

# Strategic Durable Solutions of Displacement for Internal Displaced Person's in South Darfur State

Abdallahman Abdalaziz Salih Mohammed ([gishroone222@yahoo.com](mailto:gishroone222@yahoo.com))<sup>1\*</sup>, Galaleldin Yassin Seafeldin ([galal0121004890@yahoo.com](mailto:galal0121004890@yahoo.com))<sup>2</sup>, Nasreldin Gadalla Hassan ([nasgadalla@yahoo.com](mailto:nasgadalla@yahoo.com))<sup>3</sup>

**Abstract**—The study was conducted in Nyala adjacent IDP's camps, in South Darfur State, Sudan. It aimed to assess the Strategic Displacement Durable Solutions of IDP's in Darfur. The data was obtained from both primary and secondary sources, through the questionnaire which was the main data collection technique that used for this study purpose, to determine the current situation for 384 respondents at five South Darfur IDP's camps. The collected data were analyzed, using SPSS program. Frequency distribution and percentage tables and Chi-square test are the main techniques for analyzing the collected data.

The study outlined that the majority of respondents were joined educational institutions, have source of work, and married with children by 90.4%, 71.4%, and 61.9% respectively. Most of respondents their family size ranged between 5 – 10 persons by 52.9%. The majority of respondents (68%) explained that their displacement duration more than 10 years. The vast majority of respondents (93.0%) received the basic services inside camp. 52.3% of respondents preferred to return back to their original home with improving well-being assets whereas, 20.6% of them they preferred to stay at the current place with basic services provision. 11.7% of respondents regarded settlement in other new location with service provision as the best durable solution of displacement, 10.7% of respondents expressed that late IDP's to choose the preferred living situation and condition and access to work source. Only, 4.7% of respondents they don't know what the best choice of them.

**(Recommendations)**

**Keywords**—Displacement, Durable solutions, IDP's camps South Darfur State.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The internal displacement is one of the most common and critical humanitarian problem in the world today.

Displacement by armed conflicts, civil strife, systematic violations of human rights and natural disasters (famines, floods, desertification, drought, etc.) has become pervasive.

In the late of twenty century and the beginning of this century Darfur has been faced by political, economic and environmental crises; these crises and conflicts destroyed livelihoods assets for most of people who low living

condition. A large numbers of people who affected by this conflict, they have been displaced persons, some of them were became refugees in neighbor countries, such as Chad. Displacement was considered as the main excretions of recent conflict and fighting occurred in Darfur [1].

In conflicts case, the deterioration of human assets is highly cost increase through the direct violence, arise the people number who suffer from hunger, forcing migration and fleeing from origin homes, and collapse of income opportunities and public services erosion [2].

The new recipient places (displaced camps) represents large numbers of people who live in small areas. Nyala city (South Darfur State Capital) was directly affected by recent conflict. It has five adjacent IDP's camps; these five camps are approximately populated by: 343,399 IDPs [3].

A narrow conception of urban IDPs being displaced by armed conflict is insufficient to describe and understand the motivations and needs of this diverse group. Although there is usually a short-term catalyst,

A mass influx of IDPs into an urban area places a significant burden on both the national and international bodies' responsibilities for providing protection and assistance for the internally displaced persons. The difficult task of fulfilling the needs of new influxes of IDPs to urban areas is exacerbated by a lack of documentation and little or inaccurate census data. Urban IDPs usually depend on existing services that may be insufficient even for the local population. Moreover, they belief that urban IDPs are predominantly self-sufficient males not needing assistance further limits the wider services available to urban IDPs. In reality, the various subgroups of urban IDPs face a variety of challenges to their safety and wellbeing.[4],

The subject of when internal displacement ends was addressed in a 2003 special issue of Forced Migration Review. Firstly, the lack of clarity in determining the end of internal displacement makes definitions difficult. Accurate statistics cannot be obtained when it is not clear who to count and for how long, making programming and budgeting impossible for international agencies such as UNHCR. The end of internal displacement for *urban* IDPs is even more difficult to define, since durable solutions are no more visible than the displacement itself. [5]

