



# MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS SOLUTIONS IN DARFUR

1. EVALUATION OF THE PILOT IN EL FASHER &  
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

2. A LITE DURABLE SOLUTIONS TOOLKIT  
FOR SUDAN

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This review of the Durable Solutions profiling pilot in El Fasher (2019) was commissioned by the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG) for learning and improvement purposes. Drawing from the lessons of the pilot, it provides recommendations for the process and the methodology of a durable solutions analysis in Sudan.

The review process and the resulting lite toolkit have greatly benefited from the contributions provided by all members of the DSWG, who reviewed the findings and recommendations during a joint workshop in Khartoum in February 2020.

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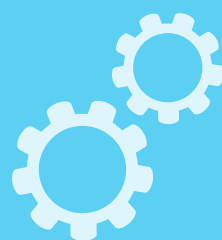
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# INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW PROCESS



In late 2017, the UN Country Team and Government of Sudan jointly agreed to conduct durable solutions profiling exercises<sup>1</sup>. As a result, two durable solutions processes were piloted in rural Um Dukhun and urban El Fasher in North Darfur, respectively.

A joint data collection was approved and funded for El Fasher by the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI); a joint World Bank Group and United Nations funding mechanism that aims to deliver an integrated response to protracted crisis and forced displacement<sup>2</sup>. The El Fasher data needed to inform two analyses: a World Bank poverty assessment making comparisons across five countries<sup>3</sup> and a durable solutions analysis of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in two camps on the outskirts of El Fasher<sup>4</sup>.

The profiling aimed to provide an agreed – upon data set to inform the design of targeted programmes to advance durable solutions for the IDPs residing in El Fasher’s Abu Shouk and El Salam camps. The profiling pilot was also intended to facilitate the development of data collection tools and methodologies with a view to replicating a durable solutions analysis approach to other displacement contexts in Sudan.

The El Fasher durable solutions analysis was overseen by Sudan’s Durable Solutions Working Group<sup>5</sup> (DSWG) with active participation of the working group members and the World Bank. The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) provided technical and process support through-

out the profiling. A profiling coordinator was brought onboard to ensure interagency coordination from start to finish. The jointly developed methodology and tools were finalised in April 2018 and the survey conducted during the summer months of 2018. The pilot study was comprised of two main parts: a survey of 3,000 households (2,000 IDPs and 1,000 non-IDPs), and an Urban Analysis by UN-Habitat that examined the urban context and available services.

This evaluation is for learning purposes. Looking at the durable solutions study in El Fasher, the review aims to draw lessons learned and make clear recommendations for the design of a durable solutions approach and methodology. This report sets out key findings of what worked, and what should be changed and added to a standardised methodology that gathers evidence to help Sudan’s displaced to reach durable solutions.

Why now? The newly established Peacebuilding Fund includes data collection with the aim of measuring progress towards durable solutions through a profiling exercise. Therefore, the development of agreed-upon durable solutions data collection tools and methodology is also timely. Once the methodology and tools are established, it is possible for any actor to make use of the durable solutions toolkit. The present compilation of lessons learned from the pilot in El Fasher and the resulting toolkit can contribute to improved approaches in jointly measuring durable solutions in Sudan.

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1 The commitment to support durable solutions for internally displaced people in Darfur stems from the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur 2011. This commitment was later reiterated in the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS).

2 Financial contribution and support also came from UNDP and UNHCR through the Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur project (funded by the UN Darfur Fund). The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) provided support throughout the process, including by contributing to a long-term secondment; this was made possible through fundings from [JIPS’ donors](#).

3 Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan: Country Case Studies. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32626>

4 Progress towards Durable Solutions in Abu Shouk and El Salam IDP camps: Durable Solutions Analysis, 2019. Report available [here](#).

5 The DSWG includes representatives from UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, WFP, OCHA, UN Habitat, donors and INGOs.

The report consists of three parts:

1. The first section comprises a review and evaluation of the **collaborative process** that underpinned the profiling methodology. A broad lens is used in order to capture the information and feedback from the key informant interviews. Key lessons are set out and recommendations made specifically to the Sudan context.
2. The second part contains a **technical review of the profiling methods and tools** used in the EI Fasher pilot.
3. Section three proposes a “lite” durable solutions toolkit, based on a mixed methodology. The goal is to have a practical toolkit that provides robust, triangulated durable solutions data without being too time consuming for respondents or requiring excessive amounts of technical resources and funds. This section includes **a set of indicators** as part of the toolkit.

## REVIEW PROCESS

The evaluation was undertaken by two independent consultants, Karen Jacobsen and Therese Bjorn Mason, between December 2019 and February 2020. Jacobsen conducted the technical review and proposed the “lite” methodology. The technical review included the project documents and tools, and a partial analysis of the EI Fasher survey data using SPSS in order to be familiar with the data and explore issues such as response rates.

Bjorn Mason conducted the review of the collaborative process by conducting semi-structured interviews with key informants. Key informants represented the World Bank, donors and the family of UN agencies that were involved in the EI Fasher durable solutions profiling. Findings from both the review of the technical aspects

and the collaborative process were presented at a well-attended workshop in Khartoum plus at a DSWG meeting in February 2020. Both forums allowed for feedback and questions, and considerable time was made available for discussion and providing feedback to the findings during the workshop. Feedback has been incorporated into this report.

Throughout the process, the consultants have had Skype teleconferences and been in regular contact with the Profiling Coordinator, Khadra Elmi, and Margharita Lundkvist-Houndoumadi, JIPS Profiling Advisor. These conversations and the discussions during the February workshop in Khartoum have shaped the final report and durable solutions toolkit.

# 1. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PILOT IN EL FASHER



# REVIEW OF THE COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

As per the IASC guiding principles<sup>6</sup>, the EI Fasher profiling exercise used a collaborative methodology. This meant working in consultation with all the major stakeholders including the IDP communities, the Sudanese authorities along with development and humanitarian actors. Therefore the evaluation includes a review of this collaborative process. As a durable analysis must inform a joint evidence base for actors across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, a broad approach to considering collaboration was adopted. The recommendations linked to the collaborative process are set out across a range of areas below.

