



# SUDAN MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA)

Sectoral Key Findings: Education

7 December 2020



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# 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

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**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

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



02

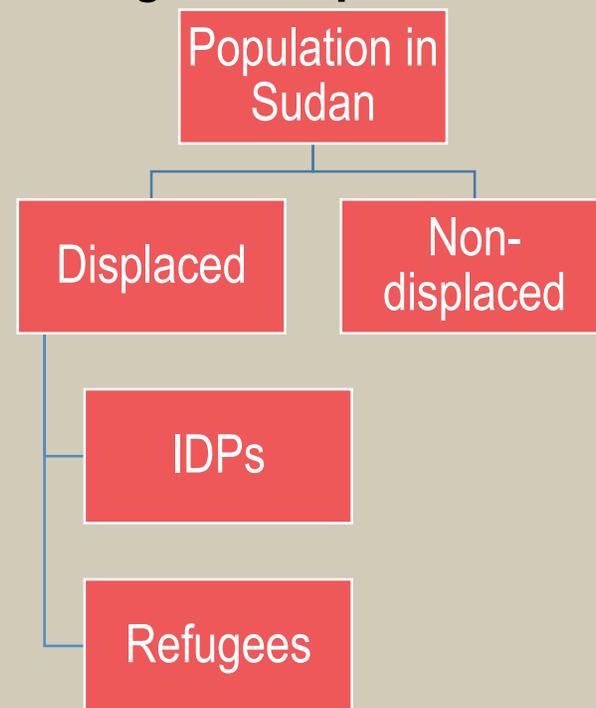
## Scope and Coverage

# 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



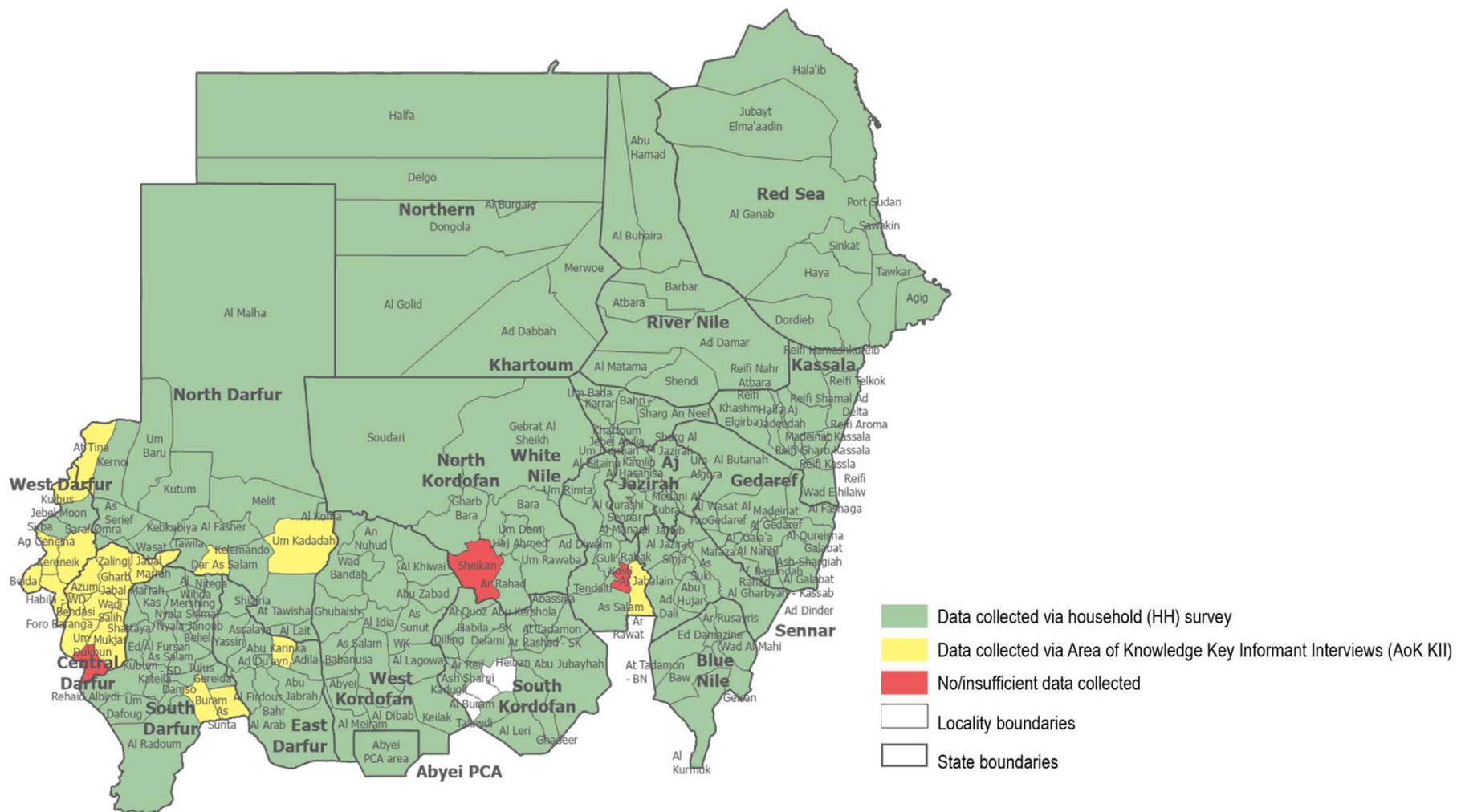
Accountability to Affected  
Populations

