

Sudan IDP Movement Intentions Assessment

Presentation of Findings for Rabak Locality

May 2024

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Site Management Sector Sudan
Supporting displaced communities





Content

- 01** Introduction
- 02** Methodology
- 03** Results: Demographics
- 04** Results: Movement Intentions
- 05** Results: Health and Nutrition
- 06** Results: Priority Needs
- 07** Key Take-Aways



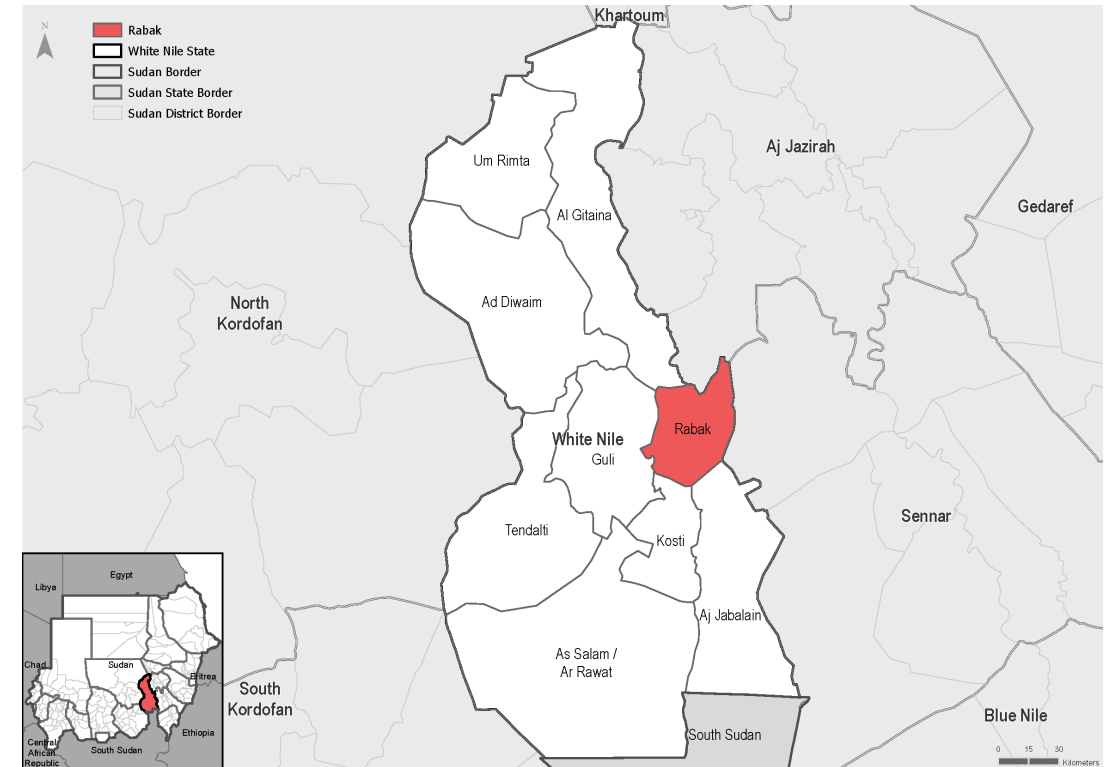
01

Introduction



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 IDPs have settled, mass movements are likely.
- Therefore, the rationale for this survey conducted by REACH, in collaboration with the Site Management Sector Sudan, was to **anticipate such movements.**



Administrative map of White Nile State

Research objectives

- 1) Understand movement intentions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Rabak in White Nile State.
- 2) Identify where IDPs in Rabak are most likely to move to and why the choice of these destinations.



