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STATE REPORT SOUTHERN KORDOFAN

Village Assessments and Returnee Monitoring

Analytical Report, Maps and Statistical Tables

2009

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Acknowledgements

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Scope of report

This report presents a comprehensive overview of information gathered through IOM Sudan's Village Assessment and Returnee Monitoring Programme in Southern Kordofan State. The report seeks to highlight the reintegration challenges that returnees and resident communities face in the different counties in this State of high return, and to indicate how those challenges can be met.

The following report presents the results of Village Assessments conducted in Southern Kordofan State between April 2008 and June 2009. A total of 1,161 villages were assessed, representing 100% of all existing villages in Southern Kordofan State. The population in the areas is 838,533 residents (71%), 277,217 returnees (24%) and 60,261 IDPs (5%).

All of IOM's programmes in Sudan are aimed at promoting the safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration of those who were uprooted by civil war in Sudan. The North-South civil war lasted for more than 21 years and led to the displacement of more than 4 million individuals from or within Southern Sudan, a region dominated by poverty and scarcity. The return and reintegration of these 4 million displaced people represents perhaps the greatest humanitarian and recovery challenges in Sudan faces at the current time.

Within Sudan, IOM is most closely associated with the joint Sudanese government, UN and IOM IDP (internally displaced people) assisted return programme. Through this programme, IOM has helped more than 112,000 IDPs return to their homes in Southern Sudan. In addition, IOM has supported the return of Sudanese migrants who have been stranded abroad, the return of highly qualified migrants from the Diaspora (and IDP settlements in Khartoum) and, in coordination with UNHCR, the repatriation of Sudanese refugees. In total, within the last four years, IOM has assisted in the return of more 160,000 individuals to different parts of Sudan.

IOM's Total Returns to South Sudan Post-CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement Report), published in 2008, estimates that 298,000 returnees have returned to Southern Kordofan State[1]. The main return destinations within Southern Kordofan are the localities of Kadugli (39%), Dilling (25%) and Rashad (22%)

Within this context, the IOM Village Assessment Programme (along with the Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme) represents a key commitment from IOM to extend support to this enormous number of spontaneous returns.
The report is comprised of 3 parts:

- PART I: Data Analysis and Key Findings
- PART II: Maps Showing Key Data
- PART III: Statistical Tables and Form Samples.

The full Village Assessment Dataset is published in CD format only. The Dataset provides the completed forms for all the villages assessed which can be accessed through 'clickable' maps at the state, locality and payam levels.

[1] IOM Total Returns to South Sudan Post-CPA to June 2008. The IOM-SSRRC Tracking of Spontaneous Return Programme had captured 60,051 spontaneous returnees at their areas of return in Unity State by June 2009 (see IOM Tracking of Spontaneous Return Report, June 2009).

Executive summary

The following report presents the results of Village Assessments conducted in Southern Kordofan State between April 2008 and June 2009. A total of 1,161 villages were assessed, representing 100% of all existing villages in Southern Kordofan State. The population in the areas is 838,533 residents (71%), 277,217 returnees (24%) and 60,261 IDPs (5%)

Insufficient access to water and particularly improved drinking water was highlighted by the majority of assessed villages in Southern Kordofan as the major concern. In Southern Kordofan on average 714 people share each improved water source. Hand pumps have been established in 59% of the villages, yet, 41% of these hand pumps, a total of 1,351, were not working during the assessment period. This represents a minimal decrease on the 1,451 non functioning hand pumps found during the 2008 assessment. 17% of the villages have unprotected wells.

Lack of access to healthcare was rated as the second major concern by communities in Southern Kordofan: only 19% of the villages assessed have healthcare facilities. For villages without a heathcare facility, logistical constraints such as inaccessible roads, lack of public transport, or lack of financial means hinder access to existing facilities elsewhere. Moreover, the majority of existing health care facilities lack qualified personnel: 36% of the health staff are mid wives/traditional birth attendants and 27% are nurses. Medical Assistants are present in 33% of the health facilities and only 3% have a medical doctor.

Levels of HIV/AIDS awareness in the states of Southern Kordofan is also concerning: 63% of participants in focus group discussions in Southern Kordofan reported not having any knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

53% of the villages assessed have an education facility. 73% of these are basic primary schools and 2% are secondary schools. The remaining 18% are Koranic schools, mainly located in Rashad and Abujubayha localities. The structures of the educational facilities were generally found to be of a very basic standard: 9% are outdoor facilities (‘under the trees’) and 51% are non-permanent structures. Gender equality in school enrolment is relatively positive in Southern Kordofan (when compared to other assessed states in Southern Sudan) where 41% of enrolled students are girls.

Agro-pastoralism is cited as the main source of income for 89% of the population, with farming and livestock rearing as main activities. The main sources of food are the products generated from these activities supplemented by purchasing additional food at markets. The food basket is complimented by collecting wild fruits and hunting.

Compared to the main food sources before the conflict, ‘own production’ decreased slightly from 57% to 52%, whereas market purchase increased from 24% to 39%. Humanitarian food assistance has increased from 1% to 4% since the conflict.

PART I – NARRATIVE REPORT

A. Programme Overview: IOM village assessments in Southern Kordofan

To implement this programme, IOM developed Sudan-specific questionnaires to gather information on the availability and accessibility of services and basic infrastructure in areas of high return. The questionnaire was designed for village-level assessments and includes questions on population and tribal composition of villages, the availability of shelter and food, and livelihood opportunities, as well as information on water and sanitation, health, education and other issues related to protection and reintegration (For copies of the questionnaires see Annexes 13 and 14).

The Village Assessments were conducted by 87 SSRRC enumerators (trained and supported by IOM). Training sessions were developed for the SSRRC enumerators for the Village Assessment Program and included modules in:

The objectives of the Village Assessment Programme are:

- To provide the Sudanese state authorities the basis on which to base reintegration strategy and planning and coordination for return reintegration activities;
- To provide a mapping of the status of basic infra-structure and services in the selected states in order to support general recovery and development planning and coordination, for Sudanese authorities, NGOs, and UN bodies;
- To establish databases of the conditions of basic infra-structure and services in each village in the selected States to provide the technical basis for actual interventions.

The Village Assessment Program seeks to achieve these objectives through the following activities:

- Collection of data, and mapping of, population patterns, services and basic infrastructure at village level within six sectors (water, education, health, shelter, food and security);
- Identify reintegration needs and protection concerns in the assessed villages;
- Provision of information in various forums/formats in order to incorporate the collected baseline data into reintegration planning;
- Build the capacity of the government to collect, monitor and manage baseline data and reintegration planning.

IOM assessed 1,161 villages in Southern Kordofan (between April 2008 and June 2009). Keillek, Assalam and Abyei Localities were not covered by the Village Assessment Programme due to security concerns in the area. An estimated 300 villages are located in those three localities.
The distribution of villages within the administrative units is shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Total number of villages assessed per locality

Locality	Number of village assessed
Abujubayha Locality	183
Dilling Locality	266
Kadugli Locality	142
Lagawa Locality	126
Rashad Locality	363
Talodi Locality	81
Total	**1,161**

B. Methodology

To implement this programme, IOM developed Sudan-specific questionnaires to gather information on the availability and accessibility of services and basic infrastructure in areas of high return. The questionnaire was designed for village-level assessments and includes questions on population and tribal composition of villages, the availability of shelter and food, and livelihood opportunities, as well as information on water and sanitation, health, education and other issues related to protection and reintegration (For copies of the questionnaires see Annexes 15 and 16).

The majority of the villages in Southern Kordofan were assessed in 2008 by SUDO, IOM's implementing partner at that time. In 2009, IOM assessed a further 74 villages in areas that had previously not been accessible or where new villages had been founded. The information gained through Village Assessments in 2008 was updated in close cooperation with VRRC, UNMIS/RRR, UN agencies and NGOs. IOM trained VRRC focal persons in the localities in the Village Assessment methodology, with the aim of updating data on a regular bas. Training sessions were developed for SUDO enumerators for the Village Assessment Program and included modules in the following topics:

- management and implementation of baseline surveys;
- human rights and principles of internal displacement;
- methodology and logic of the Village Assessment form; and
- use of GPS, and other, technical devices (Nokia remote-database access equipment)

The methodology for data collection combined focus group discussions with different social groups (i.e. government representatives, local leader, residents and returnee representatives, women and youths), individual interviews, and visual assessments which involved team members surveying available facilities with key informants and recoding this using GPS.

Village Assessment forms were processed in the Joint Operation Center in Khartoum and consolidated in the centralized IOM database. Verification and quality control was carried out at village level, data entry level and centralized IOM Khartoum level. Forms with suspected unreliable information were placed 'on hold' and referred to verification teams who would revisit the concerned villages.

C. Challenges

Establishing reliable population figures was the most challenging aspects of the assessment process. IOM and the SSRRC did its utmost to verify the numbers of returnees and residents within villages, but it was clear that on some occasions the population data provided during the assessment was unrealistic and inflated. Ultimately the population figures collected through the IOM/SSRRC village assessments significantly exceeded the data of the 2008 Population and Housing Census, published in June 2009.

Various factors may contribute to this difference. The census figures, for example, do not include the number of returnees following the date of the census in May 2008. The greatest factor leading to a difference in figures is, however, likely due to interlocutors providing inflated population figures in the expectation that higher population figures would lead to greater levels of assistance.

In light of these concerns, and given that the IOM-conducted verification missions were able in general able to support census figures, the total population figures provided in this report are based on the data from the fifth census. Within these totals however, the relative numbers of 'types' of population (e.g. returnee, IDP, resident etc) are based on the percentage of these population types established by the village assessment process.

D. State report – Southern Kordofan

1. Boundaries

Southern Kordofan is a province in central Sudan and is situated on the 'boundary' between the mainly Arabic North and the African South of Sudan. The State of Southern Kordofan was founded in 1974 when the Greater Kordofan area was been divided into two provinces - North and South Kordofan. In 1994, the Greater Kordofan area was sub-divided into three, with Western Kordofan as additional state. In the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the decision was reversed..

The population of South Kordofan is estimated to be 2.3 million and is composed of three main ethnic groups - the African Nuba and the Arabic Misseriya and Hawazma. Cattle herders from the Fellata and Bergu tribe from West Africa also represent a minority group in Southern Kordofan. The Nuba are split into several sub-tribes, mainly agro-pastoralists. They inhabit the Nuba mountains, located in the center of Southern Kordofan. The Misseriya are pastoralists with nomadic life style. They are dominant in the western part of South Kordofan. The Hawazma have abandoned the normadic lifestyle and mainly settled in the eastern part of Southern Kordofan.[2] Islam is the predominant religion in the State, with around 30% of the population being Christian and a further 10% following traditional beliefs.

Southern Kordofan is subdivided into 9 Administrative Units (localities), each governed by Commissioners: 55% from the National Congress Party and 45% from SPLM. In 2008 two SPLM enclaves within this structure, the area of Kauda in Kadugli Locality and Jalud in Dilling Locality were handed over to State control. The two political parties established parallel structures in all sectors including judiciary, security and local government.

[2] UNMIS Civil affairs, sector IV, Southern Kordofan State profile, November 2008

Table 2: Southern Kordofan – Administrative Structure

Commissioner	LOCALITY	CAPITAL
NCP	**Dilling Locality**	Dilling
SPLM	**Kadugli Locality**	Kadugli
SPLM	**Lagawa Locality**	Lagawa
NCP	**Rashad Locality**	Rashad
SPLM	**Talodi Locality**	Talodi
SPLM	**Abujubayha Locality**	Abujubayha
NCP	**Keillek Locality**	Keillek
NCP	**Assalam Locality**	Fula
NCP	**North Abyei Localiy**	Muglad

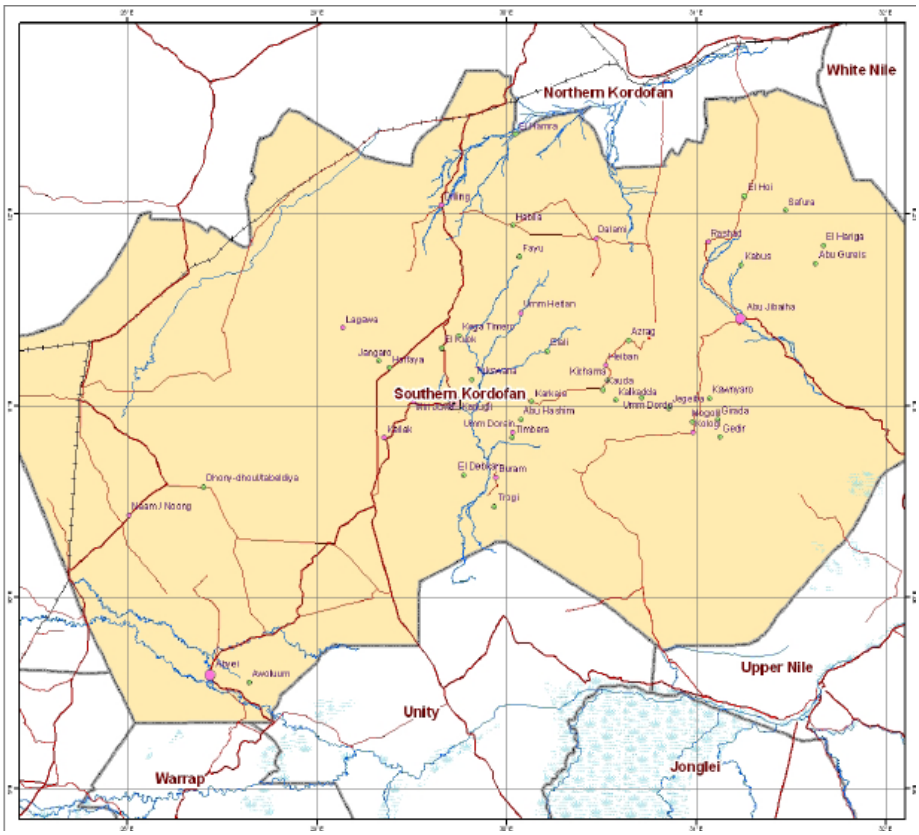
2. Geography and road infrastructure of Southern Kordofan

Southern Kordofan is in bordered by Darfur in the West, Abyei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile in the South, and White Nile and North Kordofan in the North. The State capital is Kadugli.

The landscape is characterised by flat thorn bush savannah, grassland with acacia and baobab trees, which resembles desert in the dry season. The total area is around 132,000km², of which, around 50,000km² is covered by the Nuba Mountains. The hills have an average height of 800 metres and cover a fertile area. There are five main rivers in the State, four of them flow seasonally (Khour Abu Habil River in Dilling Locality, Khour Alafan River in Kadugli Locality, and Khour Aldelib River in Talodi Locality and Kadugli Locality, Abuje Raif River) while the fifth (Khour Mirri Bara River) flows permanently. This river forms an interesting water-fall which attracts tourists within the State mainly during the dry season.

Kadugli town is connected by road to the north of Sudan and accessible throughout the year. Road access is possible from Kadugli to the main locality towns and some, but not all, villages in Dilling, Rashad, Abujubayha, and Lagawa Localities most of the year. Road access to other areas is difficult, particularly in the rainy season from June to October.

The map below gives a broad overview of the administrative structure and the main roads in the State.



3. Population pattern and migration pattern in Southern Kordofan

The main ethnic groups in Southern Kordofan are the Nuba, Misserya and Hawazma. The total population for the assessed 1,161 villages is 1,176,011 people. Returnees represent around 24% (277,217), IDPs 5% (60,261) and residents 71% (838,533) of the population. (See Table 3 and Figure 1 for more details).

Establishing reliable population figures was amongst the most challenging aspects of the assessment process. IOM and the SSRRC did its utmost to verify the numbers of returnees and residents within villages, it was clear that on some occasions the population data provided during the assessment was unrealistic and inflated. Ultimately the population figures collected through the IOM/SSRRC village assessments significantly exceeded the data of the Population and Housing Census, published in June 2009.

In light of these concerns, and given that the IOM conducted verification missions were able in general able to support census figures, the total population figures provided in this report are based on the data from the fifth census. Within these totals however, the relative numbers of 'types' of population (e.g. returnee, IDP, resident etc) are based on the percentage of these population types established by the village assessment process.

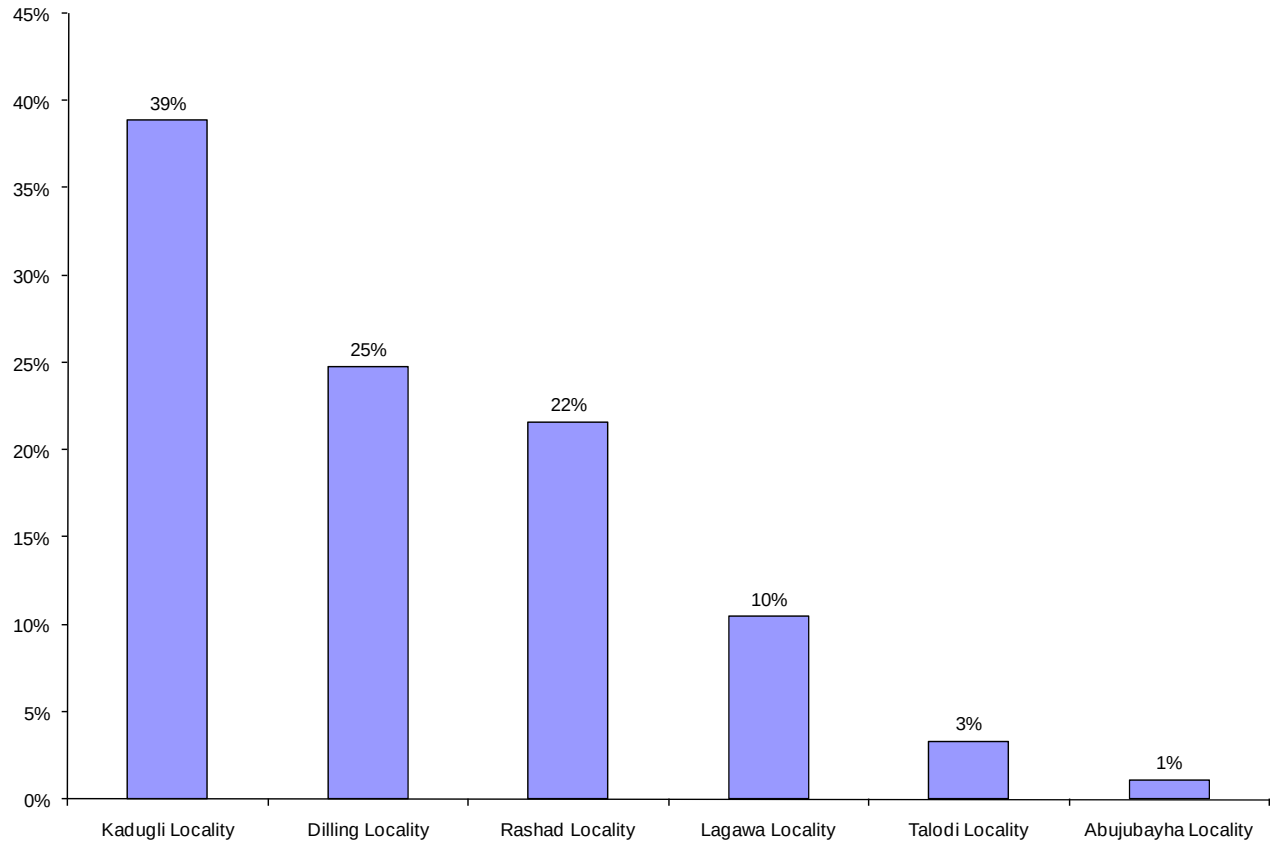
245 villages reported that some returnees were either displaced or are separated from their families after their return to Unity State. Those secondary displaced returnees reported to be mainly from villages in Kadugli locality (64%).

Table 3: Population and returnees of assessed villages in Southern Kordofan

Locality	Number of village assessed	Return Villages	Current Population	Returnees	IDPs	Resident
Abujubayha Locality	183	13	205,243	2,987	15,868	186,388
Dilling Locality	266	134	241,289	68,572	7,199	165,518
Kadugli Locality	142	138	185,752	107,711	4,050	73,991
Lagawa Locality	126	64	213,343	28,927	14,440	169,976
Rashad Locality	363	112	231,447	59,856	14,485	157,106
Talodi Locality	81	60	98,937	9,164	4,219	85,554
Total	**1,161**	**521**	**1,176,011**	**277,217**	**60,261**	**838,533**
Percentage		**45%**		**24%**	**5%**	**71%**

The main return destinations in Southern Kordofan are Kadugli (39%), Dilling (25%) and Rashad (22%). See Figure 1 for more details.

Figure 1: Percentage of returnees in SK localities



Tribal conflict between the Misserya and Nuba has displaced many from Lagawa, mainly within the Alsonut Administrative Unit. The conflict is generally attributed to competition for resources between sedantaary and semi-nomadic groups. Reconciliation discussions are ongoing but hot spots remain in Kawalieb payam in Rashad Locality and Habeila AU in Dilling Locality. The migration routes are indicated in Annex 2.

Another temporary migration movement observed in Southern Kordofan during the rainy season is movement from the main towns to rural areas: inhabitants of rural areas who have relocated to urban centres to search for work, annually return during the planting season to cultivate their farmland.

E. Assessments results

1. Water coverage in assessed areas

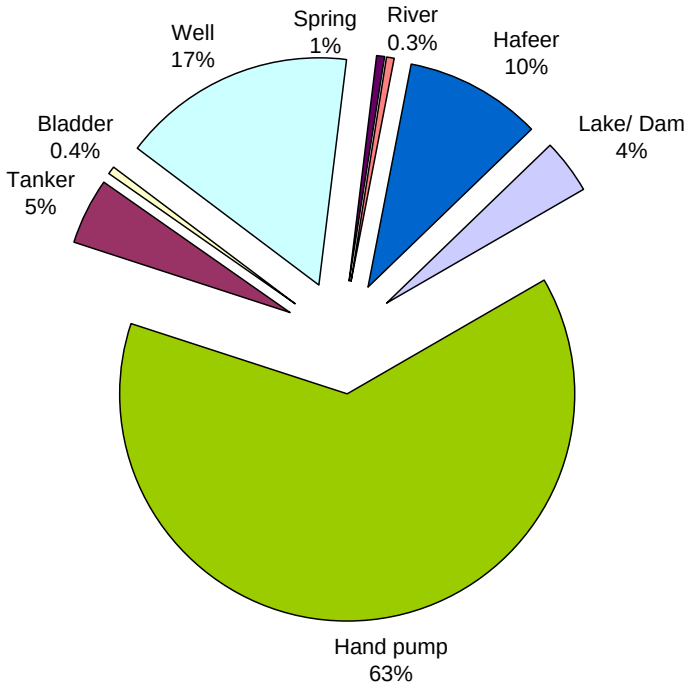
1.1. Availability and accessibility of water

63% of the villages assessed in Southern Kordofan state have hand pumps.[3]. Unprotected wells, river water, and hafeers are alternative sources of water. Table 4 and Figures 2 and 3 below summarize the type of water sources available in the villages assessed.

