

# Sudan IDP Movement Intentions & Rapid Needs Assessment - Ed Damazin

**Presentation of Findings**

October 2024

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



**Site Management Sector Sudan**  
Supporting displaced communities





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01

# Introduction



# Rationale

- The conflict in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has continued unabated since April 2023, resulting in an estimated internally displaced population of 11 million, according to the November 2024 IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix estimates.
- Battles for territorial control have impeded movement, hence limiting delivery of much-needed humanitarian aid to affected populations.
- In July 2024, fighting between the two rival factions escalated in Sinja locality, Sennar state leading to significant displacement into other states and localities such as Ed Damazin in Blue Nile state.
- The rationale, therefore, for this assessment conducted by REACH, in collaboration with the Site Management Cluster Sudan, was to anticipate any future movements, priority needs and assistance preferences of IDP households in Ed Damazin.

# Research objectives

- 1) Understand the movement intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ed Damazin locality, Blue Nile state.
- 2) Assess the demographic profiles and disability status of IDP households and household members in IDP gathering sites in Ed Damazin locality, Blue Nile State.
- 3) Identify where IDPs in Ed Damazin are most likely to move to, the reasons behind their choice of destinations, their reasons for movement and any barriers that may have affected their movement.
- 4) Assess the prevailing health, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security & livelihoods, shelter, and protection needs of IDPs in Ed Damazin locality.
- 5) Assess the priority needs and assistance preferences of IDPs in Ed Damazin.

A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. Overlaid on the map is a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines forming a network of irregular polygons, resembling a low-poly mesh or a network diagram. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

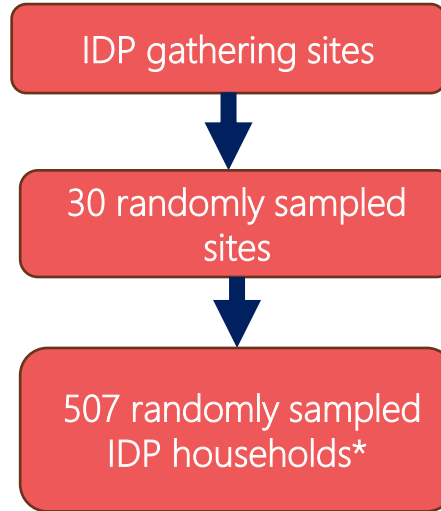
**02**

# Methodology

# Sampling strategy & data collection

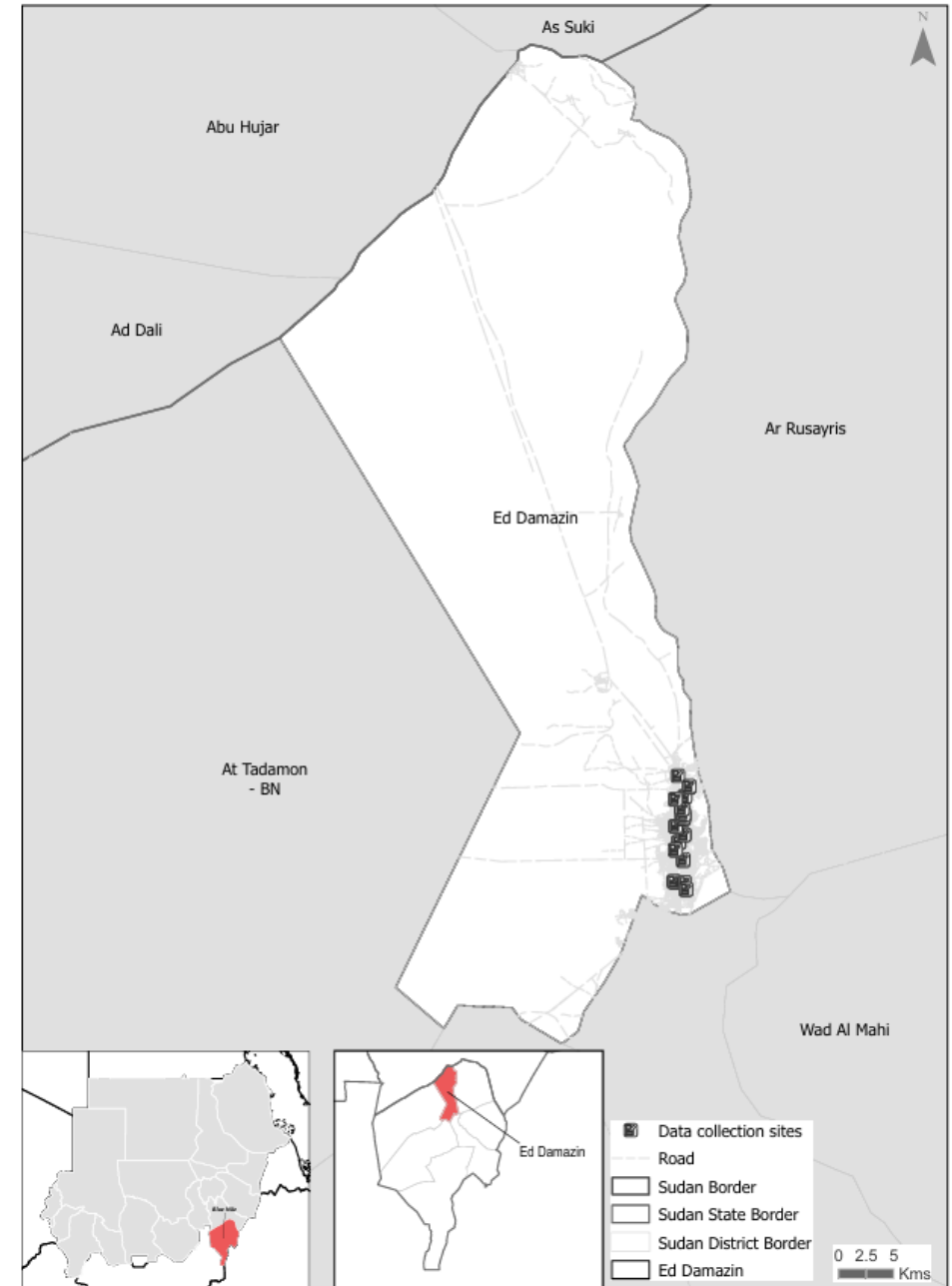
The survey employed a **two-stage random sampling strategy**:

1. Firstly, 30 IDP sites were randomly sampled out of a list of all IDP sites in Ed Damazin.
2. A total of 507 households were sampled and interviewed from lists of households provided at each of the sites between 7<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> August 2024.
3. 10 enumerators were trained and collected the data under the direct supervision of REACH Field Officer.



\*The final sample size after data cleaning is 507 households, from an original sample of 509 households.

Overall results are representative for IDP households in IDP gathering sites in Ed Damazin locality, with a 95% confidence level (CL) and 5% margin of error (MoE).



Map of assessed IDP gathering sites in Ed Damazin locality, Blue Nile State.

# Data processing

- Data Cleaning
  - Data cleaning followed REACH's data cleaning processes, addressing anomalies such as outliers, duplicate entries, and standardizing text responses using Excel quick-sheets developed by REACH and R.
  - R was used to check for consistency (including logical constraints).
- Data Analysis
  - For data analysis, REACH calculated descriptive statistics using R – percentages for categorical data and means for numerical data.