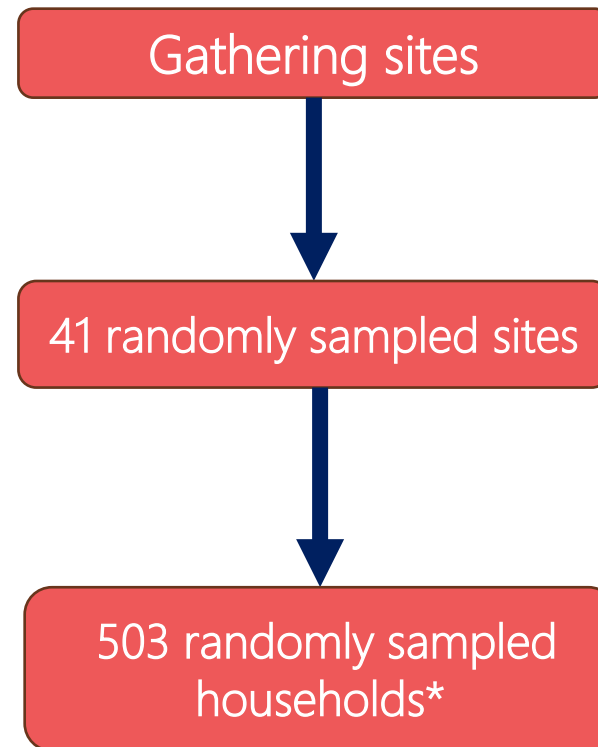
02

Methodology

Sampling strategy

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

1. At the first stage, 41 IDP sites were randomly sampled out of the list of all sites in Rabak.
2. At the second stage, a total of 503 households were sampled across all sites using the 'Spin-the-pen' sampling method.



*Final sample size after data cleaning is 497 households.

Overall results are representative for IDP households in gathering sites in Rabak locality, with a 95% CL and 5% ME.

Data collection

- 41 IDP gathering sites in Rabak.
- 497 households interviewed between 20 and 28 March 2024.
- 8 enumerators were trained and collected the data under the direct supervision of ACTED.



Map of assessed IDP gathering sites

Data processing

- Data Cleaning

- Following data collection, cleaning was conducted, which involved identifying anomalies such as outliers, deleting duplicate entries, and standardizing text responses using the IMPACT/REACH-developed Excel quick-sheets.
- The data was run through an R-script to check and ensure all skip logics, and constraints of the questionnaire functioned as required.

- Data Analysis

- R was used to analyze percentages for categorical data and averages for numerical data.
- Results are disaggregated by age category and gender of head of household. Disaggregated results are indicative only.

➤ [Here](#) you can access the **data and analysis tables**.

A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. In the center of the map, over the Atlantic, the number '03' is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

03

Results: Demographics

Gender and age of head of household

60%

of all heads of households were women
(N=497)

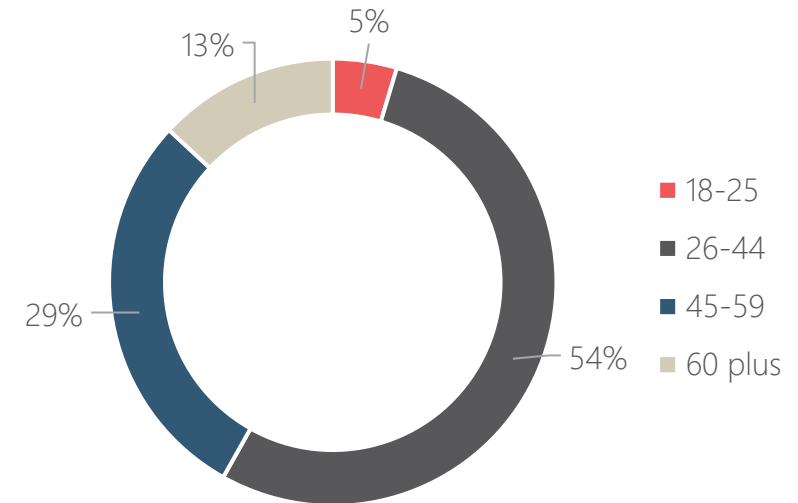
54%

of heads of households fell within the
age bracket of 26-44

20%

of male heads of households were 60
years old or more, compared to 9%
among the female heads of households.

