

Sudan IDP Movement Intentions Assessment - Rabak

May 2024 | Sudan

Key Findings

- The majority of displaced households in Rabak (94%) were reportedly from the State of Khartoum, and 90% moved to Rabak since the 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 (41%), flu (45%), and fever (30%) were the predominant reported types of illness among infants and young children.
- The main reported priority needs among the IDP households were food (95%), healthcare (92%), and security (79%). Cash (92%) was the most reported preferred method of receiving humanitarian aid.

Context & 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 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have settled, mass movements are likely. REACH, in collaboration with the Site Management Sector Sudan, conducted a survey to anticipate such movements.

Factsheet Overview

The factsheet provides insights into IDPs' movement intentions from 41 gathering sites in Rabak Locality, White Nile State. It covers their origins, planned destinations, factors influencing their movement intentions, health and nutrition of infants and young children, as well as preferences for humanitarian assistance. The overall findings are statistically representative of IDP households in gathering sites in Rabak, with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

Demographics

60%

of all heads of household were women.

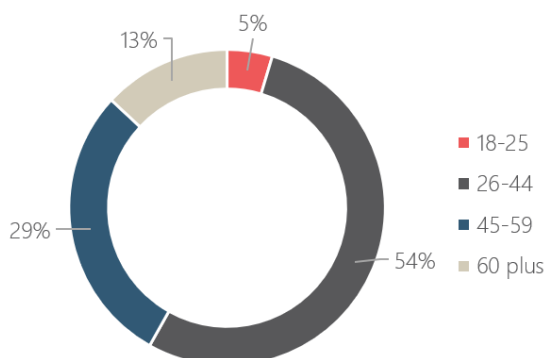
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was the average household size of IDP households in Rabak.

54%

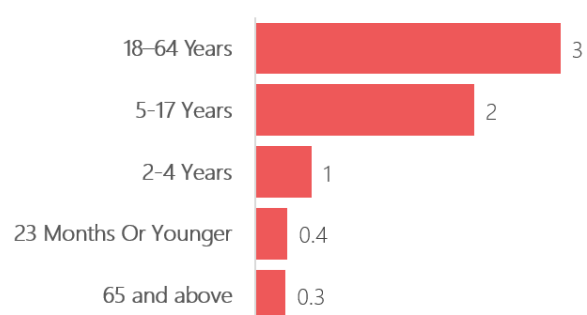
of heads of household were 26-44 years old.

% Heads of household, by age group*



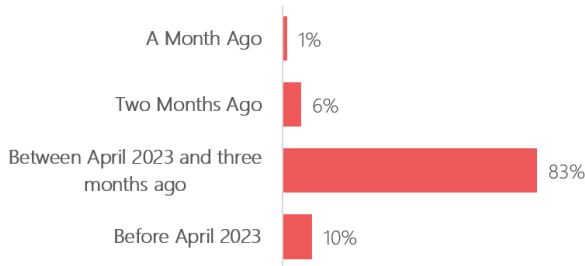
*Results exceed 100% due to rounding.

Average number of household members, by age group



Displacement Patterns

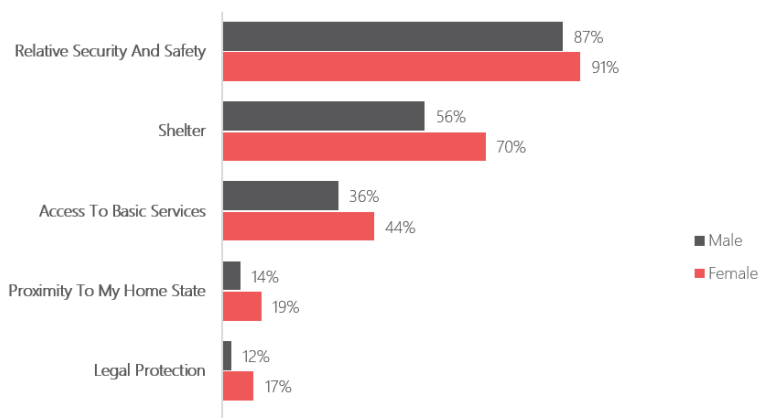
% Households, by arrival period



94%

of IDP households in Rabak reportedly moved from the State of Khartoum, among which 3 in 4 households came from **Jebel Awlia, Khartoum (Capital), and Um Durman localities.**

