Sudan IDP Profiling Preparation

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACLED</td>
<td>Armed Conflict Location &amp; Event Data Project</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>CBS</td>
<td>Central Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<td>CFSVA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments</td>
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<td>CPA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>DDPD</td>
<td>Doha Document of Peace in Darfur</td>
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<td>DS</td>
<td>Durable Solutions</td>
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<td>DJAM</td>
<td>Darfur Joint Assessment Mission</td>
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<td>DPA</td>
<td>Darfur Peace Agreements</td>
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<td>DTM</td>
<td>Displacement Tracking Matrix</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Enumeration area</td>
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<td>EFSA</td>
<td>Emergency Food Security Assessment</td>
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<td>FSA</td>
<td>Food Security Assessment</td>
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<td>FSMS</td>
<td>Food Security Monitoring System</td>
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<td>GAM</td>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
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<td>GoS</td>
<td>Government of Sudan</td>
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<td>HAC</td>
<td>Humanitarian Aid Commission</td>
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<td>HPG</td>
<td>Humanitarian Policy Group</td>
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<td>IASC</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Standing Committee</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IPC</td>
<td>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification</td>
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<td>IPUMS</td>
<td>Integrated Public Use Microdata Series</td>
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<td>JEM</td>
<td>Justice and Equality Movement</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
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<td>RRF</td>
<td>Rapid Response Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>ReDSS</td>
<td>Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>Severe acute malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLM</td>
<td>Sudan Liberation Movement</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPLM</td>
<td>Sudan People’s Liberation Movement</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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Executive summary

1. **The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is currently at record highs.** Worldwide, the number of people forcibly displaced from their homes by war, civil conflicts, political strife, or gross human rights abuses stood at an all-time high of 65.3 million individuals, an increase by more than 15 million compared to just twelve months earlier. The current rate at which individuals a forced to leave their homes corresponds to an average of 24 people being displaced every minute, up from six per minute in 2005. And while the problem of refugee streams into developed countries has received much attention, the vast majority of displaced persons, 40.8 million, are internally displaced. More often than not, these individuals reside in countries in which conflict is on-going and in which governments lack the institutional capacity and resources to tackle the problem effectively.

2. **Sudan has one of the largest stocks of IDPs.** Decades of protracted conflicts and human rights violations have been the main drivers of forced displacement in Sudan. The most recent available estimates indicate that as many as 3.2 million individuals, eight percent of Sudan’s population, are internally displaced as a result of conflict. This makes Sudan the country with the fourth-largest IDP population in the world. In addition to the burden of internal displacement, Sudan is also a transit and destination country for asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants transiting from neighboring countries along the Eastern African Migratory Route and towards North Africa.

3. **Forced displacement constitutes a severe development challenge.** Extreme poverty is increasingly concentrated among vulnerable groups, including individuals who had to flee in the wake of conflict, violence, human rights abuses, and natural disasters. As a consequence of violence and displacement, these groups have typically endured tremendous hardship, including physical and psychological harm and the loss of their economic livelihoods. Displacement is also often associated with a disruption of long-term investment in human capital as access to health and education providers is interrupted. A sudden increase in population density in the area of refuge, often akin to accelerated urbanization, puts pressure on scarce resources such as land, housing, food, and public services affecting host communities as well as forcibly displaced people. In addition, large inflows have been linked to increases in the prevalence of communicable diseases and environmental degradation.

4. **Policy-makers should strive to arrive at ‘durable solutions,’ outcomes in which IDPs have effectively overcome displacement-related assistance needs.** IDPs are often in need of basic humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of displacement. However, overcoming all displacement-related shortfalls – the attainment of a durable solution to displacement – will typically be a long-term process that benefits from well-designed policies that go beyond basic humanitarian assistance. It is widely acknowledged that the process of arriving at a durable solution has to be guided primarily by the needs, rights, and preferences of those affected. At the same time, the viability and desirability of a durable solution will depend not only on the current state of affairs for those affected, but also on trajectories and aspirations. Hence, it is useful to establish cause-, needs-, and solutions-based criteria for durable solutions.

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1 UNHCR (2016a).
3 Alix-Garcia and Saah (2010).
4 Baez (2011).
5 UNHCR (2005).
5. This report presents preparatory work for data collection and profiling of IDPs in Abu Shouk in Darfur, one of Sudan’s largest IDP camps. A joint UN-World Bank effort is currently under preparation that will pilot new data collection to compile a comprehensive profile of IDPs in Abu Shouk as well as of host communities. The objective of the pilot survey is to collect data to inform durable solutions. The pilot will also help to learn lessons on how to collect and analyze as well as disseminate data for durable solutions. The purpose of this study is to derive a conceptual foundation, survey existing data systems, provide a first assessment of the context of internal displacement in Sudan, and propose an instrument to inform durable solutions.

6. The stipulation of a conceptual framework, a comparison of existing data systems, and a profiling exercise based on available datasets all feed into the design of a survey instrument. Specifically, the report details three preparatory steps. First, it details a framework for the analysis of internal displacement that informs durable solutions from the perspective of cause-, needs-, and solutions-based criteria. Second, it provides a review of existing data systems, including a comparison to the proposed framework. Third, it provides a profile of internal displacement in Sudan with a focus on Darfur and Abu Shouk based on existing data sources. Lessons from these exercises then feed into the design of a survey instrument and recommendations for its implementation.

7. Overall, data to inform durable solutions for Sudan’s IDP population are lacking. While data collection in this context is challenging, activities by several UN agencies have resulted in well-established data systems to inform programming and policy responses. However, datasets have often been created with a focus on specific subgroups and with the aim to inform narrow interventions. As a result, the majority of existing data systems and studies has been focused on understanding the current needs of either IDPs, refugees, or host communities. However, these efforts rarely allow for comparisons between these groups or joint assessments of the impacts of displacement on affected population groups. In addition, existing studies focus on different indicators for different populations, are produced with different levels of granularity, employ different definitions of subpopulations, and often have a limited thematic scope as a result of the producers’ programmatic focus and funding limitations. Finally, raw data and documentation are almost never made available publicly. Therefore, the benefits of implementing an integrated while modular instrument as proposed in this report will be large.

8. The review of existing data systems reveals significant vulnerabilities of Sudan’s IDP population. The majority of IDPs in Darfur live in camps that increasingly resemble permanent, informal settlements. Yet most IDPs in Darfur either rely heavily on humanitarian assistance or fall short of meeting their basic needs. For instance, in 2016, two-thirds reportedly struggled to meet their basic food needs by themselves. Long-term development perspectives are equally lacking. Also, out of the 1.7 million Sudanese children who lack access to education, more than half are IDPs.

9. The problem of cross-border refugee flows is very different from the problem of IDPs in Sudan. While the focus of the empirical part of this study will be on IDPs, the report also contrasts the situation of IDPs with that of refugees and returnees. Findings indicate that the situation of the internally displaced and that of cross-border migrants are very different in Sudan. While nothing is known about the inclination of IDPs to become cross-border migrants, the profiling exercise in this report shows that the two groups differ in terms of their population size, geographic distribution, and demographic profiles: IDPs, of which there are four for every refugee in the country, are more likely to be women and to reside in the Darfur region. Refugees, on the other hand, are concentrated in the Northeast and South of the country.
IDPs in Abu Shouk differ significantly from IDPs in other camps in Darfur; the camp increasingly resembles a permanent settlement. Abu Shouk, one of Sudan’s largest IDP camps, was established at the height of the war in Darfur in 2004 and officially stopped receiving new IDPs in 2007. It is thus also one of the oldest camps in the region with some implications for its demographic make-up and inhabitants’ economic opportunities: a majority of IDP households in Darfur’s camps – three out of four – are headed by women. Yet this phenomenon is even more pronounced in Abu Shouk, where four in five households are headed by women. In contrast to other IDP camps in Darfur, labor outside of agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood in Abu Shouk – few households have access to land – and dwelling structures are more likely to be permanent.

The report stipulates a modular multi-topic survey that can be administered to IDP households and households in host communities alike. The draft questionnaire has been designed to capture information about IDPs’ displacement-related needs and allows for analyses from cause-, needs-, solutions-based perspectives in a series of modules. It is argued that the data collection effort will benefit from recent methodological advances in sampling in informal settlements as well as measurement of consumption data, while ensuring comparability with existing data systems.
I. Introduction

1. **Worldwide, the number of persons forcibly displaced from their homes is at record highs.** Out of the estimated 65.3 million individuals who were forcibly displaced as of 2015, 40.8 million were internally displaced persons (IDPs),\(^6\) individuals who have fled their homes because of war, civil conflict, political strife, or gross human rights abuses, but have remained within the borders of their country of origin.

2. **Sudan is among the countries with the highest incidence of internal displacement in the world.** Protracted conflict and human rights violations since independence in 1959 have repeatedly triggered waves of internal displacement in Sudan. The most recent available estimates indicate that 3.2 million individuals, eight percent of Sudan’s population, were estimated to be internally displaced as a result of conflict.\(^7\) Only Syria, Iraq, and Colombia have higher stocks of IDPs as of 2015 (Figure 1). The number of IDPs in Sudan has increased by about 44 percent since 2011 (Figure 2).

\[\text{Figure 1: Total number of IDPs as a result of conflict (million)}\]

![Figure 1: Total number of IDPs as a result of conflict (million)](source)

3. **In addition to displacement and migration of its citizens, Sudan is also a transit and destination country for asylum-seekers, refugees, and migrants from neighboring countries.**\(^8\) The country is located along migration routes from West and East Africa towards North Africa and onwards to Europe or the Gulf countries, which makes Sudan a (temporary) host country to diverse populations of forced and voluntary migrants, including refugees from Chad, Eritrea, and South Sudan. Recent estimates suggest that Sudan hosts about 794,000 international refugees\(^9\). As a source, transit, and destination country for migrants and refugees, Sudan is classified as mixed migration country.\(^10\)

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\(^6\) Figures reported by UNHCR exclude internal displacement due to natural disasters. UNHCR (2016a).
\(^7\) IDMC (2015a) and World Bank (2017b).
\(^8\) NAMTF (2015).
\(^9\) UN OCHA (2016a).
\(^10\) IOM (2017a).
4. **Challenges associated with internal displacement differ from those associated with cross-border refugee flows.** Both IDPs and border-crossing refugees usually suffer from some form of conflict- and disaster-related disruption of their livelihoods such as the loss of or separation from family members, the loss of property and assets, and an acute lack of self-determination. Both groups often require both humanitarian and long-term assistance to restore their livelihoods. Yet the constraints and opportunities IDPs face differ substantially from those of international refugees and so will the policies to address internal displacement. On the one hand, refugees often face more severe limitations when it comes to overcoming cultural barriers. Host countries often do not express a strong interest in integrating refugees but treat them as a temporary nuisance. IDPs, on the other hand, are still in their home country where – at least in principle – they should enjoy the same rights as other citizens. Thus, finding opportunities for livelihoods can be easier and can potentially lead more quickly to an end of forced displacement.

5. **Mechanisms to protect and assist IDPs are still less established than those for refugees.** Refugees fall under the protection of international instruments such as the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Refugees also have a specific UN agency, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to assist them. In contrast, IDPs cannot rely on comparable standards or mechanisms for their protection. While their own governments have the primary responsibility to assist and protect them, they are often unable or unwilling to fulfil their duty.11 In addition, internal displacement receives less attention in the media, an observation that led the Under-Secretary General of the UN to refer to IDPs as “the most forgotten and neglected people in the many forgotten and neglected emergencies around the world.”12

6. **The durable solutions (DS) framework can be employed to inform policies aimed at ending displacement-related needs.** The Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC)13 Framework on Durable

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12 UN OCHA (2014).
13 IASC (2010).
Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons stipulates that a durable solution to internal displacement can in principle be achieved through return, local integration, or resettlement and that such a durable solution is achieved once displaced persons no longer have displacement-related protection and assistance needs. The IASC framework suggests criteria that may be used to determine to what extent a durable solution has been achieved which are organized around the themes of physical, material, and legal safety. More recently, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) proposed a set of indicators to operationalize the DS framework.

7. The process of arriving at a durable solution should be guided primarily by the needs, rights, and preferences expressed by IDPs. The IASC argues that the needs, rights, and legitimate interests of IDPs should be the primary considerations guiding all policies and decisions on durable solutions. It recognizes that achieving a durable solution will be a complex and gradual process of reducing displacement-specific needs and ensuring the enjoyment of human rights without discrimination. This process will often take a considerable amount of time.

8. The formulation of effective policies to achieve durable solutions requires a sound evidence-base. While humanitarian considerations will often take precedence over the search for durable solutions in the initial stages of displacement, the formulation of effective policies to achieve durable solutions should become a priority once basic needs are adequately addressed. As the aims of these policies will be informed to a large extent by the needs and aspirations of those affected, they chiefly require information about IDPs’ capabilities and aspirations that go beyond humanitarian needs and cut across sectors. To contextualize this information, the report argues that it is paramount to collect data on individual histories of displacement.

9. Taken together, the framework for the analysis should be thought of as a two-dimensional space that combines the set of DS indicators with an analytical lens that allows for cause-, needs-, and solutions-based analysis. The viability of a sustainable durable solution will depend on the initial cause of displacement, current shortfalls, and aspirations. At the same time, these three considerations are not independent of one another. Initial causes of displacement affect current needs and aspirations across a wide range of relevant dimensions. Pairing these dimensions with a cross-sectoral approach in the space of needs – from economic opportunities to social and legal aspects of displacement – provides a powerful tool to gauge the feasibility, viability, and desirability of a solution to internal displacement.

10. Data on challenges faced by host communities may contribute to an understanding of the need for IDP-specific programming and the viability of durable solutions. Host communities often struggle with the rapid influx of IDPs and may themselves see their livelihoods threatened by the drivers of internal displacement. These additional challenges add to whatever shortfalls in livelihoods they may already face. Thus, including host communities in the data collection effort is likely to have large payoffs. Policy-makers will also want to know to what extent policies to achieve durable solutions should differ from broader policy packages aimed at expanding opportunities for the entire population in a receiving region. Finally, including host communities in the data collection effort may inform policies to foster social cohesion. Further information that may be of interest in the case of internal displacement include data about the

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14 Note that this implies that mere return to one’s home or place of habitual residence, relocation to another part of the country, or local integration does not amount to a durable solution. Rather, the criterion to determine whether a particular circumstance qualifies as a durable solution is that whatever remaining needs and human rights concerns individuals may have been unrelated to displacement.

15 ReDSS (2016).
situation in potential return areas as well as information about the capacity and perceptions of service providers (government representatives, camp managers, etc.).

11. There is an urgent need to improve the availability of data to inform durable solutions in Sudan. Humanitarian actors in Sudan have been delivering long-running emergency assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable migrant populations. This engagement resulted in various well-established data systems and exercises (e.g. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix and WFP’s IDP Profiling) to inform programming and policy responses. While these systems have generated information on the demographic profiles of IDPs in camps and settlements as well as IDPs’ situation in relation to various sectoral issues such as food security and livelihoods, existing data systems typically have limited thematic scope and population coverage. In addition, raw data and their documentation are rarely available to stakeholders outside implementing agencies. Hence, there is a clear need to collect and disseminate comprehensive data specifically to inform durable solutions.

12. Based on the limited available data, the report provides a preliminary profile of IDPs in Sudan. The report draws on existing data sources to provide a profile of IDPs and other population groups in Sudan. It shows significant vulnerabilities of Sudan’s IDP population in terms of access to basic services and access to sustainable livelihood strategies to reduce dependencies on humanitarian assistance. The regional distribution of IDPs is concentrated in Darfur while refugees are mainly located in Eastern provinces and in the South. Protection needs are particularly pronounced among women and children.

13. The report also provides a demographic and needs-centered comparison between IDPs, other vulnerable groups, and the general population. Demographic profiling shows that children and women are overrepresented among both IDPs and refugees. Almost half of those that are classified by UN agencies as being in need of humanitarian assistance are IDPs, refugees, and returnees. However, this implies that there is also a significant fraction of the general population in need for humanitarian assistance. While specific needs differ across population groups, there is substantial overlap in the sectors of food security, livelihood assistance, and health.

14. The report offers a review of existing instruments to collect data relevant for DS-informed programming in Sudan. The review shows that existing instruments are strongly based on current needs and demographic profiles and largely lack information to inform durable solutions. The planned instrument will fill important gaps in this respect. Most dimensions of the DS framework are touched upon in at least one of the existing instruments in one way or another. Yet as a result of a narrow focus on certain population groups, information for the reference population is often lacking. Existing data and instruments have also been biased toward return as a durable solution. Thus, the planned survey will add crucial information to the cause-, needs-, and solutions-based perspectives that is required to overcome existing knowledge gaps. This is achieved by collecting information related to the situation before displacement, aspirations related to all potential durable solutions (i.e. local integration, relocation, and return), and collecting information from the host community.

15. Finally, the report provides inputs for the design and implementation of a survey in Abu Shouk IDP camp, near El Fasher, North Darfur. A joint UN-World Bank activity will gather information required to inform durable solutions for IDPs with a focus on the IDP camp Abu Shouk in North Darfur. Darfur has produced and hosts by far the largest numbers of IDPs and protracted cases in Sudan. The region has been receiving humanitarian assistance for over a decade. In contrast to some other camps, Abu Shouk is

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16 The spelling in English differs. One can find “Abou Shouck,” “Abu Shouk,” and “Abo Shouck.”
accessible for humanitarian actors and researchers and the Government of Sudan (GoS) has stated an interest in providing durable solutions for the population living in this camp. The planned IDP profiling will collect individual- and household-level information on IDPs residing in Abu Shouk and from surrounding host communities.

16. **While results from a survey of IDPs in Abu Shouk will not generally be externally valid, there are several reasons at this point to focus on Abu Shouk.** Abu Shouk is one of the largest and oldest IDP camps in Sudan. And while there are some similarities with other camps in the region, conclusions with respect to durable solutions that emerge from the planned survey will be specific to Abu Shouk. The focus on Abu Shouk in this report and the planned data collection is a result of a combination of factors: Abu Shouk is readily accessible and partners have strong relationships with local stakeholders. In addition, resource constraints preclude a broader data collection effort. On the other hand, the survey instrument to be developed will be applicable generally to Sudan’s IDP population and, thus, will provide an instrument to contribute to a broadening of the evidence-base in the future.

17. **Local partners are at the center-stage of this activity and are involved through technical workshops and trainings.** Local involvement and ownership is central to data collection in this setting to ensure that collected data is indeed used for programming. The Government already participated in a number of workshops and technical trainings and demonstrates a clear understanding of the salience of durable solutions, what they entail, including the choice of IDPs about their durable solution, as well as a commitment to provide durable solutions based on the collected data. Jointly with UN partners, a strategy has been put in place to further the involvement of the Government and its ownership of the agenda including the continuation of technical workshops and trainings. They will also participate in the analysis of the data.

18. **The proposal includes general considerations and recommendations, a commented draft questionnaire, as well as recommendations regarding sampling.** The report argues that data collection should be sample-based and exploiting recent advances in sampling methodology in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The proposed instrument can be employed for cause-, needs-, and solutions-based benchmarking and to inform all sectors of the DS framework.
II. Background

Country context

19. **While Sudan is classified as a middle income country, a large fraction of the population lives in poverty.** With a GNI per capita of $1,920 in 2015, Sudan is classified as a middle income country. Nevertheless, a large fraction of the population lives in poverty. The most recent available data from 2009 indicate a country-wide poverty rate of 46.5 percent with large regional disparities.\(^{17}\) High rates of poverty are also reflected in indicators of human development: only three out of five age-eligible children completed a full course of primary education in 2013, about 70 out of 1,000 children die before their fifth birthday, and almost two out of five children are severely or moderately malnourished.

20. **Between 1999 and 2011, economic growth in Sudan relied heavily on oil.** The economy was characterized by high growth rates driven by oil exports and investment in industry-related infrastructure and utilities. During these years of the “oil economy”, economic growth exceeded the historical average of 4.9 and reached 6.1 percent annually on average.\(^{18}\) Oil quickly became the most important source of government revenues. However, the oil economy resulted in a neglect of other sectors of the economy.

21. **The secession of South Sudan in 2011 and the decline in oil prices had severe fiscal and economic consequences from which the economy has yet to recover fully.** The majority of the oil fields in the former unified state were located across the border in South Sudan. Hence, for the North, the secession of the South resulted in a loss of about 75 percent of its revenues as the majority of the oil fields are located across the border in South Sudan. The GoS subsequently adjusted its policies several times, implementing fiscal austerity measures and dismantling fuel and energy subsidies. In addition, the nominal exchange rate was allowed to depreciate and the government relied more heavily on central bank financing, resulting in elevated inflation rates.

22. **Sudan still has very limited access to international capital markets and is experiencing a protracted debt crisis.** Sudan’s external debt stood at about $45 billion at the end of 2013, with 85 percent of it in arrears.\(^{19}\) US sanctions remain in effect and put additional pressure on the financial sector. In June 2014, BNP Paribas, a French bank, agreed to pay $8.9 billion in an out-of-court settlement for violating US sanctions, a decision that has led several international banks to further review and restrict transfers that may eventually end up in Sudan. With fewer banks willing or able to transact with Sudan, the costs of doing business continue to rise.

23. **State capacity, a key requirement for nation states to tackle challenges associated with internal displacement, is low.** National governments have the primary responsibility to support the internally displaced. Whether they are able to do so, however, depends on their effectiveness – the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies – and, arguably, the extent to which citizens are able to participate in the policy process. Indicators that measure these aspects of governance are provided in the World Bank’s Worldwide Governance Indicators.\(^{20}\) The data show that, for much of the 2004-2015 period, Sudan scored among the bottom ten percent in a cross-section on the government

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\(^{17}\) World Bank (2014).

\(^{18}\) World Bank (2015a).

\(^{19}\) World Bank (2015a).

\(^{20}\) Kaufmann, Kray, and Mastruzzi (2010).
effectiveness-indicator period and among the bottom five percent with regard to voice and accountability. While the voice-and-accountability-indicator has been flat since the late 1990s, government effectiveness may have decreased moderately since 2007, although the trend is not statistically significant (panels (a) and (b) of Figure 3, respectively). This suggests that the country likely requires substantial external support in order to deal with its current displacement crisis.

![Figure 3: Governance indicators, 1996-2015](image)

24. Rule of law and political stability increased moderately in recent years, albeit from very low levels in the mid-2000s. The rule-of-law indicator measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society while the political-stability indicator measures the perceptions about the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. As a result of protracted conflicts in Sudan over many decades (see next section), Sudan has been consistently ranked.
at the bottom in international comparisons. However, both series exhibit a weak positive trend since the mid-2000s (panels (c) and (d) of Figure 3, respectively). The next section explores Sudan’s recent history of political violence and internal displacement in more detail.

Displacement in Sudan

25. **Protracted conflict, intermittent civil wars, and human rights violations have been the main drivers of internal displacement in Sudan.** Following independence from British rule in 1956, Sudan has experienced protracted conflict. The second half of the last century was marked by two lengthy civil wars (between 1955 and 1972 and 1983 to 2005, respectively) that were fought mainly between Islamic-oriented military regimes to the North and militia groups from the more animist- and Christian-dominated South.²¹ While the incidence of conflict and conflict-related fatalities briefly declined in the wake of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), armed conflict intensified in recent years (Figure 4).

![Figure 4: Number of reported conflict events and fatalities, 1997-2016](image)

*Source: ACLED.*

26. **In 2003, after decades of what was perceived as political and economic neglect on part of the central government, non-Arabs in Darfur went into open rebellion.** Accusations of systematic discrimination, marginalization, and oppression against non-Arabs in Darfur by the government date back at least to the early 1990s. The Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), two rebel groups based in Darfur, began fighting government forces in February 2003 (Figure 5). The government’s forceful response included the use of Arab militias in a campaign of ethnic cleansing, actions that later resulted in the indictment of Sudan’s president for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court. Estimates of the number of human casualties on both sides range up to several hundred thousand dead, many of which civilians, from either combat or starvation and disease.

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²¹ ICG (2015).
27. **Subsequent peace agreements for Darfur reached in 2006 in Abuja and in 2011 in Doha failed to bring stability to the region.** Both the first (Abuja) and the second (Doha) Darfur Peace Agreements (DPA) failed to obtain approval from more than one faction on the side of the rebels at a time. The incidence of violent conflict increased again over the course of 2012 and 2013 (Figure 5).

28. **Fighting between government forces and the SPLM-North in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states resumed in mid-2011.** South Kordofan state and Blue Nile state, sometimes referred to as the “Two Areas,” are located along Sudan’s volatile border with South Sudan. The Two Areas experienced decades of armed conflict as the South Sudanese fought for independence, witnessing the deaths of many and the displacement of hundreds of thousands. Fighting in the region briefly ceased after the signing of the CPA. However, in mid-2011, both areas devolved into open conflict (Figure 5), resulting in more than 600 deaths, the displacement of hundreds of thousands and a large-scale humanitarian crisis along the border with South Sudan. Estimates suggest that the conflict has severely affected or displaced more than 1.1 million people within the Two Areas and caused more than 234,000 people to flee to neighboring countries.

29. **A recent ceasefire between opponents in Darfur resulted in a decline in violent activity; but factionalism within rebel groups threatens the success of peace talks and raises the prospect of violent confrontations between factions.** A ceasefire had first been declared in October 2015 and was then extended in April 2016. Nevertheless, government forces engaged in a concerted bombing campaign in the Jebel Marra area of Darfur, reportedly involving the use of chemical weapons against civilians. Despite these setbacks, the renewal of the ceasefire in October 2016 appears to have resulted in a decrease in violence and both the government and rebel groups have given concessions in what appears to be an effort to build trust between long-standing adversaries. However, a rift within the Sudan People’s

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22 NATO Civil-Military Fusion Centre (2012).

5.
Liberation Movement (SPLM)-North, one of the main armed rebel groups, threatens the success of peace talks and raises the prospect of violent confrontations between factions.23

30. **Tensions between Sudan and South Sudan did not cease after the secession of the South in 2011.** While the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) set the stage for the secession of the South in 2011, armed confrontations, particularly over the oil-rich region of Abyei, continue between Sudan and South Sudan.24

31. **Natural disasters and environmental degradation have also been both causes and consequences of forced migration.** Droughts, flooding, and heat waves are common in Sudan. The country’s inherent vulnerability to such extreme weather events reflects the fact that food security is mainly determined by rainfall, particularly in rural areas where more than 65% of the population lives. Natural disasters and environmental degradation have often been direct push factors for forced displacement (Table 1). On the other hand, internal displacement increases the competition over scarce resources in receiving areas and results in environmental degradation, increasing the risk of violent conflict.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>Displacement (no. of households)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Aug-13</td>
<td>10-Sep-13</td>
<td>283,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Aug-14</td>
<td>13-Aug-14</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Jul-14</td>
<td>4-Aug-14</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Jul-15</td>
<td>19-Aug-15</td>
<td>4,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Aug-15</td>
<td>4-Aug-15</td>
<td>3,575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: IDMC.*

32. **Sudan is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability.** Climate scenarios analysis indicates that the average temperature is expected to rise significantly. By 2060, projected temperature ranges from 1.5° C to 3.1° C during August and between 1.1° to 2.1° during January. Average rainfall is expected to decrease by about five percent during the rainy season. Such changes in temperature and rainfall will affect adversely agricultural productivity, the mainstay of a large fraction of the rural population, water resources, and health. The interaction of multiple factors – endemic poverty, ecosystem degradation, natural disasters, protracted conflicts, and limited access to capital, markets, infrastructure, and technology – have all weakened people’s ability to adapt to climate change.26

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23 ACLED (2017).
25 GoS (without date).
26 GoS (without date).
III. Conceptual framework

Durable Solutions

33. The UN’s Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide an advocacy and monitoring framework for the assistance and protection needs of the internally displaced. The Principles list the rights and guarantees that should be extended to IDPs during all stages of displacement.\(^\text{27}\) While not legally binding, the Guiding Principles provide a framework that is consistent with international human rights, humanitarian law and analogous refugee law. Among other principles, they state that “displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances” (principle 6). While the text does not refer to durable solutions, principles 28–30 articulate relevant principles that define when such a solution is achieved. They establish, among other things, that IDPs should fully participate in the planning and management of achieving durable solutions, that they should be assisted in recovering property and possessions, that they should not be discriminated against as a result of their displacement, that they should have the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels, and that they should have equal access to public services.

34. The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance to IDPs (Kampala Convention) is the world’s first continental instrument that legally obliges signatories to protect and assist IDPs. The convention restates the validity of the Guiding Principles.\(^\text{28}\) It adopts a comprehensive approach that envisages different roles for various actors across all phases of displacement, including the achievement of durable solutions. Adopted in 2009, it came into force by the end of 2012. The Convention’s Article 11 obliges states to seek lasting solutions to displacement by promoting and creating the conditions for voluntary and sustainable return, local integration, or settlement elsewhere in the country to take place in safety and dignity. It recognizes IDPs’ right to a free and informed choice, and obliges state parties to consult them about the settlement options available. It also recognizes the need to establish simplified procedures for the resolution of property disputes.\(^\text{29}\) However, Sudan is not a signatory of the Kampala Convention.\(^\text{30}\)

35. The IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs further clarifies the concept of durable solutions and provides general guidance on how to achieve them. The IASC Framework\(^\text{31}\) restates some of the key principles established in earlier frameworks, e.g. the primary responsibility of national authorities and the notion that the needs, rights, and legitimate interests of IDPs should be given priority. It further clarifies that the search for durable solutions should be seen as a gradual process of reducing displacement-related needs. It acknowledges the complexities involved and notes that the process will typically require the coordinated and timely engagement of various actors.

36. A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance or protection needs linked to their displacement. In addition to an immediate need for humanitarian assistance, forced displacement often results in a host of other conditions that equate to a reduction of the set of basic capabilities of those affected. For instance, those affected often find themselves deprived of the material means they relied upon for their livelihoods. They often have suffered

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\(^\text{27}\) UN OCHA (2014a).
\(^\text{28}\) AU (2009).
\(^\text{29}\) IDMC (2015b).
\(^\text{30}\) IDMC (2014).
\(^\text{31}\) Brookings (2010).
violence, including, in many cases, the loss of relatives and friends, resulting in wounds both physical and psychological. Moreover, they often find themselves in settings in which competition for resources is fierce and violence and insecurity are common. The IASC Framework establishes that a durable solution to this condition of forced displacement is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific displacement-related assistance and protection needs and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.

37. **Achieving a durable solution to displacement-related needs can be sought through return, local integration, or resettlement.** In general terms, there are three developments that can be part of a durable solution to forced displacement: (1) reintegration or voluntary repatriation, the return of the displaced person to her place of origin; (2) local integration, the permanent settlement in the area in which the displaced person initially took refuge; and (3) resettlement and integration in a third place, either inside the country of origin or abroad. While none of these actions will by themselves resolve displacement-related needs, considering all three of these possible outcomes is important when exploring the viability of a durable solution.

38. **Voluntary repatriation can constitute a durable solution, but its viability depends on the experience of the displaced during their displacement and on conditions in the place of origin.** Voluntary repatriation usually requires the end of a conflict or natural disaster. It may also have psycho-social benefits in that it puts an end to the sense of instability and insecurity that the displaced often experience as a result of being forced from home. On the other hand, the notion of home may change over the course of displacement, which in turn will affect the prospect for successful reintegration as a durable solution. In addition, what used to be home to IDPs may be a place in which they have experienced violence and abuse. And these associations may remain a strong psychological barrier to repatriation even after the end of conflict.

39. **Ideally, enabling voluntary repatriation is supported by the local government and the international community.** Both the local government and the international community have a role in ensuring that returnees will encounter conditions that allow them to overcome displacement-related needs. UNHCR activities to this end include legal advice and assistance for refugees, the organization of ‘go-and-see’ visits, the provision of updated information on the country or region of origin, and the sponsoring of housing and property restitution. Above all, all actors involved in the process have a responsibility to verify that return qualifies as voluntary.

40. **Local integration can be an alternative durable solution for displaced persons.** If the conditions for voluntary repatriation or resettlement are not met, local integration in the current refuge location may be a viable durable solution as long as the process allows the displaced to ultimately overcome displacement-related needs. Local integration will typically be aided by the involvement of host communities as well as forward-looking support that allows the displaced to successfully integrate and build livelihood strategies.

41. **The third possible durable solution, resettlement, involves displaced persons relocating to a third location where in due time they are allowed to settle permanently.** IDPs may be unable or unwilling to return home – for instance, because of protracted conflict or persecution – and may have needs that

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32 Brookings (2010).
33 Ghanem (2003).
34 Lie (2004).
5.
cannot be addressed adequately in their current location. In these situations, voluntary resettlement may be the only viable durable solution. At a minimum, it requires that the displaced find physical and legal protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights at the same level as those enjoyed by the new host communities.\textsuperscript{35} Joint efforts between governments and international organizations are typically conducive to integration in that they promote activities that generate employment and educational inclusion.

42. The planning of policies to achieve durable solutions requires a cross-sectoral approach. IDPs’ lack of capabilities resulting from displacement usually manifests itself in multiple dimensions. Operationalizing the durable solutions framework for analysis and policy-making should strive to cover as many relevant dimensions as possible. Organized around the themes of physical, material, and legal safety, the IASC Framework suggests eight criteria that may be used to monitor progress towards durable solutions: (1) safety and security; (2) an adequate standard of living; (3) access to livelihoods; (4) restoration of housing, land, and property; (5) access to documentation; (6) family reunification; (7) participation in public affairs; and (8) access to effective remedies and justice.

43. More recently, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) proposed a set of indicators to operationalize the DS framework. ReDSS, a body managed by a coalition of NGOs, proposed a tentative list of indicators that can be used to monitor progress towards achieving durable solutions. ReDSS argues that its framework is “a rapid assessment tool that offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context.”\textsuperscript{36} However, they also acknowledge the need to adjust indicators to local context.

44. The themes and indicators that are most relevant chiefly depends on the local context. Context knowledge will typically provide priors regarding the salience of information warranted. These can be informed through knowledge of the history of conflict and displacement, qualitative reports by stakeholders and affected populations, as well as through data collection efforts that may not have focused specifically on informing durable solutions. In subsequent sections, this report will detail a survey instrument from which a large number of indicators to monitor and inform durable solutions can be constructed, covering all dimensions of the durable solutions framework and allowing for the construction of a majority of the indicators proposed by the ReDSS.

**Benchmarking criteria**

45. In addition to the cross-sectoral framework to inform durable solutions, a comprehensive assessment requires benchmarking IDPs’ livelihoods. The durable solutions framework discussed in the previous sections defines durable solutions and puts forward a sectoral framework that can be used for analysis and policy-making. However, the viability and desirability of a durable solution will depend not only on the current state of affairs for those affected, but also on trajectories and aspirations. While the durable solutions framework recognizes the primacy of informed and voluntary choices by those affected, it is largely silent on how the trajectories of displacement result in current needs and aspirations, an understanding of which can be crucial to the process of achieving durable solutions. Three benchmarking criteria can help to identify sustainable durable solutions for displaced persons: cause-based, needs based and solutions-based benchmarking criteria.

\textsuperscript{35} See \url{http://www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html}. Accessed 5/2/2017.

\textsuperscript{36} ReDSS (2016).
46. **Cause-based criteria focus on the motives that originally led people to flee.** Once the cause of displacement ceases to exist (i.e., the end of a conflict or a change of government), IDPs may be able to return to their homes. On the other hand, if the conditions at the place of origin have not improved significantly and conflict-related hardship becomes protracted, local integration or resettlement will likely emerge as the more viable durable solutions. It should also be noted that the end of a conflict is necessary, not sufficient, for return to constitute a durable solution: even if the immediate cause of displacement may no longer be a relevant consideration, return may still not be a durable solution. In fact, conditions on the ground may have changed in ways that make a return unlikely within a reasonable period of time.

47. **Needs-based criteria focus on whether displaced persons still have needs deriving from their displacement.** If displaced persons do not show any displacement-related needs or vulnerabilities, displacement ends. This model is applicable where there is a clear understanding of what needs should be considered. Even if security and protection are provided, displaced persons can have additional needs. Once returning, resettling, or attempting to integrate locally, other specific needs can surface: lack of shelter, lack of economic opportunities, lack of livelihoods, and other deprivations derived from displacement.

48. **Solutions-based criteria apply when the displaced returned, integrated locally, or settled in another part of the country.** Solutions-based criteria are forward-looking in that they are informed chiefly by IDPs’ aspirations. It is important to understand how these aspirations change over time during displacement and how changing conditions in the area of origin and the current place of residents change.