Table 4: Number of villages with each water source broken down by Locality

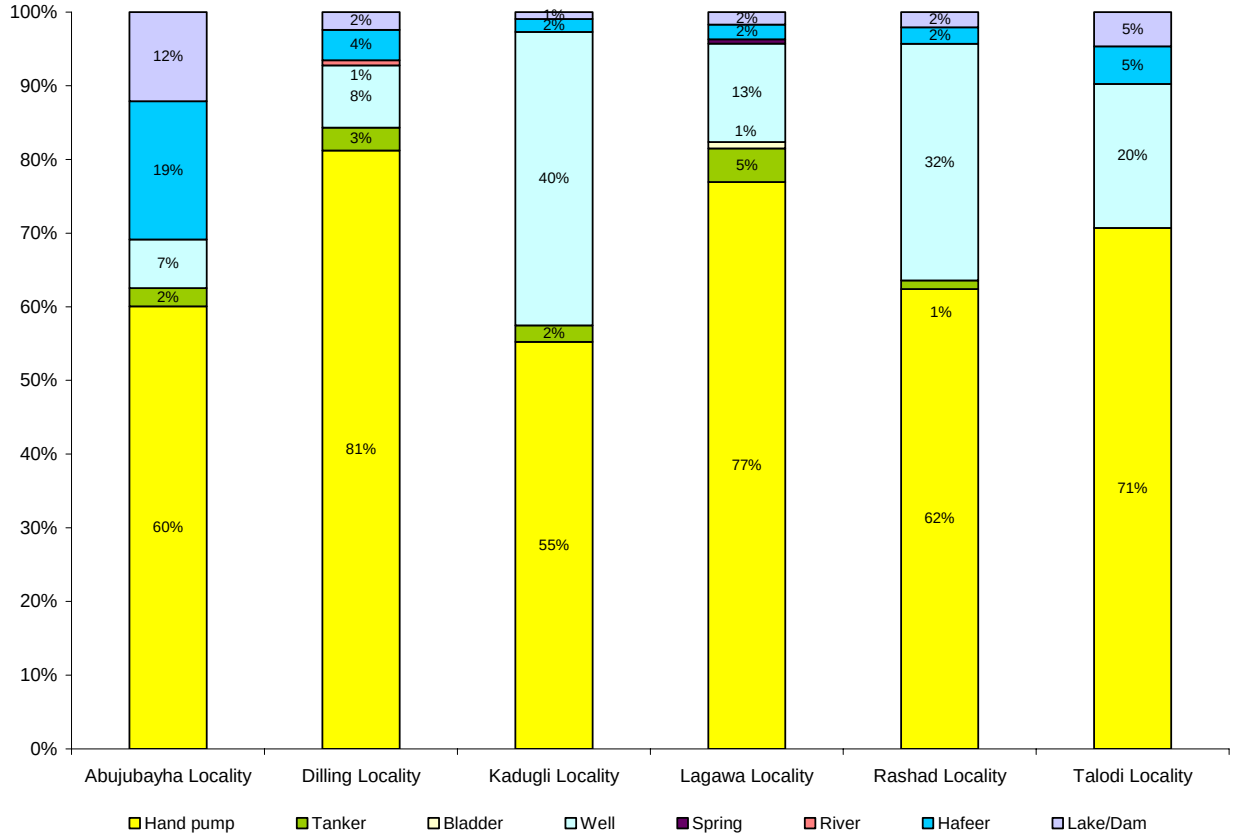
Locality	Number of village assessed	Hand pump	Tanker	Bladder	Well	Spring	River	Hafeer	Lake/ Dam	Total
		Number of Villages with each water source								
Abujubayha Locality	183	90	8	0	20	0	0	53	20	191
Dilling Locality	266	198	15	0	36	0	4	23	10	286
Kadugli Locality	142	100	13	1	50	2	0	10	3	179
Lagawa Locality	126	95	13	3	11	2	0	6	2	132
Rashad Locality	363	212	8	1	71	2	0	16	8	318
Talodi Locality	81	61	0	0	13	0	0	9	4	87
Total	**1,161**	**756**	**57**	**5**	**201**	**6**	**4**	**117**	**47**	**1193**
		63%	**5%**	**0.4%**	**17%**	**1%**	**0.3%**	**10%**	**4%**	**100%**

Figure 2: Correlation between villages per state and available water sources



[3] Within the scope of this report protected wells, hand pumps, water tanker and bladders are defined as improved drinking water. Hafeers have been rated as other water source.

Figure 3: Correlation between villages per state and types of water sources



77% of the assessed villages in Lagawa and 81% in Dilling Localities have direct access to hand pumps. By contrast, 55% of the assessed villages in Kadugli Locality have direct access to hand pumps. 12% of the assessed villages in Abujibayha Locality rely on lakes or dams for their water.

1.2. Access to improved drinking water in area assessed

67% out of the total water sources assessed are hand pumps. On average, across the six localities, 625 persons are served by each hand pump, showing the pressing need to improve access to safe drink water. Although many successful interventions have been made, access to improved drinking water in Talodi, Lagawa and Abujubyha Localities is still concerning. In Abujubyha 941 people access one hand pump. See Figure 4 for more details.

I'm not at all sure I agree. If 625 people per hand-pump is pretty good, as the 'standard' is 500. Depending on how you are calculating the data then this is reasonable.

Figure 4: Persons per improving drinking water

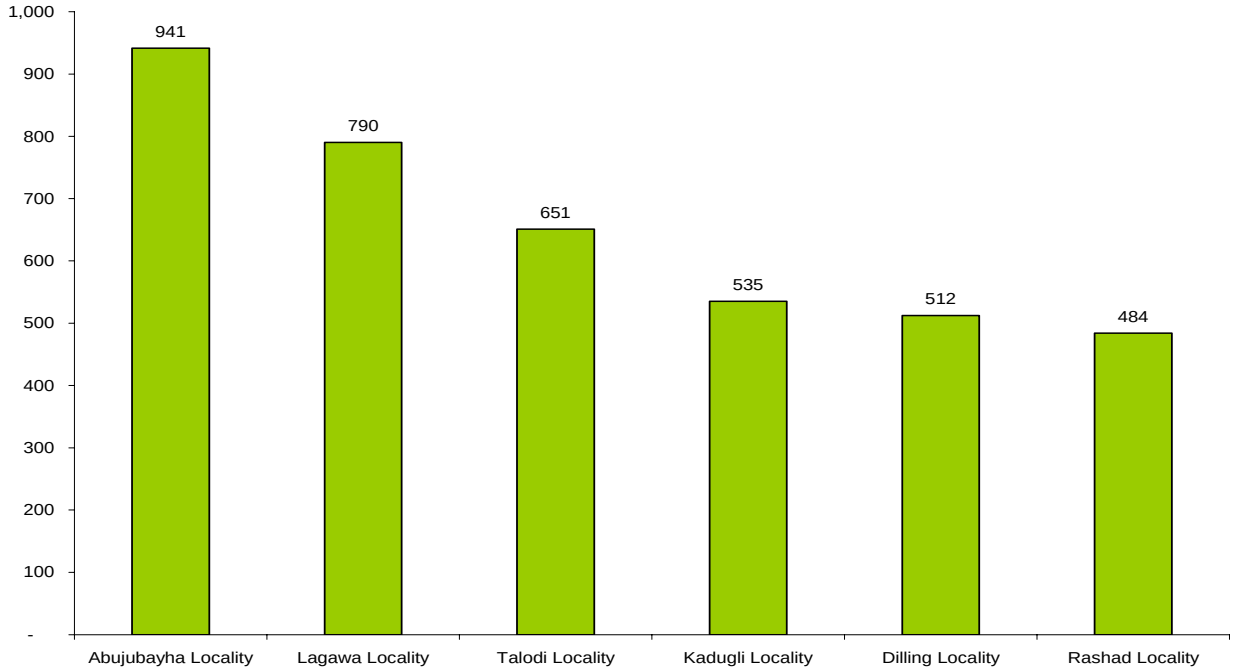
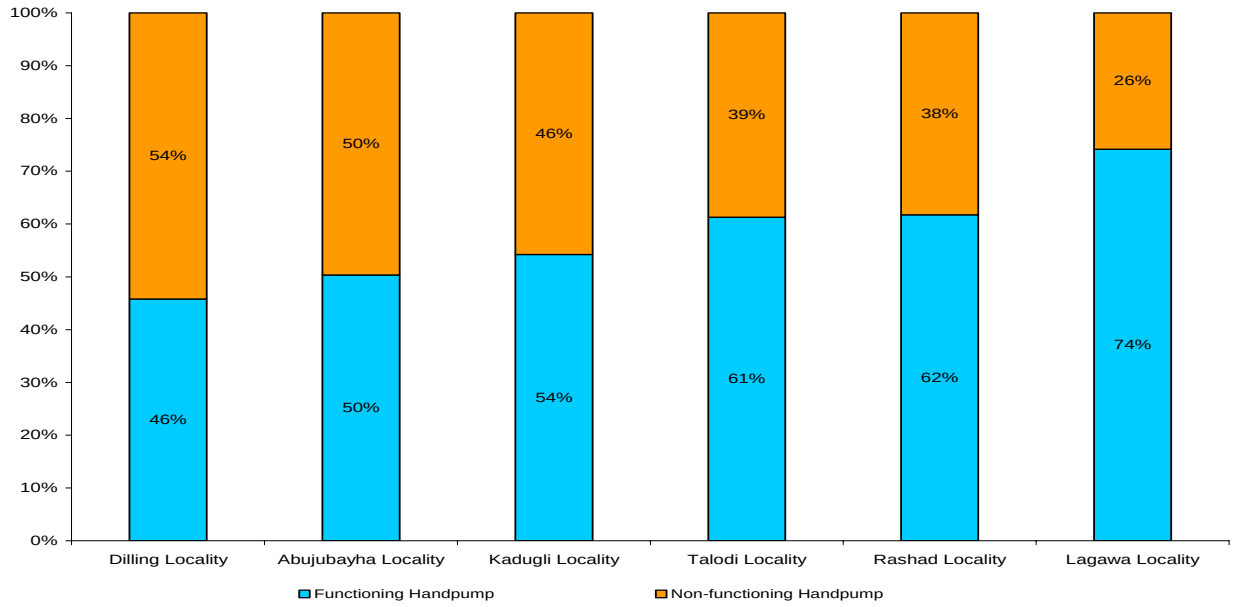


Table 5: Number of water sources in the Localities assessed

		Improved drinking water			Other drinking water				
Locality	**Estimated Population**	**Hand pump**	**Tanker**	**Bladder**	**Well**	**Spring**	**River**	**Hafeer**	**Lake/ Dam**
Abujubayha Locality	205,243	218	9	-	24	-		68	44
Dilling Locality	241,289	471	18	-	49	-	4	24	14
Kadugli Locality	185,752	347	14	1	250	2		11	6
Lagawa Locality	213,343	270	16	3	47	2		7	6
Rashad Locality	231,447	478	9	1	246	2		17	16
Talodi Locality	98,937	152	-	-	42	-		11	10
Total	**1,176,011**	**1,936**	**66**	**5**	**658**	**6**	**4**	**138**	**96**
Percentage		**67%**	**2%**	**0.2%**	**23%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**	**5%**	**3%**

41% of the hand pumps in assessed villages were not functioning during the assessment period, compared to the 44% during the 2008 assessment. In Dilling, 54% of the hand pumps were broken and in Abujubayha 50%, and Kadugli 46% (see Figure 6 and Annex 4 for more details). While many villagers reported being charged maintenance fees for the use of the water from the hand pumps, capacity to maintain and repair the water sources are largely unavailable: the main reasons given for the breakdown of hand pumps are a lack of spare parts and/or lack of 'know how'.

Figure 5: Correlation between functioning and non-functioning hand pumps



2. Education and school enrolment

2.1. Coverage and type of education

On average 53% of the villages assessed provide children with direct access to education: there are, 866 functioning schools in 621 of the 1,161 villages assessed In general, 2 villages are served by one basic Primary School. In Abujubayha Locality, access to education is lower with an average of 2.2 villages per school. See Figures 6 and 7 for more details.

73% of the education facilities are for basic primary education: 628 out of the 866 schools. Access to secondary education is, however, virtually non-existent: only 3% - 20 schools - provide secondary education in the entire State. 2 schools provide classes for adult education while others provide pre-school education. In Southern Kordofan, 154 (18%) of schools are Koranic schools and in 63% of the villages assessed that have a Koranic school, this is the only education facility available. See Table 6 for more details.

Table 6: Education typology per state

Locality	Primary	Secondary	Koranic / Khalwa	Other	Total
Abujubayha Locality	83	2	54	7	146
Dilling Locality	150	9	13	4	176
Kadugli Locality	101	1	10	15	127
Lagawa Locality	75	4	4	5	88
Rashad Locality	181	4	66	30	281
Talodi Locality	38	0	7	3	48
Total	**628**	**20**	**154**	**64**	**866**
%	**73%**	**2%**	**18%**	**7%**	**100%**

Figure 6: Correlation of villages assessed with availability of schools

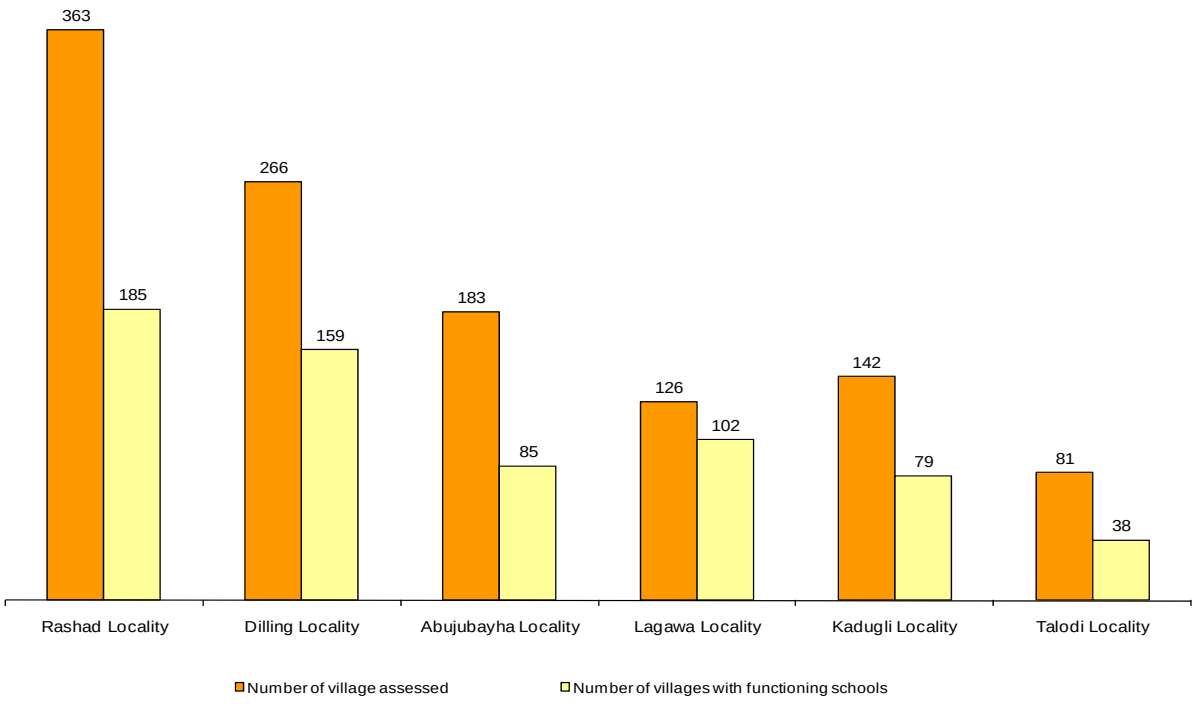
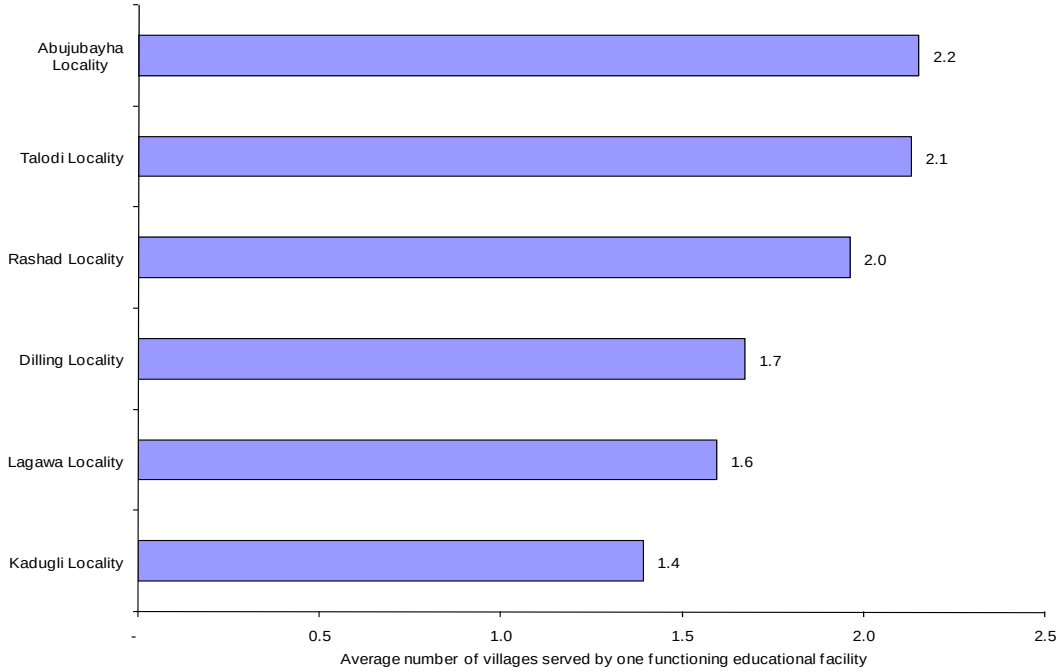
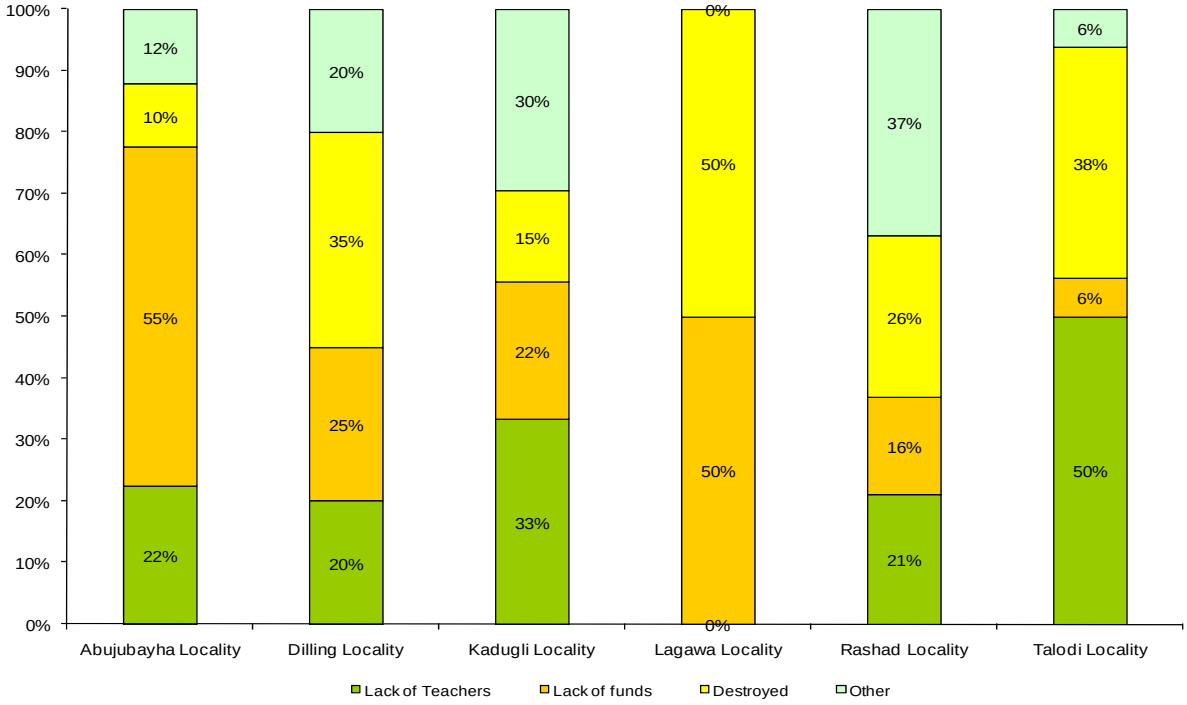


Figure 7: Number of villages served by one functioning educational facility



A total of 123 non-functioning schools were also detected during the assessment process, see Table 7 for more details. Reported reasons for non-functioning educational facilities included a lack of funds, lack of teachers, and destroyed buildings. See Figure 8 for the more information about the reasons broken down by Locality.

Figure 8: Reasons for non-functioning schools in percentages



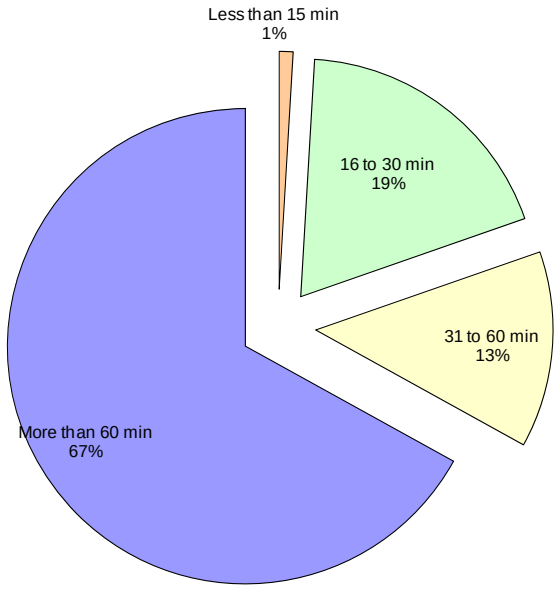
At the locality level, the percentage of functioning schools in the villages assessed is 59% in Lagawa, and 55% in Dilling (see Table 7). This result has to be evaluated in view of the varied type of schools assessed in each state in Table 6.

Table 7: Availability of education facilities by state

locality	Number of villages assessed	Villages with functioning schools	Villages without schools	% of villages with functioning schools	% of villages without functioning schools	Number of functioning schools	Number of Non-functioning schools
Abujubayha Locality	183	90	93	49%	51%	146	50
Dilling Locality	266	147	119	55%	45%	176	17
Kadugli Locality	142	81	61	57%	43%	127	21
Lagawa Locality	126	74	52	59%	41%	88	2
Rashad Locality	363	192	171	53%	47%	281	18
Talodi Locality	81	37	44	46%	54%	48	15
Total	**1161**	**621**	**540**			**866**	**123**
Percentage				**53%**	**47%**		

For children attending school, 67% of the students have to walk more than 60 minutes to reach their place of education, 13% walk up to 60 minutes, 19% walk up to 30 minutes and only 1% walk less than 15 minutes, as detailed in Figure 9. Repeatedly, the distance to the nearest school was given as the main reason why children are not enrolled in school.

