



SUDAN MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA)

Sectoral Key Findings: Education

7 December 2020



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01

Overview of the MSNA



Background

Objectives of the MSNA

- The MSNA seeks to understand **multi-sectoral priority humanitarian needs** of populations and localities across the whole of Sudan.
- The findings intend to **provide timely updates** on key sectoral needs and priorities in order to **inform humanitarian response** and strategic programming for non-displaced, IDP and refugee households.
- The 2020 MSNA **aims to inform the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**.
- Contribute to a more **targeted and evidence-based** humanitarian response.

Coordination framework

Design



Coordination

National Assessment Task Team (NATT)



OCHA

Partners



AND ADRA, Altawaki, ARC, CDF, CIS, DPI, DRC, EDCO, GPA, IRW, JMCO, Maarif, NaHA, NCA, NIDAA, NRC, NuWEDA, Plan International, SMOH, SOS Sahel, SRCS, UNHCR, UNICEF, VNRHD, WDECO, WFP, WHH, World Relief, ZOA

Donors



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Humanitarian
Fund

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

Quick guide to the versions of the MSNA HH survey dataset

Rationale: Versions 1 and 2 released to aid in the writing of the HNO and HRP

	Version 1	Version 2	Version 3
Date circulated	12 September	6 October	1 December
Dates of data collection	HH surveys: 16 August-7 September	HH surveys: 16 August-27 September	HH surveys: 16 August-27 October
Geographic coverage	HH surveys: 12 states and 36 localities	HH surveys: 17 states and 120 localities, plus Abyei PCA	HH surveys: 18 states and 165 localities, plus Abyei PCA
Number of surveys	HH surveys: 2,508	HH surveys: 9,003	HH surveys: 13,769
Criteria for including a stratum	HH surveys: ≥80% of the original sample quota, ≥30 surveys, and surveys validated	HH surveys: ≥80% of the original sample quota, ≥30 surveys, and surveys validated	HH surveys: ≥90% of the original sample quota and surveys validated



02

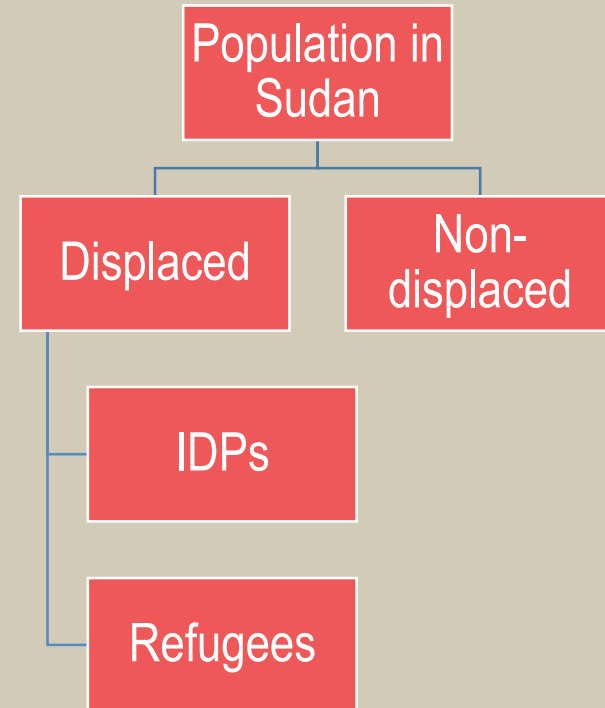
Scope and Coverage

Geographic and demographic scope

Geographic Scope

- Nation-wide
- All 18 states, 184 localities
 - In South Kordofan, 3 localities excluded
 - In Blue Nile, only government-controlled portions of localities included
 - In White Nile, Kosti excluded due to lack of partner
- Plus Abyei PCA

Targeted Populations



Thematic scope



Food Security & Livelihoods



Health



Nutrition



WASH



Emergency Shelter & NFIs



Protection (including CP, GBV, HLP, and MA)



Education



Accountability to Affected
Populations

Data collection by the numbers

- Data was collected using both **household (HH) surveys** and **Area of Knowledge Key Informant Interviews (AoK KIs)**.
- Initial target collection targets were ambitious. In the end, almost all non-displaced and IDP strata were completed. However, only about a third of refugee strata were completed.