![Figure 6: Framework for the analysis of typologies of displacement.](source: Authors’ illustration.)

49. **The combination of benchmarking criteria with the cross-sectoral dimension of the durable solutions framework results in a powerful analytical tool.** Understanding cause-, needs-, and solutions-based criteria across all sectors relevant to displacement provides a broad evidence-base for the formulation of effective policies to arrive at durable solutions. Datasets that provide detailed, cross-sectoral information about causes for displacement, past livelihoods, current needs, and aspirations at the
level of households will allow for the identification of relationships or trajectories that can be followed to the most likely durable solution (Figure 6).

50. **A large subset of the information required can and should be obtained directly from those affected.** As mentioned previously, IDPs’ own perceptions and aspirations should be at the center of any policy-making with the aim to achieve durable solutions. At the same time, much of the information required to analyze displacement-related needs and trajectories can only/best be obtained from IDPs directly. It therefore seems natural to use a survey instrument as the primary source of data.

51. **Sustainability of durable solutions should be based on agreed benchmarks drawn from different sources (including the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement).** Sustainability should encompass all groups of displaced persons – IDPs and refugees – and all host communities affected. Importantly, ensuring sustainability requires taking into account the political situation and socio-economic conditions that caused displacement and assessing the reasons for the lack of national protection and the nature of the conflict as well as how these conditions can impact the process of reconciliation.
IV. What is known about IDPs, other displaced groups, and host communities?

Data availability and measurement issues

52. The nature of forced displacement is associated with specific measurement issues that introduce large uncertainties in estimates of IDP stocks and flows. Estimated and verified numbers of IDPs can differ, for instance, because registries are established by different actors and for different purposes. Some areas may not be accessible to enumerators because of on-going conflicts or natural disasters. Furthermore, methodologies in identifying, registering, and verifying IDPs and other displaced groups differ across agencies (Box 1). Information is scarce regarding IDPs living outside of camps, displacement caused by natural disasters, and repeated displacement.\(^{37}\) Data-related knowledge gaps are discussed in more detail in chapter V.

53. Data collection efforts related to IDPs and returnees have focused on Darfur. Publicly available data and reports often focus on Darfur, the region which has produced and hosted the largest number of IDPs since 2003. Relatively comprehensive and up-to-date information is available on the demographic profile of IDPs and refugees in camps and selected settlements in Darfur. Additional regions for which IDP, returnee and refugee data is collected include South Kordofan and White Nile, which is consistent with data collection efforts being carried out in the most conflict-affected areas to the extent possible. Demographic and food security profiles pooling all residents are available for nationally representative samples. However, they do not generally allow differentiating between IDPs and host community members.

54. Fragmented data collection often prevents meaningful comparisons between different subgroups such as IDPs and host communities. While different data systems have been established in Sudan, they have often been created with a specific objective and often a focus on a subpopulation in order to inform narrow interventions. The majority of existing data systems aims to understand the situation of either IDPs, refugees, or host communities. Yet the data produced do not allow for, say, a joint assessment of IDPs and the communities in which they live. In addition, existing data systems focus on different indicators for different populations, are produced with different levels of granularity, and often have limited thematic scope as a result of the producers’ programmatic focus and funding limitations (Table 2). As a result, the scope for systematic comparisons between different population groups and rigorous quantitative assessments of overall impacts of displacement on affected populations is severely restricted.

\(^{37}\) IDMC (2017a).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Data Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data in public domain</th>
<th>Transparency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</td>
<td>› Different tools for registration, tracking, and monitoring of population movements</td>
<td>Aggregated demographics and vulnerabilities for newly registered/verified (DTM factsheets 2014-2016)</td>
<td>Very restricted: information on methodology, references and sample usually missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>› Data include demographics, vulnerabilities, and needs of IDPs, refugees, returnees, and ‘affected populations’; location assessments of camps, village assessment in places of origin, and destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>› DTM used in Sudan since 2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>IDP Profiling</td>
<td>› Used in Sudan since 2015 to measure vulnerability towards food insecurity</td>
<td>Summary reports for some camps</td>
<td>Medium to high: information on methods publicly available, difference between tools not always clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>› Covers camps in Darfur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)</td>
<td>› Bi-annual household surveys in IDP and refugee locations in states of Darfur, West and South Kordofan, While Nile, Blue Nile and Kassala.</td>
<td>Summary reports for different states (Darfur: 2009-2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>› Uses Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>› Estimated people in need of different types of humanitarian assistance for IDPs, refugees, returnees, and residents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-agency</td>
<td>Joint assessment missions</td>
<td>› Used e.g. for rapid needs assessments, monitoring, and return verification</td>
<td>Some mission reports available</td>
<td>High if mission reports available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>› Different agencies leading missions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors’ Illustration.

55. **A lack of transparency in data provision is a major constraint for data comparability and complementarity.** In many cases, only data aggregated by locality (usually at the level of states) or vulnerability group (e.g. pregnant women) are made available to the public. In addition, basic information on the nature of published data is often either inconsistent, not provided in sufficient detail, or missing altogether. The most crucial gaps include information about population concepts (e.g., new arrivals vs. (estimated) stocks; verified vs. unverified numbers), the extent to which aggregated data are based on systematic samples or censuses, and coverage. Living conditions of displaced persons are often described in summary reports published by humanitarian actors. But it is not always clear whether findings are based on anecdotal evidence or on more systematic, quantitative accounts. In sum, a general lack of transparency regarding information sources and limitations is hindering the identification of quantitative data and knowledge gaps.

56. **There is a discrepancy between the scope of data collected and information available to stakeholders outside implementing agencies.** Comparing available survey instruments (Appendix B)

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38 IOM (2016a). According to IOM (2009), the agency maintains a database of registered IDPs and aid beneficiaries in Darfur since 2005. The DTM was initiated in Darfur and was later extended to other areas, including Kordofan. IOM (2016b).
39 WFP (2017a).
40 WFP (2016a).
41 WFP (2017b).
42 WFP, State Ministries of Agriculture and State Ministry of Health (2011).
43 GoS, WFP and FAO (2009).
reveals that a wealth of information is being collected at the level of households, individuals, and villages/settlements. Summary reports in the public domain are relatively scarce and information on the frequency and coverage of data collected is not publicly available. This is creating *de facto* knowledge gaps for outsiders despite the availability of data within implementing agencies.

**Box 1: Differentiating between groups – a matter of definition**

There is no uniform approach to classifying IDPs, refugees, returnees, and other population groups of interest. Despite using similar *general definitions*, agencies *operationalize* them differently when collecting data in the field or when combing data sources to produce summary statistics. Other terms that are ambiguous to begin with and frequently used in official statistics without providing a clear definition include ‘people of concern,’ ‘conflict-affected’ areas or population groups, and ‘protracted’ situations and ‘resident population.’

Associated inconsistencies contribute to a lack of data comparability and are often poorly documented. For defining IDPs, for instance, UN OCHA, UNHCR, and IOM all refer to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement which acknowledge ‘natural or human-made disasters’ among reasons to flee. Yet, in UNHCR’s official statistics – used in this report – the “total number of IDPs […] constitute only those individuals that are internally displaced by conflict-induced situations and are protected/assisted by the organization […].” NRC and IDMC confirm that different definitions of IDPs are used across agencies when producing IDP numbers for Sudan.46

The term ‘returnees’ is also associated with a high degree of ambiguity. Return has both a geographical and a temporal dimension that is defined differently by different agencies. Commonly, the term is linked to a persons’ previous status of displacement and seeks to acknowledge that returnees have displacement related needs “during an interim period until they have re-integrated in their communities.” Since integration processes are context- and even individual-specific, so is the length of this interim period. Another conceptual difficulty arises in situations of prolonged displacement: What should be considered the place of origin/return for second generation IDPs who were born and brought up in camps?

A clear identification of different migrant groups is of particular relevance for several reasons. First, general challenges of establishing an accurate picture of the extent of and changes in forced displacement should not be aggravated by a poor operationalization of critical concepts. Second, different migrant groups are expected to face diverse vulnerabilities, needs, and aspirations. Related to this, proper identification of different population groups allows differentiating displacement- from development-related needs, which is relevant to inform evidence-based policies. This enables investigating questions, including ‘To what extent do migration-group specific vulnerabilities differ from other group-specific vulnerabilities (e.g. regional groups, or age/gender groups)?’ and ‘What are differences and commonalities in livelihoods and aspirations between different population groups?’

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44 Sarzin (2017) and IDMC (2017b)
45 UNHCR 2016a
46 NRC and IDMC (2010)
47 Communications with Alam Khan from UN OCHA Sudan, March 2017.
Demographic and regional profile

Counting IDPs, refugees, and returnees

57. **Estimates suggest high numbers of IDPs, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Sudan.** In 2016, UNHCR estimated a total of 3.57 million refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and ‘others of concern’ to the agencies work in Sudan. A large majority within this group, 3.2 million individuals, classified as IDPs.\(^{48}\) UN OCHA, on the other hand, reported 794,000 refugees alone. Part of the discrepancy is due to a temporal reporting gap of several months and refugees arriving in-between. According to UN OCHA, there are around 0.5 million returnees, out of which 209,000 returned in between 2014 and 2016.\(^{49}\)

58. **IDP figures are difficult to compare across sources since different types of statistics are reported** (Table 3). Available figures from IOM’s displacement tracking matrix, for instance, refer to IDPs who are newly registered or verified within a given year, whereas UNHCR and HAC report estimated stock numbers based on various sources. The 2008 census, which distinguishes between people living in private households, nomads, IDPs, and refugees, should, in theory, provide a reliable headcount ‘baseline’ for IDPs, yet substantial discrepancies compared to other sources with the same reference year suggest that IDPs are under-reported, failed to identify as IDPs, or both (Box 3). New displacement as reported by UN OCHA for 2008 alone exceeds the number of individuals who identified themselves as IDPs in the census.\(^{50}\)

59. **Because of gaps in coverage and repeated displacement, the number of newly registered and verified IDPs differs from the number of newly displaced.** In its dashboards, for instance, the IOM reports newly registered or verified persons in a given year. These numbers differ from the total number of new displacements for two reasons: First, the geographic coverage of new registrations is influenced by funding constraints. Thus, registration exercises do not always cover the total caseload of individuals reported to the IOM.\(^{51}\) Second, a person newly registered in a given location is not included if she has been displaced repeatedly (Table 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Census(^*) (stock)</th>
<th>IOM(^2) (registered in 2014)</th>
<th>IOM(^3) (registered in 2015)</th>
<th>HAC(^4) (stock as of Nov)</th>
<th>IOM(^5) (registered in 2015)</th>
<th>UN OCHA(^6) (newly disp. and verified)</th>
<th>UNHCR(^7) (stock)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>31,379</td>
<td>105,926</td>
<td>8,497</td>
<td>472,902</td>
<td>39,885</td>
<td>52,929</td>
<td>2,607,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Darfur</td>
<td>79,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>410,258</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Darfur</td>
<td>31,747</td>
<td>112,622</td>
<td></td>
<td>642,899</td>
<td>33,627</td>
<td>28,950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>102,497</td>
<td></td>
<td>109,164</td>
<td>184,385</td>
<td>74,714</td>
<td>97,723</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Darfur</td>
<td>35,483</td>
<td>109,164</td>
<td>184,385</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>213,376</td>
<td>285,778</td>
<td>119,348</td>
<td>1,977,188</td>
<td>74,714</td>
<td>97,723</td>
<td>2,607,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: * The states Central Darfur and East Darfur were formed at the beginning of 2012. ** It is assumed that numbers refer to registrations in 2016 (rather than stocks of registered IDPs). Source reports an additional 99,275 unverified IDPs. Data shared seems incomplete. ***It is assumed that the number refers to Darfur (rather than North Darfur only, which is unclear from source). Only conflict-related displacement considered.

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\(^{48}\) UNHCR (2016c). UNHCR collects estimated numbers from various sources. Therefore, numbers have to be considered as estimates.

\(^{49}\) UN OCHA (2016 a).

\(^{50}\) UN OCHA (2016a): the figures of newly displaced in Darfur refer to the “number of people newly displaced per year including returns”.

\(^{51}\) IOM DTM Dashboard 2015
### 60. The number of newly displaced persons in Darfur peaked right after the beginning of the war in 2003. In the following years, new displacement has remained ongoing but varied in intensity. At the onset of the war in Darfur in 2003, close to one million people were initially displaced for the first time (Figure 7).\(^{52}\) The number of newly displaced persons significantly decreased after 2004. The persistent occurrence of new displacement implies that displacement in Darfur is often protracted. The displaced are often prevented from permanently returning home.

### 61. Identification of protracted cases is difficult in the data. Given that needs are correlated with the duration and trajectory of displacement, understanding the complexities of protracted displacement is important for the identification of durable solutions. However, returns, multiple displacements, new displacements, and varying degrees of integration, make it difficult to determine whether people are in protracted displacement.\(^{53}\) Further, protracted displacement is not consistently defined across agencies.\(^{54}\) For instance, the IOM’s 2006 Intentions Survey identified an average time in displacement of 17 years among IDPs in Khartoum.\(^{55}\)

![Figure 7: Number of people newly displaced in Darfur per year (2003-2016), including returns](source: UN OCHA (2016a).)

### Where do they live?

### 62. Almost two million of Sudan’s estimated 3.2 million IDPs in 2015 were located in Darfur.\(^{56}\) Between 2003 and 2013, the war in Darfur had already internally displaced an estimated 1.7 million people and driven another 280,000 into Chad. Yet the entire population of Darfur – around eight million as of 2013 – has been affected by the conflict. Around 40 percent of Darfur’s population has received monthly food aid for the past decade.\(^{57}\) New displacement related to inter-communal conflicts in the region peaked

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\(^{52}\) UN OCHA (2016a). From the source it is not clear how returns find entry in this registration.

\(^{53}\) ODI (2015).

\(^{54}\) According to UNHCR a protracted refugee situation is “one in which refugees find themselves in a long-standing and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years of exile.” From a quantitative perspective, UNHCR defines a protracted situation as one in which “25,000 or more refugees from the same nationality have been in exile for five or more years in a given asylum country” (UNHCR 2004). The WFP, on the other hand, defines long-term displacement as a state of displacement that lasts more than two years (WFP 2016a).


\(^{56}\) HAC (2015) and IDMC (2015a). 3.2 million refers only to the number of displaced resulting from conflict.

\(^{57}\) GoS (2013).
a second time at around 430,000 individuals in 2014 after a low of 80,000 in 2011. The majority of the displaced are likely to be protracted cases.

63. **While IDPs are concentrated in Darfur, refugees are mainly located in the eastern and southern parts of the country.** According to the 2008 census, Darfur is home to almost one quarter of Sudan’s overall population. It hosts the largest number of IDPs, concentrated in Western and Southern Darfur, yet a much smaller number of refugees. While the absolute number of IDPs seems underreported in the census by a large margin, their relative distribution and the regional concentration is consistent with other reports (Figure 8). During the census, refugees were mainly concentrated in Kassala and Sennar, at the boarders to Eritrea and Ethiopia. The number and distribution of refugees has significantly changed since then, partly as a result of former South Sudanese IDPs being re-classified as either stateless or South Sudanese refugees after the secession in 2011 and partly because of an increase in the number of refugees from South Sudan since 2013.

Figure 8: Location of IDPs and refugees - Census 2008

Note: The size of each pie represents the number of displaced individuals, with the actual number of displaced for North, West, and South Darfur reported in addition. Source: 2008 Census.

64. **South Kordofan receives large number of refugees fleeing the conflict in South Sudan.** While Sudan’s population is concentrated in and around Khartoum, the three provinces of Darfur together register almost a quarter of the country’s population. South Kordofan and Blue Nile, which are among the areas experiencing on-going conflicts, had a population share of 4.6 and 2.7 percent, respectively.

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according to the 2008 census (Table 4). Compared to nationally representative data collected in 2014,\textsuperscript{59} the population share in Darfur slightly decreased, while South Kordofan’s share increased to 8.8 percent of the population.\textsuperscript{60} This is consistent with considerable numbers of South Sudanese refugees fleeing to South Kordofan since 2013.\textsuperscript{61}

| Table 4: Sudan population figures – Census 2008 and MICS 2014 |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| State           | Census 2008   | MICS 2014     |
|                 | Population size | Share | Share |
| Red Sea         | 1,368,190     | 4.5   | 3.1   |
| Northern        | 686,079       | 2.2   | 2.5   |
| River Nile      | 1,097,240     | 3.6   | 4.0   |
| White Nile      | 1,713,320     | 5.6   | 5.2   |
| North Kordofan  | 2,889,224     | 9.5   | 6.7   |
| Al Qadarif      | 1,334,864     | 4.4   | 5.1   |
| Blue Nile       | 816,153       | 2.7   | 3.9   |
| South Kordofan  | 1,389,068     | 4.6   | 8.8   |
| Sennar          | 1,272,719     | 4.2   | 3.9   |
| Khartoum        | 5,181,123     | 17.0  | 13.8  |
| Al Jazirah      | 3,548,877     | 11.6  | 15.6  |
| Kassala         | 1,769,647     | 5.8   | 4.3   |
| North Darfur    | 2,090,251     | 6.9   | 7.4   |
| Western Darfur  | 1,292,798     | 4.2   | 5.1   |
| Southern Darfur | 4,054,958     | 13.3  | 10.6  |
| Total population| 30,504,511    | 100   | 100   |
| World Bank popul. estimate\textsuperscript{62} | 34,470,138 |

Notes: Population size includes IDPs and refugees. Individual survey weights used.
Source: Data extract from Census 2008; MICS Final report (CBS and UNICEF Sudan, 2016)

65. **Displacement often occurs within the state of origin.** In the 2008 census, the vast majority of IDPs, more than 95 percent, identified their current state to coincide with their usual state of residence. They also reported to have lived in this state continuously for an average of 18 years and 93 percent of IDPs, more than the national average of 88 percent, reported to live in the same state where they were born. The majority of IDP locations across Darfur is located less than 60 kilometers from the area of origin of the displaced. Although many IDPs reportedly commute seasonally to their areas of origin to tend to their land and check their property, more lasting returns have been prevented by high levels of insecurity.\textsuperscript{63}

66. **In Darfur, the majority of IDPs is registered in camps that today resemble permanent urban settlements, a trend that adds to registers as a form of rapid urbanization.** In 2016, an estimated 80 percent of IDPs in Darfur were registered in camps. While comparable data for earlier years are lacking,

\textsuperscript{59} Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014. (CBS 2014).
\textsuperscript{60} In the MICS 2014 data comprised of Southern and Western Kordofan.
\textsuperscript{61} IOM (2016c).
\textsuperscript{62} World Bank (2017b).
\textsuperscript{63} GoS (2013).
around one-third of Darfur’s IDPs reportedly lived in “large, highly visible camps” in 2008.\(^64\) By 2010, however, many IDP camps in Darfur resembled permanent urban settlements. Often being located in close proximity to towns and developing service delivery and trade links, camps add to general urbanization trends and associated resource pressures.\(^65\) Displacement-related urbanization is also observed in towns directly. El Fasher town neighboring Abu Shouk, for instance, had a population of around 200,000 individuals before the onset of the Darfur conflict in 2003. By 2009, however, the population was estimated to be around 540,000. More than 34,000 IDPs were estimated to reside in El Fasher town, whereas surrounding IDP camps had a total estimated population of around 150,000 individuals.\(^66\)

67. **Rapid urbanization is associated with an urbanization of poverty and increased vulnerabilities among the urban poor and the displaced.** Urban populations are highly dependent on infrastructure networks and complex supply systems, which are put under pressure by rapid population gains. Natural and manmade disruptions to these systems are also driven by rising population figures and disproportionately affect the urban poor. Poor urban dwellers as well as IDPs and refugees residing in towns are increasingly concentrated in informal settlements. These are often characterized by a lack of access to risk-reducing infrastructure, including safe housing, basic services, and adequate governance.\(^67\) Yet, persisting disparities in average development outcomes between rural and urban areas in Sudan keep up ‘regular’ migratory pressure on towns and cities.\(^68\) Displacement only accelerates urbanization. While only 20 percent of Darfuris lived in or near urban centers before onset of the 2003 Darfur conflict, by 2010, this figure had risen to half of the population.\(^69\)

Demographic profile

68. **The gender composition and age distribution among the newly registered and verified IDPs differ from national averages: IDPs are more likely to be women and children.** Compared to the national average (MICS survey, Table 6), the proportion of children among newly registered IDPs is high (reference made to newly registered IDPs Table 5).\(^70,71\) While 54 percent of the total population in Sudan in 2014 were younger than 20 years old, the share of children below 18 years among IDPs in 2015 was 65 percent. Among adults between 18 and 59 years, women are heavily overrepresented among IDPs (57 percent in 2015 and 54 percent in 2016 were women, respectively). Many IDP households have experienced the loss of a male household head, so that these households are headed by women.\(^72\)

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\(^{64}\) Khan (2008); estimation for 2016 based on HAC figures for the number of IDPs in Darfur (as of Nov 2015) and UN OCHA (2016a) for the number of registered IDPs.

\(^{65}\) NRC/IDMC (2010) and UN Sudan (2010).

\(^{66}\) DFID and UN-Habitat (2009). IDP camps close to El Fasher town are: Abu Shouk, Zamzam, and Al Salaam.

\(^{67}\) World Bank (2015c) and GoS (2013).

\(^{68}\) IMF (2013).

\(^{69}\) UN Sudan (2010).

\(^{70}\) CBS (2014).

\(^{71}\) Note that age cut-offs differ: for newly registered and verified IDPs children range between 0 and 17 years and in MICS data children are 0-19 years old.

\(^{72}\) SUDO UK (2012).
### Table 5: Demographic profile and age distribution among IDPs

#### Totals of IDPs registered and verified in 2015 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>34,502</td>
<td>17,251</td>
<td>17,251</td>
<td>42,346</td>
<td>21,173</td>
<td>21,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17 years</td>
<td>58,942</td>
<td>30,190</td>
<td>28,752</td>
<td>108,218</td>
<td>54,109</td>
<td>54,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>47,441</td>
<td>33,065</td>
<td>14,376</td>
<td>77,635</td>
<td>47,051</td>
<td>30,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>7,058</td>
<td>3,529</td>
<td>3,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>143,760</strong></td>
<td><strong>81,943</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,817</strong></td>
<td><strong>235,257</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,862</strong></td>
<td><strong>109,395</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table reports numbers for newly registered and verified IDPs in 2015 and 2016.*


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5. Higher numbers for newly registered and verified IDPs might also stem from the fact that an additional state Central Darfur is included in 2016. There is no consistent information for comparable states over the years publicly available from IOM.
### Table 6: Demographic profile and age distribution in population according to MICS (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>15,050</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-19 years</td>
<td>38,679</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>19,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-59 years</td>
<td>38,527</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>20,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>6,574</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>98,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,564</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: The MICS is a survey primarily on women’s and children’s health status that also covers basic household demographics. It is not possible to distinguish between IDPs, refugees, and host population and all groups are covered.


69. **Refugees are younger while the gender distribution is less lopsided.** Compared to the national average (Table 6) and to the newly registered and verified IDP figures, refugees (Table 7) are more likely to be children below the age of 15. There is no gender gap in the number of adults.

### Table 7: Demographic profile and age distribution among South Sudanese refugees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>12,602</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14 years</td>
<td>34,488</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>18,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-49 years</td>
<td>25,129</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>13,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+ years</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,693</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,583</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Total numbers calculated according to percentage information on age distribution. Numbers might diverge slightly due to rounded percentages. Only South Sudanese refugees are included.


70. **Registered and verified returnees are younger than the national average, but have comparable shares of individuals of age 60 and older.** The share of children of age 17 and younger is similar to the IDP group (with 59 percent in 2015, and 63 percent in 2016, respectively) but younger than the national average (Table 6). The gender composition among the newly registered returnee figures is equal (50.2 percent are female and 49.8 percent are male, Table 8). The share of older people of age 60 and more is comparable to the national average, but higher than for the newly registered and verified IDP figures.

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74 CBS (2014).

75 Note that age cut-offs differ: for newly registered and verified refugee children age groups range between 0 and 14 years and in MICS data children are 0 to 19 years old.

76 Note that age cut-offs for the migrant groups differ: IOM groups age cohorts from 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 years for refugees, and for IDPs the age cohorts range from 0 to 4 and from 5 to 17 years of age.
Table 8: Demographic profile and age distribution, among returnees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOM 2015 DTM Dashboard (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(States: South Kordofan, North Darfur, West Darfur)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees By age group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>34,407</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17 years</td>
<td>62,229</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>31,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 years</td>
<td>56,467</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>11,524</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>164,626</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>81,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IOM 2016 DTM Dashboard (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(States: South Kordofan, North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees By age group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>21,620</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17 years</td>
<td>50,068</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>26,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 years</td>
<td>35,275</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>6,827</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113,790</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>56,743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Total calculated from age distribution. Minor discrepancies are due to rounding percentages.

Informing durable solutions – vulnerability and needs

71. Most IDPs rely on humanitarian assistance or fall short of meeting their basic needs. In 2016, for instance, two thirds of displaced people were struggling to meet their basic food needs by themselves. Other unmet needs included lack of access to water and sanitation, healthcare, adequate shelter, protection, and education as well as the absence of socioeconomic opportunities to rebuild their lives.

72. The demand for humanitarian assistance changes with fluctuations in local food availability, demography, and settlement patterns. Despite ongoing conflicts in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, the estimated number of individuals in need of humanitarian assistance declined in 2017 compared to 2016 from 5.8 to 4.8 million. The decline was driven by an increase in agricultural output in 2016, which reduced the need for emergency food and livelihoods assistance. Changing settlement patterns and changes in the demographic composition of communities also affect the need and scope for humanitarian assistance.

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77 E.g. UN OCHA (2016a, 2015a).
78 UN OCHA (2016a).
assistance. Impact channels are related to physical and effective population access and to livelihood opportunities available to those inside and outside camps.

73. **Protection needs are particularly pronounced among women and children.** Among IDPs in Sudan, single-headed households tend to be female-headed\(^{79}\) and, as mentioned above, children and women are overrepresented. Both groups risk being exposed to violence and exploitation during everyday activities such as fetching water or wood and visiting markets. In addition, children are at increased risk of being victims of human traffickers, recruited by armed groups, or exploited for child labor. Increased risks for women include sexual gender-based violence (GBV), which is frequently reported.\(^ {80}\) Child labor and prostitution are also reported to be among negative coping mechanisms to prolonged displacement and a lack of alternative livelihood strategies.\(^ {81}\) In addition to these two groups, unaccompanied elders and individuals who are chronically ill or physically or mentally disabled also have specific needs.

74. **Despite high shares of women and children among newly registered IDPs, there are other vulnerable groups that need special consideration.** In 2016, around ten percent of the newly registered IDPs are considered as vulnerable (around 8 percent in 2015). The largest group among the vulnerable IDPs in 2015 and 2016 – classified by IOM – is the group of lactating women (47.6 percent in 2015 and 42 percent in 2016, respectively), followed by the group of elderly persons of age 60 years and more (25.7 percent in 2015 and 29.8 percent in 2016, respectively) and pregnant women (11.8 percent in 2015 and 13.1 percent in 2016). Women are most affected by vulnerabilities (Table 9). This is considerably relevant since many households are headed by women. It is worth noting that these groups are not mutually exclusive, so multiple vulnerabilities can occur simultaneously.\(^ {82}\)

75. **Newly registered IDPs were less likely to include vulnerable groups compared to newly registered returnees.** Around 16 percent of returnees are classified as vulnerable by IOM in both 2015 and 2016 (Table 8 and Table 10), compared to around eight to ten percent of the newly registered IDPs (Table 5 and Table 9). While lactating women are the largest vulnerable group among IDPs, individuals of age 60 and older accounted for almost 40 percent of the returnee population. The group of lactating women is large among both groups, refugees and returnees.\(^ {83}\)

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\(^{79}\) RRF and IOM (2016).

\(^{80}\) IOM (2017b) and GoS (2013).


\(^{82}\) IOM (2015c); IOM (2016b).

\(^{83}\) IOM (2015c); IOM (2016b). Newly registered IDPs in 2015 were 143,760 individuals with 11,203 vulnerable persons and in 2016 newly registered IDPs were 235,257 individuals with 23,891 vulnerable persons. Newly registered returnees in 2015 were 164,626 individuals with 26,044 vulnerable persons and in 2016 newly registered returnees were 113,790 individuals with 17,603 vulnerable persons.
Access to education for school-aged children is currently lacking or inadequate for 1.7 million children, out of which more than half are IDPs. Providing access to education is an important protection strategy that can provide a safe space and contribute to creating positive prospects for children and adolescents. The very high concentration of children and adolescents among IDP and refugee populations underscores the potential role of providing education. As a safe space for bringing together children and adolescents from various ethnic backgrounds, educational facilities also have a role to play for fostering social cohesion. Given high levels of child malnutrition, schools can also be used to target nutrition programs.

Among non-IDP populations, the need for humanitarian assistance is also substantial. While IDPs form the largest group in need of humanitarian assistance, around half of the estimated 4.8 million people in need are residents, refugees, or returnees (Figure 9). The spatial distribution of need is concentrated in the most conflict-affected regions, yet pockets of severity are found throughout the country, particularly in Red Sea state (Figure 10). This distributional pattern has not substantially changed since 2015, the first year for which needs assessment data are available.

While needs vary across population groups, there is substantial overlap in the areas of food security, livelihood assistance, and health. Notably, out of those estimated in need for protection, around 20 percent belong to the resident population (Figure 9). Protection needs arise to host communities in displacement and return areas and imply restrictions and threats to freedom of movements and personal security. Needs are pronounced in the health sector which is poorly functioning throughout Sudan. Health facilities across the country have been affected by conflict-related damages in infrastructure and a
lack of staff and medicine. Water-borne diseases are a general health risk factor wherever water resources are scarce and they most seriously affect displaced communities – since they usually lack resources to purify water – and children below the age of five. Due to a lack of access to medical treatment, disease outbreaks pose a greater risk in remote locations.\textsuperscript{87}

\textsuperscript{87} RRF and IOM (2016).
Figure 9: Humanitarian needs for different population groups

TOTAL POPULATION
39.60M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
4.8M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
2.3M

REFUGEES
794,000

RETURNEES
209,0001

RESIDENTS
1.5M2

1. Estimated number of returnees during 2014-2016; total estimate of returns is 533,007 (Source: humanitarian partners).
2. Estimated number of vulnerable residents calculated by using number of food insecure people in Sudan, which is based on data from IPC, FSTS, WFP, IOM, FAO, FEWSNET and other sources.

BY STATUS

CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)
2.3M

ADULT (18-59 YEARS)
2.2M

OLDER PEOPLE (>59 YEARS)
0.3M

1.1M girls
1.2M boys

1.1M women
1.1M men
0.15M women
0.15M men

BY AGE & SEX

TOTAL MALE
2.4M

TOTAL FEMALE
2.4M

51% male
49% female

*Please note all figures are rounded.

EDUCATION
1.7M

SHELTER & HOUSEHOLD ITEMS
1.5M

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
3.6M

HEALTH
4.3M

NUTRITION (CHILDREN <5)
2.2M

PROTECTION
3.2M

WATER & SANITATION
3.5M

Source: UN OCHA (2016a).
### Table 10: Vulnerable groups among refugee and returnee population

**Totals of between Jan-Dec registered and verified refugees and returnees**

*(States: South Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur in 2015; South Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur in 2016)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable groups</th>
<th>2015 DTM Dashboard (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>2016 DTM Dashboard (Jan-Dec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>% of vulnerable persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old (60+)</td>
<td>10,264</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically ill</td>
<td>1,596</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentally ill/challenged</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically disabled/handicapped</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant</td>
<td>2,775</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent</td>
<td>3,496</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied elder</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactating</td>
<td>4,732</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed household</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>26,044</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** IOM (2015). DTM Dashboard (Jan-Dec 2015); IOM (2016). DTM Dashboard (Jan-Dec 2016).

79. **Child and maternal malnutrition has been chronic across all regions of Sudan for decades.** Stunting is a sign of chronic malnutrition and implies that children are unlikely to reach their full growth potential. Nationally representative surveys conducted in 2013 and 2014 indicate that two-thirds of all localities in Sudan had high stunting rates among children below the age of five. At the same time, around 30 percent of localities saw critical prevalence rates of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children, a life-threatening condition. Maternal malnutrition is widespread as well with up to 62 percent of mothers under-nourished in some locations. Only two-thirds of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water and only one third has access to improved sanitation.

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88 The S3M survey differentiates between 184 localities. Sudan is comprised of 18 states. (Sudan National S3M, 2014)
89 Sudan National S3M (2014), UN OCHA (2016a).
90 CBS and UNICEF Sudan (2016).
Figure 10: The severity of need for humanitarian assistance in 2017

Notes: Severity based on the concentration of people in need across the following sectors: education, shelter and household items, food security and livelihoods, health, nutrition for children below age 5, protection, water and sanitation.
Source: UN OCHA (2016a).

Box 2: UN OCHA’s People in Need Assessment

For IDPs, the needs assessment focusses on the access to basic public services of individuals living in camps and settlements. Other methodological details are not clearly specified.

Resident populations are considered in need of humanitarian assistance if their food security status based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) falls into the categories ‘crisis’ or ‘emergency.’

All children under the age of five estimated to suffer from Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) are considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

All refugees are considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance.

Sources: UN OCHA (2016a, 2015a).

Informing durable solutions – restoring livelihoods

80. Tensions over scarce resources pose crucial barriers for IDPs to return or to integrate locally and vulnerabilities of IDPs and host communities increase over time. In rural areas where IDPs do not live in large camps, IDPs compete over (grazing) land, water resources, and access to other basic services with
nomadic- or semi-nomadic groups. Tensions between tribes and between long-term and newly displaced groups also arise in large camps which tend to comprise heterogeneous groups.\(^{91}\) Vulnerabilities of IDPs and host communities are multi-dimensional and intensify over time as resilience declines. Cycles of tension throughout all stages of displacement and protracted insecurities weaken economic and social capacities of communities to integrate IDPs, returnees, and other displaced groups and negatively affect the resilience of all affected individuals.

81. **IDPs identify safety, security, and access to basic services as main pre-conditions for their durable return while many others want to integrate locally.** Major concerns of IDPs also relate to the separation of families during new displacements and seasonal movements, and the occupation of their land by strangers, which underscores the relevance of establishing community-based protection networks, mechanisms for family reunification and mechanisms for settling displacement related land tenure and property issues.\(^{92}\) While both the DS framework and the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Sudan acknowledge the importance of voluntary returns for achieving durable solutions, the GoS continues focusing on returns to IDPs’ areas of origin.\(^{93}\) Due to security concerns and available livelihood opportunities, a substantial number of IDPs in Darfur is expected to choose integrating locally, particularly if they are displaced in urban or peri-urban areas.\(^{94}\)

82. **Solving the issue of land disputes is crucial to achieving durable solutions.** Empirical data on the share of IDPs or refugees who relied on their land before being displaced is lacking but the role of land disputes in past and on-going conflicts is widely acknowledged. Mechanisms to settle these disputes, however, are largely missing. Returning IDPs and refugees can find their ‘freed up land’ occupied, for instance by pastoralists. Settling claims over such land is a sensitive topic aggravated by the fact that customary land tenure practices can differ from state laws.\(^{95}\)

83. **Weak institutional capacities and a lack of trust in institutions are important risk factors for stability and for finding durable solutions.** A lack of good governance and accountability, poor capacities of the police and judiciary system, and a lack of guidelines and follow-up regarding reconciliation strategies are acknowledged as important risk factors by local governments and community leaders.\(^{96}\) A lack of trust in institutions, between the population and authorities, within and between communities is identified as one of the most critical challenges for stability and peace in Darfur and beyond. In 2013, it was reported that the security sector, dominated by specific ethnicities, is perceived to contribute to the marginalization of other ethnic groups. A severe lack of resources was further reported for the police resulting in underpaid, understaffed, and poorly functioning police stations. At the same time, traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are fragile or non-existent. In sum, security, justice and reconciliation systems are poorly functioning and keep being identified as key priorities for finding durable solutions.\(^{97}\)

84. **Return dynamics are complex and not always directed to locations of origin.** Returnees in Darfur are reported to have sought to settle in locations different from their habitual place of residence before being displaced. Location choices were driven by access to basic services and livelihood opportunities.\(^{98}\)

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\(^{91}\) Khan (2008).
\(^{93}\) Khan (2008), World Bank (2017a).
\(^{94}\) NRC/IDMC (2010).
\(^{95}\) GoS (2013) and UN Sudan (2010).
\(^{96}\) GoS (2013).
\(^{97}\) GoS (2013) and UN Sudan (2010).
Despite the population pressure put on urban centers, infrastructure and services are perceived to be better in urban areas. This is expected to steer location choices of “a substantial portion of IDPs”\(^{99}\) towards urban centers.