[6] Durable Solution' for IDPs is the achievement of a combination of conditions that ensure IDPs no longer have needs specifically related to their displacement and enjoy living in similar circumstances to nearby communities. There are three typical durable solutions for IDPs: 1) return to their origin places, 2) integrate into settled communities, or 3) resettled to new location. noted that there are Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, in order to be considered durable solution; it must be based on three elements, long-term safety and security, restitution of or compensation for lost property, and an environment that sustains the life of the former IDPs under normal economic

F. A. is with the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zalingei, Central Darfur State, Sudan (corresponding author, phone: +249918159548; e-mail: [gishroone222@yahoo.com](mailto:gishroone222@yahoo.com)).

S. B. Author, was with University of Zalingei, Zalingei Sudan. He is now with the Faculty of Agriculture, (Tel: +249121004890. (E-mail: [galal0121004890@yahoo.com](mailto:galal0121004890@yahoo.com)).

T. C. Author is with the Department Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zalingei, Central Darfur State (e-mail: [nasgadalla@yahoo.com](mailto:nasgadalla@yahoo.com)).

and social conditions. The diversity of criteria makes it difficult to establish categories (by village of origin, for example) and match them with the choices made. Quantifying these choices is also a challenge as government and humanitarian aid workers, there is no reliable data covering the entire region, with a breakdown of persons opting for each of the solutions.[7]

### 1.2 The study importance:

The research paper discussed the displacement strategic durable solutions of IDP's may announced to implement when the situation going to be stable. The importance of the study is to explore the IDP's the choices IDP's looking for the displacement durable solution in short and long- term of the displacement situation in Darfur. The findings will help the local government and international agencies to identify the suitable solutions of the displacement according to the IDP's views.

### 1.3 The objectives of study:

This research was aimed to identify the displacement durable solutions for IDP's in South Darfur State. Through: knowing the personal characteristics of IDP's, the quality of services which IDP's received at camp setting, the choice of IDP's to resettlement and returning to origin homed, lastly to know the strategic durable solutions of displacement in Darfur.

### 1.4 The study questions:

The study tries to answer the following questions:

- What are the IDP's personal characteristics?
- What the quality of services which provided by agencies?
- What the strategic durable solutions commenced by IDP's of their future?

### 1.5 The study structure:

The study structured in the following sections: section one is an introductory sections represent objectives, study importance, questions, and structure. Section two represents the methodology which specifically describes the data collection methods of data collection and analyzing methods, the sampling techniques. Section three was results and section four discussion. The last section was conclusion and recommendations.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Area of the Study:

The study was conducted in Nyala's five IDP's camps, from the nine IDP's camps that scattered in different localities in South Darfur State. These five IDP's camps which surrounding Nyala city were considered as the biggest IDP's camps in Darfur Region, namely: (Utash, Deriaj, Kalma, El-Salam, and El-Siraif),

- **Kalma:** locates in East part of Nyala City, about 10km, in Bliel Locality. It was established in 2003, since the beginning of Darfur conflict. It contain about; 126,172 IDP.

- **Utash:** locates in the North part of Nyala City, about 2 km, it is the nearest one and located closely to the city. The total population was: 90,443 IDP.

- **El-Siraif:** locates in the western part of Nyala city, about 12km from Nyala city canter. It consists of 32,370 IDP.

- **Deriaj:** locates in North-east part of Nyala, distance 2.5km from the city center, and the population was about: 36,611 IDP.

- **El-Salam:** it located in southern part of Nyala, 15km from the city center, with total population about 57,806 IDP. (HAC, 2014)

### 2.2 Sampling Techniques: -

The representative sample was selected randomly from the five camps, considering the population homogeneity. The sample frame was covered all community's categories depending on their: age, sex, social, and displacement conditions. The sample size consisted of (384) respondents. Stratified sampling technique was conducted to select the suitable sample size from each camp by using *Eshbigal* equation (1) as statistical rule for selecting samples, to determine the sample size, which determined by following:

$$n = \frac{PQ(Z)^2}{E^2} \quad (1)$$

Where: -

n: sample size

P: The Population percentage which we want to study. we will use big amount of percentage (50%).