## NEXUS: THE IMPORTANCE OF A JOINT MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH AND COMMITMENT

Adopting a multi-stakeholder and collaborative approach for a durable solutions study is paramount. Often agencies have their own data, and although actors spanning the humanitarian, development, peace nexus may agree on figures, there is no shared understanding of the needs of the displaced communities, and hence, what is required to inform durable solutions.

The key difference with the EI Fasher profiling was the fact that it was coordinated with the GoS. One of the EI Fasher profiling pilot's aims was to follow international standards and establish an effective process with the GoS that could be replicated in other displacement contexts in Sudan.

The whole process of bringing everyone around the idea, the tool and the process was a first in Sudan and took time. Secondly, a genuinely inter-agency collaborative approach that engages all stakeholders including IDPs themselves, local and state authorities should be expected to take time.

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*Everyone had their own data and was implementing interventions without coordination. It was therefore important that the durable solutions tool was developed jointly and collaboratively.[...] it is really important that we collectively shape a tool that everyone will use the outcome of.*

*UN representative*

### RECOMMENDATION 1

Adopt a collaborative multi-stakeholder approach for durable solutions data collection, analysis and planning and ensure that stakeholders understand its purpose and value.

6 IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, p. 17.

## MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT OF ACTORS

There was broad consensus among actors that the collaborative process was genuinely inclusive and collaborative from the outset. JIPS guided the process and all the UN agencies were involved plus the World Bank. INGO and donor representatives were invited to join the DSWG and hence were also involved in parts of the profiling phases.

Although the various DSWG members took part and jointly worked on shaping the indicators and subsequent questionnaire, some partners felt that not all the actors involved had an equal say. It is important to recognise that making decisions that are not based on a consensus agreement can risk undermining collaboration between partners and those decisions should be weighed accordingly. To have a relevant durable solutions analysis, it is paramount to listen to partners' needs and be able to shape the methodologies and tools. The El Fasher profiling data, however, was required to inform two analyses – both a World Bank analysis making comparisons across five countries and a durable solutions analysis. Great efforts were made to work together and combine resources, but as a consequence of the two distinct objectives, it was hard to adapt the profiling tool to the needs of all actors.

Significantly, the Government of Sudan (GoS) was involved both at El Fasher and Khartoum level and there was heavy investment in engaging and bringing on-board the displaced communities from early on. The discussion with representatives from the IDP communities (elders, women and youth) helped ensure that the profiling exercise was endorsed and supported by the communities. The IDP communities were also actively involved in the data collection as both enumerators and survey managers during the survey exercise.

“*It was collaborative from the very beginning; everyone was involved in setting out the purpose and the structure. And it was one of the rare cases involving the GoS – we needed the GoS on-board in order to move forward with durable solutions. I have to say this was properly done; a lot of actors were there; we were discussing and going forward together.*”

UN representative

“*What was also really critical was the involvement of the beneficiaries. When donors visited the project and met with the data collection group, they were certainly excited, involved and engaged. They were able to explain to us what the project was about and why they were doing it.*”

Donor representative

“*It's important for all actors – also implementing partners and donors – to sit together in a coordination forum. If the forum does not have an inclusive approach, it is always going to have limited scope because there is no space to sit, plan and work together.*”

Donor representative

### RECOMMENDATION 2

Data collection for durable solutions should be coordinated by the DSWG and collaboration should commence from the beginning and involve all stakeholders.

## PROLONGED PROCESS AND OBSTACLES TO ENGAGEMENT ACROSS THE PROFILING PHASES

The profiling process took longer than foreseen; however, delays were for tangible reasons, including the complication that the previous GoS was a critical stakeholder. During the process, there were often difficulties when a green light was obtained from technical ministry departments but a sign-off by security or political elements was still needed.

The previous government can be described as habitually recalcitrant, and often disruptive as a default position. It is widely accepted that the former GoS was very difficult to work with and the issue of IDPs in Darfur was a highly sensitive subject. IDP camps were controlled by Humanitarian



tarian Aid Commission and the security services, and obtaining data was a difficult task. For instance, immediately before the start of the data collection the security services did not sign-off on the questionnaire causing a substantial delay. Security services also insisted on checking each tablet before the exercise could commence. Later, at the stage of validating and endorsing the profiling findings, the political and security parts of government halted the process – a decision that is likely to have been influenced by the insecurity and country-wide uprising from December 2018 onwards.

The report and findings have been “soft-launched” and the UN Resident Coordinator has shared the final report with the Ministry of Finance and the Peace Commission. However, due to the political changeover post-revolution, many government focal points have changed as have mandated institutions. The revolution has also delayed a formal presentation of the report and findings to the IDP communities. In the Abu Shouk and El Salam camps, the camp leadership is also undergoing changes following the revolution. Camp elders are perceived to be connected to the previous government by some in the IDP communities and leadership is therefore currently contested. Hence, until there is clarity on the new camp leadership, presenting the final report to the IDP communities has been put on hold. In addition, it is anticipated that the IDP communities will want to understand the next steps for durable solutions and this is a discussion that needs to involve all stakeholders.

With a supportive Sudan government that is prioritising building peace, the opportunity for finding durable solutions for 1.7 million displaced people is significant. The operating environment for conducting durable solutions analysis and programming is very different. Much work has already been done with regards to agreeing on indicators and methodology, and this will shorten the time required for future data collection for a durable solutions analysis.

“ *Even though the government was involved at every stage, when it came to actually collecting data they [security] stopped the survey and insisted on many questions being removed. The team was able to negotiate that some questions remained or were reinstated once rephrased.*

*UN representative*

### RECOMMENDATION 3

Endorsement and sign-off of the El Fasher profiling report requires the involvement of leadership. The DSWG should use their collective influence and leverage to find a way to validate and endorse the El Fasher profiling analysis report with the GoS and IDP communities. A work plan that sets out steps for endorsement should also include a report launch and discussions with donors.

### RECOMMENDATION 4

Make use of the durable solutions lite methodology and toolkit developed by the DSWG. And adopt realistic timelines for a durable solutions analysis, as the project involves multiple actors and deals with the federal and state-level government.