03

# Sectoral Results



**3.1**

# Demographics & Disability

# Gender and age of head of household

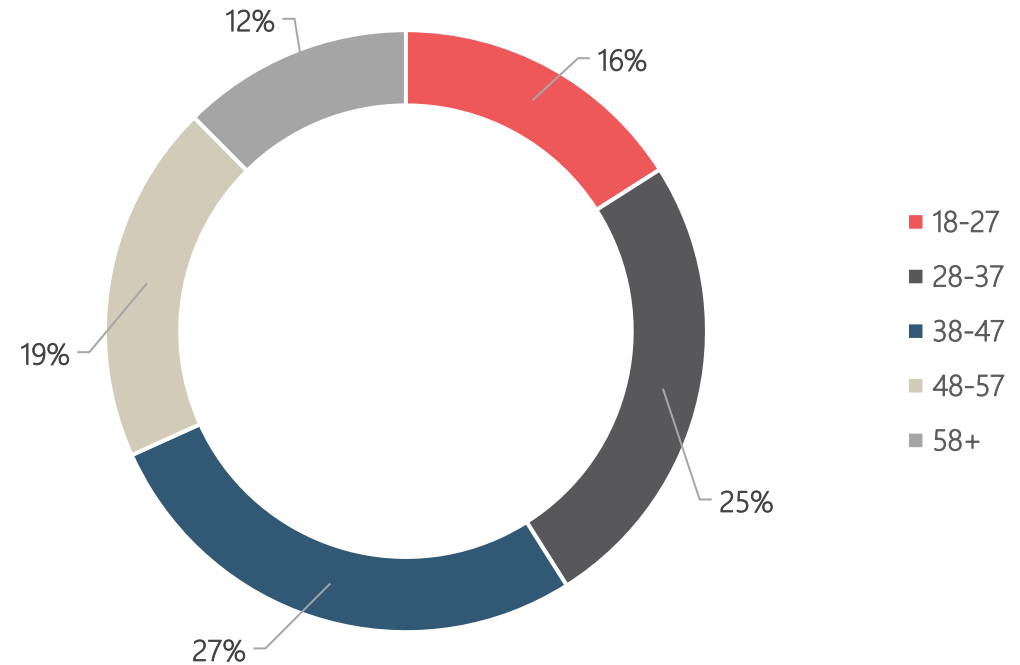
51%

of heads of households are men

27%

of heads of households are  
38-47-year-olds

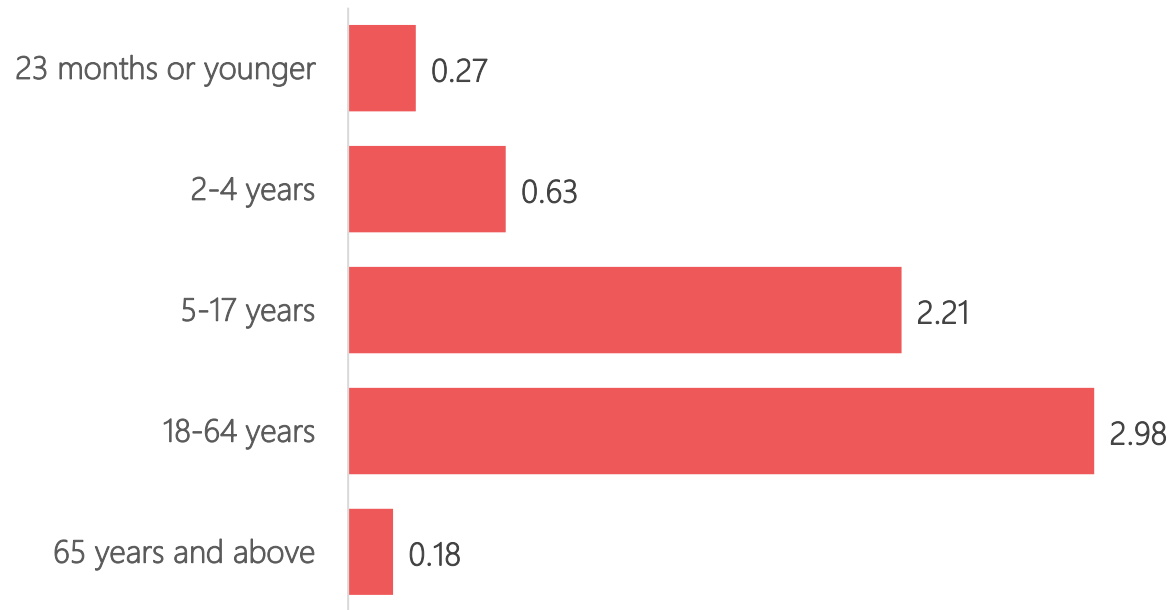
% of IDP heads of households by age group\*



\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because of rounding.

# Household size

**Average number of IDP household members by age group**



**6.3**  
members is the average  
household size

# Disability

27%

of IDP households reported having at least one household member with a disability

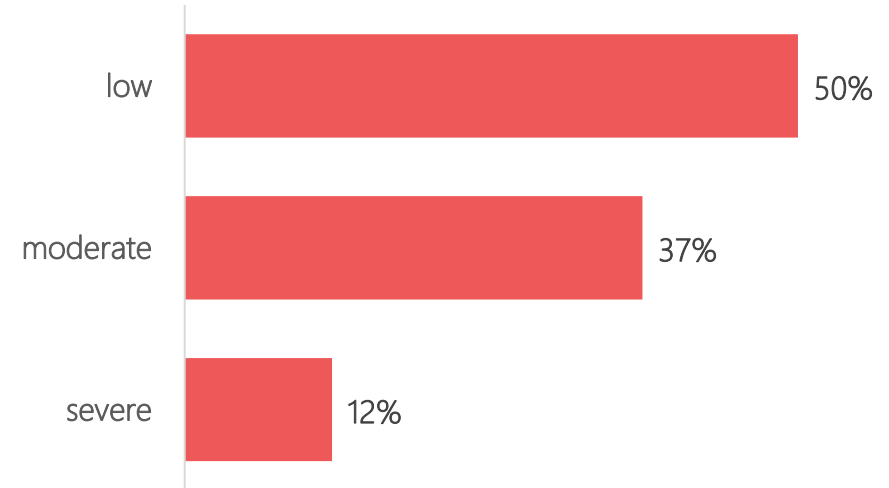
12%

of household members with disabilities (N=150) were reported to have severe disability

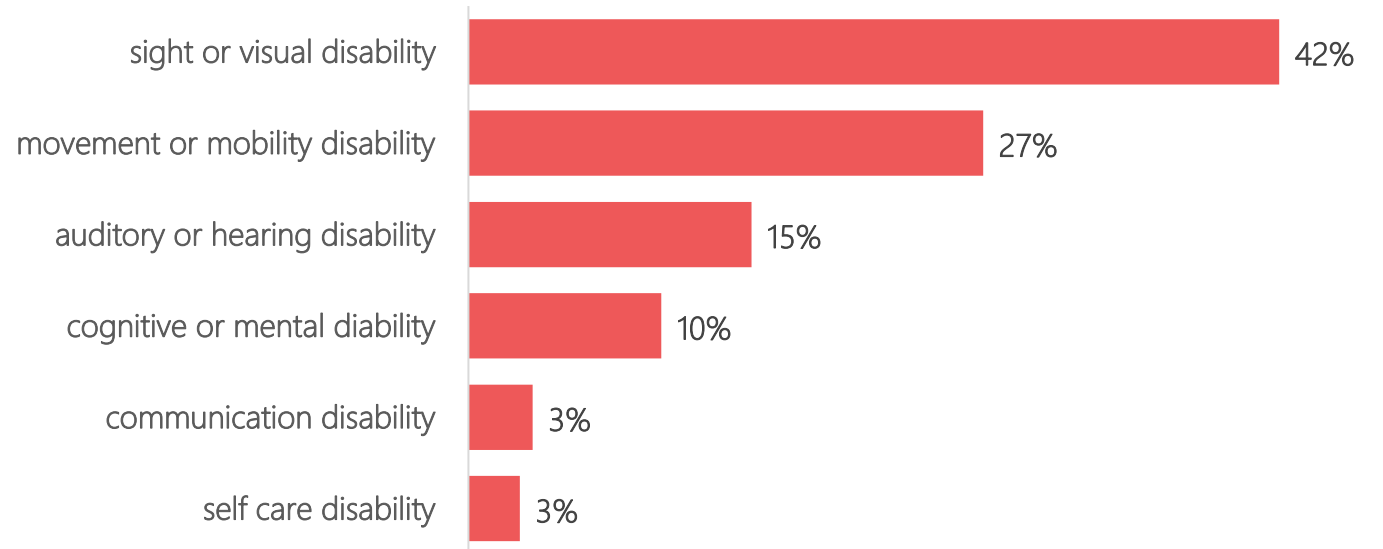
4

out of 15 household members with a reported cognitive disability are classified as having a severe disability

**% of IDP household members with a disability by severity**



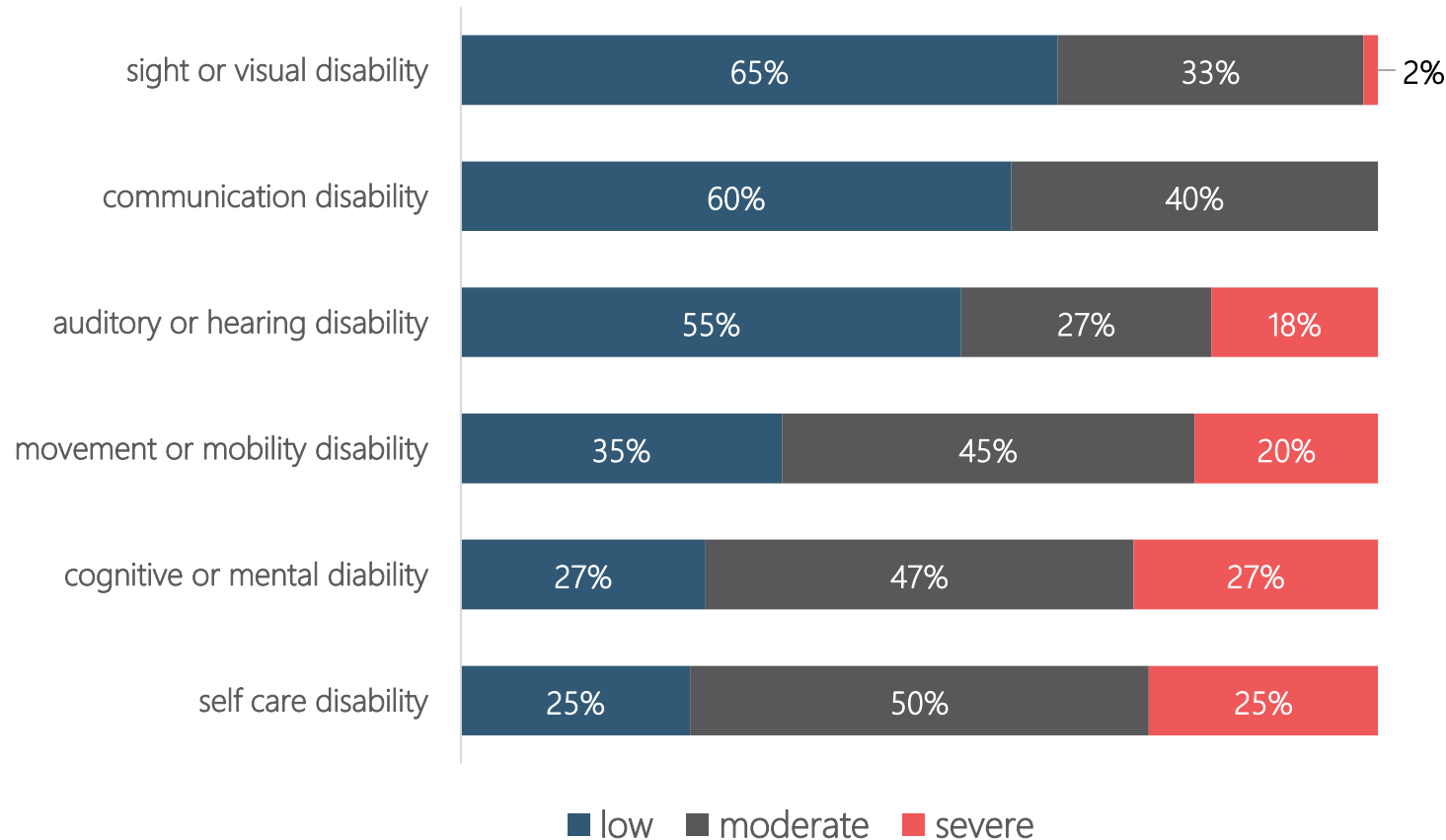
**% of IDP household members with a disability by disability type**



