



International Organization for Migration  
Organisation Internationale Pour Les Migrations  
Organizacion Internacional para las Migraciones

IDP Intentions Concerning Return to their Places of Origin  
Sample Survey  
Khartoum, North, East, Central Sudan and Nuba

**Report on survey results**



Khartoum, June 2005

**Volume 1**

In partnership with



The survey was initiated and implemented as a joint interagency project between March 20<sup>th</sup> and June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2005.

The following agencies, lead by IOM, comprised the Steering Committee:

1. Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC); 2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); 3. International Organization for Migration (IOM); 4. UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA); 5. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); 6. Fellowship for African Relief (FAR); 7. World Health Organization (WHO); 8 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

Field data collection was completed with the following partners:

Kassala and Red Sea: IRC with support of HAC and SRC;  
Blue Nile: IRW with support of Blue Nile net and HAC,  
White Nile: OCHA, Adra and HAC  
South Kordofan: Ruya Association  
River Nile and Northern state: “IBRAHIM ABEID ALLAH” Organization  
Gezzaira and Sinnar: DAR EL ARGUM ORGANIZATION, Branch Office – Medeni  
Khartoum: FAR and HAC Idp Unit

This report is divided in two parts:

Volume 1: Report on survey results  
Volume 2: Detailed tables and statistics

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## 1. Executive Summary

At the request of the Government of Sudan represented by HAC, the proposed IDP survey was carried out in Khartoum and other IDP locations in the regions of North (Nile and Northern State), East (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref States), Central (White Nile, Blue Nile and Sennar States) Sudan and South Kordofan (Nuba). This project is particularly pertinent to ensure adequate assistance to returning IDPs and as such had the participation of the GoS, UN agencies and other organizations whose mandates provide support to IDPs. HAC, UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, WHO, UNICEF, NRC and FAR participated in the implementation and funding of the survey.

The objectives of the survey were: to collect data on the intentions, motivations and concerns of IDPs regarding voluntary return; to gather IDPs basic demographic and socio-economic information; to provide an indication of the number of IDPs planning to return; and to indicate geographic locations of return destinations and probable return routes.

Available information on the number of IDPs and their locations provided the frame for the sample selection. Households were selected as sample units or units of analysis and the respondents were in most cases the heads of household. The estimated number of the IDPs considered for the population frame was 2,895,778, living in 11 states and corresponding to 482,630 households. For the survey interviews, 7,020 households were selected and interviewed, corresponding to 44,238 persons.

A total of 54 locations were selected for the survey in the following states: Khartoum, El Jezira, Sennar, Blue Nile, White Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, River Nile, Northern State and South Kordofan. Locations were either IDP camps (or part of the camps), squatter areas or neighbourhoods in towns / villages with a large number of IDPs residing at the "location".

The interviewed (sampled) population predominantly originate from the Nuba Mountains (South Kordofan – 37%) and South Sudan – 33%. Other significant areas of origin are in eastern Sudan – 14% (Kassala, Red Sea and Blue Nile State) of IDPs interviewed and western Sudan – 13% (the Darfurs, West and North Kordofan). In the Red Sea and Kassala States around 67% of the IDPs originate from these same states and in South Kordofan and in Blue Nile almost all IDPs, respectively 94% and 99%, originate from the same states.

The IDP population originating from South Sudan and Nuba Mountains are mainly living in Khartoum. Indeed, 67% of the households originating from the South Sudan and 32% of the households originating from the Nuba Mountains are in camps/squatter areas in Khartoum.

Only 10% of the IDP households left their place of origin before 1980 (3% in the sixties and another 7% in the seventies). Most of the IDPs left their place of origin during the eighties – 42% and nineties – 34%. 14% of the total IDPs interviewed left their place of origin after 2000.

The average household size for sampled IDP families was 6.3 persons. This size does not vary significantly by different ethnic groups or geographic origin. Of the total IDPs, 51% were female and 49% male. The IDP population is young, 42% of the total are children (0 – 14 years) and 58% are adults (aged 15 years or more). The average age for the interviewed population was 22 years.

Heads of the households were predominantly men (84%) and only 16% of households were women headed. Among the heads of household, 12% are divorced or widowed women and 4% are married women. Heads of household who are widowed or divorced men constitute 3% of all

heads of household. In addition, only 3% of the heads of household are men. The great majority of the heads of the household (78%) were married men.

In the sample, 74 % of persons older than 14 years old speak their local (tribal) language and Arabic; 10% of all adults can speak English.

Among the adult population 48% have no formal education, 5% stated that they are still attending primary school, 34% have completed primary or intermediate school, 8.% finished high school and 1.4% finished university (college).

The breakdown of the surveyed population (44,238) according to activity status is the following: child/minor 24%, students 27%, housewives 10%, persons not working and looking for a job 11% and working 27%. The active population (labour force) is 48%. Of the active population, 56% are working and 44% are not working or looking for a job.

For 27% of the IDPs who are working, the occupation is casual labour. Other 17% declared an undefined occupation (identified in the survey as 'other'), but it can be assumed that this latter category also includes persons employed as casual labourers. The other more declared occupations were: 11% agriculture related, 8% military or police, 6% business or commercial related occupations, 5% in housekeeping, 4% in construction, 3% in education (teachers) and 2% in health services. Handicraft, transportation and watchman represented 6 % of the occupations.

Data on occupations that IDPs had before displacement was also collected. Of those that declared previous occupations, the breakdown is as follows: 59% were in agriculture, 7% in the military, 7% as casual labourers, 6% as shepards / herders and 3 % in education.

Most of the households live in houses made of mud brick (41%) and in traditional mud huts (30%). Improvised shelters of cardboard-plastic-sticks made up 17% of the interviewed IDP households. Solid brick houses (cement or stone) made up less than 1%.

The main reason for displacement stated by the interviewed IDPs was conflict in the areas of origin, with 64% of the households naming this reason. Another significant mentioned reason was economic factors (20 % of the respondents). Drought was also stated as a reason for displacement affecting 5% of the interviewed households, 7% named 'other reason' and for 4% data is not available.

The majority of IDPs, 68% of the total, said that they would return, 11% said that they have not decided yet and 22% said that they will not return.

The decision to return varied by areas of origin. For the IDPs who originate from South Sudan, 80% said that they would return (78% to their place of origin and 2% to other village/town). Other 10% of the southerners stated that they have not decided yet and the remainder 10% said that they will not return.

A high percentage of IDPs planning to return is also found among those who originate from South Kordofan – 70%, Blue Nile – 82%, Red Sea – 94%. However, IDPs originating from Kassala responded differently - the majority of them (78%) said that they will not return and 13% have not decided yet.

Of the total IDP households interviewed, 32% stated that they would return within a 6-month period and another 35% stated that they would return after 2005. The remaining 33% are those who will not return or have not decided yet.

When asked about the factors that influenced their decision to return, 74% of the respondents mentioned the signature of the peace agreement. The other most frequently mentioned reasons were conditions in the place of displacement (46%) and the desire to return to the home areas (47%).

Regarding immediate concerns that potential returnees expect to face upon arrival at their place of origin, the most frequently mentioned were food (73%), water (62%) and shelter (56%). Healthcare and education were also highly ranked as concerns and were mentioned by roughly half of those who plan to return.

When asked what plans they had for income generation upon return, most respondents (87% of the ones who decided to return) mentioned a particular occupation. Other 13% do not know (or data is not available). 78% of all respondents who wish to return said that they would engage in agriculture while 4% intend to do commerce/business.

Using the survey results as a model to estimate the returns to the area of origin, it can be estimated that 53% of the IDPs will return to Nuba Mountains and 48% to South Sudan. The breakdown for return to South Sudan by regions is as follows: Bahr El Ghazal (42%), Equatoria (37%) and Upper Nile (22%).

Among all interviewed households, 22% stated that they will not return. Of these, 34% said that continuing education for one or more household member(s) is the main reason for having decided not to return. In addition, 26% cited the availability of job and career opportunities.

11% of respondents said that they still have not decided whether they are going to return to their place of origin.

Nearly 60% of all interviewed respondents have identification documents (citizenship certificate or ID card), while 34% do not have any official identification document.

The household respondents were asked if they have any property in the place of displacement: 55% stated that they have property and 45% do not have any property.

All respondents who declared they would return were asked what additional information they would like to have for helping their returning decisions. The most frequently mentioned need was information on safe routes (43%). The cost of travel and information on conditions at the place of origin were also mentioned by large groups (respectively 39% and 35%).

All household respondents were asked to identify his/her preferred information source. The most favoured information source is radio (38%), followed by information through community members or community leaders (27%) and TV (20%). Only 2% prefer to receive information through newspapers.

Of the total interviewed households, 23% have at least one vulnerable member. This percentage can be broken down into two main types of vulnerability: 15% of the households have pregnant or lactating women and 9% have other vulnerable members such as chronically ill, physically disabled and mentally ill persons.

The respondents were asked if there is a member of the household who requires ongoing medical treatment. In 7% of all households there is at least one member who requires medical treatment and care.

## 2. Background

Sudan has experienced the worst population displacement in the world, in great measure related to the prolonged conflict since 1983. Although it is difficult to determine the exact number of IDPs, four million is a commonly referred rounded figure for displaced persons (Darfur region is not included). It is estimated that nearly 50 % of the IDPs are in and around Khartoum whilst the remaining can be found in various concentrations throughout the rest of North and South Sudan.

With the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on 9th January 2005, and according to previous IDPs surveys and assessments, it is expected that the number of already started spontaneous returns will increase significantly. The United Nations 2005 Work Plan estimated that between 500,000 and 1.2 million people could return during 2005, whereas the GoS/SPLM Framework Plan for Spontaneous Return in Sudan suggests that 950,000 people may try to return during this period. The wide range of these figures implies that operational humanitarian assistance need to have a considerable amount of flexibility. This is particularly important for the assistance along routes of return and reintegration process at the final destinations.

As per the Policy Framework signed in July 2004 by the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, incorporating the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to address the situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs), both parties agreed to observe the IDPs right of return and the right to remain. IDPs have the right to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity to their places of origin or their habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Although the return of IDPs to areas of origin is the preferred solution, not all IDPs will be willing or able to return. As such, the Framework recognizes the right of IDPs to remain where they currently live and enjoy the same rights and freedom as all other citizens, including the right to settle and integrate into a community of their choice.

At the request of the Government of Sudan represented by HAC, the proposed IDP survey was carried out in Khartoum and other IDP locations in the regions of North (Nile and Northern State), East (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref States), Central (White Nile, Blue Nile and Sennar States) Sudan and South Kordofan (Nuba). This project is of particularly pertinence to ensure adequate assistance for returning IDPs and as such has the participation of the GoS, UN agencies and other organizations who mandates provide support for IDPs. HAC, UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, WHO, UNICEF, NRC and FAR participated in the implementation and funding of the survey.

Methodology and operational management of the survey was tasked to IOM and HAC IDP Unit. Field data collection was conducted through NGOs / organizations selected by survey partners, data processing and analysis were organized by IOM Khartoum.

IOM's presence and activities in Sudan during the last two years have been also oriented towards gathering and disseminating information through different surveys on IDPs<sup>1</sup> and community managed information network in IDP camps in Khartoum.

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<sup>1</sup> 1. Sudan IDP demographic, socio-economic profiles for return and reintegration planning activities, Khartoum 2003; 2. Sudan IDP demographic, socio-economic profiles for return and reintegration planning activities - Nuba IDP households (gos and splm areas separately), Khartoum 2003; 3. Khartoum state rapid assessment report, Khartoum 2004

### **3. Methodology**

#### **3.1 Objectives of the survey**

- To collect data on the intentions, motivations and concerns of IDPs regarding voluntary return, their desire to settle elsewhere or their decision to remain in current places of displacement.
- To collect basic demographic data (disaggregated by age, sex and family composition) and information on the socio-economic conditions of IDPs.
- To provide an indication of the number of IDPs planning to return to places of origin/elsewhere in the next six to twelve months.
- To collect information to indicate geographic locations of return destinations and probable return routes.

#### **3.2 Sample Design**

In order to meet these objectives and collate reliable statistical data, the survey was designed as a quantitative research. In the first stage, the sample size and sample unit for the questionnaires was determined, based on the available information on IDPs in the targeted states.

Available information on number of IDPs and their locations provided the frame for the sample selection. The households were selected as the sample unit or unit of analysis and the respondent was in most cases the heads of household.

The numbers of internally displaced persons for each state were provided by HAC and compared with available data from UNOCHA and other sources. The number of households to be surveyed was obtained assuming that the average size of each household is 6.

For each of the following states, el Jezira, Sennar, Blue Nile, White Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, River Nile, Northern State and South Kordofan, the sample included 390 households. Then, from the available list of IDPs settlements within each state, 3 locations were randomly selected. The sample of 390 households was equally distributed by each selected location (130 households). According to the estimated number of IDP households in each chosen location, an interval number N between households to be surveyed was calculated. The first household to be interviewed was randomly selected and the following households were systematically selected as the N<sup>th</sup> household after the previously one interviewed, following the streets layout.

For Khartoum, due to the large number of IDPs residing in this state and the high variability of the targeted population and their settlements, the sample size was decided to be much higher. In this sense, 8 locations were selected, including 4 official camps and 4 randomly selected squatter areas. For each of the chosen locations 390 households were sampled, following the same systematic random selection as described above.