Population group	# of strata	Completed with HH surveys	Completed with AoK KIs	Total completed
Non-displaced	186	162 (87%)	22 (12%)	184 (99%)
IDPs	52	22 (42%)	28 (54%)	50 (96%)
Refugees	84	22 (26%)	5 (6%)	27 (32%)
Total	322	206 (64%)	55 (17%)	261 (81%)



Details of non-displaced population coverage

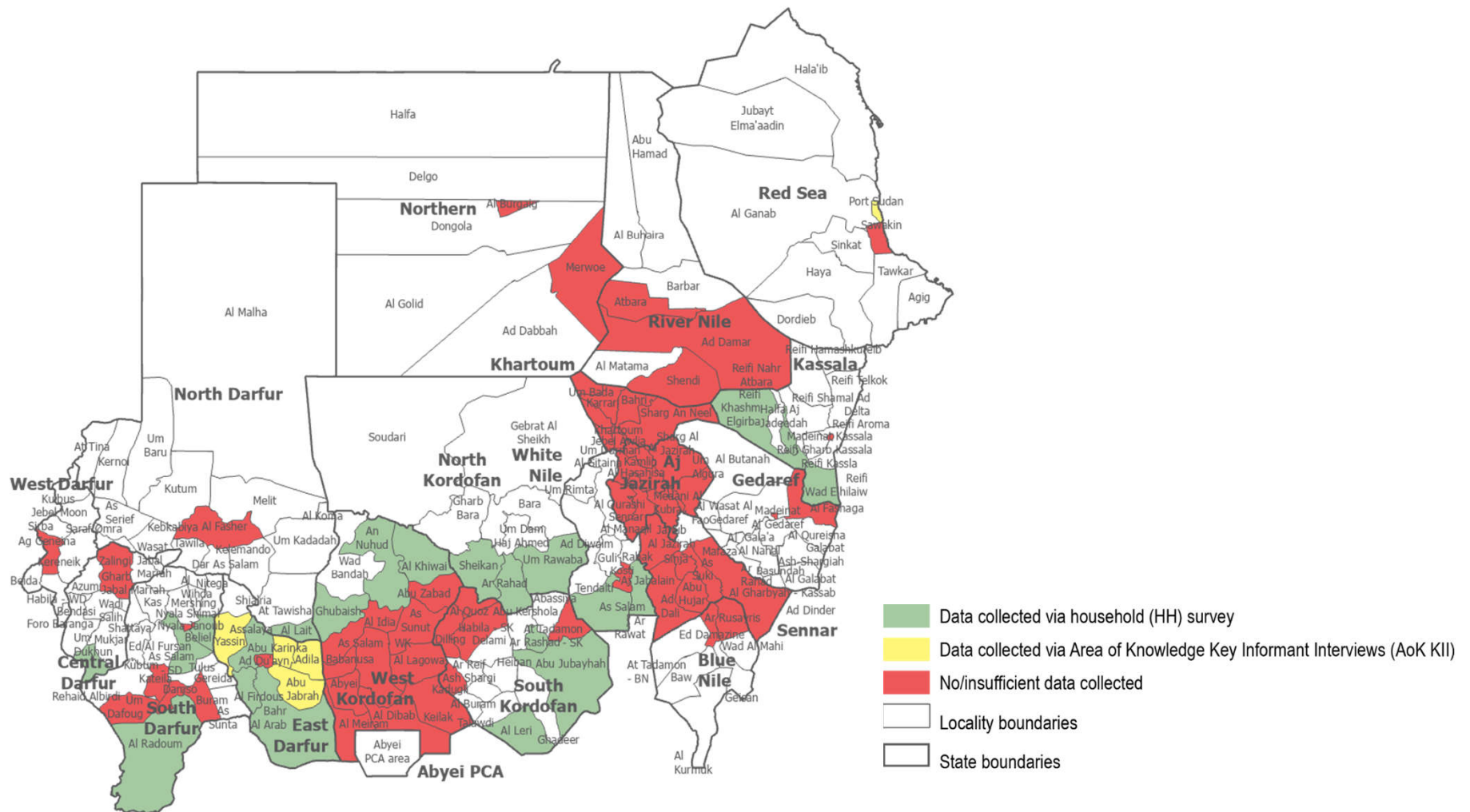




Details of IDP population coverage



Details of refugee population coverage





03

Methodology



Sampling methods

Household surveys (HH surveys)

- Non-representative, snowball quota sampling
- Stratum = Population group in a specific locality
- Data collection targets determined proportionally, based on population size, with ≥ 33 HH surveys (30 + 10% buffer) per stratum
- Data collected via phone and face-to-face
- Data collection ran from 16 August-27 October
- Final total: 13,769 HH surveys
- Strata-specific sampling weights applied to data when calculating results

Area of Knowledge Key Informant Interviews (AoK KIIs)

- AoK KIIs were conducted for strata which could not be covered by HH surveys (e.g. due to partner capacity)
- Purposive sampling
- AoK KIIs selected on the basis of their recent knowledge of humanitarian conditions for the targeted stratum
- Minimum of 3 AoK KIIs per stratum
- Data collected via phone and face-to-face
- Data collection ran from 27 October-26 November
- Final total: 196 AoK KIIs

A person wearing a dark vest with the word 'REACH' and 'AN INITIATIVE OF IMPACT EVALUATION ACTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION' printed on the back. They are standing in a dusty, open area with other people and a white car in the background.