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

# Disability

**% of IDP household members with a reported disability by severity of disability**



27%

of IDP households reported having at least one household member with a disability

Over half of households reported the severity of sight (65%), communication (60%), and auditory (55%) disabilities as low

A substantial proportion of households reported movement (45%), cognitive (47%), and self-care (50%) disabilities as moderately severe

A world map is centered in the background, rendered in a light gray color. Overlaid on the map is a complex geometric pattern of thin, light gray lines forming a network of irregular polygons, resembling a low-poly mesh or a stylized globe grid. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

## 3.2

# Displacement Status & History

# Displacement Patterns

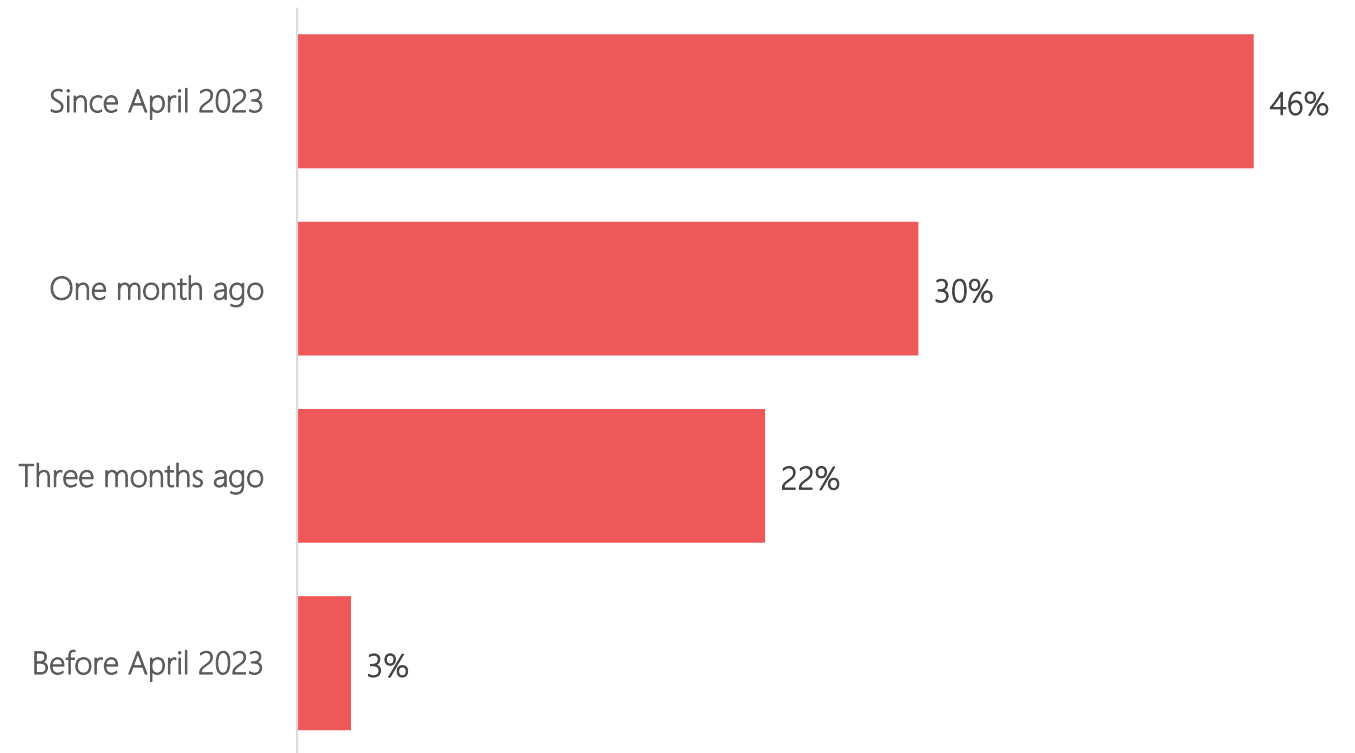
93%

of households (N=507) reported **having been forced to flee their habitual place of residence**, while 7% preemptively moved in anticipation of fighting spreading to their places of residence

46%

of households reported having **arrived at the site in April 2023** while 30% arrived within the month before data collection

**% of IDP households by arrival period\***



\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because of rounding.



# Displacement Patterns

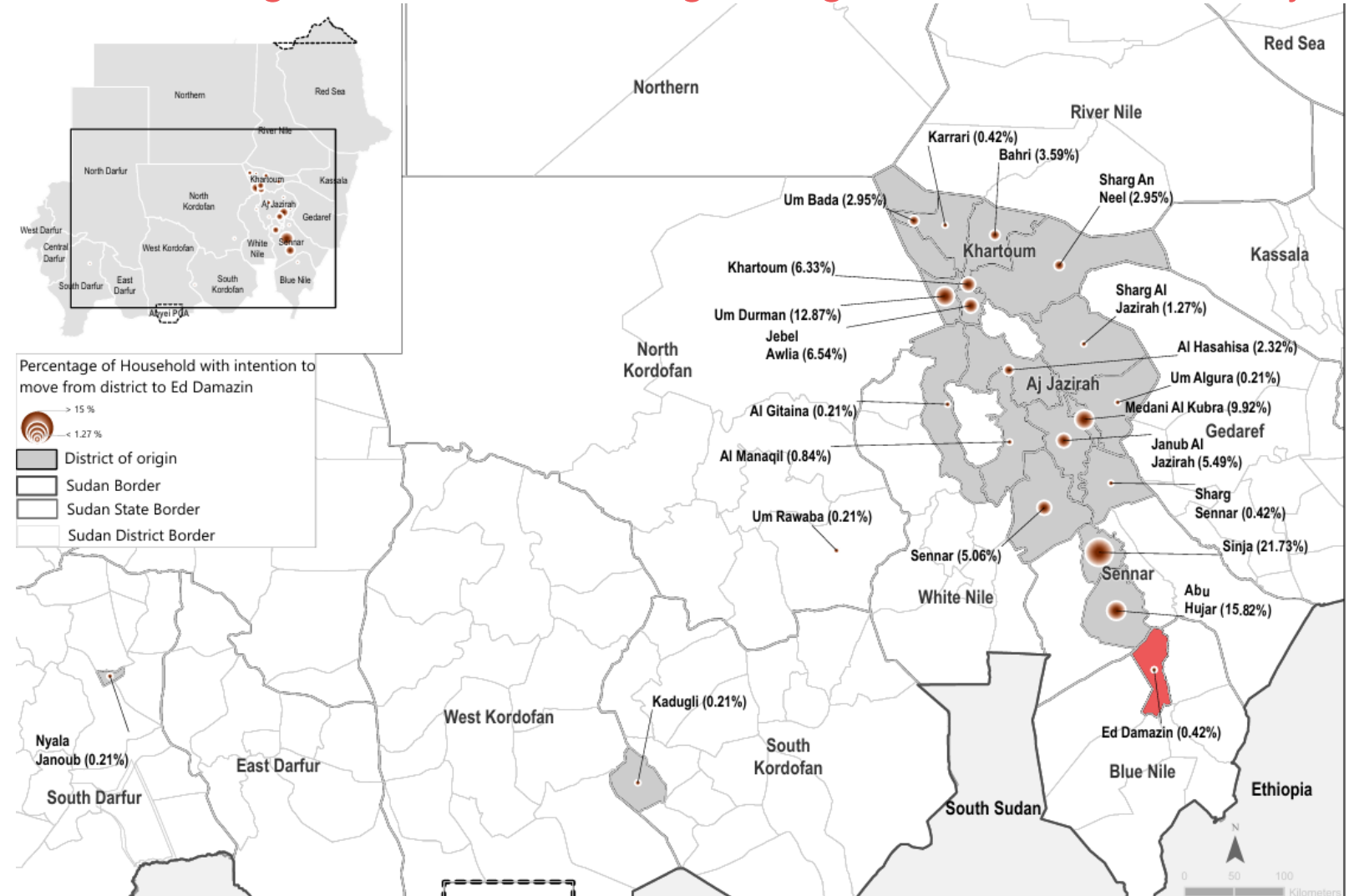
43%

of households were forced to flee (N=474) reported coming from the Sennar State, with 40% of these households originating from Sinja and Abu Hujar localities

44%

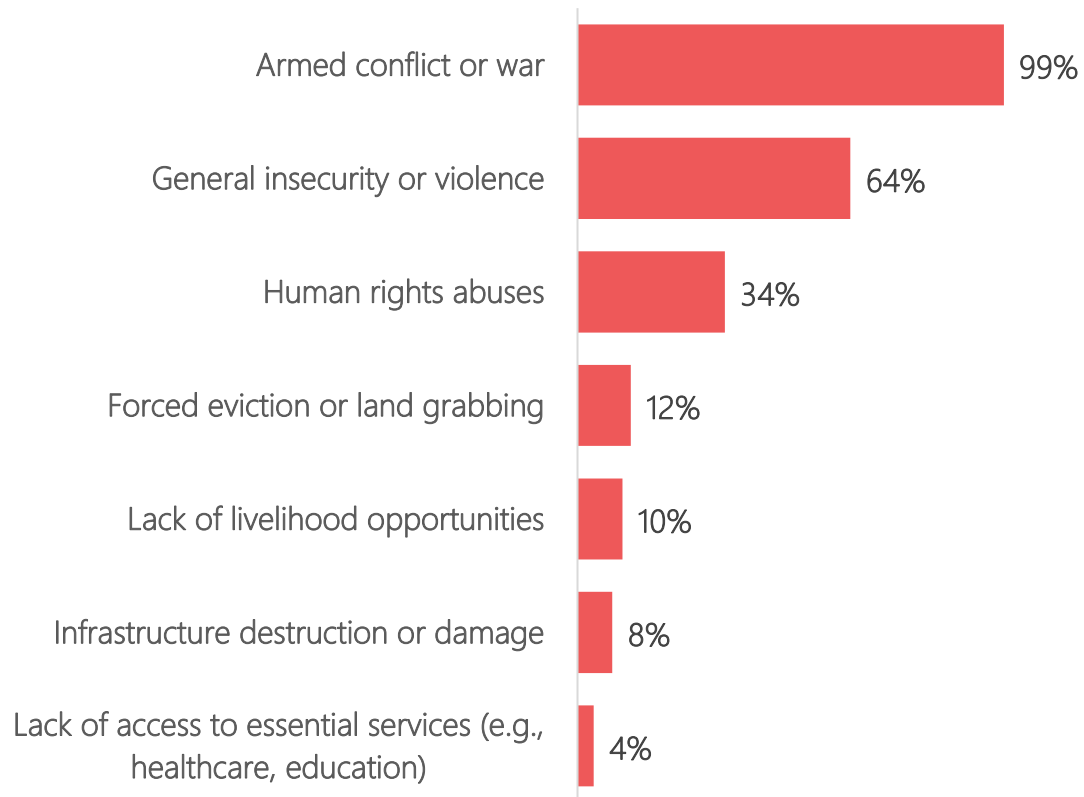
of households forced to flee (N=474) had previously relocated to another area before arriving at the site in Ed Damazin

