



# SUDAN MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA)

Sectoral Key Findings: **Protection**

8 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

## Donors



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**SHF** Sudan  
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
<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> ≥80% of the original sample quota, ≥30 surveys, and surveys validated	<b>HH surveys:</b> ≥80% of the original sample quota, ≥30 surveys, and surveys validated	<b>HH surveys:</b> ≥90% of the original sample quota and surveys validated



02

## Scope and Coverage

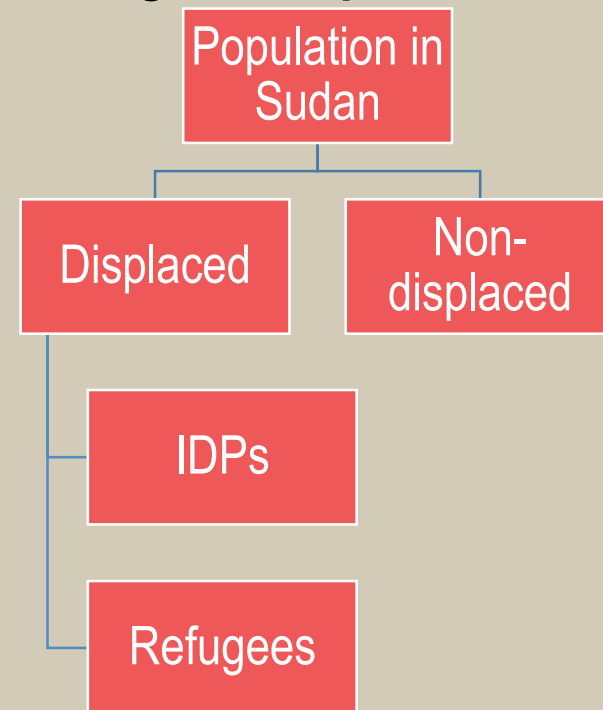


# Geographic and demographic scope

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



# Details of non-displaced population coverage



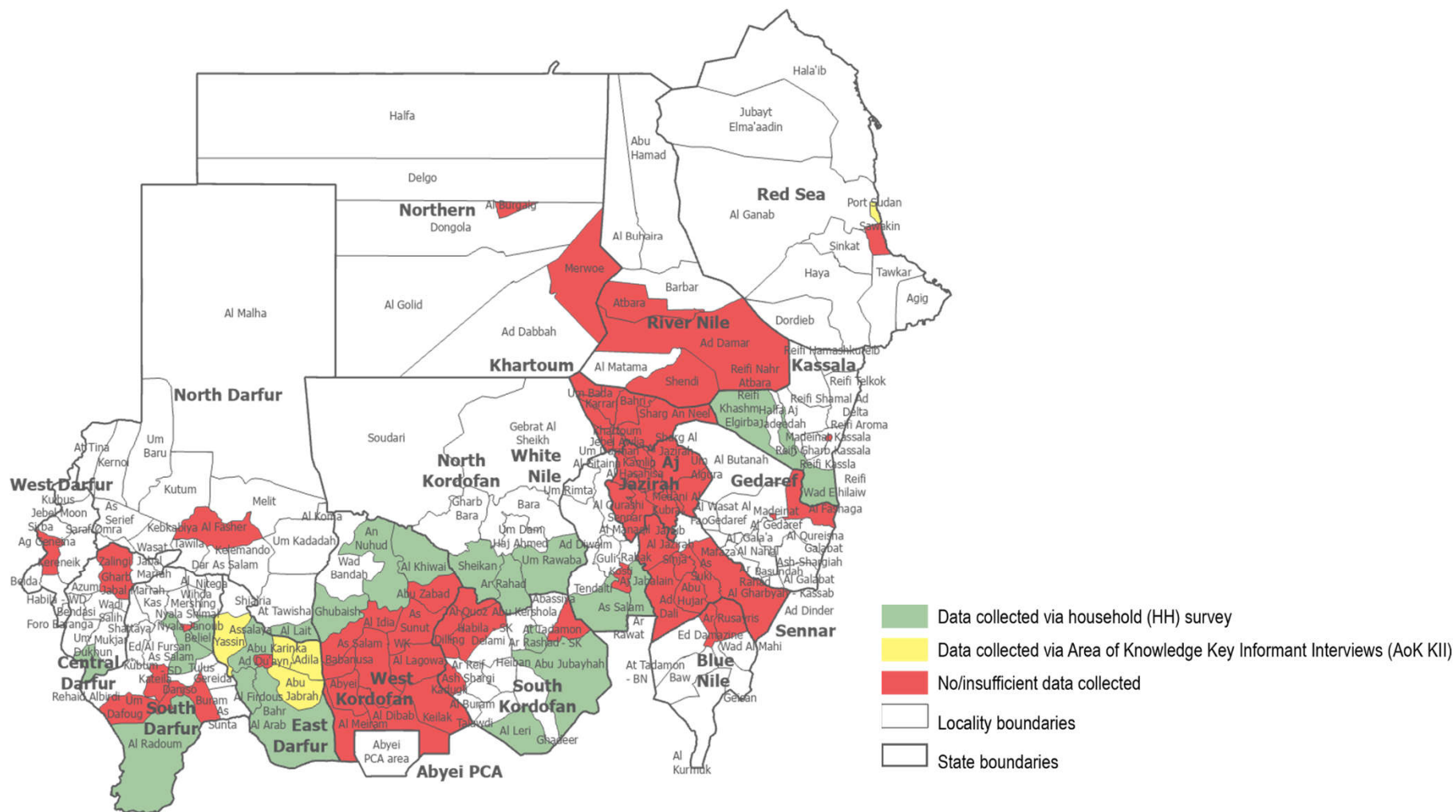




# Details of IDP population coverage



# 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 KIs 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

The background image is a dark, grainy photograph of a conflict zone. In the foreground, the back of a person wearing a grey vest with the word 'REACH' and 'GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN' printed on it is visible. The person is standing in a dusty 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, grainy 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 'AN EVALUATION OF IMPACT EVALUATION' and 'ACTED FOR UNHCR' written on it. 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'.





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## 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 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%)