## COLLABORATION DURING THE JOINT ANALYSIS PHASE

The data analysis took place at Khartoum-level with the support of JIPS. Key findings were shared both at meetings at El Fasher and Khartoum level, where actors, including IDP representatives, were able to provide feedback to the top-line results. The joint analysis also extended to seeking input from thematic experts from specific UN agencies that were familiar with the context. Input and help from thematic experts and El Fasher-based staff to interpret the data was mainly sought on specific highlighted issues. Contributions and feedback were by email or phone and not face-to-face as a group as had previously been the set up when discussing indicators and the questionnaire. Face-to-face discussions and interpretation of data could have enriched the analysis especially when considering issues such as housing, land and property that are very complicated in Sudan, where systems of customary and statutory law coexist and overlap. For reasons discussed above, the joint analysis phase did not include insights or clarification by IDP communities.

An important aspect of a durable solutions study is to ensure that collaboration occurs across all key phases

including the data analysis and report writing stages. Future data should create a data analysis group consisting of data analysts and thematic experts from different agencies, who are given time to participate in the analysis phase. The technical people should represent both the national and local level. Bringing people on-board familiar with the local context and who can bring local perspectives is essential, and it is of particular importance that the agency responsible for the data collection is involved as questions frequently arise with regards to how data was collected and conditions during the data collection etc. Extending the solid and wide collaborative approach to the analysis stage would also amplify ownership of the product and create more advocates.

### RECOMMENDATION 5

Set up a data analysis group consisting of data analysts, thematic experts from local and Khartoum level. Ensure that all actors are consulted and validate findings including IDPs and GoS representatives at both local and Khartoum level.

## DEVELOP AN UNDERSTANDING OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS

There is a fundamental lack of understanding of the international accepted durable solutions definition, policy and IASC benchmarks. Many, including senior managers, working in the humanitarian, development and peace-building sectors are not clear what durable solutions refer to, and durable solutions are often confused with concepts such as sustainable solutions or resilience. Similarly, many GoS representatives had a narrow understanding of durable solutions and tended to focus on the return option.

It is important for stakeholders to have a common understanding and starting point when embarking on a joint data analysis for durable solutions, otherwise actors are likely to have very different outcome expectations. Hence, actors should be educated about what durable solutions are; they should have access to background documents plus learn how it can be useful to inform programming.

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*I think that people don't really understand durable solutions. And then following that, they don't appreciate the benefits of a durable solutions analysis. It was evident that people came to meetings with a wide range of understandings of durable solutions, and therefore a lot of misunderstanding.*

UN representative

### RECOMMENDATION 6

Develop a communication strategy for durable solutions and explore ways to educate all stakeholders including the new GoS. Consider a range of mediums including FAQs, a simple training module and online storyboard explaining durable solutions.

## PROGRESS UPDATES TO SENIOR STAFF

The go-ahead for the EI Fasher pilot was given by the UNCT and HCT, as the exercise required all the UN agencies to work together. Presentations, emails, and briefing papers were prepared to update the UNCT and HCT; however, this communication directed at higher-levels of the UN agencies was ad hoc. The broader topic of durable solutions was not a regular agenda item of the HCT or UNCT. In addition, staff attending the DSWG meetings did not always effectively share updates with their respective agencies and heads of agencies.

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*Heads of agencies would say: "What's happening with this profiling?" People attending the working group meetings did not necessarily seem to be going back and brief their agency reps and then on top of that there was quite a lot of staff turn-over.*

UN representative

## RECOMMENDATION 7

UNDP and UNHCR (co-chairs of the DSWG) should provide regular updates to the HCT, UNCT and donors (standing monthly or bi-monthly agenda item). DSWG should consider a strategy for communications and meetings including frequency of meetings, who is invited, quality and format of minutes.

## COMMUNICATION - KEEPING STAKEHOLDERS ABREAST

The El Fasher durable solutions profiling was a big consultative project involving multiple actors at both Khartoum and El Fasher level. With such diversity of actors information sharing at all levels needs to be a priority. It is important to recognise that not enough information sharing can impact actors' perception of collaboration and consultation.

Information sharing is important regardless of whether it is "good or bad" news. In case there are obstacles delaying or stalling the process, updating stakeholders can be an opportunity to come together to resolve issues and find a way forward. For example, when the security services prevented the survey from going ahead IOM was able to negotiate a way forward.

“ *This was a big project and it is important to keep people up to date. The IDPs took part in this big exercise, and then there was not much news or updates for a long period. This is a problem – neither the beneficiaries nor the authorities understand the UN system. You have to keep updating them, even if there are no news or results. This should be done face-to-face with the community representatives. And this did not happen... [otherwise] you are losing the value of the joint exercise.*

UN representative

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*After collecting the data, they shared the initial results of the analysis. However, what was the next step? [...] I am not sure why we were no longer involved. This is when they dropped the ball in terms of information sharing. [...] What happened to the document? Was there a proper analysis? What happened after our feedback?*

UN representative

## RECOMMENDATION 8

Ensure regular information sharing with all stakeholders to keep all actors engaged and to solve obstacles jointly. Consider IDP community representation on the area level coordination platform.

## ENGAGING WITH GoS – DEFINING OVERALL DURABLE SOLUTIONS STRATEGY AND WORKING RELATIONSHIP

Durable solutions are an integral part of peace. Peace in Sudan cannot be discussed in isolation from durable solutions for IDPs and any peace deal that does not tackle the issue of IDPs will neither be effective nor credible. The new GoS is negotiating political peace deals; however, durable solutions for Sudan's IDPs must be injected into these political processes and be part of peace negotiations.

Now is a strategic and critical time to establish ways of working towards durable solutions with the new GoS as a real partner. An agreement with the GoS needs to establish durable solutions as a key priority along with objectives, timelines, what is the role of the international community and how can international actors support the GoS to take durable solutions forward.

Until now there is not a new body to coordinate durable solution that has been identified or set up by the new GoS. The GoS not only needs to take on a bigger role, but the role of the government should also widen and

participation needs to be broader. A Sudan Durable Solutions Strategy was drafted by the Durable Solutions Adviser, but needs to be finalised. It is important that this is not a UN centric process, and hence it is critical to make sure that the GoS has input in order to “own” this strategy. Any data collection or programming requires political anchorage and should cascade from and link to the overall strategy.