% Heads of household,
by age group*

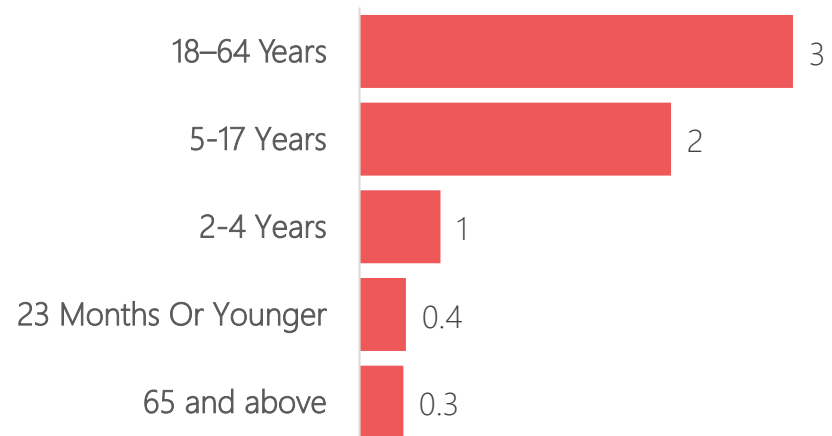


*Results exceed 100% due to rounding.

Household size

- IDP households in Rabak reported to have, on average, **7 members**.
- On average, an IDP household in Rabak had **3 members between 18 and 64** years old.

Average number of household members, by age group



A world map is shown in a light gray, semi-transparent style, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming various polygonal shapes. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. A large, bold, red number '04' is positioned in the center of the map, over the European continent.