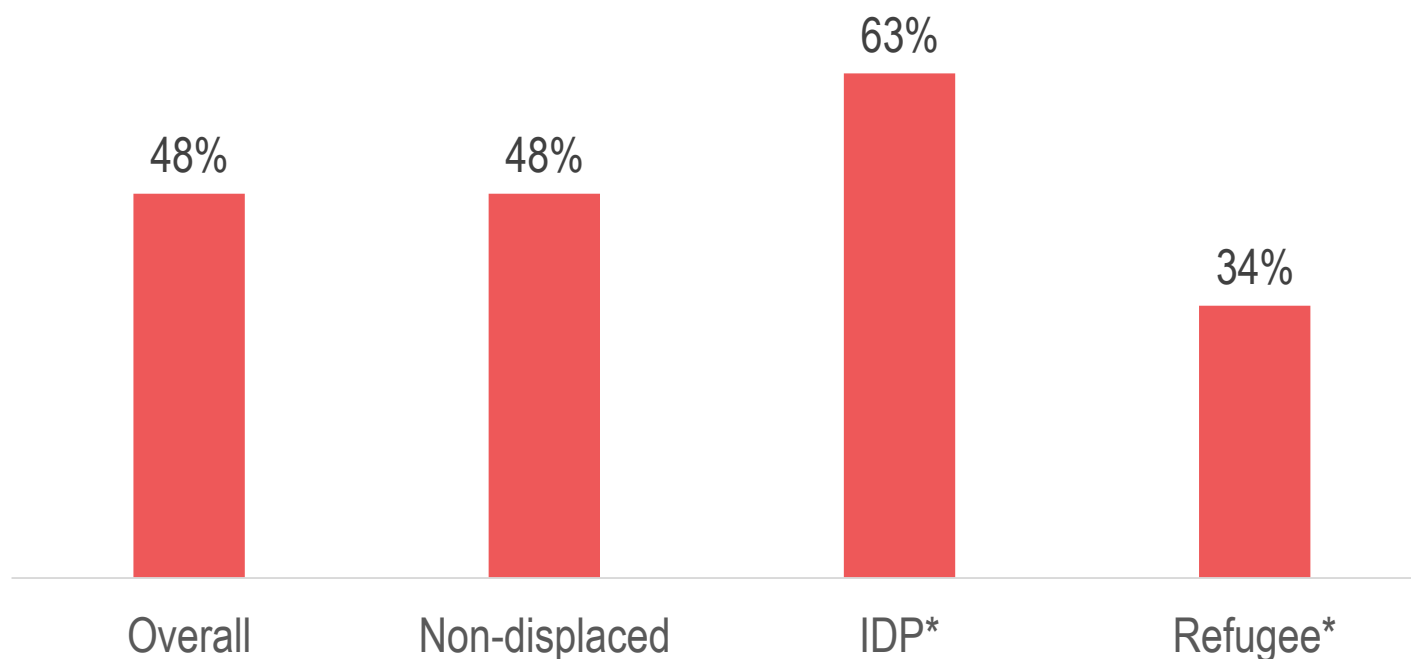


06

## 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)

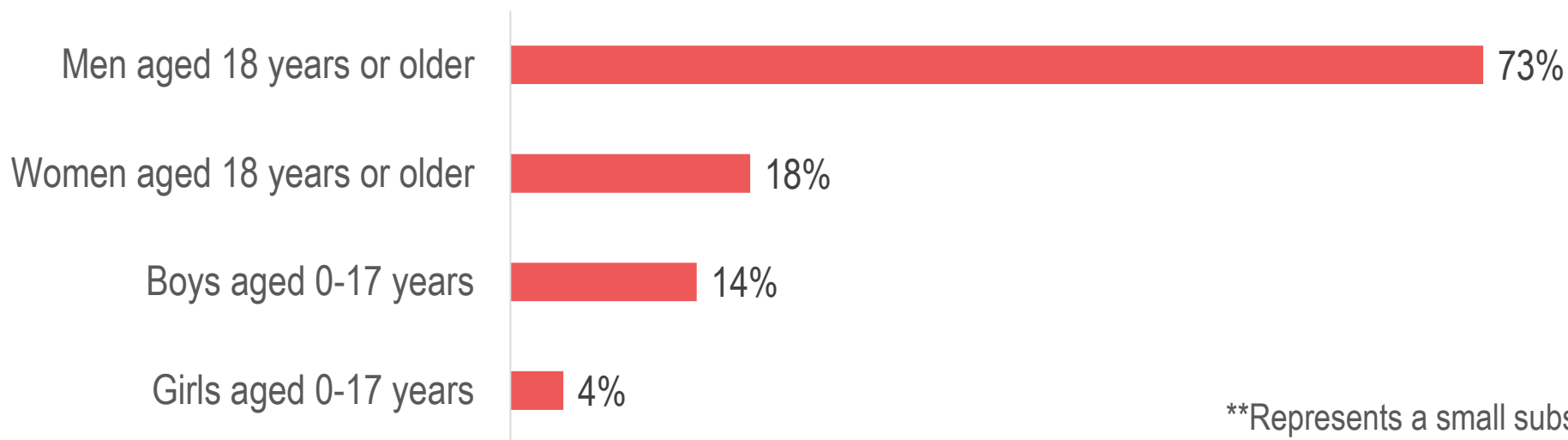
Among HHs that reported having experienced movement restrictions in the 6 months prior to data collection, % of HHs by type of restriction (HHs could select multiple)	Overall	Non-displaced	IDP*	Refugee*
COVID-related lockdown	74%	75%	70%	40%
Unable to afford travel	34%	33%	58%	30%
Road closures	24%	23%	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  $\geq 1$  members who were missing  $\geq 1$  types of civil documentation, such as a passport, national ID or birth certificate, at the time of data collection