Q: complimentary percentage of (P) value.

Z: standard Degree. if it was (0.05 = 1.96) or (0.01 = 2.58).

E: sample error, if in (0.01 or 0.05).

In this study, sample size was determined by using above rule, through assuming the value of: P = (50%) Q = (50%), Z = (1.96), and E = (0.05)

According to this rule, the study sample sizes which was calculated from each of the five IDP's camps were: Kalma: 141, Utash: 101, El-Siraif: 36, Deriaj: 41, and El-Salam: 65, total: 384 respondents. That was carried out from the total population of IDP's at this five IDP's camps.

### 2.3 Data collection: -

Data from various sources has been collected for the study, these sources mainly identified by primary and secondary ones. The primary data sources that have been used in this study are Key informants. Observation and structured Interview; using questionnaire were used to collect the primary data. Supplementary data (secondary data) has been gathered from the relevant State Ministries and Humanitarian Aid Commission reports, the UN agencies and organizations Documents, as well as books, and information published on the internet and previous studies.

### 2.4 Data analysis methods: -

The data has been analyzed by frequency distribution and percentage, using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) program.

## III. RESULTS

This section represents the findings of the study that describing the personal characteristics, quality of services and displacement durable solution of IDP's inside displacement camps by using Frequency distribution.

### 3.1 Personal Characteristics parameters:-

**Table-1: The frequency distribution of respondents according to the sex**

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	222	57.8
Female	162	42.2
Total	384	100.0

Table (1) shows that the female respondents of IDP's was represents 42.2%, while the male respondents was represent 57.8%. This indicated that the sample included both male and female in fair manner

**Table-2: The frequency distribution of respondents according to age**

Age	Frequency	Percent
less than 18 years	10	2.6
18 – 25	82	21.4
26 – 30	104	27.1
31 – 40	97	25.3
more than 40 years	91	23.7
Total	384	100.0

Table (2) shows that the majority (73.8%) of respondents were in the middle age; their ages were ranged between 18 – 40 years. While the respondents who their ages more than 40 years was 23.7%. As well as, 2.6% of respondents their ages was less than 18years.

**Table-3: The frequency distribution of respondents according to joining educational institutions**

Education	Frequency	Percent
Yes	347	90.4
No	37	9.6
Total	384	100.0

According to table (3), the majority (90.4%) of respondents joined educational institutions, whereas 9.6% of them they didn't joined any educational institutions.

**Table-4: The frequency distribution of respondents according to marital status:**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	100	26.0
Married	100	26.0
Married with Children	138	35.9
Divorced	16	4.2
Widow	24	6.2
Desertion	6	1.6
Total	384	100.0

Table (4) illustrates that 61.9% of respondents were married, where 35.6% of them married and with children, while 26% of respondents were single. Moreover, 6.2%, 4.2% and 1.6% of respondents are tending to widow, divorced and desertion respectively.

**Table-5: Frequency distribution of respondents according to Family size**

Family size	Frequency	Percent
less than 5 members	87	22.7
5 – 10	203	52.9
11 – 15	52	13.5
more than 15 members	42	10.9
Total	384	100.0

The study revealed that 52.9% of respondents their family size ranged between 5 – 10 members and 22.7% of them have family members less than 5. Whereas, 13.5% and 10.9% of respondents their family members showed big numbers of members, ranging from 11 – 15 and more than 15 members respectively (table-5).

**Table -6: the frequency distribution of the duration of displacement:**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 4 years	12	3.1
4 - 7 years	17	4.4
8 - 10 years	94	24.5
More than 10 Years	261	68.0
Total	384	100.0

According to table (6) most of respondents (68%) their displacement duration extended to more than 10 years, this means most of IDP's are living in protracted displacement. The findings also showed that 24.5% of respondents their displacement duration ranged between 8 – 10 years, while few number (4.4%) of them have 4 – 7 years in displacement.