Localities of origin of IDP households in gathering sites in Ed Damazin locality



# Displacement Patterns

**% of IDP households by reasons for displacement\***

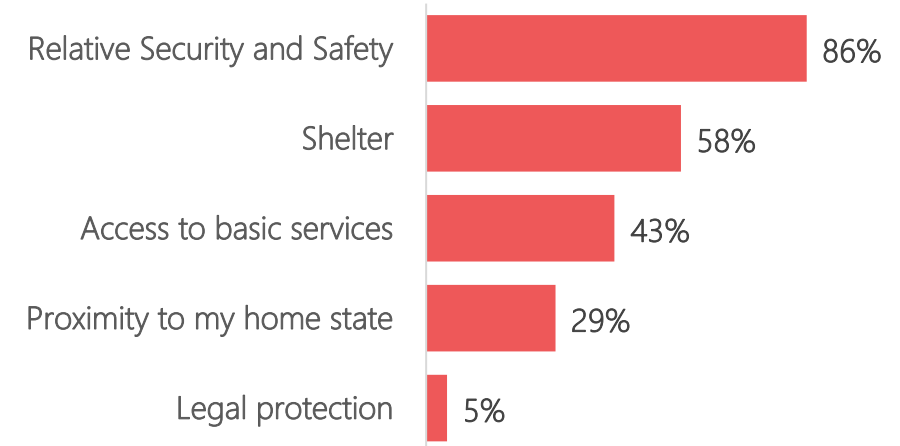


\*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

The three **most prominent reasons for displacement** reported by households were armed conflict (99%), general insecurity (64%), and human rights abuses (34%)

**Relative security** and **shelter** were the primary reasons for the specific site choices by IDP households

**% of IDP households by reasons for site choice\***



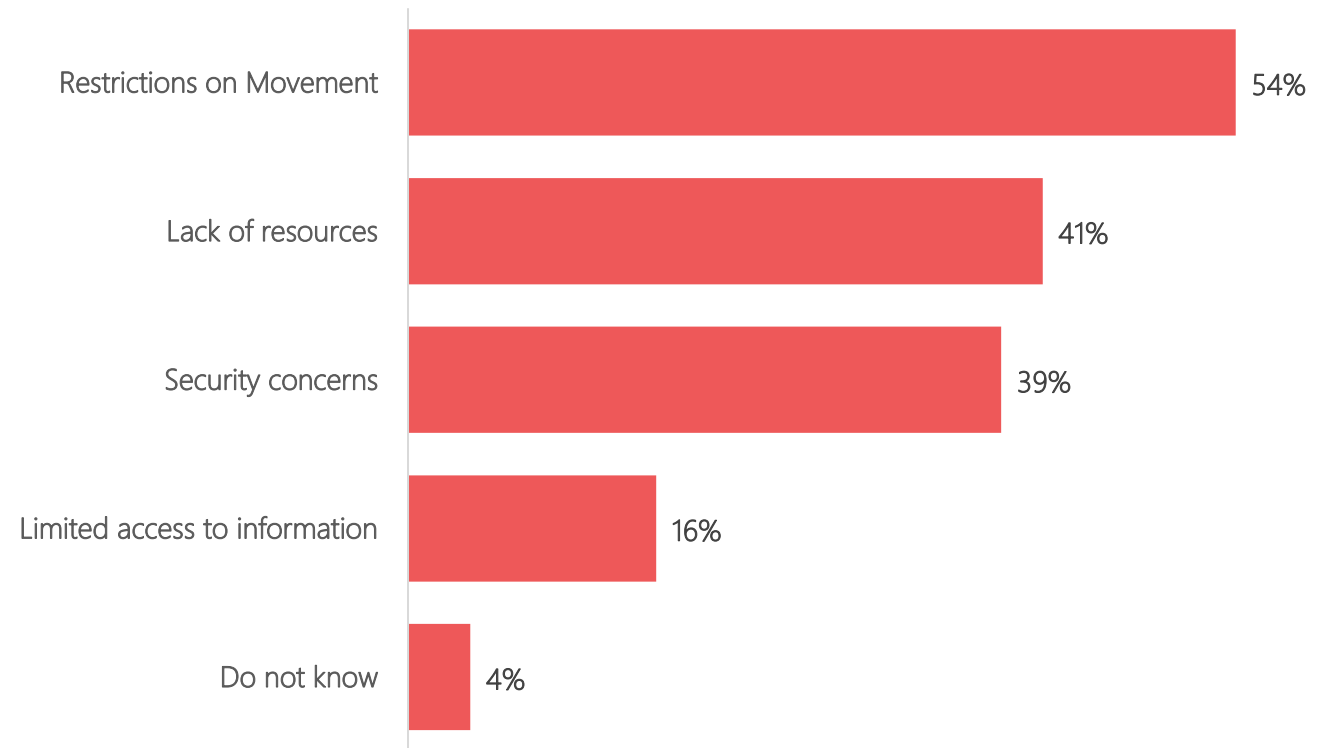
# Displacement patterns

51%

of households forced to flee (N=474) reported **knowing family or community members who wanted to move but were unable to**

The **main reasons** cited for these family or community members' inability to move were **restrictions of movement, lack of resources and security concerns**, highlighting broader protection issues

**% of IDP households reported with members who wanted to but could not move by reasons why\***



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

A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern consisting of interconnected lines forming various sized triangles. The map shows the outlines of continents. In the center of the map, the number '3.3' is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

**3.3**

## **Movement Intentions**

# Movement intentions

30%

of households reported planning to move from their current location in Ed Damazin

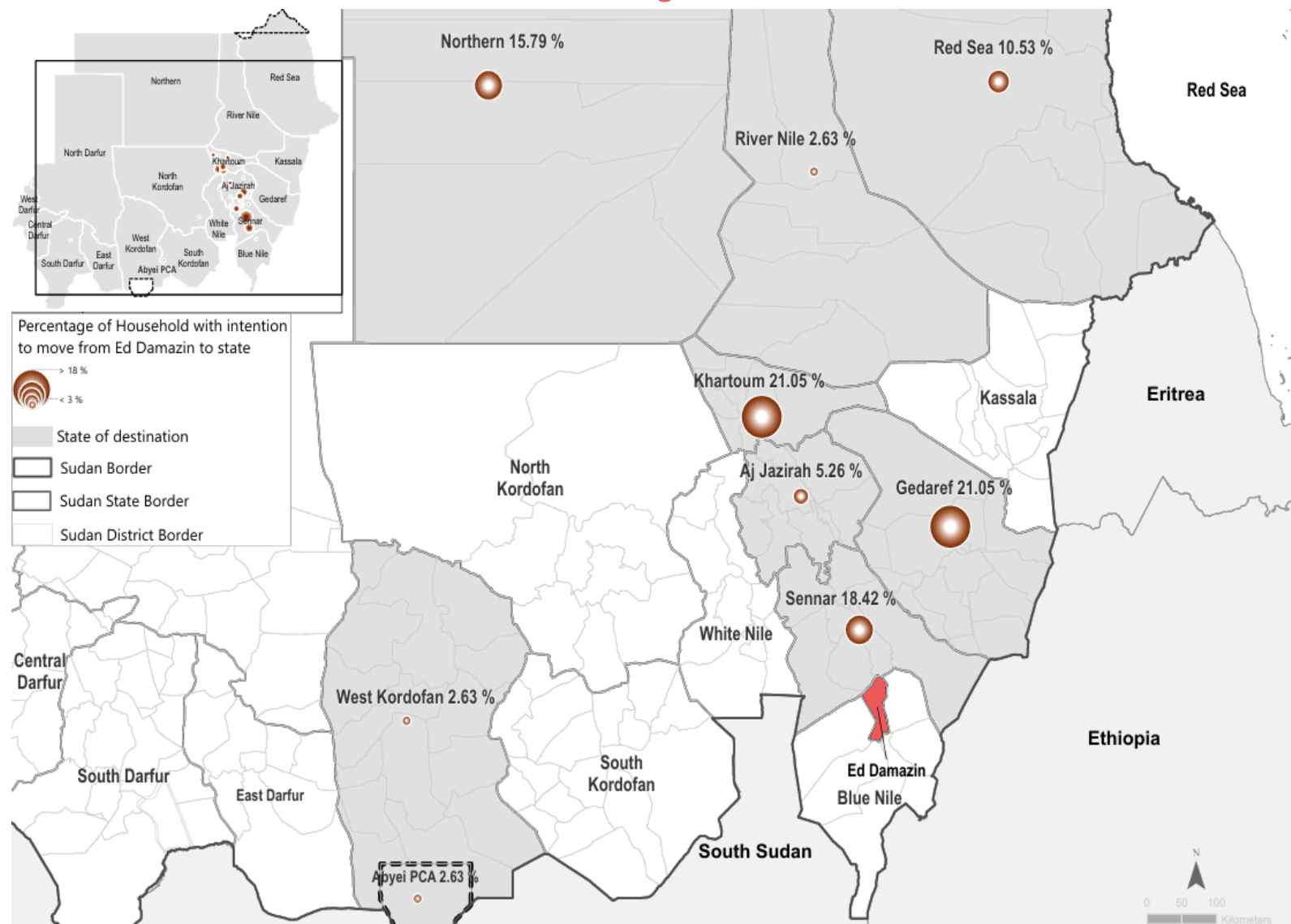
67%

of households who want to move or stay short-term (N=153) are undecided on where they want to move to