85. **Returnees expect basic services and credible signs for future improvements – a key finding for informing durable solutions more generally.**\(^{100}\)** In the 2013 Darfur Recovery & Reconstruction Strategy by the GoS, consultations with community leaders were conducted over several years. Community leaders were reported to point out that prospective returnees do not expect fully functioning services upon their return. Instead, they expect credible signs for future improvements – a finding which is likely to extend to IDPs that choose to resettle or even to integrate locally.

**What is known about Abu Shouk?**

86. **Abu Shouk is among the largest IDP camps in Darfur and has become a town-like location.** It was opened in 2004 and officially stopped receiving new IDPs in 2007. Camp inhabitants have experienced protracted displacement and have been receiving humanitarian assistance for several years. In 2009, the camp was populated by an estimated 54,000 individuals living in 13,000 families with 22 percent of individuals being children below five years of age. In 2012, according to qualitative reports, the camp hosted an ethnically diverse population of about 80,000 individuals.\(^{101}\) However, in 2013, IOM and WFP carried out a biometric identification exercise that only identified a total population of 44,531 individuals. This exercise found that around 60 percent of IDPs originated from El Fasher region,\(^{102}\) which is consistent with a general pattern of regional and within-state displacement.

87. **Different programs aim to provide new livelihood opportunities in Abu Shouk.** In order to build resilience and reduce aid dependency, IOM has implemented vocational training and income generating activities for IDPs and host community members in several locations including in Abu Shouk. In addition to agricultural training, courses include welding, auto mechanics, construction, food processing, handicraft, business planning and others.\(^{103}\) For Darfur, the focus was on vocational training, on-the-job training and an animal health services.\(^{104}\)

88. **Vulnerabilities in Abu Shouk and El Fasher town are interrelated and priority needs are reported for the WASH sector.** Different types of water sources are used in Abu Shouk, including pipelines from El Fasher town. By 2007, the increase in demand reduced water tables in reservoirs, resulting in dried up boreholes. Water services in El Fasher town were estimated to serve only 40 percent of the town population in 2009. At the same time, water distributed by aid agencies to IDPs in camps was partly sold to residents from El Fasher town, reportedly distorting the businesses of urban water sellers who could not compete with lower prices offered. Other trade links include livestock traders who were reported, for instance, to have their livestock slaughtered in Abu Shouk which enabled them to avoid paying taxes in El Fasher town. In 2015 still, the main camp market is used by everyone in the larger area.\(^{105}\)

\(^{99}\) UN Sudan (2010).
\(^{100}\) GoS (2013).
\(^{101}\) SUDO UK (2012).
\(^{102}\) IOM (2015a).
\(^{103}\) IOM (2015b).
\(^{104}\) IOM (2014, 2016d).
\(^{105}\) DFID and UN-Habitat (2009) and IOM (2015a).
89. **Between 2015 and 2016, food security in Abu Shouk deteriorated and was significantly worse than in surrounding areas.** Food insecurity in the IDP camps surrounding El Fasher deteriorated substantially between the beginning of the harvest seasons in 2015 and 2016: The prevalence of food insecure households increased from 38 to 61 percent. Compared to IDP camps, food security in the larger El Fasher region was considerably better. The latest figures for the region refer to 2014 and find 18 and 24 percent of the population to be food insecure, a lower level compared to other regions across Darfur.\(^{106}\)

90. **Basic services are available in Abu Shouk, yet significant gaps remain.** Access to basic services was reportedly lacking in Abu Shouk in 2012. While significant gaps in the provision of health services remain, by 2015, the Ministry of Health and a number of NGOs operated several health centers. In addition, the camp operates primary as well as secondary education facilities, serving 15,000 enrolled students. However, observers of the situation report high dropout rates due to family issues and economic constraints.\(^{107}\)

91. **The following profile of the population of Abu Shouk IDP camp is based on two datasets provided by WFP.** The first dataset provides aggregate data at the level of 25 IDP camps in Darfur, including Abu Shouk. It provides information about the gender of household heads, primary sources of livelihoods, access to land, and information about the main material used in the construction of dwellings.

92. **The authors also obtained access to a version of the underlying household-level census of Abu Shouk.** This dataset, on a version of which aggregates in the cross-camp data are based, is a key means to administer food assistance programs. It covers almost 64,000 individuals in about 11,500 households. Almost all households hold WFP ration cards. While WFP has been providing food assistance for many years, including, since 2011, in the form of coupons that can be redeemed for food items at private stores that participate in the program. The census includes more variables, including information about households’ demographic make-up (albeit no household roster), socio-demographic information about the household head, expenditures by broad categories, assets, and sources of income, among other items.\(^{108}\)

\(^{106}\) WFP (2016a, 2017a).

\(^{107}\) SUDO UK (2012) and IOM (2015a).

\(^{108}\) Population figures for Abu Shouk differ to a small degree from those in the cross-camp data because of differences in vintage. However, discrepancies are minor. **Error! Reference source not found.**
The majority of households in Abu Shouk and other camps is headed by women. Currently, around 80 percent of households are headed by women. However, while this proportion is somewhat higher than in other IDP camps in Darfur, it never falls below 60 percent and the average is about 75 percent (Figure 11).

In contrast to other IDP camps in Darfur, the primary source of income for IDPs in Abu Shouk is non-agricultural labor. Three out of four households in Abu Shouk rely on non-agricultural labor as their primary source of income (Figure 11). This is the highest share among the Darfuri IDP camps in the WFP sample. While there is considerable variation in the primary sources of income across camps, non-agricultural labor on average provides income for around one-third of IDP households and agricultural
labor for another third. Among households involved in crop production – only about one-third in Abu Shouk – 81 percent have no land access. This compares to an average across camps of only 46 percent.

95. **Dwellings in Abu Shouk are more likely to be constructed out of mud; mats, thatches, and plastic are common in other camps.** More than half of the households in Abu Shouk reside in dwellings that are mainly constructed with mud (Figure 11). This is by far the highest rate in the sample of IDP camps. Mats, thatches, and plastic are common building materials in other camps. Stone houses are rare in all camps. Taken together, data on livelihoods and dwellings support the notion that Abu Shouk is more urbanized and more permanent than other IDP camps in Darfur.

96. **More than half of camp residents, 35,000 out of 64,000, are below the age of 16 and there is one child under the age of five for every household in Abu Shouk.** More than two-thirds of household heads are between the age of 30 and 59. Only about one in six are headed by elderly and a similar proportion is headed by individuals below the age of 29. A small fraction, about half of a percent, is headed by children below the age of 18. As mentioned earlier, almost four in five households in Abu Shouk are headed by women.

97. **Monthly per capita expenditure is low and hint at high levels of extreme poverty; yet measurement problems may be one part of the explanation.** Average monthly per capita expenditure is only SDG87, about USD13, a number that would surely indicate very high levels of extreme poverty. A caveat for our purposes is that, in the WFP census, individuals are only asked about broad expenditure categories, not expenditure on an item-by-item basis. In addition, items received in-kind, which are likely to account for a large share of total consumption in this setting, are not captured.109

98. **Education levels of Abu Shouk’s IDPs are low.** Three out of five household heads in Abu Shouk are registered as having no education. For comparison, the national average, according to data from the 2014 MICS, stands at 46 percent of all household heads having no education. To some extent these low levels of education are explained by a high-incidence of female-headed households which tend to be less educated. Less than one-third of men heading households have no education while close to two-third of

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109 WFP complements this information with information from the recent FSMS which provides information about households’ ability to purchase the local food basket. This basket contains sorghum, onions, vegetable oil, milk, cow meat, goat or sheep meat, dry tomatoes, and sugar. The most recent calculations indicate that more than nine out of ten households in Abu Shouk are unable to purchase the local food basket (personal communication with WFP staff).
women heads have no education. However, it may also reflect lower access rates in in Darfur than in the past and an adverse impact of protracted conflict no investment in human capital.

**Figure 13: Monthly per capita expenditure by characteristics of the household head.**

![Bar chart showing monthly per capita expenditure by education of household head (SDG)](chart1)

*Source: Authors' calculation based on WFP data.*

### 99. Per capita household expenditure increases with household heads’ level of education.

Average per capita expenditure per month is only SDG83 for households in which the head has no formal education and increases to more than SDG 140 for households whose heads are highly educated. Households headed by women have about 17 percent lower levels of per capita expenditure on average (Figure 13).

**Figure 14: Household livelihoods and per capita expenditure.**

![Pie chart showing primary source of income and bar chart showing average monthly per capita expenditure by primary activity (SDG)](chart2)

*Source: Authors’ calculation based on WFP data.*

### 100. Three out of four households in Abu Shouk rely on “non-agricultural labor” as their main source of income; however, the category is too broad to be informative in this context.

The large share of
households that relies on labor outside of agriculture likely speaks to the high rate of urbanization the region has experienced in recent years. Less than three percent of households rely on either agricultural labor, cropping, or livestock raising. One in ten households reports having no primary income source, around six percent rely primarily on transfers, four percent rely on running a business (about ten percent of these indicate that they run a shop), and less than one percent report relying on salaried work (Figure 14). Differences between households headed by women and household headed by men are minor. Intriguingly, salaried work, running a business, and providing agricultural labor are associated with higher per capita expenditure. But as these findings rely on few observations, they should be interpreted only cautiously.

101. **Although receipt of basic food items through food assistance programs is common, households in Abu Shouk spend the largest share of their budgets on food.** The share of expenditure on food decreases from an average of almost 70 percent for the bottom 20 percent to 47 percent among wealthiest 20 percent (Figure 15). Apart from food, households spend significant portions of their budgets on fuel (10-15 percent), followed by water (6-10 percent), education (6-9 percent), health (3-10 percent), and transport (2-5 percent). The share that households expend on these consumption categories is always increasing in total expenditure, particularly for transport and health. For instance, health expenditure increases from three percent among the poorest 20 percent to more than ten percent among the wealthiest 20 percent and transport expenditure increases from two percent to five percent.

102. **Household own few assets and only few have direct access to land, but more than one-fourth of households own at least one cellphone.** The census collects very limited data on assets. However, ownership of cars, carts, wheelbarrows, water tanks, farm tools, and cellphones as well as livestock by type of animal are recorded at the household level. The data indicate that households own very few assets, in fact, 70 percent report not owning any assets at all. Less than one percent own a car, a wheelbarrow, a cart, or a water tank. Less than ten percent own any livestock. While more than seven in ten households are not involved in crop production and only a very small fraction report owning any land, four percent rent land. Almost one in four households report having no access to land, but it is unclear to what extent
this implies that they would have demand for land. On the other hand, more than one in four households owns at least one cellphone.

103. **While the data are used here to produce a profile of IDPs in Abu Shouk, the motivation for the census is to identify beneficiaries of food assistance programs.** As a result, there are obstacles that prevent analysts from using the data to inform durable solutions: First, the census does not provide any information about aspirations and histories of displacement, key areas to inform durable solutions from a cause- and solutions-based perspective. Second, the census is not based on a household roster. Rather than eliciting basic information about each household member (such as gender, age, education, etc.), it only provides aggregate information about household demographics. This is a major shortcoming. For instance, it is not possible to construct a basic demographic profile of the camp population. And while the census allows estimation of the total number of orphans, this information cannot be linked to their age. Hence, one cannot compute the number of orphans that are also children of a certain age. Third, the census allows for some insights into livelihoods of households. Yet in the case of Abu Shouk, it turns out that the category “non-agricultural labor,” which constitutes the main source of incomes for a majority of households, is too broad to be useful for comparisons across households.110 Finally, expenditure data probably overestimates the extent of poverty due to the use of broad categories and the omission of items received for free.

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110 On the other hand, it is interesting to see that there are large differences across camps, suggesting that programs to support livelihoods and create new opportunities would have to differ across camps.
V. What are knowledge gaps to inform durable solutions?

Data-related knowledge gaps

104. There are a number of methodological difficulties in estimating IDP figures, particularly related to spatial and temporal data gaps, to including IDPs living outside camps, and to pooling data from various sources. The nature of conflict-related displacement implies that some areas are either not accessible. As a result, spatial and temporal data gaps exist. Data coverage is best for IDP camps since some form of systematic registration is often required for the provision of humanitarian assistance. Little information exists on IDPs that reside outside of camps.\textsuperscript{111} They risk being invisible since there are no systematic registration efforts, they are more likely to reside with relatives or more easily ‘blend in’, especially in urban contexts. Additional complications arise from the need of combing data from various sources. IDP figures for Sudan published by UN OCHA, for instance, use inputs from local authorities, government agencies, other UN agencies, and international and national NGOs.\textsuperscript{112}

105. Data related to displacement caused by natural disasters is scarce; IDP data typically refer only to conflict-related displacement. Factors culminating into forced displacement are often multi-faceted in nature and the (main) cause of displacement is not usually recorded in registration exercises.\textsuperscript{113} In practice, conflict- and natural disaster-related reasons can further be mutually reinforcing or overlap, which makes it difficult to clearly differentiate between the two. It is worth noting, however, that the scale of natural disaster-related reasons can be significant and that many IDP estimates are restricted to conflict-related displacement.\textsuperscript{114} In 2013 alone, the IDMC estimated that flooding in Sudan internally displaced around 320,000 people.\textsuperscript{115}

106. Dynamic and complex population movements imply a high degree of uncertainty when estimating displacement stocks and flows at a given point in time. In Sudan and elsewhere, internal displacement has recurrently taken place on small and large scales and for different periods of time stretching from days to years and even decades. Displacement trajectories have been accompanied by seasonal returns and, in some cases, interrupted by permanent returns or resettlement that later turned out to be only temporary.\textsuperscript{116} Keeping track of these population movements is inherently difficult and results in high degrees of uncertainty when estimating displacement figures. In one of their biometric verification exercises in North Darfur in 2015, the IOM identified 45 percent of previously registered IDPs as having returned, being duplicated in the data files, or being displaced to another location.\textsuperscript{117} Acknowledging that individuals can experience repeated displacements, the IDMC sometimes differentiates between “people displaced” and “incidents/cases of displacement”.\textsuperscript{118}

107. In Sudan and elsewhere, a lack of transparency by data providing agencies adds preventable uncertainty to population estimates and impedes comparability across space and time. Uncertainties are related to a lack of transparency regarding the definition and operationalization of key terms including

\textsuperscript{111} IDMC (2017a).
\textsuperscript{112} IDMC (2017a).
\textsuperscript{113} See Appendix B for an overview of instruments used.
\textsuperscript{114} IDMC, for instance, reports conflict-related figures while attempting to estimate both; UNHCR excludes natural disasters from their definition of forced displacement.
\textsuperscript{115} IDMC (2017a).
\textsuperscript{116} UN OCHA (2015a).
\textsuperscript{117} IOM (2015b).
\textsuperscript{118} IDMC (2016a).
“verified” and “unverified” cases, “returnees” and other population groups (for more details see Box 1). Metadata is often scarce and data points are labeled inconsistently or ambiguously. Given the politically sensitive nature of internal displacement, reported figures can be subject to political influence. In addition, methodologies of data providers can change without explanation.\footnote{IDMC (2017b).} This has also been the case in Sudan, where UN OCHA in 2016 changed the sources for parts of their IDP figures mid-year between agencies using very different methodologies.\footnote{Conversation with IDMC representatives coordinating the estimation of IDP figure in Sudan in May 2017. UN OCHA was reported to change from using IOM data for parts of their aggregate figure to WFP data. In contrast to the IOM, the WFP uses a regional approach for collecting data rather than differentiating between IDPs and other population groups on an individual or household level. As a consequence, they merely differentiate between IDP dominant, resident dominant and mixed communities (also see GoS, WFP and FAO, 2008).} Budget-related constraints that affect the scope of data collection efforts can also contribute to uncertainties to the extent that changes in coverage, both spatial and temporal, are not always clearly documented. As a result, coverage-related changes across time are sometimes mistakenly interpreted as changes in the incidence of displacement.\footnote{IDMC (2017b).}

108. \textbf{Differences in estimates can be severe and in the extreme cast doubt on using underlying data to inform targeted policies.} In accordance with the aforementioned discussion, estimates of the number of IDPs can vary substantially. In 2010, for instance, the NRC and IDMC estimated IDP figures for Darfur in the range between 1.9 and 2.7 million. In 2016, the GoS reported a total number of around 2.3 million IDPs in “government-controlled conflict-affected areas in Sudan”, out of which 0.7 million were estimated to live outside camps. At the same time, UN agencies and their partners estimated another 0.5 million IDPs to live outside camps in Darfur and armed movements in the Two Areas estimated an additional 0.5 million IDPs in locations under their control.\footnote{IDMC (2017b).} These large discrepancies cast doubt on the usefulness of the data for some programming purposes (Box 3).
The example of IDP figures in Darfur for 2007/2008 illustrates a degree of inconsistency that implies distortions relevant for analytical work and programming. According to the Population and Housing Census 2008, 213,375 individuals were classified as IDPs in Darfur, while other sources reported up to 2.5 million IDPs in 2007. Differences of this order of magnitude cast doubt on the validity of using available micro data for producing representative IDP profiles. There are a number of factors that likely contributed to this gap and that imply distortions which are relevant for programming purposes and for achieving durable solutions.

Involuntary return provided a disincentive to register as IDP in the census. At the time of the census, the government followed a strict return policy by which IDPs were often forced to return. Khan (2008) reports that “where IDPs have been removed from camps by force, they have often ended up simply disappearing from official records.” The practice prevented the displaced to self-identify as internally displaced in the census.

Another reasons why respondents may decline to identify as an IDP are concerns over ownership rights in their locations of origin. Khan (2008) reports that there was widespread opposition to the census: “IDPs feared that a census held while so many of them were still displaced would result in the dispossession of their land.”

The current place of residence often shapes incentives to self-identify as an IDP. Many individuals that ended up in Khartoum and other large cities would qualify as IDPs if one considers the reasons for their decision to move. However, reports at the time of the census suggest that “many of those who are referred to as IDPs see themselves as migrants” and have self-classified as private households in the census. On the other hand, non-IDPs living close to camps may have had incentives to register as IDPs in camps in order to receive humanitarian assistance; yet they may still have self-classified as private households in the census.

While these factors contribute to explaining part of the discrepancy in IDP figures, they are unlikely to account for the entire gap. Based on data used by Khan, at least one third of the estimated 2.5 million IDPs in Darfur – more than 800,000 individuals – lived in large camps by 2007. IDP and refugee camps were included in the census and it seems unlikely that individuals located in large camps rather than in informal settlements had the option not to self-identify as IDPs. There is little in what is known about the census sampling strategy that would help to explain the gap. The large discrepancy illustrates the difficulty in reconciling the data and the importance of strategic responses.

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125 DFID and UN Habitat (2009).
127 The sampling strategy was such that IDP and refugee camps were classified as ‘special populations,’ which was relevant for the assignment of short form versus long-form questionnaires. 90 percent of all enumeration areas (EAs) were administered short-form questionnaires, whereas long-form questionnaires were administered to individuals residing in the remaining EAs (GoS, 2007). The census data available for analysis comprises responses to the long-form questionnaire and covers around ten percent of EAs and 16.6 percent of the population (IPUMS, 2011). But the census documentation does not include information on the selection of these EAs. Hence, it is possible that EAs comprising IDP camps are underrepresented in the data sample. However, this should not matter for estimating the total number of IDPs in the census since the data is delivered with individual-level survey weights that add up to the total census population.
Content-related knowledge gaps

109. **While the data that is currently produced allows for basic demographic profiles and assessments of food security, significant content-related knowledge gaps with regard to durables solutions remain.** Content-related knowledge gaps concern topics going beyond demographic and food security profiles and covering IDPs and other population groups living outside Darfur, the Two Areas, and Khartoum. Relatively comprehensive and up-to-date data is being collected on the demographic profile of IDPs and refugees in camps and selected settlements, and on regional food security profiles pooling all residents. Important knowledge gaps exist that go beyond these dimensions, and covering more regions.

110. **While the preferential collection of IDP-related data for the most severely affected regions is generally justified, the full scale of displacement-related deprivations can only be assessed by extending the regional focus.** Comparing findings related to an IDP and host community profiling in Darfur to surveys of a larger geographical reach is important to monitor if a needs-based focus on Darfur and other regions hosting large IDP and refugee populations is warranted. IDPs who are currently not or only under-represented in existing data collections are those displaced over longer distances (i.e. outside those areas most severely affected). It is possible that their vulnerabilities, needs, preferred durable solutions and even their integration/resettlement successes differ from other IDPs. Investigating this issue, however, is beyond the scope of the planned data collection.

**Knowledge gaps related to durable solutions**

111. **Information on aspirations regarding return, resettlement, or local integration is scarce and, if available, strongly focused on return.** For instance, a 2016 HAC survey among IDPs in Darfur notably enquired about all three options but the data or results are not currently publically available. The focus on return has been driven by a strong government priority for this option in the past. In 2010, for instance, a new government strategy for Darfur was launched that was entirely focused on return. At the same time, it is often assumed that IDPs want to return home eventually. But even if this were true, data to inform durable solutions may still benefit short-term programming to alleviate displacement-related shortfalls and that may eventually help individuals to reclaim livelihoods in their area of origin.

112. **The voluntary nature of returns and resettlements is not very well understood.** The voluntary nature of return and resettlement is firmly anchored in the DS framework and acknowledged in the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD). However, existing data systems do not cover this dimension. This knowledge gap is highly relevant as the current status of policies that led to forced returns and resettlements is unclear while reports suggest that they used to be common (Box 1).

113. **Information gaps, sources of information, and the use of information are not very well understood.** In addition to voluntary, the DS framework recognizes the importance of informed decisions. Relevant questions relate to what IDPs and other migrant groups know about their options, return, resettlement, or local integration; what they would like to know in order to make informed decisions; where they source their information from; and how they are using available information. Some instruments cover elements of these questions but they have not been used among IDPs in Sudan.

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128 Often under the lead of the IOM.
129 Often under the lead of the WFP.
130 NRC and IDMC (2010).
131 The IOM is enquiring about voluntary returns in a community-level Returnee Assessment Form, for instance, that was used in Iraq.
(Appendix B). Future work may also try to investigate the extent to which IDPs have misinformation or misperceptions about their options.

114. **The concept of a successful (re)integration – relevant to all options for achieving durable solutions – is not well understood and needs to be better conceptualized for a meaningful assessment of IDPs self-determination.** In particular, existing instruments enquire about aspirations to eventually return home. This fills a relevant knowledge gap, yet an affirmative response risks being interpreted as if no durable solution is possible until individuals return. But especially in protracted conflict, it is possible that individuals and households do manage to establish a new livelihood in a different location and overcome displacement-related needs. It is also relevant to explore at which point IDPs perceive themselves to be (re)integrated in their current location. These perceptions will influence their planning and management of achieving durable solutions. At a minimum, there is a need to more closely enquire about displacement histories and planning horizons.

115. **While immediate/long-term priorities of IDPs are covered in some existing instruments, little is known about the capability of IDPs to create a better future for themselves.** What solutions for themselves do IDPs envision? How do they want to contribute to their communities? What kind of resources do they require to do it? The shift from humanitarian to development assistance, an integral part of supporting durable solutions, implies the need for IDPs to become less aid dependent and more self-reliant. While vulnerable groups find ways to cope with shocks and hardship out of necessity, strategies often reduce productive capacities of households, e.g. by selling productive assets, decreasing food intake, health and education expenditure. Priorities covered in instruments center around general categories such as ‘security’ and ‘access to jobs.’ Shedding more light on the aspirations of IDPs regarding prospective and fulfilling livelihoods could help to inform policies for creating opportunities. That said, a qualitative interviews and focus group discussions may best be suited to do so.

116. **Knowledge gaps exist with respect to the distance of displacement from one’s place of origin and how this interacts with decisions to return home or seek alternative durable solutions, and with risks of renewed displacement.** Remaining close to ones’ area of origin is likely associated with advantages in terms of enabling ‘go-see-visits’ as to assess return options and tending to one’s land and property as to potentially minimize destruction, theft, and occupation by others. Staying in contact with community members who chose or were forced to stay may also enable preserving some form of protective community structures by finding ways for mutual support. Remaining in close proximity to the conflict is, however, associated with specific risks. IDPs are at a higher risk of exposure to violence. Men and children may risk being recruited by armed forces. Repeated displacement and failed returns may be more likely among IDPs who remain in the vicinity of their original locations. Further, incentives to integrate locally for the duration of being displaced may be negatively affected, which is particularly disadvantageous if displacement becomes protracted.

117. **Despite frequent reports of sexual GBV, no information is available that allows estimating the scale of the problem.** The sensitive nature of GBV implies difficulties in gathering information about its incidence. A large number of cases are likely to be unreported. At the same time, there are instruments and proxy indicators available to approach the issue. Given the persisting vulnerability among IDPs and other groups to GBV, addressing this knowledge gap is expected to provide valuable insights for policy making. Whether such questions can be administered without doing harm will depend on the training of enumerators and available support services.
118. **Too little systematic knowledge exists about service delivery to population groups outside IDP and refugee camps.** Weak institutions and a lack of trust has been identified as one factor that contributes to ongoing tensions and renewed conflicts over scarce resources. Collecting data on service delivery to different population groups, especially outside camps, would contribute to closing relevant knowledge gaps.

119. **A number of factors have been identified to be relevant for displacement in Sudan that could, in principle, easily be collected in a survey but that are not included in existing instruments.** Frequent conflicts over resources are reported to break out along ethnic, religious, and linguistic lines, yet information on these individual characteristics are not collected. While probably feasible, these issues are sensitive and adequate protocols would need to be put in place to elicit the data (see next chapter).

120. **Human trafficking and smuggling are reported to have become increasingly prevalent in Sudan's recent displacement crisis, yet no information is available that allows estimating the scale of the problem.** Proxy indicators have been employed in some surveys. IOM’s migrant intention survey, which was administered to international migrants in Khartoum, for instance, enquired about brokers/agents regarding migration related information or whether refugees had help in crossing borders (Appendix B).

**Knowledge gaps related to ReDSS indicators**

121. **Data for some of the ReDSS indicators are more suited to be collected through community-level questionnaires, not household-level questionnaires.** ‘Legal or administrative barriers to employment’ or the ‘existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure,’ for instance, are expected to vary mostly at the regional-level. Individual-level information can provide insights into the demand for support in these dimensions, which can be influenced by current and aspired livelihood strategies.

122. **A number of indicators proposed are very vague, need to be adjusted to the local context, and should been understood as sub-dimensions of the DS framework.** An ideal indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes needs to be verifiable, specific, and applicable to a clear time and reference population. Indicators referring to ‘adequate’ access to a given service, ‘sustainable conditions’ and ‘effective mechanisms’ are too vague to be considered operationalized indicators but should rather be seen as sub-dimensions of the DS framework. A careful operationalization, for instance, through suitable proxy variables, is required that includes adjustments to the local context.

123. **Most dimensions of the DS framework are touched upon in existing instruments, yet information for the reference population is frequently missing.** The reference population for ReDSS indicators, i.e. the population that the situation of IDPs is compared to, either refers to host communities/local populations, national means, international standards, or the situation before displacement. However, the situation of IDPs/refugees and ‘hosts’ is not always collected together and most instruments do not collect data on the situation before displacement. Thus, most ReDSS indicators cannot be assessed using a single instrument available so far. Covering both IDPs and host communities, and including recall questions on the situation before displacement, the planned survey will fill crucial knowledge gaps (Table 11 and Appendix B).
Table 11: Durable Solutions Framework and knowledge gaps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DS dimensions</th>
<th>Selected ReDSS indicators/dimens.</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>DS dimensions</th>
<th>Selected ReDSS indicators/dimens.</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement</td>
<td>Violent crimes/ safety incidences</td>
<td>HH com</td>
<td>not all pop. groups covered</td>
<td>Mechanisms to restore housing, land and property (HLP)/provide compensation</td>
<td>HH com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual gender based violence</td>
<td></td>
<td>reference pop. not always covered</td>
<td></td>
<td>reference pop. not always covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom of movement</td>
<td>HH com</td>
<td>“long-term” not covered</td>
<td></td>
<td>compensation not covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discrimination/ stigmatization</td>
<td>HH com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate living standards</td>
<td>Food consumption</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td>largest overlap and largest scope for harmonization</td>
<td>Access to and replacement of personal documents</td>
<td>HH com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>HH com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to employment and livelihoods</td>
<td>Unempl. before &amp; after displ.(return)</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td>not all pop. groups covered</td>
<td>Participation in public affairs</td>
<td>Community participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to sustainable empl.</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td>not all pop. groups covered</td>
<td>Involvement in reconciliation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty during and before displ.</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td>not always covered</td>
<td>Remedies for displacement-related violations</td>
<td>Sense of justice restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant DS indicators</td>
<td>Preference for type of DS</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td>not all pop. groups covered</td>
<td>Other relevant DS indicators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aid dependency</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Being integrated</td>
<td>HH HH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data collected | Proxies partly available | HH: household-level data collected |
Some proxies available | No data collected | Com: community-level data collected |

Notes: * According to instruments. The authors did not have access to all data. IOM’s returnee assessment form, which fills part of the knowledge gaps, was used in Iraq. It is assumed that IOM is collecting similar information during their returnee assessments in Sudan.

Source: Own illustration. For an overview of instruments considered, see Appendix B.

124. Despite their prominent role in the durable solutions framework, little is known about the legal mechanisms IDPs, returnees, and other population groups have access to. These refer to mechanisms to restore or compensate for lost land, housing and property; mechanisms to replace lost documents; and mechanisms to provide remedies for displacement-related violations. While such mechanisms may be among factors that vary mostly by location, questions related to the awareness, intention to use, and perceived usefulness are relevant on the individual- or household-level.

125. Information about reconciliation upon return and on social cohesion within and between different population groups throughout all stages of displacement is largely missing. Some form of
reconciliation between former conflict parties is of paramount importance for sustaining peace and achieving durable solutions. The concept and process of reconciliation is difficult to grasp and likely to be highly context-specific. Finding proxy indicators for on-going reconciliation efforts or for ‘a sense of justice [being] restored’ would be highly desirable. Since a peaceful and potentially enriching coexistence of diverse population groups is associated with social cohesion, items that measure social cohesion would also fill important gaps and would also be related to the DS dimension of ‘participation in public affairs’ (Table 11).
VI. Recommendations for data collection in Abu Shouk

General recommendations

126. **The considerations that follow were used to guide the design of the survey instrument and implementation procedures.** Based on the analysis of existing data collection systems above, the DS framework and benchmarking criteria, and past experience with IDP-oriented data collection in Sub-Saharan Africa, the team proposes a survey instrument to be fielded in Sudan’s Abu Shouk IDP camp and its surroundings. The design and implementation of a household survey involves trade-offs and data collection among vulnerable populations involves additional challenges. In what follows, these challenges are addressed specifically.

127. **Data collection to inform durable-solutions in Abu Shouk and its surroundings should be survey-based, not census-based.** Informing durable solutions requires comprehensive data on basic individual- and household-characteristics, current needs and vulnerabilities, histories of displacement, and aspirations of those affected. Collecting these data at the household-level will usually require time-intensive interviews. A census, administered to a population of at least 40,000 individuals on camp grounds, and several thousand households in its surroundings, that collects this kind of detailed information would not be feasible from an economic perspective. It is also unnecessary in that recent advances in sampling methods for non-formal settlements and conflict-affected areas allow for the collection of data that can be used to obtain unbiased estimates of population parameters with reasonable margins of error, rendering complete enumeration unnecessary.

128. **The survey instrument should be aligned with the DS framework to the extent possible and should collect additional information that provide relevant information about DS.** The DS framework and the associated set of indicators provides a useful starting point for the analysis of displacement. Therefore, the survey should include items that can be meaningfully linked to DS indicators whenever possible. That said, there are issues that are often pointed out in the Sudanese context in which additional indicators relevant to the well-being of IDPs may be usefully drawn in (e.g. information on statelessness and human trafficking). Existing indicators may also be usefully supplemented with items that can be employed to understand enablers of DS and that are not covered in the framework (e.g. distance to area of origin). Finally, some DS-relevant information may be best captured using methods other than a survey (e.g. information about incidence of violence may also be obtained through structured interviews with camp personnel).

129. **The survey should include a consumption module that employs recent methodological advances to ensure rapid data collection with sufficient precision.** Household surveys administered to both IDPs and the general population elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa have shown that large differentials in monetary poverty exist between these two groups. While the traditional approach to the collection of consumption data increases the survey burden significantly, recent methodological innovations allow for the estimation of reasonably accurate consumption aggregates as part of displacement surveys. Importantly, enquiring about consumption of items received without payment will allow for a quantification of the extent and incidence of dependency on (food) aid.

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132 Pape and Mistiaen (2015).
130. **The data collected should enable cause-, needs-, and solutions-based benchmarking exercises.** The above analysis shows that existing data systems are focused primarily on current needs. However, understanding the viability of alternative durable solutions will likely also require the availability of information on IDPs’ aspirations and underlying causes of displacement. Data on aspirations and information about livelihoods prior to displacement should therefore be collected. The survey instrument should allow for the collection on data that can be used to construct both current and pre-displacement profiles of IDPs in terms of their livelihoods, demographic make-up, assets, and access to services. This will allow for an enquiry into the effects of displacement on the displaced households and identify the specific vulnerabilities induced by displacement. An understanding of the future aspirations of IDPs is crucial to allow policy makers to align policies with the wishes of the displaced population. The survey should respond about future plans and identify the barriers they face in realizing these plans.

131. **While reports suggest that GBV is a key concern in the context of IDPs in Sudan, sound data collection is challenging; unless resources are available to tackle these challenges appropriately, no attempt should be made to collect data on GBV.** GBV is a recurring theme in reports on IDPs in Sudan yet reliable quantitative data is lacking. However, collecting data on gender-based violence is a delicate task. The main reason for this is that such questions could create harm by reemerging traumas. Thus, it should be carefully considered and approved if sufficient prevention is possible by appropriate training and selection of enumerators as well as accessibility of health services. In addition, the relevant target population are individuals, not households, and it would be paramount that respondents answer questions about their experience with GBV in privacy.¹³³ As a consequence, multiple visits to one households will become necessary in order to obtain a non-selective sample, a requirement that would significantly increase costs. Therefore, unless sufficient capacity and resources are available to implement relevant measures, questions about GBV should be excluded.

132. **Whenever possible, the survey should enable meaningful comparisons with established data systems.** While often narrowly focused, existing data systems have resulted in relevant information about the extent of displacement and needs of affected households. An important consideration is thus whether comparisons with data generated through these systems will be feasible. The survey instrument discussed in the next subsection has been cross-checked with instruments employed in Sudan to the extent that these were available at the time of writing. Importantly, it will allow for the construction of vulnerability categories that resemble those used by the IOM and WFP, respectively. Most vulnerability profiles are related to the age and gender of individuals so that comparability is simply a matter of aggregation to age groups over a complete household roster.¹³⁴ Other criteria relate to specific health indicators, which require some harmonization.

133. The notion that ensuring comparability should be a criterion also extends to the definitions used for displacement and to the methods used to elicit IDP status from respondents. The above analysis shows that different data systems have used different criteria to identify IDPs and vulnerable groups. This in turn, may lead to differences in estimates. One way forward is to employ various items that would allow for the analysis to reconstruct and reconcile criteria used in existing data systems.

134. **Modules of the survey instrument should be laid out so that it can be administered to both IDPs and non-IDPs.** Gaining an understanding of the living situations and aspirations of both IDPs and host

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¹³³ UN (2014).

¹³⁴ Exceptions include the vulnerability criteria used by WFP which are based on expenditure aggregates that are compared to the price of an eight-item food basket. Harmonization of the survey with the WFP criteria will likely conflict will harmonization with the more detailed consumption aggregate of the National Household Budget & Poverty Survey, which should probably be given precendence.
populations is crucial for three reasons: first, including both populations allows for comparisons. The results of such comparisons determine to which extent policy-makers will consider policies directed specifically at IDPs as opposed to a broader set of policies aimed at fostering development in the population more generally. Second, learning about the impacts of displacement on host communities can be an important input into the formulation of policies to arrive at durable solutions. Third, attitudes and concerns of the host community regarding local integration of the displaced households arguably matter when it comes to determining which way forward will most likely lead to a durable solution. Therefore, the survey should be designed as a broad, multiple-purpose survey that collects data on livelihoods and well-being that are elicited in a way that is meaningful to both IDPs and non-IDPs. In addition, separate modules should be administered to IDPs through which detailed data is collected about displacement histories, aspirations, etc.