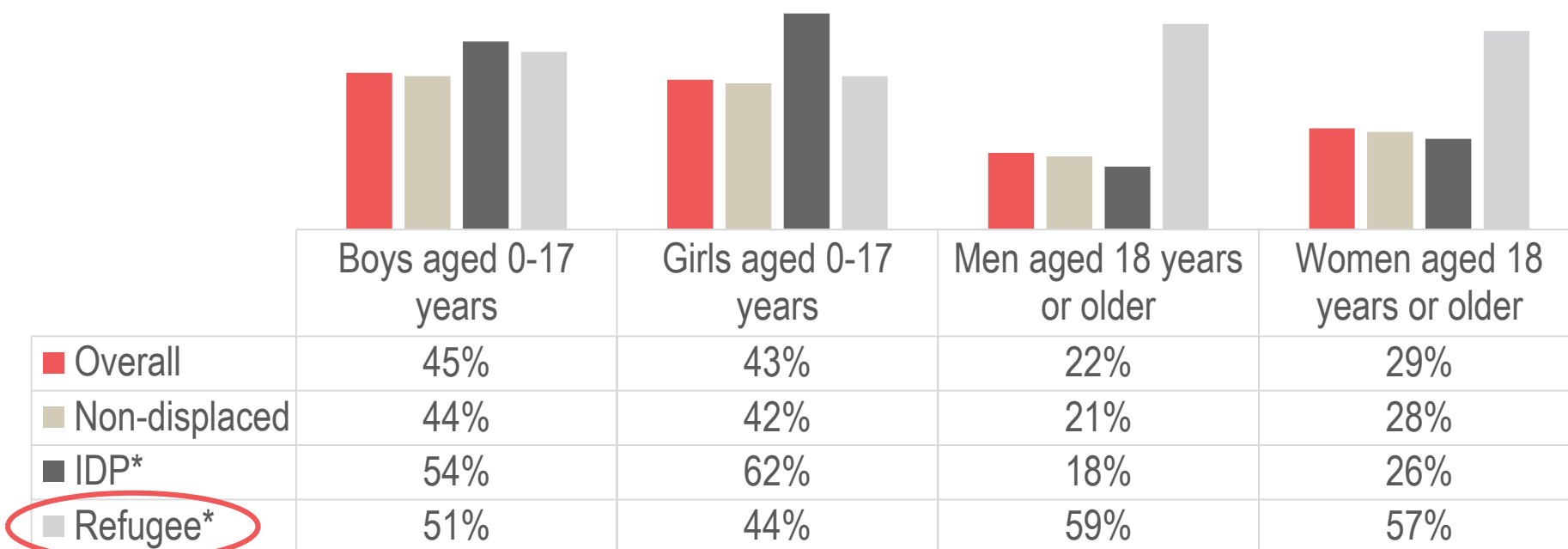
Non-displaced **(22%)** IDP\* **(36%)** Refugee\* **(33%)**

Abyei PCA **(40%)**

\*Limited sample

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

Among HHs that reported having  $\geq 1$  members who were missing  $\geq 1$  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