Limitations (1 of 2)

Sampling approach

- **Results indicative, not representative:** Findings should be considered as indicative only, due to the applied non-probability sampling.
- **Limited comparability of HH survey and AoK KII data:** HH survey and AoK KII results cannot be directly compared since they were conducted using different sampling approaches. Comparison between the results of the two datasets should be qualitative (i.e., through narrative) only.

Geographic coverage

- **<100% geographic coverage:** <100% of the strata in the original sampling frame for all 3 population groups are covered in the final dataset. Refugee coverage was especially low, with only 32% of the original strata covered. This limits the extent to which findings can be considered indicative for the population groups as a whole, or for the country as a whole.
- **NSAG-controlled areas excluded:** NSAG-controlled portions of South Kordofan and Blue Nile were excluded.

The background image is a dark, grayscale photograph of a conflict zone. In the foreground, the back of a person wearing a light-colored vest with the word 'REACH' and some smaller text is visible. The vest also has a logo that says 'AN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS'. In the background, there are people, some of whom appear to be in distress, and a white car is partially visible on the right side.

Limitations (2 of 2)

Data collection period

- **Long data collection period:** Data collection started in August and ended in November. Since certain indicators (e.g., problems with drinking water) may fluctuate seasonally, their data was likely affected by the relatively long data collection period.

Data collection methods

- **Potential respondents limited by phone-based data collection:** Some of the HH survey and AoK KII data was collected via phone, as a way of reducing COVID-related risks. However, using phone-based data collection may have excluded some vulnerable HHs or individuals (e.g., women) that do not have access to a phone (theirs or borrowed) and/or who live in an area without mobile network coverage.

Final dataset

- **Female respondents under-represented:** Only 27% of all HH survey respondents and 4% of AoK KII respondents were female.
- **Inaugural MSNA:** As this was the first-ever Sudan MSNA, it was not possible to compare the data to previous years'.



04

Key Findings: Demographics

Demographics of surveyed households (1 of 2)

7

Median HH size

3

Median children per HH

43 years

Median age of Head of HH

85%

Of respondents were
Head of HH

% of HHs that were female-headed

Overall
21%

Non-displaced
20%

IDP*
43%

Refugee*
37%

*Limited sample



Demographics of surveyed households (2 of 2)

27%

Of HHs overall had ≥ 1 member who has difficulty seeing, hearing, speaking, walking, climbing steps, taking care of themselves (e.g., washing), remembering or concentrating

Settlement type by population group

Population group	City	Village	Camp	Informal settlement	Other
Overall	58%	38%	3%	0%	1%
Non-displaced	60%	39%	0%	0%	1%
IDP*	19%	19%	57%	3%	2%
Refugee*	8%	2%	82%	8%	0%