# Data collection by the numbers

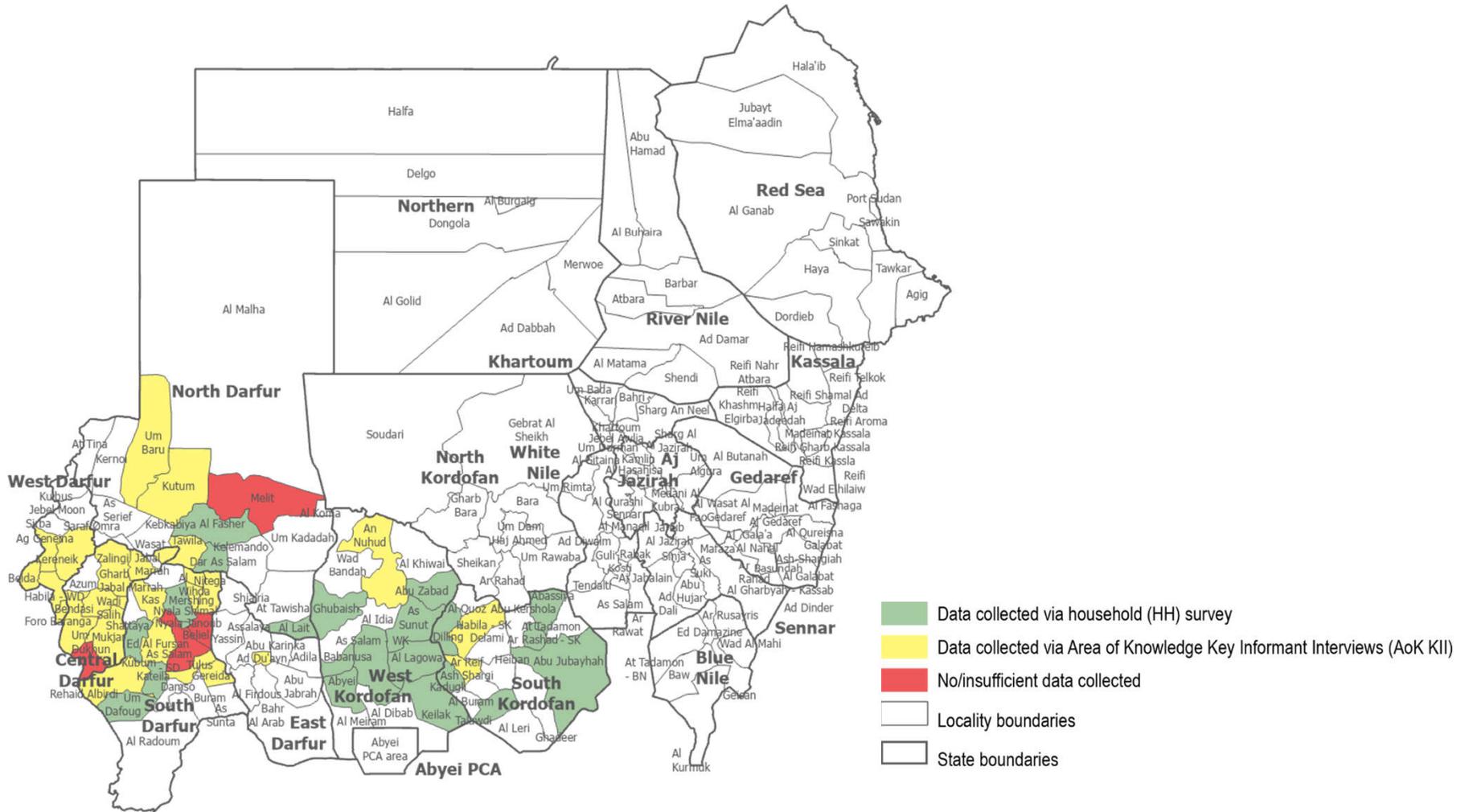
- Data was collected using both **household (HH) surveys** and **Area of Knowledge Key Informant Interviews (AoK KIIs)**.
- Initial target collection targets were ambitious. In the end, almost all non-displaced and IDP strata were completed. However, only about a third of refugee strata were completed.