135. **The additional complexity introduced by the trigger questions on IDP status strongly favors computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) over paper-based interviews.** The fact that a subset of items should be administered either to respondents in the host community or IDPs but not both renders CAPI-based surveys more feasible. Pre-programming ensures that interviews progress smoothly as enumerators are prevented from accidentally skipping questions or asking inappropriate questions. CAPI-based surveys have many additional advantages. For instance, it eliminates the need to securely store completed paper questionnaires, allows for real-time monitoring of interviewers, and eliminates data entry, an additional step that is prone to errors. Additional costs for equipment and training are expected to be moderate.

136. **A pre-test and pilot should be fielded in order to ensure that questions are understood as intended and that response options are as exhaustive as possible.** A first-time collection of household- and individual-level data of this scope requires provisions that will allow for refining the instrument beforehand. While consultations with relevant stakeholders will go some way in ensuring the appropriateness of the instrument, a carefully designed pre-test and pilot survey that could also be coupled with more qualitative work will allow for further refinements of the instrument. In most single or multi-select questions, an option of “Other (Please Specify)” will be included, which is selected when the respondent’s answer does not fall into any of the available response options. Selection of ‘Other (Please specify)’ prompts the enumerator to write the response as text. In the analysis of pilot data, such text answers are checked and included into the available response options if deemed appropriate. Towards the end of the interview, enumerators should be prompted to note down observations that could have potentially affected the quality of the interview (e.g. tone of the respondent, presence of outsiders). Whether a more qualitative component is feasible will depend on resources available.

137. **Given the sensitivity of some of the topics covered and a context in which dependency on aid is high, adequate safeguards and protocols should be put in place.** The survey will involve categories associated with traumas and vulnerabilities. In addition, surveys conducted by international organizations run the risk of raising expectations for increased aid. Therefore, clear protocols need to be in place to avoid additional stress and increased expectations. In addition to minimizing the number of sensitive questions and testing those in the pre-test and pilot, enumerators should be trained using standard protocols to ensure that sensitive questions are asked in an adequate way. In addition, it should be stated explicitly at the beginning of the interview by the enumerator that respondents will not get any direct benefits as a result of participating in the survey and that the survey is intended to further an understanding of the general situation in the camp and to help to devise policies accordingly.
138. **Comparability with other surveys should be sought if the survey only be administered only to IDPs and if other data collection efforts are on-going.** It may be worth considering comparability with parallel data collection efforts, particularly those that can be used to obtain regionally representative estimates (e.g. Sudan’s National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS) or the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and MICS).\(^\text{135}\) Ensuring comparability with these national surveys will allow for an identification of vulnerabilities that are specific to the displaced. This would be more important if the instrument is not also administered to host communities and if other data collection efforts will produce data at the same point in time. However, at the time of writing, the authors are not aware of any such activities.

139. **Once produced, anonymized datasets and accompanying documentation should be made publicly available.** One key shortcoming of existing data systems is that raw data are rarely available and that documentation is often lacking. This prevents tapping into resources outside the data-collating agencies such as academia or development partners. It is therefore recommended that the collected data is properly anonymized and made publicly available along survey reports and documentation.

**Proposed survey instrument**

*Household roster*

140. **IDP households are identified at the beginning of the questionnaire.** On camp grounds, the survey program will automatically trigger IDP-specific questions. Outside of the camp, enumerators may still encounter IDP households. An introductory question administered to households residing outside the camp will determine whether the household is identified as a displaced household. Hence, following the common enumerator-provided information about the geographic location and the attempt to interview the sampled household, one of the first questions in case of a successful attempt to initiate the interview will ask whether the household lives in the current place of residence as a result of conflict, violence, human rights violations, or natural or man-made disaster such as a drought or a famine. If this question is answered affirmatively, a number of additional questions will be triggered over the course of the interview that will not be administered otherwise.

141. **Individual IDPs that reside in non-IDP households are identifiable based on questions about migratory history.** Another possibility is that IDPs are encountered as household members in households that have not been displaced. The household roster elicits information about how long individual members stayed with the household and why they joined, allowing for the implication of these ‘embedded’ cases outside of camps.

142. **The household roster will elicit information about the socio-demographic profile of households.** The module will provide a complete listing of household members, identified as those individuals that are considered by the main respondent as household members and that share meals with the household. The module will then gather detailed information about household demographics, including age, gender, marital status, place of birth, religion, ethnicity, and inter-family relationships.

143. **The household roster will also serve to gather individual-level data about education, health, and employment status of household members.** The module will elicit information about the current education status and literacy levels of the household members and, in the case of IDPs, education status

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\(^{135}\) The most recent wave of the NBHS has been fielded in 2014/15 and is not currently available.
before displacement. It will further gather information about interruptions in educational trajectories as a result of displacement. The module will further elicit information about the health status of individual household members. This information will serve as a key ingredient to identify vulnerable population groups that are often identified in existing data systems. The roster will also gather detailed information about employment of individual household members ten years and above, in the case of IDPs, about employment prior to displacement. A small subset of core questions in this module are also included in the nationally-representative multi-purpose household surveys, allowing for tentative comparisons with population estimates.

144. **This module will also assess the extent to which internally displaced households engage in gainful employment in the host community.** Traditionally, as IDPs are the citizens of the country, they do not face legal impediments to engaging in gainful employment. However, forced displacement often separates the household from its tribal and social connections. Lack of connections in the host community and possible discrimination can limit employment opportunities of IDPs. Loss of certificates and identification documents might also hinder households’ access to gainful employment in the host community. The household roster will identify current barriers to employment.

145. **This section will enable the identification of specific vulnerabilities of different groups while ensuring that the most vulnerable groups – children, pregnant women, elderly, and disabled – are included.** Conflict and displacement affect different population groups differently. Data collected through this module will allow for disaggregation by household-level identifiers of vulnerability, for example, female and/or single-headed households. By collecting information on age, gender, and health of household members, the data will also allow for individual-level analyses. Also, conflict often erupts around ethnic, religious and linguistic lines. The household roster will collect information on these characteristics and thereby assess if a certain group is more vulnerable in the given context. Similarly, conflict and displacement may affect males and females differently. While females may be forced into prostitution, males may engage in increased use of drugs as gender roles change and males are no longer able to provide for the households. The survey will enquire about the current and past livelihoods of all adult males and females and will allow the analyst to inquire how displacement has led to changes in gender roles.

146. **Importantly, in this context, the module will include a ‘leavers’ roster that allows to enquire about the fate of former members that were separated from the household over the course of displacement.** Conflict and displacement leads to the separation of families and the death of family members. The final section of this module allows for an enumeration of individuals that have been members of the household before displacement but have been separated from the household for conflict- or displacement-related reasons. The leavers’ roster collects information about the current age and gender of these former members as well as the reason for their parting. This allows the analyst to identify, say, children that are not living with their parents as a result of displacement and conflict, arguably one of the most vulnerable group in the context of conflict and displacement. Importantly, the module also includes questions about whether the household is still in contact with separated household members and, if not, whether it has access to family reunification services.

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136 World Bank (2016).
147. The module on household characteristics will allow for the analysis of household’s living standards. The module on household characteristics gathers household-level data on current housing, access to agricultural land, security of tenure, basic services, and utilities. For IDPs, the module includes questions that elicit the same information as it pertains to living conditions prior to displacement. Specifically, the module collects information on current and pre-displacement quality of housing and basic services (water, electricity, waste disposal, toilet) available to the household. The module further gathers data on current and pre-displacement proximity to basic services (water, education, health) and markets. This will allow for the analysis of current and pre-displacement living standards of IDPs.

148. This module will also collect data on household level determinants of food security and vulnerability. Food security has been identified as a key concern in the IDP profile above. The questionnaire employs the Coping Strategies Index developed by WFP to gather insights into incidence of hunger and coping mechanisms households use in times of food shortage. \(^{137}\) Strong social networks help to reduce households' vulnerability to shocks. The module, therefore, further assesses household’s social networks by gathering data on the amount of support received by households from family and friends in the form of remittances as well as the households’ interactions with their community.

149. The module also allows for an assessment of access to legal mechanisms. Displaced households often lose access to their homes and assets, particularly land and livestock. For instance, livestock may be raided or killed while land may be occupied. Similarly, households often lose important documents when forced to leave their homes in a hurry. This, in turn, may impinge on their ability to gain access to employment or services. Hence, IDPs often have a demand for legal mechanisms that allow them to file land restitution and reparation claims and to obtain legal documents required to rebuild their livelihoods. The survey can be used to assess whether IDP households have knowledge of legal mechanisms and, if so, whether they perceive these mechanisms as accessible. The survey also explores how and where development organizations can support households in accessing legal mechanisms.

150. Recent methodological advances in the collection of consumption data will allow for the construction of profiles of monetary poverty while avoiding a prohibitive survey burden. Consumption data allow for the estimation of profiles in monetary welfare that can be usefully compared between relevant subpopulations (e.g. IDPs and host communities). To ensure comparability, the consumption module will be modelled after Sudan’s most recent national household survey. However, to reduce the time it takes to collect consumption data, the Rapid Survey Consumption Methodology should be employed. In brief, the method proposes to collect information about a core set of food and non-food items while all other items are organized in a number of exclusive and exhaustive sub-modules that are randomly administered to households within a given enumeration area. It has been demonstrated that multiple imputation methods can then be used to estimate consumption levels of households based on information about household characteristics, assets, core items, and the subset of non-core items. This method significantly reduces the time it takes to collect consumption data while providing unbiased and reasonable precise estimates of poverty levels. \(^{138}\)

151. The sections on food and non-food consumption will also assess the extent to which households depend on aid. A common concern is that prolonged dependency on humanitarian organizations for food

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\(^{137}\) WFP (2008).

\(^{138}\) Pape and Mistiaen (2015).
and non-food items limit the ability of households to engage in gainful employment and provide for themselves. For each of the food and non-food items, the survey will enquire whether food and non-food items were obtained for free and will identify the source of the assistance. This will allow for an estimation of the extent to which households rely on aid. It will also allow to approach the question to what extent provision of aid plays a role in the households’ movement and return intentions.

152. **Modules on livestock and other durable goods will allow for the construction of alternative measures of households' standard of living.** These modules are also modelled after Sudan’s most recent national household survey but may also include additional items. Importantly, IDP households will be asked to elaborate on livestock and assets holdings before their displacement.

**Wellbeing and perceptions**

153. **The module on well-being and perceptions will allow for an analysis of changes in households’ risk attitudes and resilience due to displacement.** Conflict has the potential to erode individuals’ trust in others, increase risk-taking, and result in a decrease in the extent to which individuals feel that they are in charge of their lives. Such changes in attitudes can signal a need for psychological support. In extreme cases, negative attitudes can significantly limit households’ potential for overcoming conflict-related hardship. The module will therefore include items to capture individuals’ attitudes towards risk, as well as their overall satisfaction with their lives and expectations for the future.

**Displacement and return intentions**

154. **A module on displacement histories informs an understanding of displacement patterns of IDPs.** The module gathers information about areas of origin of IDPs as well as the timing and causes of displacement. The module also assesses whether households have faced multiple displacements and the reason for moving from their last displacement site to their current location. It will further ascertain how connected IDPs are to their areas of origin either through relatives or friends left behind or through temporary visits to areas of origin.

155. **Importantly, the module gathers information on movement and return intentions of IDPs.** The module presents respondents with a full set of possible settlement options including return, local integration, and relocation. The module also gathers information about the associated push and pull factors for these movement and return intentions. Moreover, the module specifically enquires about the support IDP households require to settle in their preferred location. This section in particular is key in obtaining inputs that can be used to provide policy guidance regarding possible interventions to support IDPs.

156. **The module allows for an assessment of the ability of IDP households to obtain information and make informed decisions.** The quest for durable solutions to displacement and the imperative that all efforts to facilitate durable solution should be IDP-centered gives rise to unique information needs. Displaced households require information about conditions in their area of origin as well as other areas that may qualify for permanent resettlement, including information about security, provision of services, and access to livelihood. This information can potentially be obtained through various sources including formal news outlets and personal contacts. The module therefore assesses the information households can access about the places where they want to settle and unmet information needs.
Sampling strategy

157. **A Census is used to create a sample frame or to target specific households.** Generally, surveys can be implemented as a Census or based on a sample. A Census administers the questionnaire to every unit of observation, usually a household. This makes the Census a very cost- and time-intensive exercise. It is mostly used to derive a sample frame, which allows to draw a representative sample for a sample-based survey. In addition, a Census is also used to target specific households. However, the questionnaire is usually extremely short (5 to 20 questions) so that all households can be interviewed in a reasonable time and with feasible cost.

158. **A sample-based survey instead can be used to inform program design and propose a targeting scheme.** In contrast to a Census, a sample-based survey only interviews a randomly drawn subset of the population. If the sample design is well chosen, the survey will provide representative estimates for indicators. Those estimates can even be better than from a Census due to reduced logistical complexity leading to higher data quality. Therefore, a sample-based survey is the standard tool to collect data that is not used to create a sample frame or for direct targeting of households. It has considerable time-, capacity- and cost-advantages.

159. **Based on the objectives of the planned data collection, a sample-based approach is recommended.** The planned data collection will inform durable solutions but not target directly households. Therefore, a sample-based approach is sufficient and will result in better data quality and considerably lower costs. The sample design should be stratified by the specific subgroups of interest. Sampling weights will then allow to weight data to create representative estimates.

160. **As sample frame, a listing approach based on maps of the camp and of the host communities is proposed.** While Census data of households living in the camp are available, a sample frame constructed based on this might miss households that arrived later – or households that split and settled in a new structure. Given the availability of accurate maps and the extremely well structured design of streets and households, it is instead recommended to create enumeration area maps based on those maps and use a standard listing approach for the random selection of the households. The listing approach entails listing all households in all randomly selected enumeration areas before randomly selecting households. Given experiments in other contexts, maps could also be derived from satellite maps. For the host communities, enumeration area maps from the last household survey should be used.

161. **The sample design should be developed by a sampling expert.** The design of a sample determines the representativeness of the data collection. Small mistakes or oversight can invalidate the representativeness. Therefore, the sample should be design by an expert. Known variation within the camp based on available data will inform needed sample size to obtain estimates with reasonable confidence.
VII. References


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60. UN OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). (2016a). *Sudan: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017*


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IX. Appendices

Appendix A - Operationalizing Durable Solutions

**Box 4: Glossary of key terms**

*Internally Displaced Person* - “Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.” (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement)

*ReDSS* – Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) is a coalition of civil society actors aimed at maintaining a focused momentum and stakeholder engagement in the search of durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in East and Horn of Africa. ReDSS is managed through an Advisory Group comprised of 11 NGOs: DRC, NRC, IRC, World Vision, CARE International, Save the Children International, OXFAM, ACTED, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps and Refugee Consortium of Kenya, with IRC and DRC forming the steering committee.

*JIPS* – the Joint IDP Profiling Service is an inter-agency service that provides technical support to humanitarian and development actors implementing profiling exercise in displacement situations. JIPS is supervised by a Steering Committee comprised of the Danish Refugee Council (NRC), the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

162. “A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.”

163. To be more specific, durable solutions are achieved when IDPs are able to enjoy without discrimination:

- Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement;
- An adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education;
- Access to employment and livelihoods;
- Access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation;
- Access to and replacement or personal and other documentation;
- Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement;
- Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population;
- Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations.”

164. This 8-point criteria is used as a benchmark for measuring progress made towards achieving durable solutions. The Inter-Agency Committee on Durable Solutions developed the indicators outlined.

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below to further measure the achievement of these eight goals. ReDSS adopts the majority of these indicators to develop a profile of IDPs. The indicators developed by IASC also capture most of the themes covered by JIPS. JIPS further evaluates some aspects of social integration that are included below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Possible Indicators of Progress towards Achieving a Durable Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement | • Level of clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance on main roads, living areas and cultivable land in sites of IDP return or settlement elsewhere in the country  
• Degree of reduction of checkpoints or other special security measures  
• That IDPs face no discriminatory or arbitrary restrictions of their freedom of movement  
• Progress made in disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating former combatants  
• Number of police stations and courts as well as trained police and judicial personnel deployed in IDP return or settlement areas compared to the national average or the local situation before displacement. The degree of access by IDPs to police and judiciary compared to the resident population. Frequency of police patrolling in IDP areas  
• Number of reported acts of violence or intimidation targeting IDPs on the basis of their IDP or minority status  
• Prevalence of violent crimes suffered by IDPs compared to crimes suffered by the resident population, the situation before displacement of the national average (as appropriate)  
• Degree of continuation of spontaneous returns to specific areas  
• Reduction of the number of persons facing risks emanating from natural hazards  
• Measures taken to reduce future risks  
• Safety and security perceptions of IDPs seeking a durable solution                                                                 |
| An adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education | • Assistance programs in place to provide IDPs with essential food, potable water, basic shelter and essential health care  
• Estimated number of IDPs who are malnourished or homeless  
• Percentage of IDPs who do not have access to essential food, potable water, basic shelter or essential health care compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate  
• Percentage of IDP children with access to at least primary education in adequate conditions and quality, compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate  
• No legal or administrative obstacles preventing IDP children from going to school  
• Rates of IDP children whose education was interrupted by displacement and who resume schooling |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to employment and livelihoods</th>
<th>Access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Percentage of IDPs living in overcrowded housing/shelter, compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate&lt;br&gt;• IDPs do not face specific obstacles to access public services, assistance or remittances from aboard compared to local residents with comparable needs</td>
<td>• There are no legal or administrative obstacles to IDP employment or economic activity that the resident population does not face&lt;br&gt;• Unemployment among IDPs compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate&lt;br&gt;• Types and conditions of employment of the IDP population compared to the non-displaced population, including rates of informal-market employment and access to labor law standards, such as the minimum wage, as appropriate&lt;br&gt;• Poverty levels among IDPs compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to and replacement or personal and other documentation</td>
<td>• IDP women and men face no legal or administrative obstacles to obtain (replacement) birth certificates, national ID cards, voter identification cards or other personal documents relevant to the context&lt;br&gt;• Mechanisms to replace documents are accessible and affordable bearing in mind the local context&lt;br&gt;• Percentage of IDPs without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal document relevant to the local context compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate&lt;br&gt;• Mutual acceptance by Governments and de facto authorities of papers where control over territory is divided</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement | - Mechanisms have been put in place to reunite separated family members. No movement restrictions prevent family reunification. Acceptance of the returnees within the wider family/clan fabric  
- The number of internally displaced children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families  
- The number of persons without access to property/pensions due to a missing family member of other provider  
- The number of unaccompanied and separated internally displaced children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted |
|---|---|
| Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population | - IDPs have access to social networks and are able to participate in community/neighborhood organizations without discrimination  
- IDPs are able to procure support from relatives, friends and neighbors to cope with shocks, find work or housing140  
- IDPs face no legal or administrative obstacles not faced by the resident population that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service  
- The percentage of adult IDPs eligible and registered to vote in comparison to the resident population or the national average, as appropriate  
- The percentage of adult IDPs participating in elections held in comparison to the resident population or the national average  
- The percentage of IDPs among public servants and elected officials in comparison to the percentage of IDPs in the overall population |
| Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations | - Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide IDPs with effective remedies for violations suffered, including violations committed by non-state actors  
- Percentage of IDPs who consider that the violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored  
- Number or percentage of identified cases of displacement-related serious human rights violations or grave breaches of humanitarian law that result in effective and adequate reparation. |

Appendix B - Comparison of survey instruments
**Overview of questionnaire modules across instruments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaire Modules</th>
<th>World Bank</th>
<th>IOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hh - household</strong></td>
<td>Somali High Frequency Survey - Wave 2 - hhm questionnaire</td>
<td>Movement Tracking form - hh questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hhm - household members</strong></td>
<td>Registration Form (Darfur) - hhm questionnaire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>comm - community</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( question numbers and target group in parentheses)

**How are IDPs identified?**

- Identified on level of EAs, hh and hhm (e.g. A.1 Is this IDP EA? B.6-7) (self-reported?)
- Popul category: IDPs, resident, IDP returnee, refugee returnee, other (1, hhm)
- self-reported: are you a returnee, IDP or refugee
- Num of returnee families in this location
- not at all, target group is international migrants identified by nationality (1.5, hhm), asylum or refugee status (15.1-2, hhm)

**Administrative information**

- location details (hh)
- location details incl camp and registration site (2-8, hh)
- tracking location details, date of registration (3-4, comm)
- location details (comm)
- location details (hhm)

**Interview information and filters**

- Is this permanent location of household? yes (B.5, hh)
- Living in current residence due to displacement? no
- Has hh ever been displaced? yes (B.7, hh)

**Demographic indicators**

- Basic demographics (age, gender, relationship to head) yes (C.1, C.8-9, hhm)
- Total num of hhm by age & sex (F-G), sex and age categories for random selection of hh (10, comm)
- age and sex (1.1-2, hhm)

**Other demographics relevant in IDP context**

- Reasons for being away from hh (incl conflict/displacement) (C.5); any parent alive? (C.11) Legal identification? (C.16-17) (hhm)

**Tribe/ethnicity, religion, language**

- no; proxy for religion: has hhm attended Koranic school? (C.44-45)

**Place of origin and migration (hhm)**

- Place of origin and migration state and country of origin, reasons for joining hh (incl displacement), place of residence before joining hh, duration of staying in current residence, reason for leaving last place of residence, reasons for choosing current district (hhm, C.24-28)

- Having valid passport (17.16, hhm)

- yes (1.3-4; 2.1-5, hhm)

**Place of origin and migration (hhm)**

- Place of origin and migration state and country of origin, reasons for joining hh (incl displacement), place of residence before joining hh, duration of staying in current residence, reason for leaving last place of residence, reasons for choosing current district (hhm, C.24-28)

- see displacement section below
### Overview of questionnaire modules across instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hh - household</th>
<th>hhm - household members</th>
<th>comm - community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(question numbers and target group in parentheses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>How are IDPs identified?</strong></th>
<th>headcount by sheikh/deputy + IDP representative + 3 comm memb (comm)</th>
<th>questionnaire referring to migr worker populat (Form B) (comm)</th>
<th>questionnaire referring to pastoral migr (semi-) nomadic populat (Form C) (comm)</th>
<th>No. of population pre-conflict, current, returnees, IDPs, resident community (hhs and indiv) (comm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Administrative information</strong></th>
<th>location details; settlement type (A. village, camp, town, other) (comm)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>location details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Interview information and filters</strong></th>
<th>Is this permanent location of household?</th>
<th>Living in current residence due to displacement?</th>
<th>Has hh ever been displaced?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Demographic indicators</strong></th>
<th>Basic demographics (age, gender, relationship to head)</th>
<th>gender composition of migrant worker population: Males&gt;or&lt;females (or 50:50) (A section 2) (comm)</th>
<th>gender composition of non-sudanese migrants in transit (B, III.2.3)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other demographics relevant in IDP context</td>
<td>No. of Long-term Sudanese migrants/settlers; No. of temporary Sudanese labour migrants; No. of refugees, No. of IDPs (Form A) (comm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe/ethnicity, religion, language</th>
<th>tribal composition (tribe 1-3); current population, No. of HHs (Form A) (comm)</th>
<th>Main nationalities currently transiting the settlement (also pre-conflict) (B, III.2.2; III.2.3) (comm)</th>
<th>Tribe (C.1.1, C.1.2, C.1.3) (comm)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place of origin and migration (hhm)</td>
<td>Place of origin and migration</td>
<td>No. of Hellas (&quot;satellite&quot; settlement) pre-conflict; No. of current Hellas; Name of current Hellas; No. of returnees from this 'mother' settlement or a nearby 'Hellas' (Form A) (comm)</td>
<td>Duration of Stay by migrant worker at destination and means of travel (B, I.3.1, I.3.2; II.3.3) (comm)</td>
<td>Change in migration routes, why (C.1.3) (comm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement comm level** | **Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Internal Labor Migration Form comm level** | **Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-) Nomadic Population - comm level** | **Sudan Village Assessment Form and Annex: Rapid Environmental and Livelihood Assessment - comm level** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overview of questionnaire modules across instruments</th>
<th>WFP</th>
<th>IDP profiling of town camps in West Darfur - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Survey of wishes of IDPs in Darfur - hhm questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How are IDPs identified?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Self-reported?) resident status: IDP in camp, IDP outside camp, resident, returnee (2.1, hh)</td>
<td></td>
<td>unknown - information extrapolated from report/vulnerability assessment which differentiates IDPs and residents</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this permanent location of household?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in current residence due to displacement?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has hh ever been displaced?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic demographics (age, gender, relationship to head)</td>
<td>yes; age, sex, disability of hh head and num of hhm by age categories &amp; sex (1.1-1.4)</td>
<td>yes (hh)</td>
<td>sex of hh-head (sec 1), num of hhm by broad age categories &amp; sex (sec 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other demographics relevant in IDP context</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribe/ethnicity, religion, language</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of origin and migration (hhm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh - household</td>
<td>hhm - household members</td>
<td>comm - community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(question numbers and target group in parentheses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Somali High Frequency Survey - Wave 2 - hhm questionnaire**

**Registration Form (Darfur) - hhm questionnaire**

**Movement Tracking form - hh questionnaire**

**Returnee Assessment - comm questionnaire**

**Migrant survey Khartoum (intentions) - hhm questionnaire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic indicators</th>
<th>Healthy status</th>
<th>difficulties: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentration, self-care, communicating (C.29-33); illness in the last 2 months and treatment (C.97-101) (hhm)</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>difficulties: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentration, self-care, communicating (C.29-33); illness in the last 2 months and treatment (C.97-101) (hhm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>currently studying and subject, highest level of education (1.9-11, hhm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current employment</td>
<td>employment type (e.g. self-employed); occupation; reason for not working and ways forward (different recall periods); livelihood sources (C.67); duration and reason of unemployment (incl conflict) (hhm &gt; age 9, C.52-84)</td>
<td>occupation (L, hhm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes (3.1-8, hhm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment before displacement</td>
<td>similar details as current employment (C.85-C.96, hhm)</td>
<td>occupation (M, hhm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes (4.1-7, hhm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>yes and delivery details (female hhm age 12-65)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>num of children (1.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated household members</td>
<td>separated due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters</td>
<td>basic demographics; possibility to get in touch (by separated hhm, C.110-114)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td>Characteristics of current dwelling</td>
<td>basic characteristics and tenure status (incl shelter arranged by UN/NGOs (D.2-6; D.32); degree to which dwelling is safe in terms of legal/customary possibilities to stay (D.7-11) (hh)</td>
<td>where does hh live: camp, with relatives/friends, own/rented house, squating (23, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>shelter type (3.4, comm)</td>
<td>type and price of accomm. and co-inhabitants (8.3-4, hhm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of dwelling before displacement</td>
<td>similar details as current dwelling (D.44-55, hh)</td>
<td>many details, e.g. source and treatment of water (D.18-23); electricity (D.24-25); cooking energy (D.26); toilet facility (D.27-29); solid waste (D.30) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH indicators</td>
<td>conditions of water, sewerage (4.1, comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh - household</td>
<td>hhm - household members</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement comm level</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Internal Labor Migration Form comm level</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-) Nomadic Population - comm level</td>
<td>Sudan Village Assessment Form and Annex: Rapid Environmental and Livelihoods Assessment - comm level</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic indicators</td>
<td>Health status</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>construction material, health staff type, beds/equipment anti-natal service, trauma counselling, vaccination, medicine available; costs of health care, external assistance provided; type of non-functioning clinic; distance (comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Functioning schools (school type, construction, teachers no., students no., student fees, assistance received, by whom). Did children from other villages attend any of the functioning schools? Non-functioning schools (type, construction, reason for non-functioning, distance to nearest school) (comm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current employment</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>typical occupation (seasonal agric, urban wage labor, small trade) (B, I.4.4, II.4.4) average annual hh income (B, I.5.3; II.5.3) (comm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment before displacement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated household members</td>
<td>Separated due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Do full or partial hh migrate? (B, I.2.1) How many full/partial hh engaged in internal labour migration pre-conflict? (B, I.2.2) (comm)</td>
<td>Do full or partial hh migrate? (C, I.2.1) How many full/partial hh engaged in pastoral migration pre-conflict? (C, I.2.2) (comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td>Characteristics of current dwelling</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>material of shelters (majority, others), offering protection or not (comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of dwelling before displacement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH indicators</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh - household</td>
<td>hhm - household members</td>
<td>comm - community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(question numbers and target group in parentheses)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic indicators</th>
<th>Rapid Food Security Assessment of IDP - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Rapid Food Security Assessment of IDP - comm questionnaire</th>
<th>IDP profiling of town camps in West Darfur - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Survey of wishes of IDPs in Darfur - hhm questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health status</td>
<td>MUAC (hhm age 12-59 mths and mother, sect 1.3)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>num of hhm (age 7-14) enrolled, and attending school (by sex); reasons for not attending school (by sex) (1.5-1.7)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current employment</td>
<td>num of hhm involved in most important inc generating activities; employment of any hhm during last week; 2yr recall ability of hh to find work by month (6.1-6.5)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>employment type (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment before displacement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated household members</td>
<td>Separated due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household characteristics</th>
<th>Characteristics of current dwelling</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>yes (hh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of dwelling before displacement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH indicators</td>
<td>source of drinking water (3.1) and toilet facility (3.2), access to electricity (4.11) (hh)</td>
<td>(change in) problems with drinking water; waste disposal (sect. 8, comm)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household characteristics</th>
<th>Somali High Frequency Survey - Wave 2 - hhm questionnaire</th>
<th>Registration Form (Darfur) - hhm questionnaire</th>
<th>Movement Tracking form - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Returnee Assessment - comm questionnaire</th>
<th>Migrant survey Khartoum (intentions) - hhm questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Physical) access to infrastructure and services</td>
<td>e.g. water, food market, school, health centre, legal aid (D.19; D.33-043, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>conditions e.g. of water, market, school, recreation (4.1, comm)</td>
<td>knowing organizations that provide services to migrants (15.3-5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of income and remittances</th>
<th>Main current source of income</th>
<th>incl remittances and aid; info on gov and aid assistance (D.90-91, hh)</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>proportion of hh with access to inc generation (8.3, comm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main source of income before displacement</td>
<td>similar details as current source of income (D.91, hh)</td>
<td>many details current and before displacement (D.92-124, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>remittances as source of finance for migration and incentive to migrate (7.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances (received and send)</td>
<td>num of vulnerable hhm: separated/missing child, unacc minor, mentally/ physically disabled, serious medical condition (hh)</td>
<td>num of vulnerable hhm: num of unaccomp children/ elders, physical disabilities, pregnant fem (by age group) (8.1, comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shocks and coping strategies</th>
<th>Hunger and coping strategies</th>
<th>yes, 30- and 7-day recall incl situation before displacement (D.60-70, hh)</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other (non hunger) shocks &amp; vulnerabilities</td>
<td>list of shocks incl effects on inc and assets, and coping (L.2-13, hh)</td>
<td>vulnerabilities: illness, physical disability, pregnant/lactating, single parent, unaccomp minor/elder (K, hhm)</td>
<td>num of vulnerable hhm: separated/missing child, unacc minor, mentally/ physically disabled, serious medical condition (hh)</td>
<td>vulnerabilities: num of unaccomp children/ elders, physical disabilities, pregnant fem (by age group) (8.1, comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Access to savings and credit | yes, (D.75-78, hh) | no | no | no | savings from current job (3.7, hhm) |
| Risk attitudes | yes, (I.43-54, hh) | no | no | no | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food consumption</th>
<th>For a detailed list of food items</th>
<th>7-day recall: when any hhm have a given item, quantity, source and costs (E.5-20, hh)</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For general food categories (e.g. cereals, FFV, meat)</td>
<td>7-day recall: when any hhm have food group (E.4-7, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food aid</td>
<td>Ever received food aid? (C.49, hhm)</td>
<td>humanitarian assistance provided? (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Non-food consumption | For a detailed list of non-food items (mostly non-durables) | 7-day to 12 mths recall, purchases and other sources (F.3-11, hh); health expenditure (K.2-12) | no | no | price of accomm. (8.5 hhm) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hh - household</th>
<th>hhm - household members</th>
<th>comm - community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household characteristics</td>
<td>(Physical) access to infrastructure and services</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of income and remittances</td>
<td>Main current source of income</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main source of income before displacement</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remittances (received and send)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shocks and coping strategies</td>
<td>Hunger and coping strategies</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (non hunger) shocks &amp; vulnerabilities</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to savings and credit</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk attitudes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food consumption</td>
<td>For a detailed list of food items</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For general food categories (e.g. cereals, FFV, meat)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food aid</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food consumption</td>
<td>For a detailed list of non-food items (mostly non-durables)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Household characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to infrastructure and services</th>
<th>Rapid Food Security Assessment of IDP - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Water, energy, (quality of) school (sect 8, comm)</th>
<th>IDP profiling of town camps in West Darfur - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Survey of wishes of IDPs in Darfur - hhm questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>water, energy, (quality of) school (sect 8, comm)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of income and remittances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main current source of income</th>
<th>yes, incl dependency and relative shares of diff sources (6.1-6.5); main constraints for income generation (6.7-6.8) (hh)</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>yes (hh)</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main source of income before displacement Remittances (received and send)</td>
<td>nocorded</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances (received and send)</td>
<td>remittances can be reported as being among most important income sources (6.1-6.3)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shocks and coping strategies

| Hunger and coping strategies | yes, number of times any hhm ate yesterday; coping strategies last 7 days, last one year (hh) | no | unknown | no |
| Other (non hunger) shocks & vulnerabilities | no | non-food assistance, incl perception about needs-based targeting (7-1 to 7-4, comm) | unknown | num of vulnerable hhm: chronic diseases, mentally disables, handicapped (sec 2) |
| Access to savings and credit | access to credit and reasons for non-access (7.1-7.2, hh) | no | unknown | no |
| Risk attitudes | access to credit (6-1,6-2, comm) | unknown | no |

### Food consumption

| For a detailed list of food items | no | no | unknown | no |
| For general food categories (e.g. cereals, FFV, meat) | 30-day recall: food expenditure (8.1-8.10); 7-day recall: food consumption of different items/categories (quantity, source, num days consumed) (8.1-9.12) (hh) | no | food expenditure (prices), dietary diversity, frequency of consumpt. (hh) | no |
| Food aid | yes, incl. details on food aid received by aid category (e.g. FFE, supplements) (10.1-10.8, hh) | no | having food ration card (hh) | no |