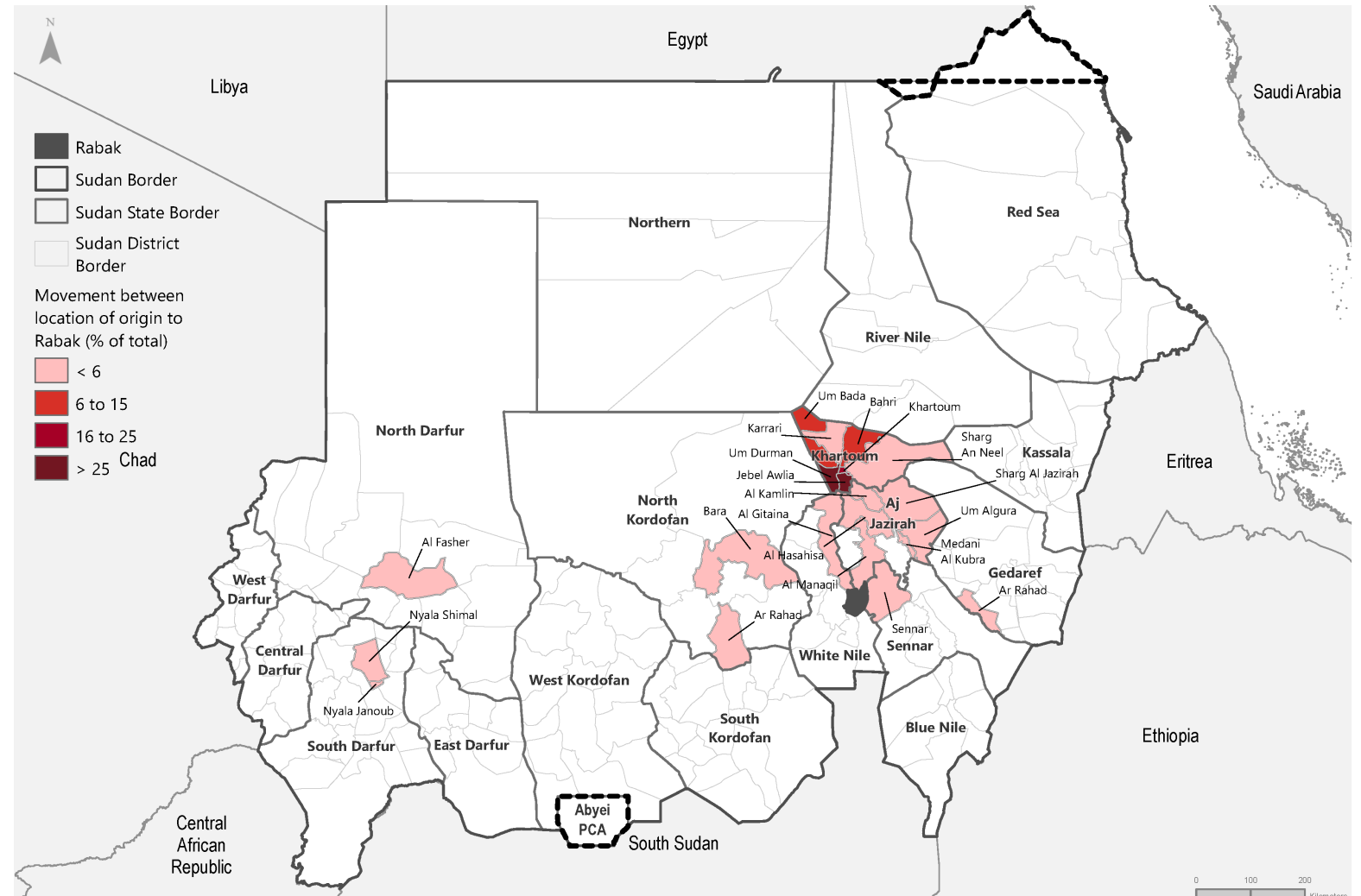
04

Results: Movement Intentions

Displacement origin

94%

of IDP households in Rabak moved from the State of Khartoum, among which 3 in 4 households came from **Jebel Awlia, Khartoum (Capital), and Um Durman** localities. (N=497)

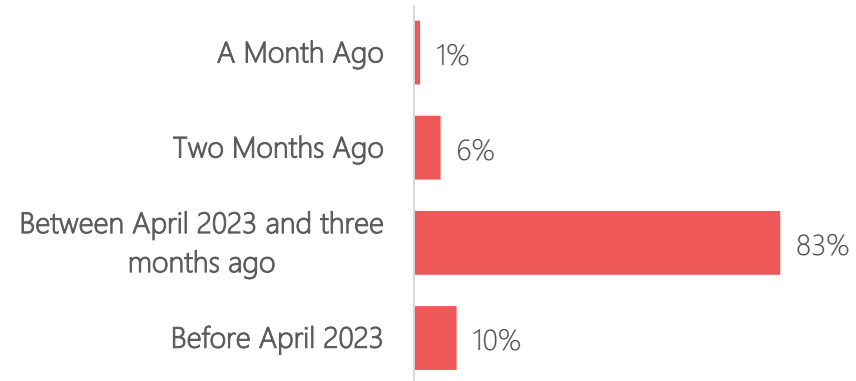


Arrival period

90%

of IDP households reported
having moved to Rabak
since April 2023.
(N=497)