In total, the estimated population considered for the frame was 2,895,778 persons living in 482,630 households. For the survey interviews, 7,020 households were selected and interviewed totalling 44,238 members.

Table: Estimated numbers of population / households and sampled households per state / location

State		IDP Population (estimate for frame)	Households / Families Average 6 members	Sample CL 95 % CI 5	Rounded sample including 5% - 10% increase
<b>Total</b>		<b>2895778</b>	<b>482630</b>	<b>6705</b>	<b>7020</b>
<b>Khartoum *</b>	24 loc	1800000	300000	2977	3120
<b>el Jezira</b>	3 loc	58833	9806	370	390
<b>Sennar</b>	3 loc	60000	10000	370	390
<b>Blue Nile</b>	3 loc	234965	39161	380	390
<b>White Nile</b>	3 loc	110188	18365	376	390
<b>Read Sea</b>	3 loc	276580	46097	381	390
<b>Kassala</b>	3 loc	73712	12285	373	390
<b>Gedaref</b>	3 loc	42000	7000	364	390
<b>River Nile</b>	3 loc	100000	16667	376	390
<b>North</b>	3 loc	99500	16583	375	390
<b>South Kordofan</b>	3 loc	40000	6667	363	390
<b>Khartoum locations*</b>					
El Salaam	camp	120000	20000	377	390
Wad el Beshir	camp	74800	12467	373	390
Mayo	camp	133000	22167	378	390
Jebel Awlia	camp	87000	14500	374	390
Soba Aradi	squatter	68000	11333	372	390
Morjuk	squatter	63000	10500	371	390
El Baraka	squatter	69343	11557	372	390
Dar el Salam Omdurman blocks	squatter	34000	5667	360	390

The sample design and the approach used were decided according to the availability of data and the short time frame for the survey implementation. Indeed, the inaccuracy of the population frame and the non existence of detailed lists of locations and household addresses limited the representative ness of the sample.

In this sense, the results can not be used for precise extrapolations and can not provide accurate results according to geographic locations of displacement. In addition, most data can only be analyzed at camp/squatter level in Khartoum state or at state level for the remaining states. The sample size in each of the locations in most states is rather small.

However, the data from the survey can provide good indications on population behaviour regarding return intentions by area of origin or ethnic (tribe) groups, provided these groups are sufficiently large. In addition the sample size is large enough to provide reliable basic demographic and socio economic characteristics of the different groups.

Considering the objectives of the survey, time and availability of the population frame it can be said that the sample is representative enough to meet the objectives of the study.

### **3.3 Data collection and processing**

#### **Form**

Based on the objectives of the survey and the requirements from the partner organizations, the form was designed and approved by all survey partners. The questions were predominantly with closed options and data was collected on individual household members, main household characteristics and intentions and motivations related to return. Some questions had only one possible answer in a range of options, while for other questions more than one option could be chosen (see questionnaire form for details). The questionnaire was filled out according to the answers of the respondent, who was in most cases the head of the household. In the absence of the head of the household, another adult member responded to the enumerator.

#### **Enumerators, team leaders/site coordinators**

For each region/ state enumerators (one for each 130 households) and team leaders (one for each 3 enumerators) were selected. For each region/state one organization (NGO) was given the responsibility of the operational / logistical organization. In every state HAC provided the site coordination and, in case it was needed, team members as well.

Survey partners (UNHCR, IOM, OCHA and HAC) identified the NGOs/organizations responsible for field data collection in the states other than Khartoum. In Khartoum FAR and HAC IDP Unit were responsible for the data collection.

The teams (enumerators, team leaders, responsible NGOs) were trained in data collection and sampling at the locations. The training took place in Khartoum at HAC IDP Unit Office. IOM prepared the methodology and training materials, printed the forms and managed the operation for field data collection through responsible NGO partners together with HAC IDP Unit. . Training was completed by April 10<sup>th</sup> 2005 and data collection in all locations was completed by May 5<sup>th</sup> .

#### **Data entry**

The forms were brought to the IOM Office in Khartoum and the processing was organized and completed on May 31<sup>st</sup> 2005. It included manual processing, manual logical control, coding of geographic locations (state and counties), database design and data entry, data verification and logical controls after data entry. A total of 15 data entry clerks were engaged in the data entry and the database design and supervision was provided by IOM staff.

From June 1<sup>st</sup> till June 15<sup>th</sup> IOM prepared the statistical results and basic analysis of the survey results which are presented in this report.

Detailed tables and statistics are available in Volume 2 of the report. The survey data in Access table format is available to all survey partners.

## 4. Location and Demographic characteristics of interviewed IDP households / population

### 4.1 Locations

A total of 54 locations were selected for the survey. The locations were either IDP camps (or part of the camps), squatter areas or neighbourhoods in the towns / villages with a large number of IDPs.

Due to high number of IDPs in Khartoum 8 different sites (4 official camps and 4 squatter areas) were selected in this city. Each of them was subdivided into 3 zones which served as interview locations (total of 24 of the locations). The remaining 30 locations were selected in 10 other states (3 in each state).

**Table1. Regions, states, locations per state and IDP household and members interviewed**

No	Region	State	Number of locations	Number of households interviewed per location	Total number of households	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>			<b>54</b>		<b>7020</b>	<b>44238</b>
1	Khartoum	Khartoum	24	* 130	3120	19917
2	Central	el Jezira	3	* 130	390	2884
3	Central	Sennar	3	* 130	390	2186
4	Central	Blue Nile	3	* 130	390	2204
5	Central	White Nile	3	* 130	390	2468
6	Eastern	Read Sea	3	* 130	390	2128
7	Eastern	Kassala	3	* 130	390	2176
8	Eastern	Gedaref	3	* 130	390	2381
9	Northern	River Nile	3	* 130	390	2586
10	Northern	North	3	* 130	390	2675
11	Nuba	South Kordofan	3	* 130	390	2633

### 4.2 Area of origin

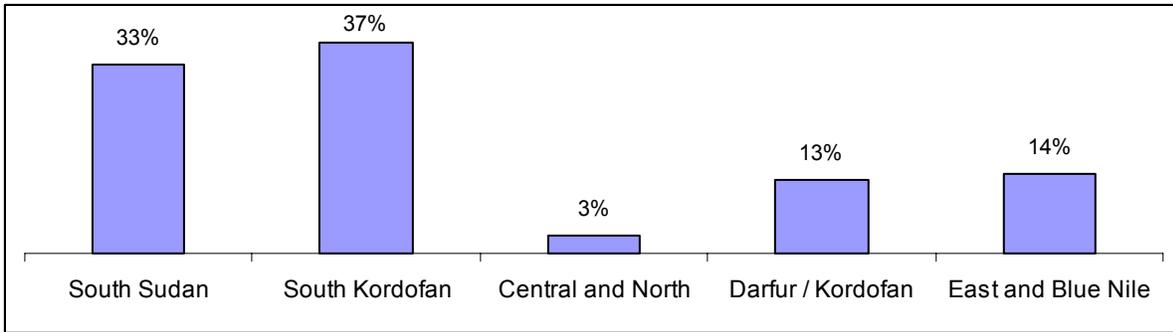
The sample size for each state and each of the 8 sites in Khartoum was 390 and for each state/site three locations/zones were chosen. In each location 130 random interviews were conducted. The IDP Survey covered 7020 households with a total of 44238 members. The average household size is 6.3 members.

The interviewed (sampled) population predominantly originate from Nuba Mountains (South Kordofan – 37%) and South Sudan – 33 %.

Other significant areas of origin are in eastern Sudan (Kassala, Red Sea and Blue Nile State) with 14 % of IDPs interviewed and western Sudan (Darfurs, West and North Kordofan) with 13%.

3% originate from other states in central and northern Sudan.

### Figure 1. Distribution of IDP households by area of origin



### 4.3 Areas of displacement

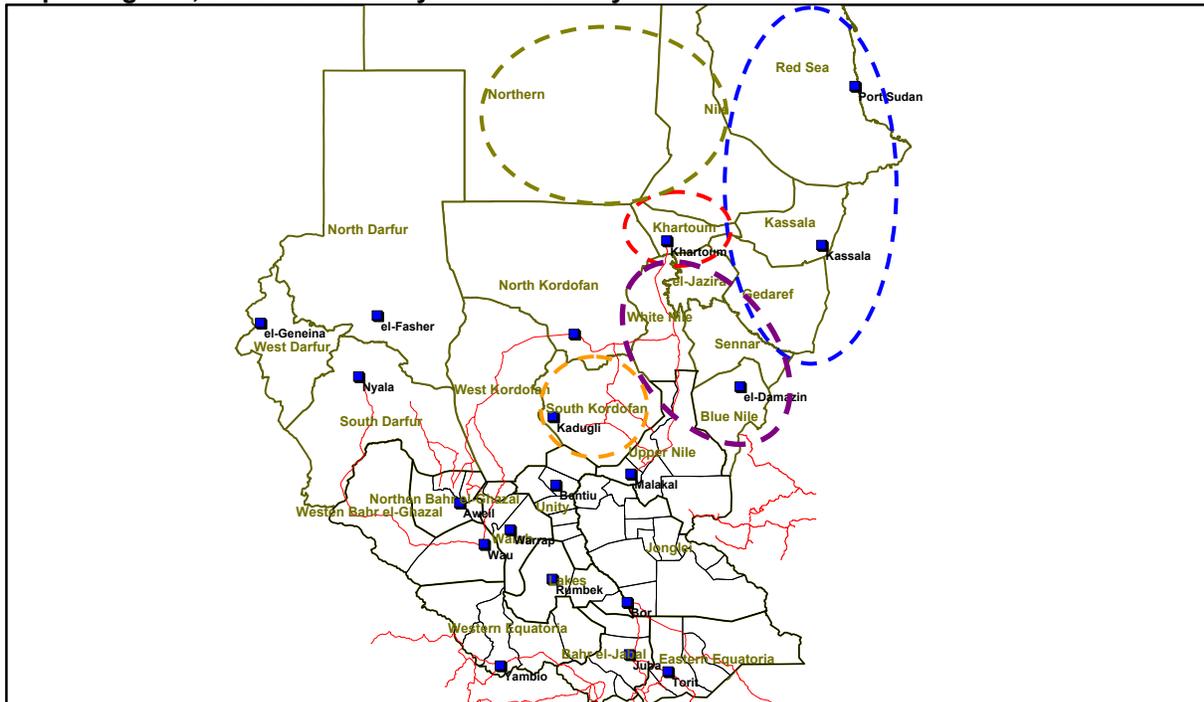
The IDP population from South Sudan and Nuba Mountains are mainly displaced in Khartoum. Indeed, 67% of the households originating from South Sudan and 32% of the households originating from the Nuba Mountains are living in camps/squatter areas in Khartoum.

In locations in Gezaira, White Nile, Gedaref, River Nile and Northern State, IDPs from Nuba Mountains are more than 50 % of all those interviewed and Southerners are in the range of 15% - 35%. In Sinnar state locations, IDPs from South Sudan are represented with 66% and from Blue Nile with 15% of all interviewed in the state.

IDPs from Darfur represent 38% of IDP households interviewed in Gedarif, 12% in Sinnar and 10% in Khartoum.

In Red Sea and Kassala state around 67% of the IDPs originate within the same state. Also in South Kordofan and in Blue Nile, more than 95% of the IDPs originate within the same states.

Map1. Regions, states covered by the IDP Survey



### 4.4 Ethnic characteristics (tribal affiliation)

Ethnic (tribal) affiliation of interviewed IDP population has a similar distribution as area of origin.

Nearly 30% of all interviewed IDPs are from the main Southern ethnic groups: 17% Dinka (Predominantly originate from Bahr El Ghazal), 6% Bari and Moro (from Equatoria) and 5% Shiluk and Nuer (from Upper Nile)..

Nuba Mountain ethnic groups represent 36% of the total sample. Fonj represent 4.6% of interviewed households and all originate from and are displaced within Blue Nile.

IDPs of Arab ethnicity represent 5% in the sample and are mainly from North, West and the South Kordofans and Darfur. Fur, Massalit and Zagawa (Darfur tribes) constitute nearly 6% of total IDP households interviewed.

**Table 2. Ethnic (tribal) affiliation of interviewed population**

Total	100%		
Nuba	36.0%	Nuer	1.3%
Dinka	16.3%	Moro	1.3%
Arab	5.4%	Non Sudanese	0.7%
Fonj	4.6%	Zagawa	0.6%
Bari	4.4%	Acholi	0.5%
Fur	3.7%	Other	18.4%
Shiluk	3.1%	Unknown	2.2%
Massalit	1.5%		

#### 4.5 Years in displacement, year left place of origin

Only 10 % of the IDP households left their place of origin before 1980 (3% in the sixties and another 7% in the seventies). Most of the IDPs left their place of origin during the eighties – 42% and the nineties – 34%. 14% of total IDPs interviewed had left their place of origin after 2000.