### Non-food consumption

<p>| For a detailed list of non-food items (mostly non-durables) | 30-day recall: non-food expenditure (8.11-8.27, hh) | no | unknown | no |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hh - household</th>
<th>Somali High Frequency Survey - Wave 2 - hhm questionnaire</th>
<th>Registration Form (Darfur) - hhm questionnaire</th>
<th>Movement Tracking form - hh questionnaire</th>
<th>Returnee Assessment - comm questionnaire</th>
<th>Migrant survey Khartoum (intentions) - hhm questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hhm - household members</td>
<td>comm - community</td>
<td>![ image ]</td>
<td>![ image ]</td>
<td>![ image ]</td>
<td>![ image ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and asset ownership</td>
<td>Land ownership &amp; agricultural activities</td>
<td>land (incl abandoned due to conflict/captured, D.56-59), agric activities only reported if part of main occup/inc source or own land used for farming (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>many details incl ownership in last 12 mths (G.2-35, hh)</td>
<td>current ownership (24, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Durable goods/assets</td>
<td>Detailed list incl transport, communication, amenities; ownership and worth (H.2-18, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social inclusion and social services</td>
<td>Community participation/ involvement</td>
<td>participation in public meetings (D.79); interaction with community leaders and non-clan members (D.80, I.42) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perception about own situation</td>
<td>personal relationships: intra-hh, neighbours (I.4-5), prospective living standards (I.7) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>needs assessment incl legal help and psychosocial support (8.2, 8.4); protection issues incl risk of separation (8.5-8.6) (comm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perceptions about social services (and civil servants)</td>
<td>health clinic, education (I.2-3); change in employm opprt (I.6); political leaders (I.25-26) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Usage of public services</td>
<td>12 mths recall: tried to get doc/permit, had police interaction; need for bribes (I.8-11); tax collection (I.27-28) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>in others (I.11); in police (I.14-15); justices institutions (I.16) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perception about safety/ security</td>
<td>in neighbourhood, longer distance travel (I.12-13, I.17-20); community disputes (I.21-23) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>safety and security incidents (9.1-9.2, comm)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perceptions and opinion about rights of different groups</td>
<td>e.g. on women's and human rights, equality in country and freedom of speech (I.31-40, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>type of discrimination (9.3, comm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement &amp; plans to move from current settlement/ return to place of origin</td>
<td>Any IDP/refugee settled in neighbourhood?</td>
<td>I.30 (host community id, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh - household</td>
<td>hmm - household members</td>
<td>comm - community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( question numbers and target group sin parentheses)</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement comm level</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Internal Labor Migration Form comm level</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-) Nomadic Population - comm level</td>
<td>Sudan Village Assessment Form and Annex: Rapid Environmental and Livelihoods Assessment - comm level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property and asset ownership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land ownership &amp; agricultural activities</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Are most of the pastoral migrant sending hh also engaged in agriculture) (C.3.1) (comm)</td>
<td>condition of rangeland (Annex 4.5); average size of hh farm (Annex 5.2, 5.3) and condition (Annex 5.4), which % cultivated (Annex 5.5) (comm) types of livestock pre-conflict (Annex, 4.1) and now (Annex, 4.2) and condition of livestock (4.3)(comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>questionnaire referring to pastoral migr (semi-) nomadic populat (Form C)(comm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods/assets</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social inclusion and social services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community participation/ involvement</td>
<td>How many IDP representatives? How many representatives for the [Semi-]Nomadic [Agro-] pastoral residents? (A, section 2)(comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>What are the existing structures for environmental governance/management to ensure that the resources needed are not depleted unsustainably and that access to these resources is equitable? (Annex, 2.5)(comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception about own situation</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Are these systems adequate for current and potential future population? (Annex, 2.6, 2.7)(comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceptions about social services (and civil servants)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage of public services</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception about safety/ security</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>If there has been a change in the rate of participation in internal labor migration, why? Insecurity as option (B, l. 2.4)(comm)</td>
<td>If there has been a change in any of the above routes since the beginning of the conflict, why? Insecurity as option (C, l.1.3)(comm)</td>
<td>If access to natural resources is limited, is it because of insecurity, presence of IDPs, damage? (Annex, 3.1, 3.2)(comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceptions and opinion about rights of different groups</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Displacement &amp; plans to move from current settlement/ return to place of origin</strong></td>
<td>Any IDP/refugee settled in neighbourhood?</td>
<td>pre-conflict population: tribe 1-3; No. of individuals and HHs; place of departure, past locations of stay (detailed) (Form A)(comm)</td>
<td>Main areas of destination pre-conflict (B, l.1.1); Current main areas of destination (B, l.1.2) (comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh - household</td>
<td>hhm - household members</td>
<td>comm - community</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Survey of wishes of IDPs in Darfur - hhm questionnaire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property and asset ownership</strong></td>
<td>Land ownership &amp; agricultural activities</td>
<td>Land cultivation (5.1); reason for not cultivating land (5.2), size of land and crop production (5.4-5.10) (hh)</td>
<td>problems accessing farm land and prevalent land tenure (2-4 to 2-6, comm)</td>
<td>land access (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods/assets</td>
<td>yes, current ownership (4.13-4.18, hh) Detailed list incl transport, communication, amenities; ownership (4.1-4.10, hh)</td>
<td>wealth groups: proportions by sex of hh-head, land cultivation, livestock holding (2-1 to 2-3; 2-7, comm)</td>
<td>current ownership (hh) ownership of basic assets (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social inclusion and social services</strong></td>
<td>Community participation/ involvement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception about own situation</td>
<td>immediate and long-term priorities (12.1-12.2, hh)</td>
<td>immediate and long-term priorities (9.1-9.2, comm)</td>
<td>yes, relationships between IDPs and host community (p. 10); unclear if hh or comm level (probably hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceptions about social services (and civil servants)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Usage of public services</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
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<td>Trust</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception about safety/ security</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceptions and opinion about rights of different groups</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Displacement &amp; plans to move from current settlement/ return to place of origin</strong></td>
<td>Any IDP/refugee settled in neighbourhood?</td>
<td>num of IDP and refugee hhs; arrivals and departures in past year (1-1, 1-3 comm)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Num of returnees by state and time of last displacement; time of return (6.1-6.4, comm)</td>
<td>Place of residence before migrating, time of arriving, reasons for migrating incl conflict (1.12, 1.14, 6.1-16, hhm)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of origin; time and reason of displacement</td>
<td>yes (J.2-5, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed residence since first displacement? Or tried to do so? Or planning to leave? Or may need to leave?</td>
<td>yes and reasons (J.6-7; J.29-41; J.46-48; J.51-53 hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for choosing current location</td>
<td>yes, incl details on settling (J.8-13, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation in current settlement</td>
<td>yes, incl networks (J.28); freedom of movement, security (J.42-45), reasons for staying (J.49-50) (hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hhm displaced to other location?</td>
<td>yes, (J.20-27, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact to place of origin/those left behind?</td>
<td>yes, (J.14-19, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement (comm level)</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Internal Labor Migration (comm level)</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-)Nomadic Population (comm level)</td>
<td>Sudan Village Assessment Form and Annex: Rapid Environmental and Livelihoods Assessment (comm level)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of origin; time and reason of displacement</td>
<td>Populations movements to and from the settlement recently? No. of movements; primary/secondary displacement to settlement by IDPs, long-term (non)sudanese migrants, seasonal return by former IDPs? (up to 4 movements) (Form A) (comm)</td>
<td>Propensity to migrate (B, sections I.1; II.1) (comm)</td>
<td>Propensity for pastoral migration (C.2) (comm)</td>
<td>Are there any returnees who went back to the place of displacement? (p.1 on main form) (comm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed residence since first displacement? Or tried to do so? Or planning to leave? Or may need to leave?</td>
<td>reason for movement (free answer) (Form A) (comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reasons for choosing current location</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>resource availability, productivity and management for livelihoods and shelter (Annex, section 2) (comm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Situation in current settlement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Do full or partial hh migrate? (B, I.2.1; II.1.2)</td>
<td>Do full or partial hh migrate? (C, I.2.1)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hhm displaced to other location?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>How many full/partial hh engaged in internal labour migration pre-conflict? (B, I.2.2; II.2.2) (comm)</td>
<td>How many full/partial hh engaged in pastoral migration pre-conflict? (C, I.2.2) (comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact to place of origin/those left behind?</td>
<td>intended date of departure and detailed destination information, also mode of transport (Form A) (comm)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of origin; time and reason of displacement</td>
<td>Changed residence since first displacement? Or tried to do so? Or planning to leave? Or may need to leave?</td>
<td>Reasons for choosing current location</td>
<td>Situation in current settlement</td>
<td>Household displaced to other location?</td>
<td>Contact to place of origin/those left behind?</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Displacement &amp; plans to move from current settlement/ return to place of origin</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plans to <strong>return</strong> to place of origin? yes, time and reasons (J.46; 1.51-52, hh) no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plans to <strong>locally integrate</strong> or <strong>resettle</strong>? plans to relocate and things needed to settle (J.46; 1.57, hh) no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Characteristics of preferred location yes (J.55-61, hh) no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Information need, sources and use regarding situation in country and choice to stay, resettle or return (J.62-66, hh) no</td>
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<tr>
<td>hh - household</td>
<td>hhm - household members</td>
<td>(question numbers and target group in parentheses)</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement comm level</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Internal Labor Migration Form comm level</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-) Nomadic Population - comm level</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plans to <strong>return</strong> to place of origin?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plans to <strong>locally integrate</strong> or <strong>resettle</strong>?</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no+K3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characteristics of preferred location</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information need, sources and use</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Displacement &amp; plans to move from current settlement/ return to place of origin</td>
<td>Plans to return to place of origin?</td>
<td>Plans to locally integrate or resettle?</td>
<td>Characteristics of preferred location</td>
<td>Information need, sources and use</td>
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<tr>
<td>yes, incl time (2.5); any hhm away preparing return? (2.6) (hh)</td>
<td>proportion of hh who plan to return and reasons for not returning (1-6, 1-7, comm)</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>yes (sec 3)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>yes (sec 3)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C - Linking the DS framework to existing instruments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>WB</th>
<th>Registration Form (Darfur) - hhm</th>
<th>Movement Tracking Form - hh</th>
<th>Returnee Assessment (intentions) - hhm</th>
<th>Migrant survey (intentions) - hhm</th>
<th>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement - comm</th>
<th>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Labour Migration Form - comm</th>
<th>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi) Nomadic Population - comm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent crimes, sexual incidences, sexual gender based violence</td>
<td>Confidence in police protection (self &amp; property from crime and violence); (14-15); crime and violence being reasons for movement (sect A.2)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>safety and security incidents (9.2)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>questions on type of movement, reasons for movement, to where, from where (A, sections 4, 5)</td>
<td>questions on labour migration routes</td>
<td>questionnaire on pastoral migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of movement</td>
<td>Freedom of move in current settlement (1.42)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate access to police and judiciary</td>
<td>Confidence in police and trust in justice institutions (1.14-16), whom to turn to following community disputes (0.21-23)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>who do returnees report to in case of security incidence (9.4)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Feeling safe in their current place of residence</td>
<td>Perceptions about safety (1.12-13); things that could be done to improve neighbour security (1.17)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes (9.1)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>only reasons for movement (to and from current settlement); free answer (Form A)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.)</td>
<td>Perceptions/opinion about rights of different population groups (1.31-1.33, 1.38-1.40); preference to deal with people from same clan? (1.42)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>discrimination (religious, gender, ethnic) (9.3)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Feeling accepted in the community</td>
<td>Satisfaction with relation with neighbors (1.5); trust in people (1.11)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>What is needed to settle in location of preference? (1.57-1.59)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>protection issues for families and children; safety issues (8.5-8.6)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>aspirations for after migrating (17.2-8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate food consumption</td>
<td>Food consumption of different food groups and detailed list of items (sect E)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>food - needs and associated problems (8.4)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>Source and treatment of drinking water (D.18, D.21), toilet facility (D.27-29); solid waste disposal (D.30)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>conditions of water, sewerage (4.1); sanitation/hygiene - needs and associated problems (8.4)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate access to health care</td>
<td>Access to health centre (D.35); access to health care among reasons for choosing location (sect J); medic treatment for last illness (C.100-103)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>health - needs and associated problems (8.4)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children with adequate access to education</td>
<td>School attendance and reasons for not attending (C.35-37); access to nearest school (D.34); access to educ among reasons for choosing location (sect L)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>educ - needs and associated problems (8.4)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linking questionnaires to the DS Framework</td>
<td>IDM</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>IDP Profiling - extrapolated from report (no quest)</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>HAC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Violent crimes, safety incidences, sexual gender based violence</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freedom of movement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate access to police and judiciary</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling safe in their current place of residence</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feeling accepted in the community</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Immediate and long-term priorities (12.1-12.2)</td>
<td>Immediate and long-term priorities (9.1-9.2)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>An adequate standard of living, including a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate food consumption</td>
<td>food sources, food assistance, when last provided, next distribution, food shortage in future (Main VA Form, p.1)</td>
<td>food consumption (9.1-9.12), MUAC (hhm age 12-59 mths, sect 1.3)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>food expenditure (prices), dietary diversity, frequency of consumpt.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAM/SAM</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>functioning water sources, distance (Main VA Form, p.3); no information on water quality or cleaning</td>
<td>source of drinking water (1.3) and toilet facility (3.2)</td>
<td>[change in] problems with drinking water; waste disposal (sect. 8)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate access to health care</td>
<td>construction, distance, beds, equipment, medicine etc. available (Main VA Form, p.2)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children with adequate access to education</td>
<td>construction, distance, teacher/student no.s, assistance (Main VA Form, p.2); no info on yrs of schooling or age groups</td>
<td>num of children enrolled and attending school (by sex) (1.5-1.7)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>ReDSS indicators (and other relevant)</td>
<td>Somali High Frequency Survey - Wave 2 - Hhm</td>
<td>Registration Form (Darfur) - Hhm</td>
<td>Movement Tracking Form - hh</td>
<td>Returnee Assessment - comm</td>
<td>Migrant survey (intentions) - hhm</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement - comm</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Labour Migration Form - comm</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-) Nomadic Population - comm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation.</strong></td>
<td>Adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances</td>
<td>Receiving remittances (D.92-D.113); coping strategy to shocks (B.11); access to aid among reasons for choosing location (sect I)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>Food ratio card received from aid agency? (C.49); a access to savings and credit (D.75-78); prospective living standards (I-7)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Access to livelihoods</strong></td>
<td>Legal or administrative barriers to employment or economic activity</td>
<td>Can be reported as barriers to secure employment (C.71)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment among returnees after and before displacement</td>
<td>Many details on current (C.85-96) unemployment and activity before displacement? (C.85-C.93)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Access to sustainable employment conditions</td>
<td>What is the main support hh needs to secure employment? (C.73)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty levels during and before displacement</td>
<td>Current asset index and basic consumption aggregates can be constructed; characteristics of dwelling now and before displacement</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>Livestock ownership (G.2-35)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access to education</strong></td>
<td>Adequate housing (not overcrowded households/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction)</td>
<td>Characteristics of dwelling (sect D); degree to which dwelling is safe in terms of legal/customary possibilities to stay (D.7-11)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure</td>
<td>Access to land among reasons for choosing location (sect I); being recognized legal owner of land (D.59); access to legal aid (D.39)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Loss of HLP and having their claims resolved</td>
<td>Destruction of assets (C.2); land owned but abandoned due to conflict/captured (D.56-59)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Secured right to Housing, Land and Property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy)</td>
<td>Degree to which dwelling is safe in terms of legal/customary possibilities to stay (D.7-11)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>Corruption and bribery (I.9); Do you have to give money or goods in order to secure and maintain a specific shelter here? (I.43)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td><strong>Access to and replacement of personal and other documents</strong></td>
<td>Possibility to obtain/replace documents for IDPs/returnees</td>
<td>Have you tried to get doc/permit in past 12 mths? Need to pay a bribe? (I.8.9)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Having birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents</td>
<td>Having legal documentation and which type (C.16-17)</td>
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<td>RedSS indicators (and other relevant)</td>
<td>Sudan Village Assessment Form and Annex: Rapid Environmental and Livelihoods Assessment</td>
<td>Rapid Food Security Assessment of IDP - hhm</td>
<td>Rapid Food Security Assessment - comm</td>
<td>IDP Profiling - extrapolated from report (no quest)</td>
<td>Wishes of IDPs in Darfur - hhm</td>
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<td>Adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances</td>
<td>Adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances</td>
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<td>Adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances</td>
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<td>Unemployment among returnees after and before displacement</td>
<td>Unemployment among returnees after and before displacement</td>
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<td>Unemployment among returnees after and before displacement</td>
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<td>Poverty levels during and before displacement</td>
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<td>Access to effective mechanisms that restore their housing, land and property or provide them with compensation</td>
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<td>Adequate housing (not overcrowded households/shelter and/or precarious structure and /or at risk of sudden eviction)</td>
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<td>Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and /or secure tenure</td>
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<td>ReDSS indicators (and other relevant)</td>
<td>Somali High Frequency Survey - Wave 2 - Mm</td>
<td>Registration Form (Darfur) - Mm</td>
<td>Movement Tracking Form - hh</td>
<td>Returnee Assessment - comm</td>
<td>Migrant survey (intentions) - hh</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part A. Displacement, Return, and Settlement - comm</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part B. Labour Migration Form - comm</td>
<td>Darfur Population Tracking Form, Part C. Pastoral Migration of (Semi-) Nomadic Population - comm</td>
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<td><strong>Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and separated IDPs/returnee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite IDP/returnee separated family members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Possibility to get in touch with separated hhm (C.114-125); Do you have info on location of displaced children? (J.22)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Number of IDP/returnee children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demographics of separated hhm (C.110-114); hhm (children displaced to another location? (J.20-21)</td>
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<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>Plans and reasons to return (J.46; J.51-52, hh)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>returning to place or origin?; seasonal or permanent return?</td>
<td>managed to return to habitual residence and reasons if not (3.1-3.3); reasons to return (6.5)</td>
<td>lived with family before displ (1.13); plans and destiny country of choice and reasons (9, 10.6, 17.1-10), plans to stay (19.1) and return ( 19.2-5)</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population</strong></td>
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<td>No legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perceptions and opinion about rights of different groups (I.131-133); I.38-40</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation in community or social organizations (youth / women / environmental / sports groups and others)</td>
<td>Participation in public meetings (D.79; interaction with community leaders and non-clan members (D.80, -42)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Involvement in public decision making processes, or local reconciliation/ confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates and others)</td>
<td>Participation in public meetings (D.79; interaction with community leaders and non-clan members (D.80, -42)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>Satisfaction with political actors (I.25) and who of all political actors best represents interests of all Somalis? (I.24)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td><strong>Effective remedies for displacement-related violations, including access to justice, reparations and information about the causes of violations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perception that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored</td>
<td>Trust in justice institut. (I.14-16)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and capacity to provide IDPs/returnees with effective remedies for violations suffered</td>
<td>Access to legal aid (D.39)</td>
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<td>Having accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed it</td>
<td>Whom to turn to following community disputes and satisfaction with this actor (I.21-23)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
<td>Access to information to make return/movement decisions (J.66)</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>Risk attitudes (I.43-54); existence of networks in current location (J.28)</td>
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<td>no</td>
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<td>Experience of multiple displacements prior to return? (6.3); reasons for returning 6.5; intentions to stay and reasons (7.1-7.2)</td>
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<td>Migration route and duration of transit to current place (3.1-6); migrant networks (7.1-4)</td>
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<td>Multiple movements to/from current settlement? (A, sections 4 and 5)</td>
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<td>Labour migration routes (B.1.1 a-d)</td>
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<td>Pastoral migration routes (C.1.1, 1.2, 1.3)</td>
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<td>RedSS indicators (and other relevant)</td>
<td>Sudan Village Assessment Form and Annex: Rapid Environmental and Livelihoods Assessment</td>
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<td>Rapid Food Security Assessment of IDP profiling</td>
<td>Wishes of IDPs in Darfur</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators</td>
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<td>Plans to return?; Hmm away preparing return?; did (previously attempt &amp; failed to return &amp; re-settle? (2.5-2.7)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Plans to return, locally integrate or resettle (sec 3)</td>
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<td>Participation in public affairs at all levels on an equal basis with the resident population</td>
<td>No legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service</td>
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<td>Other relevant indicators for DS/protracted displacement</td>
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Appendix D – Proposed survey questionnaire
Sudan Questionnaire

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION
No sub-sections, No rosters, Questions: 12, Static texts: 1.

MODULE 2: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
No sub-sections, No rosters, Questions: 33, Static texts: 8, Variables: 54.

MODULE A: INTERVIEW AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION
No sub-sections, No rosters, Questions: 7, Static texts: 9, Variables: 1.

MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION

MODULE E: NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION
No sub-sections, Rosters: 1, Questions: 13, Static texts: 2, Variables: 1.

MODULE F: LIVESTOCK
No sub-sections, Rosters: 2, Questions: 12, Static texts: 2.

MODULE G: DURABLE GOODS
No sub-sections, Rosters: 2, Questions: 24, Static texts: 2, Variables: 7.

MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS
Sub-sections: 5, No rosters, Questions: 51, Static texts: 8.

MODULE I: CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT
Sub-sections: 3, No rosters, Questions: 58.

MODULE J: END OF INTERVIEW
No sub-sections, No rosters, Questions: 9.

MODULE K: ENUMERATOR FEEDBACK
No sub-sections, No rosters, Questions: 12.

APPENDIX A — ENABLING CONDITIONS

APPENDIX B — VALIDATION CONDITIONS AND MESSAGES

APPENDIX C — INSTRUCTIONS

APPENDIX D — OPTIONS

APPENDIX E — VARIABLES

APPENDIX F — OPTION FILTERS

LEGEND
MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION

Please begin by tapping this button to take the time.

1.1 Is this fieldwork, a training, or an exam?

SINGLE-SELECT

01  Field work
02  Training
03  Exam

1.2 Please enter the exam number.

NUMERIC: INTEGER

examnumber

1.3 Select the module(s) you want to view.

MULTI-SELECT

modules

01  All modules
02  Module 2: Administrative information
03  Module A: Interview and household information
04  Module B: Household roster
05  Module C: Household characteristics
06  Module D: Food consumption
07  Module E: Non-food consumption
08  Module F: Livestock
09  Module G: Durable goods
10  Module H: Well being and opinions
11  Module I: Conflict and displacement
12  Module J: End of interview
13  Module K: Enumerator feedback

1.4 [Enumerator] Please scan your barcode.

BARCODE

qr_id

1.5 Please confirm that you are %qr_id%.

SINGLE-SELECT

qr_idcheck

01  Yes
00  No

1.6 Please confirm that your barcode is not available.

SINGLE-SELECT

qr_noid

01  My barcode is NOT available
00  My barcode is available

1.7 Which team are you in?

SINGLE-SELECT

team_id_idp

01  Team 1
02  Team 2
03  Team 3
04  Team 4

1.8 Which member of the team are you?

SINGLE-SELECT: CASCADING

enum_id_idp

11  Name 1
12  Name 2
13  Name 3
14  Name 4
15  Name 5
16  Name 6
21  Name 1
22  Name 2
23  Name 3
24  Name 4
25  Name 5
26  Name 6
31  Name 1
32  Name 2
33  Name 3
34  Name 4

And [other (1)]

1.9 Is your name %enum_id_idp% from %team_id_idp%?

SINGLE-SELECT

enum_check_idp

01  Yes
00  No

1.10 If your name is not in the list above, please enter your name manually.

TEXT

name_idp

...
1.11 How many interviews have you personally successfully completed in this EA? This does not include your current visit.

I (put 0 if this is the first, 1 if you completed already fully completed one interview, and so on).

---

**MODULE 2: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

**STATIC TEXT**

This is the beginning of Module 0 collecting administrative information.

Please begin by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

---

**DATE: CURRENT TIME**

todayA_A_b

---

2.1 Please scan the Enumeration Area bar code.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1</th>
<th>qr_id_ea.Length == 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Please scan the correct bar code. The bar code number should be 4 digits long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VARIABLE**

Convert.ToString(qr_id_ea)

**LONG**

int_qr_id_ea

---

2.2 Please confirm that you are in Enumeration Area %qr_id_ea%.

| E | IsAnswered(qr_id_ea) |

**SINGLE SELECT**

qr_id_ea_check

01 | Yes |
00 | No |

---

2.3 Please confirm that the enumeration area bar code is not available.

| I | If your barcode is not available, please tab below to select your team and name manually |
| E | !IsAnswered(qr_id_ea) || qr_id_ea_check==0 |
| V1 | msl==1 |
| M1 | If the enumeration area bar code is available please scan it in the question above. |

---

2.4 Please select the EA you are in.

| E | !IsAnswered(qr_id_ea) || qr_id_ea_check==0 |

**SINGLE SELECT: COMBO BOX**

ea_idp

3002 | 3002 |
3003 | 3003 |
3004 | 3004 |
3005 | 3005 |
3006 | 3006 |
3007 | 3007 |
3008 | 3008 |
3009 | 3009 |
3010 | 3010 |
3011 | 3011 |
3012 | 3012 |
3013 | 3013 |
3014 | 3014 |
3015 | 3015 |
3016 | 3016 |
3017 | 3017 |
3018 | 3018 |
3019 | 3019 |
3020 | 3020 |
3021 | 3021 |
3022 | 3022 |

And 228 other [2]

---

2.5 If you are unable to find the enumeration area number in the drop down box above, please write the whole EA code. It should be 4 digits long.

| E | !IsAnswered(ea_idp) && !IsAnswered(qr_id_ea) |
| V1 | self.Length==4 |
| M1 | The enumeration area code should be 4 digits long. |

**VARIABLE**

Convert.ToString(ea_idp)

**LONG**

int_ea_idp

---

2.6 Is this a replacement enumeration area?

| V | !IsAnswered(qr_id_ea) ? (int)int_qr_id_ea : !IsAnswered(ea_idp) ? (int)int_ea_idp : (int)int_ea_idp_r |

**SINGLE SELECT**

rep_ea_idp

01 | Yes |
00 | No |

---

**VARIABLE**

ea_i*100

**LONG**

int_ea_idp_r

---

**MODULE 2: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**
2.7 Which enumeration block are you in? 'The block number is the last two digits of the 6 digit number on your map.'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Block 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Block 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Block 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Block 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Block 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Block 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Block 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Block 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Block 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Block 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Block 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Block 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9 Please confirm you are in Enumeration Area %ea_i% and block %eb%. 'The block number is the last two digits on your map.'

2.10 Please record the GPS coordinates.

2.11 Please confirm that the GPS does not work at the moment.

2.14 Are you returning to a household that you tried to visit earlier?

| 01 | Yes |
| 00 | No  |

2.15 What number visit is this to this household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Visit Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.16A Please enter the structure number of the structure you are returning to?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Structure Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.16B Please enter the household number of the household you are returning to visit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Household Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.12 Is this a replacement household?

| 01 | Yes |
| 00 | No  |

2.13A Please enter the number of the structure of the original household you are replacing.

2.13B Please enter the number of the household you are replacing.

2.17 How many residential structures do you see in your block?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember, if you have unsuccessfully attempted to interview a household three times you should not try to interview the household again. You should tab on complete and submit this interview. You should also not try to interview the household again.
Please go to each structure in turn, select it on the tablet by clicking below on each box reading “Residential Structure”, and record GPS coordinates.

A.18 Record the GPS.

A.19 Please confirm that the GPS does not work at the moment.

E = IsAnswered(gps)

VARIABLE
(long)Math.Round(random_draw.Value*n_str.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(long)Math.Round(random_draw.Value*100 = (long)Math.Floor((random_draw*100).Value)).Value
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(Math.Pow(10,11) - (long)Math.Floor((random_draw*Math.Pow(10,11)).Value)).Value
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(Math.Pow(10,12) - (long)Math.Floor((random_draw*Math.Pow(10,12)).Value)).Value
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(Math.Pow(10,13) - (long)Math.Floor((random_draw*Math.Pow(10,13)).Value)).Value
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(Math.Pow(10,14) - (long)Math.Floor((random_draw*Math.Pow(10,14)).Value)).Value
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(Math.Pow(10,15) - (long)Math.Floor((random_draw*Math.Pow(10,15)).Value)).Value
_m_str.Value.Value+0.5)

VARIABLE
(int)str1

VARIABLE
(str1 > 1) ? (((int)str2 = str2) ? str2 : (!str3.InList(str2,seg_str1)) ? str3

VARIABLE

VARIABLE

VARIABLE
(str1 > 4) ? (((!str5.InList(seg_str2,seg_str1)) ? str5 : (!str6.InList(str5,seg_str4

VARIABLE
(int)str6

VARIABLE
(int)str7

VARIABLE
(int)str8

VARIABLE
(int)str9

VARIABLE
(int)str10

VARIABLE
(int)str11

VARIABLE
(int)str12

VARIABLE
(int)str13

VARIABLE
(int)str14

VARIABLE
(int)str15

VARIABLE
(M)str3

VARIABLE
(M)str4

And 785 other symbols [1]

VARIABLE
(M)str5

VARIABLE
(M)str6

And 801 other symbols [2]
You have either said you have tried to interview all households in all structures in this block or have already tried to interview all households in 5 structures in this block. This form will now end. Please go to complete, tab on complete and submit the interview. Please open another survey within this block and interview a replacement household within the block.

Please go to residential structure %seg_str% to count the number of households.
A.21 Have you already tried to visit household %seg_hh1% in structure %seg_str% in this block before and had to replace?

E \text{rhh1}=1 \text{ if return1} = 0 \text{ and seg_hh1} > 0

A.21 Have you already tried to visit household %seg_hh2% in structure %seg_str% in this block before and had to replace?

E \text{rhh2}=2 \text{ if seg_hh2 prv} = 1 \text{ and seg_hh2} > 0

A.21 Have you already tried to visit household %seg_hh3% in structure %seg_str% in this block before and had to replace?

E \text{rhh3}=3 \text{ if seg_hh3 prv} = 1 \text{ and seg_hh3} > 0

A.21 Have you already tried to visit household %seg_hh4% in structure %seg_str% in this block before and had to replace?

E \text{rhh4}=4 \text{ if seg_hh4 prv} = 1 \text{ and seg_hh4} > 0

A.21 Have you already tried to visit household %seg_hh5% in structure %seg_str% in this block before and had to replace?

E \text{rhh5}=5 \text{ if seg_hh5 prv} = 1 \text{ and seg_hh5} > 0

E hhid segret0>0 && (return1 ==0 )

Please proceed to household number %hhid segret1% in structure %strid segret1% to conduct the interview.
You have either said you have tried to interview all households in this structure or have said you have already tried to interview 5 households in this structure. This form will now end. Please go to complete, tab on complete and submit the interview. Please open another survey within this block and interview a replacement household within the block.

**VARIABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hhid</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**VARIABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mod_opt</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**VARIABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beh_treat_opt</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

When you are finished, end the module by pressing 'Tab to record current time'.

---

**MODULE A: INTERVIEW AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION**

Please begin by pressing 'Tab to record current time'.

---

**STATIC TEXT**

This is the beginning of Module A. It collects information about whether the interview will take place with the consent of the respondent, and it collects information about the household.

**A.1** Enter the date manually.

**DATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>my_date</th>
<th>CURRENT TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**STATIC TEXT**

Please make sure you are at the household.

---

**A.2** Did somebody answer the door (even a child)?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>athome</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**A.3** Is there a knowledgeable adult present?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adult</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**STATIC TEXT**

My name is [Say your name]. I am working with the World Bank, a research organization that is conducting a study on the ECONOMIC SITUATION of families in Sudan. Your household has been RANDOMLY SELECTED to take part in this study. Your PARTICIPATION IS COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY. All information you share with me is COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL. This means that there will be no way any information or answers you give me can be associated with your name. I also want to make it clear that there are no right or wrong answers. The survey won’t provide individual benefits to you, but the information will be used to understand socio-economic factors that influence poverty in Sudan. The information you provide will be used to INFORM DEVELOPMENT POLICIES of local and international organizations to improve the lives of people in Sudan. To be able to answer these questions accurately, I would like to speak to the head of the household TOGETHER WITH THEIR PARTNER if possible. If they are not available, then I would like to talk to the man and/or the woman who would know most about what your household usually consumes and purchases. There are NO RISKS to taking part in this study, and your identity will remain ANONYMOUS. You can stop taking part in the survey at any time. Please take as much time as you need to decide if you’d like to participate in this survey. You may ask me any questions about the research project or the survey procedures that you’d like. I will also leave you my phone number in case you have any questions after the interview. I will use this mobile phone, which contains the questionnaire, to write down the answers you give me (show phone to the respondent). Also, if possible, it would be helpful if another man/woman [someone from the opposite gender] could be present during the interview to make sure the responses represent the whole household.

---

**STATIC TEXT**

Inquire when will an adult be available? If an adult will be available before 5:00p.m., please schedule another visit to the household before 5:00p.m. the same day or the next day. If however, no adult will be available before 5:00p.m., please end this interview, tab on complete and submit, and replace the household with another household within the block.

---

**A.4** May I continue the interview?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>maycontinue</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**STATIC TEXT**

Please thank the respondent and leave. Continue when you are at a safe and respectful distance.
This interview will end because there was no knowledgeable adult present.

This interview will end because consent was not given. Please replace this household with another household from within the block.

This was the third attempt to interview this household. Because it was unsuccessful, please replace this household with another household within the same block - do not try to interview it again.

A.5 Are you living here because you were forced to leave your original place of residence where you used to live? For example, due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disaster (e.g., drought or famines)?

When you are finished, end the module by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

This is the beginning of Module B collecting information about the household members. We will start by listing all the household members. Then, I will ask you some details about each of them, including yourself.

Please begin by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

LIST OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Please list the people living in this household who you share meals with and consider to be a member of your household.

VARIABLE

hh_list.Length

Above is the list of all the members in your household (read all names out loud.) Make sure all the members are included. If you have missed any, go back and add to the list.

B.1 What is %rostertitle%'s age in completed years?

B.2 Please select the main respondent.

B.3 Please select the head of the household.

B.4 How many days in the last 7 days has %hhh_id0% eaten any meal in this household?

A.5 Are you living here because you were forced to leave your original place of residence where you used to live? For example, due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disaster (e.g., drought or famines)?
B.6 In the absence of %hhh_id0%, which household member (who has been present in the household in the last 7 days) makes most of the household decisions?

F %hhm_age>14 && @rowcode==hhh_id0_int()
E // more than one adult and HHH0 was absent past week nhhm>1 && hhh_presence==0 && hhhroster_age.Any(x=>x.hhm_age>14) && ...and not to be person selected as head in %hhh_id1.Last()

---

B.7 What is the sex of %rostertitle%?

B.8 What is the relationship of %rostertitle% to %hhh_name%?

B.8 Please specify the relationship.

B.9 For how many months during the last 12 months has %rostertitle% been away from this household?

C.21 Has %rostertitle% always lived with this household (i.e. lived with most of the household members and shared meals with them)?

B.11 Did %rostertitle% join this household because %rostertitle% was forced to leave the usual place of residence due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man made disaster?
(e.g. drought, famine?)

E hh_alwayslived==0

B.13 Does at least one of %rostertitle%'s parents live in this household?
E hhm_relation!=0 & hhm_age<18

B.14 Is at least one of %rostertitle%'s parents alive?
E hhm_parent == 0

B.15 What is %rostertitle%'s present marital status?
I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.
E @rowcode == hhh_id

B.16 How old was %rostertitle% when he / she was married?
E :!@rowcode==hhh_id

B.17 Where was %rostertitle% born?
E @rowcode==hhh_id

B.17 Please specify the place of birth.
E hhh_birthplace==1000

B.20 Does %rostertitle% have any form of legal identification?
E @rowcode==hhh_id

B.21 Which form of legal identification does %rostertitle% own? Select all that apply.
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select all that apply.
E legal_id==0
VI :!(self.Contains(-98)&&self.ContainsAny(-98,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,1000))
M1 You cannot select 'Don't know' and select an item from the list at the same time.
V2 :!(self.Contains(-99)&&self.ContainsAny(-98,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,1000))
M2 You cannot select 'Refused to respond' and select an item from the list at the same time.

B.21 Specify the form of legal identification %rostertitle% owns?
E legal_id_type.Contains(1000)

MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / DETAILS ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS / HOUSEHOLD MEMBER %ROSTERTITLE%S HEALTH
E hhm_gender==2 & (hhm_age,hhm_agec>12,65)
B.22 In the past 24 months, did %rostertitle% give birth to a child, even if not born alive?

E births=1 && (hhm_gender==2 && (hhm_age.InRange(12,65))

01 Yes
00 No
-99 Don’t know
-98 Refused to respond

B.23 How many times did %rostertitle% go to a health clinic when pregnant with her last child?

E births=1

00 Never
01 Once
02 Two to four times
03 More than four times
-98 Don’t know
-99 Refused to respond

B.24 Where was the last child delivered?

E births=1

0001 Hospital
0002 Maternity clinic
0003 At home
1000 Other (Please Specify)
-0098 Don’t know
-0099 Refused to respond

B.24 Please specify where was the child delivered.

E delivery=1000

TEXT delivery_spec

B.25 Who assisted in delivering the last child?

E births=1

0001 Doctor / clinical officer
0002 Nurse / midwife
0003 Patient attendant
0004 Traditional birth attendant
0005 Relative / friend
0006 No one
1000 Other (Please specify)
-0098 Don’t know
-0099 Refused to respond

B.25 Please specify who assisted in delivery the last child.

E deliveryassist=1000

TEXT deliveryassist_spec

B.26 Has %rostertitle% ever given birth to a child?

E births_ever=1 || births == 1 && hhm_gender==2 && hhm_age >= 12

01 Yes
00 No
-99 Don’t know
-98 Refused to respond

B.27 How old was %rostertitle% when she had her first child?

E births_ever=1 || births == 1 && hhm_age<18

01 Below 12 years
02 12-15 years
03 16-18 years
04 19-21 years
05 Above 21 years
-98 Don’t know
-99 Refused to respond

B.28 Can %rostertitle% read in any language?

E hhm_age>=5

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don’t know

B.29 Can %rostertitle% write in any language?

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don’t know

B.30 Does %rostertitle% currently attend school or college?

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don’t know

B.31 What is the main reason that %rostertitle% is not attending school or college currently?