“ *There is much talk about peace, but you cannot talk about peace in Sudan in isolation from durable solutions for IDPs and the issues of land and compensation. Peace cannot be reached without addressing these issues and needs to be dealt with at the political level.*

*Donor representative*

“ *A durable solutions event was planned for the end of last year, and that hasn't happened. My top recommendation would be for UNHCR and UNDP to take this forward. A good event where all these things can be discussed face-to-face with the government and all other stakeholders.*

*UN representative*

### RECOMMENDATION 9

Stage a comprehensive durable solutions event to launch toolkit and to have discussion with the GoS on how to go forward solving displacement. Sessions should include discussions on a durable solutions strategy and on how the international community can best support the GoS to take forward durable solutions.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS ON THE AGENDA OF THE SUDAN INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS FORUM

The Sudan International Partners Forum (SIPF) was set up in 2019 as the pre-eminent body for coordinating international engagement in Sudan, including humanitarian, development and peacebuilding (nexus) related efforts. The SIPF Steering Committee is drawn from the UN, multilaterals, donors and INGOs, who will come together to discuss policy and strategy and can liaise on behalf of the Forum with the Government presenting partners' unified positions to the GoS.

Solving the issue of conflict and protracted displacement has to be paramount to wider development considerations, and therefore finding durable solutions for IDPs is both a high priority for the SIPF to work on with the GoS, and is fundamentally an HDP nexus issue that requires humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors to work together. As such durable solutions should be on the forum's agenda as a way to engage with the GoS with regards to durable solutions.

### RECOMMENDATION 10

Durable solutions should be on the agenda of the highest level of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding coordination body (Sudan International Partners Forum), whose members include the UN, multilaterals, donors and INGOs.

# TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE PILOT

The following are the main technical findings and recommendations relating to the methodology and tools used in the El Fasher pilot.

## SURVEY SAMPLING ALLOWING FOR A COMPARATIVE AND AREA-BASED ANALYSIS

The El Fasher pilot sample of 3,000 households was composed of IDPs living in the two IDP camps, El Salam and Abu Shouk (1,000 households from each camp), and 1,000 households from the town of El Fasher (which were split between an urban and a peri-urban strata). The sampling was stratified in these four groups in total, to allow for a comparative analysis between displaced and non-displaced, as well as between the two camps and between the urban and peri-urban non-displaced residents<sup>7</sup>.

Comparing between displaced and non-displaced allowed to identify which obstacles IDPs in particular are facing and which obstacles appear to be more general for all population groups, and thus not linked to the displacement history. Splitting the non-displaced in urban and peri-urban residents allowed for a more area-based understanding of the differences among the non-displaced by location. This revealed that the living conditions of the peri-urban residents were sometimes closer to those living in the camps than in the urban centre.

A significant number of IDPs also reside outside the camps, in El Fasher (specifically, it was found during enumeration that 28% of the peri-urban households and 21% of the urban households were IDP households). However, the IDP sample only reflected the experiences of those living in camps and the sample from El Fasher only reflected the non-displaced (i.e. not the full urban population, which includes IDPs). This was done to limit the final sample size. Nevertheless, a comparison of IDPs in the camps and in the city could have enriched

the analysis of progress towards local integration. Understanding whether the IDPs having moved out of the camps and into the city are closer to the situation of their non-displaced neighbors would have added insights to the analysis of local integration and what factors influence this.

The sample by strata was very large, also for statistical purposes. A smaller sample size by strata would have allowed for an inclusion of the above-mentioned omitted target group (IDPs outside of the camps). For relatively homogeneous groups/areas the sample size can be as small as 400 households<sup>8</sup>. A sample size calculator is widely available.

One important consideration, when designing the sample, is not to treat IDPs in a particular location as a homogenous population, especially in protracted situations. It should be considered during the methodology and sampling design phase, if certain characteristics of the target population group (such as period of arrival, ethnicity, location, accommodation type etc.) should inform the sampling, in order to allow for comparative analysis between IDP sub-groups based on such variables. This requires careful thinking, as additional strata can cause large increases in the sample size. One of the contributions of the World Bank analysis of the profiling data was for examples to disaggregate the IDP population into two groups, based on when they arrived in the camps.

### RECOMMENDATION 1

The survey design needs to reflect the objectives of the analysis, as agreed by the partners and be large enough to provide statistical power to the comparisons intended. When deciding on the analysis objectives, partners will need

7 A detailed review of the sampling approach can be found in the following compilation of profiling sampling methodologies: Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), 2020: Sampling guide for displacement situations. <https://www.jips.org/jips-publication/sampling-guide-displacement-jips-may2020>

8 Design effects such as the number of groups and variables of interest need to be taken into account.

to prioritise which approach serves best the durable solutions analysis they aim for:

- As a minimum, the sampling needs to allow for a comparison between IDPs and non-displaced to measure the progress towards solutions achieved by the IDPs and the key obstacles remaining (given that the benchmark is the non-displaced residents).
- Depending on the context, it may be useful to sample in ways that allow for more comparative analyses (beyond comparison between the displaced and non-displaced target groups). This could be based on location e.g. urban/peri-urban, rural/village, camps. Or on target group key characteristics e.g. length of displacement, etc. The latter could be difficult to include in the sample, as this information may not be known in advance. Disaggregation by these variables can, however, still happen during analysis if the sample collected allows.
- If the durable solutions analysis makes use of an area-based approach, as is recommended if the aim is to inform local programming and service provision, then the following has to be considered. The samples should not only be representative of the specific target groups (e.g. displaced and non-displaced), but also of the areas, which may include more groups and more locations. For example, if the El Fasher sample were to be representative of the city, then more population groups (beyond the non-displaced) would have been needed in the sample, and likely also a more equal distribution across the city.

## SELECTING AND PRIORITISING INDICATORS ALLOWING FOR A MANAGEABLE QUESTIONNAIRE

The profiling made use of the Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library and Analysis Guide – tools that have made the IASC framework operational for data collection and analysis<sup>9</sup>. The durable solutions indicators were contextualised for El Fasher and included the following topics:

1. Core demographic data of the displaced population
2. Displaced persons' perspectives on durable solutions, including choice of settlement option
3. The eight IASC criteria that determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved
4. A pre-displacement and poverty analysis<sup>10</sup>

To be able to collect this information, a large number of indicators were needed and as a result the profiling survey questionnaire was extensive (106 pages) and multifaceted (it included several rosters<sup>11</sup>).