% Households by reported reasons for coming to Rabak and by gender of head of household*



89%

of IDP households reportedly came to Rabak because they were seeking **more security and safety.**

The share among **18-25-year-olds** was the highest among age groups (**95%**). (N=23)

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

24%

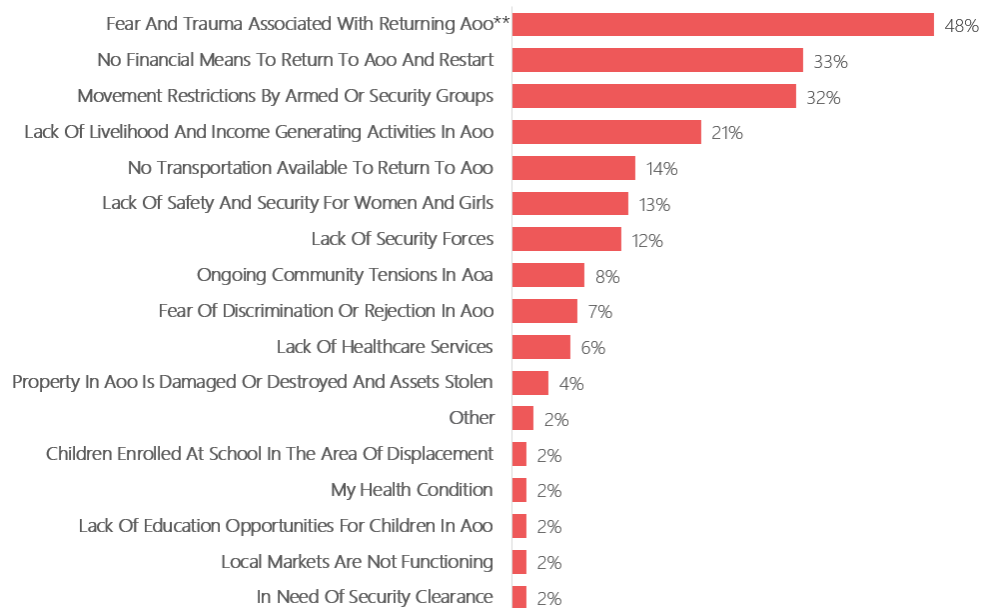
of households reported having **attempted to return** to their areas of origin since they arrived in Rabak.

Return attempts were most common among households headed by **18-25-year-olds (30%)**. (N=23)

48%

of IDP households that unsuccessfully attempted to return to area of origin reported fear and associated trauma as the main for the failure. (N=121)

% Households that attempted to return, by reported reasons for failure*



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

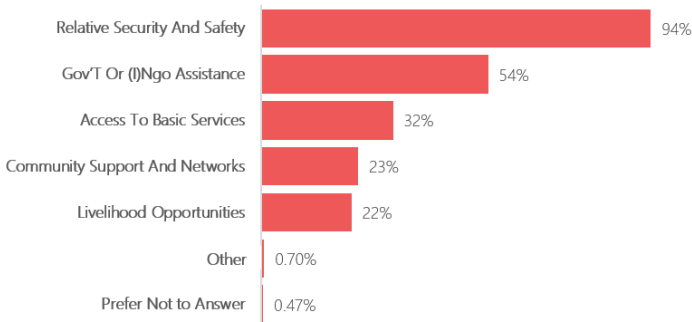
**Area of origin



Movement Intentions

Intentions to stay

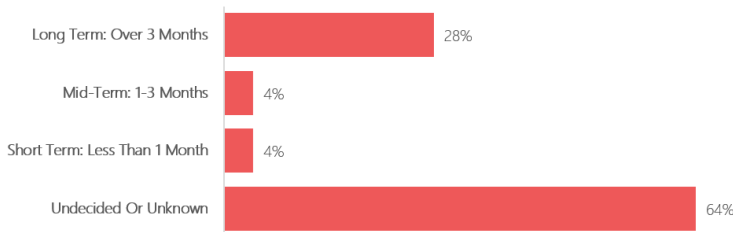
Households that reported intending to remain in Rabak, by reasons*



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

86%
of households reported that they **intended to remain in Rabak**, and 14% that they intended to leave.