21%

of households intending to move out of state (N=38) are reportedly planning to move to Khartoum, and another 21% to Gedaref

Destination states of IDP households intending to move to other state from Ed Damazin locality

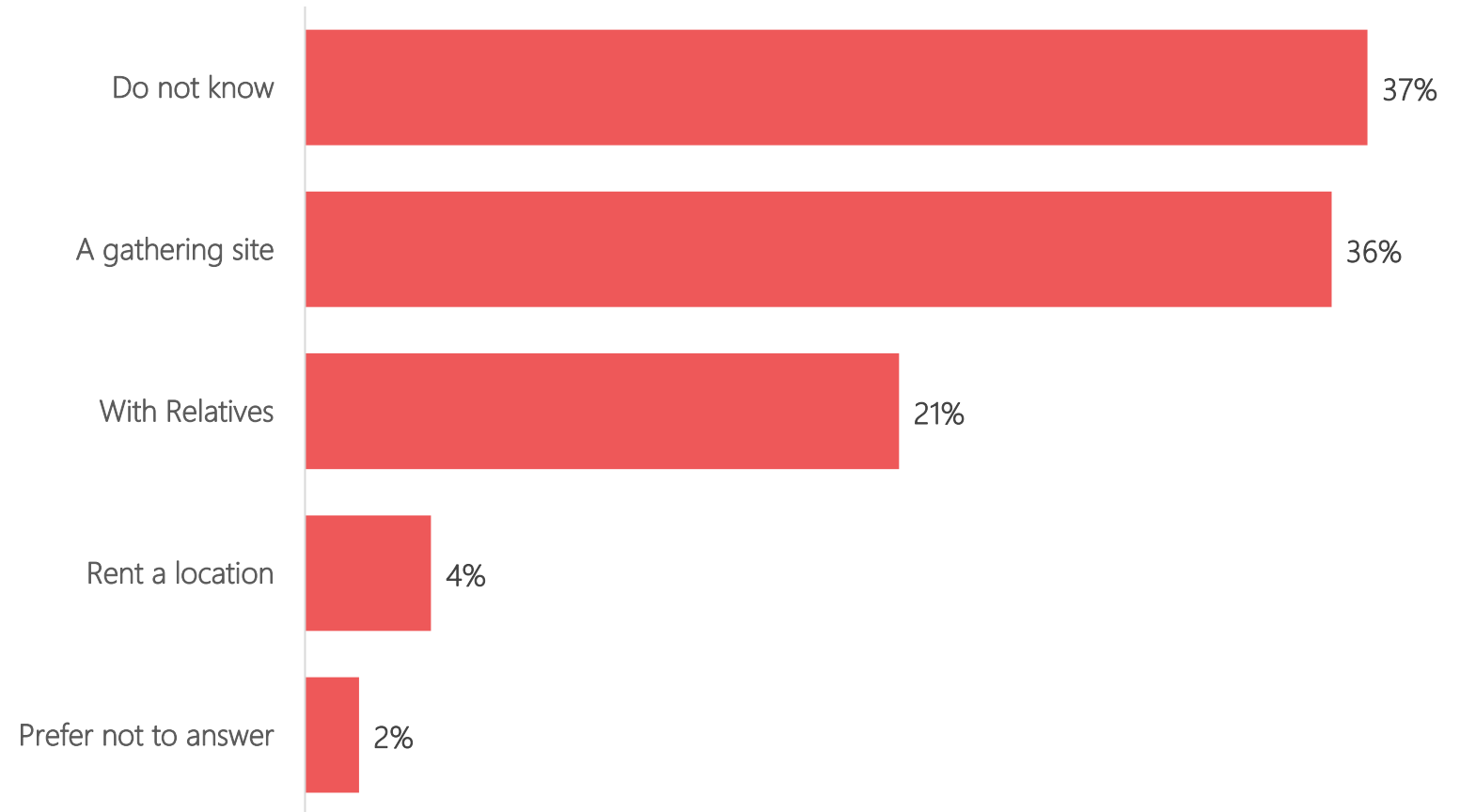


# Movement intentions

36%

of households planning to move or stay short-term (N=159) intend to stay at an IDP gathering site, 21% plan to move in with relatives, while 37% are uncertain about where they will stay upon moving

% of IDP households intending to move or stay short-term by intended living location\*



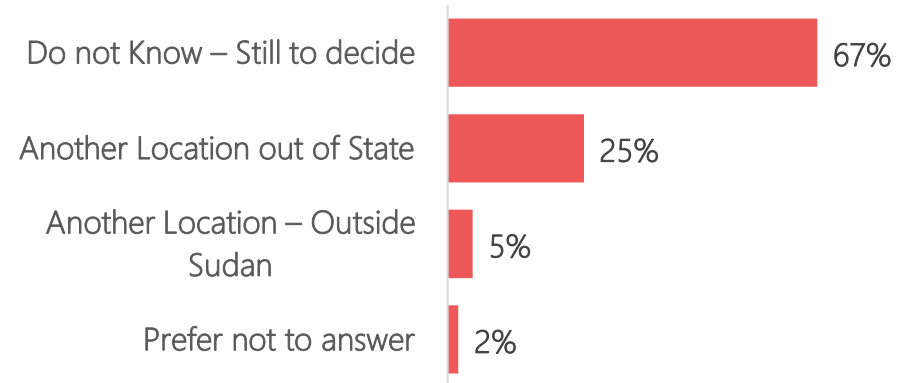
\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because of rounding.

# Movement intentions

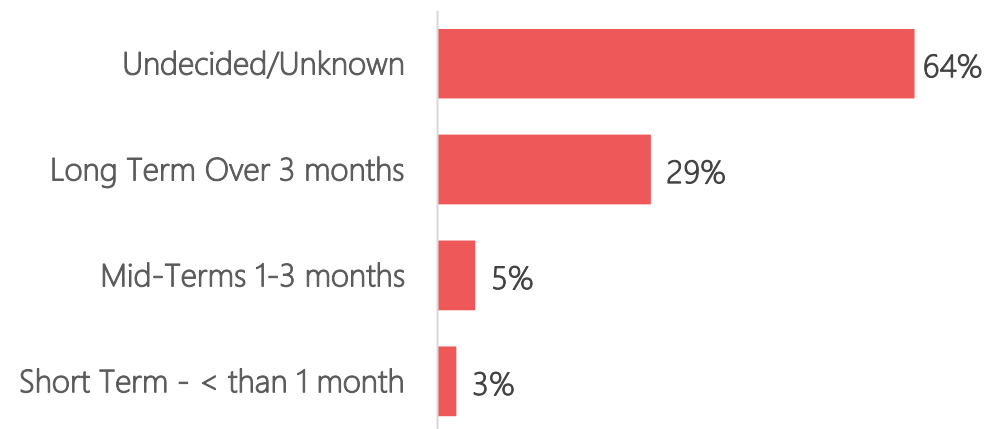
64%

of households planning to remain at their current gathering site (N=357) are **undecided about their length of stay** in Ed Damazin, while 29% plan to stay for a long-term period (over 3 months)

**% of IDP households intending to move or stay short-term by intended destination\***



**% of IDP households intending to stay by duration of intended stay\***



\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because of rounding.

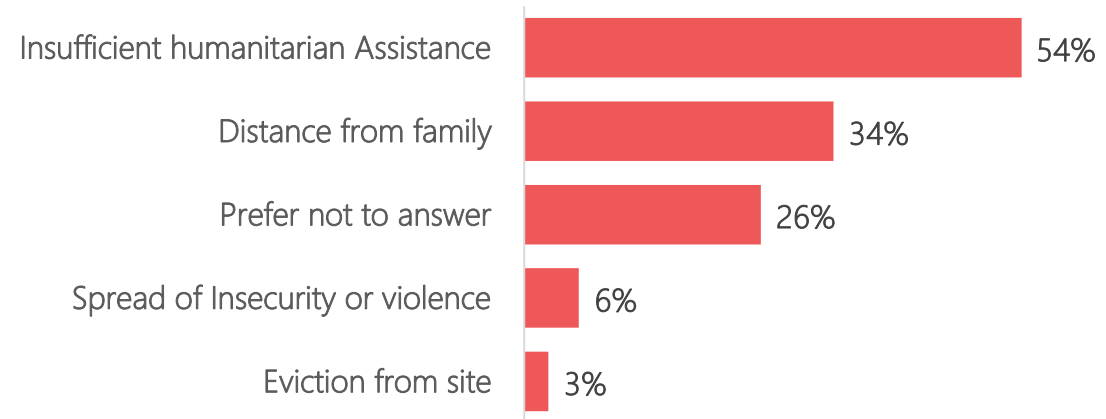
# Movement intentions

54%

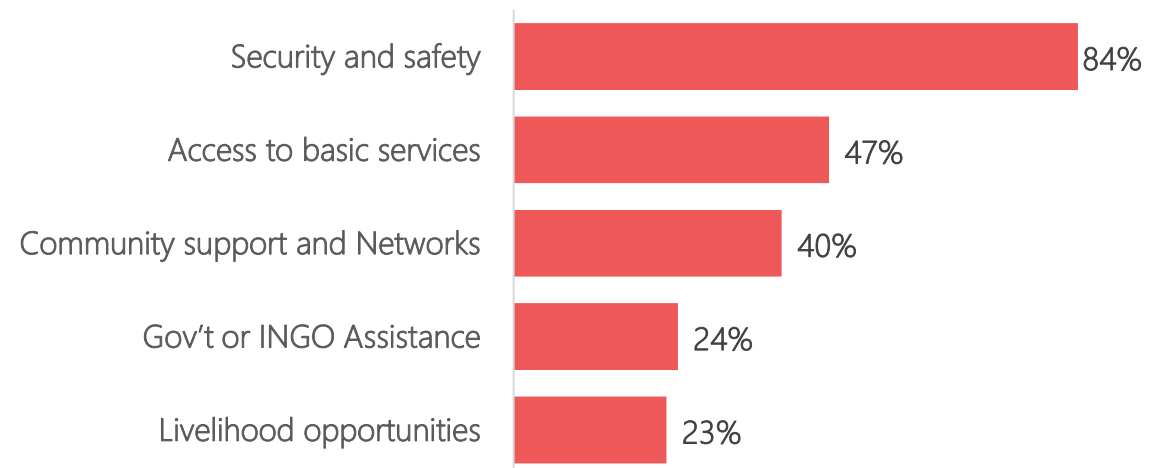
of households planning to move or stay short-term (N=151) reported **insufficient humanitarian assistance** as reason for their decision to relocate