The 106-page questionnaire translated into a survey interview time of 1.5–3 hours. Several questions were also very complex, sometimes including more than one question, and requiring the respondent to give multiple answers<sup>12</sup>. The length of the survey posed challenges during the preparation and data collection process. As a result, the translation of the questionnaire, the training of the enumerators and the survey interview period were lengthy processes. Enumerators also reported survey fatigue amongst respondents, which can be assumed to have had an impact on the quality of the survey responses.

Looking at the most used indicators for the final analysis, it is evident that some indicators were less relevant for the analysis. For example, indicators relating to the

9 UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, JIPS, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, DRC et al. (2018): Interagency Durable Solutions Indicator Library and Analysis Guide, <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/>

10 These were needed modules by the World Bank as the data produced through this exercise furthermore fed into the recently released World Bank study on [Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement in Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan](#).

11 A roster is a list, for example, of household members (household roster), or of food items consumed (food roster). The respondent is asked questions about each list item, and the resulting information takes the form of a chart or grid of information. For example, in a household roster, each household member's name is entered in a separate row, and the interviewer asks the respondent for information about each member, such as date of birth, education, employment status, etc., filling in the answers in the appropriate column. This completed household roster contains all the pertinent information about the household's members. The process takes a long time and provides individual-level data.

12 For example, question I.3.5 (on p. 106), asks: "What are the three types of information your household wants that you are not currently receiving in order to make an informed decision whether to return to the place of origin, move to some new place, or remain here? Please start with the most important one."

pre-displacement situation were not used because IDPs had been displaced for 15 years and therefore capturing data on services and socio-economic conditions of the IDPs' place of origin, based on their recollections, would be very outdated.

While the poverty analysis provided interesting and relevant data for integration, the consumption modules used to calculate poverty were extensive and added an hour to the interview time. Therefore, such drawbacks need to be taken into account when deciding whether or not to include a poverty indicator. Livelihoods indicators are enough to obtain a comprehensive analysis for the purpose of a durable solutions analysis.

An efficient durable solutions profiling that can inform local integration and return programming and policy requires data from multiple levels, including micro-level data on the displaced and non-displaced population, macro-level data on services and contextual information such as policies on land, integration etc.

As a first step, partners must agree on what the most relevant and needed indicators are and at which level they are required (i.e. individual, household, community, national etc.) It is also crucial that IDP and local communities are involved in selecting indicators and questions. The suggested list of indicators included in the "lite" section below is developed based on the lessons from El Fasher where the interagency durable solutions indicators were adapted and piloted.

## RECOMMENDATION 2

- **Keep the indicator list limited and relevant:**
  - a. Partners can partake in a joint prioritisation exercise(s) when agreeing on the topics and indicators for the study. The set of indicators chosen should produce a survey interview time of maximum one hour.
  - b. Community engagement/consultations can be a beneficial way of identifying the most key elements of durable solutions from the community perspective and inform the focus of the indicator selection.
  - c. Testing the tools is critical and will reveal the indicators and questions that are

not well formulated or relevant and subsequently need to be changed or altogether removed.

- The piloted indicators and questions from the El Fasher profiling is a solid foundation from which to build and prioritise the indicators that proved most useful to the durable solutions analysis (see the annex, where indicators have been prioritised based on lessons from the El Fasher study). It is recommended to remove pre-displacement and poverty as a minimum.

## DATA FROM THE VILLAGE AND URBAN ANALYSIS NEEDS TO BE DESIGNED IN A WAY THAT CAN BE TRIANGULATED WITH THE POPULATION AND CONTEXTUAL DATA

In the El Fasher pilot, the urban analysis (conducted by UN-Habitat) examined local authorities' plans for El Fasher including availability and use of land plus availability of services and infrastructure. It included a capacity building assessment, which sought to understand the capacity of ministries and local authorities vis-à-vis planning towards achieving durable solutions for the camp residents of Abu Shouk and El Salam. The urban analysis also developed maps that estimated the location of services i.e. how many households could reach specific services in different areas of the city, based on time and distance parameters.

The urban analysis yielded useful information that complemented the survey findings such as mapping the key services across the city. These included police and justice institutions, hospitals and schools. It was useful to see where services were concentrated in the city. When combined with the population data it showed that the majority of services are concentrated in the centre of the city. In both the peri-urban neighbourhoods and the camps located on the outskirts of El Fasher, residents live further away from basic services, which impacts the progress towards durable solutions in the camps. In addition, it highlighted that all residents, primarily in the peri-urban and camp areas, currently face urbanisation challenges linked to their access to services. Hence, reaching durable solutions amongst IDPs in the camps would need inclusive urban planning.

While the urban analysis looked at the access to services (distance), it was not able to capture information with regards to the capacity and quality of the service provision.

### RECOMMENDATION 3

Applying an area-based approach to a durable solutions analysis can add relevance to the analysis, especially when aiming to inform programming. The El Fasher profiling brought together survey results and urban analysis and the conclusions were very informative for local-level programming and service provision.

- It is recommended that an area-based approach is again applied, but with a more aligned methodology design from the outset. I.e. that the area-level analysis methodology and the survey methodology are developed together so that indicators from both approaches complement each other. This also helps to avoid duplications, e.g. there would be no need for the survey to ask households the distance from services (like health centers and schools), as that can be calculated using the mapping exercise that shows where services are located.
- Additionally, it is important that the area-level analysis indicators include performance indicators for the services, and not only location/availability.

## MAKING USE OF QUALITATIVE INQUIRY METHODS – GREATER COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE STUDY

IDP communities were engaged early on for the El Fasher study as their endorsement and support were sought for the profiling. IDP representatives were also involved in

the selection of indicators, and members of the IDP communities took part in the data collection exercise as both enumerators and survey managers. Going forward, engagement and consultation with IDP communities should be expanded to cover all key phases: the methodology and design, data collection phases and the final analysis and validation stages. Consultation should also include displacement-affected non-IDP communities that live next to IDPs. Non-IDP host communities should be engaged if an area-based approach is adopted.

