Sudan IDP Movement Intentions Assessment

Presentation of Findings for Rabak Locality

May 2024
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Introduction
Rationale

• The conflict in Sudan, primarily between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), has continued unabated since April 2023.

• Battles for territorial control have impeded access, hence limiting delivery of much-needed humanitarian aid to affected populations.

• Given the possibility of the conflict spreading to relatively stable or peaceful areas, where IDPs have settled, mass movements are likely.

• Therefore, the rationale for this survey conducted by REACH, in collaboration with the Site Management Sector Sudan, was to anticipate such movements.
Research objectives

1) Understand movement intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Rabak in White Nile State.

2) Identify where IDPs in Rabak are most likely to move to and why the choice of these destinations.
Methodology
The survey employed a **two-stage random sampling strategy**:

1. At the first stage, 41 IDP sites were randomly sampled out of the list of all sites in Rabak.

2. At the second stage, a total of 503 households were sampled across all sites using the ‘Spin-the-pen’ sampling method.

Overall results are representative for IDP households in gathering sites in Rabak locality, with a 95% CL and 5% ME.

*Final sample size after data cleaning is 497 households.*
Data collection

• 41 IDP gathering sites in Rabak.

• 497 households interviewed between 20 and 28 March 2024.

• 8 enumerators were trained and collected the data under the direct supervision of ACTED.
Data processing

- **Data Cleaning**
  - Following data collection, cleaning was conducted, which involved identifying anomalies such as outliers, deleting duplicate entries, and standardizing text responses using the IMPACT/REACH-developed Excel quick-sheets.
  - The data was run through an R-script to check and ensure all skip logics, and constraints of the questionnaire functioned as required.

- **Data Analysis**
  - R was used to analyze percentages for categorical data and averages for numerical data.
  - Results are disaggregated by age category and gender of head of household. Disaggregated results are indicative only.

- Here you can access the data and analysis tables.
Results: Demographics
60% of all heads of households were women (N=497)

54% of heads of households fell within the age bracket of 26-44

20% of male heads of households were 60 years old or more, compared to 9% among the female heads of households.

*Results exceed 100% due to rounding.
Household size

- IDP households in Rabak reported to have, on average, **7 members**.
- On average, an IDP household in Rabak had **3 members between 18 and 64 years old**.

### Average number of household members, by age group

- 18–64 Years: 3 members
- 5–17 Years: 2 members
- 2–4 Years: 1 member
- 23 Months Or Younger: 0.4 member
- 65 and above: 0.3 member
Results: Movement Intentions
94% of IDP households in Rabak moved from the State of Khartoum, among which 3 in 4 households came from Jebel Awlia, Khartoum (Capital), and Um Durman localities. (N=497)
90% of IDP households reported having moved to Rabak since April 2023. (N=497)
The three most prominent reported reasons for movement to Rabak were relative security and safety, shelter and access to basic services.

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.*
24% of households reported having attempted to return to their areas of origin since they arrived in Rabak. (N=497)

30% of households with a head of household aged 18-25 reported having attempted to return. (N=23)
48% of attempted (but unsuccessful) returnees cited fear and trauma associated with returning to area of origin as the number one reason for not returning. (N=121)

Lack of financial means as well movement restrictions by armed groups were reported by a third of attempted (but unsuccessful) returnees as impediments to returning.

Reasons for failure to return

- Fear And Trauma Associated With Returning Aoo
- No Financial Means To Return To Aoo And Restart
- Movement Restrictions By Armed Or Security Groups
- Lack Of Livelihood And Income Generating Activities In Aoo
- No Transportation Available To Return To Aoo
- Lack Of Safety And Security For Women And Girls
- Lack Of Security Forces
- Ongoing Community Tensions In Aoa
- Fear Of Discrimination Or Rejection In Aoo
- Lack Of Healthcare Services
- Property In Aoo Is Damaged Or Destroyed And Assets Stolen
- Children Enrolled At School In The Area Of Displacement
- My Health Condition
- Lack Of Education Opportunities For Children In Aoo
- Local Markets Are Not Functioning
- In Need Of Security Clearance
- Other

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.
**Area of origin
86% of households reported that they intended to remain in Rabak, and 14% that they intended to leave. (N=497)

64% of those intending to stay were undecided about the length of their stay while 28% planned on staying over three months. (N=427)

Security and safety, humanitarian assistance as well as access to basic services were the top three reported reasons why households decide to stay in Rabak.