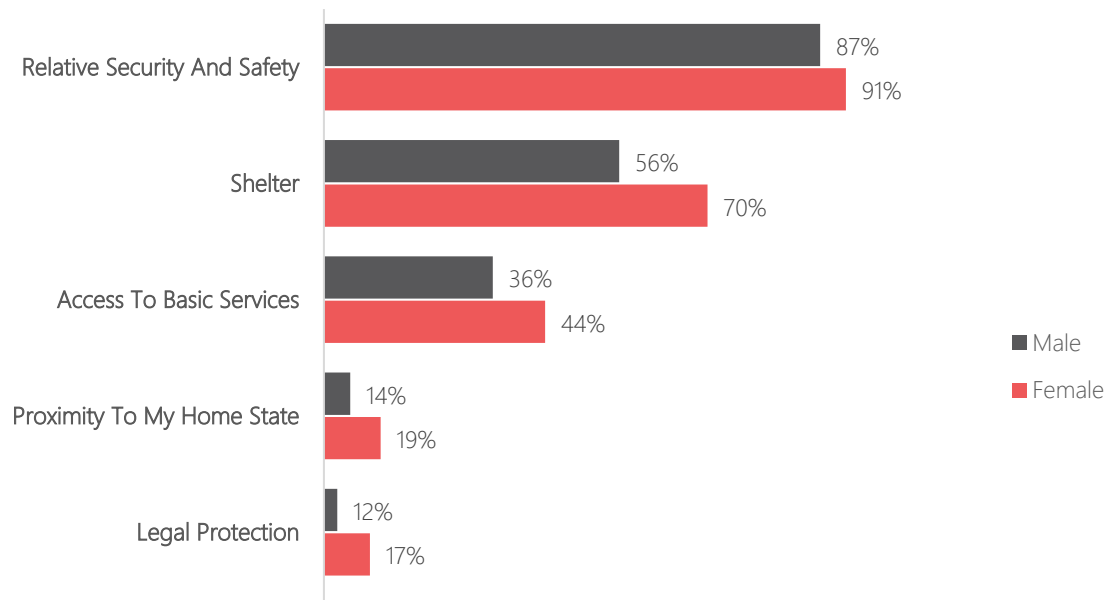
% Households, by arrival period



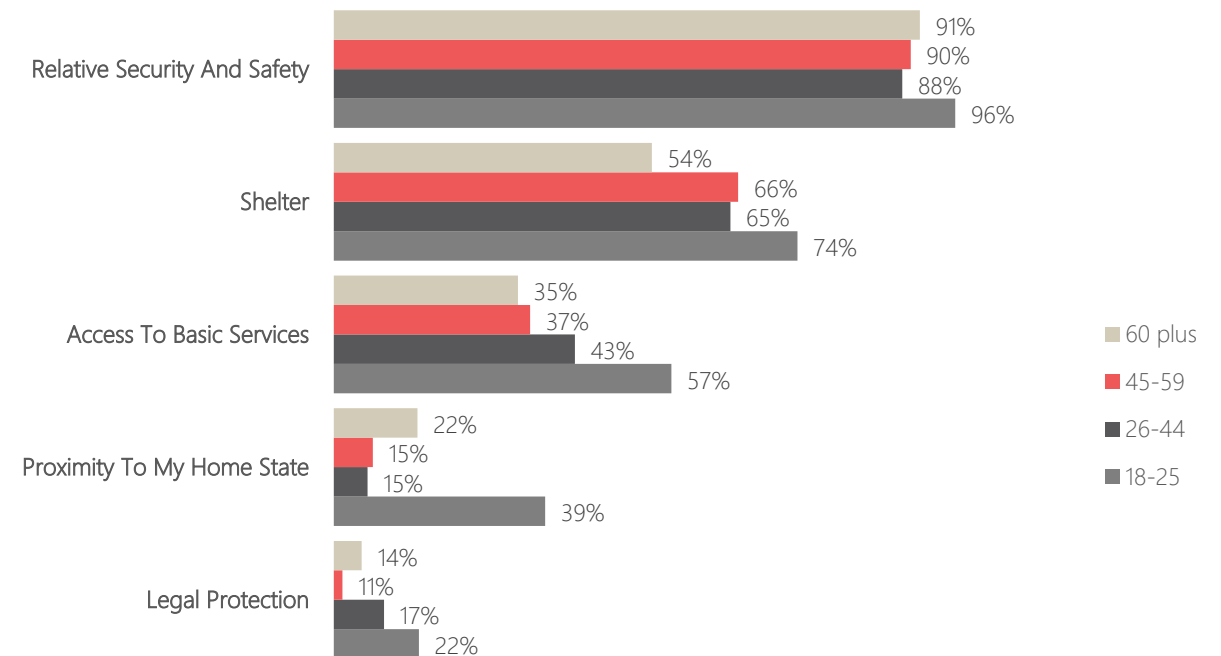
Reasons for coming to Rabak

The three most prominent reported reasons for movement to Rabak were **relative security and safety, shelter** and **access to basic services**.

