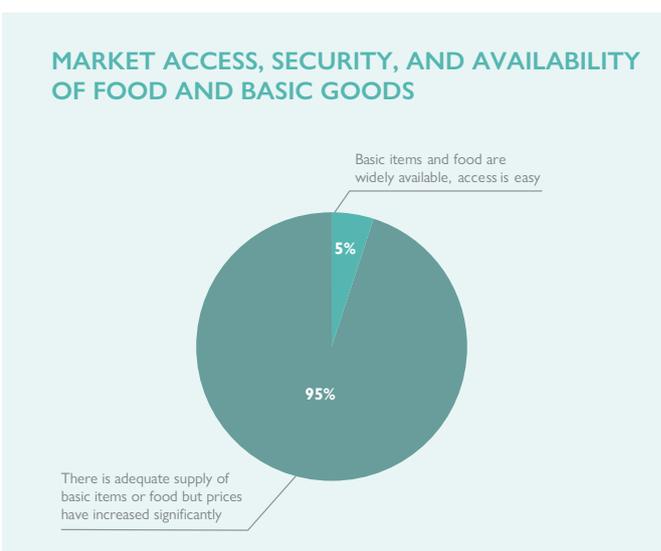


LIVELIHOODS

The majority of locations reported that IDP households generated income through daily labour – or with daily wages – triple the national average (19%). For the host community, daily wages supported 26% of households, with the highest proportion being employed with farming livelihoods (50%).

Notably, drought and lack of water is not a significant issue of concern in 78% of locations, with only 5% of respondents reporting that productive activities in their locations and the surrounding areas have been significantly impacted – the lowest of any state. In comparison, field teams indicate that 55% of locations have reported no negative impact from floods or damaging rains. 8% of locations report being significantly impacted.

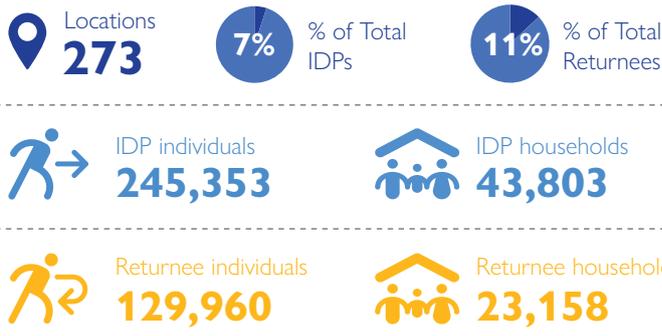
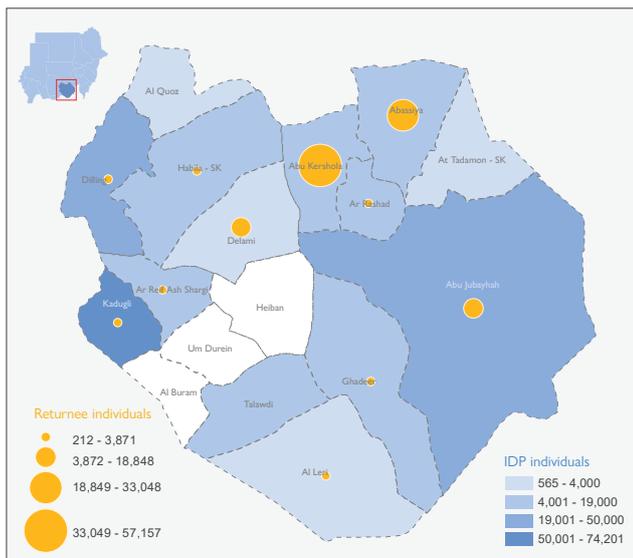
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 5% of locations assessed – under a third of the national average (18%). The remaining 95% of locations cited affordability as an issue of concern. Notably, field teams indicated that no locations across North Kordofan identified security concerns as limiting access to markets or access to essential items. Finally, the most prominent means obtaining food is through cash purchase (85%).



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (95%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the remaining locations reporting a tense atmosphere (5%). Field teams also report that 73% of locations employ informal/customary systems of justice, and 3% employ formal systems of justice - with an additional 23% of locations citing a combination of both. Finally, 58% of locations reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter.

SOUTH KORDOFAN



Field teams collected data from 273 locations hosting IDPs and permanent returnees from internal displacement across South Kordofan. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 245,353 IDPs and 129,960 returnees in this state.