As discussed above, it is important to explore sensitive or complex issues using qualitative methods, which are not well suited to a survey format. However, it is important to stress that the safeguarding of key informants should be taken very serious in this kind of context. A duty of care includes performing a risk analysis that takes into account any possible repercussions or harassment of key informants plus includes a plan to mitigate any risks<sup>13</sup>.

Involving IDP representatives as key informants to take part in interpreting the data also serves to triangulate or “double-check” the analysis of the data. Complex questions should also be explored using available macro-level information – together these mixed methods enable triangulation of findings and a deeper insight into the IDP situation.

### RECOMMENDATION 4

Ensure greater community consultation across all stages of the study. This allows for more meaningful collaboration with displacement-affected communities. In turn, more consultation is a way to triangulate results by making use of qualitative methods that ultimately results in a better analysis and comprehension of IDPs’ circumstances.

<sup>13</sup> A senior UN manager reported that it was commonplace for community leaders speaking as key informants to be harassed and questioned by the security forces under Bashir’s government. Although Sudan is now led by a transitional government it is still a difficult operating environment and safeguarding key informants remains very relevant.



# 2.

## A «LITE» DURABLE SOLUTIONS TOOLKIT FOR SUDAN:

KEY STEPS & INDICATORS FOR A DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS



# KEY LESSONS FROM THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS PILOT IN EL FASHER, DARFUR

- ✔ The El Fasher durable solutions pilot intentionally sought to involve all key stakeholders. It is important to invest in a collaborative approach and adhere to a joint multi-stakeholder commitment from the very outset of a data collection exercise that aims to inform durable solutions.
- ✔ The durable solutions profiling process was collaborative from the outset. However, the collaborative nature of the process could have been stronger during the analysis, validation and report writing phases. Going forward, a data analysis group made up of thematic experts and data analysts should be formed and all stakeholders need to be consulted and validate findings.
- ❗ It is strongly advised to have a full-time interagency coordinator, who manages the profiling process and inclusion and participation of stakeholders.
- ❗ The survey sample was larger than required - the sample size could have been smaller for the purpose of the durable solutions analysis.
- ❗ The survey questionnaire was very long; it took between 1.5-3 hours to conduct a questionnaire risking survey fatigue and in turn threatening the quality of the data.
- ❗ No qualitative methods were used - this was a missed opportunity for exploring issues and providing triangulation.
- ❗ More contextual analysis was needed, especially with regards to housing, land and property (HLP) issues.
- ✔ IDP and host communities were actively involved in the data collection (as enumerators and managers), which further helps to ensure that the profiling exercise is endorsed and "owned" by the communities that it concerns.
- ✔ The urban analysis estimated "reachability" of services to understand what services were available to the residents in each location. Going forward, this analysis should also explore the quality of services.

# DEVELOPING A MIXED METHODOLOGY THAT INCORPORATES A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

Collecting data in IDP contexts presents difficulties that are well documented such as security, restricted access and other logistical concerns that inhibit the collection of data<sup>14</sup>. But constraints in generating robust profiling data on IDP situations are also linked to the tools and collaborative approach employed. If tools are cumbersome, expensive, rely extensively on external agencies and therefore take a long time, it can hinder the data informing durable solutions policies and programming.

Therefore, the data collection methodology and tools should be manageable and flexible, able to be easily adapted to each context and be usable by agencies without necessarily requiring external consultants. The aim is for in-country humanitarian and government agencies with mid-level technical data skills to be able to collect data and conduct a durable solutions analysis. However, it is important to review the skillset of the group of actors that will conduct the durable solutions analysis process to see if they and their agencies have the in-house capacity and skills necessary. If not, it may be necessary to bring onboard external support from a sampling expert or statistician for particular tasks.

The following sections outline the key steps for a joint area-based data collection and analysis process.

## STEP 1: A JOINT APPROACH THAT IS WORKABLE

The analysis needed to inform durable solutions for IDPs has to provide a broader picture than that derived from assessments by individual UN agencies. Ideally, a durable solutions analysis will be used in joint planning by different actors (humanitarian and development agencies, donors, INGOs, government departments and local authorities). To ensure that the data collected and the study outcomes are accepted by all “stakeholders” and relevant for all, the study should be based on a collaborative approach in which the different actors are involved from the beginning of the process. It is not always practical or constructive for all actors to be involved during all the stages but it is key that all stakeholders are actively partaking at the beginning when setting out objectives, methodology, indicators and tools as well as during the interpretation of the results and when developing recommendations. It is advised to identify a person that can act as the full-time interagency coordinator throughout the process to make sure that the collaborative approach is maintained until the end, in addition to ensuring efficient management of the profiling.

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<sup>14</sup> Data collection difficulties also include lack of clarity in definitions as well uneven reliability of baseline data.

## STEP 2: AGREEING ON THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS

The starting point for any study is to agree on the results actors want by the end of the study. In other words, what questions do they need to be answered in order to make decisions related to programming or shape relevant policies? Below, the key questions relevant for a durable solutions analysis are listed. These can be further contextualised but serve as a good starting point.

Overall questions that a durable solutions study typically will address:

### 1. How do the demographic profile of IDP and non-IDP populations differ?

This information is gathered from the entire study population and allow comparison between different target groups (IDPs and non-IDPs) regarding variables such as sex-age composition, education level, household size and dependency ratios, and distribution across the target area (e.g. whether different groups are clustered in specific areas).

### 2. What is the migration history of IDPs?

This information is gathered only from IDPs, and concerns where, when and why they left their place of origin, why they came to the current area of displacement, how long they have lived in their current location, and so forth. It can also include whether IDPs have returned to their place of origin (e.g. for visits), which can help inform whether there are regular return movements.

### 3. What are the intentions and future plans of the IDPs? Which groups prefer to stay and which groups prefer to return?

How do intentions differ among IDPs, and what characteristics are shared by IDPs who wish to stay or move on? Intentions and future plans very much depend on the conditions in the place of potential return as well as in the current place of displacement. Thus, understanding intentions has to be done by exploring the decision-making factors behind. What are the conditions that influence the IDPs' different intentions?