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



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



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

Attempted return

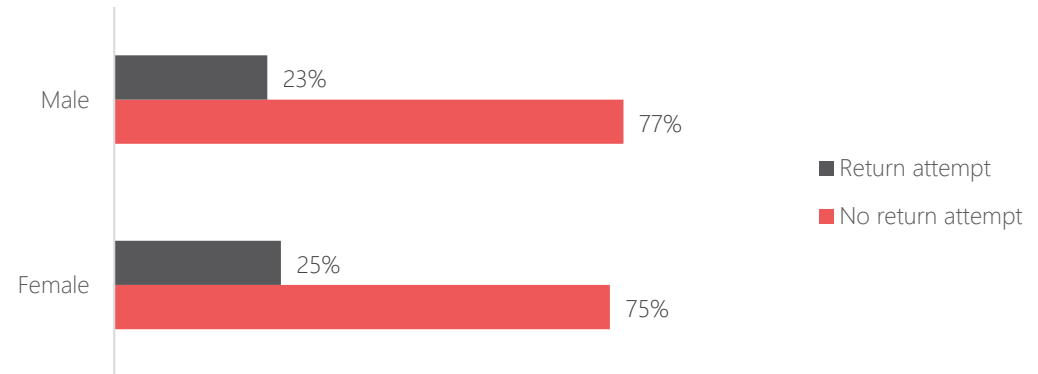
24%

of households reported having attempted to return to their areas of origin since they arrived in Rabak.
(N=497)

30%

of households with a head of household aged 18-25 reported having attempted to return.
(N=23)

% Households by reported attempts to return and by gender of head of household



% Households that reported attempts to return, by age category of head of household