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



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

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)

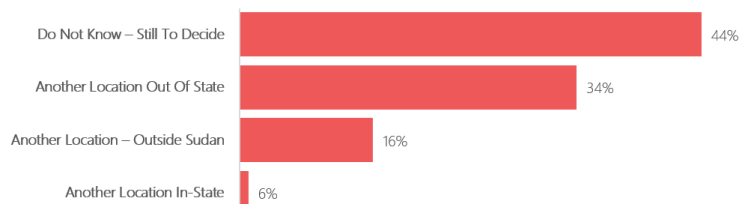
34%

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

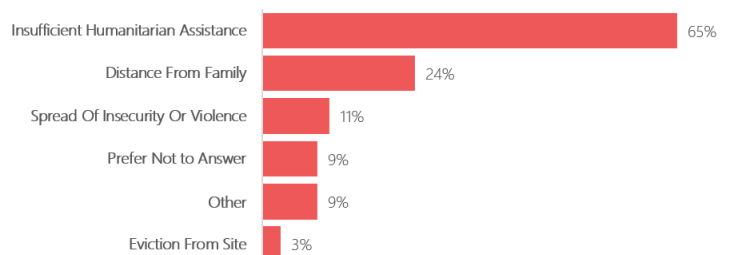
74%

(26) of these households reported intending to move to Khartoum State. (N=35)

