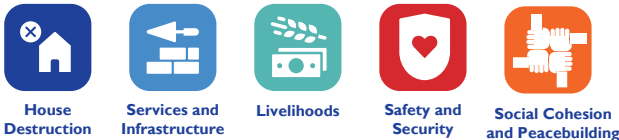


Map 1: Camp and camp-like locations

OVERVIEW

Integrated Location Assessments (ILA) are utilised to determine the severity level of living conditions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnees from Internal Displacement (Returnees). Findings from ILA assessments allow partners to better strategize for resources and operations in vulnerable areas or to mitigate risks of push/pull factors for a more specific set of coherent interventions that bridge humanitarian, recovery, and stabilisation needs. For more information, please see DTM Sudan's [first ILA report](#) – forming part of DTM Sudan's portfolio of active methodological components. Information is collected through a detailed survey with key informants and direct observation. During the implementation of the ILA methodology, 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:



The following report provides an overview of selected locations visited by field teams during implementation of the ILA between December 2021 and January 2022. During this period, DTM Sudan field teams assessed 95 locations identified by key informants as camps or camp-like settings (hereafter 'camps') during [Mobility Tracking Round Four](#) where IDPs were residing.¹ These camps are located across the five Darfur states, the three Kordofan states, as well as Kassala and Gedaref.²

SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

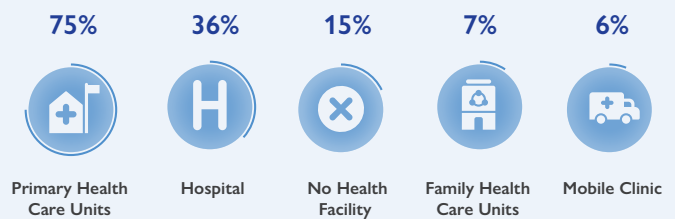
Health

Only 15% of camps indicated that there were no health facilities present on-site. This is lower than the average of all locations types in any given state, and almost a third of the national average (43%).³ In camps with health facilities (85%), the most frequently identified facilities were primary health care units (75% of all locations), followed by hospitals (36%), family health care units (7%), and mobile clinics (6%).⁴

Education

In the camps assessed, 58% have a functioning on-site primary education facility. Residents in 15% of camps have no access to primary education facilities – in line with the national average (16%) - and half of these camps (8 in total) are located in Central Darfur. Additionally, 71% of camps have primary education (whether on-site or off-site), open 5 days a week on a regular and fixed schedule.

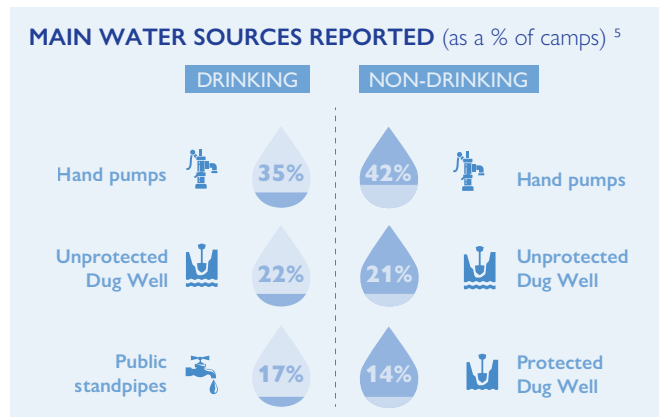
PROPORTION OF CAMPS WITH HEALTH FACILITIES



¹ Enumerators are trained on methodological definitions before data collection begins. DTM Sudan understands 'camps' as formal gathering sites constructed to host refugee or displaced populations, and which are not considered villages or neighbourhoods within larger towns or cities.
² DTM Sudan does not consider camps located outside of the five Darfur states to be IDP camps.
³ Within the methodology employed, locations are classified as either camps, villages, or neighbourhoods. The national average is the average of all assessed locations. For more information, see the ILA report (November 2022).
⁴ Is a multiple answer question, therefore the sum of responses may exceed 100%.