### 4. To what extent have the IDPs reached durable solutions in their current location of displacement?

How much progress has been made towards solutions/local integration, and what are the obstacles to local integration? These questions are answered by comparing the experiences of IDPs with non-IDPs across the relevant IASC criteria.

### 5. The area and context

To what extent are service providers able to meet the needs of IDPs (and non-IDPs)? What is the general housing, land and property (HLP) context and how does that influence the possibilities for durable solutions? How is the community cohesion and what are the relations between IDPs or returnees and the local non-displaced population?

While most of the above questions are answered through the household survey, these questions relating to the context, the community and service capacity to "accommodate/absorb" the displaced population, are typically addressed through key informant interviews with service providers, local authorities and sectoral experts as well as qualitative data from the communities. If the focus is not only on the locations of displacement but also the locations of return or potential return, the above questions can also be asked in those contexts.

## STEP 3. CLARIFY TARGET POPULATIONS & CREATE SURVEY SAMPLE DESIGN

The target populations should be clearly defined. The sampling design<sup>15</sup> will reflect these definitions and the objectives of the analysis (Step 2). Basic sampling techniques should be used to generate the smallest possible sample whilst providing statistical power. Sample size calculators are available.

a) The sampling plan needs to allow for a comparison between IDPs and non-displaced residents to measure IDPs' progress towards durable solutions and pinpoint key obstacles (the non-displaced population provides a benchmark). Target populations for durable solutions

15 For more guidance on sampling in displacement contexts see: Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), 2020: Sampling guide for displacement situations. <https://www.jips.org/jips-publication/sampling-guide-displacement-jips-may2020>

studies should include IDPs in camps and outside camps, and if possible, IDPs who have returned to their areas of origin. Such an analysis can enrich the analysis of progress towards local integration (see above for an in-depth discussion on survey sampling). Note that including different groups will require an adjustment of the sampling plan to ensure that the overall sample is kept reasonable.

**b)** The objectives that have been defined for the study may demand that the survey sampling allows for more comparative analyses (not only between displaced and non-displaced populations). For example, comparison by target populations based on characteristics such as length of displacement etc.

**c)** If following an area-based approach (as recommended so that the analysis can inform local programming and service provision), the sampling also needs to be representative of the areas to allow for comparisons.

#### **STEP 4: DEVELOP THE RESEARCH DESIGN: USING A MIXED METHODS AREA-BASED METHODOLOGY**

We recommend that the survey be complemented by a practicable qualitative methodology, so that quantitative methods (the survey) are used to explore some indicators, whilst macro-level/contextual information or qualitative data allow a more in-depth understanding of other indicators. Together, the data resulting from such “mixed methods” will allow for triangulation and yield solid insights into the IDP situation. And data from both the displaced and displacement-affected (host) populations will enable a comparison of IDP and non-IDP situations.

In the approach proposed, a **household survey** is used to develop a demographic profile of the population and measure of differences and similarities between displaced and non-displaced, while **qualitative methods** (focus group discussions or key informant interviews) provide a community perspective on other questions that do not require household- or individual-level responses. Some questions can be clarified using qualitative methods because the is-

ues are common to most people in the community. The survey and qualitative data should be supplemented by an **area level analysis** of service provision and capacity, the housing, land and property (HLP) situation, as well as the community cohesion. The combination of these three methods will firstly triangulate the data. Secondly, the use of qualitative methods and the area analysis can replace survey questions, which will shorten the length of the survey. Thirdly, it will enable an area-based analysis that looks at both the needs and situation of the population as well as the capacity of the ‘area’. This type of analysis is hence able to identify any gaps.

For recommendations on the sampling approach for the household survey and the development of an area-based approach see earlier section on lessons from the El Fasher pilot.

#### **STEP 5. DEVELOP INDICATORS AND TOOLS**

Based on the objectives identified for the study, indicators need to be specified. What data is required to be able to answer the questions we have set out to answer? The first step is to develop a **list of indicators** covering all elements of the study (households, area, communities). Listing all indicators will eventually form the foundation of the analysis plan. Based on the agreed indicators, the second task is to **develop the data collection tool** for each method; namely a household questionnaire for the household survey; key informant interview question guides, mapping tools for the area-level analysis; and focus group discussion guides for the community discussions.

*[See Table of Indicators based on the lessons from the El Fasher pilot]*

The **household questionnaire**<sup>16</sup> should be as short as possible – ideally no longer than 60 minutes. To minimise the questionnaire length, questions should only be included where specific household information is needed when there is a lot of variation amongst households on a specific

16 Some guidance and resources on survey tool development: ACAPS, 2016: Questionnaire Design: [https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/resources/files/acaps\\_technical\\_brief\\_questionnaire\\_design\\_july\\_2016\\_0.pdf](https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/resources/files/acaps_technical_brief_questionnaire_design_july_2016_0.pdf); Statistics Netherlands, 2012: Chapter 12, Questionnaire Development: <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/our-services/methods/statistical-methods/input/input/questionnaire-development>; JIPS 2019, Durable Solutions Question Bank: <https://inform-durablesolutions-idp.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Durable-Solutions-Indicator-Library-QuestionBank-Oct2019.xlsx>

question. Other information that is common to the entire area should be obtained from focus groups or key informants. For example, the general security situation in the area; access to piped water or electricity; difficulty of obtaining documents – these issues are likely to be common across a specific area, and most households are likely to have similar experiences. Therefore, there is no need to include these questions in the household survey.

Decisions about what issues are common to the area (and could be gathered through focus groups or key informants), and what issues might vary within the population (and therefore should be included in the household survey) should be made during the design of the questionnaire when local informants can provide perspective.

**Focus group discussions** (FGDs) are a good way to get a range of information about the specific area and hence does not need to be asked in the survey. FGDs should consist only of people from that area and should be focused on very specific information. For example, a focus group of young women from a camp could explain the security situation in the camp for women, whilst a FGD of young men could do the same from a male perspective. FGDs should be kept small and homogenous (e.g. women aged 16–30, or all male returnees, or all older businesswomen, etc.). There is an art to conducting useful FGDs, and they should be carefully planned; using a facilitator and a note-taker and conducted in the local language (not using an interpreter)<sup>17</sup>.