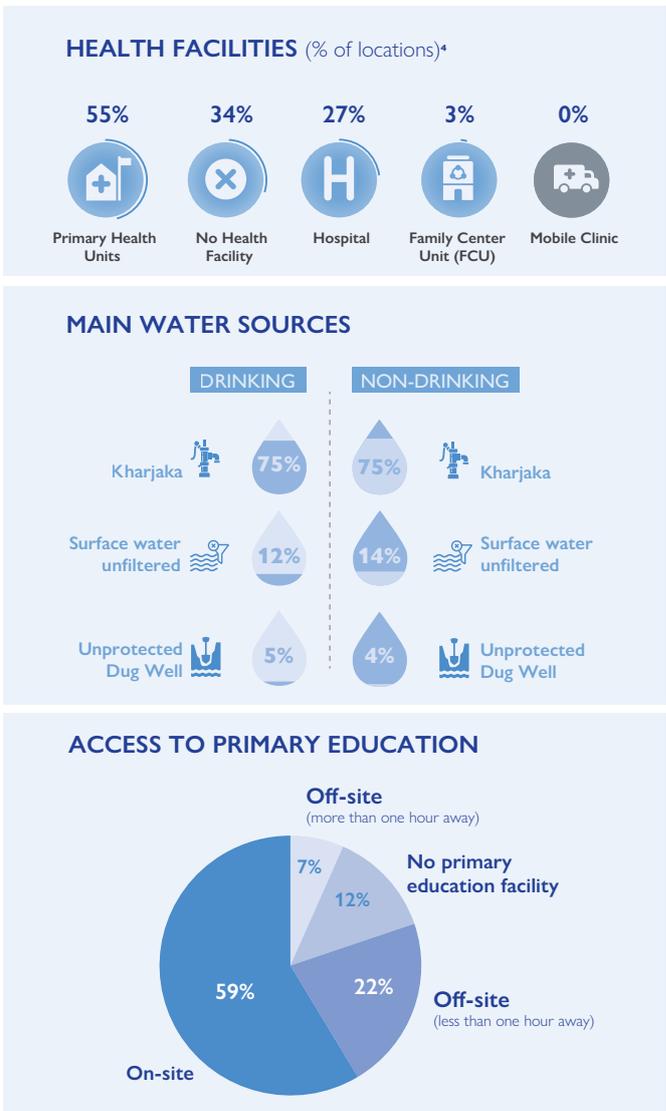
SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (66%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (55% of all locations), followed by hospitals (27%) and family centre units (3%). Field teams did not identify any locations with mobile clinics. 34% of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

59% of locations assessed in South Kordofan have an on-site functioning primary education facility. Residents in 12% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – roughly in line with the national average (16%). 74% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

63% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 30% of locations having water on-site less than 10 minutes walking away. Additionally, the majority locations with off-site sources of drinking water across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 15% of locations in South Kordofan were less than 10 minutes, 45% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 40% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Kharjakas were cited as the most utilised sources of drinking water (75%), followed by unfiltered surface water (12%), and unprotected dug wells (5%). These findings correlate with those for water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing in three-quarters locations (75%) was drawn from Kharjakas, followed by unfiltered surface water (14%), and unprotected dug wells (4%) – indicating that communities across South Darfur utilise the same water sources for drinking as they do for broader domestic purposes.

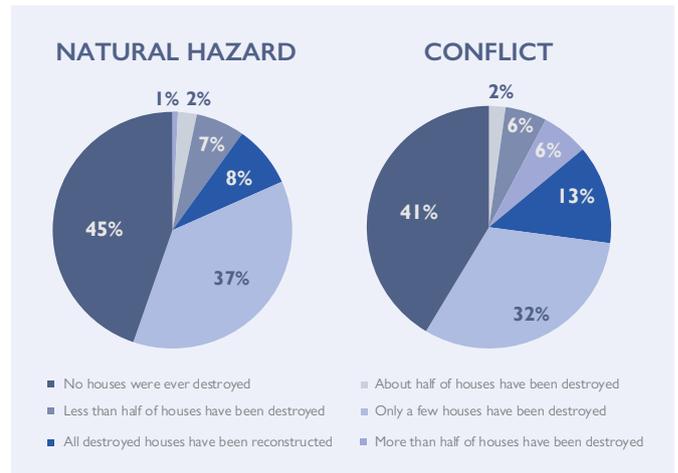
Field teams report that in 75% of locations across South Kordofan, at least every household has a phone. Additionally, the largest proportion of locations reported that mobile network coverage was below average (insufficient – 51%, non-existent – 5%). Mobile network coverage was reported as well-serviced in 28% of locations. Findings demonstrate that access to electricity is poor. The highest proportion of locations reported that no residents have access to electricity (82%), either publicly or privately. In 5% of locations, respondents report that most or all of residents have access to electricity. Finally, 71% of residents in locations in South Kordofan reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location – 19% reported that residents in their locations could carry out this service in this location.



* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

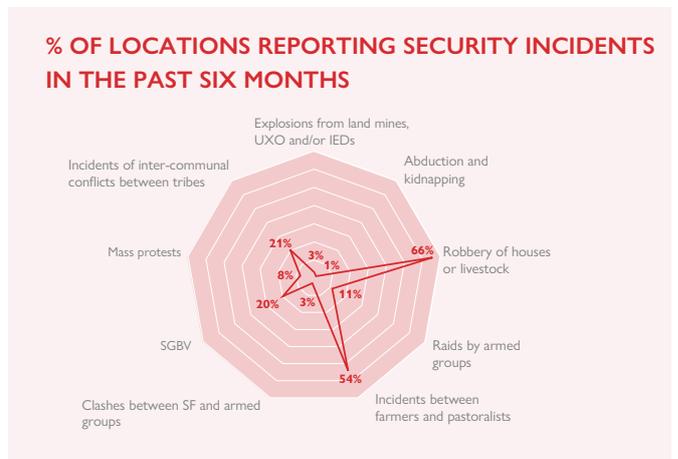
Property damage due to conflict is relatively high in South Kordofan. While 41% of locations reported that no houses had been destroyed due to conflict, the proportion of addressed destruction (13%) is a third of the national average (38%). Of locations which reported unaddressed destruction (46%), the most cited response that only a few houses were destroyed. Findings report similar outcomes for destruction by natural hazard - 45% of locations reported that destruction from natural disasters had not taken place, with only 8% of locations reporting that all affected houses have been reconstructed. Where destruction has been unaddressed, the most frequently reported response is that only a few houses were destroyed (37%). Community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 92% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all. Eight locations reported that this issue posed a severe risk to the community. Three of these locations are located in Abu Jubayhah locality, with the localities of Delami, Dilling, Talawdi, Ghadeer, and Abu Kershola each containing one location.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in locations across South Kordofan were robberies of houses and livestock (66% of locations), conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (54%) inter-communal conflicts between tribes (21%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (20%), and raids by armed groups (11%).