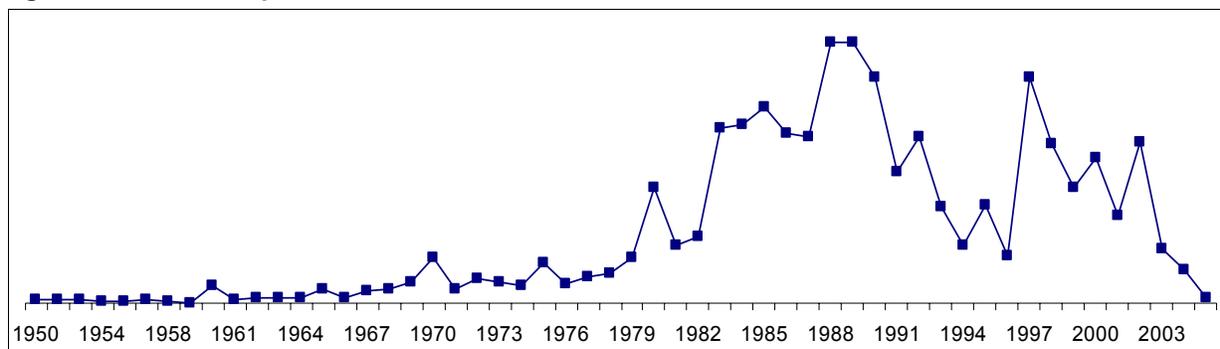
Comparing areas of origin with time of displacement it can be determined that those from Nuba Mountains and South Sudan have mainly left between 1980 and 1999, corresponding to the period of conflict in those areas.

Recent displacements (after 2000) occurred predominantly in the East and IDPs are mainly displaced within the regions of origin (Kassala, Red Sea and Blue Nile). These displacements are mainly due to the conflicts in the east.

The majority of IDPs who left their place of origin before 1980 predominantly originate from Khartoum and Northern states and can be characterized as economic migrants (rural – urban migration).

On average, IDP households that were interviewed have spent 16 years in displacement.

**Figure 2. Year of displacement of IDPs interviewed**



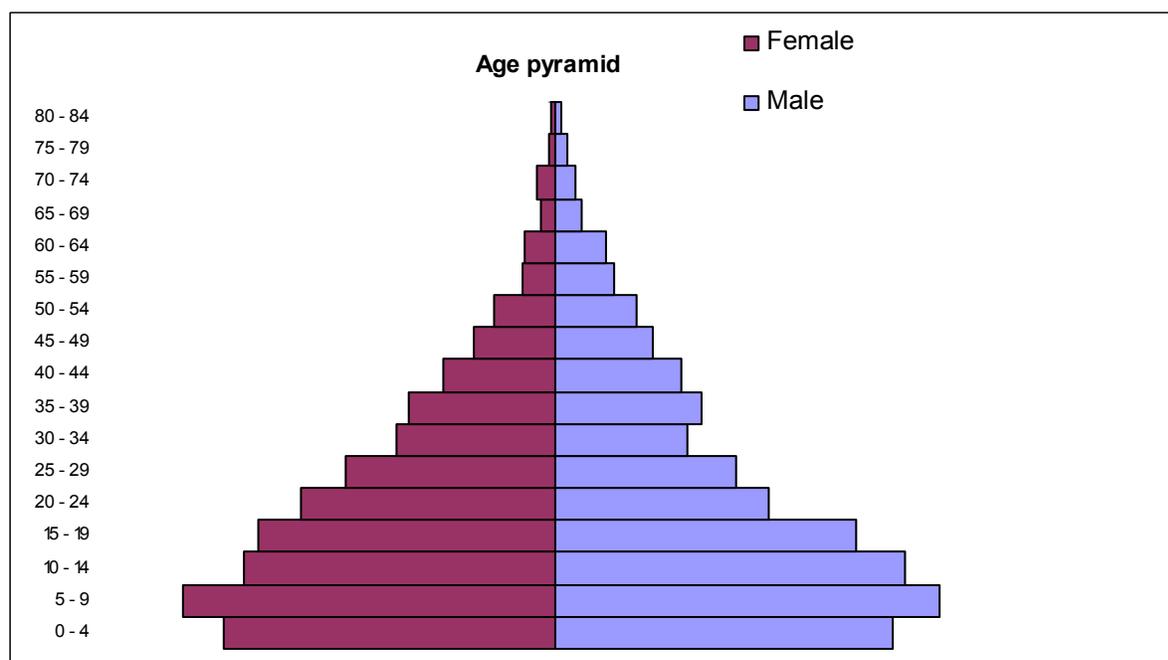
#### 4.6 Age and gender characteristics

##### All population

The average household size for sampled IDP families is 6.3. This size does not differ much by ethnic or geographic origin. The sample of 44,238 persons (household members) gives a solid base to analyze age and sex composition and the distribution by age and sex (breakdowns) can be applied to all IDP populations in Northern Sudan (excluding the Darfurs).

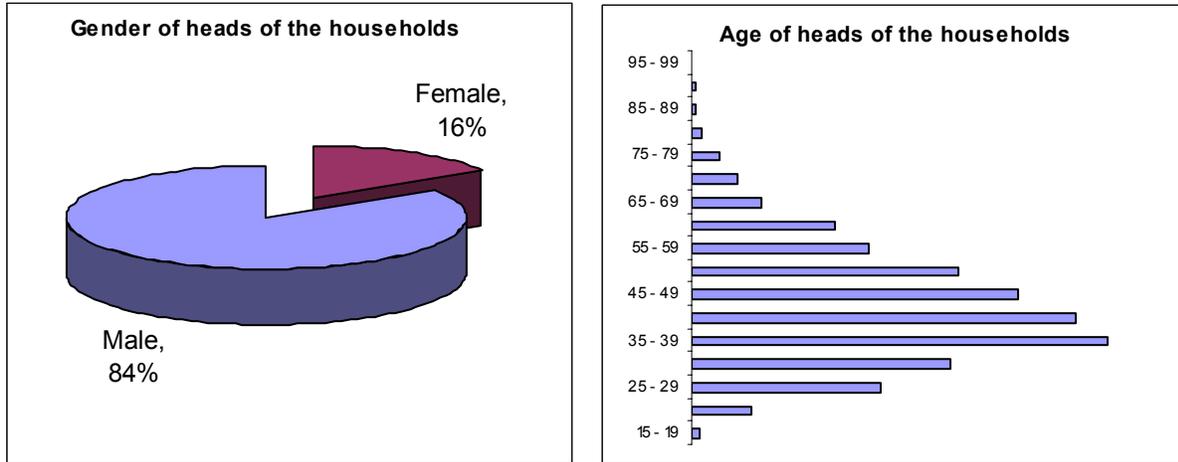
Of the total IDPs, 51 % are female and 49 % male. This ratio is not the same in all age groups. It is noticeable that in the age range 20 – 35 years men are in a smaller proportion, whereas women are nearly 55 % of the persons in this range. The opposite is true in the age range 55 – 75 years, men are predominant – more than 60 %.

The IDP population was found to be relatively young with 42% of the population under 15 years. The average age of the interviewed population is 22 years.



## Heads of the households

Heads of the households are predominantly men (84%) and women headed households are 16%. 19% of female heads of the household are in age range of 40 – 54, mainly due to being widowed and divorced.

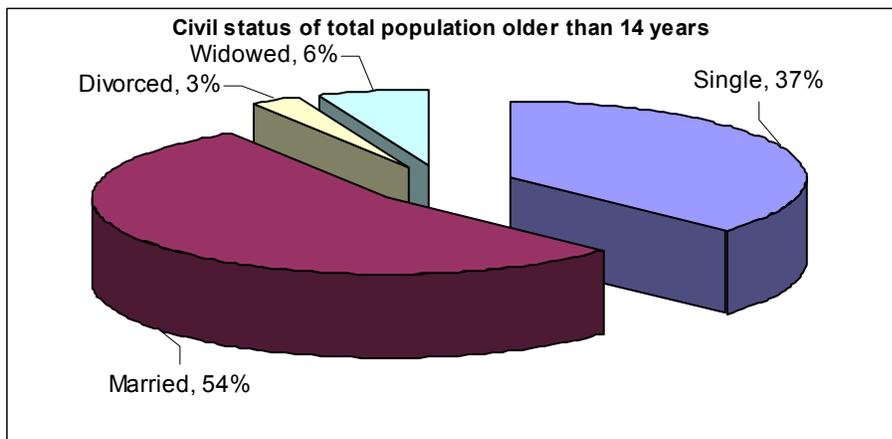


### 4.7 Civil status

Of the total interviewed population, 52% (25678) are older than 14 years. Of them, 54% are married, 37% single, 3% divorced and 7% widowed.

65% of all women between 20 – 29 years are married whereas married men constitute 26% of this age range.

Among heads of the household, 12% are divorced or widowed women and 4% married women, while widowed and divorced men are only 3% of the heads of household. Married men are the majority of heads of the household (78%) and single men only 3%.



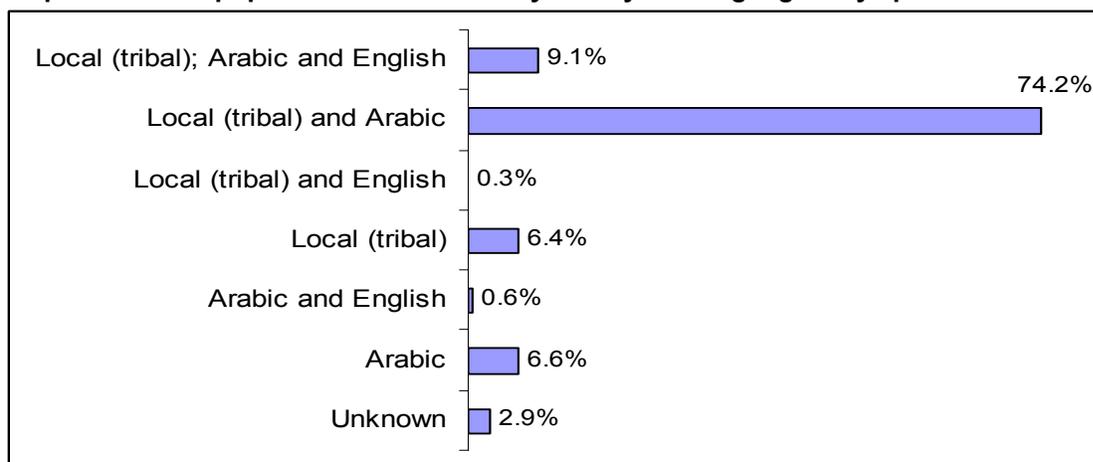
## 4.8 Language

74.2% of persons that are older than 14 years speak their local (tribal) language and Arabic. Only 10% of persons of this age group can speak English.

Within the group of IDPs that originate from South Sudan 18 % speak English. The highest percentage that speak English originate from Greater Equatoria region.

Within the other large caseload (IDPs that originate from South Kordofan) only 5.3 % speak English.

**Graph: Total IDP population older than 14 years by the language they speak**



The breakdown of the heads of the household by the languages they speak, shows a slightly different situation. Indeed, 24% of the heads of household originating from South Sudan speak English. For heads of the household who originate from South Kordofan the percentage that speaks English is the same as for the total (5.5%).

Nearly 12 % of total IDP population between 20 – 40 years speak English. This is the highest percentage by age.

The majority of the population in the age range 15 – 59 years speak local tribal language and Arabic while those 60 and older tend to speak only their local tribal language.

18% of IDPs that originate from South Sudan speak English and this percentage is similar for all age groups with slightly higher percentage for those 20 – 30 years old.

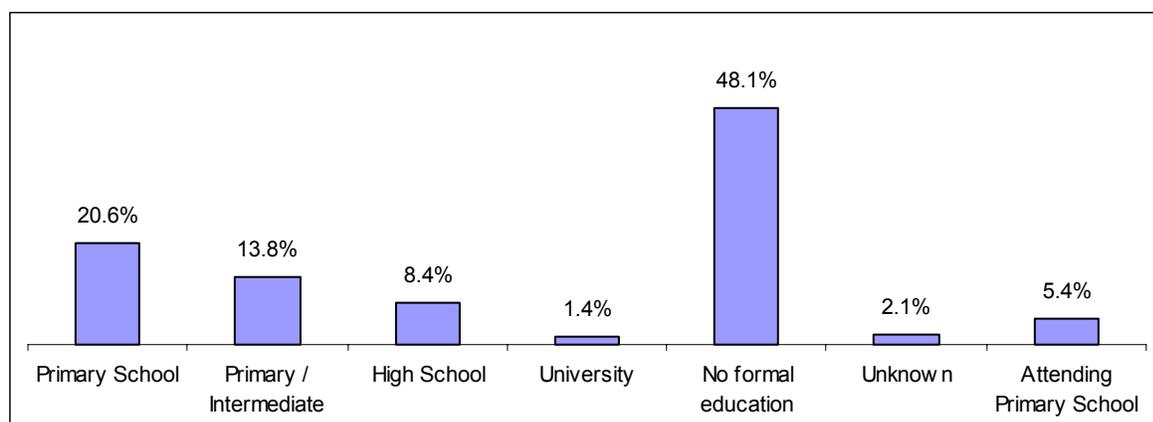
## 5. Socio economic characteristics

### 5.1 Education and school attendance

Data on school attendance and completed education levels was collected for each household member. Household members were asked if they were attending school and at which level. In addition, those not attending school, were asked which school level (primary, intermediate, high school, university) they completed, if any.

Of the total population over 14 years old (58% of the total survey sample), 48% have no formal education, 5.4% stated that they are still attending primary school, 34.2% have completed primary school or intermediate school, 8.4% high school and 1.4 finished university (college).

**Figure 1: Total population older than 14 years by highest completed school and school**



Primary school attendance for children between 7 and 14 years stands at 71%.

The school attendance rate for secondary school among persons between 15 and 18 years old is quite low, only 30% are attending secondary school.