E hhm_edu_current==0 && hhm_age <=18

0001 Still too young
0002 Finished school / too old to go to school / college
0003 Illness / disability
0004 Pregnant
0005 Works
0006 Takes care of home / younger siblings
0007 Will work on land / in home, No need to study
0008 Lack of financial resources
0009 Parents do not understand how to enroll
0010 No documents to enroll in schools
-98 Don’t know
-99 Refused to respond
B.31 Please specify the main reason that %rostertitle% is not attending school or college currently?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The school nearby is poor quality</td>
<td>0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of female teachers</td>
<td>0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools / colleges are full and not accepting new students</td>
<td>0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are no schools / colleges nearby</td>
<td>0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The way to school / college is not safe because of conflict</td>
<td>0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The school / college is closed due to the conflict</td>
<td>0016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And [Other] [10]

C.32 Was %rostertitle% attending school or college immediately before displacement from the original place of residence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.33 Has %rostertitle% ever attended school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.33 How long has %rostertitle% been out of school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One month</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three months</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four months</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five months</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half a year</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than half a year</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 3 years</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.34 How many years has %rostertitle% attended school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the first year of primary school</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 1</td>
<td>0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 2</td>
<td>0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 3</td>
<td>0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 4</td>
<td>0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 5</td>
<td>0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 6</td>
<td>0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 7</td>
<td>0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 8</td>
<td>0018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 1</td>
<td>0019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 2</td>
<td>0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 3</td>
<td>0021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 1</td>
<td>0022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 2</td>
<td>0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 3</td>
<td>0024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 4</td>
<td>0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And [Other] [10]

B.35 What class did %rostertitle% complete in the last completed year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the first year of primary school</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 1</td>
<td>0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 2</td>
<td>0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 3</td>
<td>0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 4</td>
<td>0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 5</td>
<td>0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 6</td>
<td>0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 7</td>
<td>0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 8</td>
<td>0018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 1</td>
<td>0019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 2</td>
<td>0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 3</td>
<td>0021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 1</td>
<td>0022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 2</td>
<td>0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 3</td>
<td>0024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 4</td>
<td>0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And [Other] [10]

B.35 Please specify the education level completed in the last year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the first year of primary school</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 1</td>
<td>0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 2</td>
<td>0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 3</td>
<td>0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 4</td>
<td>0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 5</td>
<td>0015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 6</td>
<td>0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 7</td>
<td>0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 8</td>
<td>0018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 1</td>
<td>0019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 2</td>
<td>0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 3</td>
<td>0021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 1</td>
<td>0022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 2</td>
<td>0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 3</td>
<td>0024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 4</td>
<td>0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / DETAILS ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS / HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYMENT

E hhm_age>=15

This section asks about details of %rostertitle%’s work. If %rostertitle% is present please ask %rostertitle% in person. If %rostertitle% is not present ask the person who knows best about %rostertitle%’s work activities.

B.36 Is %rostertitle% responding for himself or herself?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.37 In the last 7 days, did %rostertitle% work for someone else (for at least one hour) for wage, salary, commission, or any payment in kind?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payment</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This refers to work as an employee where the employee receives pay from an employer. The payment i...
B.38 In the last 7 days, did %rostertitle% work (for at least one hour) on his or her own account? (This does not include farm work.)

I This refers to people who are self-employed. They do not have an employer, but work on their own account in an activity that is NOT related to farm-work. Workers falling under this category are for in And 189 other symbols [2].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>emp_7d_busi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-98</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.39 In the last 7 days, has %rostertitle% helped (for at least one hour) in your family business without pay? This question excludes working on farms.

I 'Family business' refers to any non-farm business owned by a member of your family or your household. Select yes if this household member helps in the family business, but not in a management role. And 196 other symbols [3].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>emp_7d_help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-98</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.40 In the last 7 days, has %rostertitle% worked (for at least one hour), on his or her own account, on a farm owned by himself/herself or a member of your household, raised the household's livestock, gone hunting, or fishing, or herded cattle?

I Own account work refers to people who are NOT employees that receive regular pay from their employer. Examples of this category are: fishermen, raising the household's livestock, herding, or planting And 103 other symbols [4].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>emp_7d_farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-98</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.41 In the last 7 days, did %rostertitle% participate in any training or workshops (at least for one hour) without pay?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>emp_7d_appr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-98</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_paid==1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_paid==1</td>
<td>1:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_paid==1</td>
<td>5:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_paid==1</td>
<td>4:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_paid==1</td>
<td>2:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_paid==1</td>
<td>1:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>emp_7d_count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emp_7d_a_yn + emp_7d_b_yn + emp_7d_f_yn + emp_7d_h_yn + emp_7d_p_yn</td>
<td>1:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.42 Even though %rostertitle% did not work in the last 7 days, does %rostertitle% have a job or farm business to which %rostertitle% will definitely return?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>emp_7d_temp==1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-98</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.43 What was the main reason %rostertitle% did not work in the last 7 days?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECT</th>
<th>emp_7d_inac==1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0030</td>
<td>Insecurity / conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Ill / sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>Pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>In school / training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>Taking care of household members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>Holidays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>Paid leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>Unpaid leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>Strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>Temporary suspension / low season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>Bad weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>Maternity leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0098</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0099</td>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.43 Please specify the main reason.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>emp_7d_inac==1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

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### B.44 Even though %rostertitle% did not work in the last 7 days, did %rostertitle% work (paid or not) in the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ emp_7d_active==0 \land emp_7d_temp==0 \]

### B.45 What was the main activity %rostertitle% did in the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaried labor or labor paid in kind (including agricultural salaried job)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Non farm) Own-account work, for example as a business owner</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help in any kind of non-farm business owned by the household</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming or hunting or fishing at own account / help on family farm</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid apprenticeship or training</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ emp_12m_active==1 \]

### B.46 Even though %rostertitle% did not work in the last 12 months, did %rostertitle% ever work (paid or not) before that?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ emp_ever_active==0 \]

### B.47 What was %rostertitle%'s main activity?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaried labor or labor paid in kind (including agricultural salaried job)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Non farm) Own-account work, for example as a business owner</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help in any kind of non-farm business owned by the household</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming or hunting or fishing at own account / help on family farm</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid apprenticeship or training</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ emp_ever_active==1 \]

### B.48 During the last 4 weeks, has %rostertitle% tried to find any kind of job, or tried to start a business of any kind?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ hhm_job_search==0 \]

### B.49 What is the main reason %rostertitle% did not look for any job in the last 4 weeks?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity / conflict</td>
<td>0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill / sick</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In school</td>
<td>0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too young / too old for work</td>
<td>0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking care of household / family</td>
<td>0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for reply from employer</td>
<td>0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for busy season</td>
<td>0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not want to work</td>
<td>0009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband does not allow</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not expect to find a job</td>
<td>0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay too low or insufficient to meet needs</td>
<td>0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ hhm_job_search_no==1000 \]

### B.49 Please specify the reason why %rostertitle% did not look for any job in the last 4 weeks.

\[ hhm_job_search_no_spec \]

### B.50 Is %rostertitle% available to start a job? If so, when?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, immediately</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In less than a month</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In more than a month</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ hhm_available==1 \]

### B.51 You have stated that %rostertitle% did not work in the past 7 days, does not have a job he or she will return to, and is not looking for work. What does %rostertitle% mainly do to subsidize his or her needs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receives a pension</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receives rents</td>
<td>0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receives grant/transfers</td>
<td>0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives on savings</td>
<td>0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lives on the products from the last harvest</td>
<td>0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The family takes care of him/her</td>
<td>0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling assets</td>
<td>0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>0009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO support</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ hhm_job_search==0 \]

---

**MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / DETAILS ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS / HOUSEHOLD MEMBER / EMPLOYMENT**

**UNEMPLOYMENT SCREENING**

\[ emp_7d_active==0 \land emp_7d_temp==0 \]
B.51 Please specify what %rostertitle% mainly does to subsidize his or her needs

E emp_inac_sub==1000

B.52 How many months has %rostertitle% been without a job?

E emp_ever_active==1 || emp_ever_active==-98

B.53 How many months has %rostertitle% been looking for work?

E hhm_job_search==1

B.54 What do you think is the main obstacle that %rostertitle% faces in securing a job?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent; select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E hhm_job_search == 1

B.55 What is the main support %rostertitle% needs to secure employment?

I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

E hhm_job_search == 1

B.55 Please specify the the main support %rostertitle% needs to secure employment

E hhm_job_search==1000

VARIABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(hhm_job_search==1 &amp;&amp; hhm_available!=0) ? 1:0</th>
<th>hhm_job_search_dur</th>
<th>unemp_7d_dur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>less than a month</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>5 months</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>8 months</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>11 months</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0012</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0013</td>
<td>More than a year</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-99</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-99</td>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

I

E hhm_job_search == 1

| 0001                                          | Lack of or inadequate skills                     |
| 0002                                          | Lack of information about the local labor market |
| 0003                                          | Lack of family/clan or political connections     |
| 0004                                          | Language barrier                                 |
| 0005                                          | Disability / chronic illness                     |
| 0006                                          | Lack of proper documentation                     |
| 0007                                          | Ethnic / political / religious discrimination    |
| 0008                                          | Limited or irregular work opportunities          |
| 0009                                          | Lack of work opportunities                       |
| 0010                                          | Conflict and insecurity in the area              |
| 1000                                          | Other (Specify)                                  |
| -098                                          | Don't know                                       |
| -099                                          | Refused to respond                               |

Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

E hhm_job_search==1

| 0002                                          | Technical / Vocational skills training            |
| 0003                                          | Continue / complete education                     |
| 0004                                          | Business start up training                        |
| 0005                                          | Business / Micro-loan under favorable conditions  |
| 0006                                          | Grant for starting a private business             |
| 0007                                          | Securing contacts with other employers            |
| 0008                                          | Securing proper documentation                     |
| 0009                                          | Securing land for agriculture                     |
| 0010                                          | Securing livestock / tools for agriculture        |
| 1000                                          | Other (Specify)                                   |
| -098                                          | Don't know                                       |
| -099                                          | Refused to respond                               |

Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

E hhm_job_search==1
B.56 Which was %rostertitle%'s main activity in the last 7 days? If %rostertitle% did not work in the past 7 days, what is the main activity to which he or she will return?

\[\text{SINGLE-SELECT emp_7d_prim} \]

- 01 Salaried labor or labor paid in kind (including agricultural salaried job)
- 02 (Non farm) Own-account work, for example as a business owner
- 03 Help in any kind of non-farm business owned by the household
- 04 Farming or hunting or fishing at own account / help on family farm
- 05 Unpaid apprenticeship or training
- -99 Don't know
- -99 Refused to respond

B.57 How many months per year does %rostertitle% usually work in this activity?

\[\text{SINGLE-SELECT emp_7d_months} \]

- 01 1 month
- 02 2 months
- 03 3 months
- 04 4 months
- 05 5 months
- 06 6 months
- 07 7 months
- 08 8 months
- 09 9 months
- 10 10 months
- 11 11 months
- 12 12 months
- -99 Don't know

B.58 How many hours in ONE WEEK does %rostertitle% usually spend doing this activity?

\[\text{NUMERIC INTEGER emp_7d_hours} \]

- 01 168
- 02 167
- 03 166
- 04 165
- 05 164
- 06 163
- 07 162
- 08 161
- 09 160
- 10 159
- 11 158
- 12 157
- -99 Don't know

B.59 What kind of job is %rostertitle%'s main activity?

\[\text{SINGLE-SELECT emp_7d_prim_isic} \]

- 01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 02 Mining and quarrying
- 03 Manufacturing
- 04 Electricity, gas, steam, and air
- 05 Water supply and waste
- 06 Construction
- 07 Wholesale and retail trade; and Repair of motor vehicles
- 08 Transportation and storage
- 09 Accommodation and food service
- 10 Information and communication
- 11 Financial and insurances
- 12 Real estate
- 13 Professional, scientific, technical activities
- 14 Administrative and support service activities
- 15 Public administration and Defence/security
- 16 Education
- 17 Other [6]

B.60 In the last 4 weeks, did %rostertitle% want to work more or less hours (in all jobs and activities), or was %rostertitle% happy with the number of hours worked?

\[\text{SINGLE-SELECT emp_want} \]

- 00 Satisfied with number of hours
- 01 Wanted to work more hours
- 02 Wanted to work less hours
- -99 Don't know
- -99 Refused to respond

B.61 During the last 12 months, did %rostertitle% do any additional activities other than the activities %rostertitle% did in the last 7 days?

\[\text{SINGLE-SELECT emp_12m_additional_yn} \]

- 01 Yes
- 00 No
- -99 Don't know
- -99 Refused to respond

B.62 What kind of additional activities did %rostertitle% do?

\[\text{MULTI-SELECT emp_12m_additional} \]

- 01 Salaried labor or labor paid in kind (including agricultural salaried job)
- 02 (Non farm) Own-account work, for example as a business owner
- 03 Help in any kind of non-farm business owned by the household
- 04 Farming or hunting or fishing at own account / help on family farm
- 05 Unpaid apprenticeship or training
- -99 Don't know
- -99 Refused to respond
Now I will like to ask some questions about %rostertitle%'s employment before displacement

B.63 Did %rostertitle% work before displacement from the original place of residence?

B.64 What was %rostertitle%'s main activity before displacement?

B.65 Without displacement, would %rostertitle% have changed the main activity anyway?

B.66 How many months per year did %rostertitle% usually work in this main activity before displacement?

B.67 How many hours in ONE WEEK did %rostertitle% usually spend doing this activity before displacement?

B.68 In comparison to the wage/profit or income %rostertitle% earned per WEEK before displacement, %rostertitle%'s current earnings per WEEK are

B.69 What kind of job was %rostertitle%'s main activity before displacement?

B.69 Once displacement ends, will %rostertitle% want to resume the activity %rostertitle% was engaged in before displacement?

B.70 Will %rostertitle% be able to resume this activity after displacement ends?

B.71 What is the main reason that %rostertitle% might not be able to resume this activity after displacement ends?
B.71 Please specify the main reason why %rostertitle% will not be able to resume this activity after displacement ends.

TEXT

resum_empl_reason_spec


MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER
LEAVERS' ROSTER

B.72 Are there any members who would normally be living in your household but who have been separated from the household due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disaster (for example, drought or famine)?

SINGLE-SELECT

hhm_separated

01  Yes
00  No
-98  Don't know
-99  Refused to respond

Please list those members

LIST

hhm_list_separated


MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / LEAVERS' ROSTER
Roster: SEPARATED MEMBERS

B.73 What is %rostertitle%'s age in completed years?

NUMERIC: INTEGER

hhm_age_sep

B.74 What is the sex of %rostertitle%?

SINGLE-SELECT

hhm_gender_sep

01  Male
02  Female

B.75 What is the relationship of %rostertitle% to %hhh_name% (the head of the household)?

SINGLE-SELECT

hhm_relation_sep

02  Wife or husband
03  Son or daughter (include adopted)
04  Grandson or granddaughter
05  Niece or nephew
06  Father or mother
07  Brother or sister
08  Son or daughter in law
09  Brother or sister in law
10  Grandfather or grandmother
11  Father or mother in law
12  Other relative
13  Servant or servant's relative
14  Other non-relative
-98  Don't know
-99  Refused to respond

B.76 What is the reason %rostertitle% has been separated from the household?

SINGLE SELECT

hhm_sep_reason

0001  Deceased
0002  Recruited by or joined armed forces
0003  Stayed behind at original place of residence
0004  Displaced to another location
1000  Other (Please Specify)

B.76 Please specify the reason %rostertitle% was separated from the household.

TEXT

hhm_sep_reason_spec


MODULE B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER / LEAVERS' ROSTER

B.77 Are you or the other household members able to contact %rostertitle%?

SINGLE-SELECT

hhm_contact

01  Yes
00  No

B.78 Do you or the household members have access to family reunification services provided by UN organizations or NGOs?

SINGLE SELECT

hhm_unite

01  Yes
00  No
-98  Don't know
-99  Refused to respond

When you are finished, end the module by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayB_e


MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
This module covers land tenure, the physical characteristics of the home, walking distance to water/school/clinic, and hunger coping strategies.

MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT DWELLING

I will now ask some questions about your current dwelling.

C.1 What kind of structure does this household live in?

C.2 How many rooms does this household have in total?

C.3 How many rooms are used for sleeping?

C.4 What is the main tenure status of this dwelling?

C.4 Please specify the tenure status

C.5 How many years have you owned this dwelling?

C.6 Are you or any member of the household the recognized legal owner of this dwelling?

C.7 What kind of legal recognition do you have for this dwelling?

C.10 What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?
C.10 Please specify the main source of drinking water for members of your household.

E water_home==1000

C.10A What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes, such as cooking and hand washing?

E water_home==10

C.10A Please specify the main source of water used by your household for other purposes, such as cooking and hand washing?

E water_home==1000

C.11 Number of days

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than a day. Record the time in hours and minutes in the following questions.

E [water_home,InList(1,2)] && [water_home2,InList(1,2)]

C.11 Number of hours

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than a day. Record the time in hours and minutes in the following questions.

E [water_home,InList(1,2)] && [water_home2,InList(1,2)]

VI self<24

M1 If it takes more than 24 hours to make the trip please measure the trip as a combination of days and hours (e.g. a trip of 25 hours is equal to 1 day and 1 hour)

C.11 Number of minutes

E [water_home,InList(1,2)] && [water_home2,InList(1,2)]

VI self<60

M1 If the time taken is more than 60 minutes, please enter it as a combination of hours and minutes (e.g. 90 minutes is equal to 1 hour 30 minutes)

C.12 Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?

I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

E [water_home,InList(1)] && [water_home2,InList(1)]

C.13 Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?

I Do not read response options to the respondent. Select all that apply. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E [treat_water==1]

VI [self.Contains(-98) && self.ContainsAny(-98,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)]

M1 Sorry, you can not select don’t know and anything else

M2 Sorry, you can not select refused to respond and anything else

C.14 What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?

Select all that apply.

I Do not read response options to the respondent. Select all that apply. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E [method_treat==1]

VI [self.Contains(-98) && self.ContainsAny(-98,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)]

M1 Sorry, you can not select don’t know and anything else

M2 Sorry, you can not select refused to respond and anything else
C.14 Please specify what do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink.

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow-up question.

E method_treat.Contains(1000)

C.15 What is the main source of lighting for this household?

And 1 other [8]

C.16 Please specify the source the source of lighting for this household.

And 43 other symbols [11]

C.17 Can you charge mobile phones with %electricity_str%?

E light.InList(1,2,3,4,5,6)

C.18 How many hours of electricity are available each day from %electricity_str%?

E light.InList(1,2,3,4,5,6)

C.19 What is the main source of energy for cooking in this household?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow-up question.

E method_treat.Contains(1000)

C.20 What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow-up question.

E method_treat.Contains(1000)
### C.20 Please specify the kind of toilet facility the members of your household usually use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toilet==1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.21 Do you share the toilet facility with other households?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>share_facility==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.22 How many households use this toilet facility?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>share_num==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.23 What is the main method of solid waste disposal for this household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waste==1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.24 Number of days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmmarket_d==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.24 Number of hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmmarket_h==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.24 Number of minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmmarket_m==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.25 Number of days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tedu_d==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.25 Number of hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tedu_h==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.25 Number of minutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tedu_m==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.26 Number of days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thealth_d==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C.26 Number of hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thealth_h==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**How long does it usually take to walk (one way) to the closest food market from this dwelling?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmmarket_d==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmmarket_h==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tmmarket_m==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How long does it usually take to walk (one way) to the closest school (for primary education) from this dwelling?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tedu_d==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tedu_h==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tedu_m==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How long does it usually take to walk (one way) to the nearest health center from this dwelling?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thealth_d==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thealth_h==1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

**DWELLING BEFORE DISPLACEMENT**

*Now I will ask you some questions about the dwelling you lived in before displacement from your original place of residence.*

**C.26** Number of minutes

**SINGLE-SELECT**

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don't know
-99 Refused to respond

**C.27** Do you have cell phone reception near your household?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don't know
-99 Refused to respond

**C.28** Does anyone in the household connect to the internet from any location?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don't know
-99 Refused to respond

**C.29** Does your household have access to an all-season road, e.g. to go to the market or to travel to other parts of the country?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don't know
-99 Refused to respond

**C.30** What kind of structure did this household live in before displacement?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

01 Tent
02 Tukul/gottiya - sticks
03 Tukul/gottiya - mud
04 Flat or apartment
05 Villa
06 House of one floor - mud
07 House of one floor - brick/concrete
08 House constructed of wood
10 Multi-storey House
11 Incomplete structure
-98 Don't know
-99 Refused to respond

**C.31** How many rooms did this household have in total in the dwelling the household lived in before displacement?

**NUMERIC: INTEGER**

rooms_n_disp

**C.32** How many rooms of the dwelling before displacement were used for sleeping?

**NUMERIC: INTEGER**

slrooms_n_disp

**C.33** What was the main tenure status of the dwelling the household lived in before displacement?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

0001 Owned
0002 Rented
0003 Housing provided as part of work
0005 Space provided by relatives/ friends
0006 Temporary shelter arranged by UN/INGOs
0007 Squatting on community owned land
0008 Squatting on public owned land
0009 Squatting on privately owned land
1000 Other (please specify)
-0098 Don't know
-0099 Refused to respond

**C.34** How many years have you owned the dwelling you lived on before displacement?

**NUMERIC: INTEGER**

tenureDisp

**C.35** Are you or any member of the household the recognized legal owner of the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don't know
-99 Refused to respond
Now I will ask you some more questions about the characteristics of the dwelling you lived in before displacement.

C.36 What kind of legal recognition do you have for this dwelling?

I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.
E tenure_disp== 1

C.37 How is the dwelling you lived in before displacement being used currently?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

C.37 Please specify how it is currently used.

C.38 Did you or any member of your household take any legal recourse to get back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

C.39 Who did you or the household members seek help from to obtain back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

C.39 Please specify who did you or the household members seek help from to obtain the dwelling you lived in before displacement back?

C.40 Why did you or the household members not seek help to obtain back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

C.40 Please specify why did you or the household members not seek help to obtain back the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

C.41 Do you think you will be able to get the dwelling back or receive any compensation for the lost dwelling?

C.42 What was the main source of drinking water inside the dwelling you lived in before displacement?
C.42 Please specify other

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} = 1000 \) && \( \text{migr\_idp} = 1 \)

C.43 What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes, such as cooking and hand washing?

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} = 10 \)

---

How long, did it usually take to walk (one way) to this main water source from your dwelling where you lived in before displacement?

C.44 Number of days

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than a day. Record the time in hours and minutes in the following questions.

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{water\_d\_disp} \)

C.44 Number of hours

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than an hour. Record the time in minutes in the following question.

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

VI self<24

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{water\_h\_disp} \)

M1 If it takes more than 24 hours to make the trip please measure the trip as a combination of days and hours (e.g. a trip of 25 hours is equal to 1 day and 1 hour)

C.44 Number of minutes

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

VI self<60

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{water\_m\_disp} \)

M1 If the time taken is more than 60 minutes, please enter it as a combination of hours and minutes (e.g. 90 minutes is equal to 1 hour 30 minutes)

---

How long did it usually take to walk (one way) to the closest food market from the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

C.45 Number of days

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than a day. Record the time in hours and minutes in the following question.

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{market\_d\_disp} \)

C.45 Number of hours

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than an hour. Record the minutes in the following question.

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

VI self<24

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{market\_h\_disp} \)

M1 If it takes more than 24 hours to make the trip please measure the trip as a combination of days and hours (e.g. a trip of 25 hours is equal to 1 day and 1 hour)

C.45 Number of minutes

V1 self<60

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{market\_m\_disp} \)

M1 If the time taken is more than 60 minutes, please enter it as a combination of hours and minutes (e.g. 90 minutes is equal to 1 hour 30 minutes)

---

How long did it usually take to walk (one way) to the closest school (for primary education) from the dwelling you lived in before displacement?

C.46 Number of days

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than a day. Record the time in hours and minutes in the following question.

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{edu\_d\_disp} \)

C.46 Number of hours

I Write 0 if the time taken is less than an hour. Record the minutes in the following question.

E \( \text{water\_home\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\) && \( \text{water\_home2\_disp} \) InList\((1, 2)\)

VI self<24

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{edu\_h\_disp} \)

M1 If it takes more than 24 hours to make the trip please measure the trip as a combination of days and hours (e.g. a trip of 25 hours is equal to 1 day and 1 hour)

C.46 Number of minutes

V1 self<60

NUMERIC: INTEGER \( t\text{edu\_m\_disp} \)

M1 If the time taken is more than 60 minutes, please enter it as a combination of hours and minutes (e.g. 90 minutes is equal to 1 hour 30 minutes)
**How long did it usually take to walk (one way) to the nearest health center from the dwelling you lived in before displacement?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of days</th>
<th>NUMERIC: INTEGER</th>
<th>thealth_d_disp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of hours</th>
<th>NUMERIC: INTEGER</th>
<th>thealth_h_disp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of minutes</th>
<th>NUMERIC: INTEGER</th>
<th>thealth_m_disp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**What was the main source of lighting for the household in the dwelling you lived in before displacement?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light source</th>
<th>light_disp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Grid connection</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Mini Grid</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Generator (private electricity)</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Home System</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Lantern/Lighting System</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rechargeable Battery (e.g., car battery)</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torch</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin lantern</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin lamp</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle wax</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biogas</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No lighting</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What was the main type of toilet facility used by this household before displacement?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of toilet facility</th>
<th>toilet_disp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour flush to: piped sewer system</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour flush to: septic tank</td>
<td>0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour flush to: pit latrine</td>
<td>0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour flush to: elsewhere</td>
<td>0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush/pour flush to: unknown place/not sure/DK where</td>
<td>0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)</td>
<td>0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine with slab</td>
<td>0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine without slab/open pit</td>
<td>0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting toilet</td>
<td>0009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket</td>
<td>0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging toilet/hanging latrine</td>
<td>0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No facilities or bush or field</td>
<td>0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-0098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-0099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Do you or your household members have access to any plot of land used for agriculture?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to land</th>
<th>land_access_yn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused to respond</td>
<td>-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What is the combined area of agricultural land the household has access to?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combined area</th>
<th>land_access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feddan</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirat</td>
<td>0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square meters</td>
<td>0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hectare</td>
<td>0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acre</td>
<td>0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What is the unit for the area of agricultural land specified above?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>land_unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feddan</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirat</td>
<td>0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square meters</td>
<td>0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hectare</td>
<td>0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acre</td>
<td>0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What is the tenure status of this land? If your and the household members have access to multiple plots of land, what is the tenure status of the largest portion of the land?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure status</th>
<th>land_tenure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land provided for free by relatives/friends</td>
<td>0003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

**AGRICULTURAL LAND**

C.50 Do you or your household members have access to any plot of land used for agriculture?

C.51 What is the combined area of agricultural land the household has access to?

C.52 What is the unit for the area of agricultural land specified above?

C.52 Please specify the unit.

C.53 What is the tenure status of this land? If your and the household members have access to multiple plots of land, what is the tenure status of the largest portion of the land?
C.53 Please specify the tenure status of this land. If your and the household members have access to multiple plots of land, please specify the tenure status of the largest portion of the land?

E  land_tenure == 1000

C.54 How many years have you or the household members owned this land?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.55 Are you or any member of the household the recognized legal owner of this land?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.56 What kind of legal recognition do you have for this land?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.57 Did your or the household members’ access to agricultural land change since displacement from your original place of residence?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.58 Did you or the household members have access to any plots of land used for agriculture before displacement from your original place of residence?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.59 What was the combined area of agricultural land you and the household members had access to before displacement from the original place of residence?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.60 What is the unit for the area of agricultural land specified above?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.61 What was the tenure status of this land? If you and the household members had access to multiple plots of land, what was the tenure status of the largest portion of the land?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.62 How many years had you or the household members owned this land?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.63 Were you or any member of the household the recognized legal owner of this land?

E  land_tenure == 1

C.64 What kind of legal recognition do you have for this land?

I  Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

E  land_tenure == 1
C.65 Since displacement from your original place of residence, have you or the household member\'s lost access to any land used for agriculture that you or any of the household members owned?

SINGLE-SELECT
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.66 How is this agricultural land that the household owned earlier but have no longer access to being utilized currently?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E land_lost_disp == 1

SINGLE-SELECT
01 Yes
00 No
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.66 Please specify how is this agricultural land that the household owned earlier but have no longer access to being utilized currently?

E landag_use_disp_spec

TEXT

C.67 In the past 4 weeks, how often was there no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to buy food?

SINGLE-SELECT
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.68 What was your main strategy to cope with your lack of food in your household?

E hunger_nores == 2 || hunger_nores == 3 || hunger_nores == 4

SINGLE-SELECT
01 Eat less preferred food
02 Reduce number of meals per day
03 Limit portion size
04 Restrict adult consumption
05 Restrict women\'s consumption
06 Borrow food / money to buy food
07 Skip entire days without food
08 Collect unusual wild foods / tree leaves
09 Sell more animals / personal belongings
10 Consume seed stocks
11 Sent family members to live elsewhere
100 Other (please specify)
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.68 Please specify the main coping strategy.

E hunger_coping_spec

TEXT

C.69 In the past 7 days, were there times when your household did not have enough food or enough money to buy sufficient food?

SINGLE-SELECT
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.70 Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household rely on less preferred and less expensive food?

SINGLE-SELECT
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.71 Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household borrow food or money for food from friends or relatives?

SINGLE-SELECT
-98 Don\'t know
-99 Refused to respond

C.72 Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household limit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.73 Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.74 Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household reduce</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the number of meals eaten in a day for all household members?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.75 In the last 30 days, has your household sold productive assets</td>
<td>0 1 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or means of transport e.g., sewing machines, wheel barrows, etc. in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order to purchase food?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.76 In the last 30 days, has your household sold female animals in</td>
<td>0 1 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order to purchase food?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.77 In the last 30 days, has your household borrowed money for</td>
<td>0 1 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-food purposes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.78 Does your household have access to a mobile money account?</td>
<td>0 1 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.79 If your household needed 5000 Sudanese Pounds in a short time,</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whom would you approach first?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.79 Please specify who would you approach first if you needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 Sudanese Pounds in a short time?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.80 How easy would it be to borrow the money?</td>
<td>Very Easy Easy Neither easy nor difficult Difficult Very difficult Don't know Refused to respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.81 How many times in the past twelve months have you attended</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any public meeting in which there was discussion of community affairs?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

SOURCES OF INCOME AND REMITTANCES

**STATIC TEXT**

Now I will ask you some questions about your source of income.

**MODULE C: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

**C.90** What is the household's main source of livelihood?

- **MULTI-SELECT**: Yes/No

**DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.**

- **Single-Select**: I
- **Single-Select**: self.
- **Single-Select**: self.

**Please record yes/no for each response option.**

**E**

**C.100** Does the household receive any assistance from the following sources. Select yes or no for each of the sources listed below.

- **MULTI-SELECT**: Yes/No

**Please read the response options to respondent. Record yes/no for each response option.**

- **Single-Select**: I
- **Single-Select**: self.
- **Single-Select**: self.

**Please record yes/no for each response option.**

**E**

**C.100** Please specify the source from which the household received assistance.

- **TEXT**: I

**Please specify the total amount of cash assistance the household received in the last 30 days from the sources mentioned above? Please specify the amount in Sudanese Pounds.**

- **NUMERIC**: INTEGER

**C.101** What was the household's main source of livelihood before displacement from the original place of residence?

- **SINGLE-SELECT**: I

**DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.**

**E**

**C.101** Please specify the main source of livelihood before displacement.

- **TEXT**: I

**C.82** How many times in the past twelve months have you interacted with someone you consider to be a community leader?

- **SINGLE-SELECT**: I

**C.90** Please specify the main source of livelihood.

**E**

**C.100** Please specify the source from which the household received assistance.

**Please record yes/no for each response option.**

**E**

**C.100** Please specify the source from which the household received assistance.

**C.101** What was the household's main source of livelihood before displacement from the original place of residence?

**Please record yes/no for each response option.**

**E**

**C.101** Please specify the main source of livelihood before displacement.

**Please record yes/no for each response option.**

**E**
C.103 What is the relationship of the person who sends the majority of remittances to %hhh_name%?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 0001 Wife or husband
- 0002 Son or daughter (include adopted)
- 0003 Brother or sister
- 0004 Father or mother
- 0005 Grandfather or grandmother
- 0006 Grandson or granddaughter
- 0007 Niece or nephew
- 0008 Son or daughter in law
- 0009 Brother or sister in law
- 0010 Father or mother in law
- 0011 Other relative
- 0012 Non-relative/friend
- 0013 Other (please specify)
- 0098 Don’t know
- 0099 Refused to respond

C.103 Please specify the relationship

**TEXT**

**intremit_relation_sp**

C.104 Did the person mentioned above live with most of the household members earlier?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 01 Yes
- 00 No
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refused to respond

**E assist_source.Yes.ContainsAny(4,5)**

C.105 Did the person mentioned above migrate out of the household to earn income?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 01 Yes
- 00 No

**E intremit_source==1**

C.107 How do you receive the remittances sent by family and friends? Select all that apply.

**MULTI-SELECT**

- 001 At a bank
- 002 At a remittance company like Dahabshil
- 003 In the mail
- 004 By a courier
- 005 Through the internet
- 006 Through a credit card or ATM Card
- 007 Through a family member of friend travelling to your area
- 008 By a bus or minibus
- 009 Through a mobile phone
- 1000 Other (Specify)
- 0098 Don’t know
- 0099 Refused to respond

**E assist_source.Yes.ContainsAny(4,5)**

C.107 Please specify how you receive the remittances.

**TEXT**

**intremit_mode_sp**

C.108 How often in a year do you receive remittances from family and friends?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 01 Once per week or more
- 02 Twice per month
- 03 Once per month
- 04 Every other month
- 05 Once every 3 months
- 06 Once every 4 months
- 07 Twice a year
- 08 Once a year
- 09 Special occasions only
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refused to respond

**E assist_source.Yes.ContainsAny(4,5)**

C.109 Before displacement from your original place of residence, did this household receive remittances in the form of money or goods from family and friends living elsewhere within Sudan or outside Sudan?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 01 Yes
- 00 No
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refused to respond

**E intremit_prev.==1000**

C.110 Has displacement affected the amount of remittances received? If yes, has the amount of remittances received increased or decreased?

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 00 No
- 01 Yes, increased
- 02 Yes, decreased
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refused to respond

**E assist_source.Yes.ContainsAny(4,5)**

C.111 Does your household currently support through money or goods family and friends living elsewhere in Sudan or outside Sudan? (This does not include loans.)

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 01 Yes
- 00 No
- 98 Don’t know
- 99 Refused to respond

**E supp_ssd_yn**

C.112 Has displacement affected the amount of support the household provides to family and friends living elsewhere within Sudan? (This does not include loans.)

**SINGLE-SELECT**

- 00 No

**E supp_moreless**
This is the beginning of Module D, collecting information about the food consumption for the household.

It is very important that you take the time to collect data on the cost of the items purchased. If not, NBS analysts will follow up with what happened during your interview.

Read this to the respondent: Thank you for taking the time to speak to us. We really appreciate the time you are giving to participate in the survey. We encourage you to provide honest information. By participating in the survey and by providing accurate information, you are playing an important role in helping us understand the situation in Sudan.

I will give you a little scenario and would like to know what you think.

D.1 John asks his good friend Deng if he has some money that he can lend him to help him pay for medicine for his sick son. Deng has money but was planning to buy cigarettes with it. He lies and tells John that he has none. Is it okay for Deng to lie to John?

D.2 When was the last time that any of the household members ate some food?

D.3 When was the last time that any of the household members had Bread and Cereals?

D.4 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.