Findings indicate that 14% of locations in South Kordofan have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 38% of locations. The highest proportion of locations reported that local police were not present in that location (48%). In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (20%). 40% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Additionally, the majority of locations (82%) indicated that there were no restrictions of movement affected residents. In locations where restrictions were present, all respondents reported that restrictions were impactful.

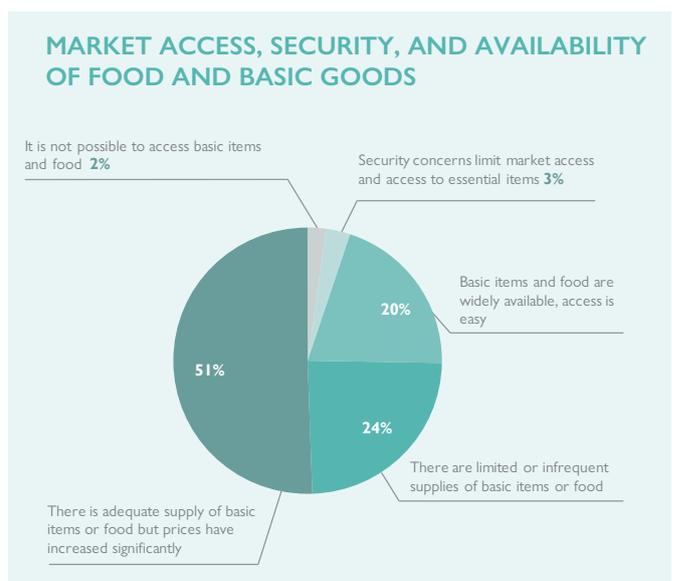


LIVELIHOODS

As is the case more widely across Sudan, farming is the main livelihood for displaced communities (45%), returnee communities (69%), and the host community (50%).

Findings suggest that drought and lack of water is somewhat an issue of concern across locations in South Kordofan, with only 13% of respondents reporting that productive activities in their locations and the surrounding areas have been significantly impacted, with the greatest proportion of locations (45%) reporting that there has been no impact. Similarly, field teams indicate that 55% of locations have reported no negative impact from floods or damaging rains. As such, findings suggest that in South Kordofan, the impacts of drought and heavy rains are broadly similar.

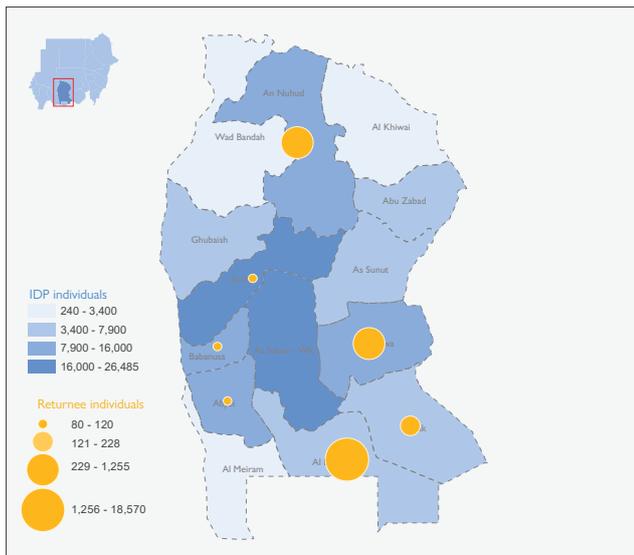
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 20% of locations assessed. Over half (51%) of remaining locations – the greatest proportion - cited affordability as an issue of concern. Respondents also indicated 24% of locations reported that supply of food and basic items is limited or infrequent. Finally, the most prominent means obtaining food is through purchase with cash (57%). Notably, over a third of locations (36%) indicated that own-production was the most common source of obtaining food for families.



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (77%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the majority of the remaining locations reporting a tense atmosphere (21%). Additionally, findings indicate that the majority of locations (94%) had access to judicial systems. Most of these locations (80% of all locations) indicated that residents has access to informal systems of justice, and 44% had access to formal systems. Finally, 65% of locations reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter.

WEST KORDOFAN



Locations
200

4% % of Total IDPs

2% % of Total Returnees

IDP individuals
140,213

IDP households
21,781

Returnee individuals
21,263

Returnee households
3,564

Field teams collected data from 200 locations hosting IDPs and permanent returnees from internal displacement across West Kordofan. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 140,213 IDPs and 21,263 returnees in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Just over half (52%) of locations assessed across West Kordofan reported that they had no health facilities. In locations with health facilities (48%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (39% of all locations), followed by hospitals (21%), mobile clinics (7%), and family centre units (6%).

67% of locations assessed in West Kordofan have an on-site functioning primary education facility. Residents in 18% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – roughly in line with the national average (16%). 63% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

63% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 28% of on-site locations having water less than 10 minutes walking away. Additionally, the majority locations with off-site sources of drinking water across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 12% of locations in West Kordofan were less than 10 minutes, 27% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 62% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Locations in West Kordofan utilised Kharjakas as their main sources of drinking water in a greater proportion than any other state (83%), with unprotected dug wells as a distant second (6%). Water from Kharjakas is also heavily relied for cooking, cleaning, and bathing (76% of locations), followed distantly by unfiltered surface water (9%), filtered surface water (6%), and unprotected dug wells (6%) – indicating that communities across West Kordofan broadly utilise similar water sources for drinking as they do for broader domestic purposes.