Households intending to stay (N=357) commonly cited **security and safety** as the reason for not relocating. **Access to basic services** and **community support networks** were also frequently mentioned reasons

**% of IDP households intending to move or stay short-term by reasons for movement\***



**% of IDP households intending to stay in Ed Damazin by reasons to stay\***



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



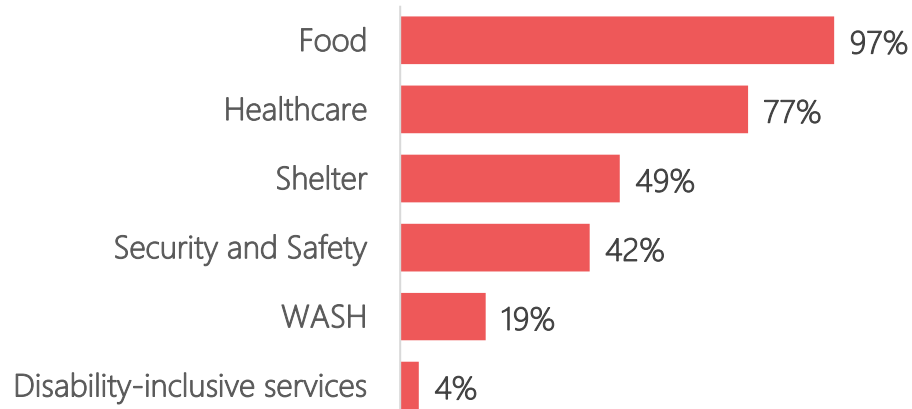


## 3.4

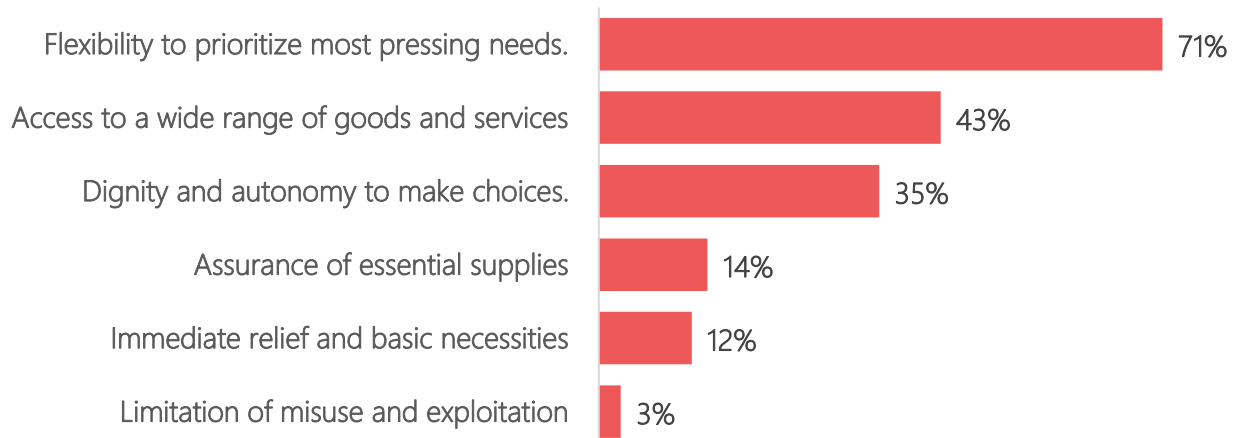
# Priority Needs & Assistance Preferences

# Priority needs

**% of IDP households by priority needs\***



**% of IDP households by reason for assistance preference\***



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

97%

of households reported **food** to be their priority need

79%

of households prefer **cash** as their preferred method of getting humanitarian assistance

The strong preference for cash by households as method of receiving assistance, together with being flexible to prioritize their most pressing needs as top reason for assistance preference (reported by 71% of households) suggests that **households value the autonomy to address their unique and shifting needs.**

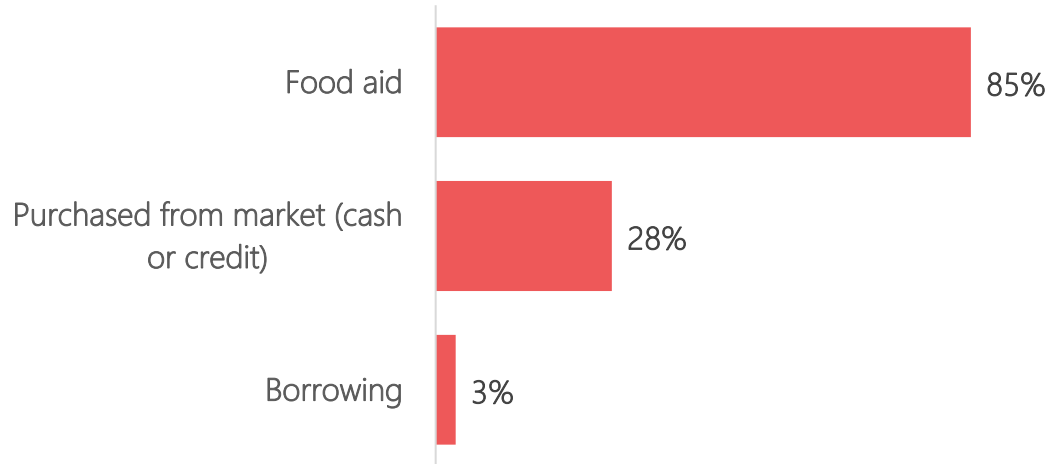


**3.5**

# Food Security & Livelihoods

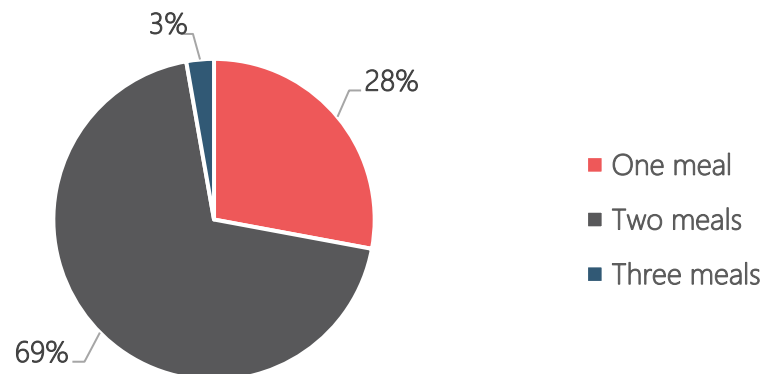
# Food security & livelihoods

**% of IDP households by sources of food**



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

**% of IDP households by number of daily meals**



**67%**

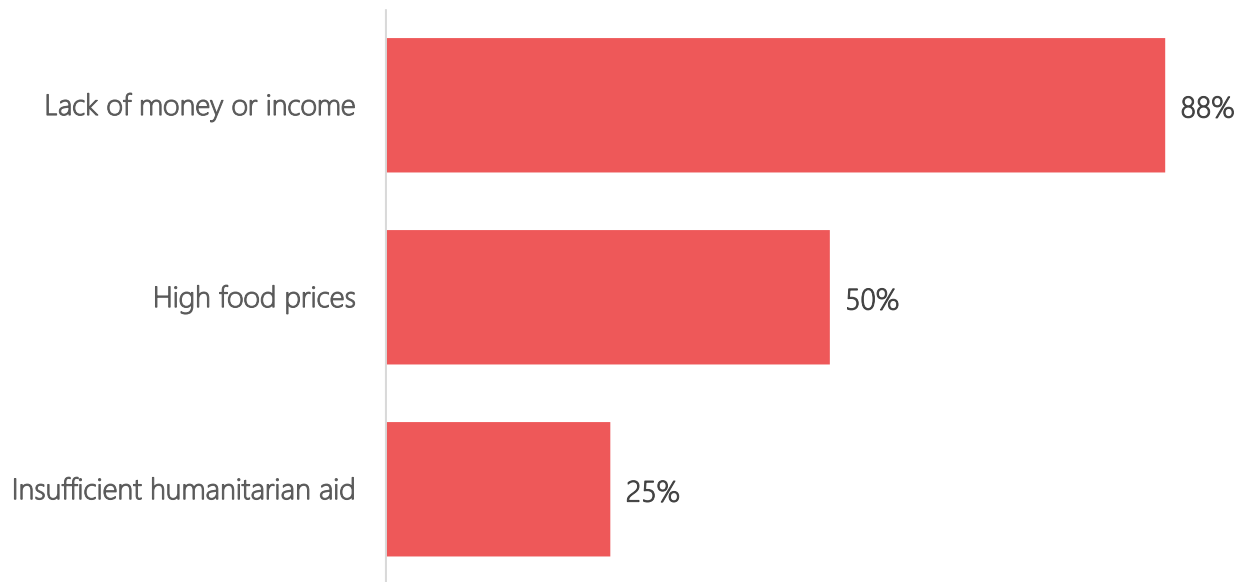
of households reported lacking food due to insufficient accessible resources in the last month

**22%**

of households reporting a lack of food (household members having to skip a meal) due to insufficient resources (N=342) experienced this frequently (more than 10 times in the last month), while 42% reported it occurring 3 to 10 times in the last month

# Food security & livelihoods

**% of IDP households facing barriers to access food, by type of barrier\***



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

25%

of households reported that **at least one household member went without eating a whole day and night** in the last month

