



SUDAN MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA)

Sectoral Key Findings: Protection

8 December 2020

A person wearing a dark vest with the REACH logo and the text 'An Initiative of INTERAG PROGRAMME AGED 2004' is seen from behind, standing in a field of damaged cars. The word 'Contents' is overlaid in large white text on the left side of the image.

Contents

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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)



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



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: $\geq 80\%$ of the original sample quota, ≥ 30 surveys, and surveys validated | HH surveys: $\geq 80\%$ of the original sample quota, ≥ 30 surveys, and surveys validated | HH surveys: $\geq 90\%$ of the original sample quota and surveys validated |



02

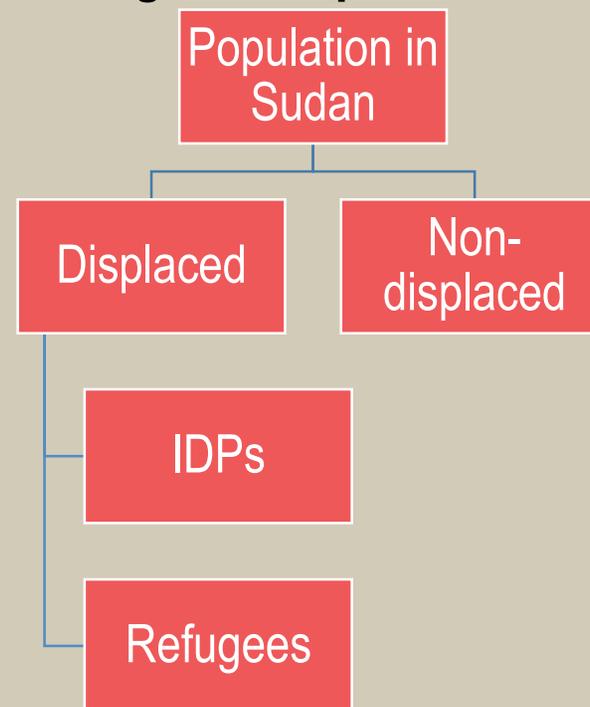
Scope and Coverage

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



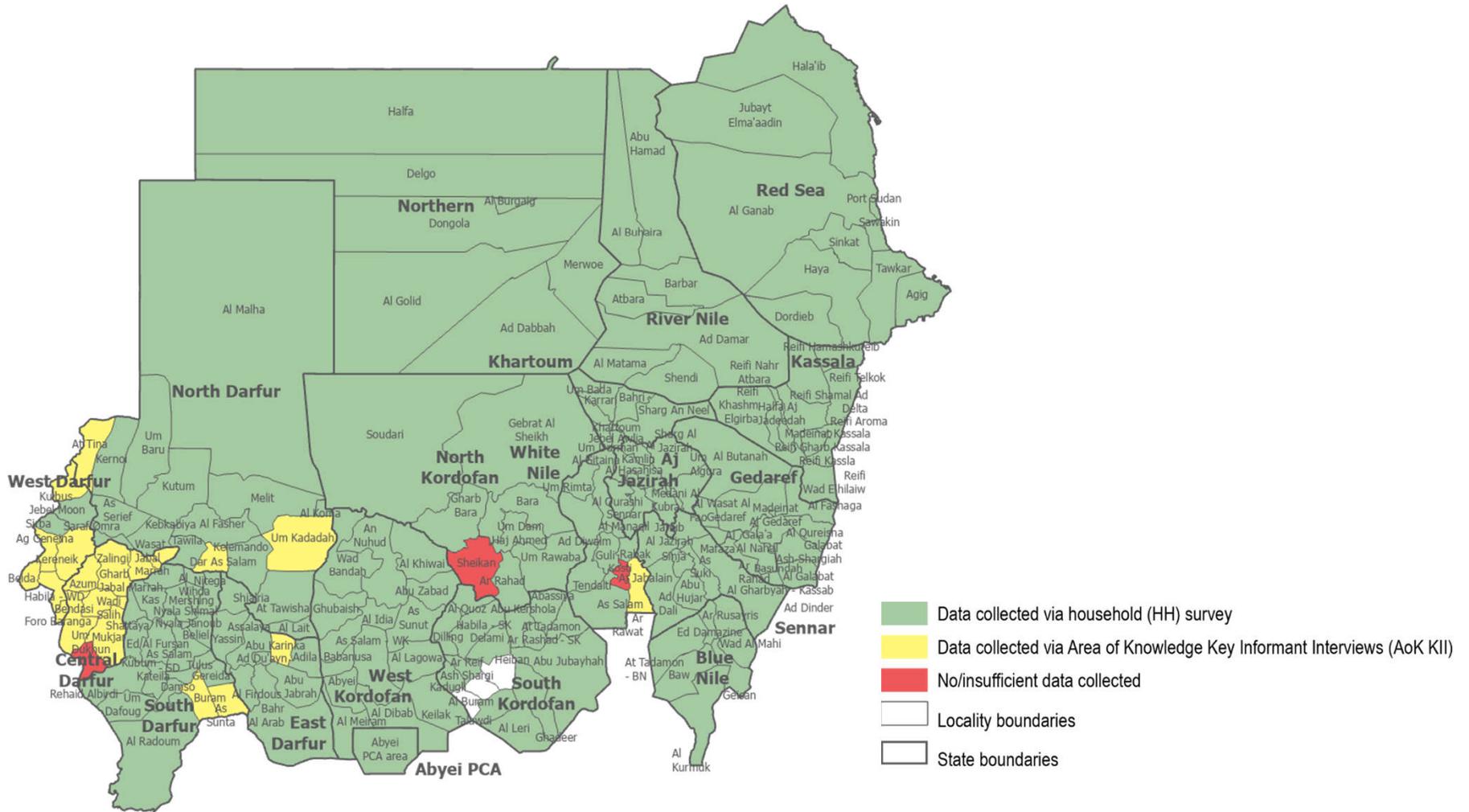
Accountability to Affected
Populations

Data collection by the numbers

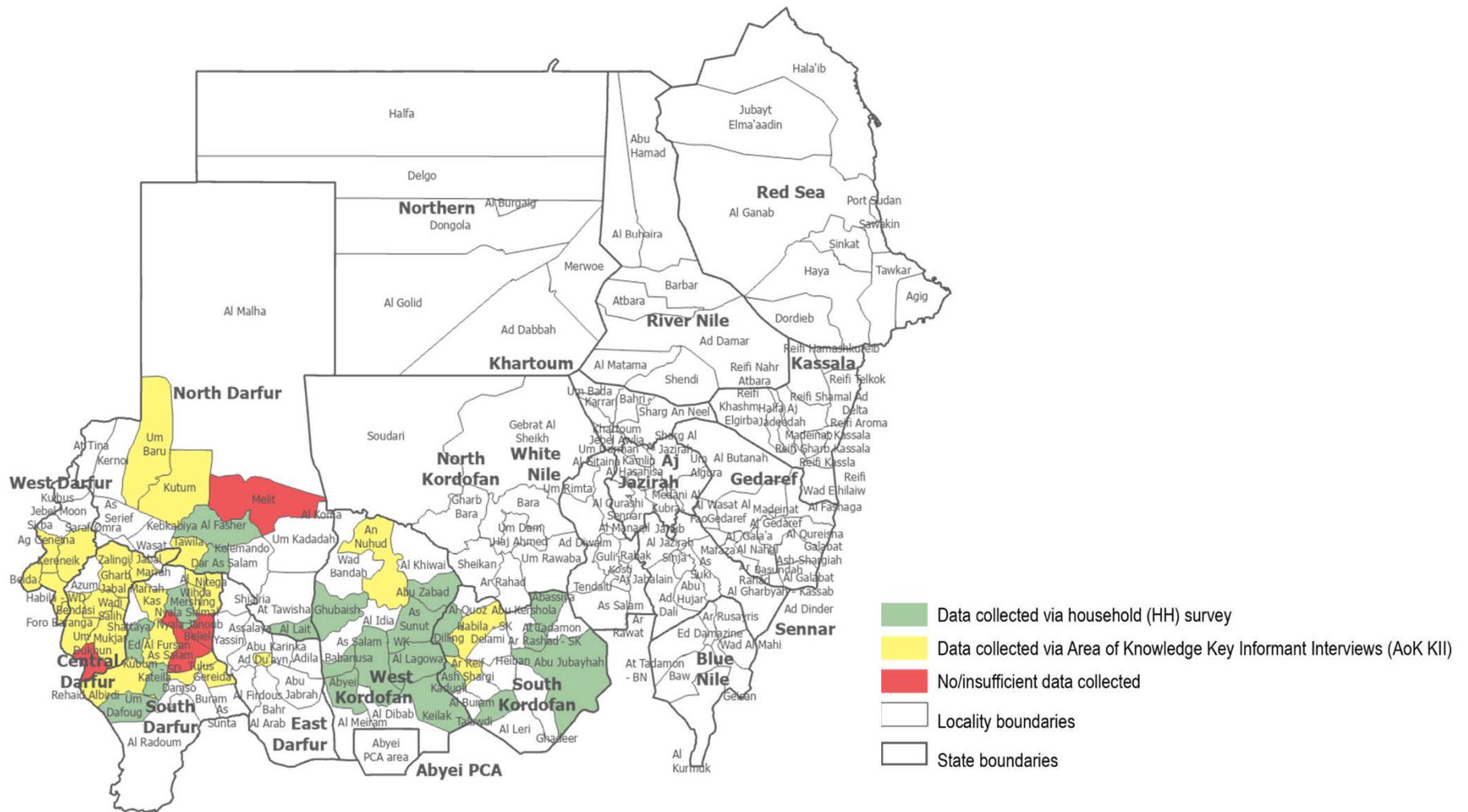
- Data was collected using both **household (HH) surveys** and **Area of Knowledge Key Informant Interviews (AoK KIIs)**.
- Initial target collection targets were ambitious. In the end, almost all non-displaced and IDP strata were completed. However, only about a third of refugee strata were completed.

| Population group | # of strata | Completed with HH surveys | Completed with AoK KIIs | 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%) |