% Households that reported intending to remain in Rabak, by duration

- Long Term: Over 3 Months: 28%
- Mid-Term: 1-3 Months: 4%
- Short Term: Less Than 1 Month: 4%
- Undecided Or Unknown: 64%

Households that reported intending to remain in Rabak, by reasons*

- Relative Security And Safety: 94%
- Gov'T Or (I)Ngo Assistance: 54%
- Access To Basic Services: 32%
- Community Support And Networks: 23%
- Livelihood Opportunities: 22%
- Other: 0.70%
- Prefer Not To Answer: 0.47%

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.
Intentions to move or only stay for the short/medium term

44% of those households that intended to move or only stay for the short/medium term were reportedly undecided on their future destination. (N=104)

34% reportedly intended moving to a location out of state. (N=104)

Insufficient humanitarian assistance was the main reported reason for which households intended to move from Rabak.

% Households that reported intending to move or only stay for the short/medium term, by movement destination

- Do Not Know – Still To Decide: 44%
- Another Location Out Of State: 34%
- Another Location – Outside Sudan: 16%
- Another Location In-State: 6%

% Households that reported intending to move or only stay for the short/medium term, by reasons*

- Insufficient Humanitarian Assistance: 65%
- Distance From Family: 24%
- Spread Of Insecurity Or Violence: 11%
- Prefer Not to Answer: 9%
- Other: 9%
- Eviction From Site: 3%

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.
Movement destinations

74% (26) of those households that intended to move out of state reported Khartoum State as preferred destination. (N=35)

Only 6 households said that they intended to move, but to stay within White Nile. Of these, 4 intended moving to Kosti Locality.
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Results: Health and Nutrition
64% of households with an infant or young child (under two years old) reported that this child was sick the previous two weeks. (N=267)

Malaria (41%), flu (28%), and fever (30%) reportedly accounted for the top 3 causes of sickness among infants and young children. (N=170)

Infants and young children were most often treated in PHCC* (41%) and hospitals (28%). (N=170)

*Primary health care centres

% Households with sick child under two years old, by reported types sickness*

- Malaria: 61%
- Flu/Cough (Fast/Difficult breathing): 45%
- Typhoid: 30%
- Acute Watery Diarrhea: 25%
- Stomach Pain: 16%
- Eye Infection: 7%
- Skin Disease: 6%
- Skin Infection: 5%
- Other: 5%
- None: 5%

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

% Households with sick child under two years old, by reported treatment location

- PHCC/U: 41%
- Hospital: 28%
- Pharmacy Store: 14%
- Traditional Healer: 8%
- Mobile Outreach Clinic: 6%
- Community Based Distributor: 5%
- Prefer not to say: 3%
- Private Clinic: 2%
- Other: 2%

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.
78% of households with an infant or young child (under two years old) reported having breastfed the child the previous day. (N=149)

62% of households with an infant or young child reported having fed the child with yoghurt the previous day. (N=149)

% Households with child under two years old, by reported meal composition*

- Yoghurt, Other Than Yoghurt Drinks: 62%
- Bread, Rice, Noodles, Pasta: 48%
- White Potatoes, White Yams, Cassava: 13%
- Beans, Peas, Lentils, Nuts, Seeds: 9%
- Eggs: 9%
- Sweet Foods Such As Chocolates, Candies, Pastries, Cakes, Biscuits, Or Frozen Treats Like Ice Cream And Popsicles: 4%
- Any Other Vegetables: 3%
- Any Meat Such As Beef, Lamb, Goat, Chicken, Duck: 2%
- Any Other Fruits Such As Banana, Wild Fruits, African Boabab: 2%
- Chips, Crisps, French Fries, Fried Dough, Instant Noodles: 1%
- Hard Or Soft Cheese?: 1%
- Fresh Fish, Dried Fish, Or Shellfish: 1%

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.
Results: Priority Needs
Food, healthcare, and security & safety were the top three priority needs reported by IDP households in Rabak.

92% of households reported preferring receiving humanitarian assistance in cash. (N=497)

*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.
Conclusion
The majority of displaced households in Rabak (94%) were reportedly from the State of Khartoum, and 90% moved to Rabak since onset of the crisis in April 2023.

Most IDP households (86%) intended to remain in Rabak. Those intending to move reported insufficient humanitarian assistance and distance from family as the main reasons.

In-spite of the continued violence, about a quarter of displaced households reported that they had attempted (but failed) to return to their state / locality of origin. Households headed by 18-25-year-olds were more likely to make these failed return attempts.

Malaria, flu, and fever were the reported predominant causes of illness among infants and young children.

The main reported priority needs among the IDP households were food, healthcare and security and cash was the most reported preferred method of receiving humanitarian aid.
Any questions?
Thank you for your attention

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