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%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>206 (64%)</b>	<b>55 (17%)</b>	<b>261 (81%)</b>

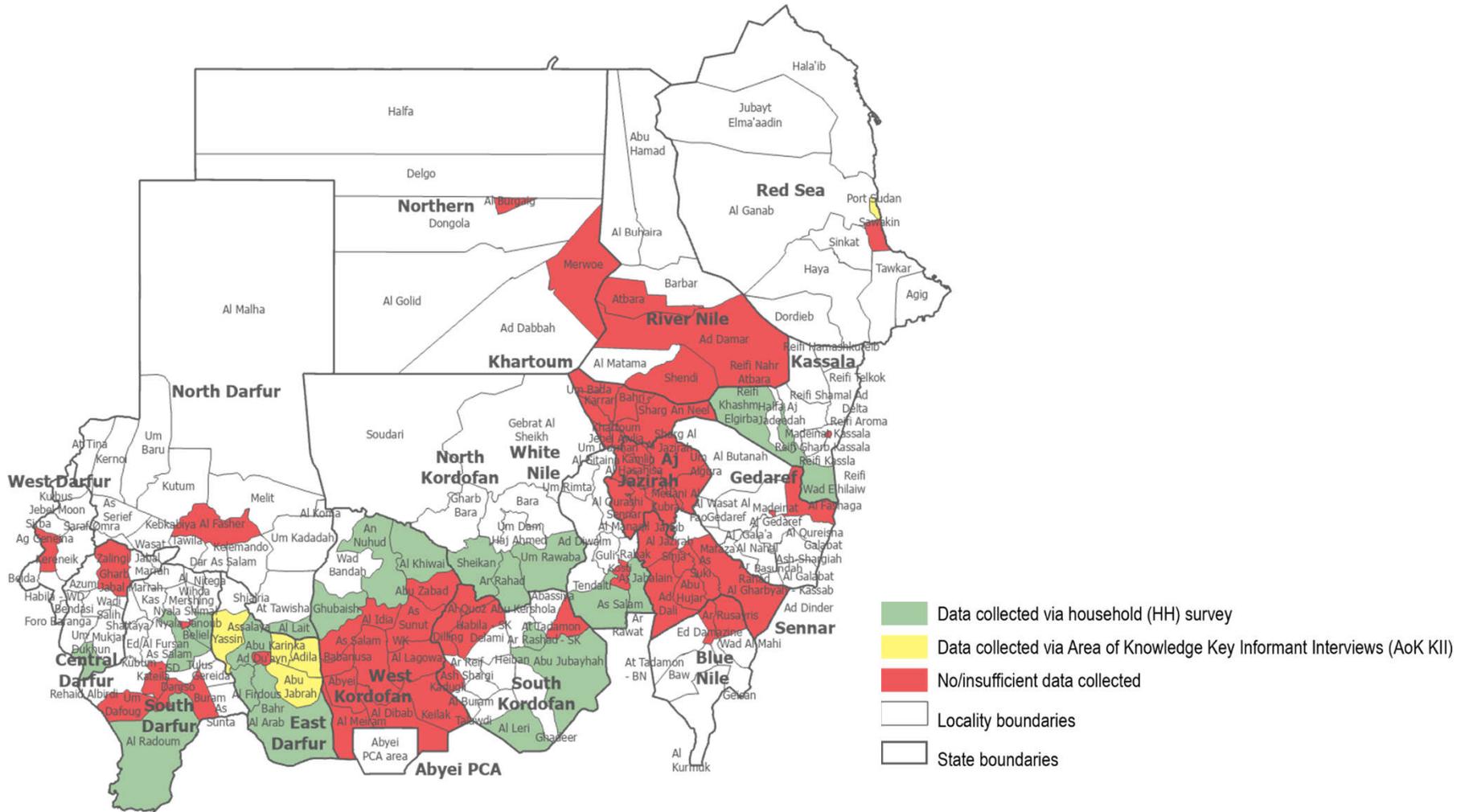
# Details of non-displaced population coverage