Figure 9: Average walking distance to access education in percentage



2.2. School enrolment and gender disaggregation

School enrolment and assistance needs were solicited from school headmasters. Enrolment figures, based on registration figures, show that 99,214 boys (59%) and 72,259 girls (41%) were enrolled in school in Southern Kordofan during the assessment period. See Figure 10 for more details. The average of students per class is 35. On average, the ratio of girls to boys' enrolment is 1 to 1.4, but girl enrolment is as low as 33% in Abujubayha Locality.

The average number of teachers per school is 4 and more than 3,600 teachers where identified during the assessment. Many, however, are volunteers who have not received teacher training. Most reported not being on the government payroll.

The average of teachers per school is 4 teachers, more than 3,663 teachers where identified during the assessment. The teachers are partly volunteers who have not been properly trained for the job. They reported not being included in the government payroll and rely financially on voluntary contributions of the community. See figure 11 for more details

Figure 10: Gender disaggregated school enrolment

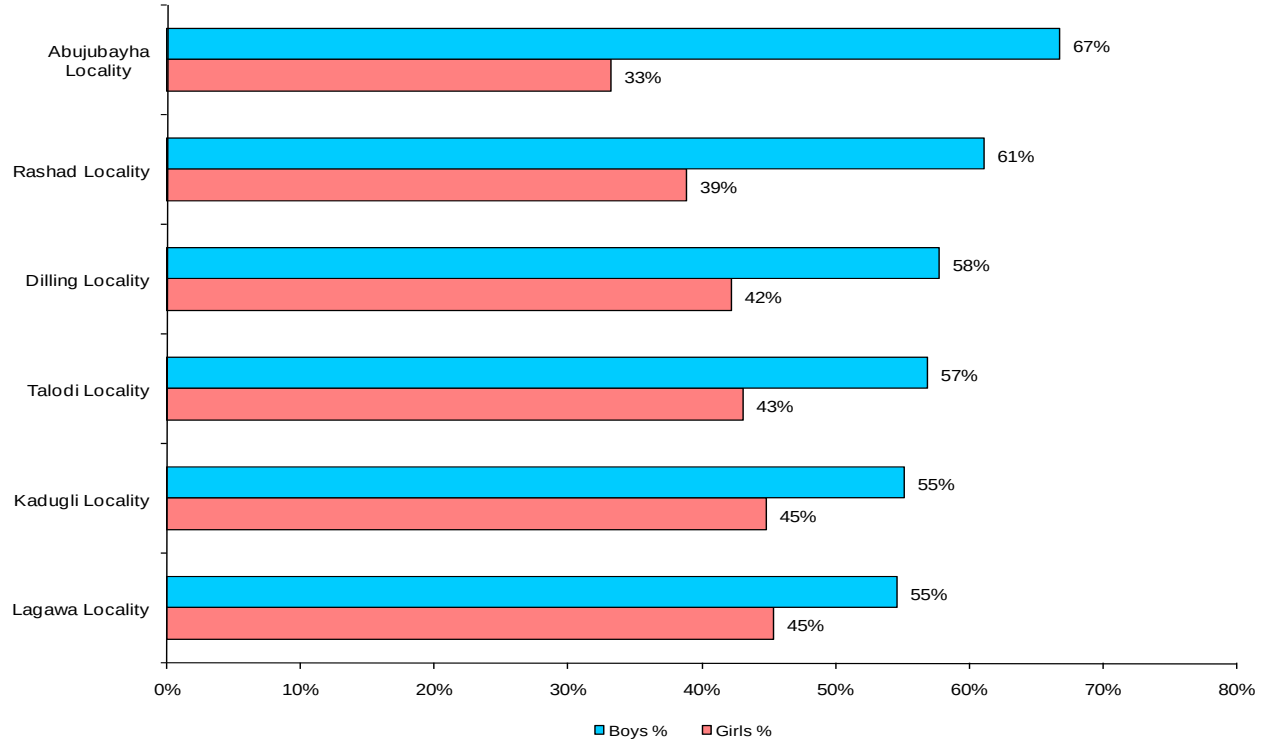
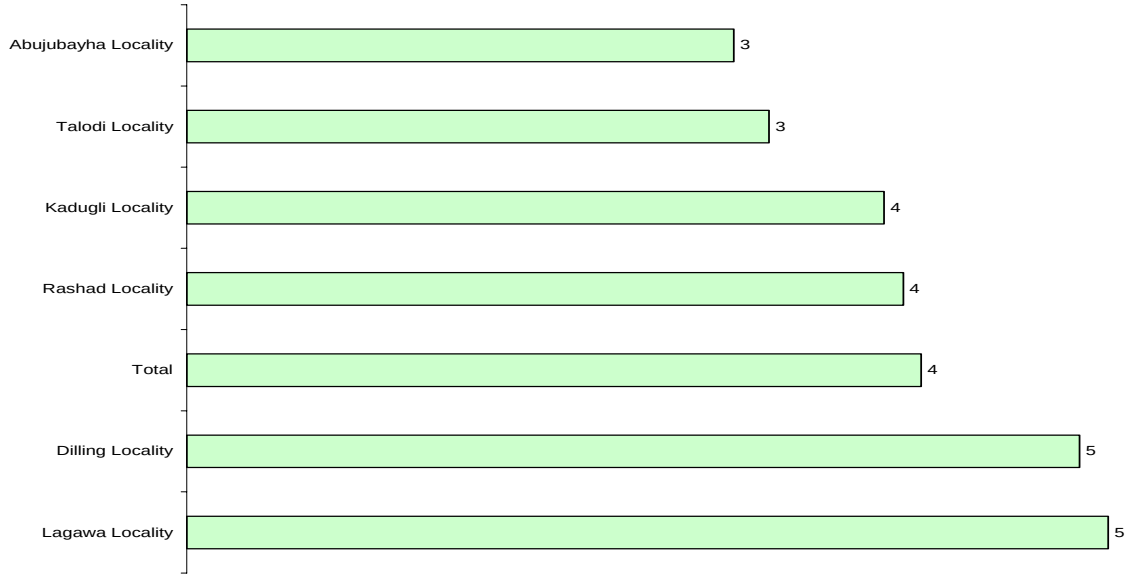


Figure 11: Average of teachers in a school by Locality



2.3. Construction type and equipment of schools

The construction standards of educational buildings are extremely poor. 51% of the functioning schools are constructed out of local materials such as grass, wood and/or mud. 9% of educational facilities are actually classes held in open spaces, mainly under trees for shade, but in Rashad and Abujubayha Localities over 30% of schools are under trees. A significant number of the buildings are in need of maintenance. 33% of the schools are semi-permanent structures. See figure 12 for details

Figure 12: Construction materials of schools

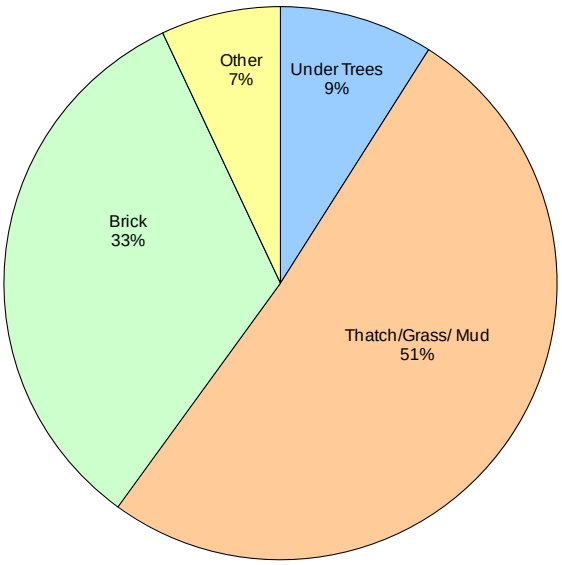


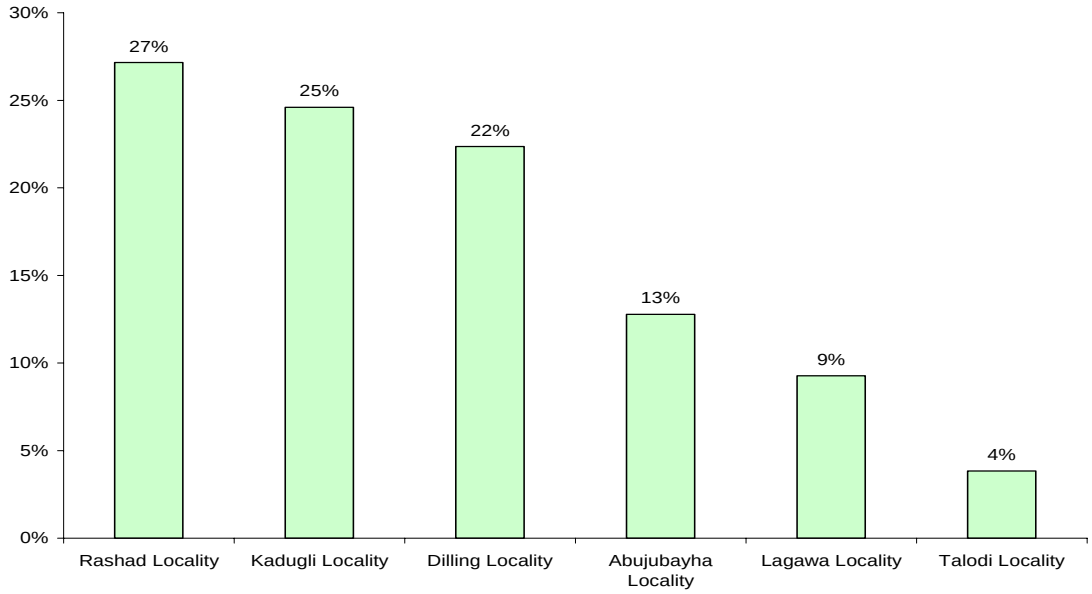
Table 8: Type of education assistance provided by state

Locality	Number of villages assessed	Total Villages received educational assistance	Building	Furniture	Text books	Training	Other
Abujubayha Locality	183	40	16	25	5	2	7
Dilling Locality	266	70	20	41	27	14	20
Kadugli Locality	142	77	23	48	50	25	23
Lagawa Locality	126	29	10	5	9	3	9
Rashad Locality	363	85	38	21	27	19	35
Talodi Locality	81	12	7	5	3	1	2
Total	**1161**	**313**	**114**	**145**	**121**	**64**	**96**
Percentage			**21%**	**27%**	**22%**	**12%**	**18%**

73% of schools reported that they do not receive assistance for the provision of education. Where support is provided, Kadugly Rashad and Dilling Localities benefit most. See Figure 13 for more details.

22% of this assistance involves the provision of school materials such as textbooks, teacher training; furniture, and school rehabilitation and reconstruction. See Table 8 for mote details.

Figure 13: Percentage of education assistance provided to supported schools



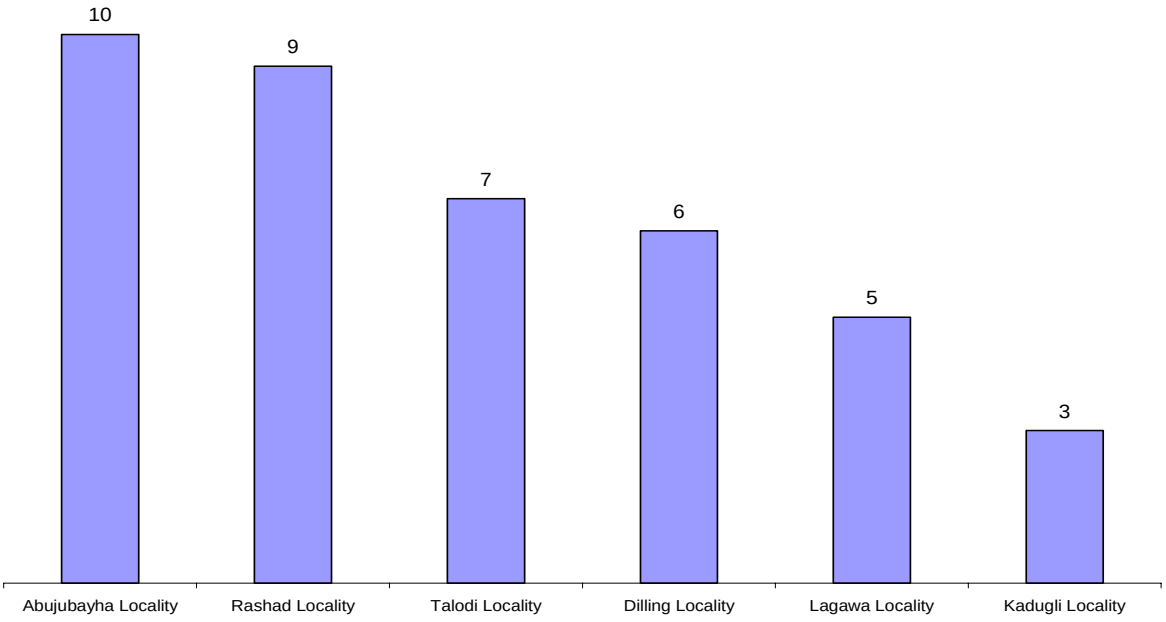
3. Health sector and HIV/AIDS awareness

3.1. Coverage and accessibility of health facilities

The lack of health facilities and access to health care in Southern Kordofan is extremely concerning: 81% of the villages assessed have no healthcare centre or unit. A total of 196 health facilities in the areas assessed serve 1,161 villages: an average of 6 villages per health facility.

The majority of the rural population relies on traditional medicine and/or uses drugs without prescriptions.

Figure 14: Average of villages served by a health facility



Only 17% of the villages assessed have a functioning health unit. See table 9 for more details.

56 health units were not functioning during the reporting period, mainly in Dilling and Kadugli Localities. Reasons given for the non-function of health facilities included the lack of qualified staff, lack of financial support, and lack of medicine. 28% of the health facilities are closed because the building has been damaged or destroyed or is in need of maintenance.

Table 9: Availability of health facilities by state

Locality	Number of village assessed	Villages with functioning Health facility	Villages without Health facility	% of villages with functioning Health facility	% of villages without functioning Health facility	Number of functioning Health facility	Number of Non-functioning Health facility
Abujubayha Locality	183	19	164	10%	90%	19	5
Dilling Locality	266	43	223	16%	84%	43	15
Kadugli Locality	142	53	89	37%	63%	53	18
Lagawa Locality	126	27	99	21%	79%	27	10
Rashad Locality	363	40	323	11%	89%	42	6
Talodi Locality	81	12	69	15%	85%	12	2
Total	**1161**	**194**	**967**			**196**	**56**
Average (%)				**19%**	**81%**		

Access to the existing health facilities is viewed as a serious concern for 60% of the population: public transport is hardly available and/or not affordable. Walking distances of more than 60 minutes are reported to the nearest healthcare unit were reported by 36% of the population, while 24% of respondents reported having to walk up to 60 minutes to reach their nearest health facility. See Figure 15 for more details.

Figure 15: Average walking distance to health facilities

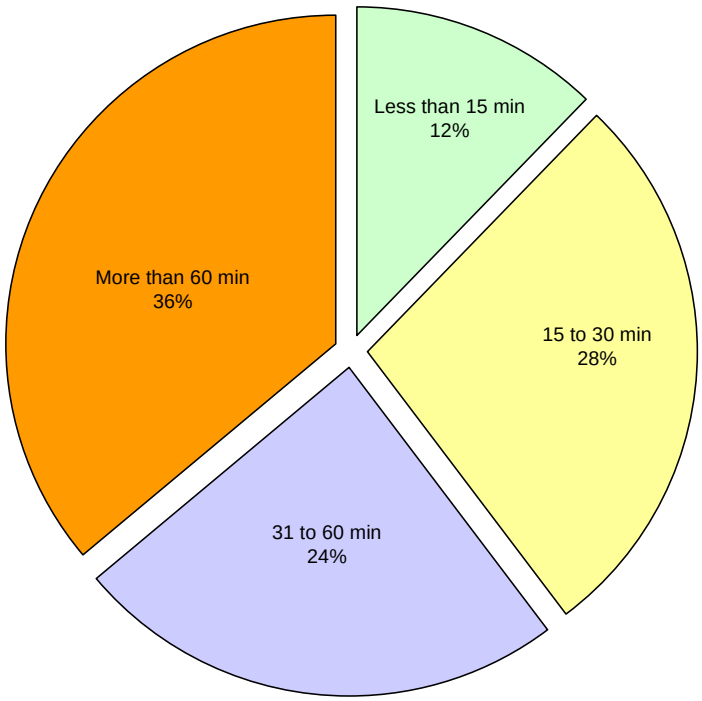


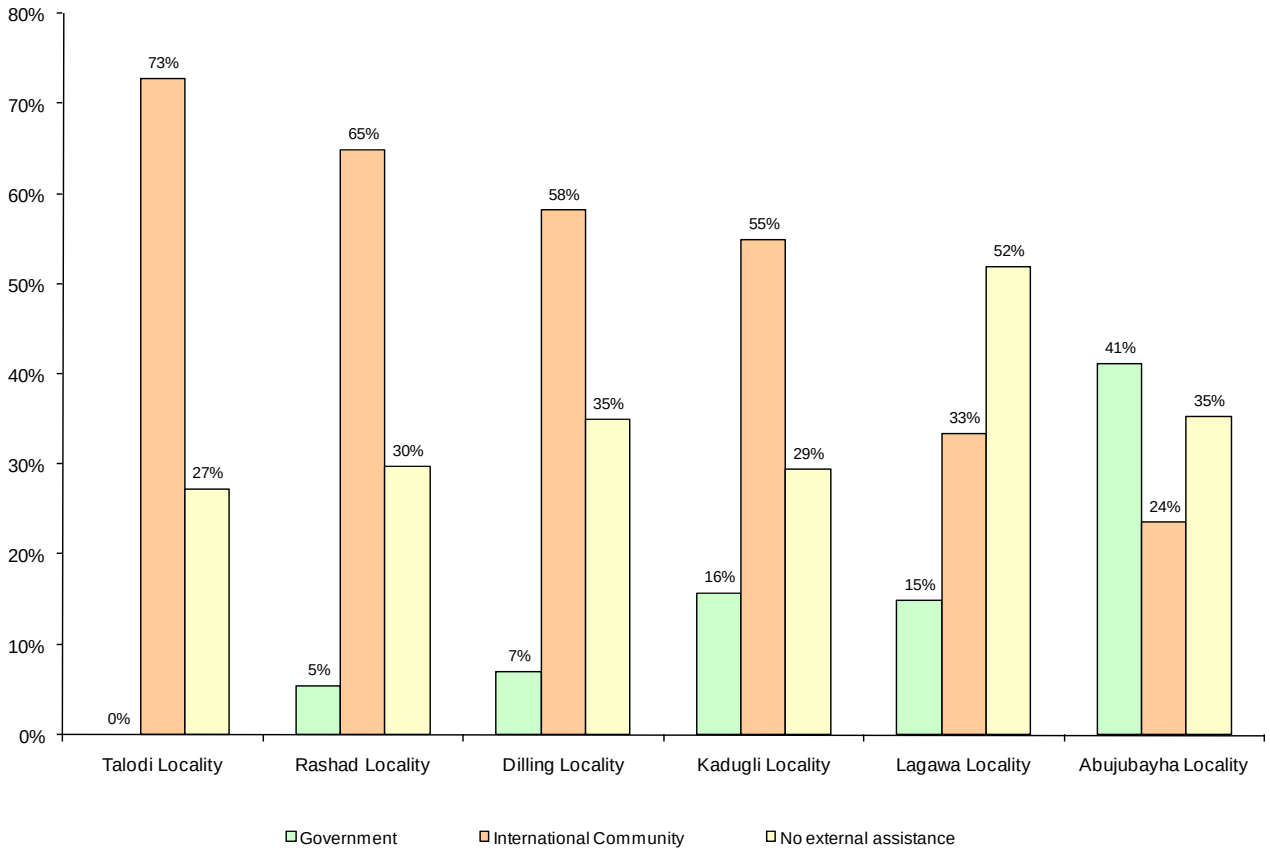
Table 10: Average walking distance to health facilities

Locality	Less than 15 min	15 to 30 min	31 to 60 min	More than 60 min
Abujubayha Locality	6%	15%	24%	55%
Dilling Locality	12%	28%	32%	29%
Kadugli Locality	3%	19%	29%	48%
Lagawa Locality	12%	20%	20%	48%
Rashad Locality	18%	37%	21%	24%
Talodi Locality	7%	24%	21%	48%

3.2. Structure and staffing of healthcare facilities

85% of the existing health facilities operate in permanent structures, and 16% are based in semi-permanent structures. The level of financial and material assistance to the healthcare units provided by the state was reported as being low in different Localities: 41% of the health units in Abujubayha receive state support, while only 15% Lagawa and 16% in Kadugli receive such support. The international community provides the least support to Lagawa and Abujubayha Localities. The relative contributions of the international community and the state are provided in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16: External assistance for health facilities per state

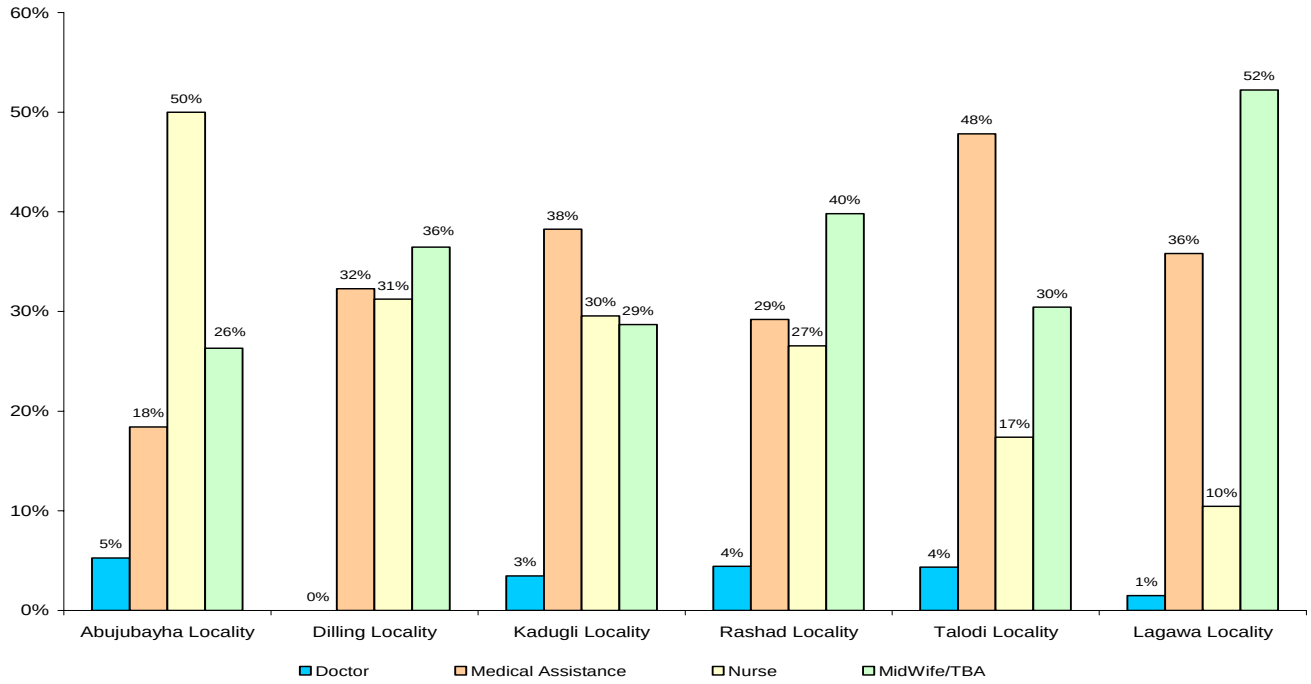


The level of qualified medical personnel in the 196 healthcare facilities is very low. Medical doctors represent only 3% of the medical personnel. Only 33% of the healthcare facilities have medical assistants and 27% have nurses. Tables 11 and Figure 17 below indicates the structure of the medical personnel in the areas assessed.