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



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

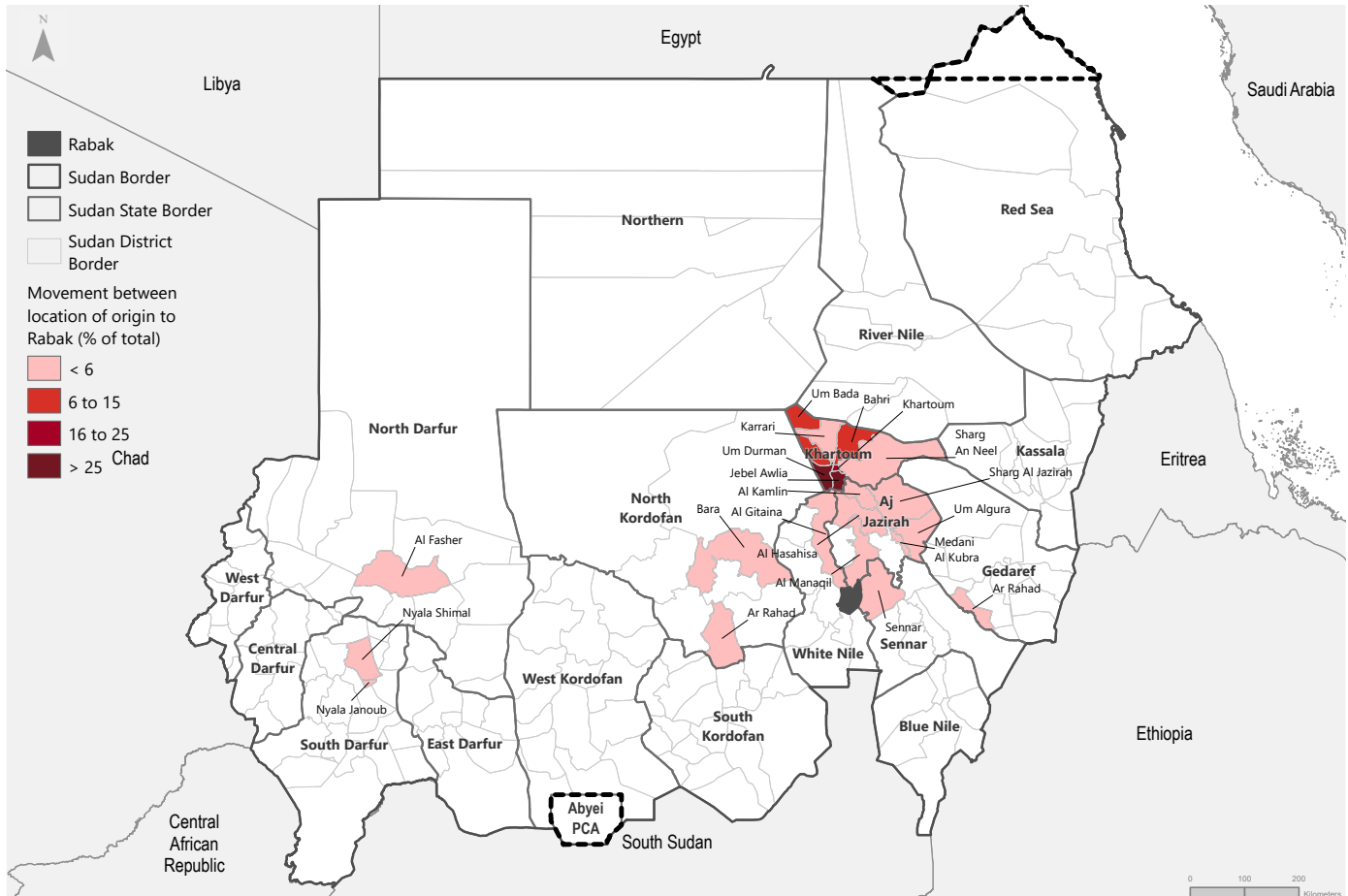


*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

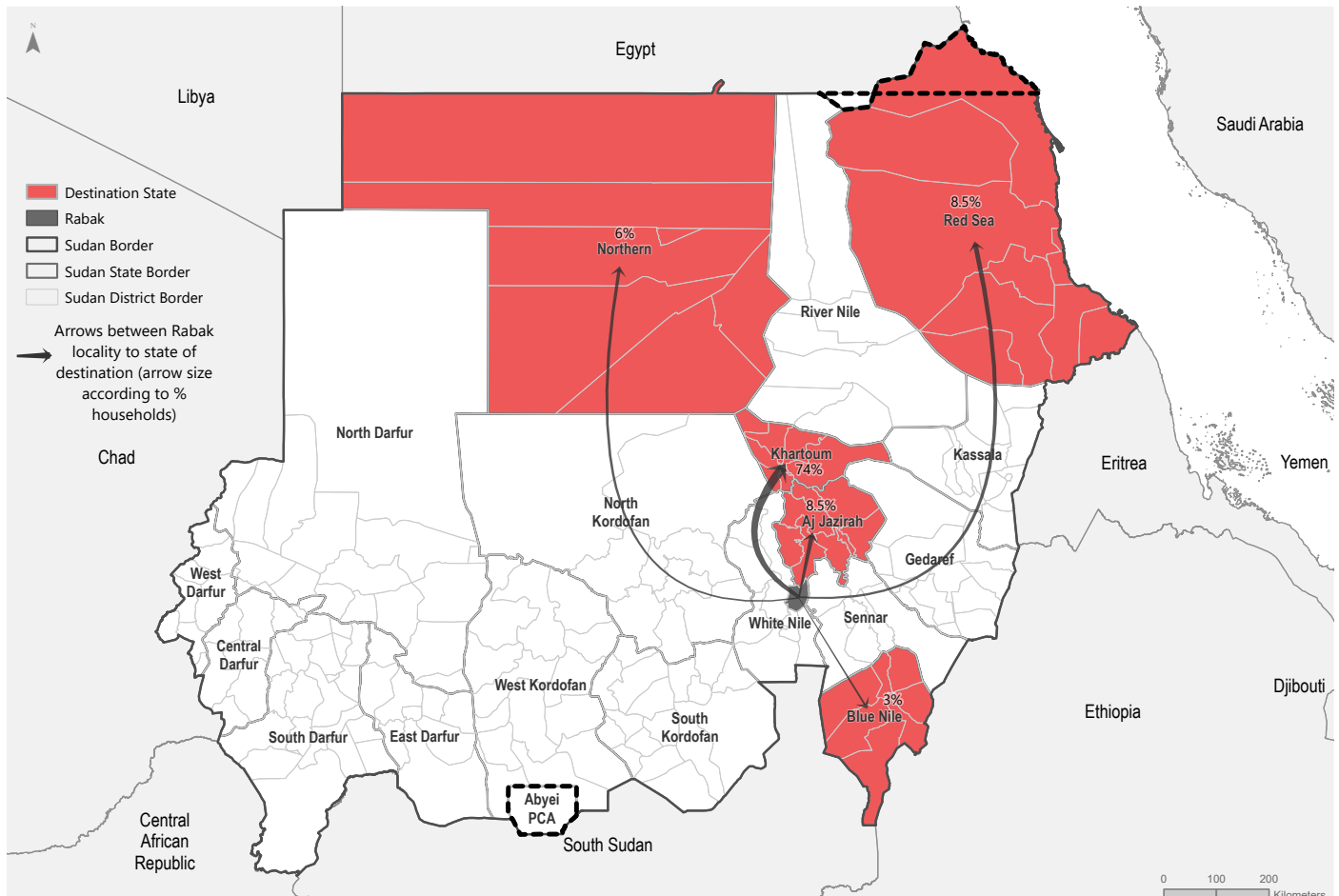
Insufficient humanitarian assistance was the **main reported reason** for which households intended to **move from Rabak**.