# 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  $\geq 33$  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 ACTION 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 scene of people and a white car, suggesting a field or community setting.

## 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  $\geq 1$  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%)

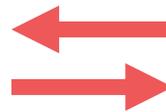
## Refugee HH countries of origin

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

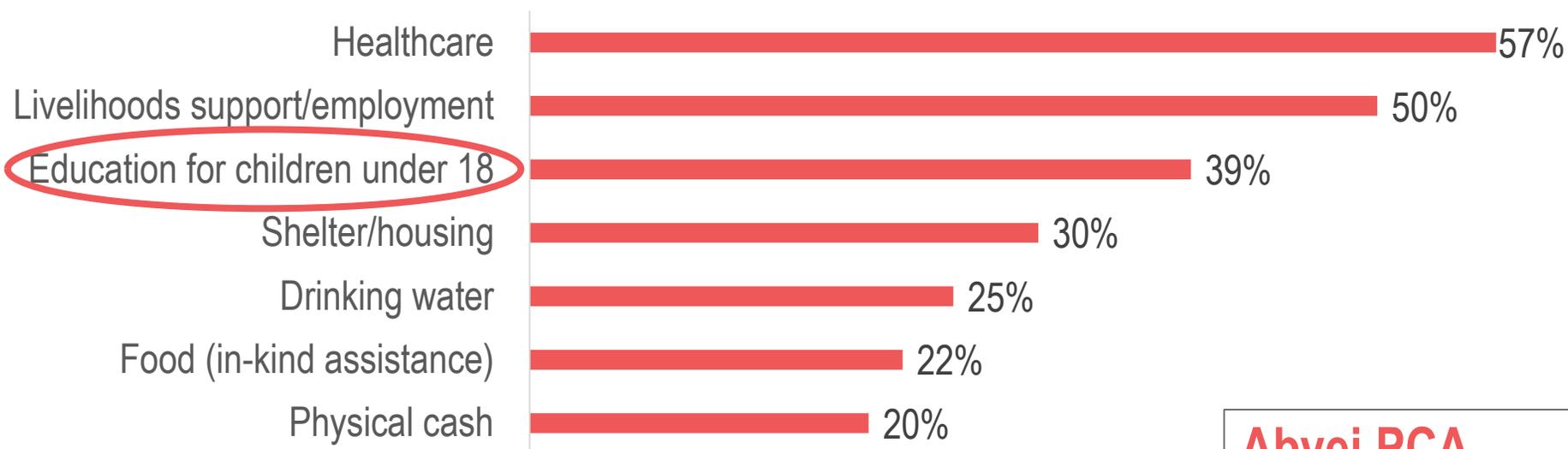


05

## 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

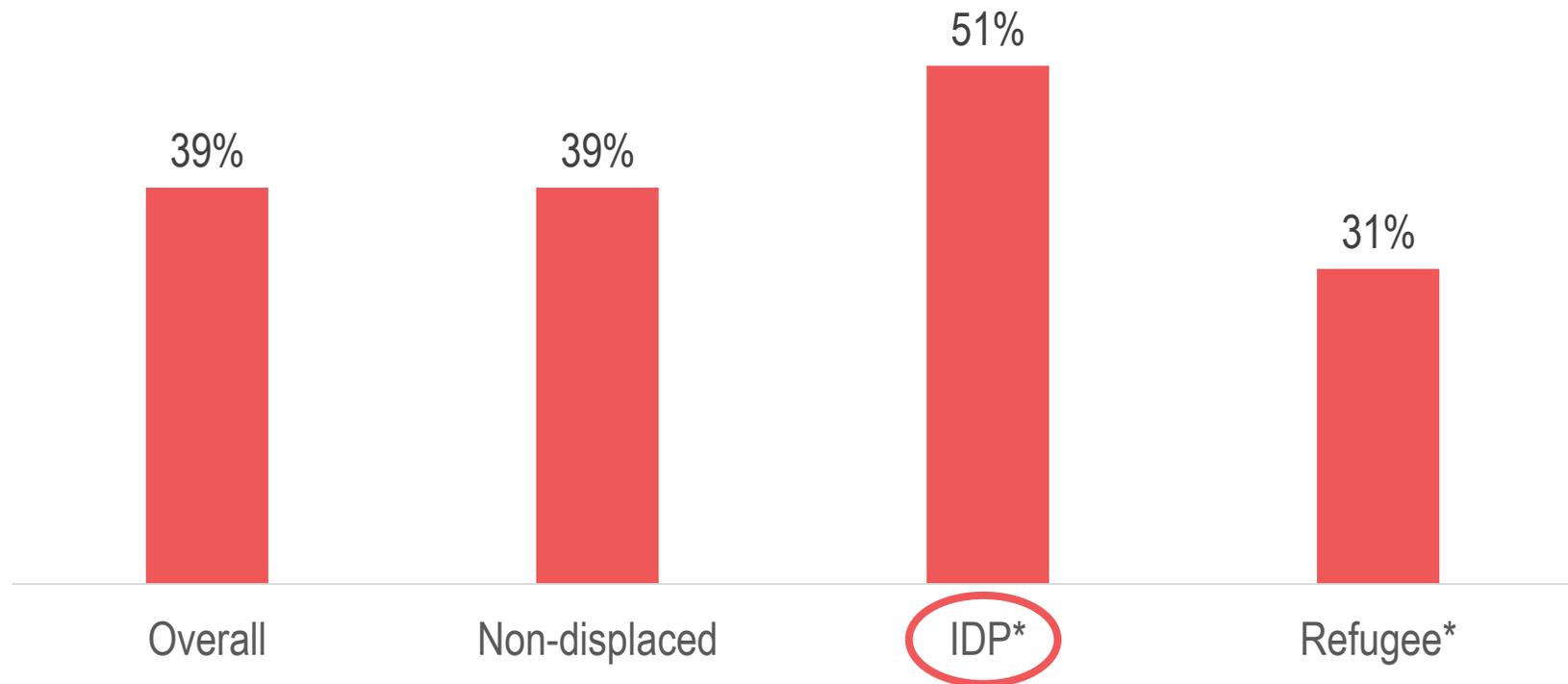
1. South Darfur (55%)
2. Blue Nile (52%)
3. North Darfur (49%)
4. North Kordofan (47%)
5. East Darfur (46%)