Table 11: Health staff in health care facilities assessed per person

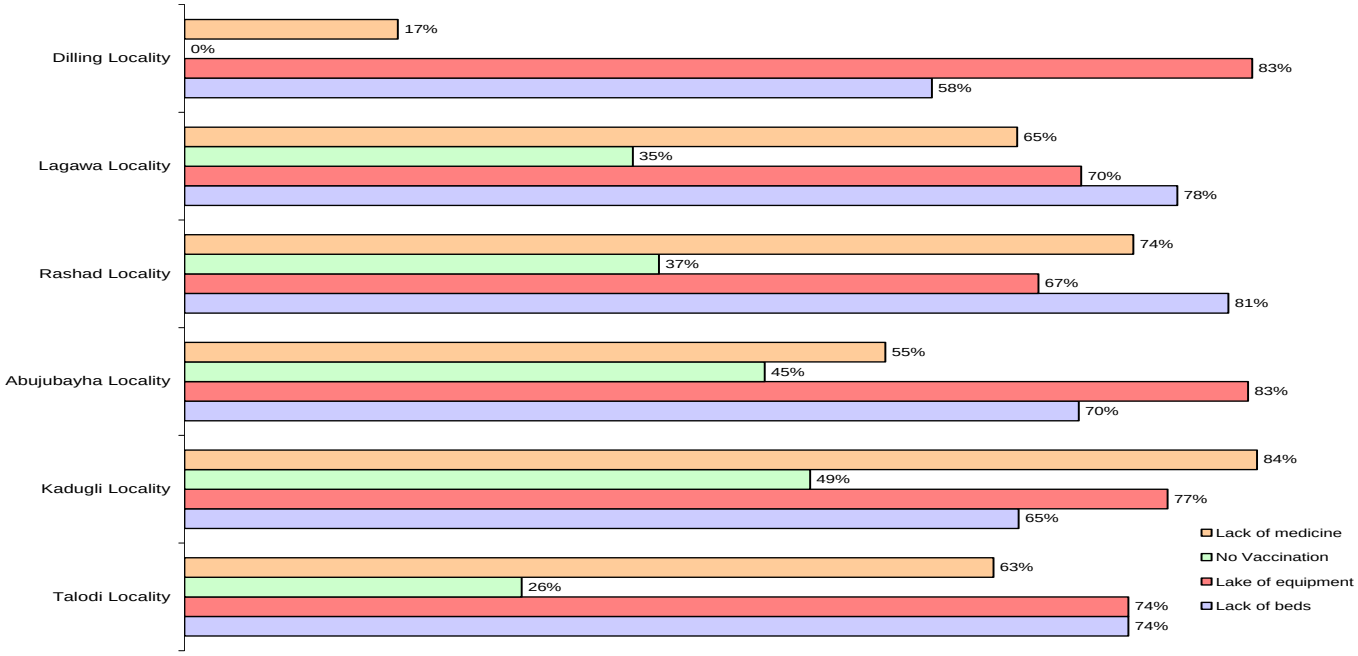
Localities	Doctor	Medical Assistance	Nurse	Midwife	TBA	Total
Abujubayha Locality	2	7	19	2	8	38
Dilling Locality	0	31	30	26	9	96
Kadugli Locality	4	44	34	23	10	115
Lagawa Locality	1	24	7	19	16	67
Rashad Locality	5	33	30	29	16	113
Talodi Locality	1	11	4	5	2	23
Total	**13**	**150**	**124**	**104**	**61**	**452**
Percentage	**3%**	**33%**	**27%**	**23%**	**13%**	**100%**

Figure 17: Health staff in health care facilities assessed in percentage



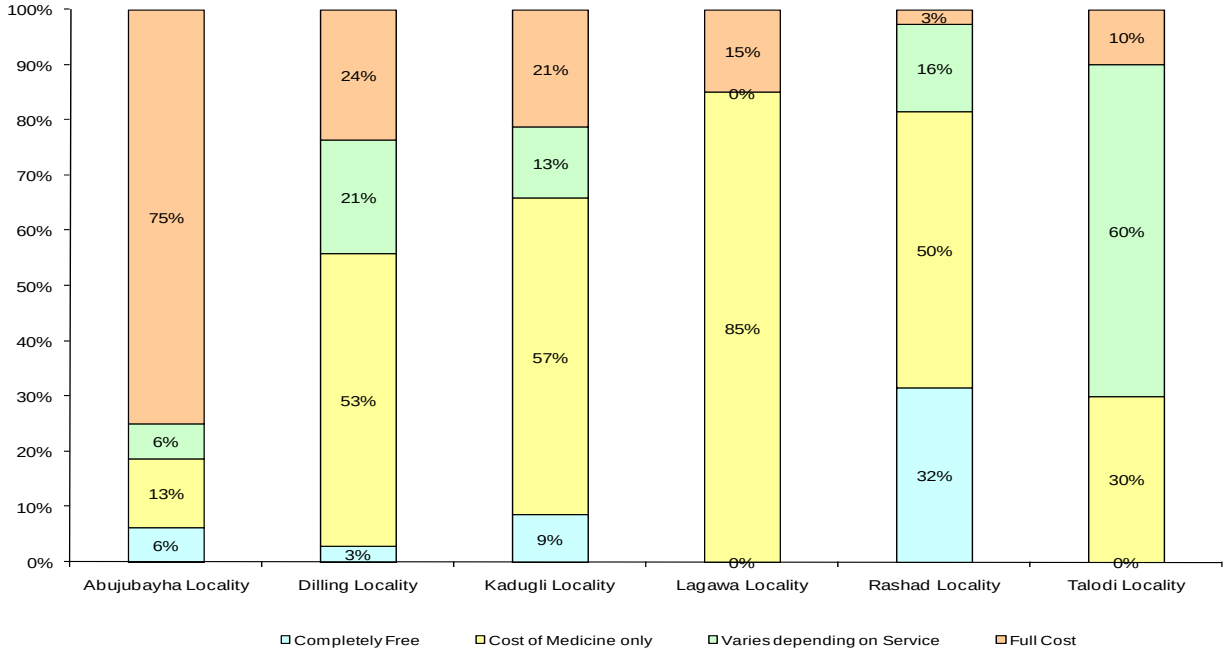
During the assessment, representatives of the health sector were asked what kinds of resources were available. In the majority of the facilities, vaccination and medicines are available; however, the availability of basic drugs required to run a medical centre is often limited. See Figure 18 for more details. The need for better equipment and beds was mentioned by almost all healthcare facilities.

Figure 18: Lack of supply in health care facilities in percentage



The cost of healthcare showed varied greatly between localities, but in general more than 52% of the health facilities charge for medicines only, since most the assessed health facilities lack basic equipment and essential medical staff. 21% ask patients for the full cost of the health care service, mainly in Abujubayha (75%) Locality. See Figure 19 for more details.

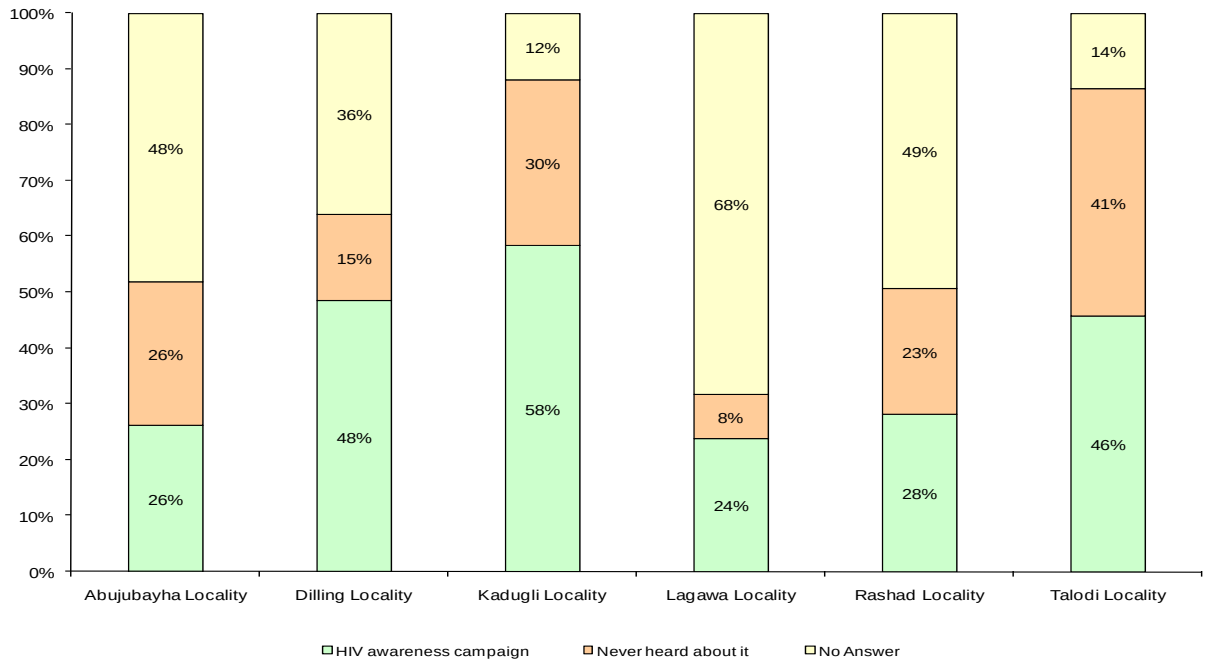
Figure 19: Cost of access to health care, IOM Village Assessment Report in Southern Kordofan, Sudan July 2009



3.3. HIV/AIDS

22% of communities report having little or no HIV/AIDS awareness, 37% stated they had been reached by HIV awareness raising programmes and 41% were reluctant to answer questions about HIV/AIDS awareness. Awareness levels vary significantly between the six localities. In Abujubayha, Lagawa and Rashad Localities, on average of 26% of the inhabitants reported having some awareness of the virus. More details are provided in Figure 20.

Figure 20: HIV/AIDS awareness in the area assessed



4. Income generation and food resources

4.1. Income generation activities in the area assessed

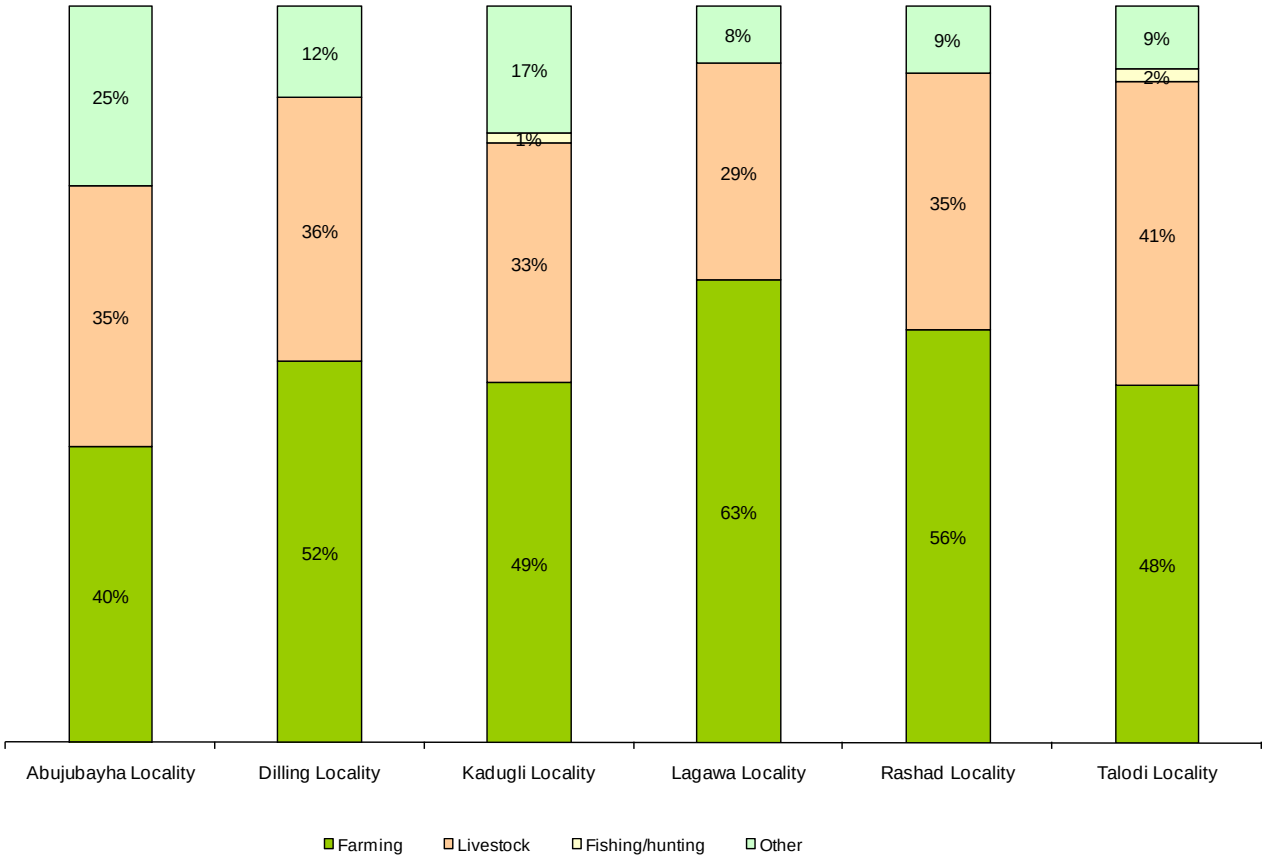
Farming is the predominant economic activity in Southern Kordofa,n followed by the rearing of livestock, particularly cattle. Planting is conducted during the rainy season, though some cultivation also occurs during summer. The main cultivation is sorghum, simsim, millet, groundnut peas and as vegetables okra and pumpkin.

There are two main markets in Southern Kordofan: Dilling market is the main cereal market and Kadugli market is the main livestock market.

'Other income sources' include mainly low-scale income generation activities such as carving, milling of grains, the collection and sale of wild vegetables and firewood, the production and sale of charcoal and making furniture.

A considerable number of returnees in the villages assessed state that they have no means to start farming, due to a lack of agricultural tools and seeds. This was provided as the main reasons why people turn to low-scale income generation activities.

Figure 21: Main income generation activities per state



4.2. Food resources

Pre- and post-conflict food resources are similar. 'Own production' of food was ranked by 56% of the communities as the primary source of food before the conflict. Currently, 'own production' is ranked as the main source of food by 52%. Purchasing food is categorized by 31% of the communities assessed as major source of food post-conflict, compared to 25% pre-conflict. 'Own production' is the primary source of food reported by all Localities followed by market purchase.
See Annex 13 for more information about the pre-conflict food sources and Figure 22 and Table 12 below.

Figure 22: Correlation of pre-conflict and current food sources

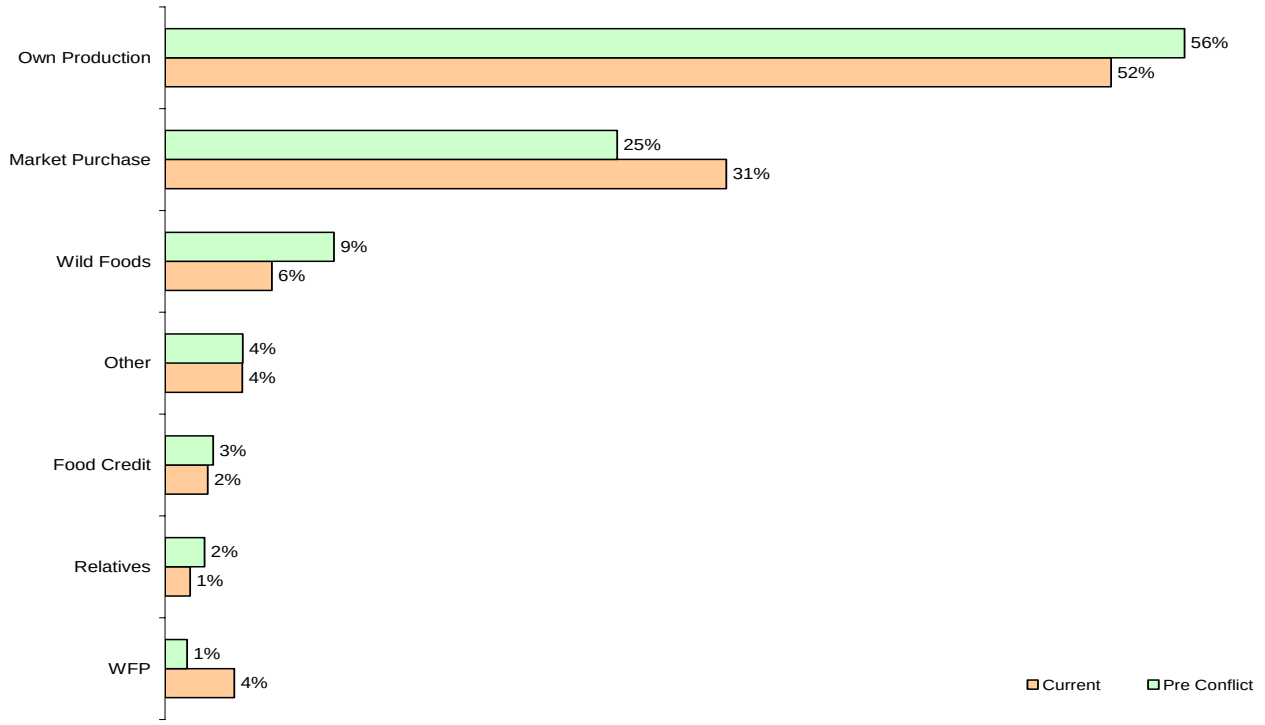


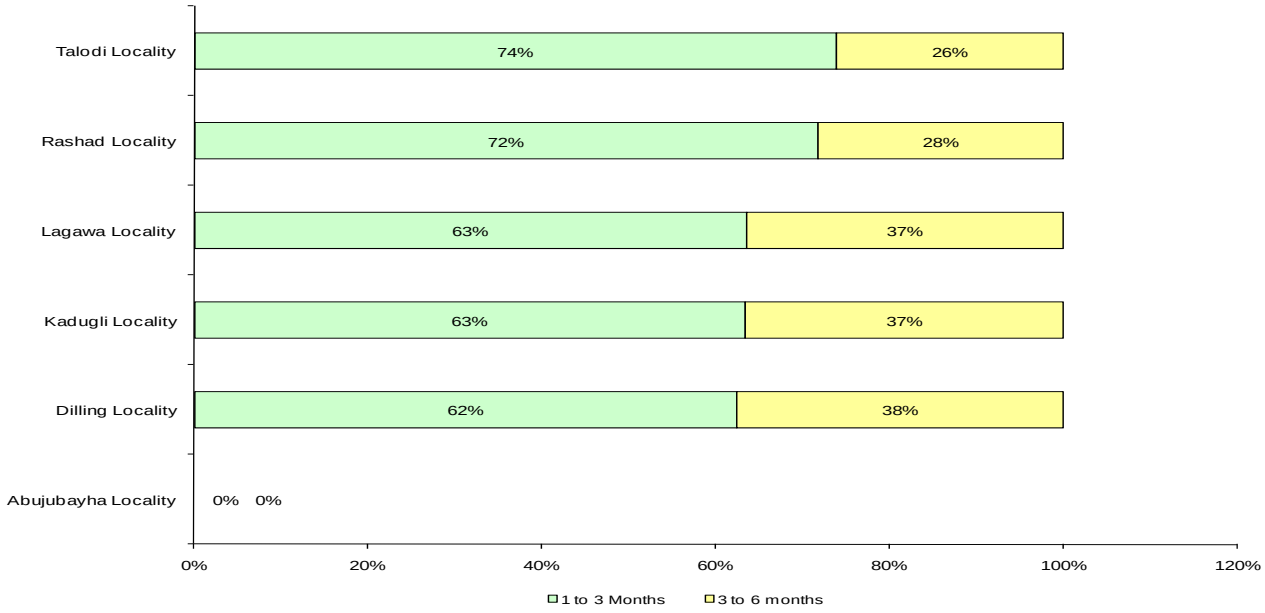
Table 12: Percentage of current sources of food clustered by state

Locality	Food Credit	Market Purchase	Own Production	Relatives	WFP	Wild Foods	Other
Abujubayha Locality	4%	30%	55%	2%	0%	0%	9%
Dilling Locality	2%	13%	68%	1%	1%	4%	13%
Kadugli Locality	3%	25%	45%	1%	3%	20%	2%
Lagawa Locality	2%	20%	68%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Rashad Locality	1%	29%	55%	1%	3%	11%	0%
Talodi Locality	4%	31%	43%	8%	0%	12%	2%

4.3. Food assistance

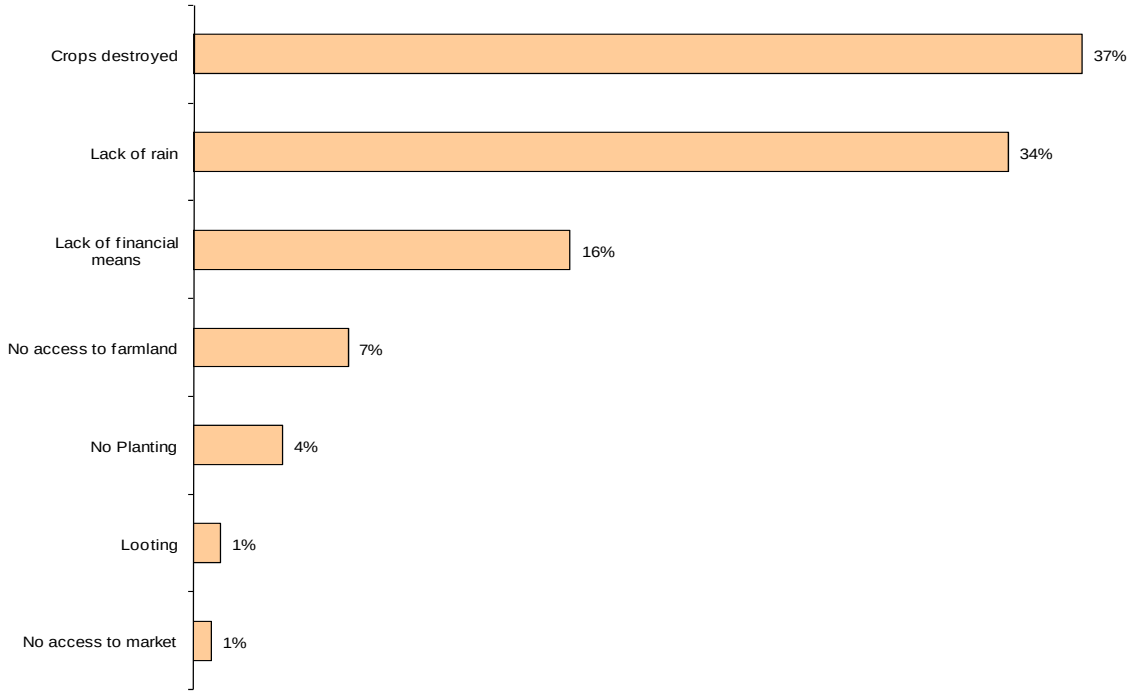
On average, 25% of the villages assessed reported receiving food assistance: 66% receive three months assistance and 34% four to six months during last year. Reported food assistance to communities varied remarkably by Localities as could be seen in figure 23.