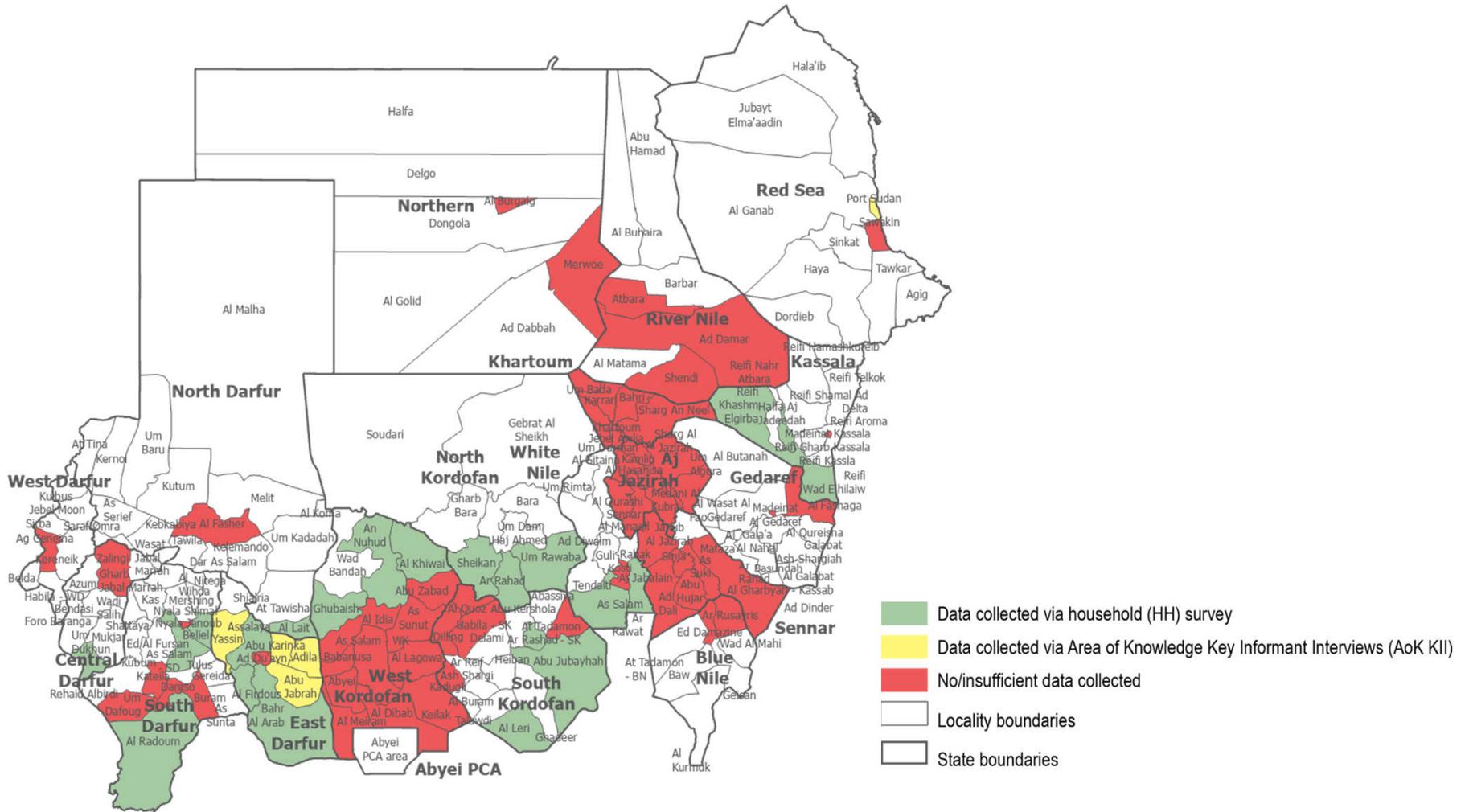
Details of non-displaced population coverage



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 grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'AN EVALUATION OF IMPACT TRAINING ACTED WITH COURAGE' is seen from behind in a field setting. The vest is the central focus, with the REACH logo prominently displayed. The background shows a blurred outdoor environment with other people and a white car.

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.

A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'AN INITIATIVE OF IMPACT TRAINING AGENTS FOR URBAN' is seen from behind in a field setting. The vest is the central focus, with the REACH logo prominently displayed. The background shows a blurred outdoor environment with other people and a white car.

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%)

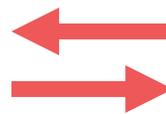
Refugee HH countries of origin

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 Protection needs

2%

Of HHs overall included
'psychosocial support' among
their top 3 self-reported priority
needs

3%

Of HHs overall included
'safety/security' among their top 3
self-reported priority needs

Top 7 HH self-reported priority needs

% of HHs overall that included the following among
their top 3 self-reported priority needs

1. Health care **(57%)**
2. Livelihoods support / employment **(50%)**
3. Education for children under 18 **(39%)**
4. Shelter / housing **(30%)**
5. Drinking water **(25%)**
6. Food (in-kind assistance) **(22%)**
7. Physical cash **(20%)**

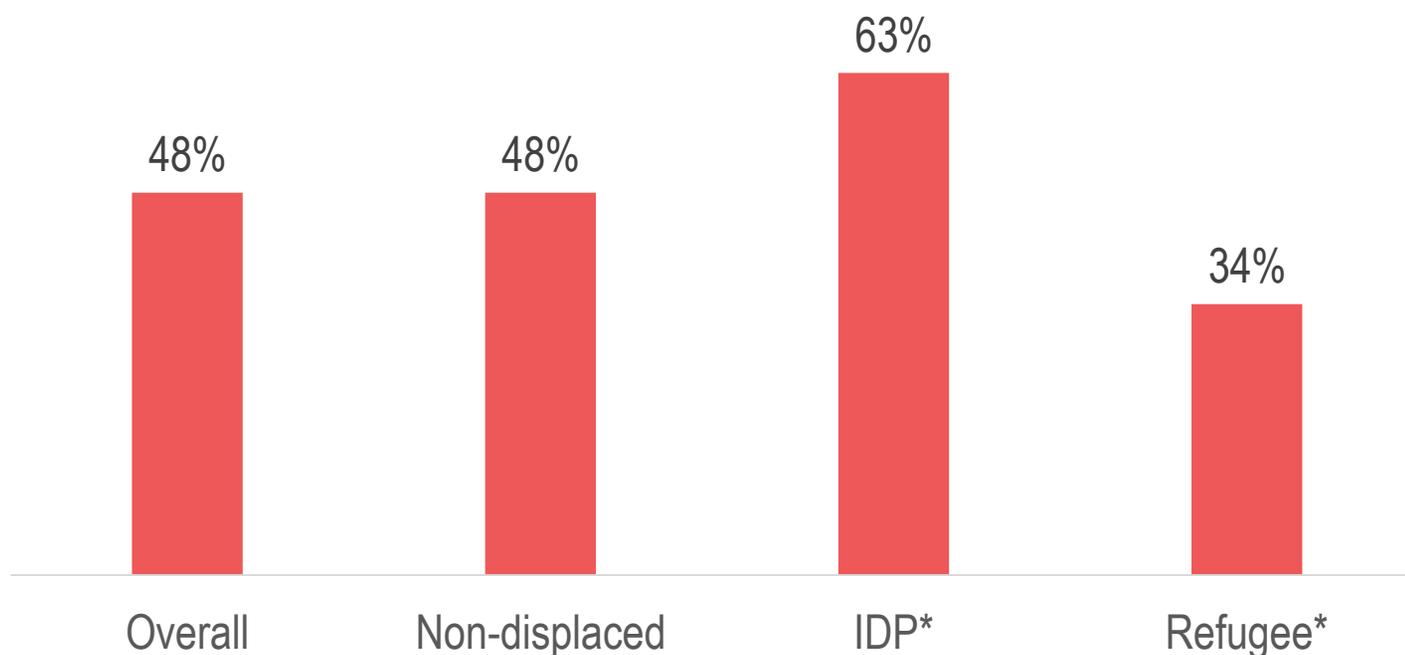


06

Key Findings:
General
Protection

Movement restrictions in the 6 months prior to data collection (1 of 2)