## 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 ( $\geq 4$  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

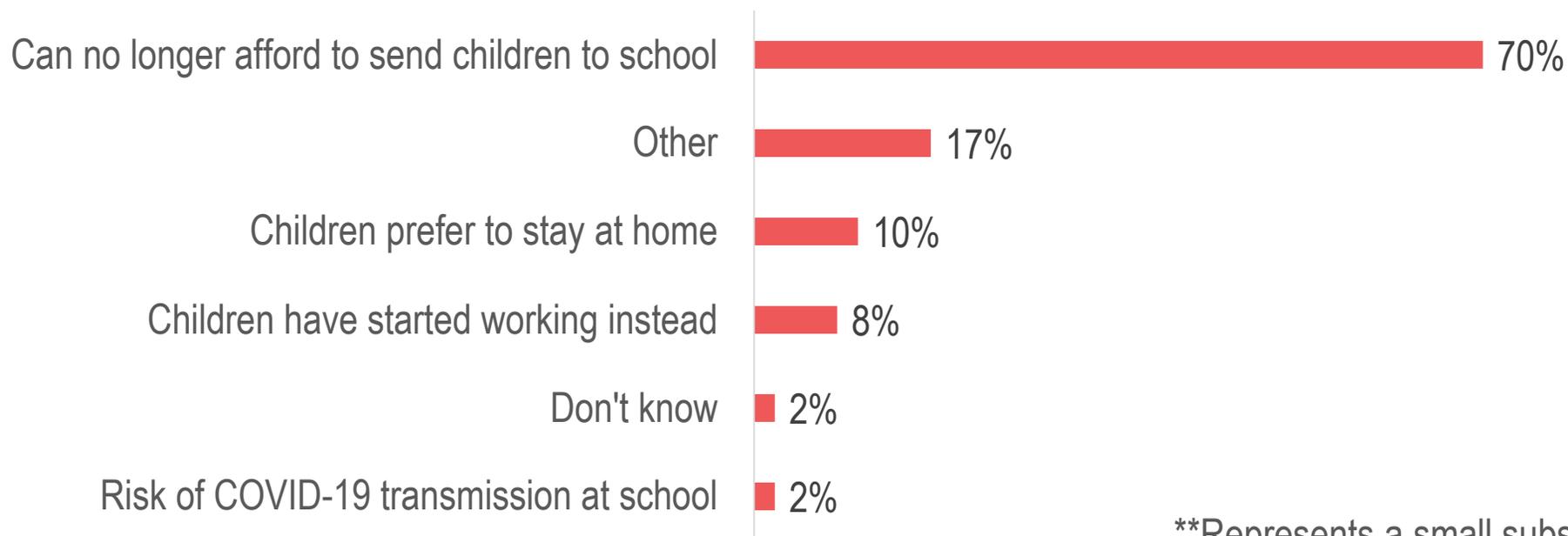
Among HHs with children aged 4-16 years  
who were attending school regularly ( $\geq 4$  days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year  
prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

**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 ( $\geq 4$  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 ( $\geq 4$  days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year  
prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