Figure 23: Food assistance per Locality



The main reasons for food shortages were given as destroyed crops, either by floods or by pests, lack of rain and lack financial means. See Figure 24 below.

Figure 24: Reasons for food shortage in 2008



5. Shelter and housing

In 58% of the villages assessed, the construction of new shelters has been observed especially in Rashad (49%), Kadugli (68%) and Dilling (62%).

Table 13: Construction of new shelters in the assessed villages

Locality	Villages Yes	Villages No	NA	% of shelter constructed
Abujubayha Locality	151	3	29	83%
Dilling Locality	164	72	30	62%
Kadugli Locality	97	2	43	68%
Lagawa Locality	23	97	6	18%
Rashad Locality	178	177	8	49%
Talodi Locality	63	17	1	78%

93% of the new constructions are classified as ‘temporary’ (tuluks) and made out of grass walls and mud.

In numerous focus group discussions, returnees said that they were not able to construct tukuls because they cannot afford the construction materials. In Southern Kordofan, 2% of the temporary residences were made of traditional tents and plastic sheets.

PART II – MAPS

The section of the report presents a collection of thematic maps based predominantly on the data collected through IOM's Village Assessment Programme. The exceptions to this are Maps 1 and 3 which, to greater or lesser degrees, also rely on data from IOM's Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme.
For all the maps below, again with the exception of Map 1, Southern Kordofan, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrab have been assessed in their entirety. Payams which have been left blank in the 2 states in Southern Sudan (Western Bahr El Ghazal and Unity) indicate that insufficient data has been gathered in that payam to make a reliable conclusion in relation to the parameter assessed.

1. Tracking of Spontaneous Returns: Southern Sudan & Southern Kordofan - Cumulative January 2006 - May 2009

This map is based on data from IOM's Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme, based on data gathered from January 2006 up to March 2009.
This programme gathers data directly from the villages of return, and thus provides actual return numbers. As of March 2009, the geographic coverage of IOM's Tracking of Spontaneous Returns Programme is around 65% by payam. Areas of the map shown without colour indicate the lack of reporting mechanism, not lack of returnees. By various means, the IOM area of return tracking programme is directed towards the areas of highest return, and thus the coverage of numbers of returnees tracked is held to be above the geographical coverage of 65%.

2. Density of villages assessed – Locality level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009 and shows the density of villages assessed at the locality level. The lightest tone on the map indicates a smaller number of villages assessed in the locality, and darker colours indicate areas where the number of villages assessed is higher.

3. Access to Water in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map compares the percentage of villages without improved water sources in each locality with the villages with improved water sources. The lightest tone on the map indicates the ratio of improved water sources to the number of villages in the locality is relatively good, and darker colours indicate areas where there are lower numbers of improved water sources per village per locality. As such, the darker the shading the greater the cause for concern. The map also shows the absolute number of villages with improved, or other, water sources for each locality in bar chart form. Improved water sources are taken to be wells, hand-pumps, bladders and tankers.

4. Health Facilities in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – County Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. The map compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each county with those villages with a health facility. The lightest tone on the map indicates the ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility in any given county are relatively good. Darker shaded payams indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded counties indicate areas of greater concern.

5. Health Services Availability in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. The map compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each payam with those villages with a health facility. It also indicates the services which are available in those health facilities. The lightest tone on the map indicates a relatively good ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility in any given payam. Darker shaded localities indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower than to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded localities indicate areas of greater concern. The size of the circle is proportional to the number of equipped health facilities.

6. Type Of Health Facility Construction in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. The map shows the type of construction for health facilities in the villages assessed. This map also compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each locality with those villages with a health facility. The sections within the density circles in each locality indicate the construction materials used, while the size of the circle is proportional to the number of health facilities in the locality. The lightest tone on the map indicates a relatively good ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility. Darker shaded localities indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded localities indicate areas of greater concern.

7. Awareness Level about HIV/AIDS in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. It shows the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS at the locality level. The size of each density circle indicates the absolute number of villages assessed who replied to the HIV/AIDS question during the village assessment campaign, and the sections within the circles indicate the level of HIV/AIDS awareness found in each locality. This map also compares the percentage of villages without a health facility in each payam with those villages with a health facility. The lightest tone on the map indicates a relatively good ratio of villages that have a health facility to villages without a health facility. Darker shaded localities indicate areas where the number of health facilities is lower compared to the number of villages. As such, darker shaded localities indicate areas of greater concern.

8. Type Of Education Construction in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the type of construction of schools in the villages assessed. The size of the pie charts show the number of schools per locality, and each slice of the pie is proportional to the type of construction of the school. The shaded areas represent the density of primary schools per locality.

9. Numbers of Teachers in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009.
This map shows the absolute number of teachers in each Locality, at primary school level only.

10. Numbers of Teachers and Enrolled Student Ratios: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the relative number of teachers to enrolled students, calculated at the locality level. Localities where student/teacher ratios are 60:1 or less are light shaded, where ratios are higher, darker shading is used. As such, darker shaded payams indicate areas of greater concern. The map also shows the absolute number of teachers in each locality with the use of density circles.

11. Enrolment in Primary Schools by Gender: Southern Kordofan –Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. Coloured circles on this map show the relative number of boy/girl enrolment in primary schools at the locality level. Shading is used to indicate the absolute number of primary schools in each locality.

12. Percentage of Villages without Schools: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between December 2007 and June 2009. This map shows the percentage of villages without schools, calculated at the locality level. Localities where the ratio of villages with schools to those without is good, is shown in light shading. Where the ratio of villages with or without schools is poor, darker shading is used.

13. Average Walking Time to Nearest School: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the average walking time to the nearest school calculated at the locality level. Light shaded localities indicate where walking time to the nearest school is short, darker shades indicate longer average walking times to the nearest school.

14. Average Walking Time to Nearest Health Facility: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the average walking time to nearest health facility calculated at the payam locality. Light shaded payams indicate where walking time to the nearest health facility is short, darker shades indicate longer average walking times to the nearest health facility.

The following series of maps aim at showing the vulnerability of the village by sector and are based on an estimated average walking speed of 3 km per hour. The calculations and representations are founded on a construct of 3 levels of vulnerability as 1). 3km = acceptable distance; 2). up to 5km = "medium" distance ; 3). up to 10km= critical distance. Above 10 km, all villages should be considered as priority.

15. Access to Education – time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages – Southern Kordofan

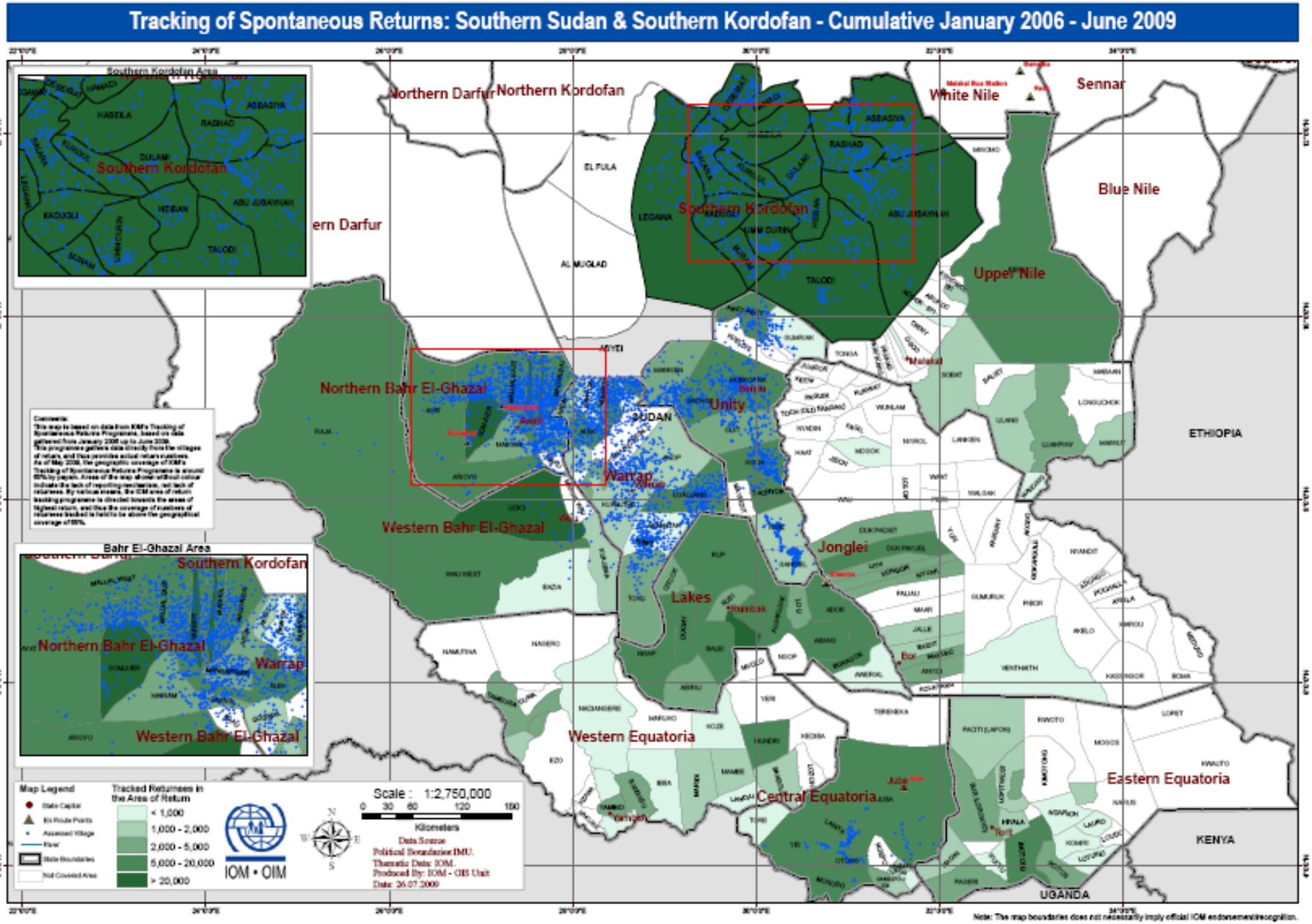
This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the level of access to education facilities in the villages assessed in Southern Kordofan. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with primary schools. The proximity of villages without a facility is estimated according to their distance to the nearest primary school, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as high priority areas.

16. Access to Health Facilities – time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages – Southern Kordofan

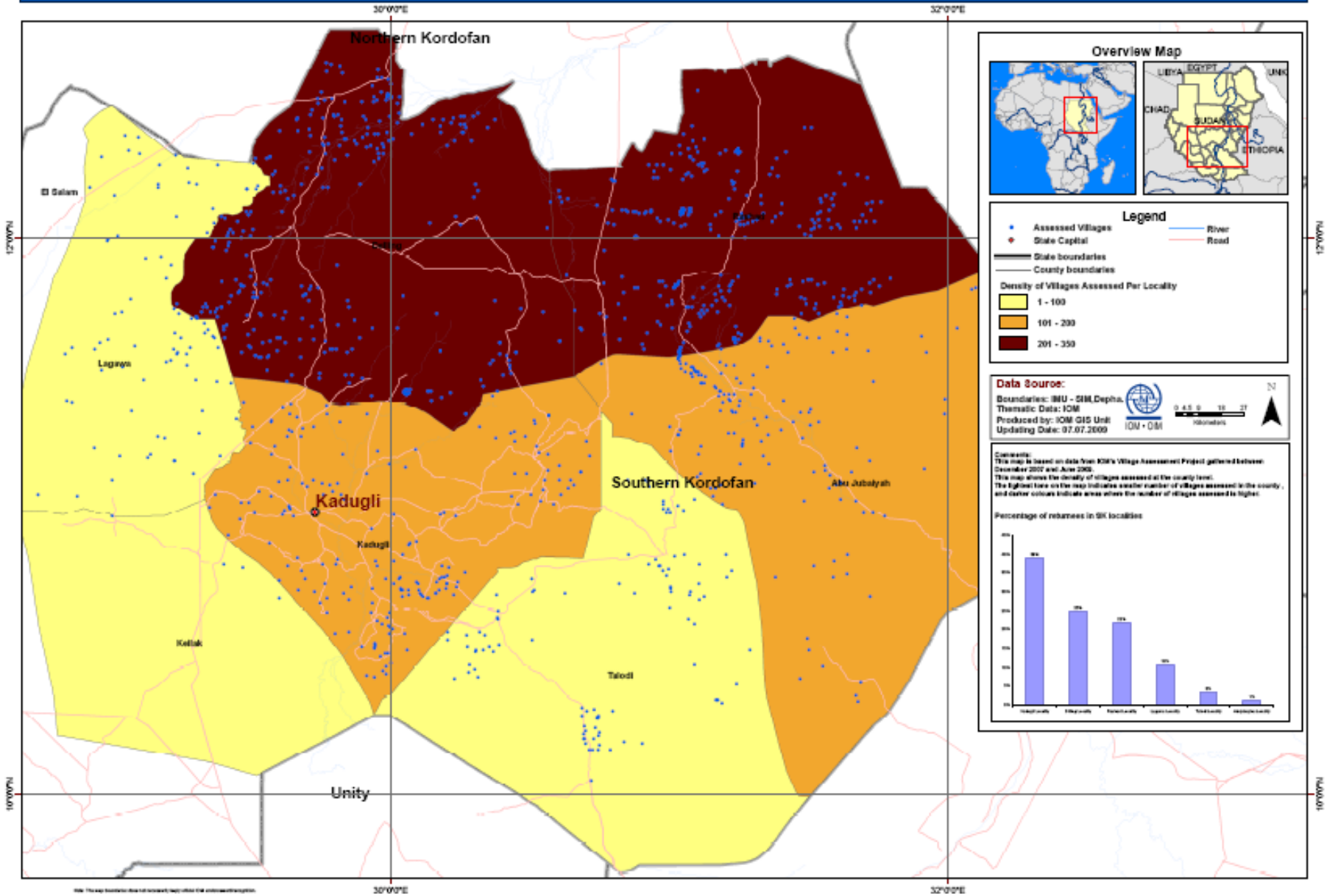
This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. This map shows the level of access to health facilities in the villages assessed in Southern Kordofan. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with a health facility. The proximity of villages without a facility is estimated according to their distance to the nearest health facility, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as high priority areas.

17. Access to Water – time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages – Southern Kordofan

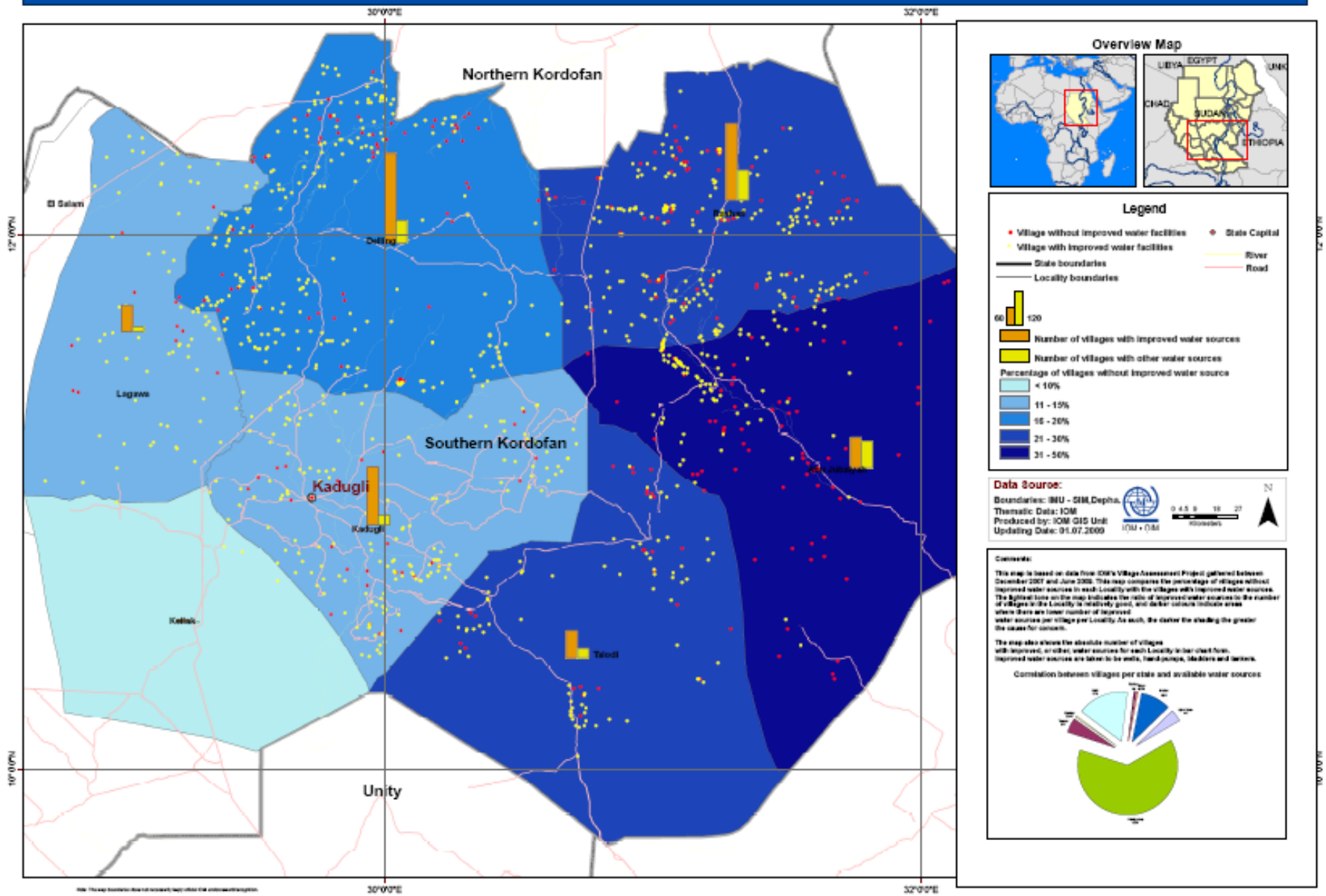
This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2008 and June 2009. These maps show the level of access to water in the villages assessed in Southern Kordofan. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with improved water sources. The proximity of villages without improved water sources is estimated according to their distance to the nearest improved water source, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as high priority areas.


Tracking of Spontaneous Returns: Southern Sudan & Southern Kordofan - Cumulative January 2006 - June 2009
Southern Kordofan Area
Bahr El-Ghazal Area
Northern Darfur
Northern Kordofan
White Nile
Sennar
Blue Nile
Upper Nile
Unity
Jonglei
Lakes
Warrap
Northern Bahr El-Ghazal
Western Bahr El-Ghazal
Western Equatoria
Central Equatoria
Eastern Equatoria
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
UGANDA
Map Legend
Tracked Returnees in the Area of Return
< 1,000
1,000 - 2,000
2,000 - 5,000
5,000 - 20,000
> 20,000
IOM • OIM
Scale : 1:2,750,000
Kilometers
Data Source
Political Boundaries:IMU.
Thematic Data: IOM.
Produced By: IOM - GIS Unit
Date: 26.07.2009
Note: The map boundaries does not necessarily imply official IOM endorsement/recognition.