% of HHs that reported having movement restrictions in the 6 months prior to data collection



Abyei PCA
69% of HHs reported having experienced movement restrictions in the 6 months prior to data collection

*Limited sample

Movement restrictions

in the 6 months prior to data collection (2 of 2)

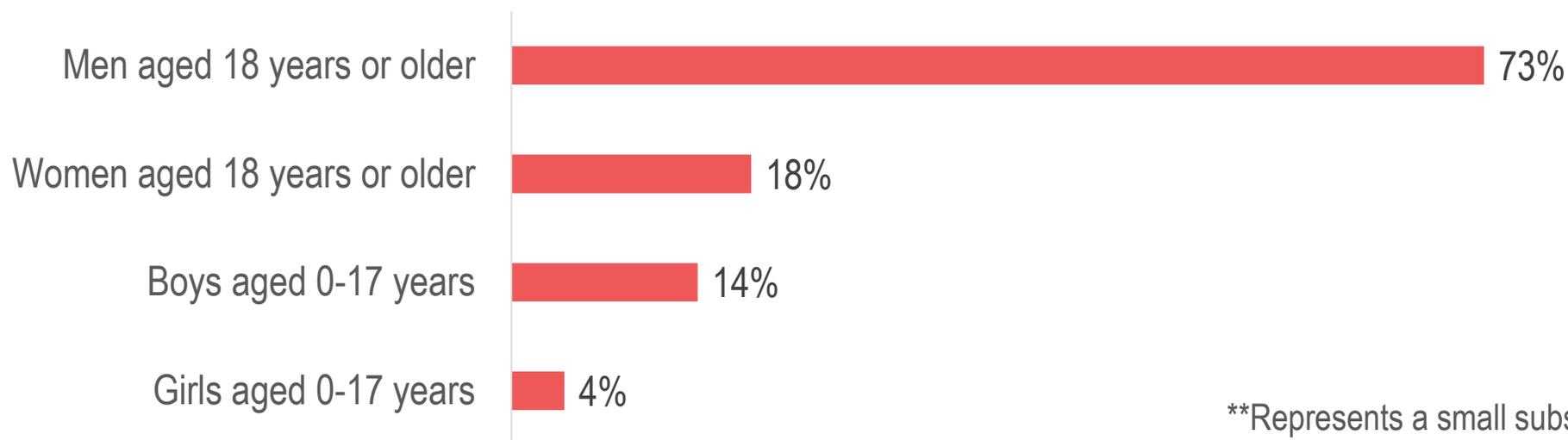
| Among HHs that reported having experienced movement restrictions in the 6 months prior to data collection, % of HHs by type of restriction (HHs could select multiple) | Overall | Non-displaced | IDP* | Refugee* |
|--|---------|---------------|------|----------|
| COVID-related lockdown | 74% | 75% | 70% | 40% |
| Unable to afford travel | 34% | 33% | 58% | 30% |
| Road closures | 24% | 23% | 45% | 10% |
| Fear for safety and/or security | 14% | 13% | 35% | 17% |
| Other government-imposed lockdown (not COVID- | 5% | 5% | 17% | 9% |
| Other | 3% | 3% | 1% | 3% |
| Difficulties to move around due to floodings | 2% | 3% | 1% | 0% |
| Lack of transportation | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Discrimination because of other reasons | 1% | 1% | 1% | 12% |
| Discrimination because of my displacement status | 1% | 0% | 14% | 16% |
| Did not have appropriate civil documents to move freely | 1% | 0% | 0% | 24% |

*Limited sample

Safety/security incidents in the 3 months prior to data collection

6% of HHs overall reported having experienced safety or security incidents affecting HH members in the 3 months prior to data collection

Among HHs that reported having experienced safety or security incidents affecting HH members in the 3 months prior to data collection, % of HHs overall by the gender(s) and age group(s) of the victim(s)** (HHs could select multiple)



**Represents a small subset

Civil documentation at the time of data collection (1 of 2)

22%

Of HHs overall reported having ≥ 1 members who were missing ≥ 1 types of civil documentation, such as a passport, national ID or birth certificate, at the time of data collection

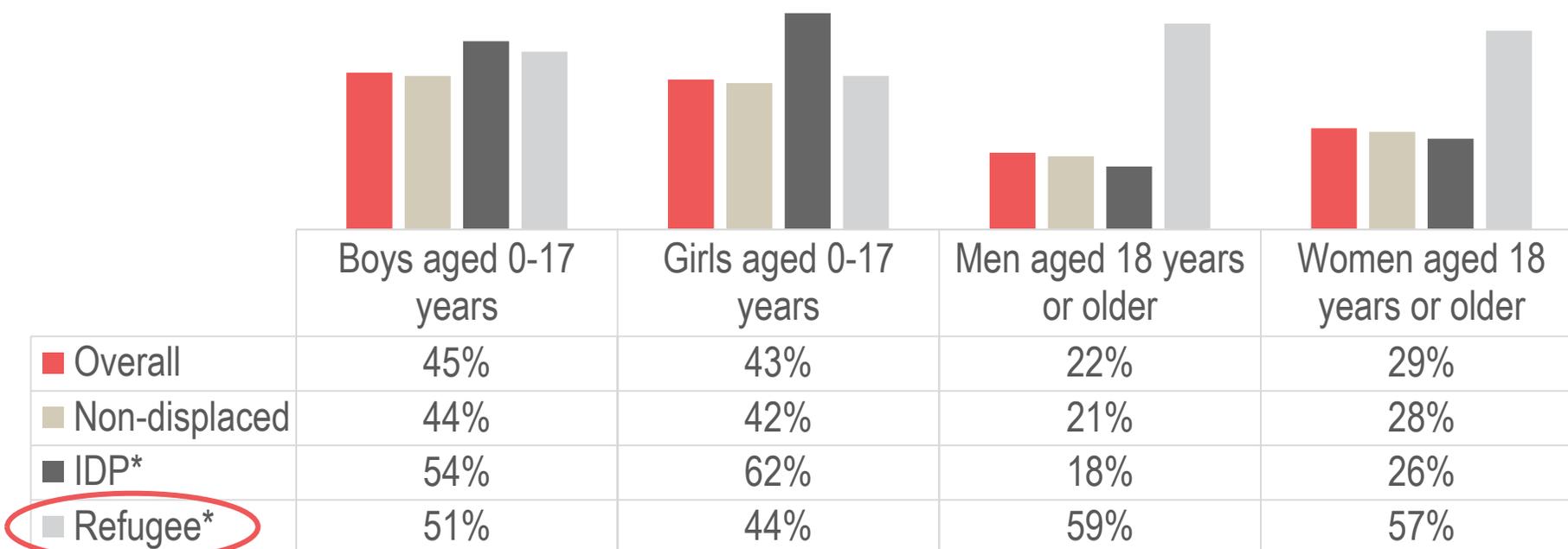
Non-displaced **(22%)** IDP* **(36%)** Refugee* **(33%)**