**40%**

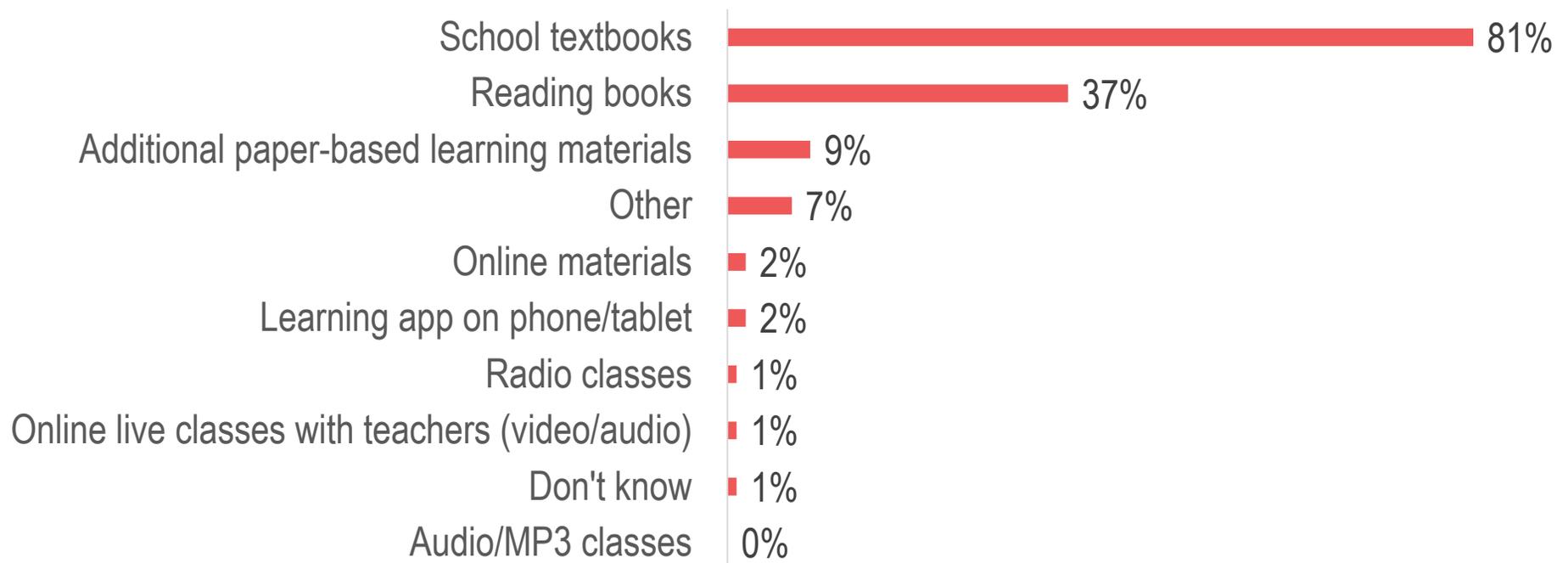
Of HHs had children that continued learning activities remotely

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 ( $\geq 4$  days/week) during the 2019-2020 school year prior to the school closures on 15 March 2020,