Field teams report that in 75% of locations across West Kordofan, at least every household has a phone. Additionally, the largest proportion of locations reported that mobile network coverage was below average (insufficient – 60%, non-existent – 6%). Mobile network coverage was reported as well-serviced in 24% of locations. Findings also demonstrate that access to electricity is poor. The highest proportion of locations reported that no residents have access to electricity (84%), either publicly or privately. In 3% of locations, respondents report that most or all of residents have access to electricity. Finally, 69% of residents in locations in South Kordofan reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location and 9% reported that residents in their locations could carry out this service in this location.

HEALTH FACILITIES (% of locations)*

52%	39%	21%	7%	6%
No Health Facility	Primary Health Units	Hospital	Mobile Clinic	Family Center Unit (FCU)

MAIN WATER SOURCES

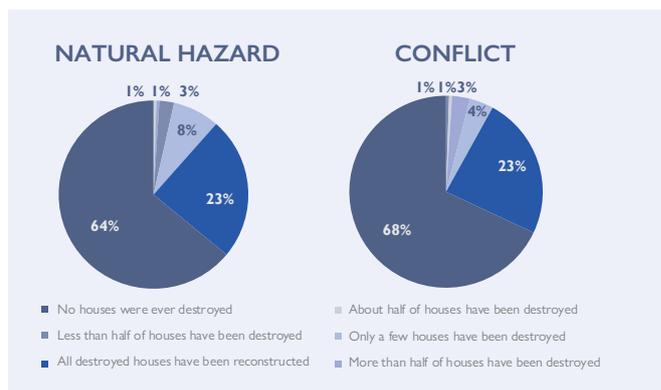
DRINKING		NON-DRINKING	
Kharjaka	83%	Kharjaka	76%
Unprotected Dug Well	6%	Surface water unfiltered	9%
Surface water unfiltered	5%	Unprotected Dug Well	6%

ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

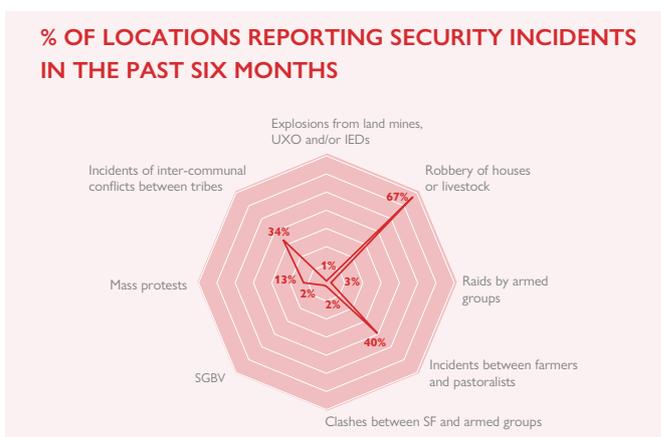
Residential damage as a result of conflict in West Kordofan is low. Findings indicate that 68% of locations reported that no houses had been destroyed – the highest of any state. The majority of remaining locations (23%) reported that all destroyed houses in that location had been reconstructed. Six locations reported that more than half of houses in that location had been destroyed. Namely, these are Jimeza, Aldabkar, Almonawara villages in Al Dibab locality, Alnihood Hai Almozafeen and Um Sisyā in An Nuhud locality, and Hai Kanga in Keila locality. Findings report similar results with respect to destruction of buildings by natural hazards, with 64% of locations reporting no damage, and 23% reporting that any destruction had been completely addressed. Additionally, community of perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs is non-existent – with 100% of respondents indicating that there were no land mines, UXO and/or IEDs in the location.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in locations across West Kordofan were robberies of houses and livestock (67% of locations), conflicts between farmers and pastoralists (40%), and inter-communal conflicts between tribes (34%).

Findings indicate that 33% of locations in West Kordofan have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 22% of locations. The highest proportion of locations reported that local police were not present in that location (46%). In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (18%). 69% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Additionally, the majority of locations (71%) indicated that there were no restrictions of movement affected residents. In locations where restrictions were present, almost all respondents reported that restrictions were impactful – with 23% of locations describing restrictions as significant.

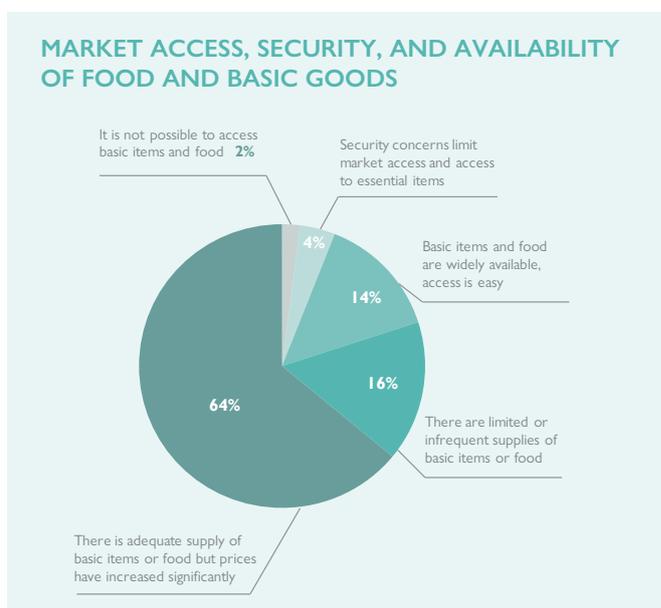


LIVELIHOODS

As is the case more widely across Sudan, farming is the main livelihood for displaced communities (64%), returnee communities (62%), and the host community (66%).