Of note is that an additional 29% of population between 15 – 18 years is attending primary school, which indicates that IDPs tend to start school later than at the age of 7. In addition, students often have a year or two gap in the elementary school attendance, depending on the availability of school or place.

In the group of 19 to 29 years only 7% are attending university or college.

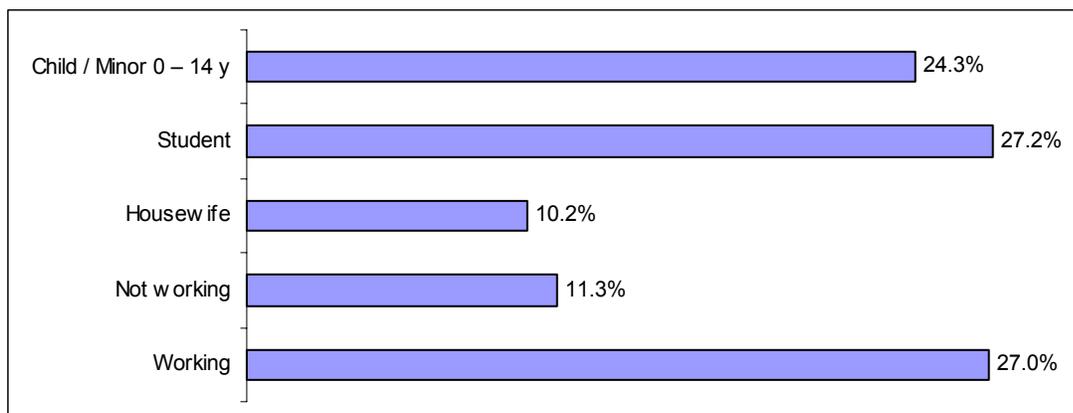
### 5.2 Activity status, employment and occupation

Data on the activity status for household members was collected for all persons according to respondent's statements as to whether the member is working, not working and looking for a job, student, housewife (not looking for a job) and child.

The working age population includes persons between 15 and 64 years old. Labour force (or active population) are the persons that are within this working age group and are working or looking for a job.

According to the activity status, the total surveyed population (44,238) breakdown is the following: Child/minor 24.3%, students 27.2%, housewife 10.2%, not working and looking for a job 11.3% and working 27%.

**Graph: Activity status of total number of household members**



Active population (labour force) is 48% of all the population. It includes all persons who declared to be working, not working - looking for a job and students 15 years and older. Of the active population, 56% are working and 44% are not working - looking for a job.

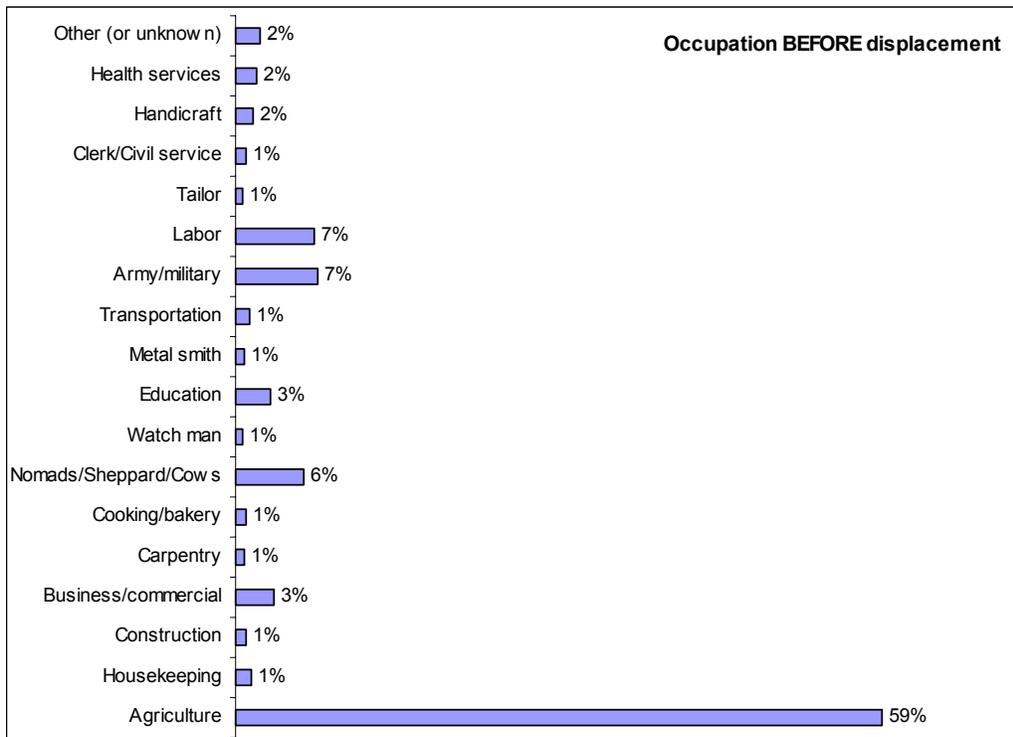
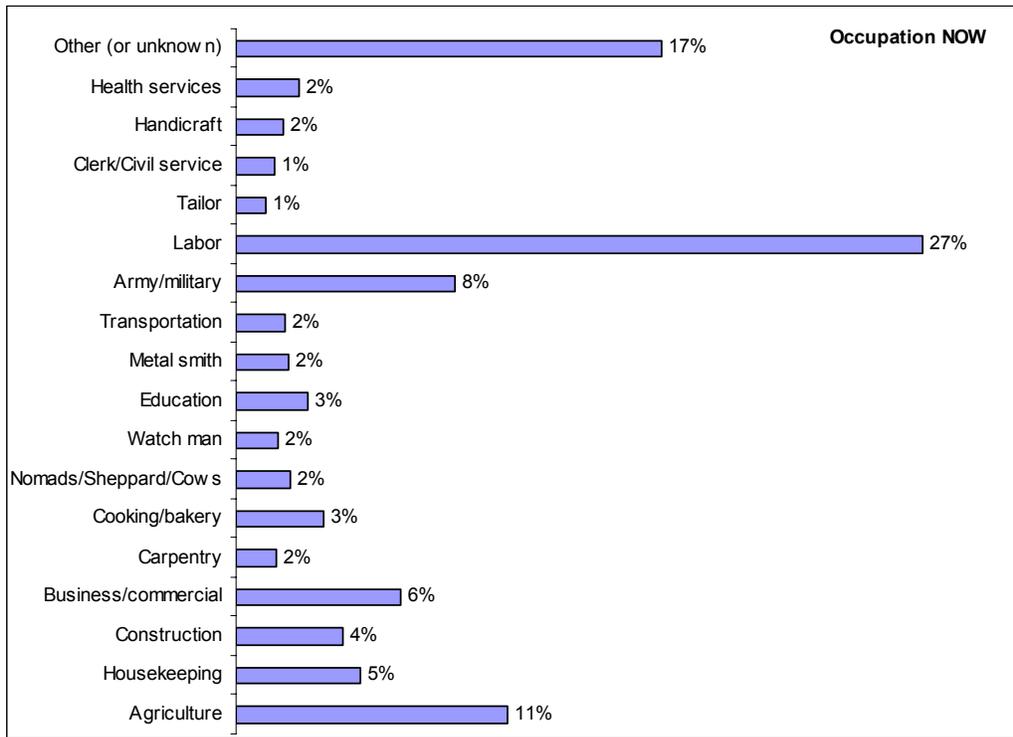
In 53% of the households only one person is working which means that for this group, on average one person is providing for 6.3 persons. In another 27% of the households there are two members that are working. Only in 17 % of all households interviewed there are 3 or more persons that are working. In 3% of all households none of the members is working.

Considering the IDPs who are working, in 27 % of the cases the occupation is casual labour. Other 17% declared an undefined occupation (identified in the survey as 'other') and it can be assumed that these are also persons employed as casual labourers. Other declared occupations are: 11% agriculture related, 8 % military or police, 6% business or commercial related occupations, 5% in housekeeping, 4% in construction and 3% in education (teachers), 2% in health services. Handicraft, transportation and watchman each accounts for 2 % of the declared occupations.

Data was also collected on occupations that IDPs had before the displacement. Among those that declared occupations that they were doing before displacement, 59% were agriculture related , 7% military, 7 % casual labour, 6% herders and 3 % education occupations.

Comparing former occupation before displacement with the occupations that IDPs have now, it can be seen that many of those qualified in occupations such as cooking, handicraft, transport, metal smith still have the same occupation (over 60%). Of those who had occupations in construction, clerks, business/commercial half have the same occupation now. Change in occupation is very high in agriculture related occupations and military occupations. Out of 100 engaged in agriculture before, only 13 have same occupation now.

**Figure: Comparative occupation NOW and BEFORE displacement**

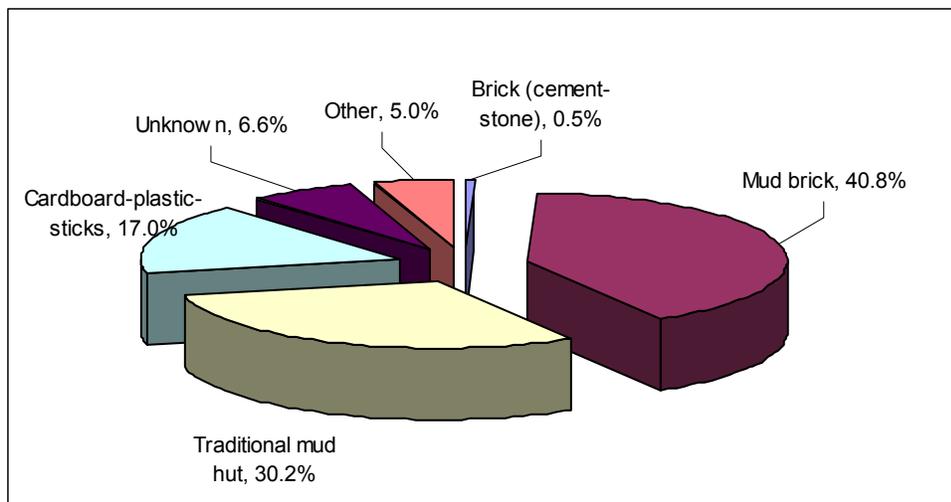


### 5.3 Household socio economic characteristics

To analyze the current household living standards, information on type of housing, number of meals per day in the house and ownership of radio or TV set was collected.

Most of the households live in houses made of mud brick (40.8%) and in traditional mud huts (30.2%). Improved shelters of cardboard –plastic-sticks make up 17% of the houses interviewed IDP households. Solid brick houses (cement or stone made) make up only 0.5%.

**Graph: Type of house used by households**



Mud brick houses are predominant (near 90%) in White Nile and River Nile state locations. Traditional mud huts prevail in Gedarif, Red Sea and South Kordofan. Improved shelters (cardboard-plastic-sticks) are 31.5% of all IDP houses in Khartoum.

Of total interviewed households 65.3% usually have two meals per day and 15.8% are having three meals per day. 16.5% of the households are living with one meal a day. Data for the remaining 2.4% is not available.

The higher percentage of those who have only one meal per day is among the IDPs living in Khartoum, South Kordofan, Gezzaira and Blue Nile (percentages range from 22 – 33 % of total households interviewed in these states). 31% of IDP households in Gedarif, 43% in Sinnar and 59% in Kassala have three meals per day.

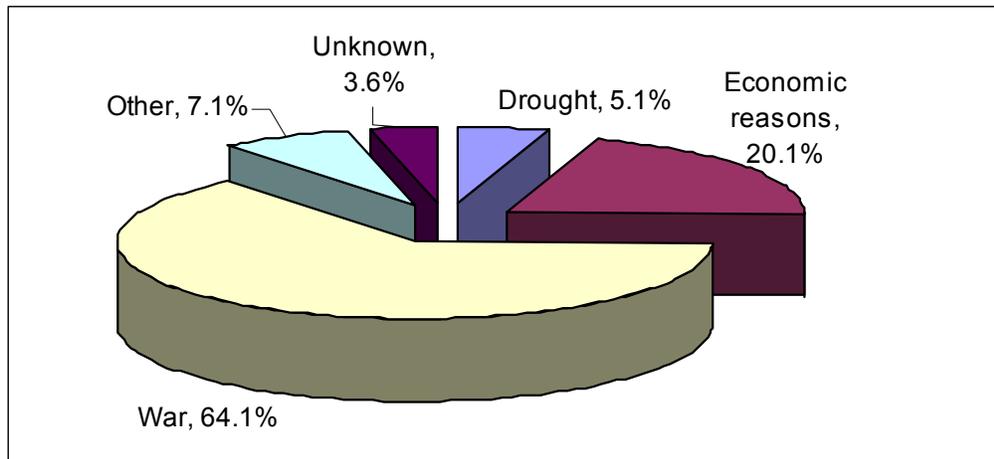
Half of the IDP households – 52.5% own radio set and only 24 % have TV. The higher percentages of IDPs that own radio are in the following locations: Sinnar – 89%, White Nile – 63%, Gedarif - 55 %.

## 6. Return

### 6.1 Reason for displacement

64% of the interviewed IDPs stated conflict in areas of origin as the main reason for displacement. Another significant declared reason for displacement was economic constraints, mentioned by 20 % of the respondents. Drought was stated as a reason for displacement by 5% of the interviewed households, 7% named 'other reason' and for 4% data is not available.