**72%**

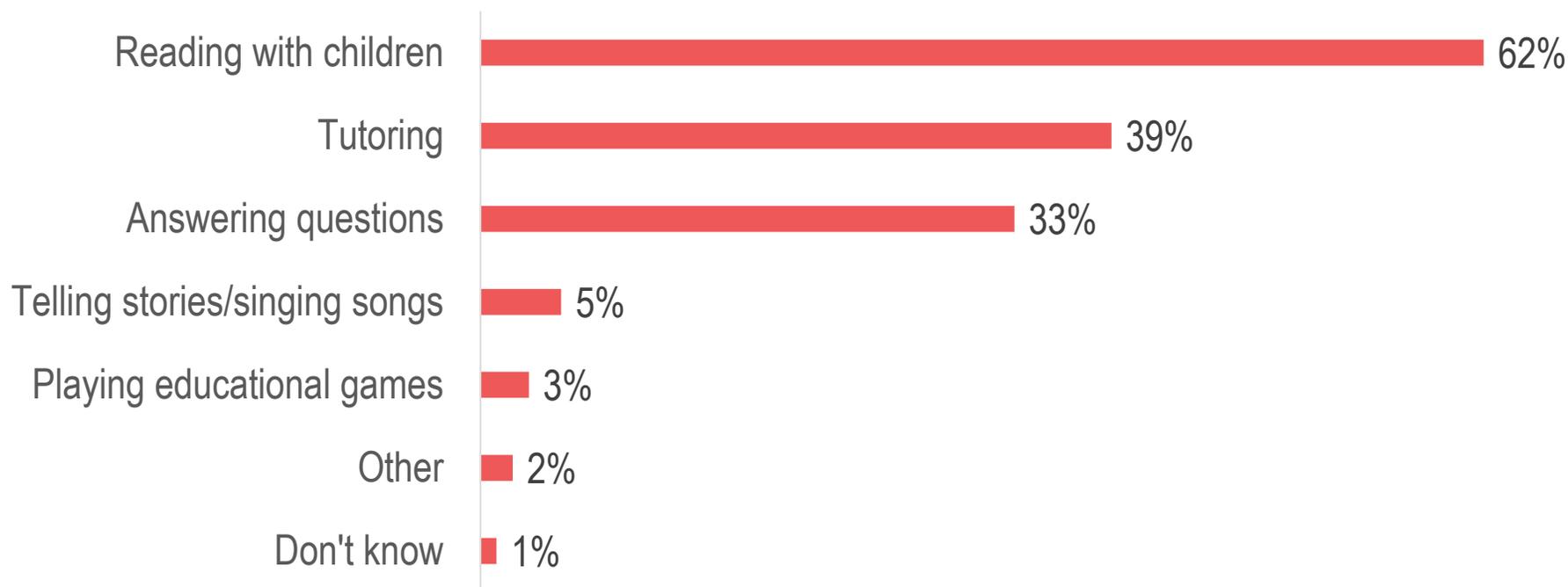
Of HHs had parents, caregivers or older siblings who were able to support home-based learning

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 ( $\geq 4$  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  $\geq 1$  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

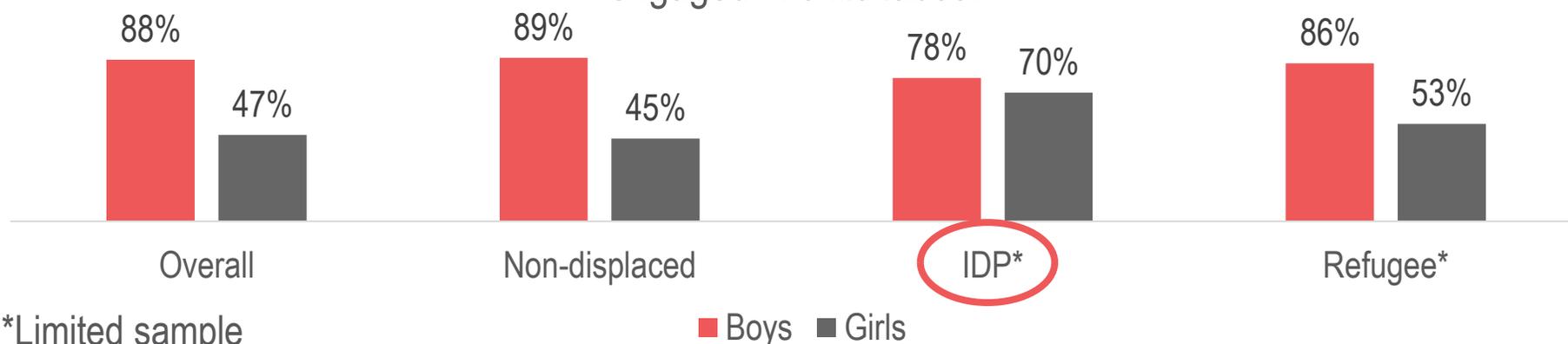
# Children labour outside of the home in the 6 months prior to data collection

# 11%

Of HHs had  $\geq 1$  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  $\geq 1$  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



\*Limited sample



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 ( $\geq 4$  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  $\geq 1$  child under the age of 18 who was not living with the HH at the time of data collection
- **11%** of HHs had  $\geq 1$  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?



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## 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.



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