Abyei PCA **(40%)**

*Limited sample

Civil documentation at the time of data collection (2 of 2)

Among HHs that reported having ≥ 1 members who were missing ≥ 1 types of civil documentation at the time of data collection, % of HHs by the gender(s) and age group(s) of the member(s) missing the documentation (HHs could select multiple)



*Limited sample



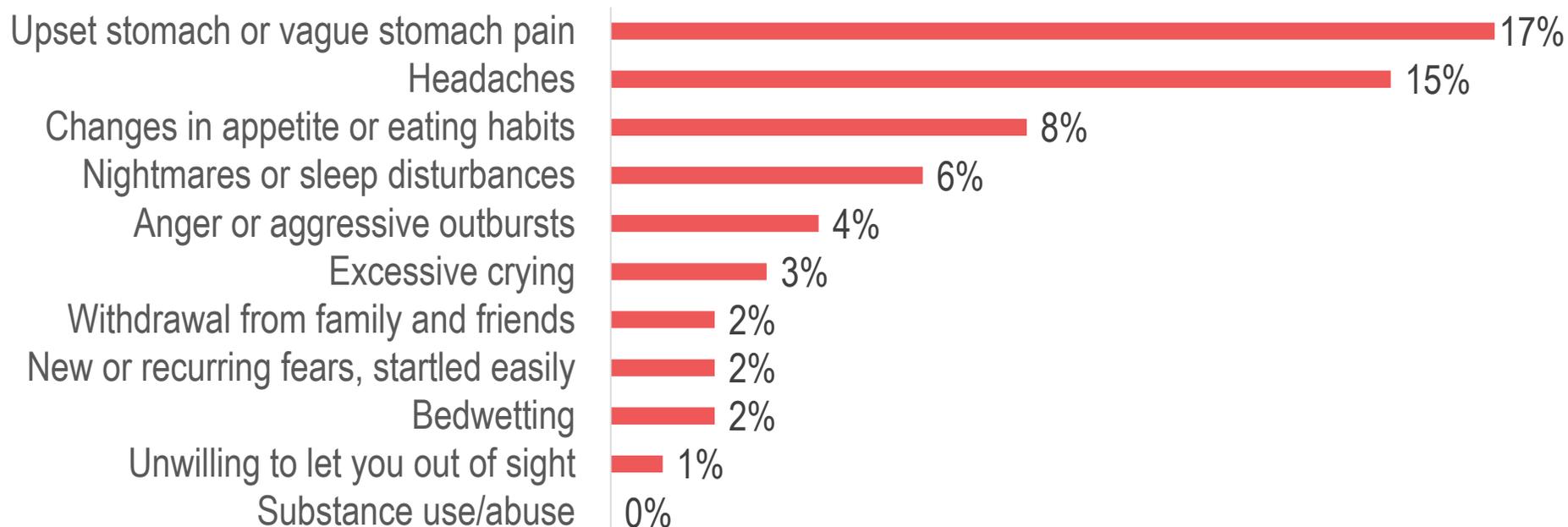
07

Key Findings: Child Protection

Signs of psychological distress in the 3 months prior to data collection

30% of HHs overall reported having ≥ 1 member who had shown signs of psychological distress in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of HHs that reported having ≥ 1 member who had shown signs of psychological distress in the 3 months prior to data collection,
by type of distress sign



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

3%

Of HHs overall reported having ≥ 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)