*Limited sample

Displacement

Top 3 IDP HH states of origin

1. North Darfur (61%)
2. South Kordofan (21%)
3. South Darfur (11%)

Refugee HH countries of origin

1. South Sudan (75%)
2. Eritrea (23%)
3. Central African Republic (1%)
4. Other (1%)
5. Ethiopia (<1%)

84% of refugee HHs have a UNHCR refugee ID card

7%

Of **non-displaced** HHs were returnees



93%

Of **non-displaced** HHs had not experienced displacement since 2003

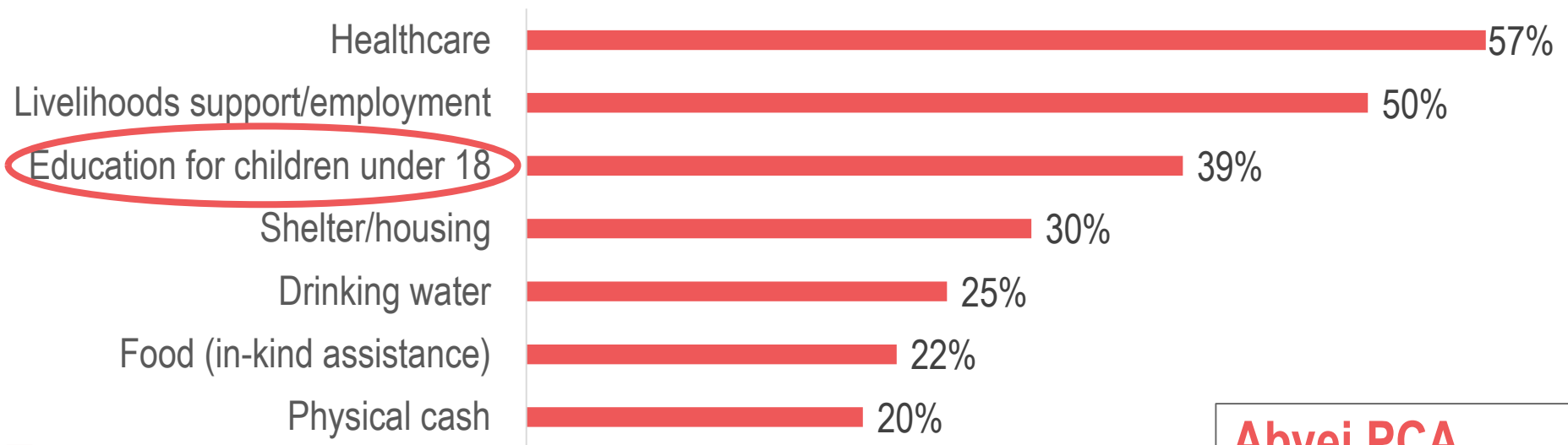


05

Key Findings: Self-reported Needs

Self-reported Education needs (1 of 2)

% of HHs overall by self-reported priority needs
(HHs selected their top 3)



Top 5 states

% of HHs overall with 'education for children under 18' among their top 3 priority needs

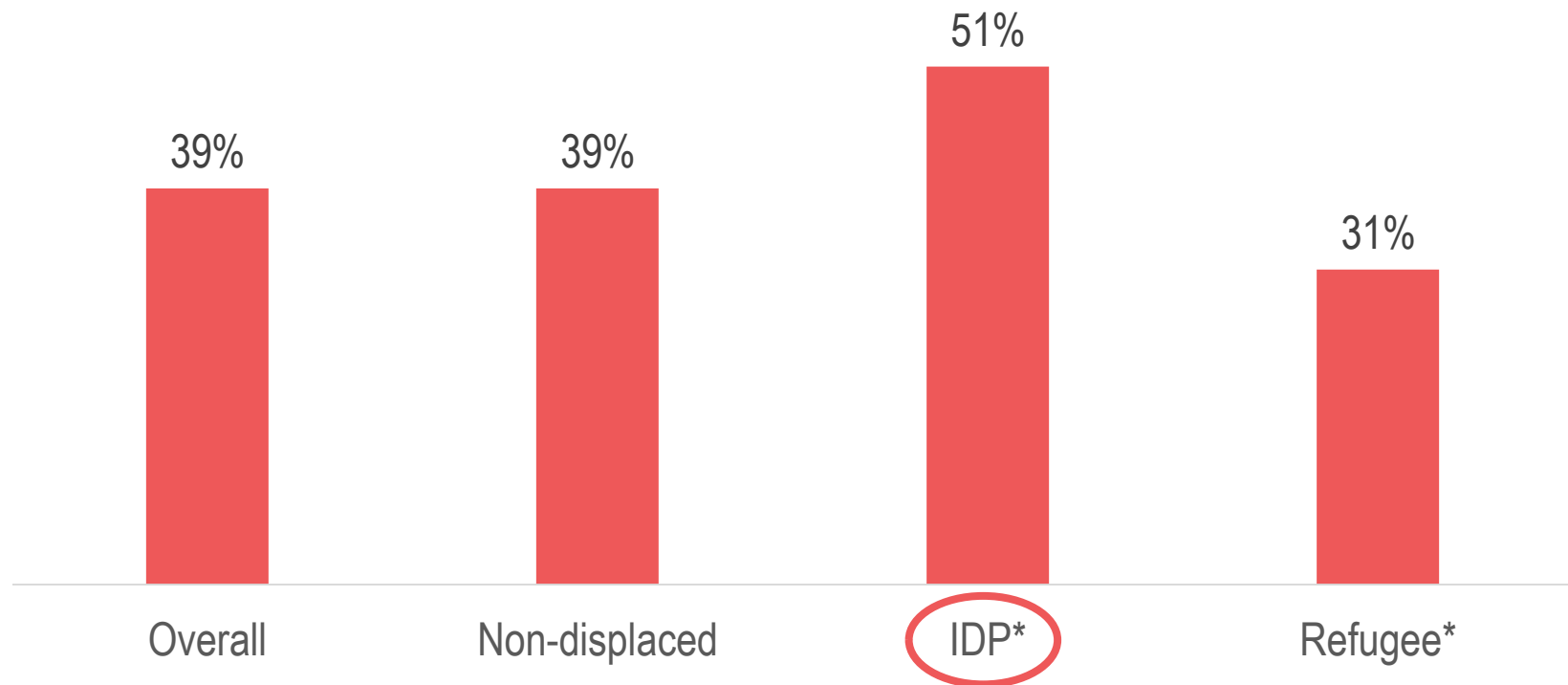
1. South Darfur (55%)
2. Blue Nile (52%)
3. North Darfur (49%)
4. North Kordofan (47%)
5. East Darfur (46%)

Abyei PCA

51% of HHs reported 'education for children under 18' to be among their top 3 priority needs

Self-reported Education needs (2 of 2)