---

**SUDAN OR OUTSIDE SUDAN? IF YES, HAS THE AMOUNT OF SUPPORT PROVIDED INCREASED OR DECREASED?**

- [ ] Yes, increased
- [ ] Yes, decreased
- [ ] Don't know
- [ ] Refused to respond

---

**DATE: CURRENT TIME**

---

**MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION**

Please begin by pressing 'Tab to record current time'.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD ITEMS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10101</td>
<td>Dura (Sorghum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10102</td>
<td>Yellow maize (Dura Shami)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10103</td>
<td>Millet (Dukhn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10104</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10105</td>
<td>Maize (Ashraf / in the cob)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10106</td>
<td>Rice (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10107</td>
<td>Wheat flour (Daqiq Fina, local)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10108</td>
<td>Dura flour (Sorghum flour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10109</td>
<td>Millet flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10110</td>
<td>Other flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10111</td>
<td>Other flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10112</td>
<td>Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10113</td>
<td>Breakfast cereals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10114</td>
<td>Reels of pasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10115</td>
<td>Bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10116</td>
<td>Kisra and asida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10117</td>
<td>Local biscuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10118</td>
<td>Buns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10119</td>
<td>Infant feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10120</td>
<td>Other cereals and cereal products (except infant feeding, wheat, millet, reels of pasta, buns and breakfast cereals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D.5 What was the total quantity of %rostertitle% consumed by the household in the last 7 days?**

**D.6 What was the total quantity purchased by the household in the last 7 days?**

This DOES NOT include food received for free for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs.
### D. What was the unit?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Single-Select Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rf_food_int_br</td>
<td>100 + rf_purc_unit_int_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_purc_quant_br</td>
<td>rf_purc_low_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_purc_high_br</td>
<td>rf_purc_total_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_food_unit_br</td>
<td>rf_food_total_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_total_sp_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_total_sp_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_purc_zero_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_zero_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_high_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_high_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_low_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_low_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_total_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_total_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_purc_unit_br</td>
<td>rf_purc_unit_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_purc_total_sp_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_total_sp_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_purc_zero_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_zero_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_high_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_high_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_low_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_low_br</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example:

- **rf_food_int_br**: 100 + rf_purc_unit_int_br
- **rf_purc_quant_br**: rf_purc_low_br
- **rf_purc_high_br**: rf_purc_total_br
- **rf_food_unit_br**: rf_food_total_br
- **rf_pric_total_sp_br**: rf_pric_total_sp_br
- **rf_purc_zero_br**: rf_pric_zero_br
- **rf_pric_high_br**: rf_pric_high_br
- **rf_pric_low_br**: rf_pric_low_br

---

### D.6 What was the unit?

1. **rf_purc_quant_br**: rf_purc_low_br
2. **rf_purc_high_br**: rf_purc_total_br
3. **rf_food_unit_br**: rf_food_total_br
4. **rf_pric_total_sp_br**: rf_pric_total_sp_br
5. **rf_purc_zero_br**: rf_pric_zero_br
6. **rf_pric_high_br**: rf_pric_high_br
7. **rf_pric_low_br**: rf_pric_low_br

#### Example:

- **rf_purc_quant_br**: rf_purc_low_br
- **rf_purc_high_br**: rf_purc_total_br
- **rf_food_unit_br**: rf_food_total_br
- **rf_pric_total_sp_br**: rf_pric_total_sp_br
- **rf_purc_zero_br**: rf_pric_zero_br
- **rf_pric_high_br**: rf_pric_high_br
- **rf_pric_low_br**: rf_pric_low_br

---

### D.7 Please specify the currency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Single-Select Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_total_ap_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_total_ap_br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_pric_zero_br</td>
<td>rf_pric_zero_br</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example:

- **rf_pric_total_ap_br**: rf_pric_total_ap_br
- **rf_pric_zero_br**: rf_pric_zero_br

---

### D.8 Are you sure the price is zero?

- **rf_pric_total_ap_br**: rf_pric_zero_br

#### Example:

- **rf_pric_total_ap_br**: rf_pric_zero_br
**MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION**

**Rosters:**

**FOOD ITEMS**

- Sheep meat (fresh, with bone, local)
- Goat meat (with bones, fresh, local)
- Liver (sheep/goat)
- Feet/foot from sheep/goat (fresh and clean without skin)
- Mutton tripes/intestines but no liver from sheep/goat (fresh and clean without skin)
- Fresh beef
- Feet/foot from cow/veal (fresh and clean without skin)
- Head from cow/veal (fresh and clean without skin)
- Liver (cattle/veal)
- Intestines beef/cow/veal but no liver
- Pork meat
- Camel liver
- Chicken and poultry
- Small animals (rabbits, mice, etc.)
- Insects

**FOOD CONSUMPTION / MEAT**

- Sheep meat (fresh, with bone, local)
- Goat meat (with bones, fresh, local)
- Liver (sheep/goat)
- Feet/foot from sheep/goat (fresh and clean without skin)
- Mutton tripes/intestines but no liver from sheep/goat (fresh and clean without skin)
- Fresh beef
- Feet/foot from cow/veal (fresh and clean without skin)
- Head from cow/veal (fresh and clean without skin)
- Liver (cattle/veal)
- Intestines beef/cow/veal but no liver
- Pork meat
- Camel liver
- Chicken and poultry
- Small animals (rabbits, mice, etc.)
- Insects

**D.11 Where did you receive most of the free %rostertitle% from?**

**E rf_free_yn_br==1**

**TEXT rf_free_other_br**

- From own production (own garden)
- From friends or relatives (gift)
- From NGOs
- From government
- Other (please specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

**D.11 If other, please specify where most of the free %rostertitle% came from.**

**E rf_free_main_br==1000**

**D.12 You told me that this household consumed only %rf_sum_consumed% items of bread and cereals in 7 days. This is unusually low. Are you sure?**

**I Either confirm this if you are sure or go back and enter the correct data.**

**E // if all items have a yes or no answer... */rf_food.All(x=>x.answered && x.rf_relevanceyn) && then confirm that there are at least 4 "yes" answers */rf_food.Count(n => n.rf_relevanceyn==1 && n.catpos1==0) || 12 other symbols [2]**

**D.13 When was the last time that any of the household members had meat?**

**E beh_treat_opt == 1**

**D.14 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.**

**F (int)mod_opt == 1 && new decimal[]{10201,10202,10207,10214,10301,10303,10304,10305,10206,10215}.Contains(@optioncode) || (int)mod_opt == 2 && new decimal[]{10201,10202,10207,10301,10303,10304,10305,10206,10215,10301,10303,10304,10305}.Contains(@optioncode) || (int)mod_opt == 3 && new decimal[]{10201,10202,10207,10301,10303,10304,10305,10206,10215,10301,10303,10304,10305,10206,10215,10301,10303,10304,10305}.Contains(@optioncode) \[3\] And 87 other symbols [2]**

**D.15 Please record yes or no for each of the items.**


**MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION / MEAT**

**Roster: FOOD ITEMS**

- Sheep meat (fresh, with bone, local)
- Goat meat (with bones, fresh, local)
- Liver (sheep/goat)
- Feet/foot from sheep/goat (fresh and clean without skin)
- Mutton tripes/intestines but no liver from sheep/goat (fresh and clean without skin)
- Fresh beef
- Feet/foot from cow/veal (fresh and clean without skin)
- Head from cow/veal (fresh and clean without skin)
- Liver (cattle/veal)
- Intestines beef/cow/veal but no liver
- Pork meat
- Camel liver
- Chicken and poultry
- Small animals (rabbits, mice, etc.)
- Insects
D.15 What was the total quantity of %rostertitle% consumed by the household in the last 7 days?

You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_cons_quant_m% %rf_cons_unit_m%.

You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant_m% %rf_cons_unit_m%.

And

Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit.

D.15 What was the unit?

F // Quantity lower than soft constraint value (rf_cons_quant_m>(food_quant[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_min_h) && (rf_cons_quant_m>(food_quant[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_max_h)) && (rf_cons_quant_m>0) && (rf_cons_unit_m==6) ? 6 : (rf_cons_unit_m==1) ? 1 : (rf_cons_unit_m==2) ? 2 : (rf_cons_unit_m==3) ? 3 : (rf_cons_unit_m==4) ? 4 : (rf_cons_unit_m==5) ? 5 : (rf_cons_unit_m==0) ? 0 : 0

M1 You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_cons_quant_m% %rf_cons_unit_m%. Go back and edit it.

M2 You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant_m% %rf_cons_unit_m%. Go back and edit it.

M3 You have entered that the quantity was zero. In a previous question you stated that you did consume %rostertitle%. Therefore, the quantity should not be zero. Please edit.
And 4 other symbols [9]

M2 You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_purc_quant_m% %rf_purc_unit_m%. Go back and edit.

E

D.16 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_purc_quant_m% %rf_purc_unit_m%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

E

D.16 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_purc_quant_m% %rf_purc_unit_m%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

E

D.17 What was the total price paid for the amount that was purchased?

D.17 Currency

D.17 Please specify the currency.

D.17 Are you sure the price is zero?

D.17 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_m% %rf_pric_total_curr_m%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.17 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_m% %rf_pric_total_curr_m%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.18 Did your household receive any of the consumed %rostertitle% for free (instead of purchasing) for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs over the past 7 days?

D.19 Approximately how much of the %rostertitle% consumed over the past 7 days was obtained for free?

D.20 Where did you receive most of the free %rostertitle% from?

And 26 other symbols [19]

And 1166 other symbols [20]
**MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION**

**FRUITS**

**D.21** When was the last time that any of the household members had fruits?

**E**

- \( \text{last_fruit} = 1 \) indicates you had earlier said that the household had meat \( \% \text{last_meat} \% \). However, you did not report any consumption of meat in the last 7 days. Are you sure this is correct?

- \( \text{last_fruit} = 0 \) indicates you did not have fruits in the last 7 days.

**D.22** Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items.

- On the list below, please mark Yes for each food item that was consumed in the last 7 days.
- Please record yes or no for each of the items.

**E**

- \( \text{last_fruit} = 0 \) indicates you did not have fruits in the last 7 days.

**MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION / FRUITS**

**Roster:** FOOD ITEMS

- **Apples**
- **Local banana**
- **Oranges**
- **Mangoes**
- **Indian mango (local)**
- **Mango peel (municipal mango)**
- **Pineapple**
- **Dates**
- **Papaya**
- **Avocado**

**D.23** What was the total quantity of %rostertitle% consumed by the household in the last 7 days?

**M1** The quantity consumed should be greater than zero.

**M2** You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant_f% %rf_cons_unit_f%. Go back and edit.

**M3** You have entered that the quantity was zero. In a previous question you stated that you did consume %r
D.24 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_cons_quant_f% %rf_cons_unit_f%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.24 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_cons_quant_f% %rf_cons_unit_f%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.24 What was the total quantity purchased by the household in the last 7 days [This DOES NOT include food received for free for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs]?

D.25 What was the total price paid for the amount that was purchased?

D.25 Currency

D.25 Please specify the currency.

---

VARIABLE

rf_food_cons_unit_f

SINGLE-SELECT

rf_cons_low_f

01  Yes

00  No

SINGLE-SELECT

rf_cons_high_f

01  Yes

00  No

NUMERIC: DECIMAL

rf_purc_quant_f

SINGLE-SELECT

rf_purc_low_f

01  Yes

00  No

SINGLE-SELECT

rf_purc_high_f

01  Yes

00  No

NUMERIC: INTEGER

rf_pric_total_f

SINGLE-SELECT

rf_pric_total_curr_f

01  Sudanese Pound

02  USD

03  Other (please specify)

SINGLE-SELECT

rf_pric_total_sp_f

---

MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION

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D.25 Are you sure the price is zero?

E rf_pric_total_f==0

01  Yes
00  No

D.25 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_f% %rf_pric_total_curr_f%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

I This price (for this purchased quantity) appears unusually low.
E // price given in SSP (rf_pric_total_f==4) & (rf_pric_total_f/rf_purc_quan\_f_p(max)/food quant_purc_f_p[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_f].conv2kg) < food quant_purc_f_p[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_f].v_m

D.25 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_f% %rf_pric_total_curr_f%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

I This price (for this purchased quantity) appears unusually high.
E // price given in SSP (rf_pric_total_f==4) & (rf_pric_total_f/rf_purc_quan\_f_p(max)/food quant_purc_f_p[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_f].conv2kg) > food quant_purc_f_p[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_f].v_m And 219 other symbols [16]

D.26 Did your household receive any of the consumed %rostertitle% for free (instead of purchasing) for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs over the past 7 days?

D.27 Approximately how much of the %rostertitle% consumed over the past 7 days was obtained for free?

D.28 Where did you receive most of the free %rostertitle% from?

D.28 If other, please specify where most of the free %rostertitle% came from.

You had earlier said that the household had fruits %last_fruit_s%. However, you did not report any consumption of fruits in the last 7 days. Are you sure this is correct?

D.29 When was the last time that any of the household members had pulses and vegetables?

D.30 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items.

MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION
PULSES AND VEGETABLES

D.29 When was the last time that any of the household members had pulses and vegetables?

E beh_treat_opt==1

01  Today
02  Yesterday
03  2 days ago
04  3 days ago
05  4 days ago
06  5 days ago
07  6 days ago
08  Did not have pulses in the last 7 days

D.30 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items.

F (intmod_opt == 1 && new decimal[]){10704, 10705, 10706, 10714, 10728, 10708, 10713, 10715, 10721, 10724, 10728}Contains(@optioncode) || (intmod_opt == 2 && new decimal[]){10704, 10705, 10706, 10714, 10728, 10733, 10739, 10741}Contains(@optioncode)

**MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION / PULSES AND VEGETABLES**

**Roster: FOOD ITEMS**

generated by fixed list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10701 Dry Egyptian beans (local)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10702 Dry chick peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10703 Green okra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10704 Dry okra (dry Alweka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10705 Natural groundnut (Roasted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10706 Groundnut flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10707 Soya bean flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10708 Lentils (Adas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10709 White beans (Fasulia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10710 Lentils (Adas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10711 Carrots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10712 Cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10713 Cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10714 Onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10715 Fresh tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10716 Potato (Irish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10717 Sweet potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10718 Molokia (Jute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10719 Pumpkin (Garaoa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10720 Tomato sauce (canned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10721 Tomato sauce (small pack of 70 grams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10722 Tomato sauce (large pack of local 500 grams)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10723 Tinned pulses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10724 Cassava tubers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10725 Yam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10726 Cassava flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10727 Cooking banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10728 Other roots, tubers, vegetables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VARIABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rf_food_p</td>
<td>LONG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_food_int_p</td>
<td>NUMERIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_cons_quant_p</td>
<td>DECIMAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rf_cons_unit_p</td>
<td>SINGLE-SELECT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.31 What was the total quantity of %rostertitle% consumed by the household in the last 7 days?

V1: self > 0

M1: The quantity consumed should be greater than 0.

D.31 What was the unit?

V1: (optioncode == fooditems[int(rowcode)].u1) || (optioncode == fooditems[int(rowcode)].u2) || (optioncode == fooditems[int(rowcode)].u3) || (optioncode == fooditems[int(rowcode)].u4) || (optioncode == fooditems[int(rowcode)].u5) || (optioncode == fooditems[int(rowcode)].u6)

M1: You have entered a quantity that is too low. %rf_cons_quant_p% %rf_cons_unit_p%. Go back and edit.

M2: You have entered a quantity that is too high. %rf_cons_quant_p% %rf_cons_unit_p%. Go back and edit.

M3: You have entered the quantity was zero. In a previous question you stated that you did consume %rostertitle%. Therefore, the quantity should not be zero. Please edit.
D.31 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_cons_quant_p% %rf_cons_unit_p%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.32 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_cons_quant_p% %rf_cons_unit_p%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.32 What was the total quantity purchased by the household in the last 7 days? [This DOES NOT include food received for free for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs?]

D.32 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_purc_quant_p% %rf_purc_unit_p%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.32 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_purc_quant_p% %rf_purc_unit_p%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.33 What was the total price paid for the amount that was purchased?

D.33 Currency

D.33 Are you sure the price is zero?

D.33 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_p% %rf_pric_unit_p%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.33 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_p% %rf_pric_unit_p%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

V1: rf_purc_unit_int_p = ((rf_purc_unit_p==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==6) ? 6:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==7) ? 7:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==8) ? 8:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==9) ? 9:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==10) ? 10:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==11) ? 11:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==12) ? 12:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==13) ? 13:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==14) ? 14:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==15) ? 15:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_p==16) ? 16:0)

And 1,166 other symbols [24]

VARIABLE: rf_food_purc_unit_p

rf_food_purc_unit_p = rf_food_int_p*100 + rf_purc_unit_int_p

D.33 IsAnswered(rf_pric_total_p)

D.33 Please specify the currency.

D.33 Are you sure the price is zero?

D.33 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_p% %rf_pric_unit_p%. Confirm that this (price for this purchased quantity) appears unusually low. I

D.33 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_p% %rf_pric_unit_p%. Confirm that this (price for this purchased quantity) appears unusually high. E

MODULE D: FOOD CONSUMPTION

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D.33 You have entered a high price: \( \text{rf_pric_total_p} \) \( \text{rf_pric_total_curr_p} \). Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

E // price given in SSP (\( \text{rf_pric_total_curr_p} \)) \( \text{rf_pric_total_p} \) = \( \frac{\text{rf_pric_total_p}}{\text{rf_purc_quant_p}} \) / \( \text{food_quant_purc_f_p} \) \( \text{rf_food_purc_unit_p} \).conv2kg / \( \text{rf_food_purc_unit_p} \).v

D.34 Did your household receive any of the consumed \%rostertitle\% for free (instead of purchasing) for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs over the past 7 days?

\( \text{rf_free_yn_p} \)

D.35 Approximately how much of the \%rostertitle\% consumed over the past 7 days was obtained for free?

\( \text{rf_free_quant_p} \)

D.36 Where did you receive most of the free \%rostertitle\% from?

\( \text{rf_free_main_p} \)

D.36 If other, please specify where most of the free \%rostertitle\% came from.

\( \text{rf_free_other_p} \)

You had earlier said that the household had pulses \%last_pulses\_. However, you did not report any consumption of pulses in the last 7 days. Are you sure this is correct?

\( \text{beh_treat_opt} = 1 \) \& \( \text{rf_sum_consumed_pulses} = 0 \) \& \( \text{last_pulses.InList(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)} \)

D.37 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.

\( \text{V1} \) Please record yes or no for each of the items.

\( \text{V1} \) Please record yes or no for each of the items.
D.38 What was the total quantity of %rostertitle% consumed by the household in the last 7 days?

D.38 What was the unit?

---

**E** 

((fooditems[@rowcode].mod_opt == (int)mod_opt) || (fooditems[@rowcode].mod_opt == 0)) && rf_relevanceyn_ot.Yes.Contains(@rowcode) 

V1 

self > 0 

M1 

The quantity consumed should be greater than 0.

---

F 

@optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u1 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u2 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u3 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u4 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u5 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u6 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u7 || @optioncode == fooditems[int(@rowcode)].u8 

VI 

!(rf_cons_quant<(food_quant_other[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit].c_min_h)) && (rf_con...

**rf_food_int** 

**rf_cona_quant** 

**rf_cona_unit**
M1 You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

E // Quantity lower than soft constraint value (rf_cons_quant<food_quant_other[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit].c_min_h) && rf_cons_quant>0)
   Go back and edit.
   rf_cons_low
   01 Yes
   00 No

M2 You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit.

E // Quantity larger than hard constraint value (rf_cons_quant>food_quant_other[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit].c_max_h) && rf_cons_quan
   Go back and edit.
   rf_cons_high
   01 Yes
   00 No

D.39 What was the total quantity purchased by the household in the last 7 days [This DOES NOT include food received for free for example from own cultivation or from friends/NGOs]? 

**SHORT**

rf_cons_quant

**LONG**

rf_food_cons_unit

| VARIABLE | rf_food_cons_unit || rf_cons_quant |
|----------|-------------------||---------------|
| rf_food_int*100 + ((rf_cons_unit==1) ? 7 1:0) + (rf_cons_unit==2) ? 7 2:0) + (rf_cons_unit==3) ? 7 3:0) + (rf_cons_unit==4) ? 7 4:0) + (rf_cons_unit==5) ? 7 5:0) + (rf_cons_unit==6) ? 7 6:0) + (rf_cons_unit==7) ? 7 7:1) + (rf_cons_unit==9) ? 7 9:0) || rf_cons_quant |

And 1082 other symbols [26]

M3 You have entered that the quantity was zero. In a previous question you stated that you did consume %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%. Therefore, the quantity should not be zero. Please edit.

E You have entered that the quantity was zero. In a previous question you stated that you did consume %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%. Therefore, the quantity should not be zero. Please edit.

rf_cons_zero

01 Yes
00 No

D.40 What was the total price paid for the amount that was purchased?

**SHORT**

rf_pric_total

**LONG**

rf_food_purc_unit

| VARIABLE | rf_food_purc_unit || rf_pric_total |
|----------|-------------------||---------------|
| rf_food_int*100 + (((rf_cons_unit==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==6) ? 6:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==7) ? 7:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==9) ? 9:0)) || rf_pric_total |

And 1150 other symbols [23]

D.40 Currency

**SHORT**

rf_pric_total_currency

**LONG**

rf_food_purc_unit

| VARIABLE | rf_food_purc_unit || rf_pric_total_currency |
|----------|-------------------||------------------------|
| rf_food_int*100 + (((rf_cons_unit==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==6) ? 6:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==7) ? 7:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==9) ? 9:0)) || rf_pric_total_currency |

And 1082 other symbols [26]

D.40 Currency

**SHORT**

rf_pric_total_currency

**LONG**

rf_food_purc_unit

| VARIABLE | rf_food_purc_unit || rf_pric_total_currency |
|----------|-------------------||------------------------|
| rf_food_int*100 + (((rf_cons_unit==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==6) ? 6:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==7) ? 7:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==9) ? 9:0)) || rf_pric_total_currency |

And 1082 other symbols [26]

D.40 Currency

**SHORT**

rf_pric_total_currency

**LONG**

rf_food_purc_unit

| VARIABLE | rf_food_purc_unit || rf_pric_total_currency |
|----------|-------------------||------------------------|
| rf_food_int*100 + (((rf_cons_unit==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==6) ? 6:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==7) ? 7:0) + ((rf_cons_unit==9) ? 9:0)) || rf_pric_total_currency |

And 1082 other symbols [26]
MODULE E: NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION

Please begin by pressing 'Tab to record current time'

DATE: CURRENT TIME  todayD_e

When you are finished, end the module by pressing 'Tab to record current time'

DATE: CURRENT TIME  todayE_b

This is the beginning of Module E, collecting information about the non-food consumption for the household.

It is very important that you take the time to collect data on the cost of the items purchased. If not, NBS analysts will follow up with what happened during your interview.

E.1 Over the past 30 days, did anyone in your household buy or receive for free any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below:

- Traditional healers fee/medicine
- Monthly water fees
- Waste fees
- Other related fees and services
- Match boxes
- Laundry soap (local)
- Soap (powder)
- Service cost weekly salary at family house
- Other kind of domestic services
- Cough Syrup medicine (cold)
- Drug tabs and roots for reducing fever and malaria

M1 Please record yes or no for each of the items.
E.2 Over the past 365 days, did anyone in your household buy or receive for free any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below:

- Antibiotics
- Other pharmaceutical products except antibiotics
- Medical eye glasses
- Hearing aid

MODULE E: NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION

Roster: NON-FOOD ITEM REPEAT

.generated by fixed list

- Traditional healers fee/medicine
- Private hospital
- Government hospital
- Newspapers and periodicals
- Stationary and painting
- Accommodation services, hotel rent etc. Not for the house
- Suitcase, schoolbags etc
- Clothing materials, tissue etc
- Infant and boys clothing
- Girls clothing
- Men's clothing
- Lady's clothing
- Hats and ties
- Laundry, repair and rental
- Tailoring fees
- Wristwatch and wall clock
- Men's shoes (normal skin)

Please record yes or no for each of the items:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20904</td>
<td>Participate and fees in sports clubs and tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20905</td>
<td>Spending on books including textbooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20906</td>
<td>Newspapers and periodicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20907</td>
<td>Stationary and painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20908</td>
<td>Accommodation services, hotel rent etc. Not for the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20909</td>
<td>Suitcase, schoolbags etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20910</td>
<td>Organized travels incl Hajj and Umrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21001</td>
<td>Hair cut for men, hair dressing for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21002</td>
<td>Sauna bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21003</td>
<td>Decoration for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21004</td>
<td>Other personal care services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21005</td>
<td>Small electric hairdryer etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21006</td>
<td>Shampoo, creams and perfumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21007</td>
<td>Tooth paste and teeth brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21008</td>
<td>Ordinary razor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21009</td>
<td>Talh wood and shaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21101</td>
<td>Clothing materials, tissue etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21102</td>
<td>Infant and boys clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21103</td>
<td>Girls clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21104</td>
<td>Men's clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21105</td>
<td>Ladies' clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21106</td>
<td>Hats and ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21107</td>
<td>Laundry, repair and rental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21108</td>
<td>Tailoring fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21109</td>
<td>Wristwatch and wall clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21201</td>
<td>Men's shoes (normal skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21202</td>
<td>Men's Slippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21203</td>
<td>Women's shoes (normal skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21204</td>
<td>Women's leather slippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21205</td>
<td>Girl's shoes imitation leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21301</td>
<td>Occupied family housing maintenance cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21302</td>
<td>Faucet (tap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21303</td>
<td>Neon bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21304</td>
<td>Glass for building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21305</td>
<td>Portland cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21306</td>
<td>Switch (electric)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21307</td>
<td>Other materials for housing maintenance (no cement or bulbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21401</td>
<td>Furniture except bed/mattress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21402</td>
<td>Linoleum / plastic flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21403</td>
<td>Carpet imported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21404</td>
<td>Pillows and blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21501</td>
<td>Filling of refrigerator gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21502</td>
<td>Mixer repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21503</td>
<td>Other electrical household appliances repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21601</td>
<td>Cooking suit (pots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21602</td>
<td>Glass plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21603</td>
<td>Glass bowl (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21604</td>
<td>Spoons, knives, forks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21605</td>
<td>Tea cups, glasses etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21701</td>
<td>Tools and hand equipments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21702</td>
<td>Hand operated screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21703</td>
<td>Hand saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21704</td>
<td>Tree branch scissor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21705</td>
<td>Bulb charger (imported)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21706</td>
<td>Electrical link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21707</td>
<td>Dry-cell battery (Haggar battery 6V large size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21708</td>
<td>Torch/Flash light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21709</td>
<td>Paraffin lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21801</td>
<td>Spare parts and accessories for personal transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21802</td>
<td>Fuel, oils and lubricants for personal transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21803</td>
<td>Maintenance and repair of personal transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21804</td>
<td>Compulsory car insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21805</td>
<td>Relating insurance transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21901</td>
<td>Pre primary and primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21902</td>
<td>Secondary education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is the beginning of Module F. In this module, I would like to ask you some questions about the household's livestock.

Below is a list of different kinds of livestock. We will go through each item in order and I will ask you a few questions about each one.

F.1 Over the last 12 months, has any household member raised any livestock listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items

---

**MODULE F: LIVESTOCK**

Please begin by pressing 'Tab to record current time'

---

**STATIC TEXT**

This is the beginning of Module F. In this module, I would like to ask you some questions about the household's livestock.

**STATIC TEXT**

Below is a list of different kinds of livestock. We will go through each item in order and I will ask you a few questions about each one.
**MODULE F: LIVESTOCK**

**Roster:** LIVESTOCK

| 01 | Cattle |
| 02 | Horses |
| 03 | Donkey/Mules |
| 04 | Pigs |
| 05 | Sheep |
| 06 | Goats |
| 07 | Poultry |
| 08 | Camels |

---

**F.2** How many heads of %rostertitle% does your household own today? (This can be zero)

- **VI:** \(\text{rl}_{\text{own}_n} \leq \text{cattle[@rowcode].max}_h \land \text{rl}_{\text{own}_n} > 0\)
- **M1:** Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

**F.21** How many heads of %rostertitle% did your household own before displacement? (This can be zero)

- **VI:** \(\text{rl}_{\text{own}_n} \leq \text{cattle[@rowcode].max}_h \land \text{rl}_{\text{own}_n} > 0\)
- **M1:** Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

---

**F.3** Does the household have the right to sell, mortgage, rent out or give away all the heads of %rostertitle% owned?

- **E** \(\text{rl}_{\text{own}_r} \neq 0\)
- **M1:** Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

**F.22** You have entered a high number: \%rl\_{\text{own}_n}\% %rostertitle%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

**F.4** For how many heads of %rostertitle% does your household have the right to sell, mortgage, rent out or give away? (This can be zero)

- **VI:** \(\text{rl}_{\text{own}_r} \leq \text{rl}_{\text{own}_r} \leq \text{rl}_{\text{own}_n}\)
- **M1:** The number of %rostertitle% with the right to sell should be less than or equal to the number of %rostertitle% raised.

**F.5** Before displacement from your original place of residence, did any household member raise any livestock listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

- **VI:** \(\text{self.Yes.Length} + \text{self.No.Length} = 8\)
- **M1:** Please record yes or no for each of the types of livestock in the list.

**F.22** You have entered a high number: \%rl\_{\text{own}_n}\% %rostertitle%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

---

**F.31** Does the household have the right to sell, mortgage, rent out or give away all the heads of %rostertitle% owned before displacement? (This can be zero)

- **VI:** \(\text{rl}_{\text{own}_r} \leq \text{rl}_{\text{own}_r} \leq \text{rl}_{\text{own}_n}\)
- **M1:** Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

---
This is the beginning of Module G. In this module, I would like ask you some questions about the household’s durable goods.

Below is a list of different durable goods. We will go through each item in order and I will ask you a few questions about each one.

G.1 Does anyone in your household own today the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

Please begin by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

---

**MODULE G: DURABLE GOODS**

Please begin by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

---

**STATIC TEXT**

This is the beginning of Module G. In this module, I would like ask you some questions about the household’s durable goods.

**STATIC TEXT**

Below is a list of different durable goods. We will go through each item in order and I will ask you a few questions about each one.

G.1 Does anyone in your household own today the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.
19 Mosquito net
20 Electric ironer
21 Hoe, spade or axe

**G.2** How many %ra_namelp% does your household own in total today?

**G.3** You have entered a high number: %ra_owntotal% %ra_namels%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

**G.4** What year did the household buy the newest %ra_namels%?

**G.5** What was the price for this newest %ra_namels%?

**G.6** Did your household receive any of these %ra_namelp% for free (instead of purchasing)?

**G.7** Where did you receive most of the free %ra_namelp% from?

**G.8** Did your household get the majority for free?
**G.8 Please specify from where.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>ra_free_other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.9 How much money would you get if you sold the newest %ra_namels% today?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMERIC: INTEGER</th>
<th>ra_sellnew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.9 Currency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGLE-SELECT</th>
<th>ra_sellnew_curr=3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.9 Please specify the currency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>ra_sellnew_sp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.9 Are you sure the price would be zero?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGLE-SELECT</th>
<th>ra_sellnew==0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.10 How much money would you get if you sold all of the household's %ra_namelp% today?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMERIC: INTEGER</th>
<th>ra_sellall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.10 Currency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGLE-SELECT</th>
<th>ra_sellall_curr=3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.10 Please specify the currency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>ra_sellall_sp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.10 Are you sure the price would be zero?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGLE-SELECT</th>
<th>ra_sellall==0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**G.12 Did anyone in your household own the items listed below before the displacement from your original place of residence?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MULTI-SELECT: YES/NO</th>
<th>ra_owntotal&gt;1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

- Cars
- Trucks
- Motorcycle/motor
- Rickshaw
- Bicycle
- Canoe or boat
- Plough
- Television
- Satellite dish
- DVD or CD player
- Radio or transistor
- Mobile phone
- Computer or laptop
- Refrigerator
- Washing machine
- Fan

And 5 other (28)

**MODULE G: DURABLE GOODS**

**Roster: MODULE G: DURABLE GOODS**

generated by fixed list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ra_assets_prev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
16 Fan
17 Air cooler or air conditioner
18 Mattress or bed
19 Mosquito net
20 Electric ironer
21 Hoe, spade or axe

G.13 How many %ra_namelp_prev% did your household have before displacement? (This can be zero.)

When you are finished, end the module by pressing 'Tab to record current time'

MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS

Please begin by pressing 'Tab to record current time'

H.1 Is %hhr_id% still the main respondent?

Please select the main respondent for this section. Hint: If you are talking to two people, you have to decide who is the main respondent for this interview.

I The respondent has to be a person who is at least 15 years old. You will only be shown household members who are at least 15 years old.

F %hhm_age>14
E %hhr_same==0

MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS

RISK ATTITUDE

I will now give you some scenarios and will like to know what you will do in those situations.

H.2 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pound today. OPTION 2: You receive 2000 Sudanese Pounds in 1 month. Which do you prefer?

H.3 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pound today. OPTION 2: You receive 2500 Sudanese Pound in 1 month. Which do you prefer?

H.4 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pound today. OPTION 2: You receive 1500 Sudanese Pound in 1 month. Which do you prefer?

H.5 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pounds in 1 year. OPTION 2: You receive 2000 Sudanese Pounds in 1 year and 1 month. Which do you prefer?

H.6 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pounds in 1 year. OPTION 2: You receive 2500 Sudanese Pounds in 1 year and 1 month. Which do you prefer?
I would now like to ask you a few questions about your views and perceptions of your current situation, as well as the situation in Sudan.

MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS

PERSONAL LIVING CONDITIONS

The following two questions ask you to please imagine a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

H.7 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pounds in 1 year. OPTION 2: You receive 1500 Sudanese Pounds in 1 year and 1 month. Which do you prefer?

H.11 Imagine you have a choice between the following two options. OPTION 1: You receive 5000 Sudanese Pounds today. OPTION 2: You receive 1000 Sudanese Pounds every month for the next 5 months. Which do you prefer?

H.12 Suppose you want to invest some money. You have two options. OPTION 1: Investing in a business where you can’t lose money but has low profits. OPTION 2: Investing in a business where there is a small chance of losing money but potentially brings high profits. Which do you prefer?

H.13 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

H.14 How much control do you feel you have over your life?

H.15 Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days?

H.16 Overall, how satisfied were you with your life before displacement?

Now I will like to know whether you agree or disagree with the following statements using the scale provided.

H.17 I am satisfied with my life.

H.23 In general, how would you describe your own personal living conditions today? (Personal living conditions here are your assessment of the state of your life)
H.25 Looking ahead, would you expect your own personal living conditions to be better or worse in three months' time?

- Very bad
- Much better
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

H.24 Please think for a moment about the health clinic that you and your family most often use. Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of care?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.3 [If any members of the household are in primary school]: Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of primary education?

- No member of the household is going to primary school
- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

H.28 How satisfied are you with the livelihood/employment opportunities available to you and your household members?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

H.33 How do you rate your relations with your neighbors and the community?

- Strongly agree
- Slightly agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Slightly disagree
- Strongly disagree

Tell me if you agree with this statement: IDPs and locals of the area have good relations with each other.

- Strongly agree
- Slightly agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Slightly disagree
- Strongly disagree

Tell me if you agree with this statement: IDPs receive strong support from government authorities and aid organizations in this area.

- Strongly agree
- Slightly agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Slightly disagree
- Strongly disagree

Tell me if you agree with the statement: IDPs in this area have received compensation for the violations suffered and property and assets lost due to conflict.

- Strongly agree
- Slightly agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Slightly disagree
- Strongly disagree

Tell me if you agree with this statement: Most people in this community want IDPs to return to their homes.

- Strongly agree
- Slightly agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Slightly disagree
- Strongly disagree
Tell me if you agree with this statement: The arrival of IDPs has made it more difficult for people in this community to find work.

Tell me if you agree with this statement: The arrival of IDPs has brought insecurity to the area.

Tell me if you agree with this statement: The arrival of IDPs in this area has made it more difficult for people in this community to access services such as education and health care.

MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS
THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SUDAN

Please answer the following questions on the economic conditions of Sudan. Hint: Economic conditions here means the total wealth of the country.

H.37 In general, how would you describe the present economic condition of Sudan?

H.38 Looking back, how do you rate the economic conditions in Sudan compared to three months ago?

H.39 Looking ahead, would you expect the economic conditions in Sudan to be better or worse in three months’ time?

H.40 When thinking about the future of Sudan, which of the following do you fear the most?

H.40 Please specify what you fear most about the future of Sudan?

MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS
THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN

How well or badly would you rate the government’s performance in handling the following economic and infrastructure matters?

H.41 Improving the living standards of the poor

Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.
H.42 Creating jobs
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

H.43 Keeping prices down
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

H.44 Fighting corruption in government
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

H.45 Maintaining roads and bridges
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

H.46 Providing a reliable supply of electricity
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

H.47 Providing water and sanitation services
I Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.

H.61 If something gets stolen or you have a dispute, who do you usually seek assistance from to resolve the dispute?
I DO NOT read options to the respondent; select one. If unsure, ask a follow-up question.

H.61 Please specify who else you would seek assistance from to resolve your dispute?