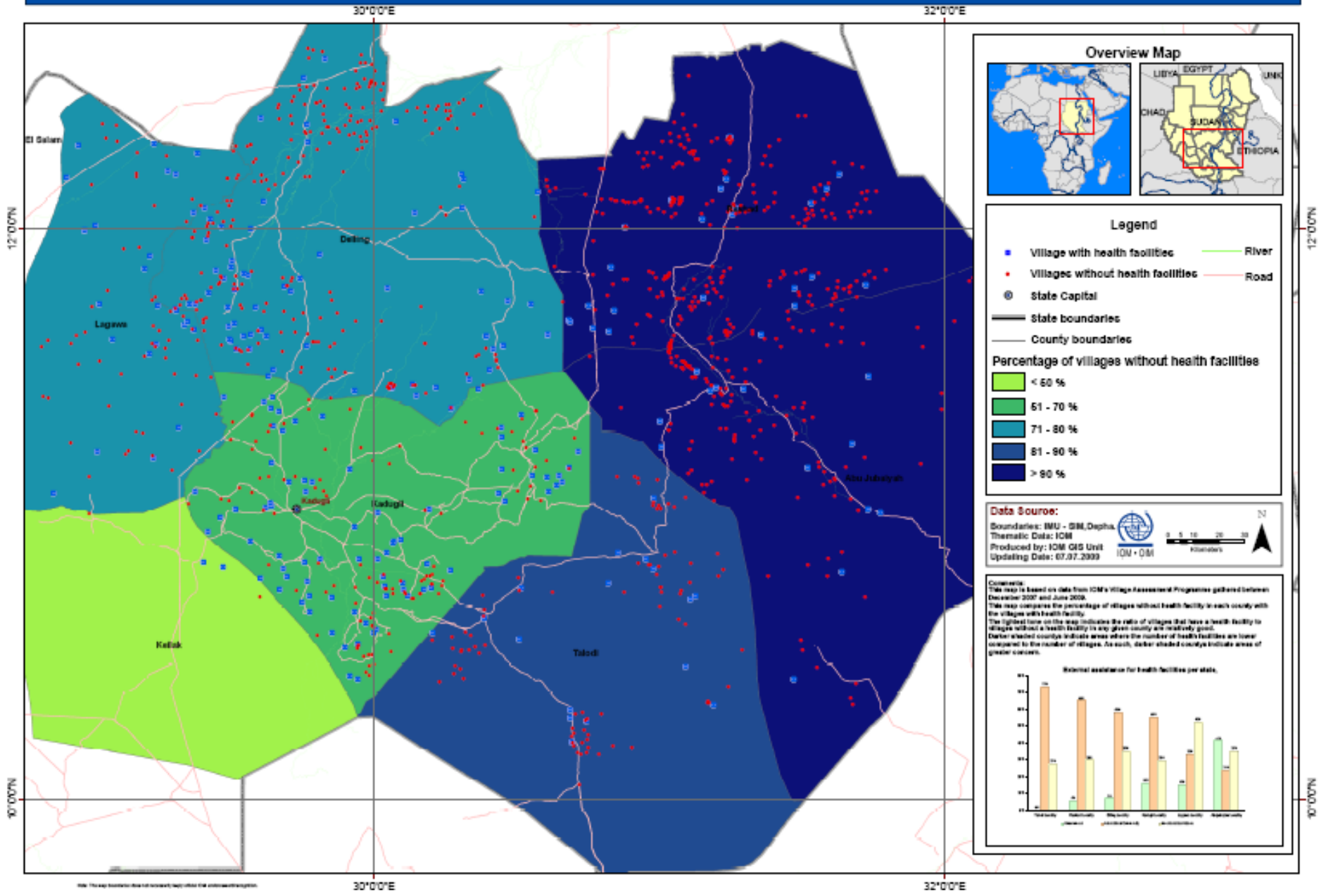
Southern Kordofan – Density of Villages Assessed - Locality Level



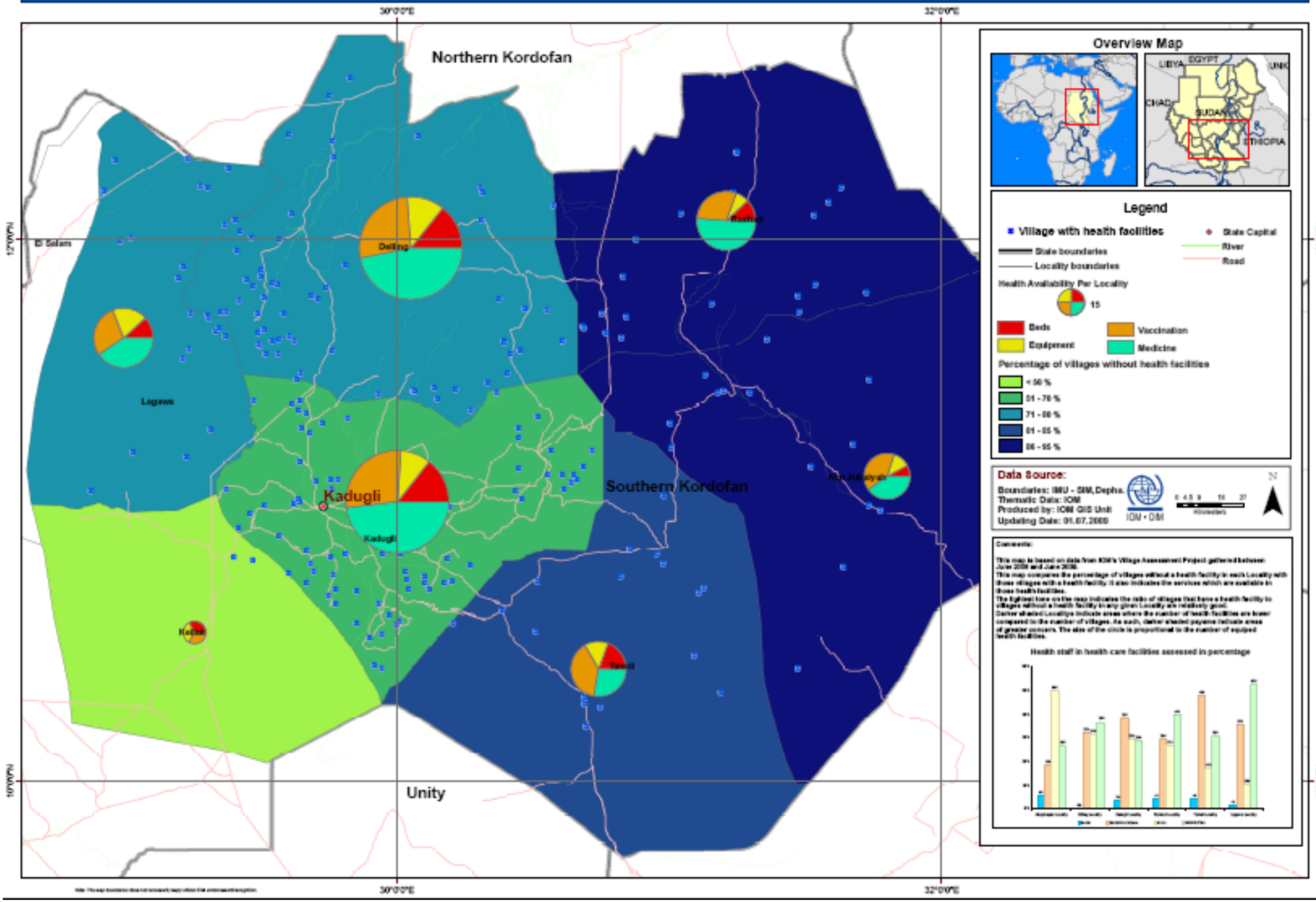
Access to Water in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



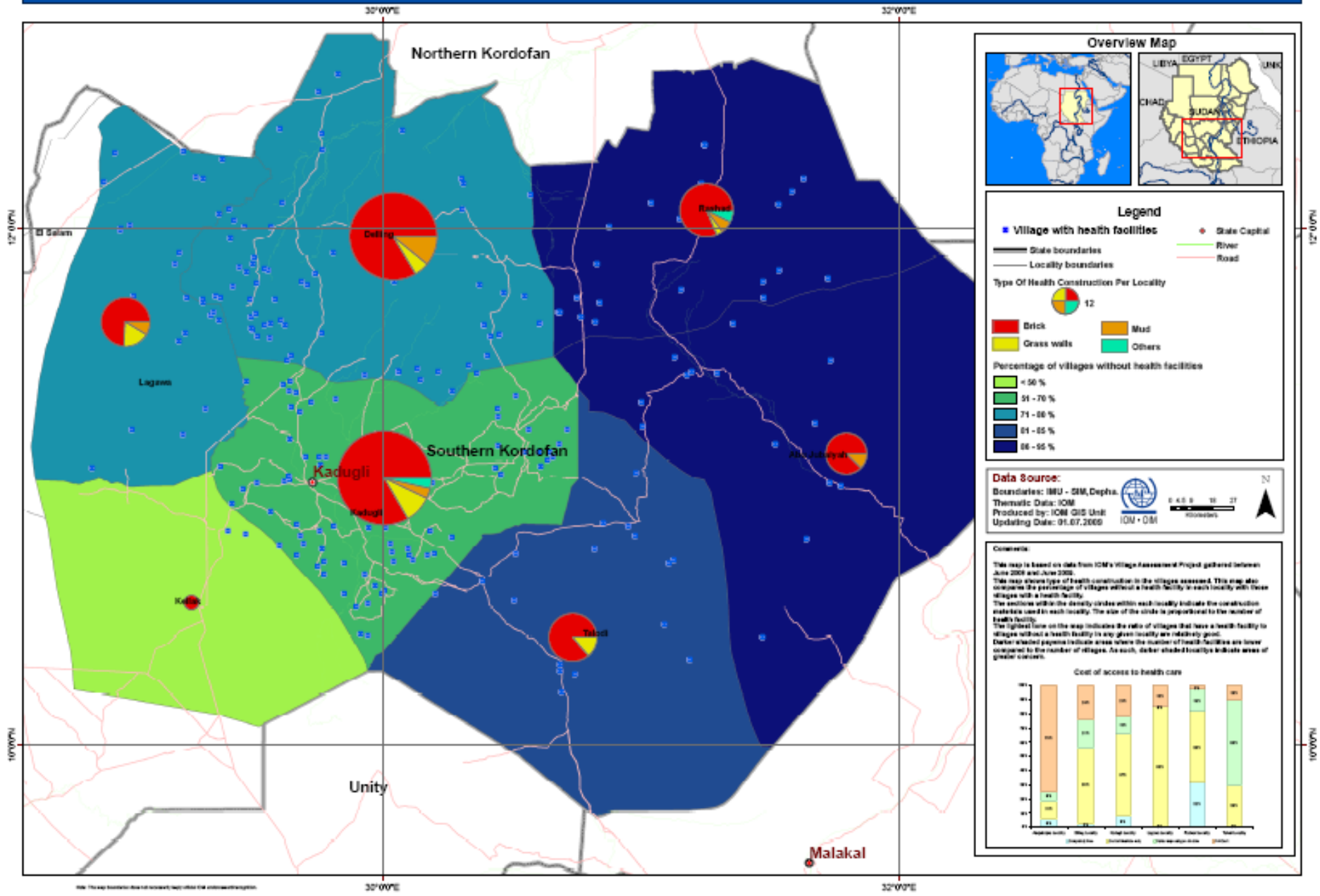
Health Facilities in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



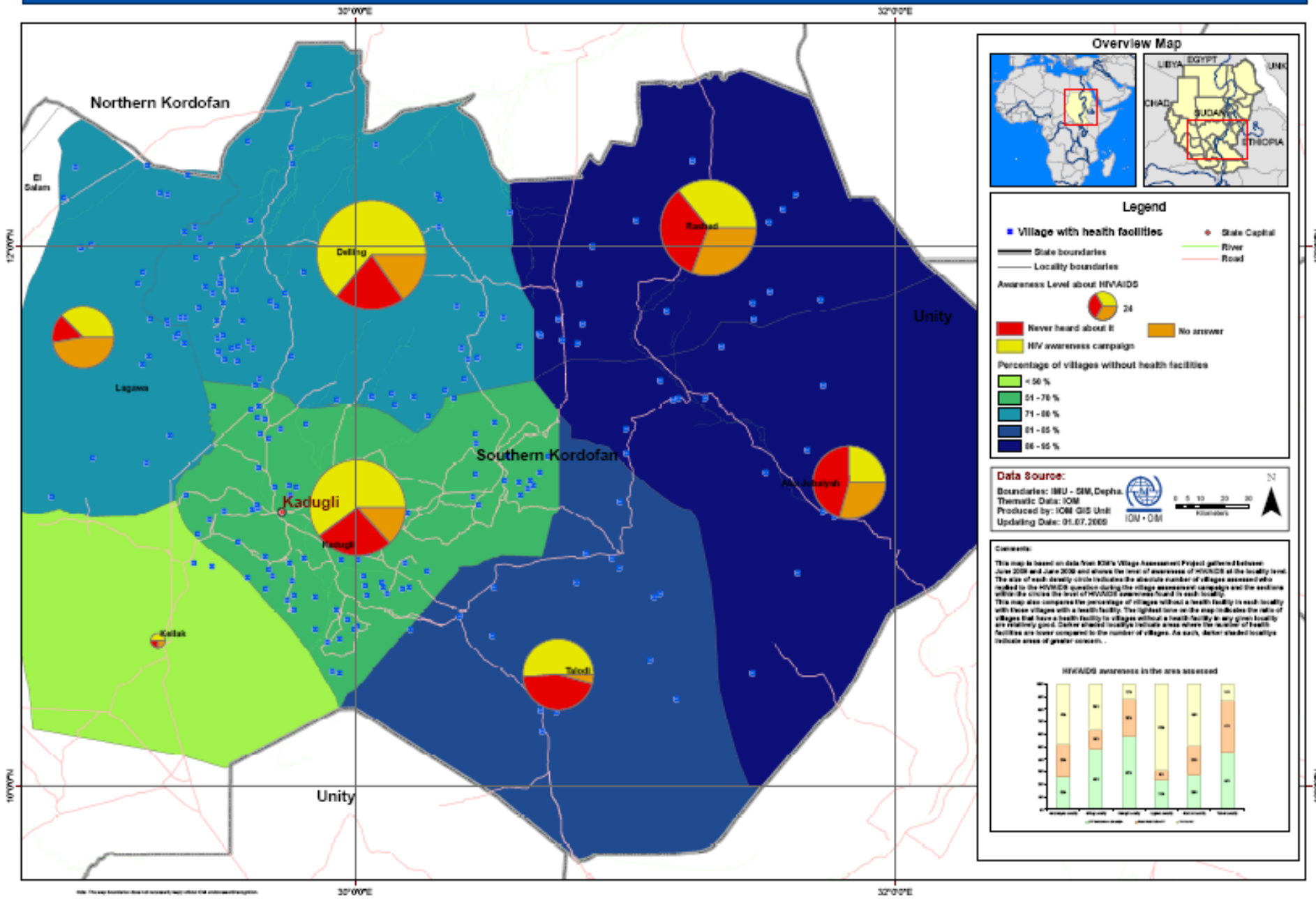
Health Services Availability in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



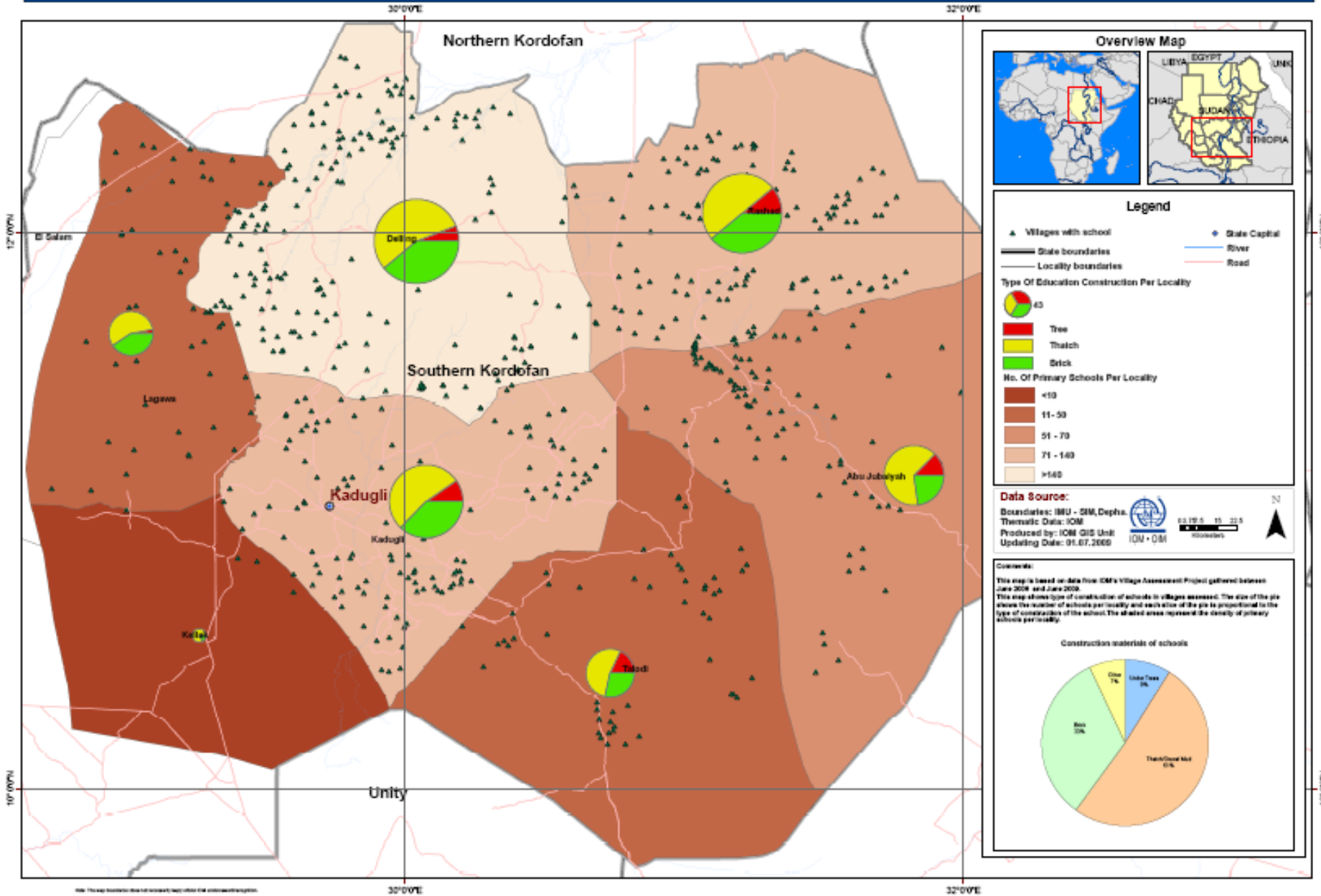
Type Of Health Facility Construction in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



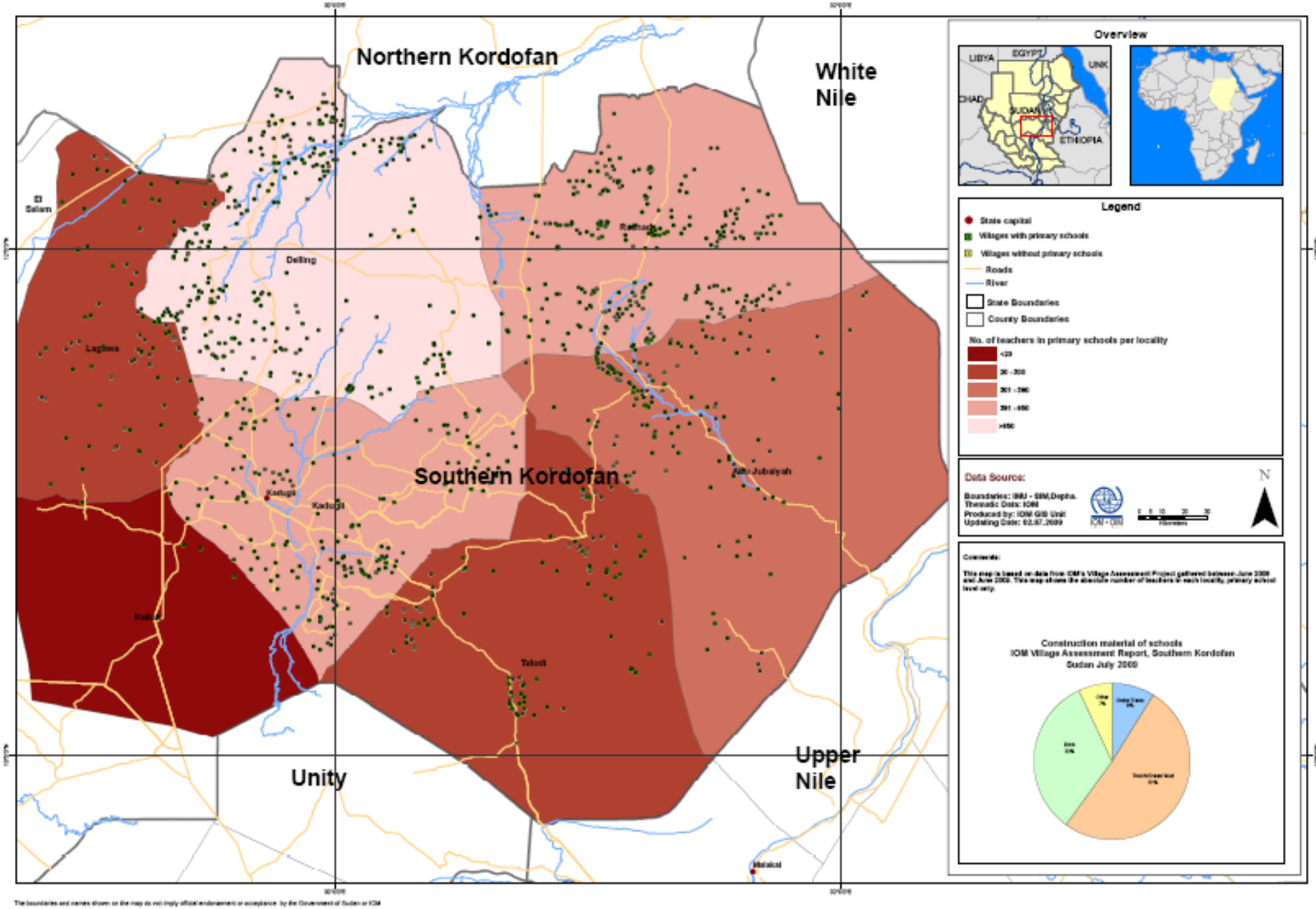
Awareness Level about HIV/AIDS in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



Type Of Education Construction in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level

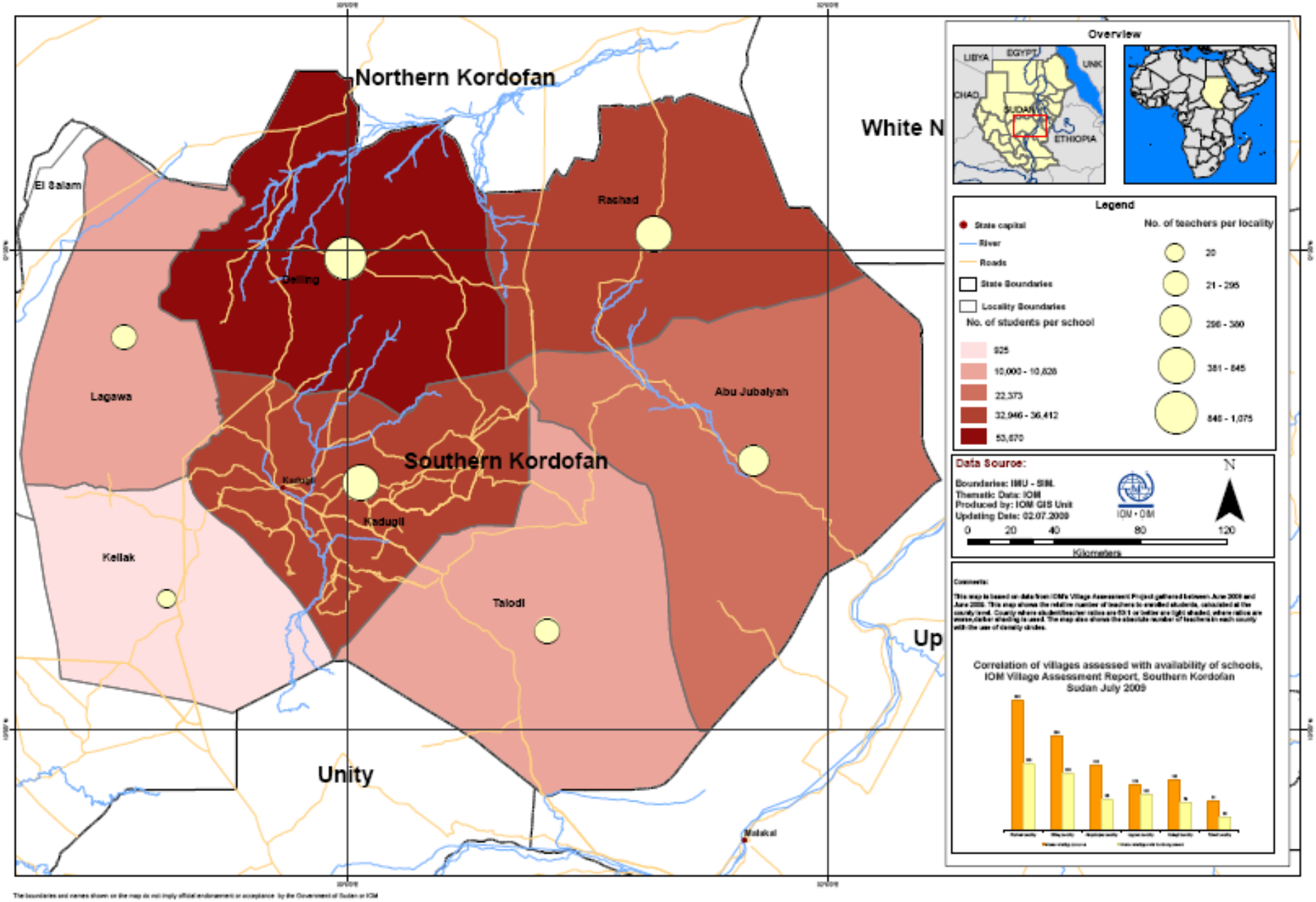


Numbers of Teachers in Assessed Villages: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