The majority of locations indicated that their locations and surrounding areas had been negatively impacted by drought or lack of water for productive activities in the last year, with some impact in 34% of locations, and significant impact in a further 25%. Still, the greatest proportion of locations (42%) reported that there has been no impact. In comparison, field teams indicate that impact from floods or damaging rains is lower – with 72% of locations reporting no impact in the past year, and only 5% of locations (for a total of 9) indicating that the impact was significant. As such, findings suggest that in West Kordofan, the impact of drought is higher than that of heavy rains.

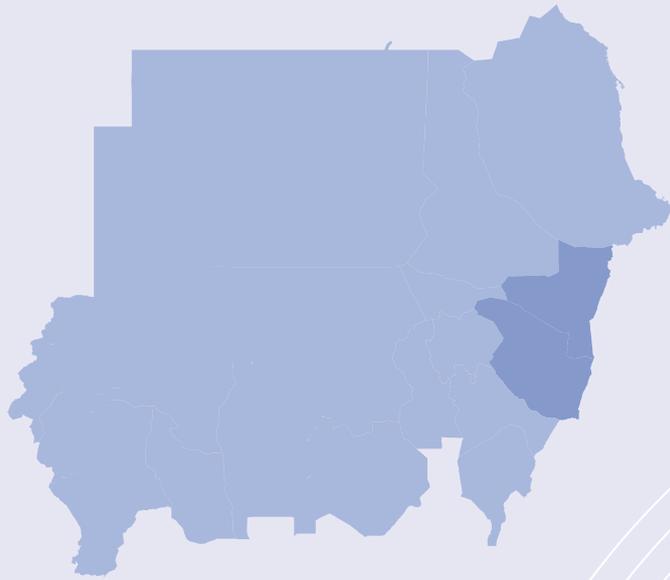
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 14% of locations assessed. Over half (64%) of remaining locations – the greatest proportion - cited affordability as an issue of concern. Other issues highlighted by respondents included limited or infrequent supplies of food and basic items (16%). Finally, the most prominent means of obtaining food is through purchase with cash (67%). Notably, a third of locations referenced own-production – indicating a heavy reliance on subsistence agriculture.



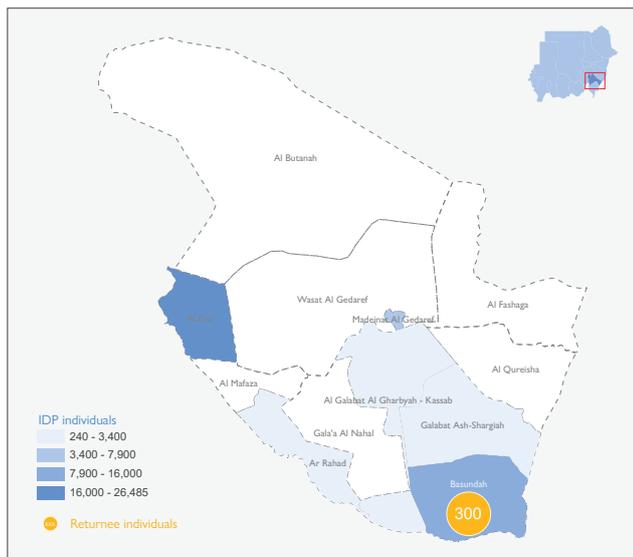
SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (87%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the majority of the remaining locations reporting a tense atmosphere (11%). Six locations described their streets as sparsely populated, with people only leaving their homes when necessary. Additionally, findings indicate that the majority of locations (92%) had access to judicial systems. Most of these locations (59% of all locations) indicated that residents had to informal systems of justice, and 54% had access to formal systems – the highest of any state. Finally, 71% of locations reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter.

EASTERN SUDAN



GEDAREF



Locations **13** **0.16%** % of Total IDPs **0.03%** % of Total Returnees

IDP individuals **5,940** IDP households **1,184**

Returnee individuals **300** Returnee households **60**

Field teams collected data from 13 locations hosting IDPs across Gedaref. No locations hosting permanent returnees from internal displacement were visited in Gedaref due to the employed methodology. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 5,940 IDPs in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (77%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (62% of all locations), followed by hospitals (15%) and mobile clinics (8%). Across all locations assessed in Gedaref, field teams failed to identify any family centre units. Just under a quarter (23%) of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

Two-thirds of locations assessed in Gedaref have an on-site functioning primary education facility (77%), with off-site facilities present in 15% of locations. Residents in 8% of locations do not have access to any primary education at all – the lowest of any state and half the state average (16%). 62% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

54% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with only 8% of on-site locations being less than 10-minutes away walking. Additionally, all locations with off-site sources of drinking water (46%) across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that 8% of locations in Gedaref were less than 10 minutes, 15% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 77% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Dug wells were cited as the most utilised sources of drinking water, with almost half of locations reporting drinking from protected dug wells (46%), and a further 15% drinking from unprotected versions. Similarly, water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing in almost a third of locations was drawn from unprotected dug wells (31%). Additionally, water for these purposes is also fetched from filtered surface water (15%), protected springs (15%), and unprotected dug wells (15%).

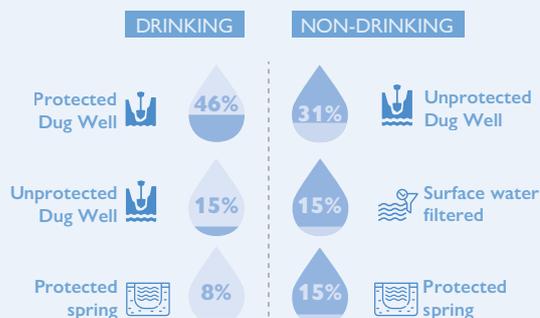
Field teams report that in most locations across Gedaref (84%) at least every household has a phone – with no locations reporting that no households have a phone. Additionally, respondents reported that service was either average (38%) or insufficient (38%) – with no locations were reporting as having non-existent network coverage.