### 3.2 The services received by IDP's inside camps:

**Table-7: frequency distribution and percentage of receiving services inside camps**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	357	93.0
No	27	7.0
Total	384	100.0

Table (7) shows that the majority (93.0%) of respondents received services inside camps, while 7.0% of them didn't receive any services inside camps.

**Table- 8: Frequency distribution and percentage of quality of services**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	10	2.6
Good	78	20.3
Suitable	181	47.1
Bad	62	16.1
Very Bad	26	6.8
Total	357	93.0
Not applicable	27	7.0
Total	384	100.0

The data in table (8) indicated that 50.7% of respondents received suitable services at living area, while, 21.8% and 2.8% of them received good and excellent quality services, respectively. However, 17.4% and 7.3% of respondents received bad and very bad quality services at the living situation.

**Table-9: frequency distribution and percentage of IDP's settlement preference**

Preference	Frequency	Percent
Stay at camps	165	43.0
Return to origins	219	57.0
Total	384	100.0

As shown in table (9), 43.0% of respondents have desire to stay at displacement place (camps), they were unwilling to return back to origins. While, 57.0% of respondents have strong desire to return back to original home,

**Table-10: frequency distribution and percentage of the factors that enhanced IDP's to stay at camps**

Factors	Frequency	Percent
Security availability	54	14.1
Job opportunities	9	2.3
Attractive living conditions	23	6.0
Provision of free services	12	3.1
deterioration of resources at origins	15	3.9
Improvement of economic condition	5	1.3
Most of the above factors	33	8.6
All the above	14	3.6
Total	165	43.0
Not applicable	219	57.0
Total	384	100.0

For respondents who were willing to stay at camps (165), as Shown in table (10), they encouraged by varies factors to do so. The high number (32.7%) of them enhanced by the availability of security, and some of them (13.9%) were attracted by Attractive living conditions near the city. Other respondents depend on more than one factor to stay at the current place including, deterioration of resources at original home (9.1%), provision of free services (7.3%), and job opportunities (5.5%), respectively. Improvement of economic condition was also considered.

**Table 11 Frequency distribution and percentage of the displacement period evaluation"**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very worse	206	53.6
worse	95	24.7
Suitable	47	12.2
Good	31	8.1
Very good	5	1.3
Total	384	100.0

According to the respondents' view that shown in table (11), the majority (78.3%) of them considered the displacement period as a worse life experience. 12.2% of respondents evaluate their displacement period is suitable living period. For 9.4% of respondents, the displacement period is good or very good.

**Table- 13: Frequency distribution and percentage of reasons to return back home**

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Violence at camp	55	14.3
Lack of assistance	7	1.8
Lack of basic services	10	2.6
Lack of security	9	2.3
All mentioned	11	2.9
most of them	127	33.1
Total	219	57.0
Not Applicable	165	43.0
Total	384	100.0

Regarding the respondents (219) who have desire to return back to their origins, the data in table (13) revealed that 25.1% of respondents viewed violent life at camp as the main reason to return to original home. Lack and deterioration of basic services (4.6%), Lack of security (4.1%), and lack of assistance are expose to be the accumulated reasons that bush IDP's to return back to original home. While, 58.0% of respondents explore that most of the above mentioned reasons are used to bush IDP's to return back to the original places.

**Table-14: Frequency distribution and percentage of IDP's preference, in case of displacement reasons overcome**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Stay at camps with basic services provision	79	20.6
Return back to origins with improved well-being assets	201	52.3
Settle down in new place with services provision	45	11.7
I didn't decided till now	41	10.7
don't know	18	4.7
Total	384	100.0