**Key informant interviews** (KIIs) is a good tool to reveal information about policy, the authorities, the implementation of laws, and other contextual information that individual respondents and even FGD participants might be reluctant to discuss. Information from KIIs should be gathered into a broader set of contextual information that can round out data from the survey and FGDs.

## STEP 6. PREPARING FOR THE SURVEY PHASE & DATA COLLECTION

The length of the survey phase is dependent on both the sample size and locations hence it is hard to specify an exact timeframe for collecting the data. The qualitative and area analysis should be collected during the survey period if possible, or not long afterwards.

Partners need to identify the agency best placed to carry out the data collection. The decision should take into account capacity, presence on the ground and access to the relevant IDP and non-IDP populations. It is important to factor in preparation time before conducting the survey; this part of the exercise is about getting green lights from relevant actors at the local level. This step involves meeting with community leaders, local government and INGOs – and should include bilateral meetings, workshops and further reaching communications campaigns. Another important part of the preparation phase is training of the enumerators and to pilot the questionnaire. An important aspect of testing the questionnaire involves making sure that interviewees will understand the questions.

IDP and host communities should be actively involved in the data collection (as enumerators and managers). At a very practical level, their support is needed; for example, who will guide the team to the household? And who will ask the household to be at home during the exercise? But their active involvement also further helps to ensure that the profiling exercise is endorsed and “owned” by the communities that it concerns.

During the data collection, it is useful to set a daily goal to stay on course. Daily evaluations and debrief for the staff collecting the data and for the data itself are important. This way gaps can be identified quickly and subsequently rectified. The process of cleaning the data should occur in-country if possible, as sending it abroad may delay the analysis phase.

## STEP 7. JOINT ANALYSIS PROCESS

An important aspect of a durable solutions study is to ensure that collaboration occurs across key phases of the study, including the data analysis and report writing. It is important to set up a dedicated data analysis group to interpret the combined qualitative and quantitative data. The analysis group should be made up of focal point(s) from each agency. Working under the umbrella of the Sudan DSWG, the joint analysis group is also open to interested INGOs, local or national NGOs plus any interested donors. Each agency may nominate several (1–3) focal points – their task is not only to represent their agency but to also liaise and cross-check with staff in

<sup>17</sup> For more information on focus group discussion approaches see: <https://www.who.int/tdr/publications/training-guideline-publications/focus/en/> and for guidance on participatory approaches more generally see: <https://www.alnap.org/help-library/participation-by-crisis-affected-populations-in-humanitarian-action-a-handbook-for>

their respective organisations. The joint data analysis team needs to include thematic experts along with M&E specialists or staff with an information management (IM) profile. It is essential to consider the skillset, workload and capacity of the analysis group to assess whether to seek the help of a statistician or statistics office to help with the crunching and interpretation of the data.

Focal points from both the national and local levels should be part of the collaborative analysis group, as they are familiar with the local context and can bring a local perspective. It is particularly important that both the agency responsible for the data collection and the IDPs themselves be involved in the data analysis process. The responsible agency needs to be involved as questions always arise during the data analysis with regards to how the data were collected, local context, the situation of the respondents, and conditions during the survey. The IDP representatives should be involved for the same technical reasons – they can bring depth and insight about the local context, their own situation, and can give a broader perspective on how all the different factors mesh together to enable or obstruct durable solutions.

The preliminary analysis of quantitative and qualitative data should occur in-country, by the researchers who conducted the data collection. This first preliminary overview of findings should then be presented in a workshop to the data analysis group. This initial workshop can explore specific questions, and with the agency focal points look at how to cross-analyse the data or what other aspects to give attention.

After giving the focal points a chance to discuss with key people within their community or organisation, a second analysis meeting can take place to discuss the findings collaboratively and developing recommendations. The person(s) with the task of writing up the findings into durable solutions analysis report can include input and interpretation of results and move to a more final product. A final draft can be signed-off by the various focal points bilaterally with the key stakeholders before the durable solutions report is concluded and shared.

To make it a manageable process, the analysis period should be limited to 1-2 months. Both the data collection and joint analysis phase needs to be tightly managed to avoid delays that in turn can disrupt the process because of disengagement and turn-over of staff.

It is particularly important that both **the agency responsible** for the data collection (IOM in the EI Fasher pilot) and **the IDPs themselves** be involved in the data analysis process. The responsible agency should be actively involved because questions always arise during the data analysis about the way the data were collected, as well as the local context, situation of the respondents, and other local conditions during the survey. The IDPs should be involved for the same technical reasons – they can bring depth and insight about the local context, their own situation, and can give a broader perspective on how all the different factors mesh together to enable or obstruct durable solutions.















### IASC CRITERIA 5: Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation

Topics	Indicators	Level of information	Target population: IDPs and/or non-displaced	Methods	Why are these indicators collected? What will this help us understand?
<b>Possession of IDs and other personal documents</b>	Persons by possession of birth certificates, national ID cards, or other personal documents relevant to the context	Individual	IDPs + Non-displaced	Sample based HH survey	Access to documentation is a key factor to accessing services.
	Persons with no documentation, by reason	Individual	IDPs + Non-displaced	Sample based HH survey	

### IASC CRITERIA 6: Public participation & cross-cutting element of social cohesion

Topics	Indicators	Level of information	Target population: IDPs and/or non-displaced	Methods	Why are these indicators collected? What will this help us understand?
<b>Participation</b>	Persons who have participated in elections (national/local)	Individual (i.e. respondent only)	IDPs + Non-displaced	Sample based HH survey	This section explores some elements of participation and social cohesion by looking at: 1. the degree to which IDPs participate in public affairs 2. their perceptions of being discriminated against due to their status and 3. the perspective of non-IDPs and IDPs on intergroup relations.
<b>Inter-group relations and perceptions</b>	Respondents reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of their displacement status	Individual (i.e. respondent only)	IDPs + Non-displaced	Sample based HH survey	
	Respondents by being in agreement with statement that 'IDPs and locals have good relations'	Individual (i.e. respondent only)	IDPs + Non-displaced	Sample based HH survey	
	Respondents by agreement with statement that 'IDPs received strong support by government and aid community'	Individual (i.e. respondent only)	IDPs + Non-displaced	Sample based HH survey	