92% of the locations visited across Gedaref reported no access to electricity (either public or private). The remainder of locations were where about half of residents have access (8%). In no locations do most or all residents have access to electricity. Finally, over two-thirds of locations (69%) reported that residents cannot obtain and renew documentation. The remainder of locations (31%) reported that residents were able to carry out this function by travelling to a new location. In no locations across Gedaref could residents carry out this service.

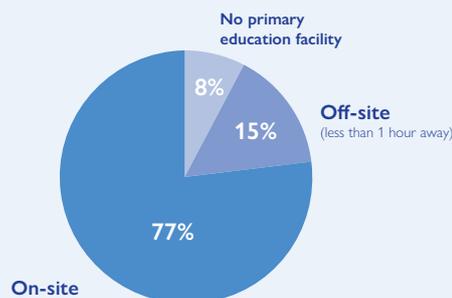
HEALTH FACILITIES (% of locations)⁴



MAIN WATER SOURCES



ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

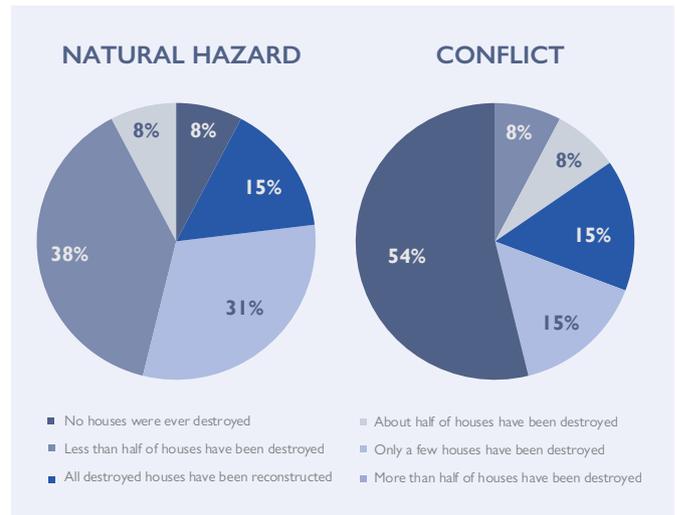


⁴ The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

Property damage due to conflict is relatively low in Gedaref, with over half (54%) of respondents reporting that their locations have not had houses destroyed or burnt due to conflict. Where destruction has been reported, it has been addressed in 15% of locations and affected only a few houses in a further 15%. No locations have reported widespread destruction affecting more than half of houses.

Destruction of houses by natural hazards is comparatively more prevalent in Gedaref state. Only 8% of locations report that destruction has not taken place, with no locations reporting that destruction of houses has been fully addressed (the lowest of any state). The most frequently reported response is that only a few houses have been destroyed by natural hazards (38%), followed by less than half (31%), about half (15%), and more than half (8%). Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 62% of locations reporting that there is no presence of land mines, UXO and/or IEDs at all. Only one location (8%) – Lawaga 2 in Al Lagowa locality, indicated that land mines, UXO and/or IEDs in the location pose a severe risk to the community.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported by key informants are robberies of houses and livestock (92% of locations), followed by farmers and pastoralists (54%), abduction and kidnapping (23%), sexual or gender-based violence targeting women and girls (15%), mass protests (15%), and clashes between the army and militia groups (8%).

Findings indicate that 54% of locations in Gedaref have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in 30% of locations. A third (15%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby. Moreover, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (38%). 54% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Furthermore, over half of locations (54%) reported that there were no restrictions of movement affecting the daily life of people.



LIVELIHOODS

Farming was identified as the principal livelihood for IDPs (53%) and the host community (56%). This approximates the country average for each population group. A significant number of IDP communities (29%) and the host community (20%) in these locations are daily workers who subsist of daily wages. Over half of locations (54%) in Gedaref have had productive activities impacted by drought or lack of water in the last 12 months, with impact significant in 15%. In comparison, impact by floods or damaging heavy rains is much more prevalent, with all locations reportedly being affected – and over half as significantly affected (54%), the highest of any state.