The Table (14) illustrated that, more than half of respondents (52.3%) preferred return back to original home with improving well-being assets whereas, 20.6% of them preferred to stay at the current place with basic services provision. 11.7% of respondents preferred settlement in other new place with services provision, 10.7% of respondents express they didn't decided to took choice till now.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Study findings show that the majority of respondents age are mostly targeted among (18 – 40 year) by 73.8%, this is an economic active stage this finding is inline [8], by 69.3% of respondents their age ranged between (16-45y), While the results contradict with [9], by 94.4% of respondents are in economically active and in age group (24-54y). This it may illustrate that the cultural background. The IDP's education status, the study figures show that the majority of respondents by (90%) have had an educational service, this result was similar in line [8] result by (76%) of respondents, whereas contradict [9] by 53%. This high percentage it reflects to the religious education percentage it is 31.8%, The study finds out that the majority of respondents are married and married with children by 61%, this result is in line with [10] by 61.7% and [11] by 59.7%. Conversely. This highest percentage of married status express that the majority of respondents are being at stable situation, according to the above results IDP's tend to be married to save their life against survival threats, because they lose their family members during action of displacement. This study finding is contradicted with [11] by 48.09% are married, this reflected to the socio-cultural and psychological nature and the differentiation among location which these studies was conducted. African studies show the high percentage conversely, with other location Europe studies. The results show that the IDP's family member was range between 5 – 10 members, by 53% of respondents. This is the average number of the size of family at displaced setting, this

finding is in line with [8] by percentage of 51% and [12] by the percentage of 57.7% contradict with [10] find out by 72.2%. The family size enlargement is become one of the livelihood strategies among IDP's to insure different work opportunities among family member and multi-income source. The inflation within IDP's family size is strategy to keep their race survivals, or it's reflected to poor living conditions, in addition is due to the polygamous prevalence among IDP's (32.4% of IDP's the marital status is married are polygamous). The study findings stated that the majority of respondents by 74% are living with extended family if displaced site, this might have advantage to IDP's who live as a groups with relative, it gives IDP's support means to face the difficulties. This results are contradicting with [13] report, they stated the one third of the internally displaced persons from Darfur living in Khartoum do not have close family / relatives in the city.

The study finds out that the majority of respondents expressed that the direct displacement cause is insecurity by 85.7%, this finding in line with [13] by 88.7%..[14], and [9]by 97.8%. this result illustrates in most cases, the root causes of displacement are those that had triggered, or at least contributed to, armed conflict or situations of violence in the first place, either; Poverty, the effects of climate change, scarcity of resources, political instability, and weak governance and justice systems may all be catalysts for conflict-induced displacement.

The study finds out that the majority of respondents by 92.5% explain that the displacement duration is more than 8 years. This result is in line with [15], was noted by 91.3%, likewise, both studies results illustrated that the majority of respondents have been lived in protracted displacement (more 8 years). [16], reported that the protracted displacement among IDPs is also a major phenomenon: in two-thirds of countries monitored for conflict-induced displacement in 2014, at least 50% of IDPs had been displaced for more than three years. This prolonged displacement in Darfur becomes a humanitarian dilemma that faces national and international efforts for get durable solution. [17], are mentioned that, some two-thirds of displaced people in the world today are not in classic emergency situations but are trapped in protracted displacement. [18], noted that, all protracted refugee and IDP situations have in common the absence, in a foreseeable future, of an end to displacement or of the possibility for people to rebuild their lives in dignity.

There are huge changes happened in IDP's personal characteristics; these changes make alteration in personal and social capabilities and competence after displacement. In fact, that the new life needs, in order to obtain or loss livelihood assets inside this emergency life; there are many efforts and activities have been delivered to reduce vulnerability among IDP's. due to changes have been measured in livelihood assets degradation this it may cause difficulties upon quality of life and living condition, this unsuitable living and life experience may have negative or positive effect on the IDP's decision making to staying, resettlement or returning as strategic solution near future. The durable solution for protracted displacement; there is important issues is security must have settled in the ground firstly. Then secure voluntary decision making for IDP's to choose what the best rights for living in dignity choice are.