7%

of these households reporting to have at least one household member who went without eating a whole day and night (N=129) reported that this had happened **often (more than 10 times in the last month)**, while 36% reported that this had occurred 3 to 10 times during the last month

# Food security & livelihoods

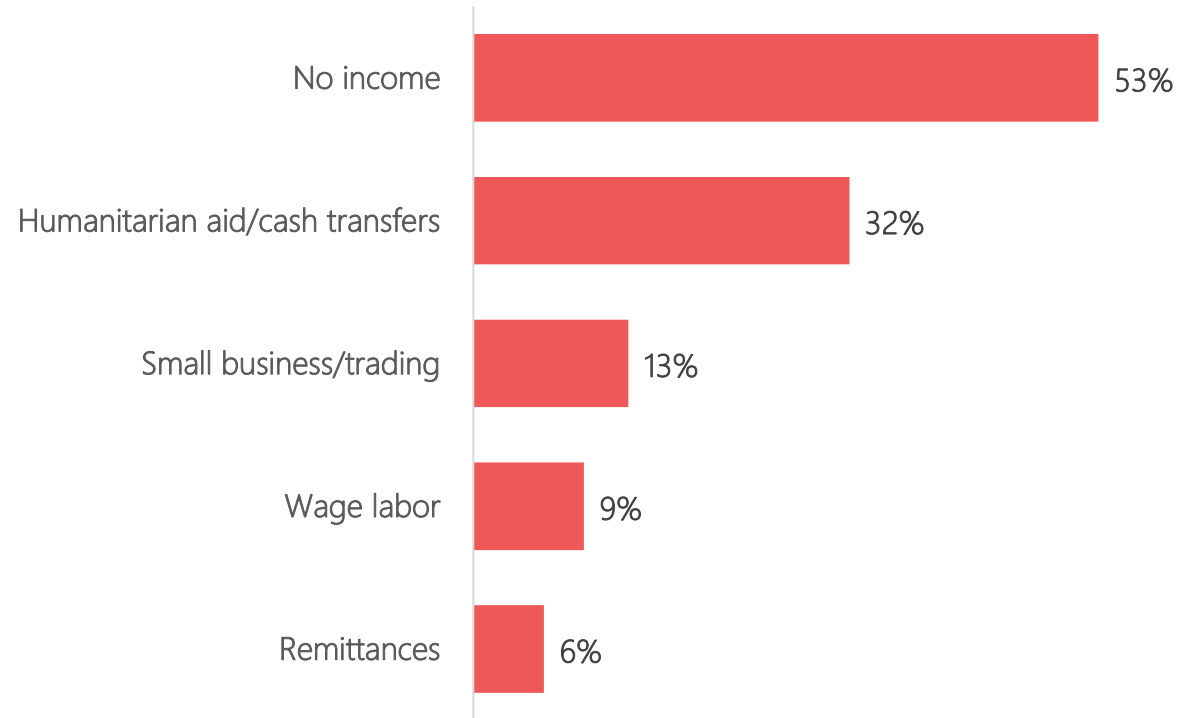
32%

of households reported that humanitarian aid/cash transfers is their main source of income

53%

of households reported having no income

**% of IDP households by sources of income\***



\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple choices could be selected except when "No income" was selected.



**3.6**

## Healthcare & WASH

# Healthcare

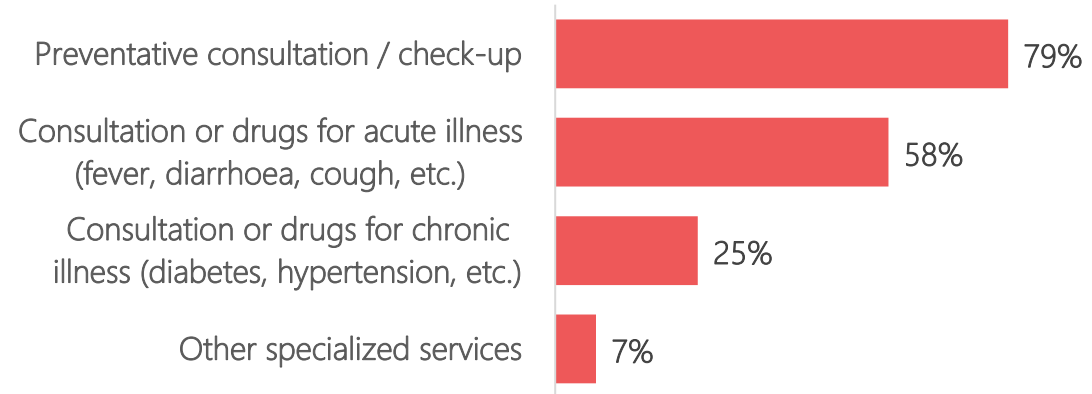
96%

of households reported having at least one sick household member within the last month

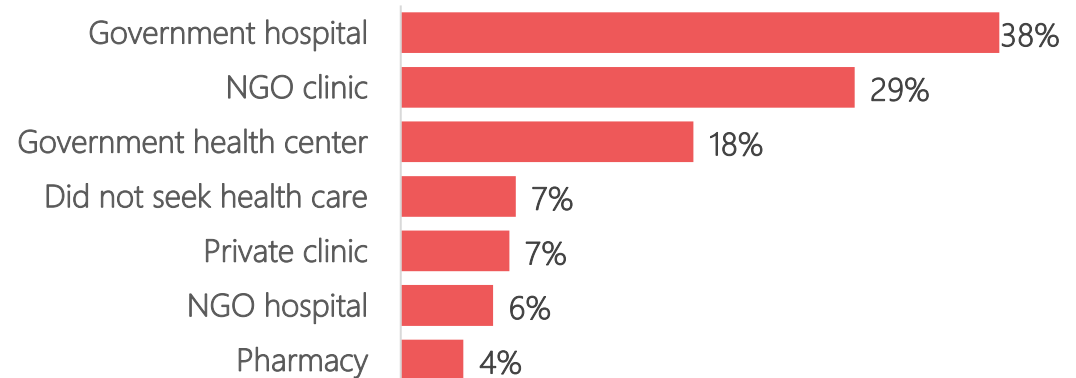
33%

of households with at least one sick household member (N=485) reported that at least one of them was unable to get the needed healthcare

**% of IDP household with a sick member by types of healthcare need\***



**% of IDP households with at least one sick member by reported location of treatment\***

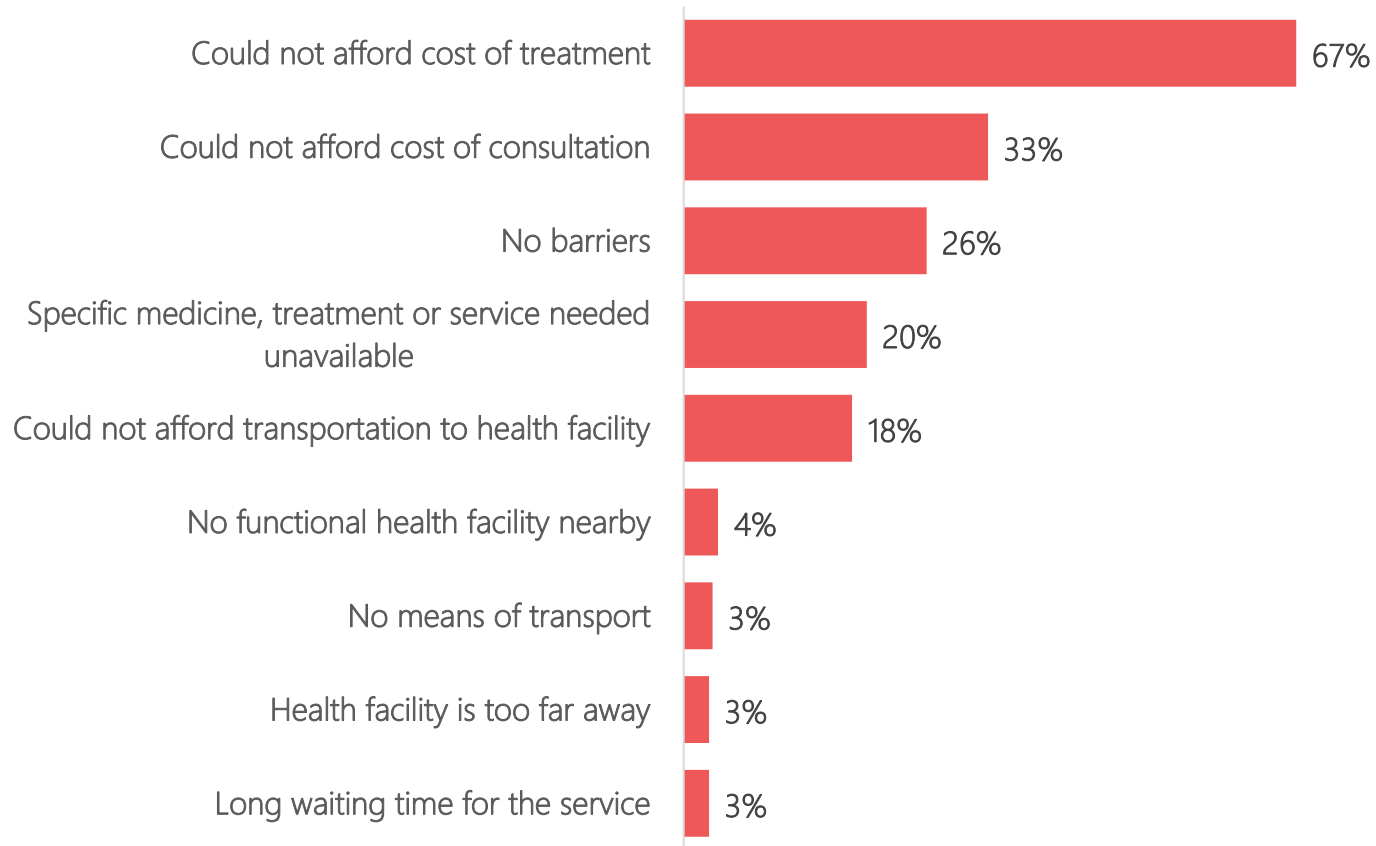


\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.