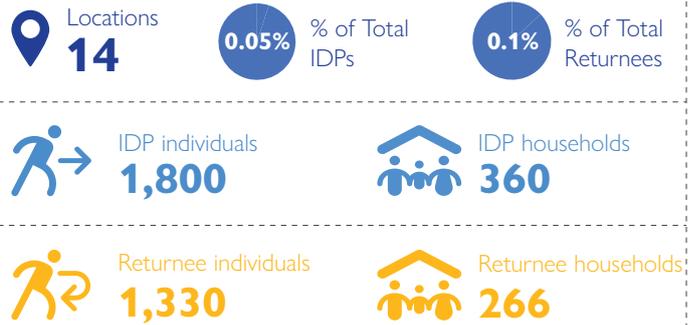
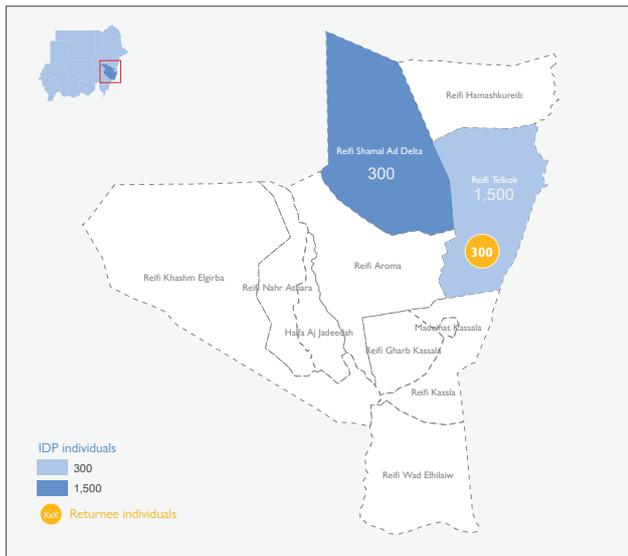
Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in 23% of locations assessed. However, 31% of locations reported that it was not possible to secure basic items and food – the highest of any state and over six times the country average (5%). In stark contrast to other states, affordability was not referenced in any locations as an issue facing residents – with the country average being 46%. Additionally, field teams indicate that in 23% of locations across Gedaref security concerns limited access to markets or access to essential items – the highest proportion of any state. Finally, the most common source for families obtaining food is through direct cash purchase (62%).



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The majority of locations (85%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with a no locations reporting that the streets are sparsely populated with people only leaving their homes if necessary. Field teams report that residents in all locations (100%) have access to legal remedies for community disputes. Of these, informal systems are the most prevalent (in 92% of all locations), with the remainder being formal systems (8%). In no locations did residents report that there was no access at all. Notably, there is no overlap in judicial systems, with the residents in the only location having a formal system (Simsim in Rahad locality) reporting that residents were not able to access informal systems. Finally, most locations (92%) reported that it was very likely that neighbours would assist them in rebuilding a destroyed shelter.

KASSALA



Field teams collected data from 14 locations hosting IDPs across Kassala. No locations hosting permanent returnees from internal displacement were visited by field teams in Kassala. During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan captured an estimated total of 1,800 IDPs in this state.

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In locations with health facilities (71%), the most frequently identified facilities were Primary Health Units (64% of all locations), followed by hospitals (14%) and family centre units (7%). Across all locations assessed in Kassala, field teams failed to identify any mobile clinic. 29% of locations reported that residents had no access to any health facilities whatsoever.

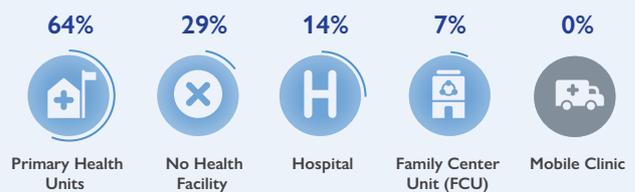
Two-thirds of locations assessed in Kassala have an on-site functioning primary education facility (65%), with off-site facilities present in 21% of locations. Residents in the remainder of locations do not have access to any primary education at all. 57% of locations have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

36% of locations reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 14% of locations having water less than 10-minutes away walking. Additionally, all locations with off-site sources of drinking water (46%) across the state are more than a 10-minute walk away for residents. When asked how much waiting time it takes to obtain drinking water, findings demonstrated that no locations in Kassala were less than 10 minutes, 7% of locations had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 93% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes for drinking water. Almost half of locations reporting drinking from unprotected dug wells (46%), and a further 15% drinking from water piped into compounds, yards, or plots. Similarly, water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing in half of locations was fetched from unprotected dug wells (50%). Additionally, water for these purposes is also drawn from water piped into compounds, yards, and plots (21%), and protected dug wells (14%).

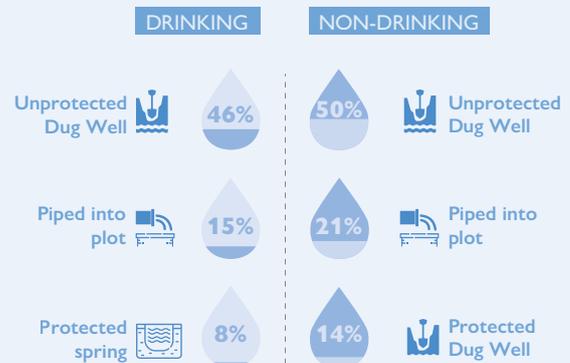
Field teams report that in 43% of locations across Kassala at least every household has a phone – with no locations reporting that no households have a phone. The most commonly reported scenario is that only a few households in a location have a mobile phone (57%). What is more, findings indicate that while no locations indicated that they did not have any mobile network coverage, the service that did exist was mixed, being insufficient in half of locations, well-served in 23%, and average in 14%.

Findings demonstrate that access to electricity is very poor. 93% of the locations visited across Kassala reported no access to electricity (either public or private). The remainder of locations were where less than half of residents have access (7%). In no locations do most or all residents have access to electricity. Finally, 86% of residents in locations in Kassala reported that they could obtain or renew civil documentation by travelling to a different location. This service was reportedly available in one location – Dabalaweet, Reifi Kassala locality.