Localities of Origin of IDPs Moving to Rabak



Destination States of IDPs Intending to Move Away from Rabak*

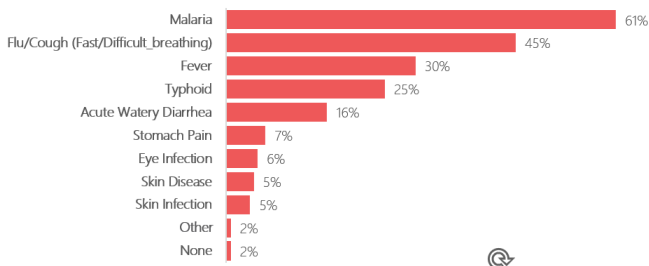


*The stay durations for those intending to stay in Rabak vary between short-term, long-term, mid-term and undecided.



Health

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

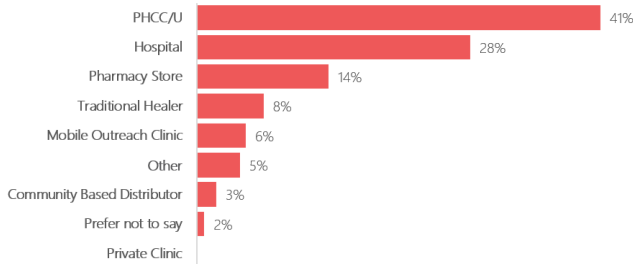


64%

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 (61%), flu (45%), and fever (30%) reportedly accounted for the top 3 types of sickness among infants and young children. (N=170)

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



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

Nutrition

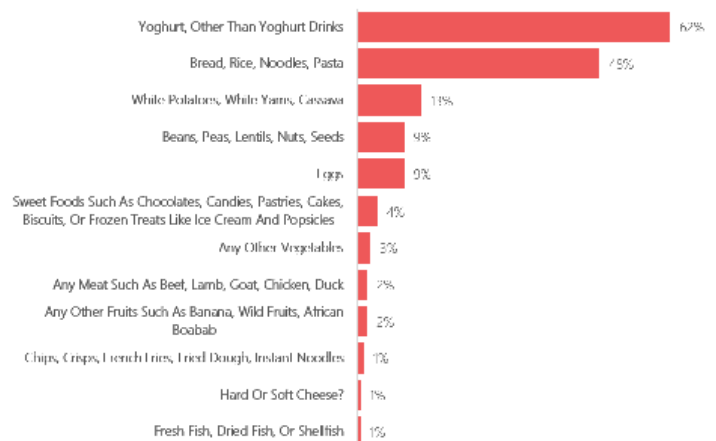
78%

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)