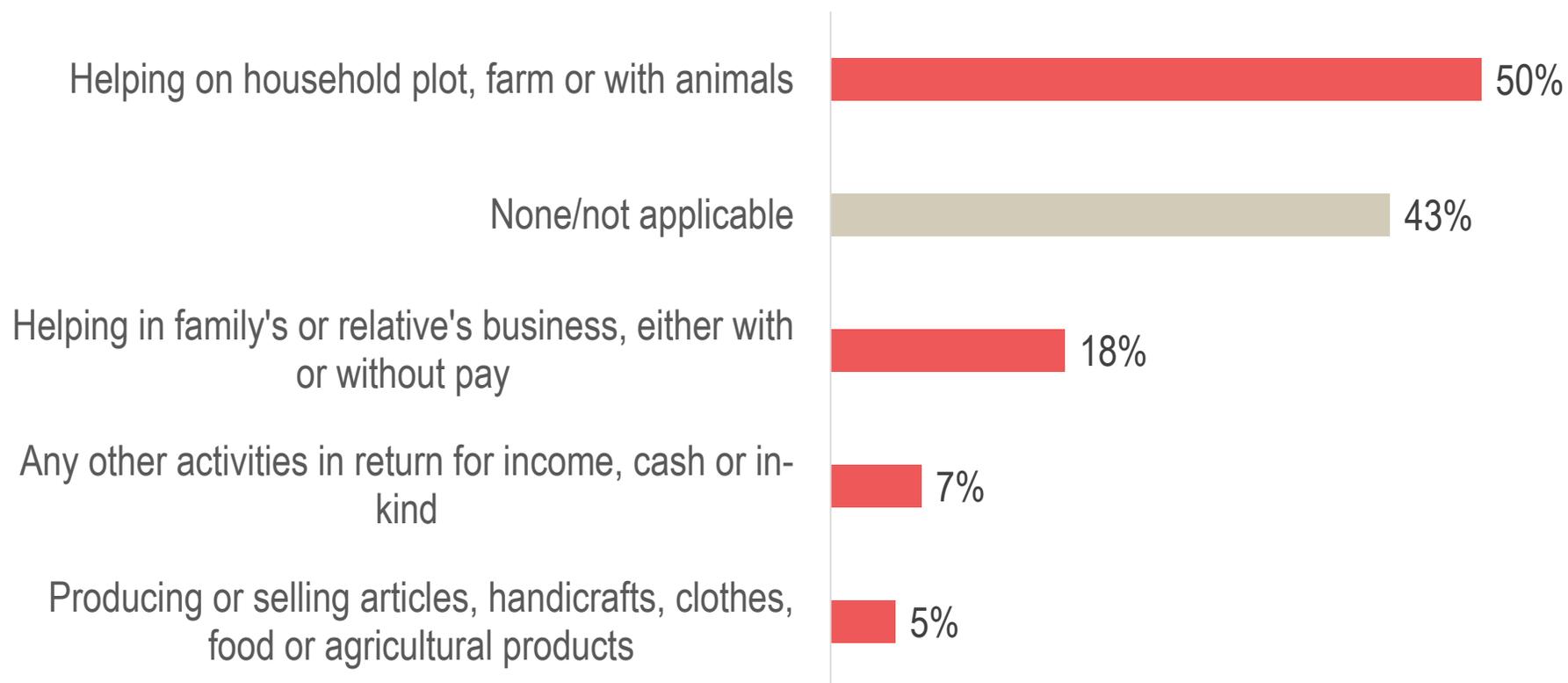
| Among HHs that reported having ≥1 child <18 years who was not living with the HH at the time of data collection, % of HHs by reason (HHs entered the number of children for each reason) | By population group | | | | By HoH gender | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| | 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

Child labour

in the 6 months prior to data collection (1 of 2)

Most commonly-reported types of child labour
in the 6 months prior to data collection, by % of HHs overall





Child labour

in the 6 months prior to data collection (2 of 2)

57%

Of HHs overall reported having ≥ 1 child aged 6-17 years who was engaged in *any* form of child labour (inside or outside the home), in the 6 months prior to data collection

Non-displaced **(58%)** IDP* **(58%)** Refugee* **(40%)**

*Limited sample



08

Key Findings: Gender-based Violence

Women and girls' feelings of safety in their current area in the 6 months prior to data collection

16%

Of HHs overall reported having women and/or girls who had avoided areas in their current location because they felt unsafe, in the 6 months prior to data collection

Non-displaced **(15%)** IDP* **(27%)** Refugee* **(18%)**

Abyei PCA **(29%)**

*Limited sample

Respondent awareness of services or programs that are specifically for women (1 of 2)

24%

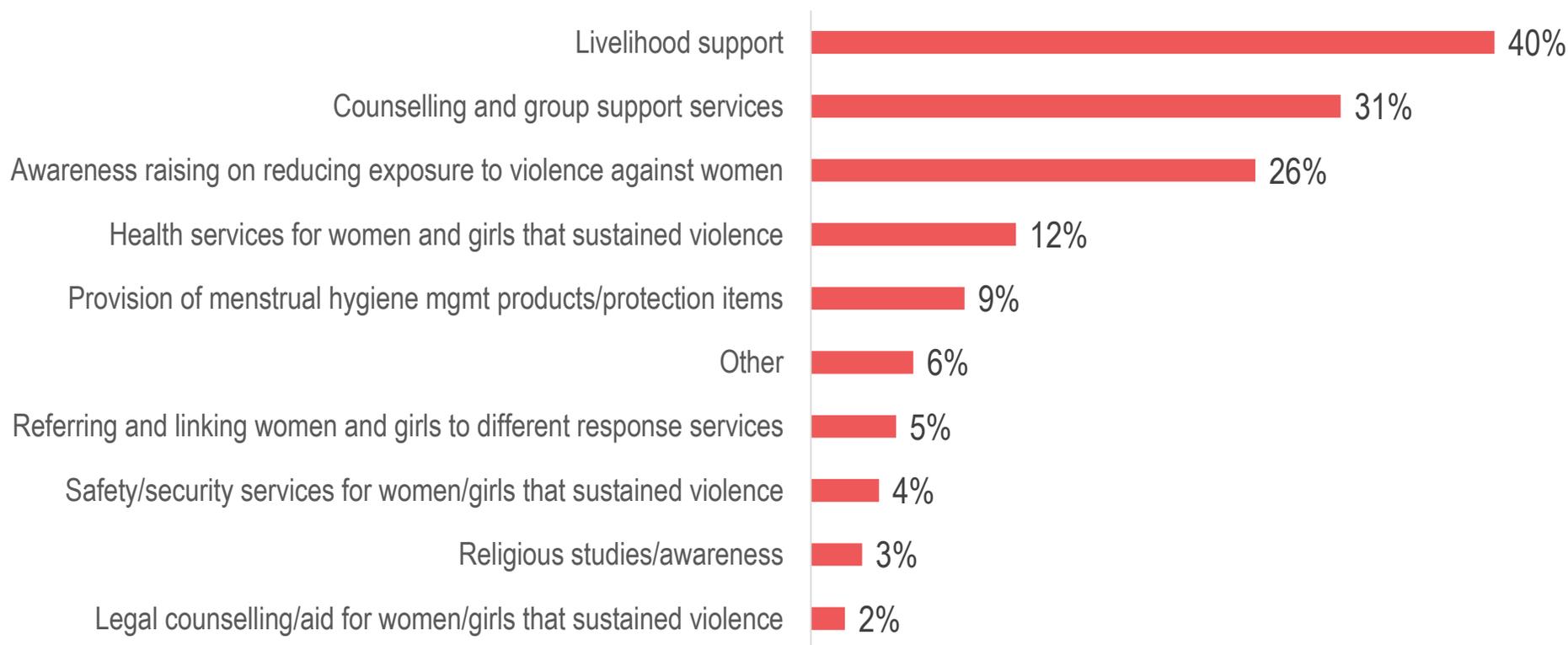
Of respondents overall reported that they were aware of services or programs available in their community that were specifically for women