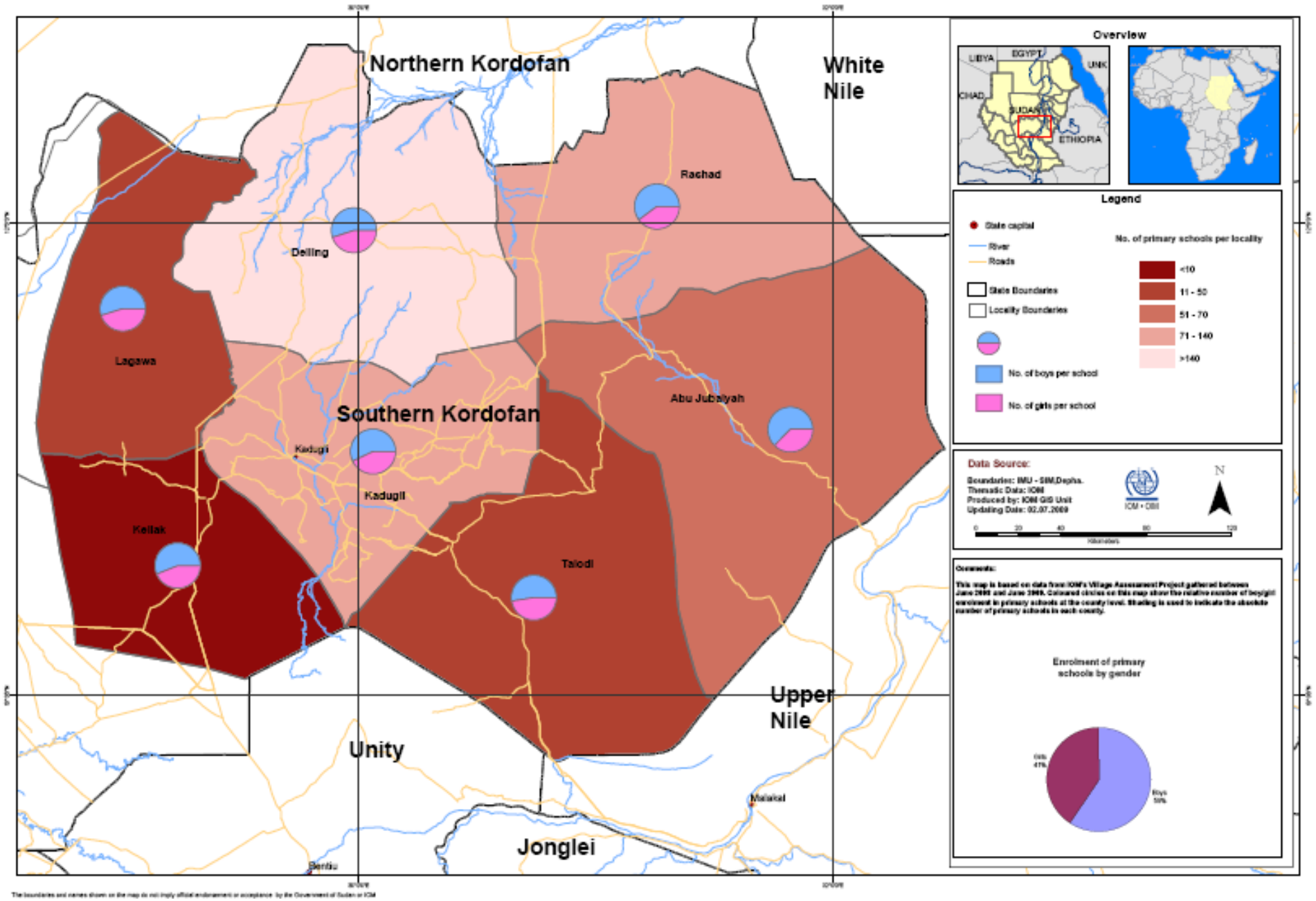
The boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of Sudan or IOM

Numbers of Teachers and Enrolled Student Ratios: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



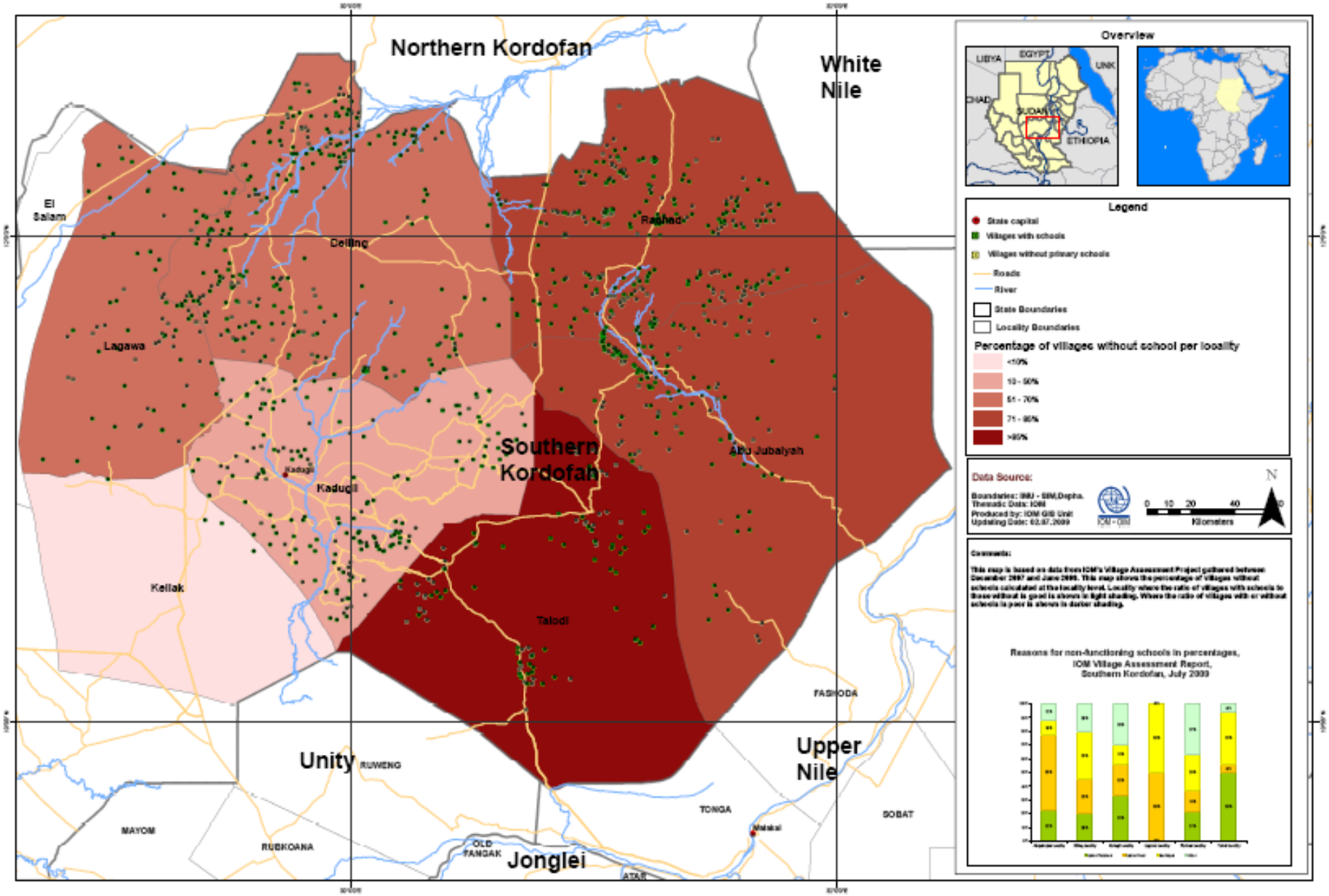
The boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of Sudan or IOM

Enrolment in Primary Schools by Gender: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



The boundaries and names shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of Sudan or IOM

Percentage of Villages without Schools: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



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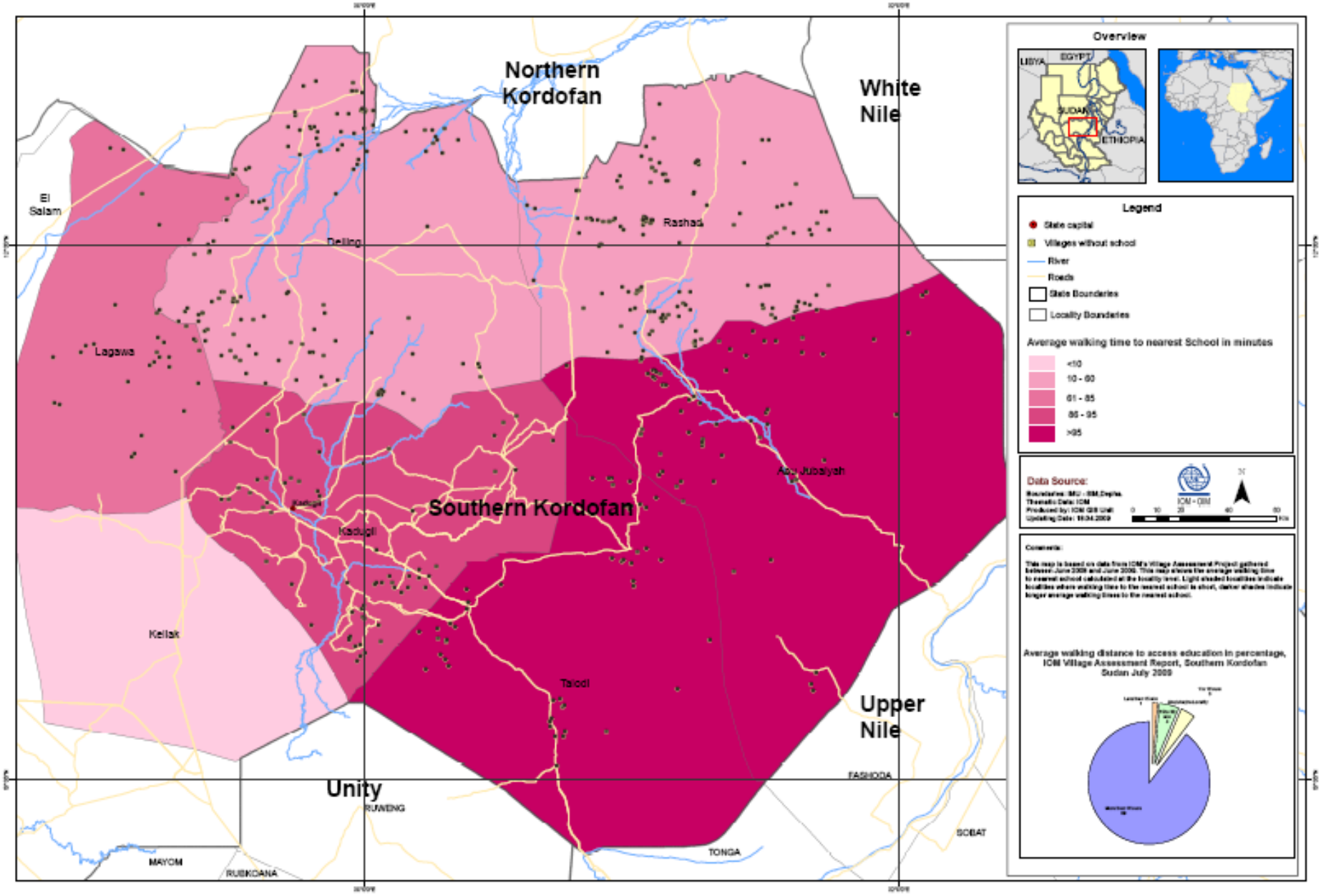
Average Walking Time to Nearest School Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



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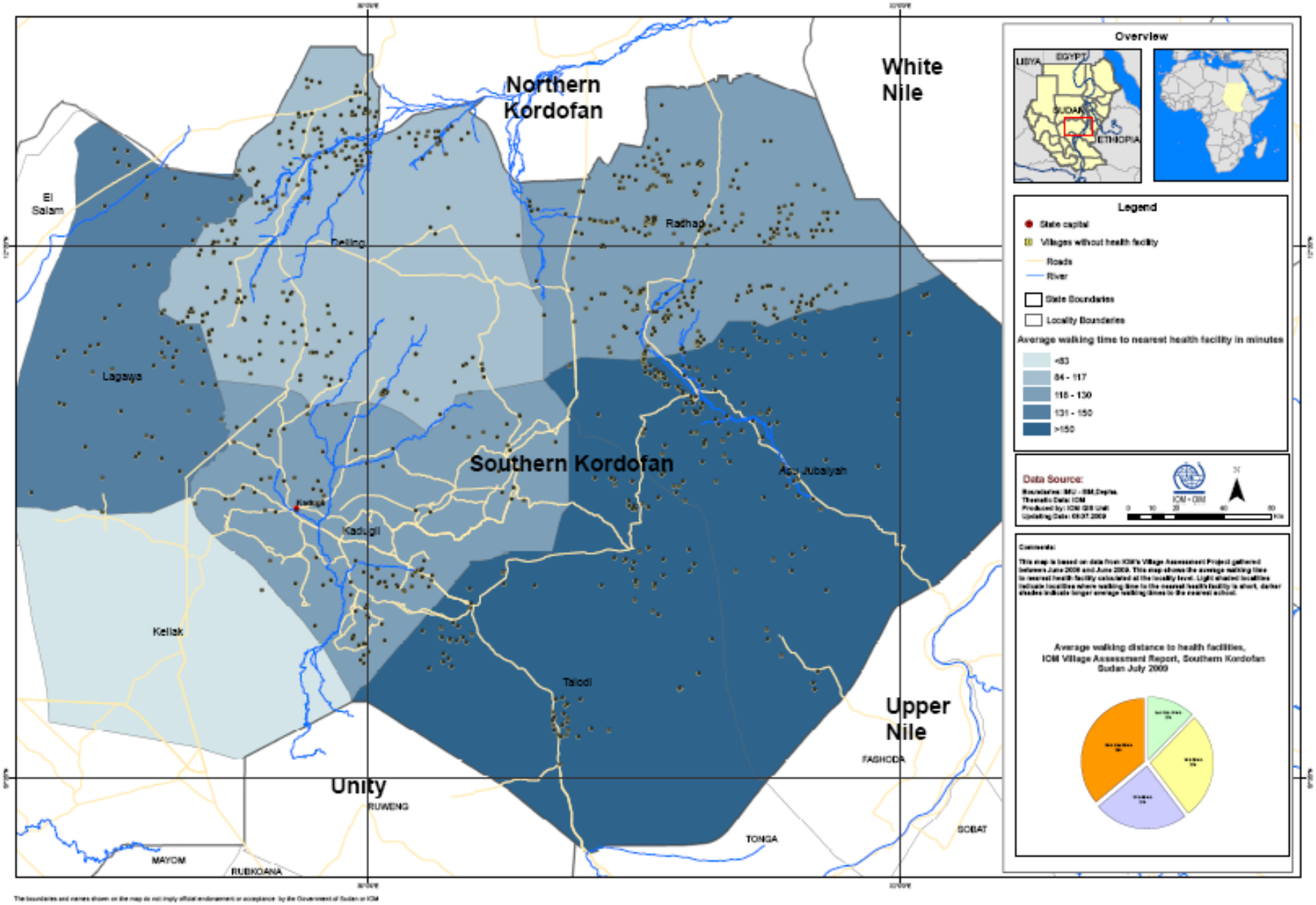
Average Walking Time to Nearest Health Facility: Southern Kordofan – Locality Level



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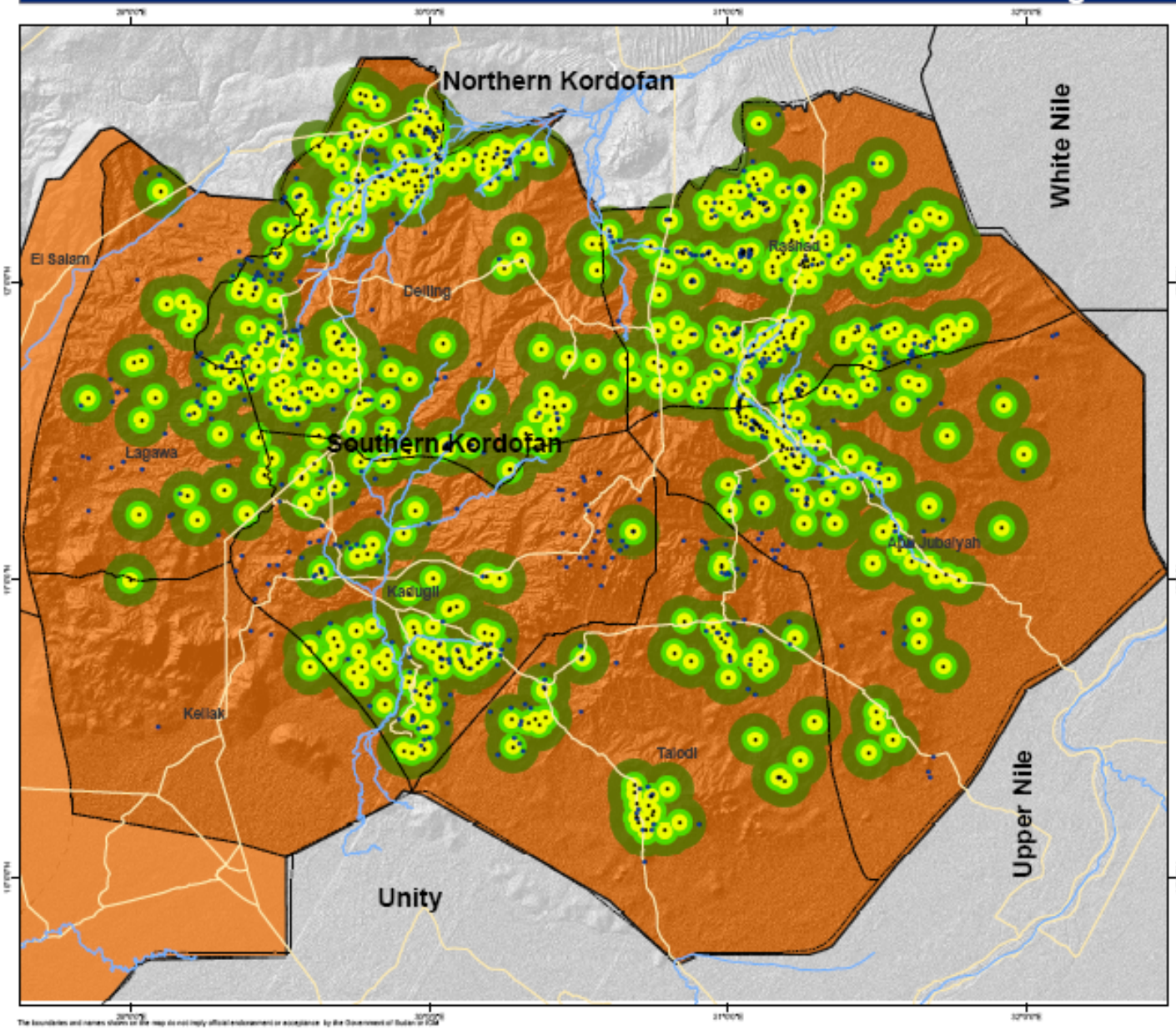
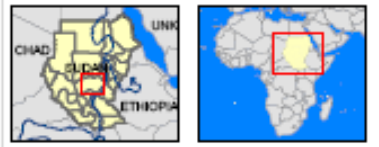
Access to Education - time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages - Southern Kordofan





Legend

- Villages with functioning primary schools
- Villages without schools
- Road
- River
- Locality Boundaries
- State Boundaries

Correlation time/distance to functioning primary school

- 3 Km = 1 hr walking - acceptable distance
- 5 Km = up to 1:40 hr walking - threatening distance
- 10 Km = up to 3:20 hr - critical distance

Data Source:
Boundaries: IMU - SIM,Dapha.
Thematic Data: IOM.
Elevation Data: TRMM.
Produced by: IOM GIS Unit
Date: 01.07.2009

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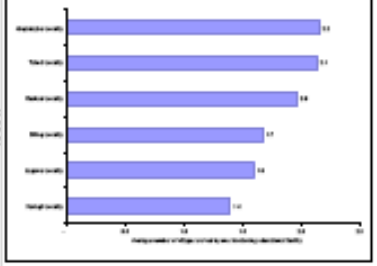
Comments:

This map is based on data from IOM's Village Assessment Project gathered between June 2009 and June 2009. These maps shows the access to education facilities in the villages assessed in Southern Kordofan. It presents a proximity analysis where distance buffers are applied around the villages with primary schools. The proximity of villages without facility is thus estimated according to their distance to the nearest primary school, ranging between acceptable (3 km) to critical (10 km maximum). Villages located outside these buffers should be considered as most priority areas.