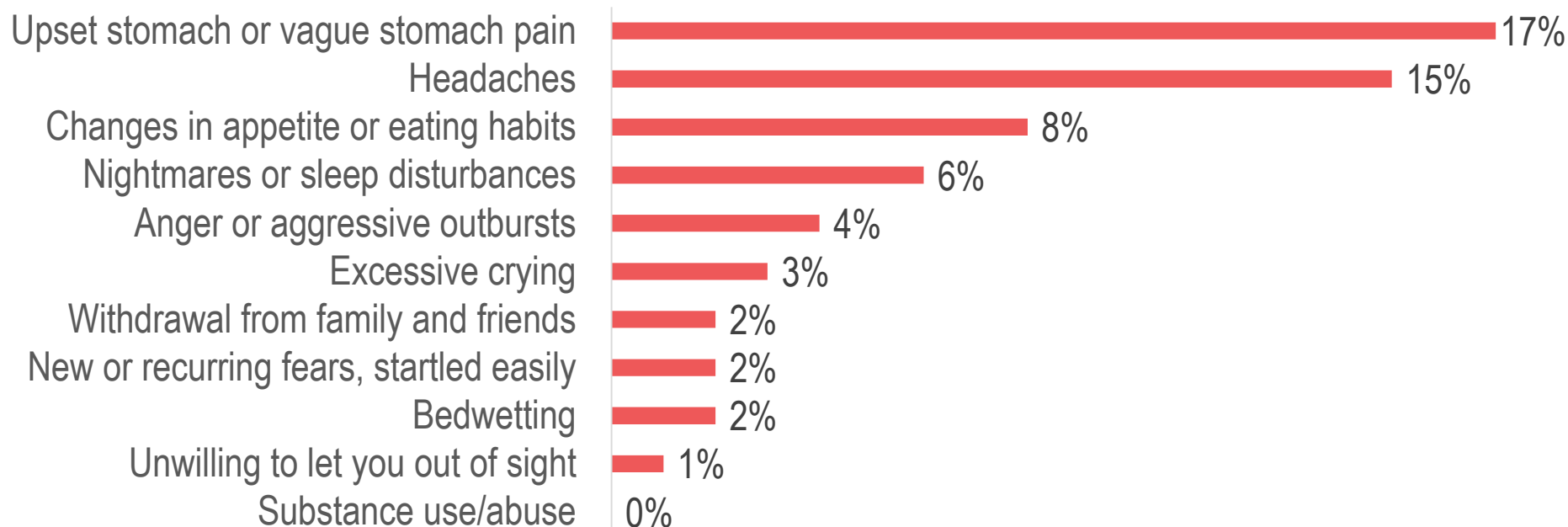
07

## Key Findings: Child Protection

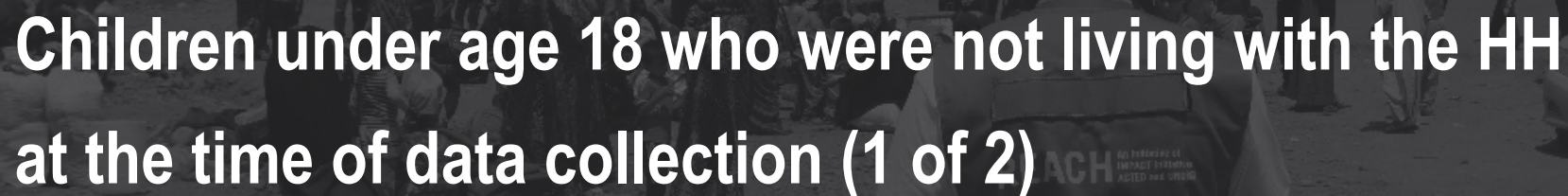
# Signs of psychological distress in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

% of HHs that reported having  $\geq 1$  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  $\geq 1$  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)

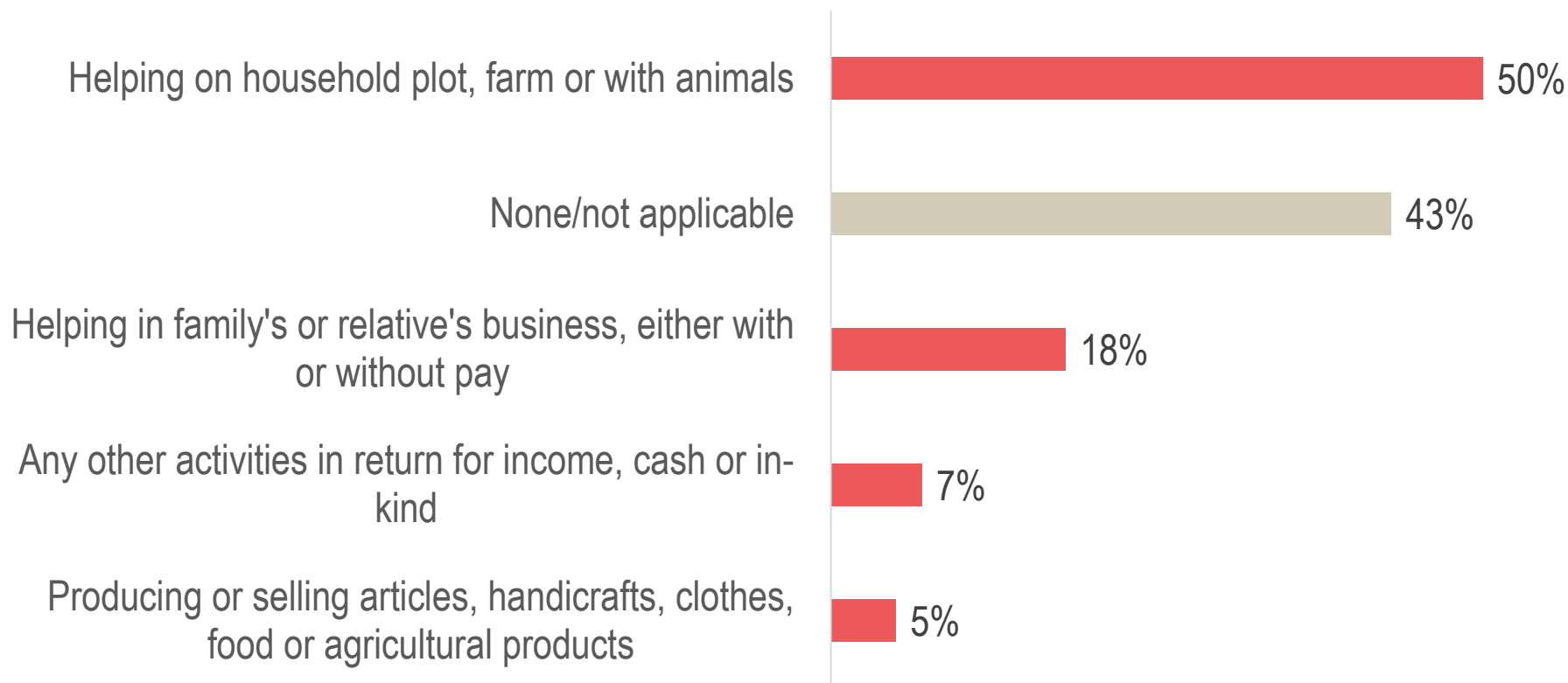
Among HHs that reported having ≥1 child <18 years who was not living with the HH at the time of data collection, % of HHs by reason (HHs entered the number of children for each reason)	By population group				By HoH gender	
	Overall	Non- displaced	IDP*	Refugee*	Female- headed HH	Male- headed HH
Studying	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  $\geq 1$  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%**