Non-displaced (24%) IDP* (30%) Refugee* (38%)

*Limited sample

Respondent awareness of services or programs that are specifically for women (2 of 2)

Among respondents who reported that they were aware of services or programs available in their community that were specifically for women, % of respondents overall by type of program
(Respondents could select multiple)





Willingness to report GBV cases (1 of 2)

88%

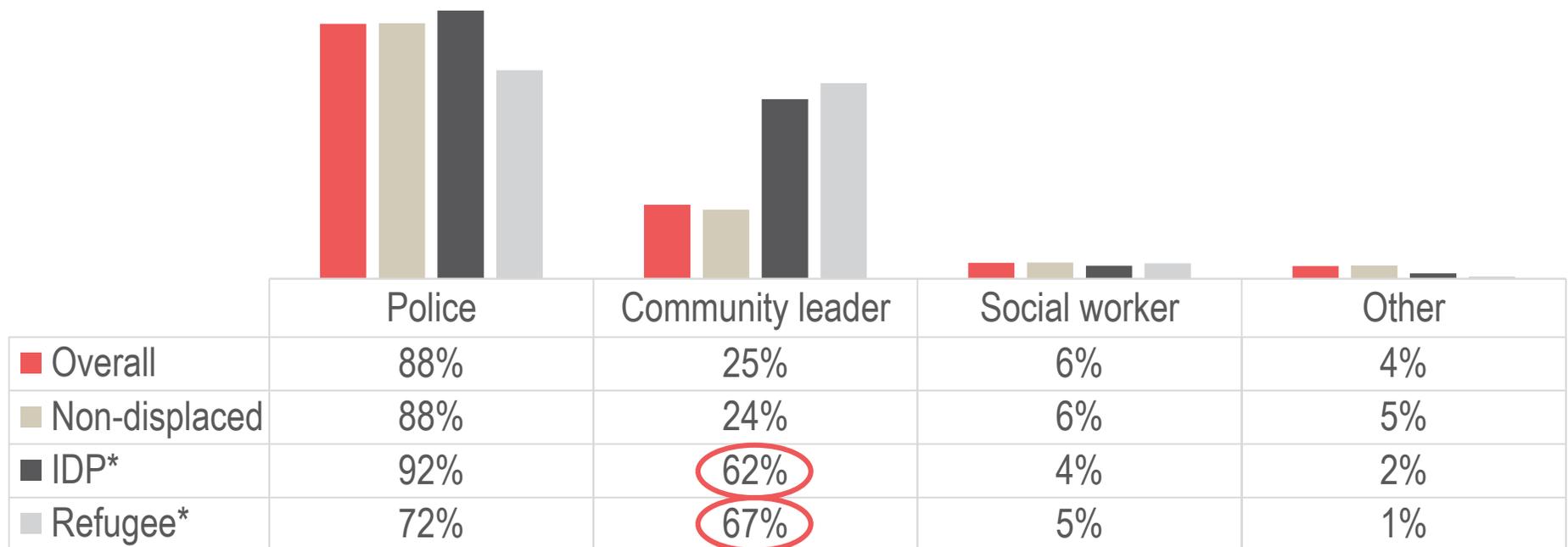
Of respondents overall said that if they heard of a case of violence against a woman or girl, they would report it

Non-displaced **(88%)** IDP* **(90%)** Refugee* **(85%)**

*Limited sample

Willingness to report GBV cases (2 of 2)

Among respondents that said that if they heard of a case of violence against a woman or girl, they would report it, % of respondents overall by top 4 preferred means of reporting (Respondents could select multiple)



*Limited sample



09

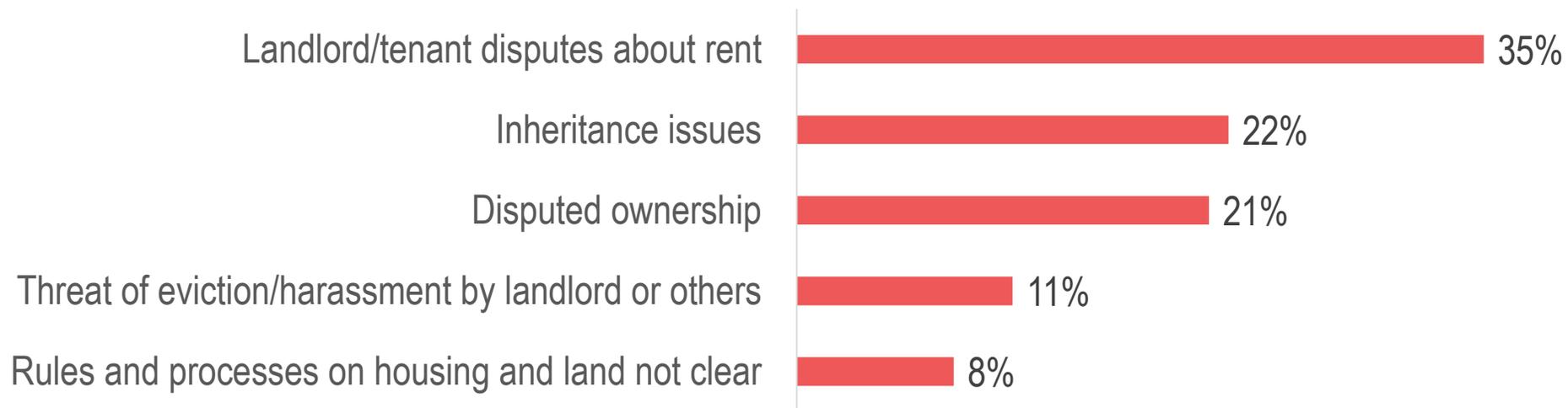
Key Findings:
Housing,
Land and
Property