# Healthcare

**% of IDP households by barriers to healthcare access\***



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

67%

of households that reported having at least one sick household member needing but unable to access healthcare (N=161) cited cost of treatment as the primary barrier in the last month

About three-quarters (72%) of households reported that the most likely barrier to access healthcare if they were to need it is cost of treatment

96%

of households that received healthcare for sick member(s) (N=324) reported having to pay for the healthcare services provided

# Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

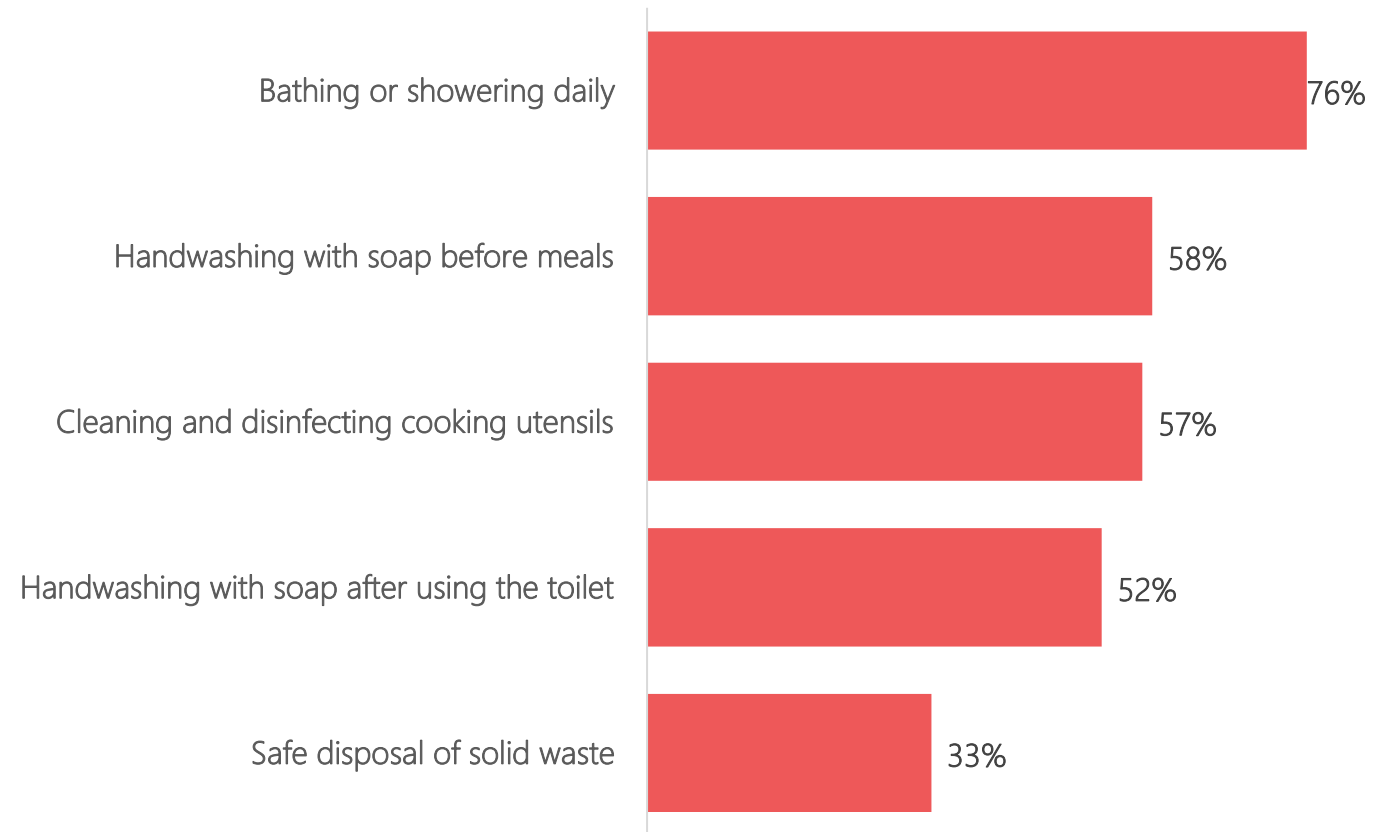
46%

of households reported that their **main source of potable water is a public tap in the neighbourhood**. Another 46% reported **pipewater inside the site** as their main source of potable water

Over two-thirds of households (70%) are reported to **rely on unimproved sanitation facilities** (pit latrines without a slab, bucket latrines etc.) as their main sanitation facility.

This widespread use of inadequate sanitation increases the risk of waterborne diseases and poses a public health threat, especially in densely populated sites. Addressing these gaps is essential to improve living conditions, reduce health risks, and enhance overall hygiene standards in the IDP sites.

**% of IDP households by hygiene practices\***



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

A faint world map is centered on the page, overlaid with a light gray geometric grid of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map shows the outlines of continents in a light gray tone.

**3.7**

Protection

# Protection

42%

of households reported that members had felt unsafe in the last two weeks

40%

of households preferred not to answer the question on safety

The data reveals some serious implications for safety and security among households in these gathering sites. There is an indication of underlying security concerns and maybe mistrust in discussing safety issues with 42% of households feeling unsafe and 40% of households opting not to provide any response to the question pertaining to safety. The non-response rate on such topics probably suggests fear of repercussions, limited trust in surveys and/or the potential for a pervasive insecurity which may be characteristic of daily life at the gathering sites. The findings therefore highlight the need for targeted safety interventions and trust-building measures to effectively address safety concerns.

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**3.8**

Shelter

# Shelter

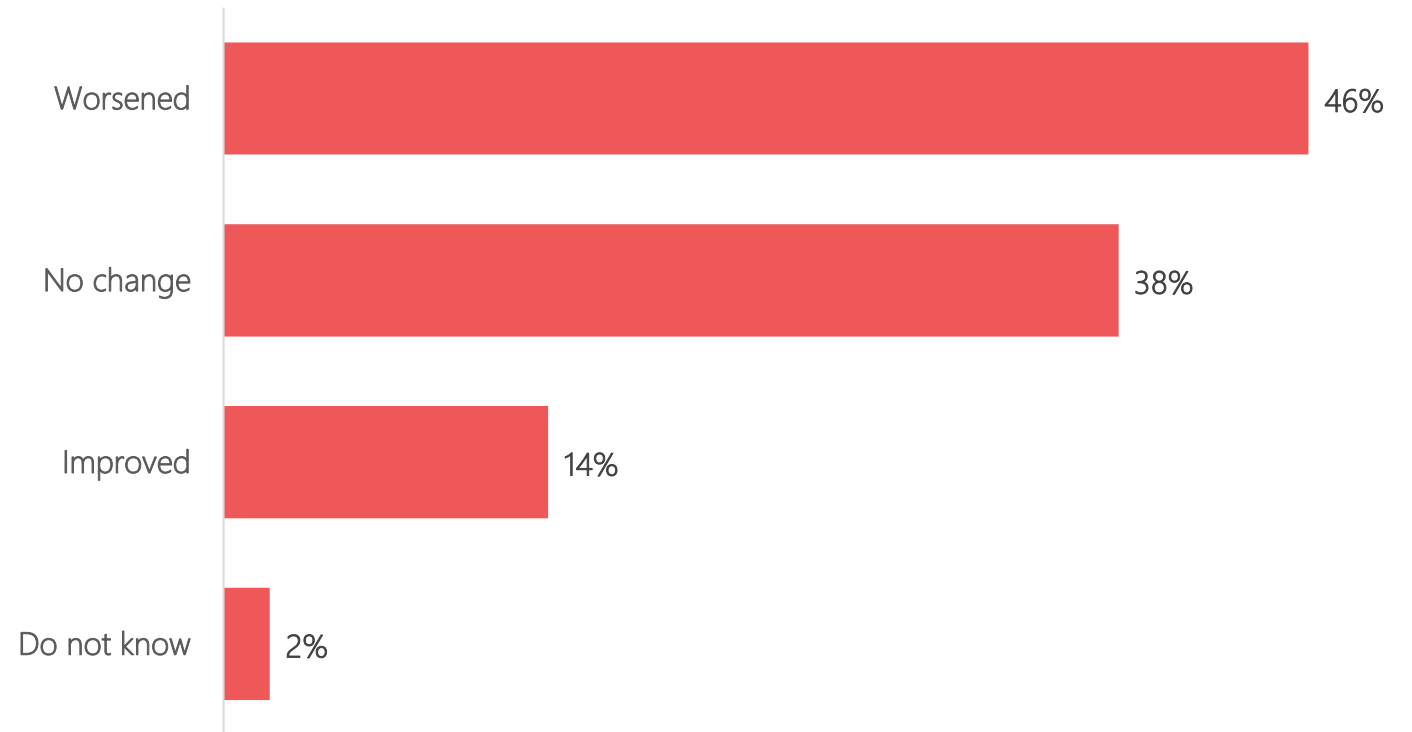
46%

of households reported that **access to shelter has worsened** within the last month

77%

of households reporting that access has worsened (N=128), **cited damage and destruction by flooding** as the main cause

**% of IDP households by assessment of shelter conditions**



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



04

# Key take-aways

# Key Take-Aways

- The majority of IDP households in Ed Damazin (43%) reported coming from Sennar State, with 46% arriving at the start of the crisis and 30% moving in July, just before data collection period.
- Among the households planning to either move from or stay short-term in Ed Damazin, Khartoum and Gedaref are the top destination states, each accounting for 21% of these households.
- The majority of IDP households (93%) reported having been forced to flee their homes, while 7% fled preemptively.
- About a quarter of IDP households (27%) reported at least one household member with a disability.
- A quarter of IDP households (25%) reported that at least one household member went without eating a whole day and night at least one time in the last month due to insufficient resources. Additionally, 7% of these households reported this happening more than 10 times in the last month.
- About two-fifths of households (42%) reported that members had felt unsafe in the last two weeks.
- The main reported priority needs among IDP households were food (97%), healthcare (77%) and shelter (49%). Cash (79%) is the most preferred method of receiving humanitarian aid.





Any questions?

# Thank you for your attention

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