% of HHs who included 'education for children under 18' among their top 3 priority needs, by population group



*Limited sample



06

Key Findings: School Attendance



School attendance prior to closure of schools on 15 March 2020 due to COVID-19


Among the 76% of HHs with children aged 4-16 years,

76%

Of these HHs have children who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year *before* the schools were closed on 15 March 2020 due to COVID-19

Non-displaced **(77%)** IDP* **(62%)** Refugee* **(49%)**

*Limited sample



Plans for children to return or not to school once the schools re-open

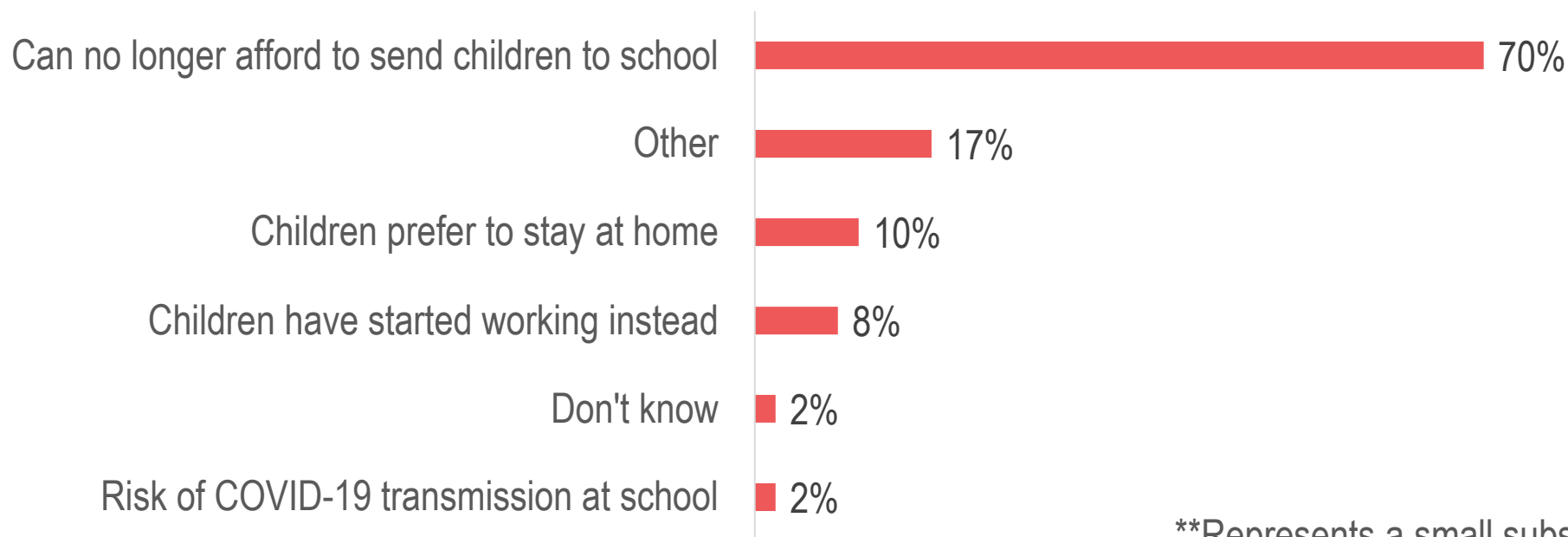
Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years
who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year
prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

98%

Of these HHs declared that their children either would return to school once the schools
re-opened, or if the schools had already re-opened, that they had already returned to school

Reasons for non-return of students to school once the schools re-open

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020, but who will **not** return to school, % of HHs by reason**
(HHs could select multiple)



**Represents a small subset



07

Key Findings: Home-based / Remote Learning



Remote learning activities during school closure (1 of 2)

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years
who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year
prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