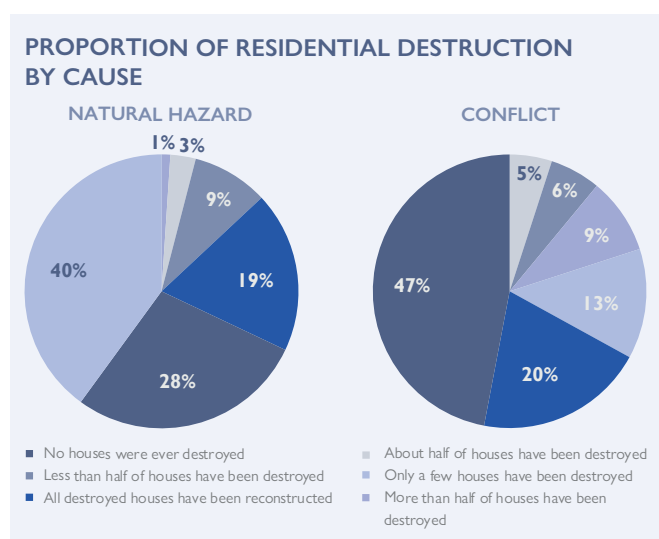
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Of the camps assessed, 51% reported their main drinking water source as on-site – with 16% of camps having water on-site and less than 10 minutes away walking distance for residents. Additionally, the majority of camps with off-site sources of drinking water across Sudan are more than a 10-minute away walking. When asked how much waiting time it takes to fetch drinking water, findings demonstrated that in 6% of camps were less than 10 minutes, 37% of camps had a waiting time of between 10 and 30 minutes, and 57% had a waiting time of over 30 minutes. Findings also indicate that most prominent sources of drinking water are hand pumps (35%), followed by unprotected dug wells (22%) and public standpipes (17%). Water from hand pumps is the most heavily relied for cooking, cleaning, and bathing (42%), followed by unprotected dug wells (21%) and protected dug wells (14%).



HOUSE DESTRUCTION

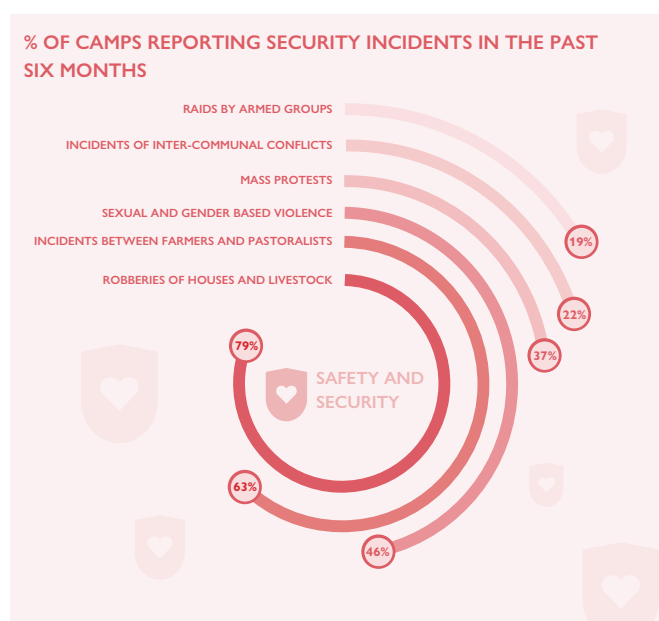
The majority of camps (53%) assessed reported that houses in the camps had been destroyed as a result of conflict – with two fifths of those camps reporting that any destruction which had taken place had been addressed through reconstruction. A total of nine camps indicated that over half of all houses had been destroyed from conflict – with these being located in Wasat Jabal Marrah locality (5 locations) and Shamal Jabal Marrah (1 location) in Central Darfur, Ag Geneina locality (2 locations) in West Darfur, and Melit locality (1 location) in North Darfur. In comparison, destruction from natural hazards is more frequently reported within camps – with only 28% of locations indicating that no destruction had taken place, and a further 19% of camps indicating that all destruction had been addressed. The largest proportion of respondents indicated that only a few houses within the camp remain destroyed from natural hazard (39%). Additionally, the community perception of risks relating to land mines, Unexploded Ordnances (UXO), and/ or Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) is low across all camps – with 85% of camp respondents indicating that there were no land mines, UXOs and/or IEDs – this in line with the national average for all types of locations (89%). Notably, a total of seven camps reported that community perception of these risks was severe (with six of these camps being located in Central Darfur and one in North Darfur).



SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most prevalent security incidents reported in camps were robberies of houses and livestock (reported in 79% of camps), followed by incidents between farmers and pastoralists (63%), sexual or gender based violence targeting women or girls (46%), mass protests (37%), inter-communal conflicts (22%), and raids by armed groups (19%).

Findings indicate that 23% of camps have local police present on-site, with police present off-site in a further 54% of locations. In comparison, security forces were identified as on-site in 12% of camps, with 35% of respondents reporting that no security forces were present either in the camp or nearby. Additionally, the majority of camps (57%) indicated that there were restrictions of movement affecting residents, with almost two-fifths of respondents reporting that these restrictions had a significant impact (40%).



⁵ Reporting only on the top three findings, therefore the sum of responses may not reach 100% .

LIVELIHOODS

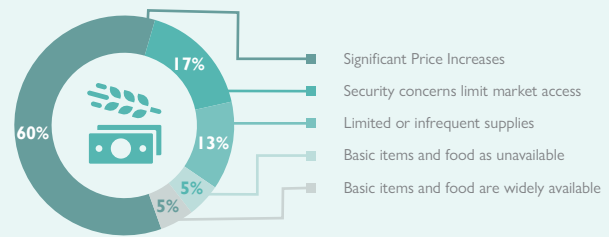
As is the case more widely across Sudan, farming is the main livelihood for displaced communities in camps (44%), followed by daily labour/daily wages (28%). The majority of camps indicated that their locations and the surrounding areas had been negatively impacted by drought or lack of water for productive activities in the last year, with some impact in 40% of camps, and significant impact in a further 31%. Of the 29 camps reporting significant impact, 28 were located in one of the five Darfur states. Findings suggest the impact of flooding and heavy rains is less pronounced – with 39% of camps reporting some impact in the past year, and only 18% of camps indicating that the impact was significant. In comparison to droughts, the impact of flooding and heavy rains is slightly more geographically diverse, with only 14 out of the 18 locations reported as affected significantly being located across the five Darfur states.

Secure access to basic items and food for daily subsistence was reported in only 5% of camps assessed – almost a quarter of the state average (18%). Almost two-thirds (60%) of the remaining camps – the greatest proportion – cited affordability as the primary issue of concern.

Other issues within camps relating to food supplies highlighted

by respondents included security concerns (17%) and limited or infrequent supplies of food and basic items (13%). Finally, the most prominent means of obtaining food is through purchase with cash (43%). Notably, almost a third of locations (29%) reported own production as the most common source for families obtaining food – indicating a heavy reliance on subsistence agriculture.

MARKET ACCESS, SECURITY, AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOD AND BASIC GOODS



SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACEBUILDING

The largest proportion of camps (54%) reported optimal daily public life dynamics, with many of the remaining camps reporting a tense atmosphere (42%). Four camps – Sortony in Kebkabiya locality and Fata Borno in Kutum locality, North Darfur, El Neem in Ad Du'ayn locality, East Darfur, and Hilat Dico in Wasat Jabal Marrah locality, Central Darfur - described their streets as sparsely populated, with people only leaving their homes when necessary. Additionally, findings indicate that the majority of camps (83%) had access to judicial systems. Most of these camps (77%) indicated that residents had access to informal systems of justice, and 20% had access to formal systems. Finally, 73% of camps reported that it is very likely that neighbours would support them in rebuilding destroyed shelter.

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METHODOLOGY

During December 2021 to January 2022, DTM Sudan conducted its Mobility Tracking (MT) methodology in 12 states across Sudan. Data collected during MT Round Four identified the presence of an estimated 3,714,277 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). 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, in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or humanmade 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.

During MT Round Four, DTM Sudan field teams also implemented the ILA methodology in locations where Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees from Internal Displacement were reported. Among the 1,742 locations visited by field teams for the purposes of the ILA methodology during this time, DTM Sudan field teams assessed 95 locations which were identified by key informants as camps or camp-like settings, and where IDPs were residing.

For more information on the Integrated Location Assessment methodological design, as well as a more substantive background on the training of enumerators, please see DTM Sudan's first [ILA report](#).



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