**Figure: Main reason for family displacement**



For IDPs that originate from the Darfur and are currently displaced in other northern Sudan states, 50% stated economic reasons for the main cause of displacement and nearly 25% are displaced due to conflict.

Among Southern Sudanese, 75% of the households stated the conflict to be the main reason for displacement. Similarly, 64% of IDPs that originate from South Kordofan stated the conflict as the cause of their displacement.

A very high percentage of IDP households from Blue Nile and Kassala (over 90%) indicated conflict to be the principal cause for their displacement. The majority are displaced within their own region.

Drought – 47% and conflict – 48% are the main reasons for displacement for those who originate from Red Sea and they are also displaced within the state.

Economic reasons as the cause of displacement prevail among IDPs that originate from Gezzaira, Sinnar, White Nile, Gedarif River Nile and Northern state. However, only 3% of the sampled households (near 200) originate from these states which is not statistically significant.

Most of those displaced for economic reasons are found in Sinnar, Gedarif, Khartoum, River Nile and Northern state.

## 6.2 Awareness of the right to return or remain

All the household respondents were asked if they are aware of their and their family's rights to return to their place of origin, settle where they are currently living, or relocate elsewhere. 86% stated that they are aware of their rights and other 14% said that they are not aware. Higher percentages of those who are not aware are among IDPs living in South Kordofan (25%), Khartoum (18%) and Sinnar (18%).

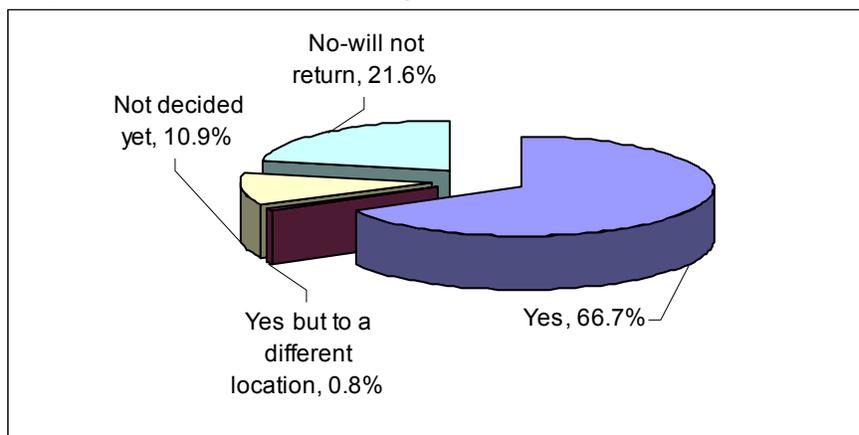
## 6.3 Return decision

One of the main objectives of the survey was to identify IDPs return intentions. The question that was asked to all respondents (head of the household or sometimes other adult person in the household) was: Have you decided to return to your place of origin?

Of the total, 67.5 % said that they will return, 11 % said that they have not decided yet and 21.5% said that they will not return.

Those who will return were asked if their decision is to return to their place of origin (their village or town) or to other place in their area of origin. Very small percentage 0.8% said that they will return to a place other than the origin place and 66.7% stated their intention of returning to their place of origin.

**Graph: Households according to return decision**



Return decision varies considerably by the areas of origin. Of those originating from South Sudan, 80% said that they will return (78% to their place of origin and 2% to other village/town). Another 10% of southerners stated that they have not decided yet and the remaining 10% said that they will not return.

Similarly, a high percentage of those who will return are found among those who originate from South Kordofan – 70%, Blue Nile – 82%, Red Sea – 94%.

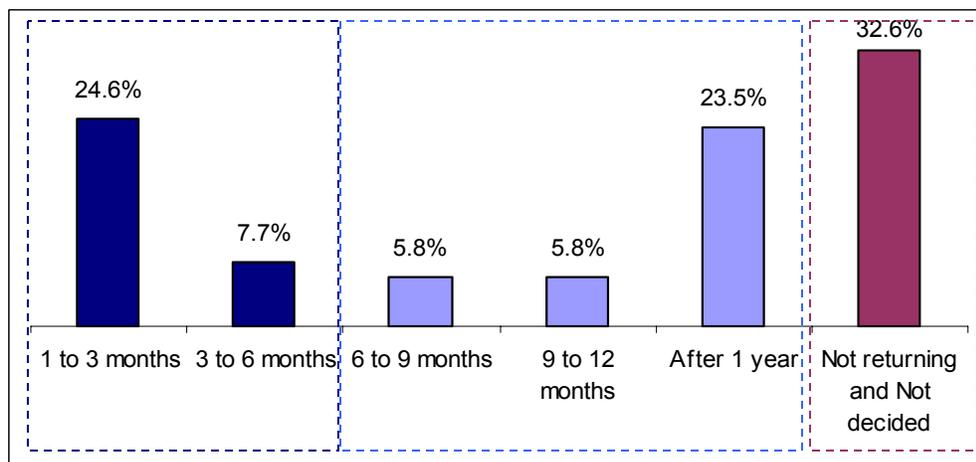
Differently, the majority of IDPs who originate from Kassala – 78% said that they will not return and 13% have not yet decided.

## 6.4 Return timing

Households that answered that decided to return (67.5% of total) were also asked when they are considering returning.

Of the total IDP households interviewed, 32.3% stated that they will return within 6 months period, another 35.1% will return after 2005. The remaining 32.6% are those who will not return or have not decided yet.

**Graph: Total IDP households according return decision and timing**



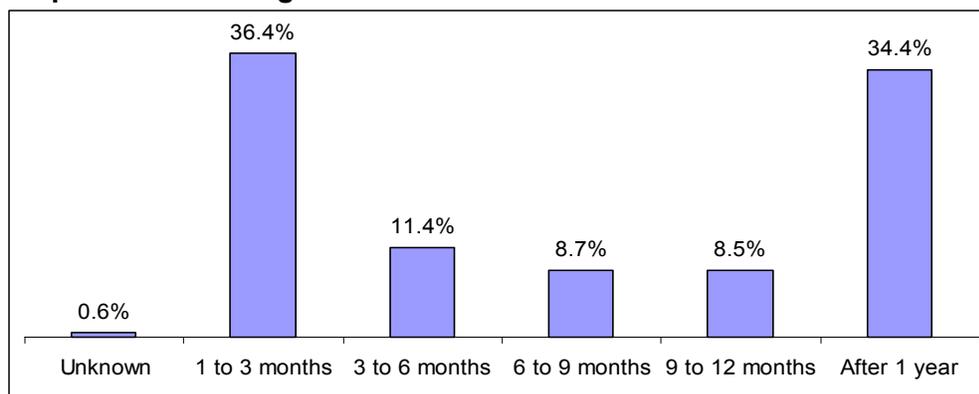
Among IDPs from Southern Sudan, 38% said that they will return during 2005 and other 41 % declared that they intend to return after 2005. For 1% the return timing is unknown. The remaining 20 % are those who stated that they will not return or have not yet decided.

The percentage of those who will return during 2005 among those from South Kordofan is 35%.

IDPs that originate from Blue Nile stated that nearly 15% will return during 2005, while 66% would go back after 2005. 70% of IDP household surveyed in Red Sea stated that they will return during 2005.

Analyzing the return timing among only those who decided to return, it is noticed that 47.8% are considering returning within 1 – 6 months, i.e. during 2005.

**Graph: Return timing of those who decided to return**

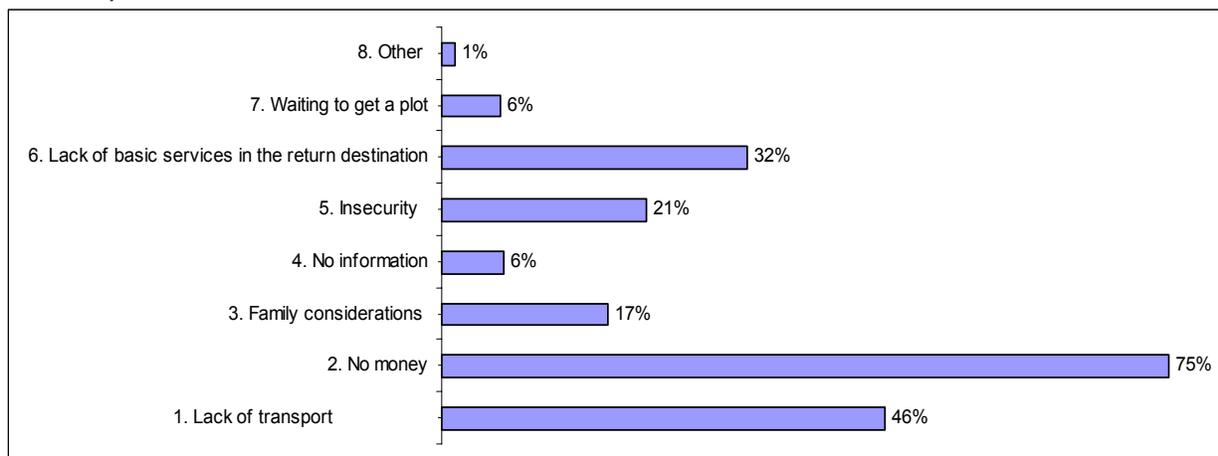


## 6.5 Considerations of those who decided to return

### Reasons why they did not return yet

For those who have decided to return, some questions were asked regarding the reasons that are preventing their return. The most frequently mentioned reason is lack of money (75%). The next most indicated reason is the lack of transport (46% of total that decided to return). 32% of those that decided to return mentioned the lack of basic services at the return destination being an obstacle to their return. Other well-represented reasons include insecurity 21% and family considerations (17 %).

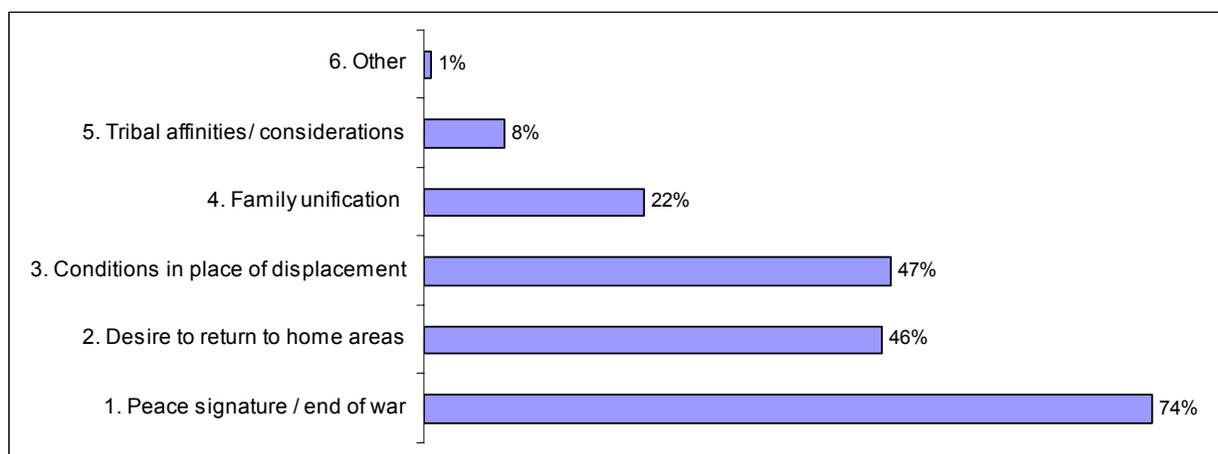
**Graph: Reasons why IDPs did not return yet (each category as percent of total that have decided to return)**



### Factors that influenced decision to return

When asked about the factors that influenced their decision to return, 74% of the respondents mentioned the signature of the peace agreement. The next most frequently mentioned factors for the return decision, were the conditions in the place of displacement (46%) and the desire to return to the home areas (47%).

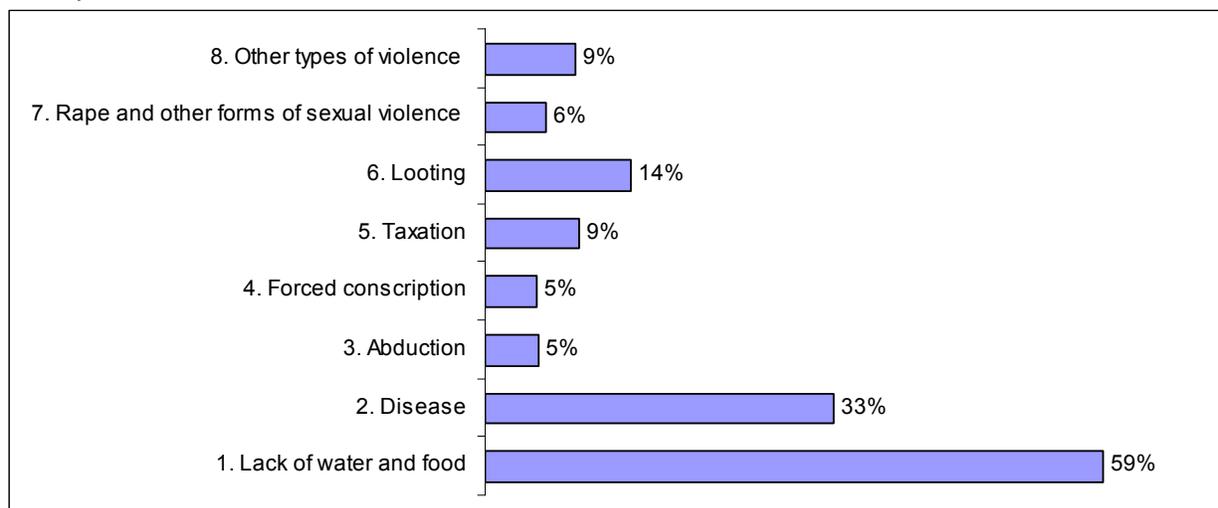
**Graph: Factors that influenced decision to return (each category as percent of total that decided to return)**



## Risks expected during the return journey

25 % of those who decided to return do not expect any risks during their journey and 75% expect to face risks during the journey. Of the risks that the respondents expect to face during their return journey to home, lack of food and water were the two main concerns (by 59% of respondents). In addition, 33% stated disease as one important risk.