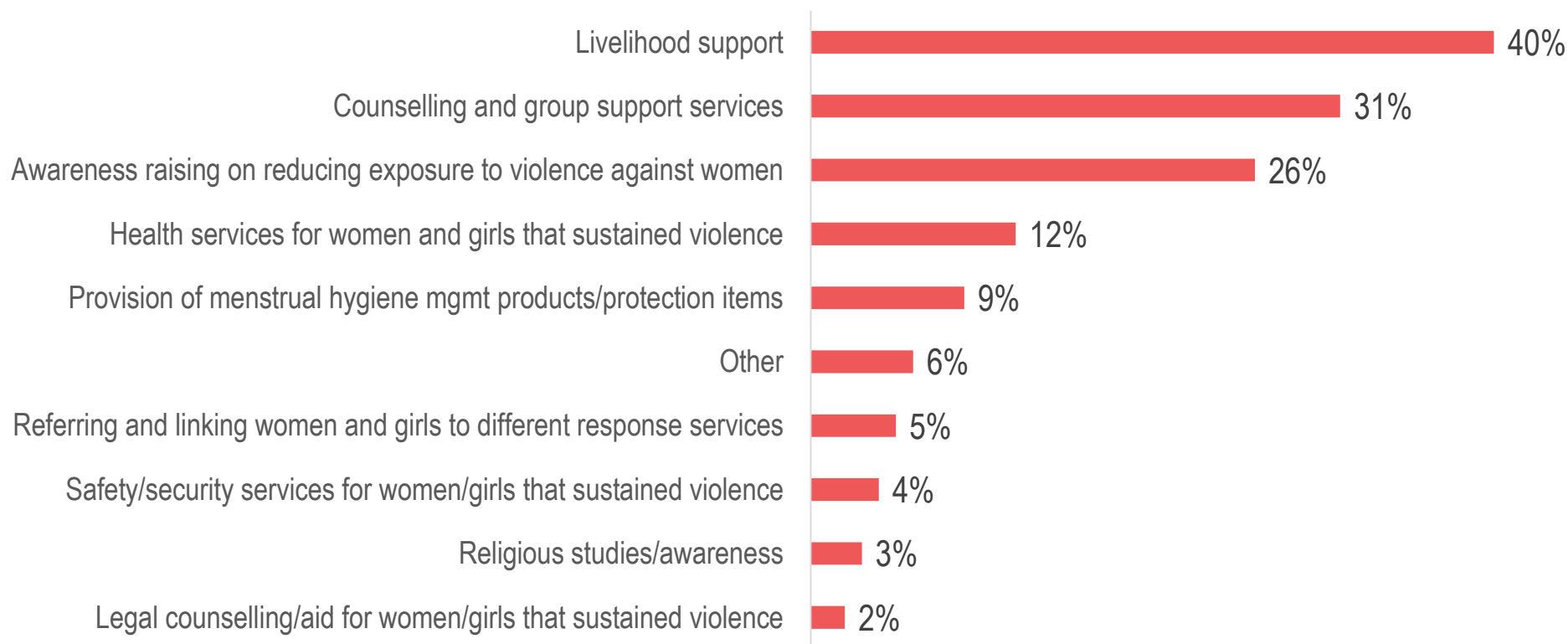
Of respondents overall reported that they were aware of services or programs available  
in their community that were specifically for women