40%

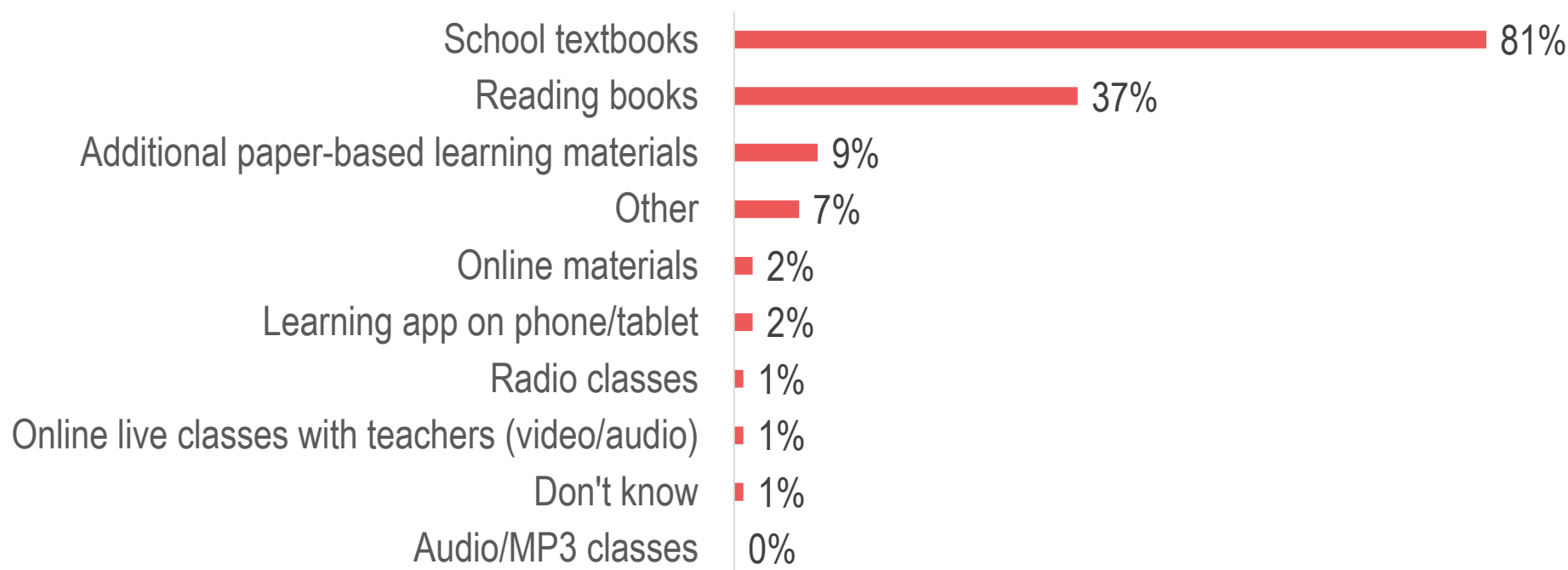
Of HHs had children that continued learning activities remotely

Non-displaced **(41%)** IDP* **(31%)** Refugee* **(33%)**

*Limited sample

Remote learning activities during school closure (2 of 2)

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years who were attending school regularly prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020
and who are continuing learning activities remotely,
% of HHs by remote learning activity



Presence of parents/caregivers/older siblings able to support home-based learning during school closure (1 of 2)

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years
who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year
prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

72%

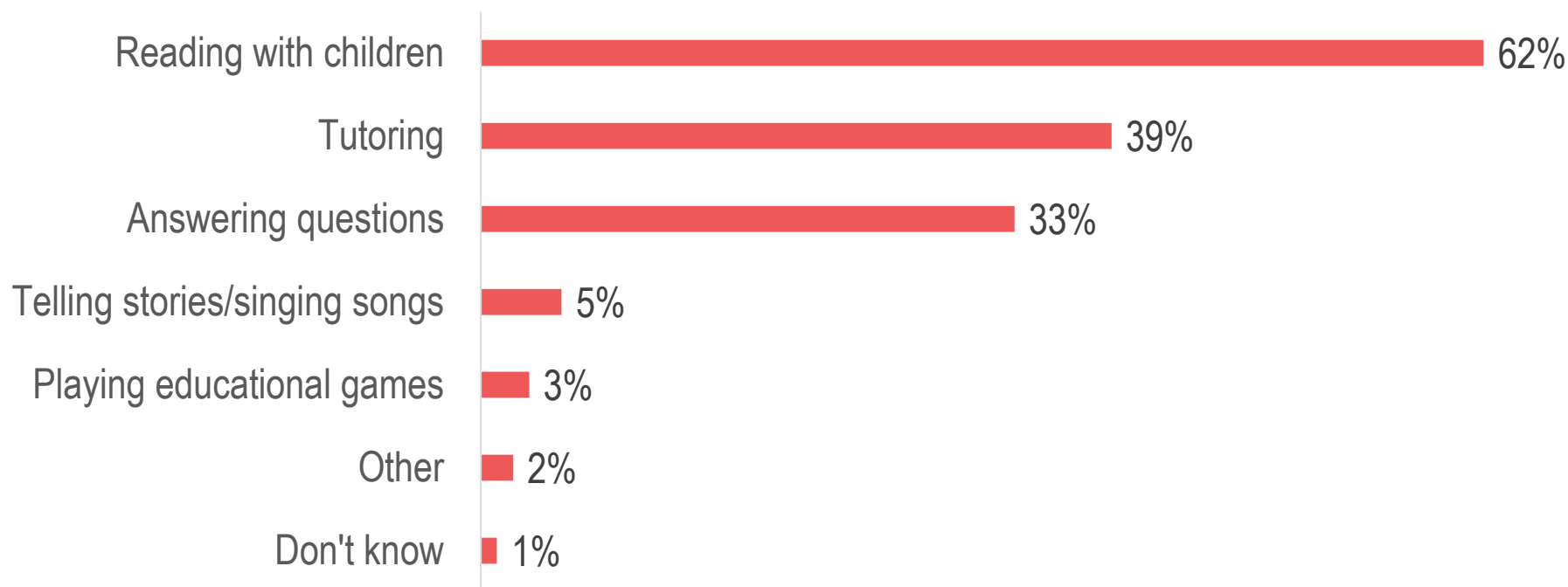
Of HHs had parents, caregivers or older siblings who were able to support home-based learning