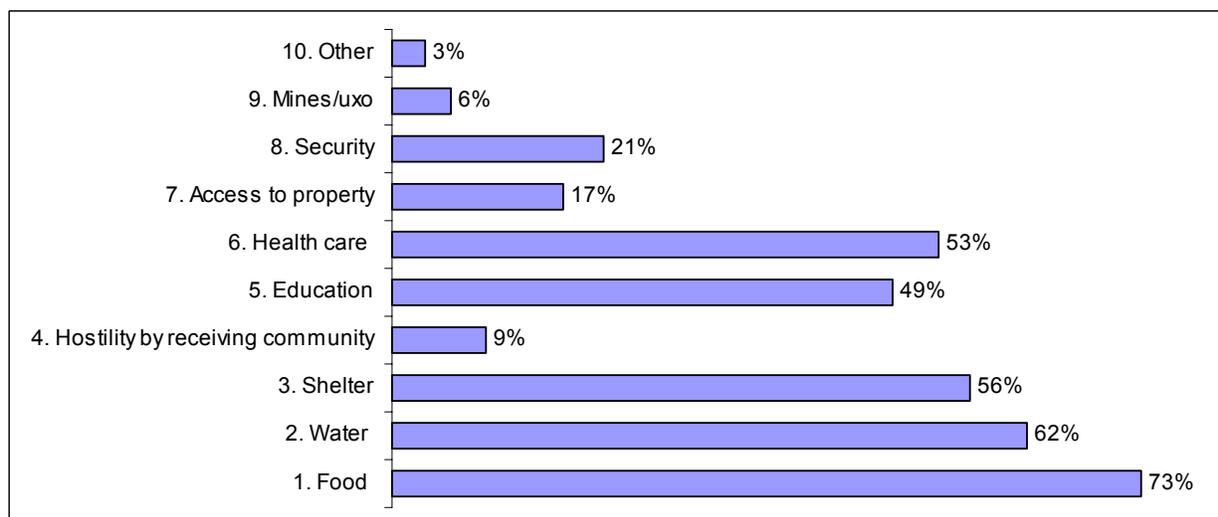
**Graph: Risks expected during the return journey (each category as percent of total that decided to return)**



## Immediate concerns / needs upon arrival to return destination

As immediate concerns that returnees expect to face upon arrival to their place of origin, the most frequently mentioned are food – by 73%, water – by 62% and shelter - by 56 % (of the total who decided to return). Healthcare and education are also highly ranked in the concerns and were mentioned by roughly half of those who have decided to return.

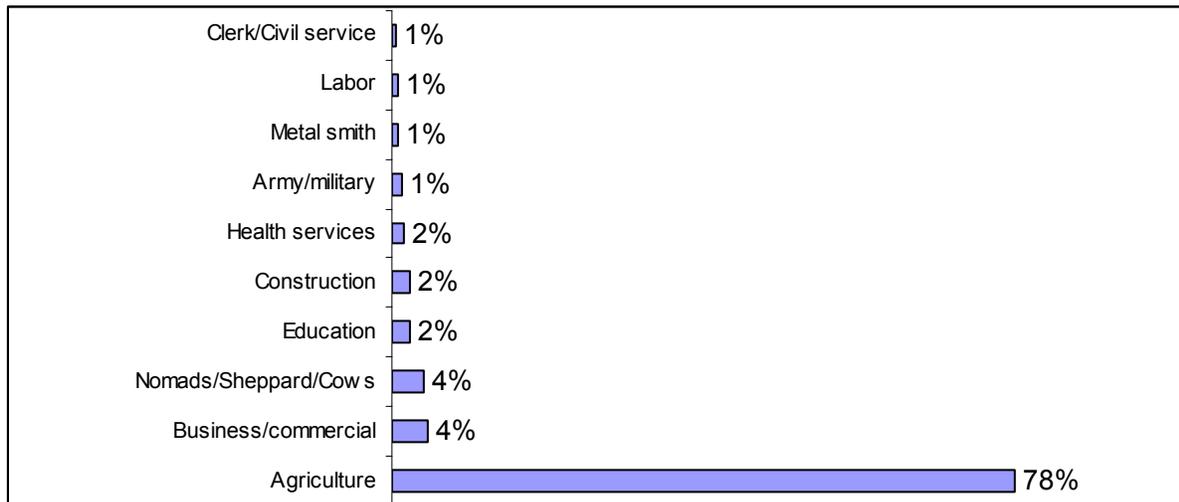
**Graph: Immediate concerns / needs upon arrival to return destination (each category as percent of total that decided to return)**



## 6.6 IDP plans for economic generation at the return destination

Most of the respondents (87%) mentioned the occupation they intend to do for a living at the return destination. The other (13%) do not know (or data is not available). Of those who mentioned an occupation, 78% said that they will engage in agriculture, 4% in commercial/business.

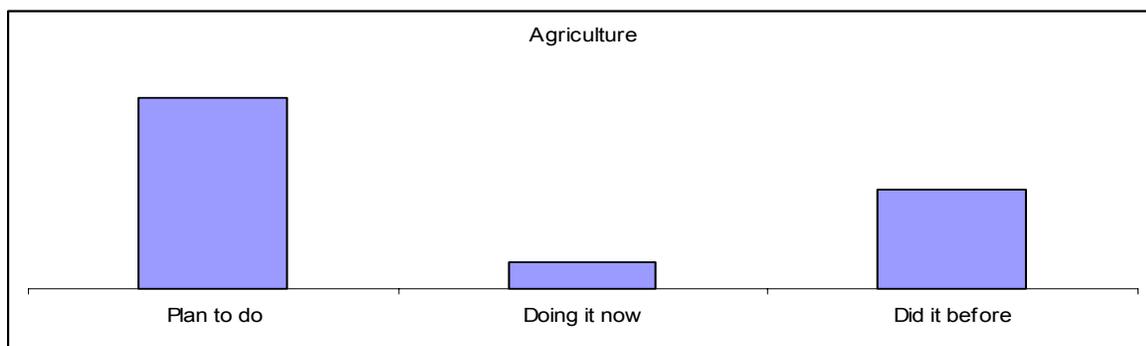
**Figure: Occupation that returnees plan to do upon return**



When compared the occupations that respondents are doing now with occupation that they want to do upon return, it is noticeable that many of those who are not engaged in agricultural occupation for the moment intend to do agriculture.

For those who are now engaged in education and health services, a significant proportion (47 out of 100 for education and 36 out of 100 for health services) said that they will have the same occupation upon return.

Comparing the percentage of those intending to work in agriculture with those who worked in agriculture before displacement an increase of 28% is found.



## 6.7 Preferred and safest route for return

Respondents who declared their intention to return were asked what they think would be preferred and safest route for their return to places of origin. The routes were grouped for IDPs originating from South Sudan, Kordofans and Darfur. For the other states of origin (Blue Nile, Kassala and Red Sea), IDPs are mostly displaced within the same state.

### Preferred routes for those who have decided to return to Nuba Mountains:

For 60 % of IDPs originating from Nuba Mountains, the preferred route is through Kadugli road (Khartoum, El Obeid, Kadugli), from where they will proceed to their villages. Other 33% chose another route (Eastern Mountains through Abu Gebeha).

### Preferred routes for those who have decided to return to South Sudan:

1. **Airplane to Juba – 23%** of Southern Sudanese mainly originating from the Equatoria and Bahr El Jebel, but also some from western Bahr El Ghazal and Lakes.

2. Nile route - **boat from Kosti through Malakal and south to Juba** is the preferred route for **28%** of IDP from Southern Sudan. This includes returnees to Upper Nile, Jonglei and some from Lakes and Northern Bahr El Ghazal who are leaving the river route on the stops between Malakal and Juba. The rest originate from Equatoria and Bahr el Jebel.

3. **17 %** of South Sudanese intend to use the **road route through Kagugli** then proceed west to **Mariam** and south to northern Bahr El Ghazal, southwest to **Abyei** and south through Gorgial; south to **Bentiy** and through Unity state.

4. Train to **Babanusa** is preferred option for **8.5%** of Southern Sudanese who will then proceed by road towards South.

Using the survey results as a model to estimate the returns to the area of origin it can be concluded that 52.5% will return to Nuba mountains areas and 47.5% to south Sudan. The breakdown of return to South Sudan by regions is as following: Bahr El Ghazal – 41.7%, Equatoria – 36.7% and Upper Nile – 21.6%. *(Note that the sample size at each location is not proportional to all the IDPs living at that location)*

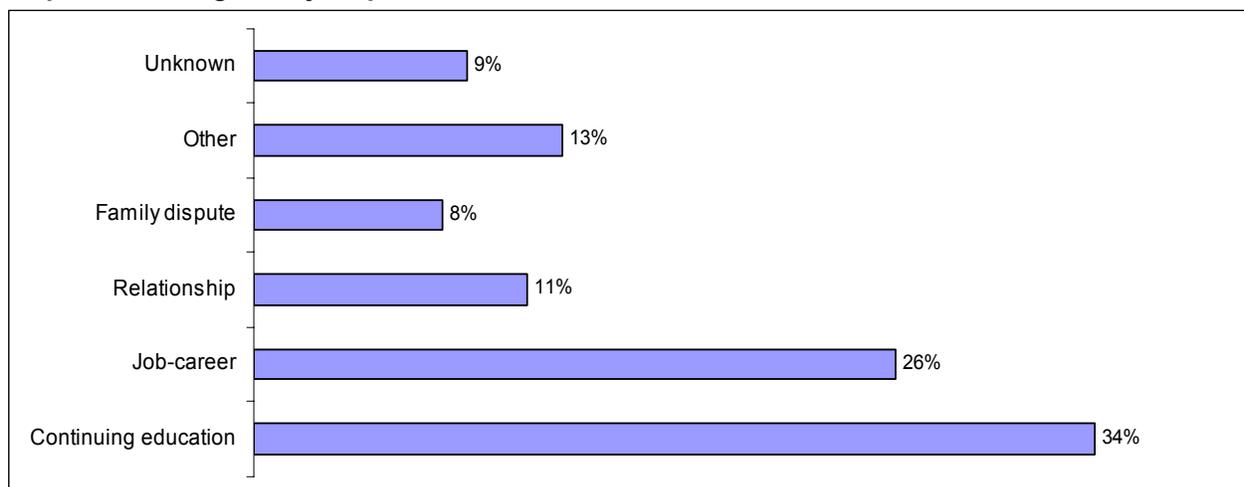
**Table: Percentages by origin and preferred route (those who will return to Nuba and the South**

Origin		Total	Airplane Khartoum-Juba	Boat Kosti-Malakal-Juba	Kadugli-Meriam-South	Road Kadugli-Abyei-South	Road Kosti-Kadugli-Bentiu-South	Train to Babanusa-South	Other	Unknown	Road through Kadugli	
Total		100.00	10.69	13.12	5.07	7.64	27.21	8.72	20.40	7.14	39.92	
Nuba Mountains		52.50			1.97	5.51	24.26	0.18	16.52	4.06	31.74	
Remaining for South Sudan		47.50	10.69	13.12	3.11	2.12	2.95	8.54	3.88	3.08	8.18	
Bahr el Ghazal	41.7%	19.83	1.24	2.07	2.93	1.79	0.85	7.56	1.68	1.71	5.57	
Equatoria	36.7%	17.42	9.24	5.67	0.03	0.05	0.18	0.67	0.96	0.62	0.26	
Upper Nile	21.6%	10.25	0.21	5.38	0.16	0.28	1.92	0.31	1.24	0.75	2.36	
<b>South Sudan total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47.50</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>8.18</b>

## 6.8 IDPs who decided not to return

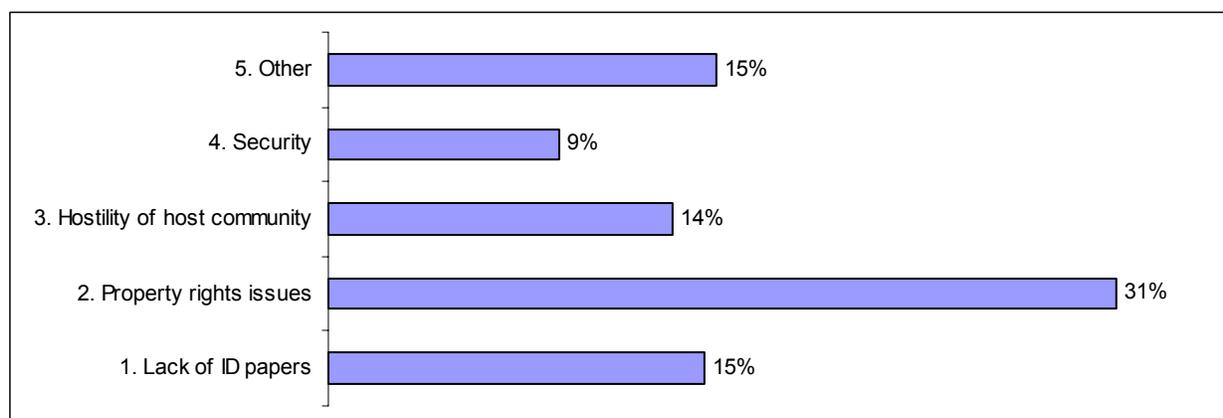
Of the total interviewed households, 21.6% stated that they will not return. Among them, 34% said that continuing education for one or more household member(s) is the main reason why they have decided not to return and 26 % said that the reason for not returning is the availability of job and career opportunities in places of displacement. Most of those who will not return plan to stay in the place of displacement (96%), only 1% said that they will go to some other place while 3% do not know if they will stay or go elsewhere.