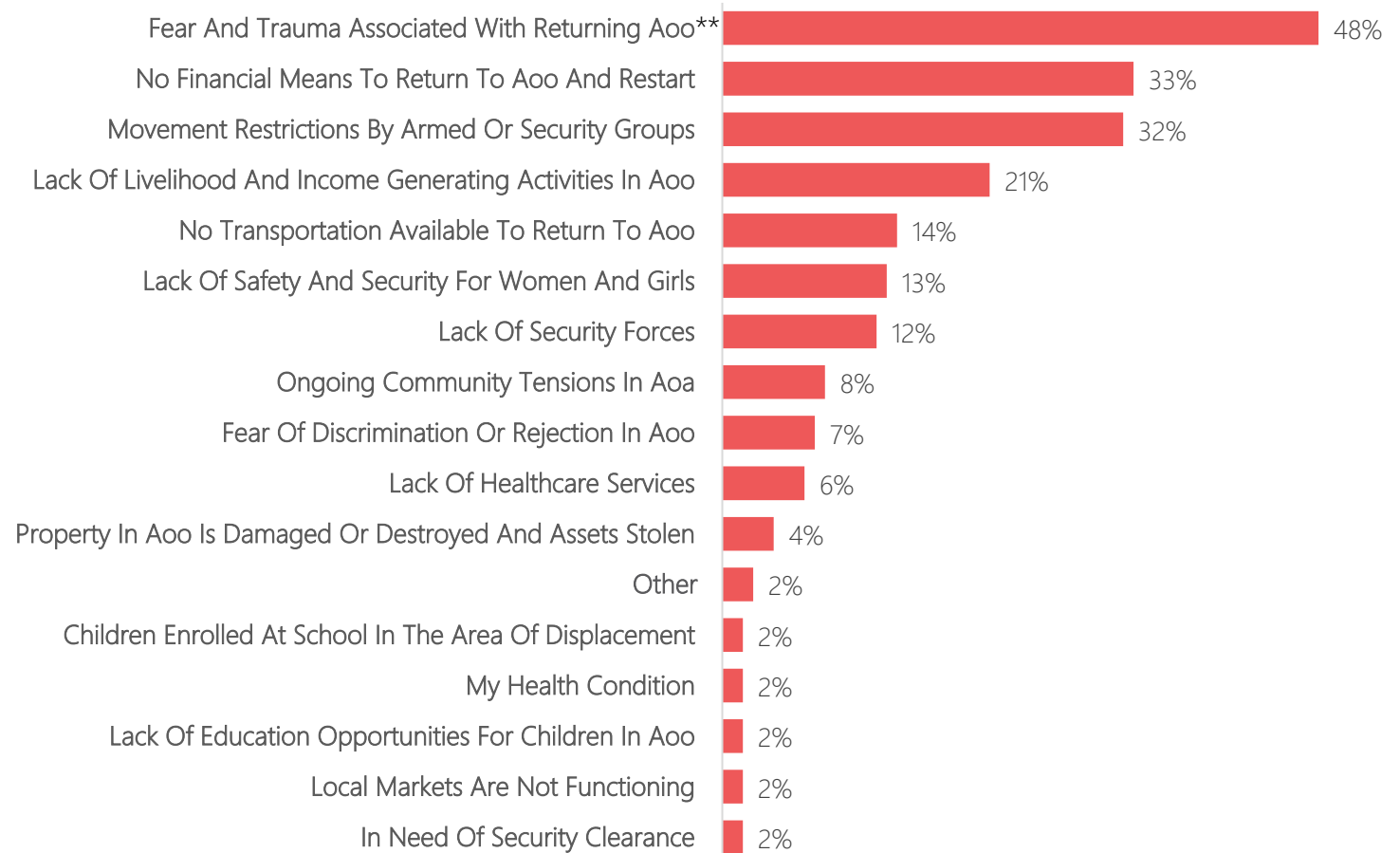
Reasons for failure to return

48%

of attempted (but unsuccessful) returnees cited **fear and trauma associated with returning to area of origin** as the number one reason for not returning.
(N=121)

Lack of financial means as well **movement restrictions by armed groups** were reported by a third of attempted (but unsuccessful) returnees as impediments to returning.

% 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

Intentions to stay

86%

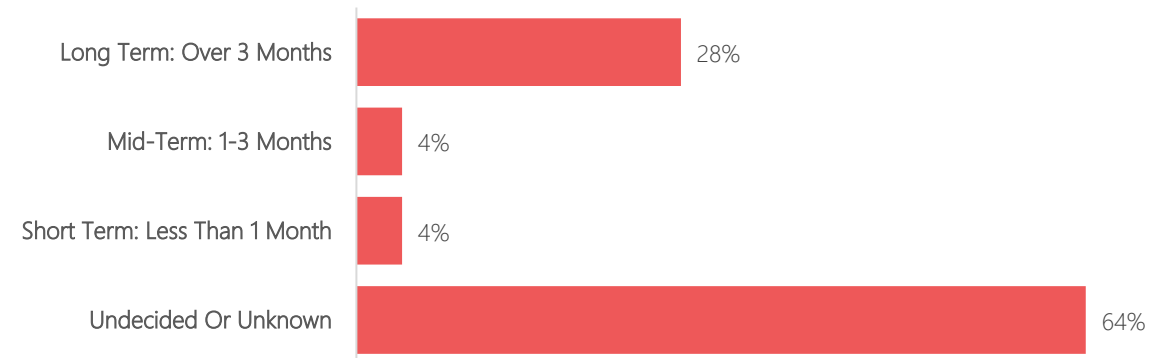
of households reported that they intended to **remain** in Rabak, and 14% that they intended to leave.
(N=497)

64%

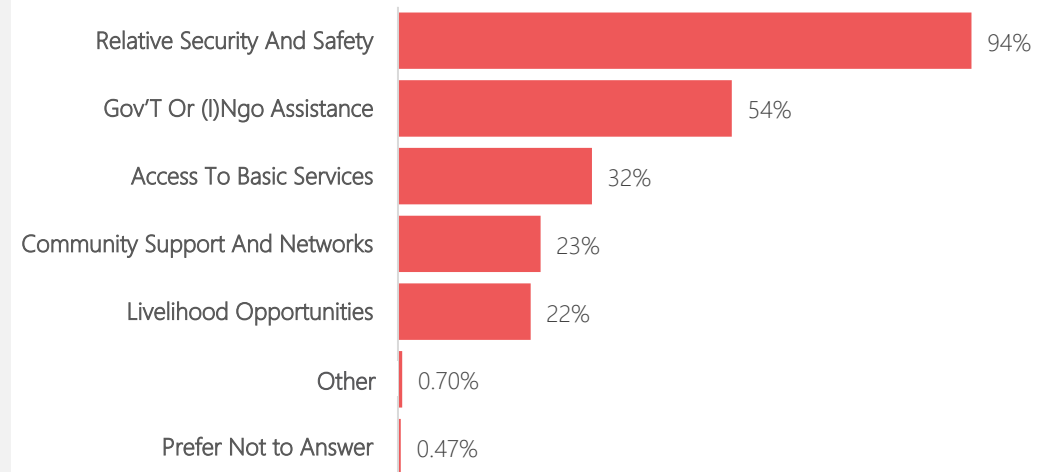
of those intending to stay were **undecided** about the length of their stay while **28%** planned on staying **over three months**.
(N=427)