Non-displaced **(73%)** IDP* **(66%)** Refugee* **(50%)**

*Limited sample

Presence of parents/caregivers/older siblings able to support home-based learning during school closure (2 of 2)

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years who were attending school regularly prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020, *and* who had parents, caregivers or older siblings who were able to support home-based learning, % of HHs by type of learning support



Access to technologies for remote learning at home during school closure (1 of 2)

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

95%

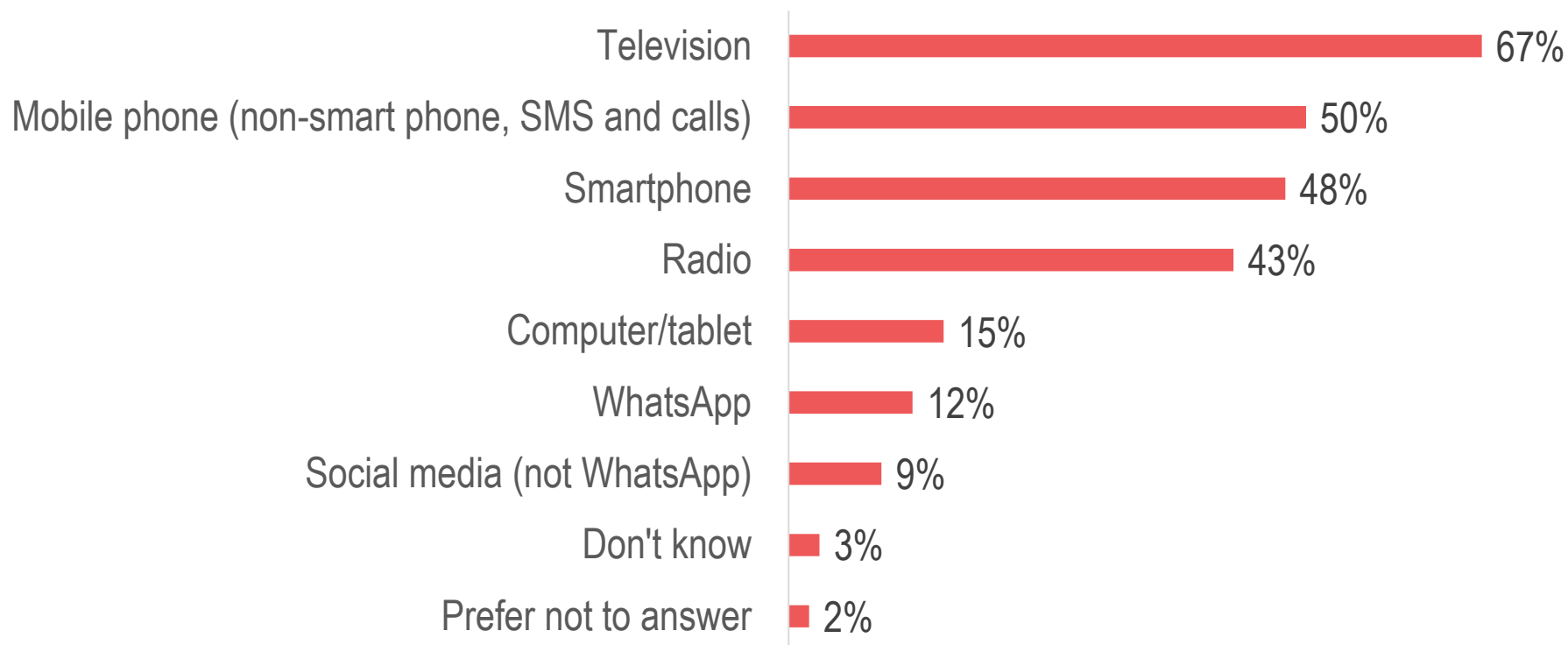
Of HHs had access to technologies for remote learning at home

Non-displaced **(95%)** IDP* **(95%)** Refugee* **(76%)**

*Limited sample

Access to technologies for remote learning at home during school closure (2 of 2)

Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years who were attending school regularly prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020, % of HHs by technologies for remote learning that were accessible at home





08

Key Findings: Child Protection

Children under age 18 who were not living with the HH at the time of data collection (1 of 2)

3%

Of HHs had ≥ 1 child under the age of 18 who was
not living with the HH at the time of data collection