H.62 Why don’t you go to the police?
I DO NOT read options to the respondent; select one. If unsure, ask a follow-up question.
**MODULE H: WELLBEING AND OPINIONS**

**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND SAFETY**

**Please answer the following questions about how safe you feel.**

**H.63 Do you feel free to move in and out of this area whenever you choose?**

- SINGLE SELECT
  - move_free
  - 01: Yes
  - 00: No

**H.63 In general, how safe from crime and violence do you feel when you are alone at home?**

- SINGLE SELECT
  - safe_violence
  - 01: Very safe
  - 02: Moderately safe
  - 03: Neither safe nor unsafe
  - 04: Moderately unsafe
  - 05: Very unsafe
  - -99: Don't know
  - -99: Refused to respond

**I. Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.**

**H.64 How safe do you feel when walking alone after dark?**

- SINGLE SELECT
  - safe_walking_night
  - 01: Very safe
  - 02: Moderately safe
  - 03: Neither safe nor unsafe
  - 04: Moderately unsafe
  - 05: Very unsafe
  - -99: Don't know
  - -99: Refused to respond

**I. For PoC residents, this means walking outside the PoC. Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.**

**H.65 How safe do you feel walking around during the day?**

- SINGLE SELECT
  - safe_walking_day
  - 01: Very safe
  - 02: Moderately safe
  - 03: Neither safe nor unsafe
  - 04: Moderately unsafe
  - 05: Very unsafe
  - -99: Don't know
  - -99: Refused to respond

**I. For PoC residents, this means walking outside the PoC. Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.**

**H.66 Did anyone in your household or yourself experience the following in the last 6 months?**

- MULTI-SELECT: YES/NO
  - conf_nonphys_harm
  - 01: Was verbally insulted but not threatened
  - 02: Was verbally threatened
  - 03: Was threatened with knife, gun or other type of weapon
  - 04: Was sexually harassed
  - 05: Was extorted for money or other goods
  - 06: Was robbed
  - 07: Was sexually harassed
  - 08: Was asked to join armed forces (government or opposition)
  - 09: Was discriminated against

**MULTI-SELECT: YES/NO
  - 01: Was verbally insulted but not threatened
  - 02: Was verbally threatened
  - 03: Was threatened with knife, gun or other type of weapon
  - 04: Was sexually harassed
  - 05: Was extorted for money or other goods
  - 06: Was robbed
  - 07: Was asked to join armed forces (government or opposition)
  - 08: Was discriminated against

**When you are finished, end the module by pressing 'Tab to record current time'**

**DATE: CURRENT TIME**

---

**MODULE I: CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT**

Please begin by pressing 'Tab to record current time'

**DATE: CURRENT TIME**

---

**MODULE I: CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT**

**DISPLACEMENT**

- disp_from==5

**I.16 What was your household’s last place of permanent residence before displacement?**

- SINGLE SELECT
  - disp_from
  - 01: A different location in the same district
  - 02: A different location in the same state
  - 03: A different state in Sudan
  - 04: Outside Sudan
  - 05: Don’t know
  - -99: Refused to respond

**I. Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.**

**I.17 In which state was your household’s last place of permanent residence before displacement?**

- SINGLE SELECT
  - disp_from
  - 01: Al Qadarif
  - 02: Al Jazirah
  - 03: Sennar
  - 04: White Nile (An Nil al Abyad)
  - 05: Blue Nile State
  - 06: Central Darfur (Wasat Darfur)

---

**MODULE I: CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT**

**DISPLACEMENT**

- disp_idp==1

**E. Please read response options to the respondent. Select one.**
I.18 Which country or region did you live in before displacement?

- East Darfur (Sharg Darfur)
- North Darfur (Shamal Darfur)
- South Darfur (Janub Darfur)
- West Darfur (Gharb Darfur)
- Kassala (Ash Sharqiyyah)
- Red Sea (Al Bahr al Ahmar)
- North Kurdufan (Shamal Kurdufan)
- South Kordofan
- West Kurdufan (Gharb Kurdufan)
- Northern (Ash Shamaliyah)

And 2 other [29]

I.19 When were you displaced from your last place of permanent residence?

- South Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Uganda
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Central African Republic
- Other country in East Africa
- Southern Africa
- West Africa
- North Africa
- Europe
- Australia
- Asia
- North America
- South America
- Don't know

And 1 other [35]

I.20 Why did your household leave your last place of permanent residence before displacement?

- Armed conflict
- Increased crime, violence and insecurity but not armed conflict
- Ethnic/political/religious discrimination and persecutions
- Drought/famine/flood
- Lack of access to home/land/livestock
- Lack of access to education services and health services
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Death of husband/family reasons
- IDP relocation program
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.20 Specify the main reason your household left your last place of permanent residence?

- Armed conflict
- Increased crime, violence and insecurity but not armed conflict
- Ethnic/political/religious discrimination and persecutions
- Drought/famine/flood
- Lack of access to home/land/livestock
- Lack of access to education services and health services
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Death of husband/family reasons
- IDP relocation program
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.20 Please tell me more about the armed conflict. Was the conflict in your village or nearby villages?

- Armed conflict in my village
- Armed conflict in nearby villages

I.20 How many times has your household changed residence after being displaced from the original place of residence?

- Armed conflict
- Increased crime, violence and insecurity but not armed conflict
- Ethnic/political/religious discrimination and persecutions
- Drought/famine/flood
- Lack of access to home/land/livestock
- Lack of access to education services and health services
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Death of husband/family reasons
- IDP relocation program
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.22 What was the main reason for you to leave the place you were staying in before coming to this place?

- Armed conflict
- Increased crime, violence and insecurity but not armed conflict
- Ethnic/political/religious discrimination and persecutions
- Drought/famine/flood
- Lack of access to home/land/livestock
- Lack of access to education services and health services
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Death of husband/family reasons
- IDP relocation program
- Lack of proper management of the site/ site was crowded
- Tensions with the host community
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond
I.22 Please specify the main reason you left the place you were staying in before coming to this place.

I.23 When did the first members of your household arrive in the current location?

I.24 Why did you choose to stay in this place?

I.24 Please specify the main reason you chose to stay in this place.

I.26 With whom did you arrive at this location?

I.29 Are you able to contact relatives or community members left behind at your original place of residence?

I.30 Have you or your household members ever gone back to your original place of residence after your displacement?

I.31 How many times have you or your household members gone back to your original place of residence since being displaced?

I.32 For what purpose did you go back to your original place of residence?

I.32 Please specify the reason you went back to your original place of residence?

I.40 Where are most other people who were displaced from your place of origin now living?

I.41 Did you or any of the household members lose any legal documents in the course of displacement?

I.42 Do you or the household members have access to mechanisms to obtain new documents or replace lost documents?

I.42 Do you or the household members have access to mechanisms to obtain compensation for violations suffered and property and assets lost due to conflict and displacement?
I.45 Did you have to give money or goods in order to secure a specific shelter here?

- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.46 Who did you give money or goods to? Select all that apply.

- Government authorities
- Military
- Community organization or gang (gatekeepers)
- Tribal authorities
- NGO or UN personnel
- Other
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.44 Do you feel free to move in and out of this area whenever you choose?

- Yes
- No

I.46 Please specify who did you give money or goods to?

- Government authorities
- Military
- Community organization or gang (gatekeepers)
- Tribal authorities
- NGO or UN personnel
- Other
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.47 What did you give them? Select all that apply.

- Food
- Assets
- Money
- Labor
- Other
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.47 Please specify what you give them.

I.48 Do you want to leave this location?

- Yes
- No

I.48 Do you plan to return to your original place of residence or go to a new location?

- I plan to return to my original place of residence
- I plan to go to a new area
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.49 If you decided to leave this location, when do you think you will start relocating?

- In less than 6 months
- In 6 to 12 months
- In more than 12 months
- Don't know yet

I.50 To which place would you like to move?

- A new home in the same district
- A new location in the same state
- A different state in Sudan
- A new country
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.51 Thinking about the place where you live now, what are the three most important reasons you want to stay? Please start with the most important reason and then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

- Better security here
- Better access to home/land/livestock
- Better access to education and health services
- Better access to livelihood/employment opportunities
- To continue living with family or community members / family reasons
- Access to humanitarian aid (particularly food and water)
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.51 Please Specify the main reason you want to stay.

I.52 Thinking about the place where you would go if you needed to move, what are the three main reason you don't want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second

- Better security here
- Better access to home/land/livestock
- Better access to education and health services
- Better access to livelihood/employment opportunities
- To continue living with family or community members / family reasons
- Access to humanitarian aid (particularly food and water)
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond

I.51 Thinking about the place where you would go if you needed to move, what are the three most important reasons you don't want to move? Please start with the most important reason and then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

- Better security here
- Better access to home/land/livestock
- Better access to education and health services
- Better access to livelihood/employment opportunities
- To continue living with family or community members / family reasons
- Access to humanitarian aid (particularly food and water)
- Other reasons (specify)
- Don't know
- Refused to respond
most important reason and then the third most important reason.

Please select three most important reasons. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being the second most important and 3rd being the third most important.

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being And 66 other symbols [7]

E move_world_yen == 0
VI self.length == 3
M1 Please select three most important reasons. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being the second most important and 3rd being the third most important.

I52 Please specify the main reason you don’t want to move.

E move_no_pull_main.Contains(1)

I52 Please tell me more about the armed conflict in the area that you would go to if needed to move. Is the conflict in that area or nearby areas?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E move_no_pull_main.Contains(1)

I53 Thinking about the place where you live now, what are the three main reasons you want to move? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important and then the third most important.

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being And 66 other symbols [8]

E move_world_yen == 1
VI self.length == 3
M1 Please select three most important reasons. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being the second most important and 3rd being the third most important.

I53 Please specify the main reason you want to move.

E move_yes_push_main.Contains(1)

I53 Please tell me more about the armed conflict in the area you live now. Is the conflict in that area or nearby areas?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E move_yes_push_main.Contains(1)

I54 Thinking about your place of origin, what are the three most important reasons you don’t want to move back? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important and then the third most important.

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being And 66 other symbols [8]

E move_world_yen == 0
VI self.length == 3
M1 Please select three most important reasons. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being the second most important and 3rd being the third most important.

I54 Please specify what is the main reason you do not want to go back to your place of origin.

E move_no_org_main.Contains(1)

I54 Please tell me more about the armed conflict in the area of your origin. Is the conflict in that area or nearby areas?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

E move_no_org_main.Contains(1)

I55 Thinking about the place where you would go, what are the three most important reasons you want to move? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important and then the third most important reason.

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being And 66 other symbols [8]

E move_world_yen == 0
VI self.length == 3
M1 Please select three most important reasons. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being the second most important and 3rd being the third most important.
MODULE I: CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT
INFORMATION NEEDS

1.55 Please specify the main reason you want to move.

E move_yes_spec.Contains(1000)

MULTISELECT: ORDERED move_help

0001 □ Security
0002 □ Mine clearance
0003 □ Access to original house/land
0004 □ Provision of new shelter/housing
0005 □ Access to a farm plot and/or grazing land
0006 □ Agricultural tools & livestock
0007 □ Funds/productive assets for re-establishing business
0008 □ Skills training for job
0009 □ Connections for jobs
0010 □ Access to markets
0011 □ Access to educational services
0012 □ Access to health services
0013 □ Access to water and/or sanitation
0014 □ Access to aid
0015 □ Transportation arrangement
0016 □ Regrouping of family
And 2 other [11]

1.56 Please tell us the most important things you need to be able to settle in the location of your preference. Please start with the most important thing, then state the next most important thing and then third most important thing.

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question. Please ensure that the responses are recorded in the correct order, with 1st being the most important, 2nd being the second most important and 3rd being the third most important.

VI self.Length == 3

M1 Please select three most important things the household needs to settle in the location of their preference.

1.57 What is your main source of obtaining information about the situation in the country?

I DO NOT read options to the respondent, select one. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

VI self.Length == 3

M1 Please select THREE most important things the household needs to settle in the location of their preference.

1.58 Are there other ways in which you would prefer to obtain information about the situation in the country, but to which you do not have access?

E inf_source==1000

DO NOT read response options. Select all that apply. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

@optioncode!=inf_source

1.59 What are the other ways in which you would like to receive information? Select all that apply.

I Do not read response options. Select all that apply. If unsure, ask a follow up question.

F @optioncode!inf_source

E inf_source_spec==1

VI !(self.Contains(-98) && self.ContainsAny(-99,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,1000))

M1 You cannot select 'Don’t know' and select an item from the list at the same time.

M2 You cannot select 'Refused to respond' and select an item from the list at the same time.

1.60 Please specify the other ways in which you would like to receive information?

E inf_source_add.Contains(1000)

1.61 Does your household have all the information they need in their current location?

E move_help.Contains(1000)

TEXT

 And 2 other [11]
I.62 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.

I.63 Please specify the type 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

When you are finished, end the module by pressing “Tab to record current time”

---

MODULE J: END OF INTERVIEW

Please begin by pressing “Tab to record current time”

J.1 Does anyone in the household have a phone number?

J.2 Is it OK if we use the phone number in case we need to do any follow up? It will only be used by the World Bank to call you for data verification.

J.3 Please enter the household phone number.

J.4 As part of this project, we ask the people in the survey if they would like to give a short video statement talking about their life here in the camp. Would you like to give a video testimonial and share something about your life here in this camp?

J.5 Thank you. Before we begin: Do you agree to be filmed knowing that this footage will be published on a website on the internet on behalf of the World Bank?

J.6 Please record the GPS location.

J.7 Please confirm that the GPS does not work.

When you are finished, end the module by pressing “Tab to record current time”

---

MODULE K: ENUMERATOR FEEDBACK

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayJ_e

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayK_b

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayJ_e

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayK_b

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayJ_e

DATE: CURRENT TIME
todayK_b
Please begin by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

K.1 During which visit was the interview successful?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ First visit
02 ○ Second visit
03 ○ Third visit

K.2 Did you ask all questions to the same main respondent?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ Yes
00 ○ No

K.3 Who answered you for the last module?

SINGLE-SELECT: LINKED

K.4 Was someone from the household immediately present during the interview and possibly overhearing the conversation?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ Yes
00 ○ No

K.5 Was someone external to the household immediately present during the interview and possibly overhearing the conversation?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ Yes
00 ○ No

K.6 Did the respondent ask others to assist in responding to questions?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ Yes
00 ○ No

K.7 How do you (enumerator) describe the respondent's attitude toward you during the interview?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ Friendly
02 ○ Neutral
03 ○ Defiant
04 ○ Confused
05 ○ Hostile

K.8 Were there any sections in which the respondent had difficulty understanding the questions?

SINGLE-SELECT
01 ○ Yes
00 ○ No

K.9 Which sections did the respondent have considerable difficulty understanding questions?

MULTI-SELECT
1000 ○ All modules
0001 ○ Module A: Interview and household information
0002 ○ Module B: Household roster
0003 ○ Module C: Household characteristics
0004 ○ Module D: Food consumption
0005 ○ Module E: Non-food consumption
0009 ○ Module F: Livestock
0010 ○ Module G: Durable goods
0011 ○ Module H: Wellbeing and opinions
0012 ○ Module I: Conflict and displacement
0013 ○ Module J: End of interview

K.10 Please type any other comments here.

TEXT

When you are finished, end the module by pressing ‘Tab to record current time’

DATE: CURRENT TIME
APPENDIX A — ENABLING CONDITIONS

(1) hh_id: D.6 If in the absence of NH-NH, HHN, which household member (who has been present in the household in the last 7 days) makes most of the household decisions?
Enablement Condition:
// more than one adult and HH0 was absent last week
hh_num> 0 && hh_presence> 0
{
  hh_mem_exists.Any(x =>
    // only if other adults left
    x.hh_mem_age> 44
    // and not the person selected as head in hh_id
    x.hh_mem_id=hh_id
  )
}

(2) rf_towards: D.12 You told me that this household consumed only %rf_sum_consumed% items of bread and cereals in 7 days. This is unusually low. Are you sure?
Enablement Condition:
// if all items have a yes or no answer.
//rf_food.All(x=>IsAnswered(x.rf_relevanceyn)) > 7
// then confirm that there are at least 4 “yes” answers
//rf_food.Count(x=>x.rf_relevanceyn==1 && x.catpos1==1) >= 4 :
// otherwise, show no error message
true

(3) rf_cons_low_br: D.5 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_cons_quant_br% %rf_cons_unit_br%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((rf_cons_quant_br==0) && (food_quant_br[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_br].v_min>0))

(4) rf_cons_high_br: D.6 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_cons_quant_br% %rf_cons_unit_br%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((food_quant_br[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_br].c_max_s>0) && (rf_cons_quant_br>0) && (rf_cons_quant_br<(food_quant_br[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_br].c_max_h)) && (rf_cons_quant_br>(food_quant_br[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_br].c_max_s)) && (rf_cons_quant_br>0) && (rf_cons_quant_br>=(food_quant_br[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_br].c_min_h)) && (rf_cons_quant_br<(food_quant_br[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_br].c_min_s)) && (behave_opt==1 && rf_sum_consumed<2)

(5) rf_purc_low_br: D.8 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_br% %rf_pric_total_curr_br%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((rf_pric_total_br*120/rf_purc_quant_br)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].conv2kg) < food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].v_max

(6) rf_pric_low_br: D.8 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_br% %rf_pric_total_curr_br%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((rf_pric_total_br*120/rf_purc_quant_br)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].conv2kg) > food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].v_max && (rf_pric_total_curr_br==1)

(7) rf_purc_high_br: D.8 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_br% %rf_pric_total_curr_br%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((rf_pric_total_br/rf_purc_quant_br)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].conv2kg) > food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].v_max && (rf_pric_total_curr_br==0)

(8) rf_cons_low_m: D.15 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_cons_quant_m% %rf_cons_unit_m%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((food_quant_m[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_min_s)>0) && (rf_cons_quant_m>0) && (rf_cons_quant_m<=(food_quant_m[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_max_h)) && (rf_cons_quant_m>(food_quant_m[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_max_s)) && (rf_cons_quant_m>0)

(9) rf_cons_high_m: D.15 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_cons_quant_m% %rf_cons_unit_m%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((food_quant_m[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_max_s)>0) && (rf_cons_quant_m>0) && (rf_cons_quant_m>=(food_quant_m[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_min_h)) && (rf_cons_quant_m<(food_quant_m[(decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_m].c_min_s))

(10) rf_purc_low_m: D.6 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_purc_quant_m% %rf_purc_unit_m%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((rf_purc_quant_m/rf_purc_unit_m)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_m].conv2kg) < food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_m].v_min

(11) rf_pric_low_m: D.17 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_m% %rf_pric_total_curr_m%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
Enablement Condition:
((rf_pric_total_m*120/rf_purc_quant_m)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_m].conv2kg) < food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_m].v_min

Enablement Condition:
((rf_pric_total_curr_m==2) && (rf_pric_total_m/rf_purc_quant_m)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_m].conv2kg) < food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_m].v_min || ((rf_pric_total_curr_m==1) && (rf_pric_total_br/rf_purc_quant_br)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].conv2kg) > food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].v_max)

Enablement Condition:
((rf_pric_total_br*120/rf_purc_quant_br)/food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].conv2kg) > food_quant_purc[(decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_br].v_max && (rf_pric_total_curr_br==0)


Enablement Condition:

\[ (r_f_cons_quant > 0) \]

// quantity larger than zero

But quantity larger than hard constraint value

\[ (r_f_cons_quant < (food_quant_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_cons_unit_p].c_min_s)) \]

// Quantity lower than soft constraint value

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_cons_low \]

\[ ((r_f_pric_total_p*120/r_f_purc_quant_p)/food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_p].conv2kg) > food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_p].v_max \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_purc_low \]

\[ (food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_f].p_max_s)>0) \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ (rf_purc_quant_p>0) \]

\[ (rf_purc_quant_p<=(food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{int}]r_f_food_purc_unit_p].p_max_h)) \]

\[ (rf_purc_quant_p>(food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{int}]r_f_food_purc_unit_p].p_max_s)) \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_cons_high \]

\[ (food_quant_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_cons_unit_f].c_max_s)>0) \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_cons_low \]

\[ (rf_purc_quant_f>0) \]

\[ (rf_purc_quant_f<=(food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{int}]r_f_food_purc_unit_f].p_max_h)) \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_purc_high \]

\[ ((rf_pric_total_f*120/r_f_purc_quant_f)/food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_f].conv2kg) < food_quant_purc_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_f].v_min) \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_purc_low \]

\[ (food_quant_f_p[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_cons_unit_f].c_max_s)>0) \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_cons_high \]

\[ ((rf_pric_total_m/r_f_purc_quant_m)/food_quant_purc[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_m].conv2kg) > food_quant_purc[\text{decimal}]r_f_food_purc_unit_m].v_max \]

Enablement Condition:

\[ r_f_cons_low \]

\[ ((rf_purc_quant_p>0) \]

Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.32 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_purc_quant% %rf_purc_unit%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.33 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total_p% %rf_pric_total_curr_p%.

Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.24 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_purc_quant_f% %rf_purc_unit_f%.

Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.38 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_purc_quant_f% %rf_purc_unit_f%.

Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.25 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_f% %rf_pric_total_curr_f%.

Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.25 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%.

Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.38 You have entered a low quantity: %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%.

Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

D.33 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total_p% %rf_pric_total_curr_p%.

Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.
rf_purc_high: D.39 You have entered a high quantity: %rf_purc_quant% %rf_purc_unit%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

Enablement Condition:

( rf_purc_quant > ( food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].p_max_s ) ) 
&&
( rf_purc_quant <= ( food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].p_max_h ) ) 
&&
( rf_purc_quant > 0 ) 
&&
( ( food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].p_max_s ) > 0 )

rf_pric_low: D.40 You have entered a low price: %rf_pric_total% %rf_pric_total_curr%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

Enablement Condition:

// price given in SSP
( ( rf_pric_total_curr == 1 ) 
&&
( ( rf_pric_total/rf_purc_quant )/food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].conv2kg ) < food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].v_min ) ||
// price given in USD
( ( rf_pric_total_curr == 2 ) 
&&
( ( rf_pric_total*120/rf_purc_quant )/food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].conv2kg ) < food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].v_min )

rf_pric_high: D.40 You have entered a high price: %rf_pric_total% %rf_pric_total_curr%. Confirm that the price of purchase or the quantity purchased are accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

Enablement Condition:

// price given in SSP
( ( rf_pric_total_curr == 1 &&
( ( rf_pric_total/rf_purc_quant )/food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].conv2kg ) > food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].v_max 
&&
food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].v_max > 0 ) )
// price given in USD
( ( rf_pric_total_curr == 2 &&
( rf_pric_total*120/rf_purc_quant )/food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].conv2kg ) > food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].v_max 
&&
food_quant_purc_other[(decimal) rf_food_purc_unit].v_max > 0 )

rnf_pric_sspperkg_high: E.3 You have entered a high price: %rnf_pric_total% %rnf_pric_total_curr%. Confirm that this is accurate or go back and edit. Analysts will follow up.

Enablement Condition:

( ( rnf_pric_total_curr == 1 &&
( rnf_pric_total )/nonfooditems[@rowcode].v_max ) > nonfooditems[@rowcode].v_max ) 
&&
( rnf_pric_total > 0 &&
nonfooditems[@rowcode].v_max > 0 )
||
( ( rnf_pric_total_curr == 2 &&
( rnf_pric_total*120 )/nonfooditems[@rowcode].v_max ) > nonfooditems[@rowcode].v_max ) 
&&
( rnf_pric_total > 0 &&
nonfooditems[@rowcode].v_max > 0 )
APPENDIX B — VALIDATION CONDITIONS AND MESSAGES

1. \( \text{rf_relevanceyn_br: D.4} \) Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 1 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 12) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 2 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 10) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 3 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 9) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 4 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 13) 
   \]
   Validation Message: Please record yes or no for each of the items.

2. \( \text{rf_relevanceyn_m: D.14} \) Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 1 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 10) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 2 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 14) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 3 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 9) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 4 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 8) 
   \]
   Validation Message: Please record yes or no for each of the items.

3. \( \text{rf_relevanceyn_f: D.22} \) Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 1 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 3) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 2 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 3) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 3 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 4) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 4 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 11) 
   \]
   Validation Message: Please record yes or no for each of the items.

4. \( \text{rf_relevanceyn_p: D.30} \) Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 1 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 24) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 2 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 20) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 3 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 25) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 4 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 11) 
   \]
   Validation Message: Please record yes or no for each of the items.

5. \( \text{rf_relevanceyn_ut: D.37} \) Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items below.
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 1 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 13) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 2 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 10) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 3 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 12) \quad || \\
   (\text{int}\text{mod_opt} == 4 \quad \&\& \quad \text{self}\text{.Yes}\text{.Length + self}\text{.No}\text{.Length} == 9) 
   \]
   Validation Message: Please record yes or no for each of the items.

6. \( \text{rf_cons_unit_br: D.5} \) What was the unit?
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   !((\text{Decimal}\text{food_quant_br}\{\text{rf_food_cons_unit_br}\}.c_max_h) > 0) 
   \]
   Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high. \%rf_cons_quant_br\% \%rf_cons_unit_br\%. Go back and edit.

7. \( \text{rf_purc_unit_br: D.6} \) What was the unit?
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   !((\text{Decimal}\text{food_quant_br}\{\text{rf_food_purc_unit_br}\}.p_max_h) > 0) 
   \]
   Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high. \%rf_purc_quant_br\% \%rf_purc_unit_br\%. Go back and edit.

8. \( \text{rf_cons_unit_m: D.15} \) What was the unit?
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   !((\text{Decimal}\text{food_quant_m}\{\text{rf_food_cons_unit_m}\}.c_max_h) > 0) 
   \]
   Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high. \%rf_cons_quant_m\% \%rf_cons_unit_m%. Go back and edit.

9. \( \text{rf_purc_unit_m: D.16} \) What was the unit?
   Validation Condition:
   \[
   !((\text{Decimal}\text{food_quant_m}\{\text{rf_food_purc_unit_m}\}.p_max_h) > 0) 
   \]
   Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high. \%rf_purc_quant_m\% \%rf_purc_unit_m%. Go back and edit.

10. \( \text{rf_cons_unit_f: D.23} \) What was the unit?
    Validation Condition:
    \[
    !((\text{Decimal}\text{food_quant_f}\{\text{rf_food_cons_unit_f}\}.c_max_h) > 0) 
    \]
    Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high. \%rf_cons_quant_f\% \%rf_cons_unit_f%. Go back and edit.
Validation Condition:
(rf_purc_quant < (decimal)rf_food_purc_unit).p_min_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_purc_quant% %rf_purc_unit%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_purc_quant > (decimal)rf_food_purc_unit).p_max_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_purc_quant% %rf_purc_unit%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_cons_quant < (decimal)rf_food_cons_unit).c_min_h)
Validation Message: You have entered that the quantity was zero. In a previous question you stated that you did consume %rostertitle%. Therefore, the quantity should not be zero. Please edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_cons_quant > (decimal)rf_food_cons_unit).c_max_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant% %rf_cons_unit%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_purc_quant_p < (decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_p).p_min_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_purc_quant_p% %rf_purc_unit_p%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_purc_quant_p > (decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_p).p_max_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_purc_quant_p% %rf_purc_unit_p%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_cons_quant_p < (decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_p).c_min_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_cons_quant_p% %rf_cons_unit_p%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_cons_quant_p > (decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_p).c_max_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant_p% %rf_cons_unit_p%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_purc_quant_f < (decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_f).p_min_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_purc_quant_f% %rf_purc_unit_f%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_purc_quant_f > (decimal)rf_food_purc_unit_f).p_max_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_purc_quant_f% %rf_purc_unit_f%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_cons_quant_f < (decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_f).c_min_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too low: %rf_cons_quant_f% %rf_cons_unit_f%.
Go back and edit.

Validation Condition:
(rf_cons_quant_f > (decimal)rf_food_cons_unit_f).c_max_h)
Validation Message: You have entered a quantity that is far too high: %rf_cons_quant_f% %rf_cons_unit_f%.
Go back and edit.
APPENDIX C — INSTRUCTIONS

1. **visit:** 2.15 What number visit is this to this household?

Remember, if you have unsuccessfully attempted to interview a household three times you should not try to interview the household again. You should tab on complete and submit this interview. You should then re-open the interview and interview a replacement household.

2. **emp_7d_paid:** B.37 In the last 7 days, did %rostertitle% work for someone else (for at least one hour) for wage, salary, commission, or any payment in kind?

This refers to work as an employee where the employee receives pay from an employer. The payment is typically given regularly in the form of cash, but also includes commissions and payment in kind. This includes for instance paid work for a private company or an NGO, paid domestic work, paid farm work, paid apprenticeships/internships.

3. **emp_7d_busi:** B.38 In the last 7 days, did %rostertitle% work (for at least one hour) on his or her own account? (This does not include farm work.)

This refers to people who are self-employed. They do not have an employer, but work on their own account in an activity that is NOT related to farm-work. Workers falling under this category are for instance artisans, street traders, shop owners, or people who run a family non-farm business, or people who own a non-farm business.

4. **emp_7d_help:** B.39 In the last 7 days, has %rostertitle% helped (for at least one hour), on a farm owned by himself/herself or a member of your household, raised the household's livestock, gone hunting, or fishing, or herded cattle?

Examples of this category are: helping to prepare food or drinks for sale, helping to sell at the shop.

5. **move_no_org_main:** I.51 Thinking about your place of origin, what are the three most important reasons you don't want to move back? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

**move_no_push_main:** I.52 Thinking about the place where you would go if you needed to move, what are the three main reasons you don't want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

**move_yes_push_main:** I.53 Thinking about the place where you live now, what are the three main reasons you want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

**move_no_pull_main:** I.54 Thinking about your place of origin, what are the three most important reasons you don't want to move back? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

**move_no_push_main:** I.55 Thinking about the place where you live now, what are the three most important reasons you want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

6. **move_7d_busi:** I.56 Please tell us the most important things you need to be able to settle in the location of your preference. Please start with the most important thing, then state the next most important thing and then the third most important thing.

7. **emp_7d_farm:** I.56 Thinking about the place where you would go if you needed to move, what are the three main reasons you don't want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

8. **emp_7d_paid:** I.57 Thinking about your place of origin, what are the three most important reasons you don't want to move back? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

9. **emp_7d_busi:** I.58 Thinking about the place where you would go if you needed to move, what are the three main reasons you don't want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

10. **emp_7d_paid:** I.59 Thinking about your place of origin, what are the three most important reasons you don't want to move back? Please start with the most important, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

11. **move_7d_busi:** I.60 Please tell us the three most important things you need to be able to settle in the location of your preference. Please start with the most important thing, then state the next most important thing and then the third most important thing.

**move_no_push_main:** I.61 Thinking about the place where you would go if you needed to move, what are the three main reasons you don't want to move? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

**move_no_pull_main:** I.62 Thinking about your place of origin, what are the three most important reasons you don't want to move back? Please start with the most important reason, then state the second most important reason and then the third most important reason.

**move_7d_busi:** I.63 Please tell us the three most important things you need to be able to settle in the location of your preference. Please start with the most important thing, then state the next most important thing and then the third most important thing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Re-establish business</td>
<td>$3000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Reproductive assets for re-establishing business, Options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Do business in another country</td>
<td>$2000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(Janub Darfur), options include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Travel expenses</td>
<td>$1000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Disp from_s or laptop, Options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Registration fees, cost</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>battery (Haggar battery large size), Options:</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Legumes, meat, fish, vegetable oil, and rental, Options:</td>
<td>$2000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>suitcase, schoolbags etc, Options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kitchen supplies, Options:</td>
<td>$1500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Travel expenses</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cost of sending mail and parcel, Options:</td>
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<td>9. Medicine, first aid kit, Options:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Paraffin lamp, Options:</td>
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<td>11. Beet pulp (10 litre), Options:</td>
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<td>12. Celebration expenses, Options:</td>
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<td>13. General supplies, Options:</td>
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<td>14. General supplies, Options:</td>
<td>$5</td>
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<td>31. General supplies, Options:</td>
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<td>32. General supplies, Options:</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. General supplies, Options:</td>
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APPENDIX E — VARIABLES

((rf_cons_unit_m==20) ? 20:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_m==21) ? 21:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_m==22) ? 22:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_m==23) ? 23:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_m==24) ? 24:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_m==25) ? 25:0) + rf_food_cons_unit_m

(((rf_purc_unit_br==33) ? 33:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==34) ? 34:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==35) ? 35:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==36) ? 36:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==37) ? 37:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==38) ? 38:0) + 
((rf_purc_unit_br==21) ? 21:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==22) ? 22:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==23) ? 23:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==24) ? 24:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==25) ? 25:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==26) ? 26:0) + 
((rf_purc_unit_br==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==6) ? 6:0) + ((rf_purc_unit_br==7) ? 7:0) + rf_purc_unit_int_br

(((rf_cons_unit_br==38) ? 38:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==39) ? 39:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==40) ? 40:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==41) ? 41:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==42) ? 42:0))

(((rf_cons_unit_br==32) ? 32:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==33) ? 33:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==34) ? 34:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==35) ? 35:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==36) ? 36:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==37) ? 37:0) + 
((rf_cons_unit_br==20) ? 20:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==21) ? 21:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==22) ? 22:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==23) ? 23:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==24) ? 24:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==25) ? 25:0) + rf_food_int_br*100 + (((rf_cons_unit_br==1) ? 1:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==2) ? 2:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==3) ? 3:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==4) ? 4:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==5) ? 5:0) + ((rf_cons_unit_br==6) ? 6:0) + 
"5 days ago":

// extract string from last_bread response last_pulses==1 ? "Today" : last_pulses==2 ? "Yesterday":

// otherwise, assign null hh_list.First(x=>x.Item1==hhh_id0.Last()).Item2

// else if head is absent, assign the id of the person

// otherwise, assign null

// otherwise, assign null

// "Portable Generator": "Other Source"

// otherwise, assign null

// otherwise, assign null

"Natural Grid Connection": "Lighting-2" "Local Mini Grid": "Lighting-3" "Diesel Generator": "Lighting-4" "Solar Home System": "Lighting-5" "Solar Lantern/Lighting System": "Lighting-6" "Rechargeable Battery": "Other Source"

"Wood": "cook_str" (cook_str==1) ? "Charcoal": (cook_str==2) ? "Gas": (cook_str==8) "Electricity": (cook_str==9) "Paraffin/Kerosene": (cook_str==6) "Grass": (cook_str==7) "Biogas": (cook_str==13) "Coal/Charcoal/Other Solid Fuel": (cook_str==9)

Solar": (cook_str==10) "Animal Waste/Excrement": (cook_str==11) "Crop Residue/Plant Biomass": (cook_str==12) "Saw Dust": (cook_str==13) "Coal Briquette": (cook_str==14) "Biomas Briquette": (cook_str==15) "Processed Biomass (pellets)/woodchips": (cook_str==16) "Ethanol": (cook_str==17) "UGS cooking gas": (cook_str==18) "Piped Natural Gas": (cook_str==19) "Garbage/Refuse": "Other source"

"last_bread": 

"last_meat": 

"last_fruit": 

"last_pulses": 

rf_food_cons_unit_br

rf_purc_unit_br

rf_food_int_br

rf_purc_int_br
APPENDIX F — OPTIONS FILTERS

(1) emp, 7d, prim: B.56 Which was %rostertitle%'s main activity in the last 7 days? If %rostertitle% did not work in the past 7 days, what is the main activity to which he or she will return?

(2) rf_relevanceyn: D.2 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

(3) rf_relevanceyn: D.1 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

(4) rf_relevanceyn: D.3 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

(5) rf_relevanceyn: D.3 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

(6) rf_relevanceyn: D.3 Over the past 7 days, did anyone in your household consume any of the items listed below. Please record yes or no for each of the items listed below.

(7) rf_weigh: D.25 What was the unit?

(8) rf_weigh: D.25 What was the unit?

(9) rf_weigh: D.25 What was the unit?

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(78) rf_weigh: D.25 What was the unit?

(79) rf_weigh: D.25 What was the unit?
### SECTION 5: OTHER INCOME SOURCES

**Enabling condition for this section**

E s4_other_sources_stream.contains(98)

**Question title**

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur?

1 This refers to family relations
V1 s4.rel_leaders_stream.contains(98)
M1 Can not be itself
V2 (s3.time_other_breeding_advice <= (50 - s3.time_art_in- sen_advice)) |||s3.time_other_breeding_advice <= 0
M2 This person is not in the list
    F optioncode := s1_ignored_option_code

**Type of question, scope**

MULTI-SELECT

**Variable name**

s4.rel_leaders_other

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<td>03</td>
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<td>Government</td>
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<td>04</td>
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<td>Livestock keepers association</td>
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<td>05</td>
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**Additional information:**

"I" — Question instruction
"E" — Enabling condition
"V1" — Validation condition N=1
"M1" — Message for validation N=1
"F" — Filter in Categorical questions

**Link to full set in appendix**

### Breadcrumbs

**Type or roster**

**Roster Title**

CHAPTER IDENTIFICATION /
Roster: LEADER RELATION DETAILS
generated by fixed list:

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<td>02</td>
<td>Village Livestock Officer</td>
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<td>Other (specify)</td>
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**List items**