Housing, land or property issues at the time of data collection

13%

Of HHs overall reported that they had housing, land or property issues at the time of data collection

Among HHs that reported that they had housing, land or property issues,
% of HHs overall by top 5 types of issues
(HHs could select multiple)





10

Key Findings: Mine Action

Contamination from landmines and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at the time of data collection (1 of 2)

4%

Of HHs overall reported that they were impacted by contamination from landmines and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at the time of data collection

Abyei PCA (20%)

Among HHs that reported that they were impacted by contamination from landmines and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at the time of data collection,

58%

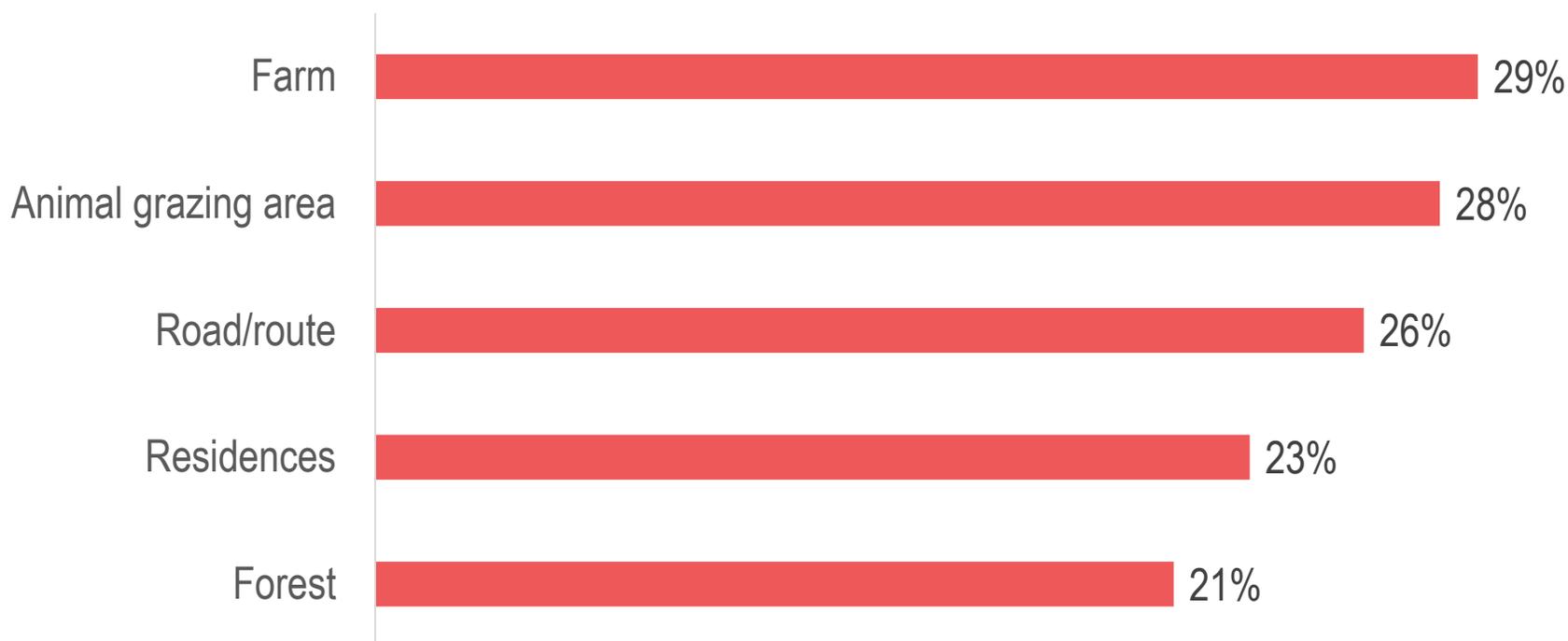
of HHs overall reported that they had members who had received awareness raising on ERWs**

Abyei PCA (56%)

**Represents a small subset

Contamination from landmines and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at the time of data collection (2 of 2)

Among HHs that reported that they were impacted by contamination from landmines and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at the time of data collection, % of HHs overall by top 5 types of affected areas (HHs could select multiple)



Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) victims/survivors at the time of data collection

2%

Of HHs overall reported that they had ≥ 1 member who is a landmine and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) victim/survivor at the time of data collection (230/13,769 respondent HHs)

Among HHs that reported that they had ≥ 1 member who was a landmine and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) victim/survivor at the time of data collection,

68%

of HHs overall reported that they needed support for these survivors (156/13,769 respondent HHs)

Top 3 types of support needed (HHs could select multiple):

1. Economic (62%)
2. Assistive device (40%)
3. Psychosocial (24%)



11

Discussion Points



Key takeaways

- **48%** of HHs overall reported that they had experienced movement restrictions in the 6 months prior to data collection
- **6%** of HHs overall reported that they had experienced safety or security incidents affecting HH members in the 3 months prior to data collection
- **22%** of HHs overall reported that they had ≥ 1 members who were missing ≥ 1 types of civil documentation, such as a passport, national ID or birth certificate, at the time of data collection
- **3%** of HHs overall reported that they had ≥ 1 child under the age of 18 who was not living with the HH at the time of data collection
- **16%** of HHs overall reported that they had women and/or girls who had avoided areas in their current location because they felt unsafe, in the 6 months prior to data collection
- **24%** of respondents overall reported that they were aware of services or programs available in their community that were specifically for women
- **13%** of HHs overall reported that they had housing, land or property issues at the time of data collection
- **2%** of HHs overall reported that they had ≥ 1 member who was a landmine and/or Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) victim/survivor at the time of data collection (230/13,769 respondent HHs)



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?



12

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 will be published at the **end of February**

*Dates are subject to change.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action