Non-displaced (3%) IDP* (5%) Refugee* (12%)

*Limited sample

Children under age 18 who were not living with the HH at the time of data collection (2 of 2)

Among HHs with ≥1 child <18 years who was not living with the HH at the time of data collection, % of HHs by reason (HHs entered the number of children for each reason)	By population group				By HoH gender	
	Overall	Non-displaced	IDP*	Refugee*	Female-headed HH	Male-headed HH
Studying	36%	36%	52%	37%	33%	37%
Married	35%	39%	2%	9%	33%	36%
Seeking employment	30%	28%	58%	39%	41%	27%
Prefer not to respond	9%	9%	3%	12%	9%	9%
Living at relatives'	5%	4%	0%	25%	3%	6%
Joined an armed group	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%
Missing	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%	1%
Kidnapped	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Arbitrarily detained	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

*Limited sample

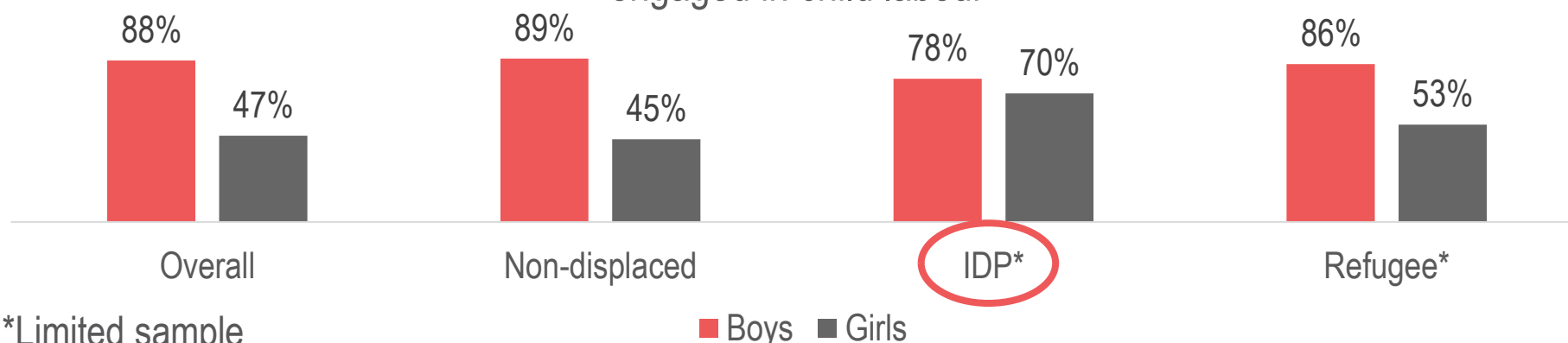
Children labour outside of the home in the 6 months prior to data collection

11%

Of HHs had ≥ 1 child aged 6-17 years who was engaged in child labour outside of the home, in the 6 months prior to data collection

Non-displaced (11%) IDP* (23%) Refugee* (16%)

Among HHs with ≥ 1 child engaged in child labour outside of the home in the 6 months prior to data collection, % of HHs by gender of the child(ren) engaged in child labour





09

Discussion Points



Key takeaways

- **39%** of HHs overall say that education for children under 18 is one of their top 3 self-reported priority needs, and **51%** of IDP HHs list this as one of their top 3 self-reported priority needs
- Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years, **76%** of these HHs have children who were attending school regularly (≥ 4 days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year before the schools were closed on 15 March 2020 due to COVID-19
 - **98%** of these HHs declared that their children either would return to school once the schools re-opened, or if the schools had already re-opened, that they had already returned to school
 - **40%** of these HHs had children that continued learning activities remotely
 - **72%** of these HHs had parents, caregivers or older siblings who were able to support home-based learning
 - **95%** of these HHs had access to technologies for remote learning at home
- **3%** of HHs had ≥ 1 child under the age of 18 who was not living with the HH at the time of data collection
- **11%** of HHs had ≥ 1 child aged 6-17 years who was engaged in child labour outside of the home in the 6 months prior to data collection



Questions to guide discussion

1. Did you find any of the results of this assessment (whether in this presentation or in the analysis tables) surprising or inconsistent with what you have seen in the field?
2. Is there any context that you could share based on your work in the field that could help explain some of these results?
3. Is there any additional analysis which would be useful to you, and which is not already in the analysis tables?



10

Next Steps

Summary of next steps*



ANALYSIS TABLES

Analysis tables
(Excel) will be
circulated in
**early
December**



PRESENTATIONS

REACH will present
findings to the
sectors between **2-9
December** and to the
ISCG on **15
December**



DASHBOARD

An online,
interactive
dashboard will
go live at the
end of January



FINAL REPORT

The final report
with will be
published at the
end of February

*Dates are subject to change.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action