**Graph: Reasons given by respondents that decided not to return**



When asked if they expect any problems if they remain in the place of displacement 50% of those who decided not to return said that they do not expect any problems. The other 50 % expect some problems including property rights (mentioned by 31% of those who expect problems, lack of ID papers or hostility of host community were each mentioned by 15% of respondents).

**Graph: Problems expected if remaining in place of displacement (each category as percent of those who expect problems – 50% of all that will not return)**

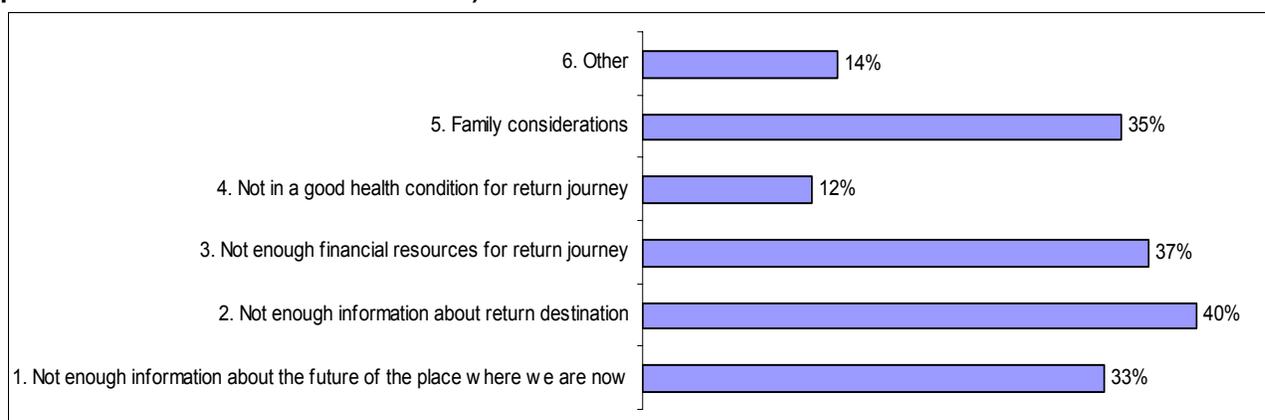


## 6.9 Undecided regarding return

10.9% of respondents said that they still have not decided if they are going to return to their place of origin.

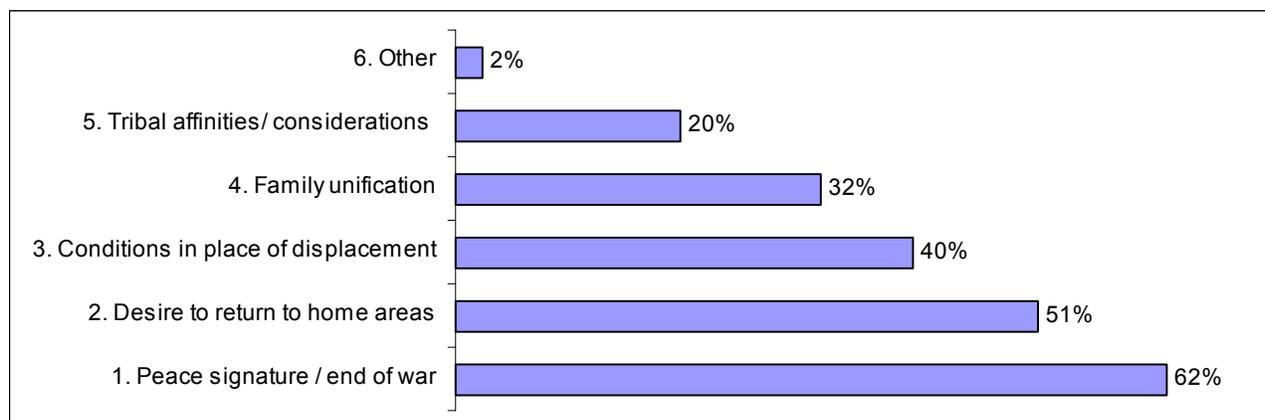
As main reasons for not having decided yet, the most frequently mentioned (40%) was not having enough information about return destination. Not having enough financial resources was mentioned by 37%. Another reason, mentioned by 33% of the respondents, was that still do not know what will happen in the place of displacement (this answer was predominantly given by persons waiting to get plot to build a house).

**Graph: Reasons for not having decided yet whether they will return or not (each category as percent of total that have not decided)**



Questions were also asked regarding factors that may influence a decision to return. Outcomes of the peace agreement were mentioned by 62% of the respondents. Another frequently mentioned issue was desire to return to home areas – by 51% and conditions in the place of displacement were mentioned by 40% of those who still have not decided to return.

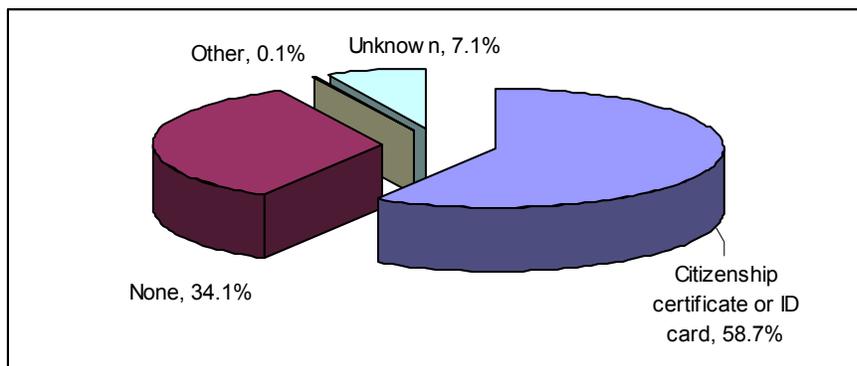
**Graph: Factors that may influence your decision to return (each category as percent of total that have not decided yet)**



## 7. Documents and property

### 7.1 Identification documents

Near 60% of all interviewed respondents have identification documents (citizenship certificate or ID card). 34% do not have any kind of official identification document.



Of those who have documents 24 % were issued during eighties, 40 % from 1990 – 1999, and 23% after 1999.

Of those who originate from South Sudan 70 % have identification documents and of those from South Kordofan 60 % have ID documents.

The lowest percent of those who have documents is among IDPs that originate from Blue Nile – 15%, Kassala – 16% and Red Sea – 24%. These are predominantly displaced for the last 5 years.

### 7.2 Property in the place of displacement

The household respondents were asked if the household have any property in the place of displacement and 55% said that they have property and 45% do not have any property.

Breakdown of those 55% that have property by type of property is the following (percentages are of total respondents): 42% - have a house, 5% house and land, 2 % house and livestock, 2% house, land and livestock, 1% house and shop or other business, 2 % only land and 1 % only livestock.

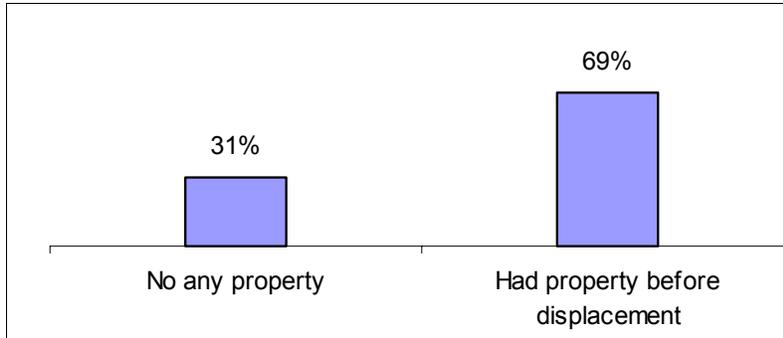
Of those who have property 45% do not have any property document, while 55% have a property document.

Comparing the ownership of property and the return decision, it can be noted that ownership of house and land does not considerably influence the return decision. The percentage of return decision for case IDPs own one of these properties is similar to the total return intention percentage (in the range of 66 – 70%) . However, differences are noticeable among those who own shop or other business where 40% have not yet decided, 32% will not return and only 28 % will return. Among those who own house, land and livestock the percentage of those who will return is 50%.

### 7.3 Property before the displacement (in the place of origin)

When asked if they had property before the displacement (in their place of origin), 69% of all respondents said that they owned property, while and 31% declared not having any property before displacement.

**Graph: property before displacement**

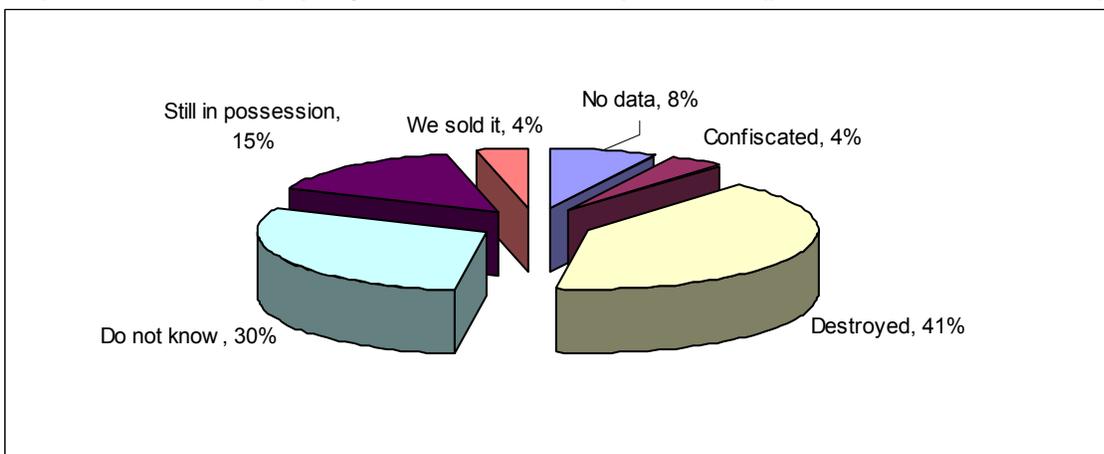


The main types of properties are the following: house – 14%, house and livestock – 4%, house and land – 20%, house, land and livestock – 17%. In summary, 46% and 56% of all respondents had in the past, respectively, land and house.

Only 21% of all that had property before have now the property documents, while the other 79% do not have any property document.

When asked if they know what happened with the property they had before displacement, 30% of those who had property answered that they do not know the current status of the property, 41% said that it is destroyed, 4% said that it was confiscated. In addition, 15% stated that they still own the property and 4% sold it.

**Graph: Status of the property IDPs had before displacement (percent of those who had property)**



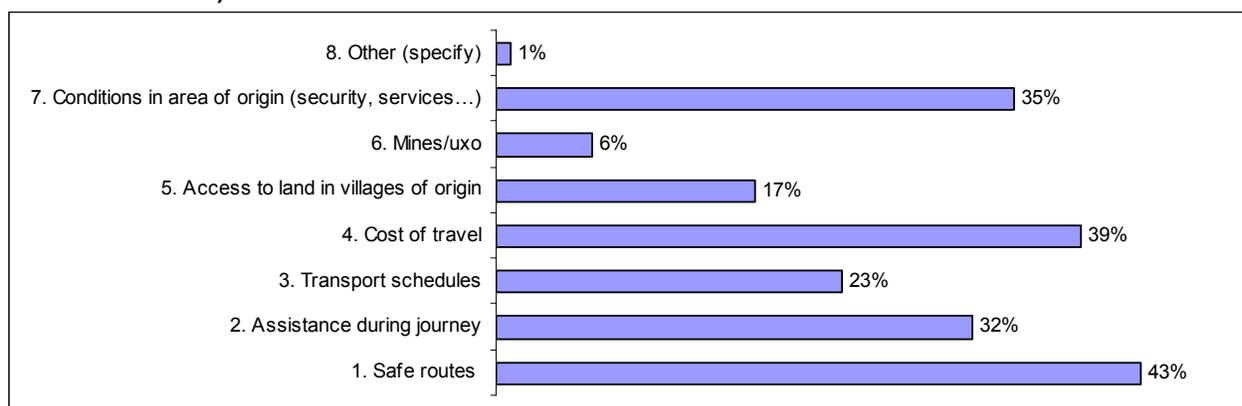
## 8. Information

### 8.1 Useful information for the decision to return

The respondents were asked which information that they would like to have for making their return decisions. The most frequent answer (43% of respondents who decided to return) was the need for information on safe routes. Also a large group (39% of respondents who decided to return) mentioned the travel costs. Information on conditions in place of origin was mentioned by 35% of those who decided to return.