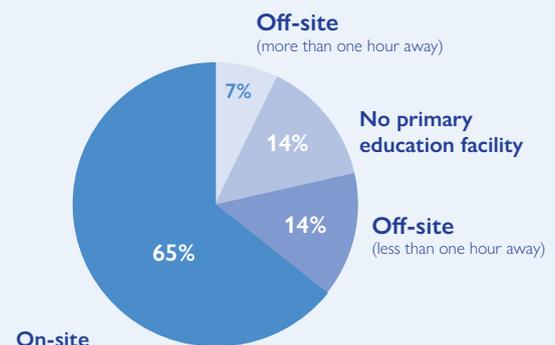
HEALTH FACILITIES (% of locations)*



MAIN WATER SOURCES



ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

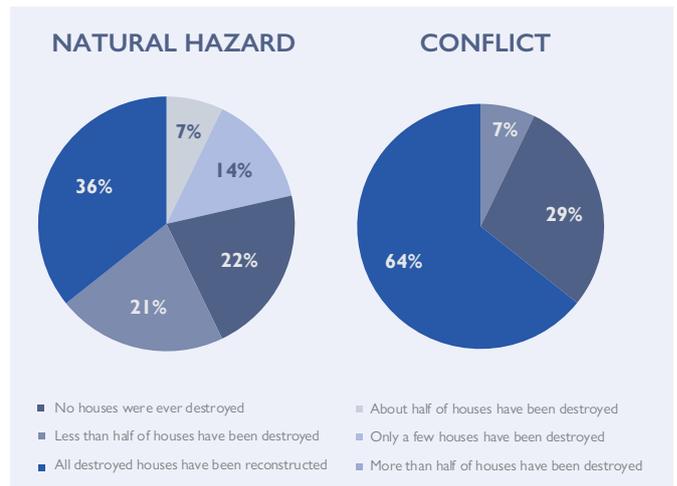


* The respondents could choose more than one option, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

HOUSES

Property damage due to conflict is generally high in Kassala, with only 29% of respondents reporting that their locations have not had houses destroyed or burnt due to conflict. Where destruction has occurred, it has been largely addressed, with 64% of locations rebuilding all houses affected. Where it has been unaddressed (7%), less than half of the houses were reportedly destroyed.

Destruction of houses by natural hazards is comparatively more prevalent. Only 22% of locations report that destruction has not taken place, and 36% of locations reporting that all affected houses have been reconstructed. Where destruction has been unaddressed, the most frequently reported response is that less than half of houses have been destroyed by natural hazards (21%), only a few houses were destroyed (14%), and about half (7%). Additionally, community perception of risks relating to land mines, UXO and/or IEDs across the state is low – with 62% of locations reporting that there is no presence of those at all. Two locations – both in Reifi Telkok locality - indicated that land mines, UXO and/or IEDs in the location pose a severe risk to the community.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

Findings indicate that Kassala is one of the most peaceful states assessed, with only three types of security incidents reported by key informants. These were robberies of houses and livestock (reported in 14% of locations), incidents between pastoralists and farmers (14%), and explosions from land mines, UXO and/or IEDs (7%).

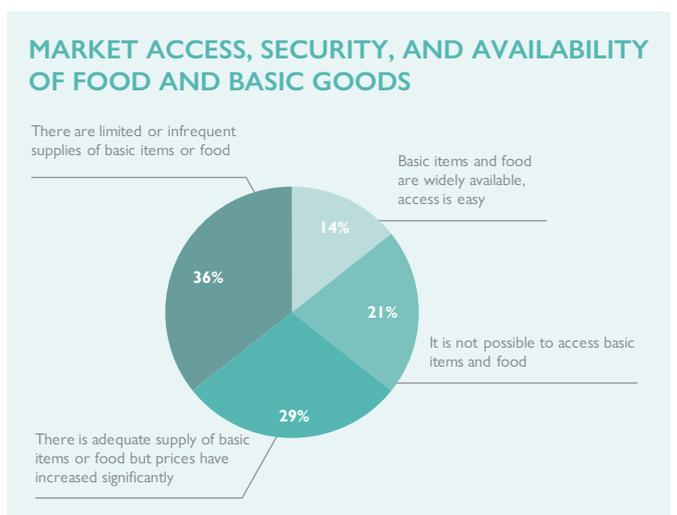
Findings indicate that 21% of locations in Kassala have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 21% of locations. A majority (57%) of locations had no police present either in the location or nearby. Moreover, security forces were identified as on-site in a lower proportion of locations (14%). 71% of locations reported that no security forces were present either in the location or nearby. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of locations (93%) reported that there were no restrictions of movement affecting the daily life of people.



LIVELIHOODS

Agro-pastoralism was identified as the principal livelihood for IDPs (36%) in Kassala – three times the country average (12%). As with all other states, the main livelihood for the host community is farming (44%). Notably, drought and lack of water is a serious issue of concern, with 79% of respondents reporting that productive activities in their locations and the surrounding areas have been significantly impacted – the highest of any state and almost three times the country average (28%). What is more, impact by floods or damaging heavy rains is also an issue of concern, findings indicate 71% of locations reportedly being affected and half being significantly affected (50%).

Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in 14% of locations assessed. Over half of locations reported that it was not possible to secure basic items and food (with supplies being infrequent (36%) or unavailable (21%)). Affordability was cited as an issue of concern in 29% of locations. Notably, field teams indicated that no locations across Kassala identified security concerns as limiting access to markets or access to essential items. Finally, the only means cited of obtaining food is through direct cash purchase (100%).



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of locations (42%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with the remaining locations split evenly between those reporting a tense atmosphere (29%), and those reporting that the streets are sparsely populated with people only leaving the house when necessary (29%). Field teams also report the 36% of location employ informal/customary systems, and 29% employ formal systems – with no locations citing a combination. Notably, 36% of locations in Kassala have neither system of justice – the highest of any state and quadruple the state average (8%). Finally, half of locations (50%) reported that it was very likely that neighbours would assist them in rebuilding a destroyed shelter – the lowest of any state. Crucially one location – Jabal Haboba in Reifi Telkok - noted that it was very unlikely that they would receive assistance.

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