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%

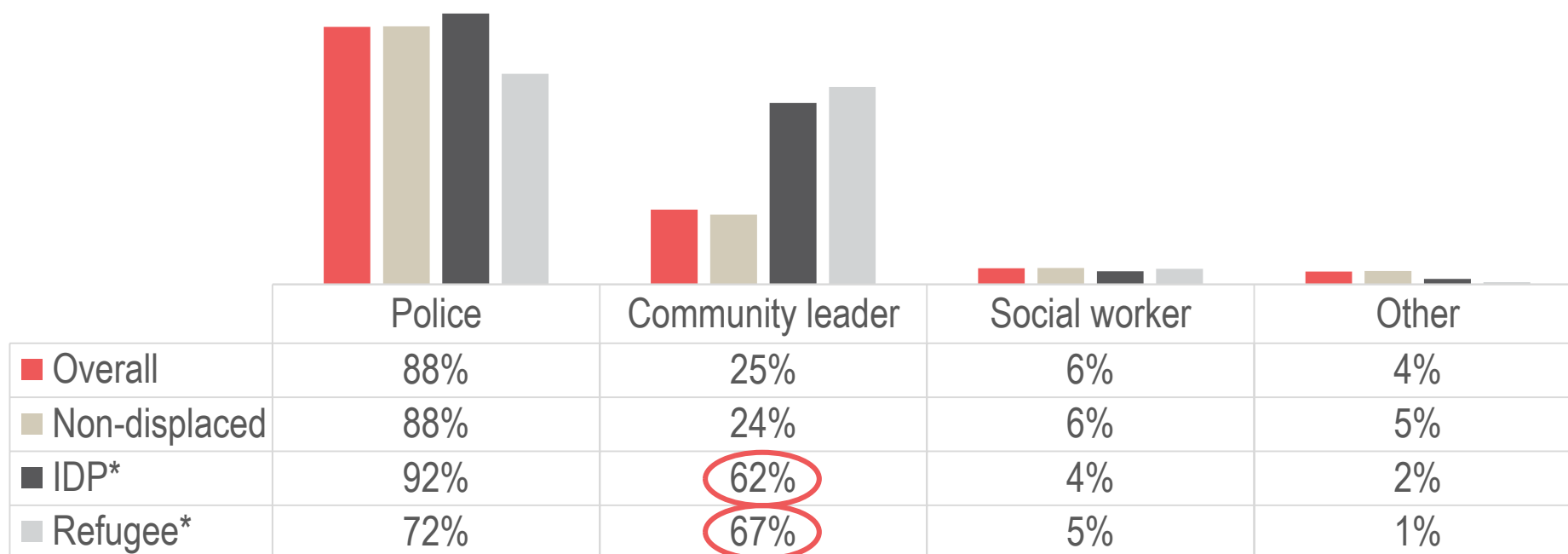
Of respondents overall said that if they heard of a case of violence against a woman or girl, they would report it

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

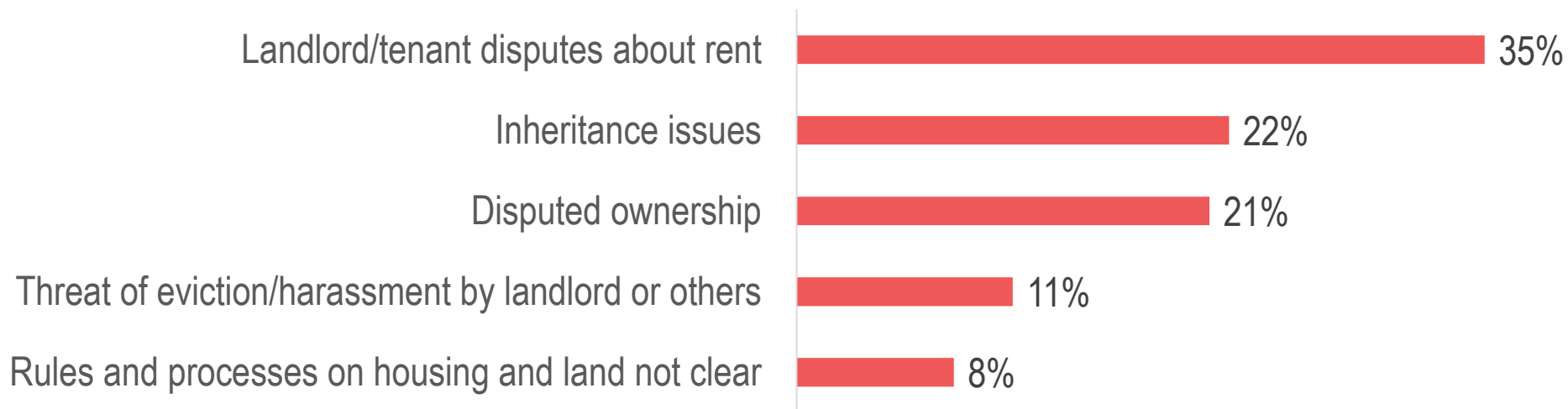
## Key Findings: Housing, Land and Property