It is noticeable that only 6% of those who decided to return mentioned that would like to have information on mines / uxo. A possible reason for this could be that IDPs are not aware of the danger of mines and/or their existence.

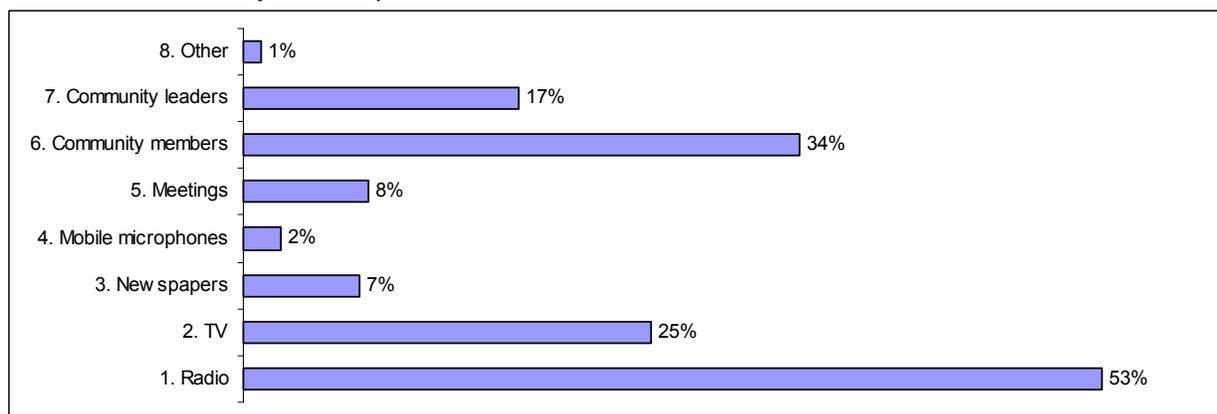
**Graph: Useful information for decision to return (each category as percentages of those who decided to return)**



### 8.2 Sources of information and preferred information sources

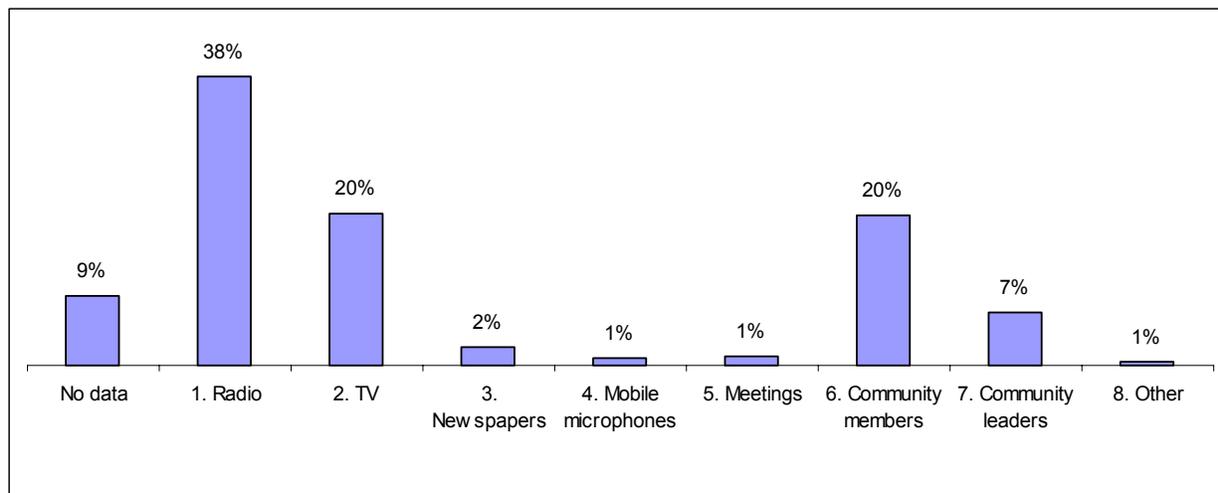
IDPs are generally getting their information from: radio – 53%, other community members – 34%.

**Figure: Information source that you generally get information from (each category as percent of total interviewed respondents)**



Each responded was asked to identify his/her preferred information source. Of total, 38% prefer radio, 20% TV, 27% prefer to get information from other community members or community leaders. Only 2% prefer newspapers.

**Figure: Preferred information source**

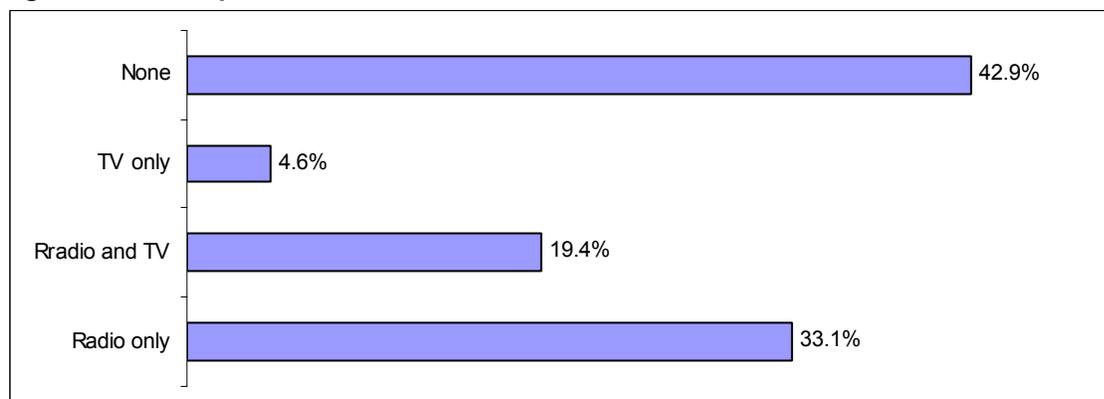


If we analyze preferred information sources by the IDPs state of origin we can see that there are not major variations. For example, among Southern Sudanese 35% prefer radio, 20% prefer TV and 29% prefer other community members or community leaders as source of information.

However, the preferred sources of information vary by place of displacement. For example, community members and community leaders as information sources are preferred by: 50% of the IDPs in South Kordofan, 43% in White Nile, 38% in Gedarif and 54% in Red Sea. It may happen that the other information sources are not widely available among these IDPs.

Of the total interviewed households, 43% do not have radio or TV, 33 % have only radio, 19.5% have radio and TV and 4.5 have only TV.

**Figure: Ownership of radio and TV**



The lowest percentage of those who have radio is among IDPs displaced in Red Sea - 11.3% and Blue Nile – 39%. Among IDPs in River Nile, South Kordofan and Northern State between 40% - 50% have radio.

## 9. Health and vulnerability

### 9.1 Vulnerable persons

Of the total interviewed households, 23.4% have at least one vulnerable member. Looking at the types of vulnerabilities it can be seen that 14.7% of the households have pregnant or lactating woman and other 8.7% have other vulnerable members such as: chronically ill, physically disabled and mentally ill persons.

Vulnerabilities can be also analyzed as percentages of total number of household members (in the survey it is 44,238 persons). Of the total number of household members 4.5% are vulnerable. Vulnerability is higher among woman 7.2% and among men is only 1.8 %.

Physically disabled and chronically ill persons are mainly in the age range of 40 – 69 years.

Around 5% of the women in the age group of 20 – 39 years are pregnant. Among women in the age group 15 – 19, 1.8% are pregnant and among those over 40 nearly 2 % are pregnant.

If we compare the return decision of the households that have vulnerable members with the return decision of total interviewed households we can see that there is little difference whether a household has vulnerable persons or not. Indeed, 67% of the total IDPs households have decided to return, while among the households that have vulnerable members 69% decided to return.

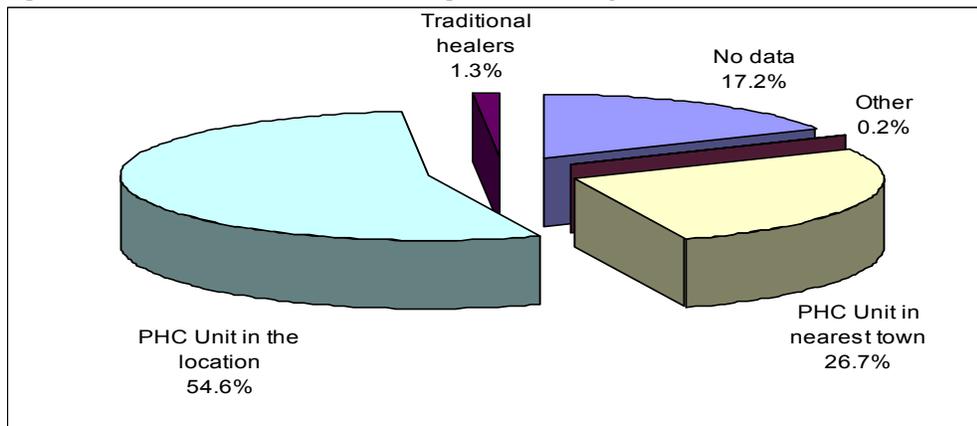
### 9.2 Households by number of members that require medical treatment

The respondents were asked if there is a member in the household that require ongoing medical treatment. In 7% of the households there is at least one member that requires ongoing medical treatment.

If we compare the number of persons that require medical treatment with the total number of household members then we can see that 1.35% of all IDPs require ongoing medical treatment. The conditions are TB – 0.37%, HIV 0.01%, Leprosy – 0.03%, Kala Azar – 0.04% and other chronic diseases 0.89%.

Interviewed households usually go to primary health care units when they need medical services.

**Figure: Where does the household go for Primary health care services?**







## **11. Annex – Survey Terms of reference**

### **Return of IDP's to Their Places of Origin Sample Survey – Khartoum, North, East and Central Sudan**

#### **Draft Terms of Reference**

As per the Policy Framework signed in July 2004 by the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement incorporating the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to address the situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs), both parties agreed to observe the right of return and the right to remain of IDPs. IDPs have the right to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity to their places of origin or their habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Although the return of IDPs to areas of origin is the preferred solution, not all IDPs will be willing or able to return. As such, the Framework recognises the right of IDPs to remain where they currently live and enjoy the same rights and freedoms as all other citizens, including the right to settle and integrate into a community of their choice.

#### **Aims of the Survey**

At the request of the Government of Sudan, the proposed survey will be carried out in Khartoum and other urban areas of North (Nile State), East (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref States) and Central (White Nile, Blue Nile and Sennar States) Sudan. It will seek to sample the intentions, motivations and concerns of IDPs regarding voluntary return, their desire to settle elsewhere or their decision to remain in current places of displacement. The survey will also aim at providing a numerical estimate of the persons who may be returning to their places of origin in the next six to twelve months.

#### **Survey Design, Management and Implementation**

As a sample survey, the exercise will poll individuals and families who will remain anonymous throughout the exercise and who will not be influenced by the enumerators or anyone else in their responses or actions they should take. Enumerators will poll IDPs, respecting the right of individuals to their own opinions but will also gauge the views of family units and the leaders of groups within the given communities.

The survey will collect demographic data disaggregated by age, sex and family composition. The exercise will ensure against discrimination based on age, gender or civil status.

The design of the sample survey, its implementation and the fielding of enumerators will be decided jointly by the Government, participating UN agencies and NGOs. Each of these entities will provide enumerators to conduct the survey.

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) have communicated with representatives of the SPLM on this project. The SPLM have confirmed to HAC that they support this project and are awaiting the results of the survey.

A steering group composed of the said entities and chaired by the Government, will be established in Khartoum to roll-out, monitor implementation and analyse the collected data. The steering group will formulate policy recommendations and follow-up actions. To ensure a comprehensive approach and derive reliable data, the Government will make available to the steering group, ahead of the exercise, all existing information (statistics, location maps, etc.) which will facilitate the conduct of the survey. The findings of the sample survey will be made

available to governments and institutions interested in assisting with the implementation of durable solutions.

Enumerators who will conduct the survey will be selected based on their knowledge and understanding of issues affecting IDP populations. To adequately survey the concerns and specific needs of women, teenage girls, female heads of household, elderly and handicapped persons, the steering group will aim to field an equal number of female and male enumerators.

Survey organisers and enumerators will be granted full and unhindered access to all IDP locations and settlements, including squatter areas, to prepare for and implement the sample survey.

During the implementation of the survey, the Government will provide for the safety of IDPs and enumerators. Security personnel should maintain a low profile in the survey areas, remain at a distance and allow enumerators to conduct their work independently and in a confidential environment. IDPs will not be sanctioned for participating in the survey.

The results of the exercise will be considered by the executing agencies and the data will be used to prepare a final report. The final report will analyse the findings of the survey and outline policy recommendations. Recommendations will be presented to the Government and shared with all participating agencies. Information collected by the sample survey could subsequently be used to develop a separate registration and profiling exercise to propose options for and facilitate such durable solutions as voluntary return, local integration or settlement in areas other than the places of origin or displacement.

All agencies which undertake to participate in the sample survey will provide their full cooperation so as to obtain accurate and fair results. Differences of opinion resulting from the preparation or conduct of the survey will be solved amicably by the participating agencies. If agreement on the resolution of an issue or set of issues cannot be reached, the concerned agencies can opt to withdraw their involvement and support for the survey.

The Government of Sudan, represented by the Humanitarian Aid Commission, and the agencies hereunder represented, agree to participate in the proposed survey as per the stated conditions.