In case of this study there are many durable solutions IDP's announced it to take place in the future to solve the displacement problem. In this study shows how the IDP's see their appropriate choice for the displacement durable solutions.[19]

#### The study Remarks:

There are much more efforts must have joined to reduce the vulnerability life of the IDP's at camp setting in South Darfur IDP's camp:

- Improving the capacity if of IDP's to share effectively in national economic.
- Adopting the appropriate displacement solution theme to improve the life of these groups.
- Aids providers must deal to secure the appropriate ratio of food for the more vulnerable IDP's at camp setting

#### V. REFERENCES

- [1] Bourguignon, François, (2004). The Effect of Economic Growth on Social Structures, The World bank, p. 4.
- [2] UNHCR, (2007). *UNHCR's Role in Support of an Enhanced Humanitarian Response to Situations of Internal Displacement. Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy*, 4 June 2007. EC/58/SC/CRP.18. Available at <<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwm>>.
- [3] SDHAC, (2012). Humanitarian Aid Commission, South Darfur State, Annual report of IDP's camps.
- [4] Erin Mooney, (2003). Concisely enumerates this question's timeliness and significance - Erin Mooney, 'Introduction', *Forced Migration Review 17*, p. 5-6.
- [5] Lippman, B. and Malik, S. (2004) 'The 4Rs: The way ahead?', *Forced Migration Review 21* <http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR21/FMR21contents.pdf>.
- [6] IIRRI; International Refugee Rights Initiative, (2014). Ongoing conflict in Sudan's Darfur region and controversies over "return"
- [7] Seferis, Louisa; (2010) Darfur's Displacement Dilemma: Operational Coordination and Aid Reform for IDP Returns.
- [8] Hamdok, ElhabibElsadig, (2014), Role of Gender in the Dynamics of livelihood in Post Conflict Dry Area of Southern Kordofan State; Al-Goz Locality Sudan, A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Ph.D in agricultural Extension and Rural development, SUST.
- [9]Bello, Abdel Raouf Suleiman; Shadia A. M. Daoud; Mirza B. Baig; (2014). Coping strategies of Darfurians displaced women in Khartoum. Publish paper at Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural development. Vol. 6(5), pp. 168-174, May, 2014.
- [10] Mahmoud, Eisa, Mohammed, (2006). Impact of Humanitarian Relief on Household food

- Security In MeidobArea . A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Ph.D in agricultural Extension and Rural development, SUST,
- [11] Sheikh, Taiwo Lateef, et al; (2014). Correlates of depression among internally displaced persons after post-election violence in Kaduna, North Western Nigeria. Department of clinical services , Federal Neuro-psychiatric Hospital, Kaduna, Nigeria, *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 170 (2015) 46-51. pp.
- [12] Salim, Maha Ahmed Mohamed, (2013). Impact of Conflict on Livelihoods of Rural Women; A case study of Abu Shouk Camp in North Darfur State. , A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Ph.D in agricultural Extension and Rural development, SUST.
- [13] Abdu Samad, Mohamed Sh. Adam.(Mohamed Rashid). (2014). Means of Achieving Sustainable Livelihood and Food Security in Al-Jommueya Area, Khartoum State, a thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Ph.D in agricultural Extension and Rural development, SUST.
- [14] ICRC; (2009). Root causes and prevention of internal displacement, Statement by JakobKellenberger, President of the ICRC. Special summit on refugees, returnees and IDPs in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 23 October 2009. <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/statement/displacement-statement-231009.htm>
- [15] Crawford, Nicholas; *et al*; (2015). Protracted displacement: uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile. HPG Commissioned Report (Senior Research Associate for the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- [16] Giglio, Lidia; et al; (2014) Finding Solutions to Protracted Displacement: the EU's Role and Ways Forward, (DOMAID: Dialogue on Migration and Asylum in Development), Discussion paper, October, 2014. pp.
- [17] LANDINFO-3,(2008). Sudan – Internally displaced persons in Khartoum. Utlendingsforvaltningensfagenhet for land information. Thematic report. November. 2008.
- [18] Couldrey, Marion; and Herson, Maurice; (2009). Forced Migration Review. Protracted Displacement. University of Oxford and Refuge Studies Council.
- [19] Giglio, Lidia; et al; (2014) Finding Solutions to Protracted Displacement: the EU's Role and Ways Forward, (DOMAID: Dialogue on Migration and Asylum in Development), Discussion paper, October, 2014. pp.