Number of villages served by one functioning educational facility,
IOM Village Assessment Report, Southern Kordofan
Sudan July 2009



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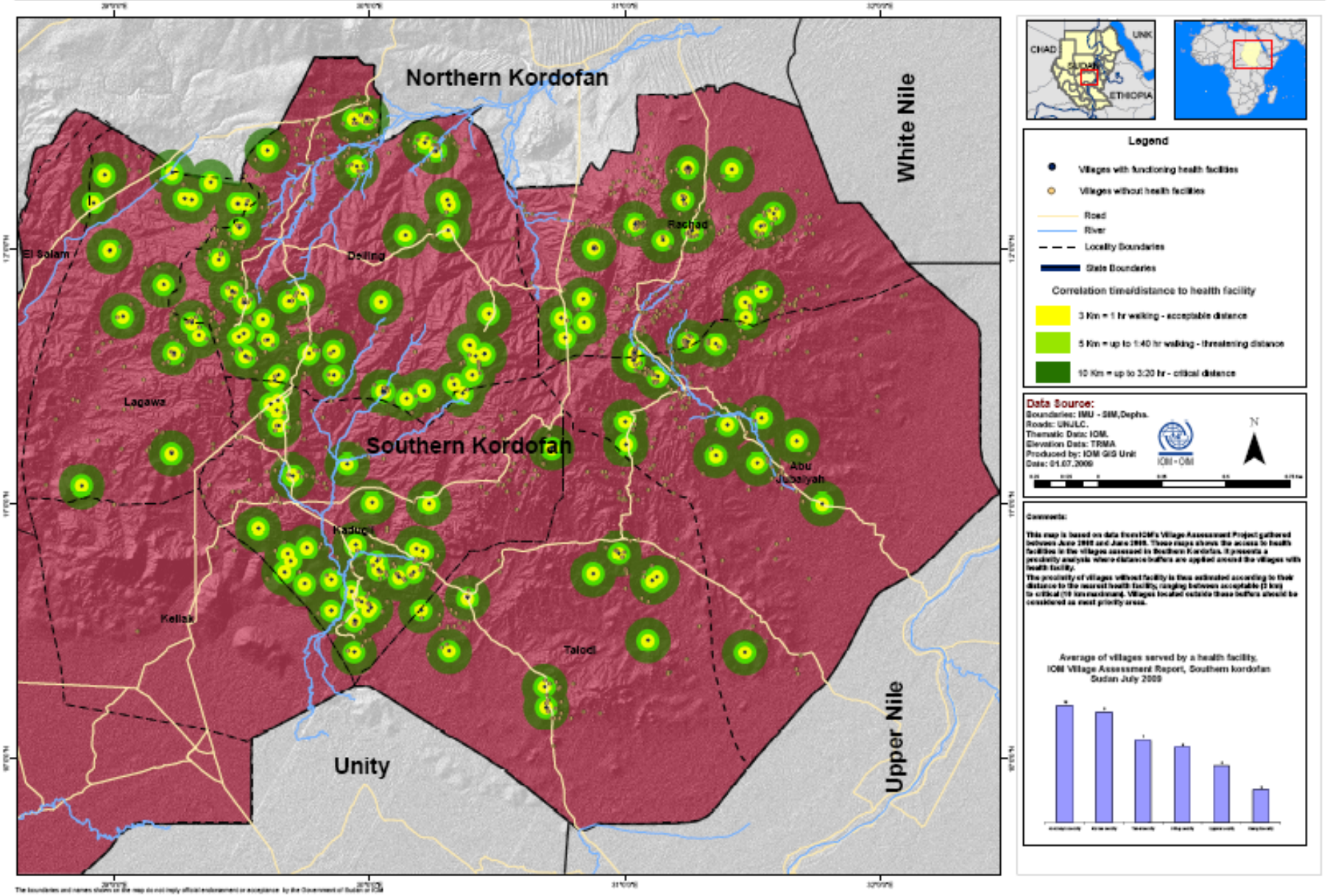
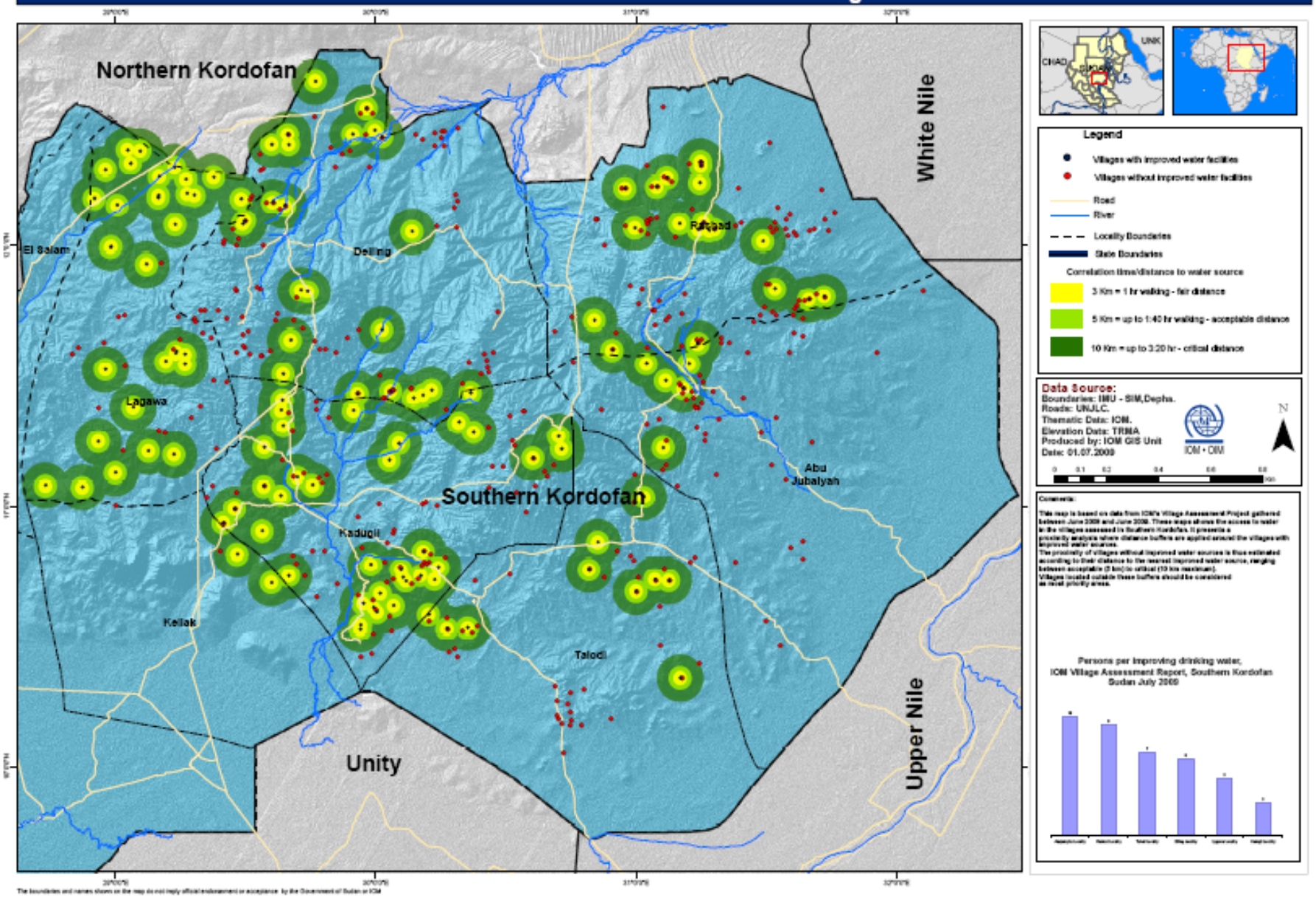
Access to Health Facilities - time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages - Southern Kordofan



Access to Water - time/distance correlation in Assessed Villages - Southern Kordofan



PART III: STATISTICAL TABLES AND FORMS SAMPLE

Annexes

Annex 1: Southern Kordofan – Planned Administrative Structure, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

LOCALITY	CAPITAL
Dilling Locality	Dilling
Kadugli Locality	Kadugli
Lagawa Locality	Lagawa
Rashad Locality	Rashad
Talodi Locality	Talodi
Abujubayha Locality	Abujubayha
Keillek Locality	Keillek
Assalam Locality	Fula
North Abyei Localiy	Muglad
Al Buram	
Heiban	
Um Dorain	
Eastern Kadugli	
Al Dubeibat	
Al Sonut	
Al Abbasiya	
Babanoussa	

Annex 2: Migration routes in Southern Kordofan, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

LOCALITY	Main towns	Capital	Rivers	Roads
Kadugli Locality	Western Rural, Eastern Rural, Alburam, Mirri Bara, Angolo, Troji, Umdorain, Tangal, ngorobu, Dimumma, Saraf Aljamus, Andolo	Kadugli	Khor Mirri Bara (permanent)	
Dilling Locality	Salara, Habila, Kurgul, Dalami, Debebat, Hamadi, El Fashaya, Teimin, Wali, Kattla, Kabila, Umkuron, Ancho	Dilling	Khor Abuhabil (seasonal)	Dilling-Al Fashay// Dilling Kurgul// Dilling-Habila-Dalami, Dilling –Salara-Julut, Dilling Julut
Lagawa Locality	Tabak, Tulushi, Alsonut, Kadam, Abujunuk	Teima		Dilling – Lagawa, Kadugli-Keiga Junction-Lagawa, Dilling –Al Fashaya-Dabakar-Abu Zebeth-Alsonut-Lagawa, Alsonut-Abujunuk; Alsonut-Kadam
Rashad Locality	Albasaya, Abu Karshola, Tagmala, Alfeid, Umbrumbita, Kawalib, kumbor, Logan, Illdo, Error, Hieban	Rashad	Khor Aldelib (seasonal)	Kadugli-Dilling-Umruoba-Rashad// Kadugli;Kauda;Heiban;Rashad// Kadugli-Kurgur-Heibila-Dalami-Rashad
Talodi Locality	Ellirri; Kalogi; Dageer	Talodi		Kadugli-Kurchi-Talodi// Kadugli-Alburam-Troji-Talodi
Abujubayha Locality	GedidAbu Noura; Alserajya, Wakara, Altartar	Abujubayha	Khor Abujeraif (seasonal)	Dilling-Umruoba-Rashad-Abujubayha// Kadugli-Kurgul-Heibila;Dalami;Rashad/Abuyubayha

Annex 3: Percentage of water sources in the assessed area, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Hand pump	Tanker	Bladder	Well	Spring	River	Hafeer	Lake/Dam /Spring
Abujubayha Locality	60%	2%	0%	7%	0%	0%	19%	12%
Dilling Locality	81%	3%	0%	8%	0%	1%	4%	2%
Kadugli Locality	55%	2%	0%	40%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Lagawa Locality	77%	5%	1%	13%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Rashad Locality	62%	1%	0%	32%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Talodi Locality	71%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	5%	5%

Annex 4: Correlation between functioning and non-functioning hand pumps, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Functioning Hand pump	Non-functioning Hand pump	Total	Functioning Hand pump	Non-functioning Hand pump
Abujubayha Locality	218	215	433	50%	50%
Dilling Locality	471	497	968	49%	51%
Kadugli Locality	347	153	500	69%	31%
Lagawa Locality	270	94	364	74%	26%
Rashad Locality	478	296	774	62%	38%
Talodi Locality	152	96	248	61%	39%
	1,936	1,351	3,287	59%	41%
%	**59%**	**41%**	**100%**		

Annex 5: Reasons for non-functioning schools, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Lack of Teachers	Lack of funds	Destroyed	Other
Abujubayha Locality	11	27	5	6
Dilling Locality	4	5	7	4
Kadugli Locality	9	6	4	8
Lagawa Locality	0	1	1	0
Rashad Locality	4	3	5	7
Talodi Locality	8	1	6	1
Total	**36**	**43**	**28**	**26**
%	**27%**	**32%**	**21%**	**20%**

Annex 6: Average walking distance to access education, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Less than 15min	15 to 30	1 to 1Houre	More than 1Houre
Abujubayha Locality	1	4	3	69
Dilling Locality	1	16	18	48
Kadugli Locality	0	4	8	26
Lagawa Locality	1	11	7	29
Rashad Locality	1	39	20	91
Talodi Locality	0	6	1	23
Total	**4**	**80**	**57**	**286**
Percentage	**1%**	**19%**	**13%**	**67%**

Annex 7: Gender disaggregated school enrolment, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Girls #	Girls %	Boys #	Boys %	Total
Abujubayha Locality	9,611	33%	19,311	67%	28,922
Dilling Locality	19,310	45%	23,224	55%	42,534
Kadugli Locality	10,955	43%	14,456	57%	25,411
Lagawa Locality	5,990	39%	9,413	61%	15,403
Rashad Locality	23,943	45%	29,458	55%	53,401
Talodi Locality	2,450	42%	3,352	58%	5,802
Total	**72,259**		**99,214**		**171,473**
Average (in percentage)		**41%**		**59%**	

Annex 8: Construction Materials of schools, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Tree	Thatch/Grass/Mud	Brick	Other
Abujubayha Locality	29	73	44	18
Dilling Locality	18	111	84	6
Kadugli Locality	7	65	52	10
Lagawa Locality	0	60	33	9
Rashad Locality	20	163	95	31
Talodi Locality	14	35	15	0
Total	**88**	**507**	**323**	**74**
%	**9%**	**51%**	**33%**	**7%**

Annex 9: Percentage of education assistance provided to supported schools, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Number of villages assessed	Total villages received educational assistance	% of villages with some education assistance
Dilling Locality	183	70	22%
Kadugli Locality	109	77	25%
Rashad Locality	62	85	27%
Abujubayha Locality	43	40	13%
Lagawa Locality	36	29	9%
Talodi Locality	81	12	4%

Annex 10: Average walking distance to health facilities, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Less than 15min	15 to 30	1 to 1Houre	More than 1Houre
Abujubayha Locality	1	4	3	69
Dilling Locality	1	16	18	48
Kadugli Locality	0	4	8	26
Lagawa Locality	1	11	7	29
Rashad Locality	1	39	20	91
Talodi Locality	0	6	1	23
Total	**4**	**80**	**57**	**286**
Percentage	**1%**	**19%**	**13%**	**67%**

Annex 11: External assistance for health facilities in percentage, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Government	International Community	No external assistance
Abujubayha Locality	41%	24%	35%
Dilling Locality	7%	58%	35%
Kadugli Locality	16%	55%	29%
Lagawa Locality	15%	33%	52%
Rashad Locality	5%	65%	30%
Talodi Locality	0%	73%	27%

Annex 12: Heath staff in health care facilities assessed in percentages, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Doctor	Medical Assistance	Nurse	Midwife /TBA
Abujubayha Locality	5%	18%	50%	26%
Dilling Locality	0%	32%	31%	36%
Kadugli Locality	3%	38%	30%	29%
Lagawa Locality	1%	36%	10%	52%
Rashad Locality	4%	29%	27%	40%
Talodi Locality	4%	48%	17%	30%
%	**3%**	**33%**	**27%**	**37%**

Annex 13: Percentage of pre-conflict sources of food clustered by Locality, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Food Credit	Market Purchase	Own Production	Relatives	WFP	Wild Foods	Other
Abujubayha Locality	4%	30%	55%	2%	0%	0%	9%
Dilling Locality	2%	13%	68%	1%	1%	4%	13%
Kadugli Locality	3%	25%	45%	1%	3%	20%	2%
Lagawa Locality	2%	20%	68%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Rashad Locality	1%	29%	55%	1%	3%	11%	0%
Talodi Locality	4%	31%	43%	8%	0%	12%	2%
%	**3%**	**25%**	**56%**	**2%**	**1%**	**9%**	**4%**

Annex 14: Food assistance per Locality, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

Locality	Number of villages assessed	No. of villages with food assistance	% of villages with food assistance
Abujubayha Locality	183	0	0%
Dilling Locality	266	76	29%
Kadugli Locality	142	59	42%
Lagawa Locality	126	35	28%
Rashad Locality	363	83	23%
Talodi Locality	81	33	41%
Total	**1161**	**286**	**25%**

Annex 15: Modified Village Assessment Form, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form

Date: | Is this the first visit to the village? ☐ Yes ☐ No | VAF No. (To be filled by the data entry)

Team Leader: | Organization:

Location

State: | County: | RC/Payam:

Bomah: | Village: | GPS: N____° ____' ____" E ____° ____' ____

Population Data

Population pre-conflict:		Total population:		Returnees:		IDPs:		Resident Community:	
HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:	HH:	PP:

Are there any returnees who went back to the place of displacement? ☐ Yes ☐ No	If yes, how many?	HH:	PP:	
What are the main tribes in the village?	1.	2.	3.	4.
Which agencies are working in the village?	1.	2.	3.	4.
	5.	6.	7.	8.
Is the area accessible the whole year? ☐ Yes ☐ No	If No, why?			

Shelter

Do you see any newly constructed/under construction shelters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are all the shelters occupied? ☐ Yes ☐ No If no, then chose one: ☐ a quarter ☐ half ☐ three quarters occupied

Material	What are a majority of the shelters made from?	What other shelters are present?	How would you describe the quality of the shelters?		
			Permanent, well constructed and able to protect inhabitants from the weather	Permanent and offering some protection to inhabitants but in need of repair	Providing little or no protection and in urgent need to material assistance
Brick	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tukul (mud)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tukul (gras)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rakuba/grass walls	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Traditional tents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Plastic sheets	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other, _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

A majority of the returnees live: (more than one answer possible)
☐ in own shelters ☐ with relatives or friends ☐ in someone else's property ☐ under trees ☐ other_____

Food

What are the 3 main income generation activities in the village (currently)?
☐ farming ☐ livestock rearing ☐ fishing ☐ salary, specify_____ ☐ other, specify _____

From where you get your food?	Current		Pre-conflict	
Own production	☐		☐	
WFP	☐		☐	
Relatives	☐		☐	
Market purchase	☐		☐	
Wild foods	☐		☐	
Others:	☐		☐	
_____	☐		☐	
_____	☐		☐	

Who provided food assistance? ☐government ☐WFP ☐others,_____

When was the last food distributed?

How long was food provided for in the last distribution lasted for?
☐____week or ☐____month

When is the next distribution?

How many distributions has the village received?

What were the reasons for food shortages in the village this year?
☐ no planting ☐ lack of rain ☐ looting ☐ crops destroyed
☐ no access to market ☐ lack of financial means ☐ no access to farmland

IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form

Education

Functioning schools

Type	Construction	Teachers No		Students No		School costs	Assistance received	Needs
				Girls	Boys			
☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Koranic / Khalwa ☐ Other:_____	☐ Tree ☐ Thatch/Rakuba ☐ Brick ☐ Other:_____	Total M F		____	____	____	☐ Building ☐ Furniture ☐ Textbooks ☐ Teacher training ☐ School feeding ☐ Other:_____	☐ Building ☐ Furniture ☐ Textbooks ☐ Teacher training ☐ Other:_____
☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Koranic / Khalwa ☐ Other:_____	☐ Tree ☐ Thatch/Rakuba ☐ Brick ☐ Other:_____	Total M F		____	____	____	☐ Building ☐ Furniture ☐ Textbooks ☐ Teacher training ☐ Other:_____	☐ Building ☐ Furniture ☐ Textbooks ☐ Teacher training ☐ Other:_____

Assistance provided by WHOM?

Do children from other villages (communities) attend any of the above functioning schools? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, which villages? village 1: village 2: village 3:

Non-functioning schools

Type	Construction	Reason for non- functioning schools	If no school in village, distance to nearest school:
☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Koranic / Khalwa ☐ Other:_____	☐ Tree ☐ Thatch ☐ Brick ☐ Other:_____	☐ Destroyed/ Damaged ☐ Lack of teachers ☐ Lack of funds/equipment ☐ Other:_____	___km or ___hrs ___min Village name:_____
☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Koranic / Khalwa ☐ Other:_____	☐ Tree ☐ Thatch ☐ Brick ☐ Other:_____	☐ Destroyed/ Damaged ☐ Lack of teachers ☐ Lack of funds/equipment ☐ Other:_____	

Health

Construction material	Health staff type:	Beds Available	Equipment available	Anti-natal services	Trauma counselling available	Vaccination availability	Medicine availability	Costs of health care	External assistance provided?	By whom	Type of clinic
☐ Brick ☐ Tukul (mud) ☐ Tukul (gras) ☐ Rakoba/ Grass walls ☐ Other,_____	☐ doctor ☐ medical ass ☐ nurse ☐ midwife ☐ TBA ☐ Community Health workers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ Completely free ☐ Cost of medicine only ☐ Varies depending on service ☐ Full cost	☐		☐ PHC ☐ PHU ☐ Mobile Clinic
☐ Brick ☐ Tukul (mud) ☐ Tukul (gras) ☐ Rakoba/ Grass walls ☐ Other,_____	☐ doctor ☐ medical ass ☐ nurse ☐ midwife ☐ TBA ☐ Community Health workers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ Completely free ☐ Cost of medicine only ☐ Varies depending on service ☐ Full cost	☐		☐ PHC ☐ PHU

How many villages (communities) are the above clinics serving? ☐ village1:_____ village2:_____

Distance to nearest clinic on foot? (if no clinic in the village) ___km ___hrs ___min and name of village_____

Needs of Clinic	☐ staff ☐ medicine ☐ building ☐ equipment ☐ other,_____		
Type of non-functioning clinic Construction material	*Previous* Health staff type:	Reason for not functioning	Comment:
☐ Brick ☐ Tukul (mud) ☐ Tukul (gras) ☐ Rakoba/ Grass walls ☐ Other,_____	☐ doctor ☐ medical ass ☐ nurse ☐ midwife ☐ TBA	☐ destroyed/damaged ☐ lack of qualified staff ☐ lack of fund ☐ other,_____	

What is the general attitude / awareness level about HIV/AIDS ? ☐ Never heard about it ☐ HIV awareness campaign ☐ No answer
☐ Other, explain:

IOM Sudan Village Assessment Form

Water and Sanitation

How many functioning water sources are available to the community *in the dry season only* (state number)?

☐	Protected well (Yith)	☐	hand pump	☐	Tanker	☐	Water distribution system	☐	spring
			river	☐	lake/dam	☐	hafeer	☐	Unprotected well
Treated?			Yes	☐	No	☐		☐	other._____

Do other villages (communities) use the local water facilities in this village? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many ☐ and which: village1:_____ village2:_____ village3:_____

Assistance provided? ☐ Yes ☐ No by:_____

How far is the water point from the settlement / village? ___km or

Distance to water point ☐ 0-30 min ☐ 30 - 60 min ☐ 1 hour – 1 h 30 min ☐ more than 1 h 30 min

Number of **non-functioning** water points: ☐ well ☐ hafeer ☐ hand pump ☐ tanker ☐ Other_____

GPS: **N_____°_____'_____" E ____°____'___**

Reasons for non-functioning: ☐defect ☐not potable ☐ contaminated ☐ security ☐ other,_____

Availability of latrines? ☐ bush/open field ☐ simple pit latrine ☐ VIP ☐ public latrine ☐ private house serves ☐ other,_____

Assistance

What kind of assistance, if any has been received?			If assistance received, who provided the assistance?	Assistance needed (ranked from1-6)
Food	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐ church	
Water	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐church	
NFI	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐ church	
Health	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐ church	
Agriculture	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐ church	
Education	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐ church ☐	
Other:_____	☐Yes	☐ No	☐Government ☐UN ☐ Local/INGO ☐ church	

Security

Are there any Mines or UXOs in the village? ☐Yes ☐ No		If yes, where are they located?	
Have there been any demining activities? ☐Yes ☐ No		If yes, by which activities?	
Have you had any mine risk awareness activities? ☐Yes ☐ No		If yes, by whom?	
The security in the village can be described as:	☐Calm	☐ Tense	☐ Insecure
The security situation in the area can be described as:	☐ Improving	☐ Not Changing	☐ Deteriorating

Comments

Population *(if possible indicates the gender/age breakdown of the village population-estimate no. of women, men and children under 5yrs, no. of female headed households; what is the source of the data? Do the population figures relate to the village or payam/county? If there are IDP's currently displaced in the village, where are they displaced from?)*

Land/Population *(type of land dispute, groups without access to land: problem covering land if any)*

Food *(details of food insecurity, food assistance programmers and how food assistance is distributed etc)*

Water and Sanitation *(e.g. reasons for non functioning borehole wells, is water available in the rainy season only or year round, comments on latrines if any)*

Health *(any additional details on health facilities, do they inpatient service, including separate rooms for men and women, trained or untrained staff, supply of medicines, etc)*

Education *(school calendar year, language of school instruction, volunteer or paid teachers, is there more residence children or more returnees children in the school especially girls, is the school a permanent structure, etc, separate latrines for boys and girls)*

Other issues *(info on ethnic groups, recreational space for children etc)*

Security (general security situation)

Annex 16: GPS Coordinates for village facilities, IOM Village Assessment in Southern Kordofan Report, Sudan July 2009

GPS Coordinates for Village Facilities

Date: ______ Is this the first visit to the village? ☐ Yes ☐ No VAF No. To be filled by the data entry

Team Leader: ______________________ Organization: ______________________

Location

State: ______ County: ______ RC/Payam: ______

Bomah: ______ Village: ______ **GPS:** N_____°_____'_____" E _____°_____'____

Functioning facilities	Type of facility	Non-Functioning facilities	Type of facility
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	
N___°____'____" E ___°____'____		N___°___'____" E ___°___'___	