# 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)







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## 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%

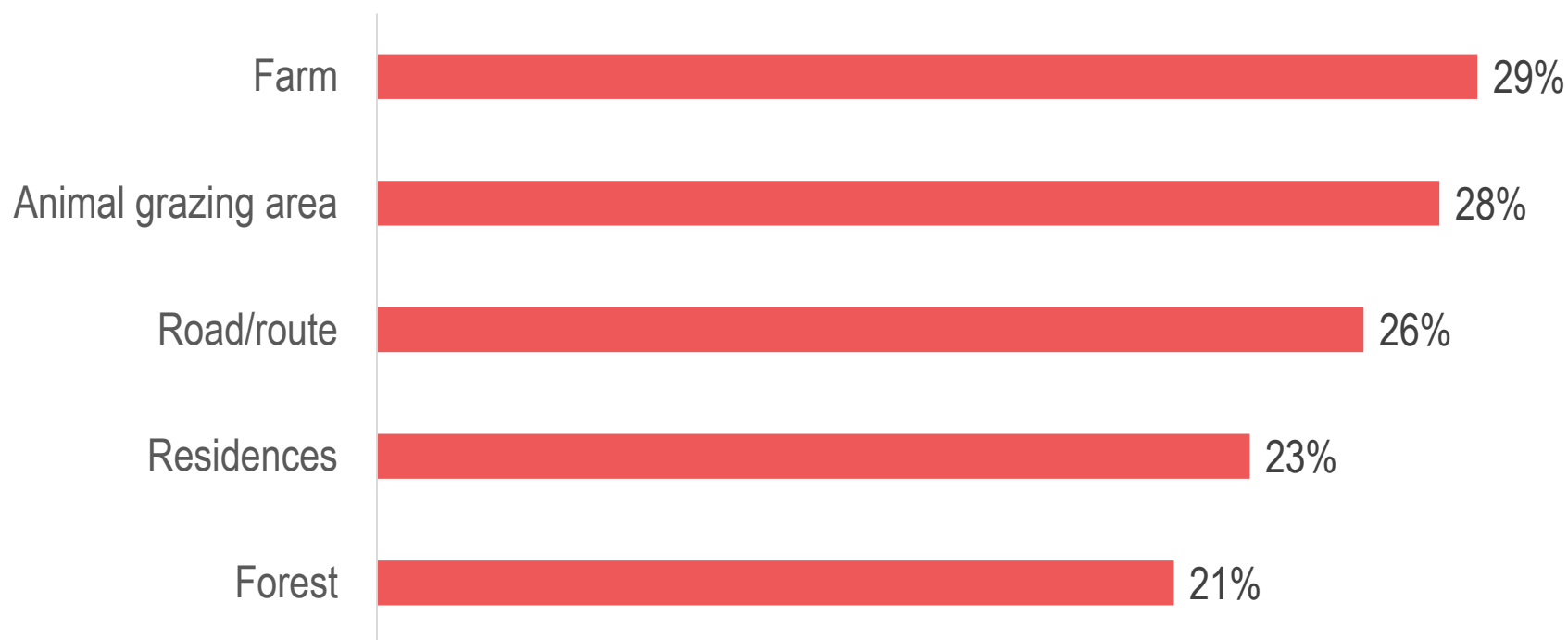
of HHs overall reported that they had members who had received awareness raising on ERWs\*\*

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  $\geq 1$  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  $\geq 1$  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%)**





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## 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  $\geq 1$  members who were missing  $\geq 1$  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  $\geq 1$  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  $\geq 1$  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?





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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  
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