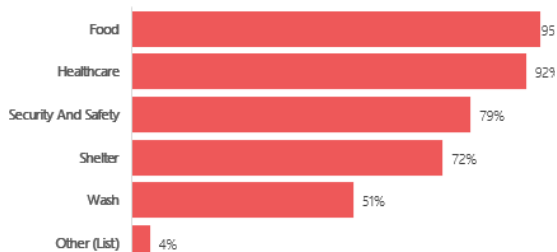
% Households with child under two years old, by reported meal composition*



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

Priority Needs

% Households by reported priority needs*



Food (95%), healthcare (92%), and security & safety (79%) were the top 3 priority needs reported by IDP households in Rabak.

% Households by reported preferred method of humanitarian assistance



92%

of households reported that they preferred receiving humanitarian assistance in cash.

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



Methodology Overview

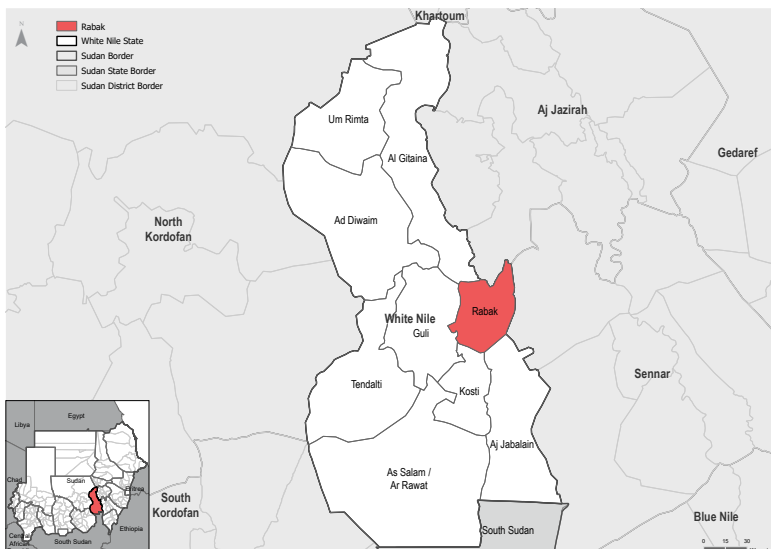
The methodology employed a two-stage random sampling approach. Initially, 41 IDP sites were randomly selected from the list of available sites. Within these 41 sites, a total of 503 households were randomly chosen using the “spin-the-pen” method.

The survey tool allowed respondents to report on various aspects, including household demographics, movement intentions, priority needs, nutrition, and health. This approach provided insight into the conditions and characteristics of IDP households in Rabak Locality. Data collection took place from 20 to 28 March 2024 in Rabak, conducted by ACTED through household interviews.

Following data collection, REACH undertook rigorous data cleaning, including checks for ODK/Kobo skip logic and constraint functionality, as well as checks for logic and outliers. This cleaning process was carried out using Excel quick sheets and R. The final sample size after data cleaning was 497 households.

For data analysis, REACH utilized R to calculate percentages for categorical data and averages (mean) for numerical data. The overall findings are statistically representative of IDP households in gathering sites in Rabak, with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. Results were also disaggregated by the age group and gender of the head of household (these findings are indicative).

Assessment Coverage



Administrative map of White Nile State



Map of assessed IDP gathering sites in Rabak Locality

Partners

The implementation partners for this assessment are the **Site Management Sector for Sudan** and **ACTED Sudan**. The research was funded by **BHA**.

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).