Security and safety, humanitarian assistance as well as **access to basic services** were the top three reported reasons why households decide to stay in Rabak.

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



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



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

Intentions to move or only stay for the short/medium term

44%

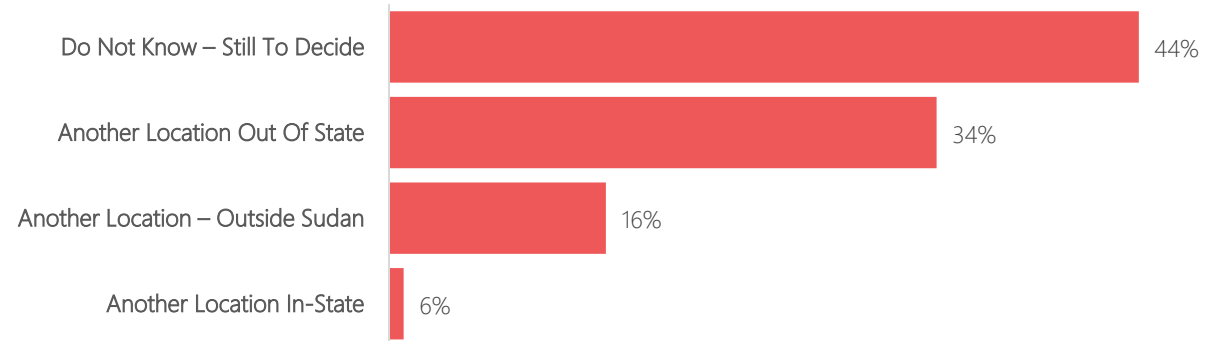
of those households that intended to move or only stay for the short/medium term were reportedly **undecided on their future destination**.
(N=104)

34%

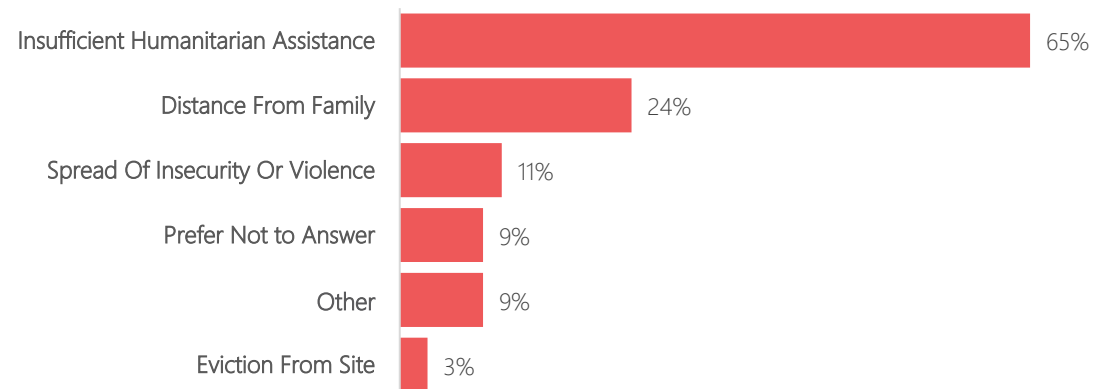
reportedly intended moving to a **location out of state**.
(N=104)

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

% 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*



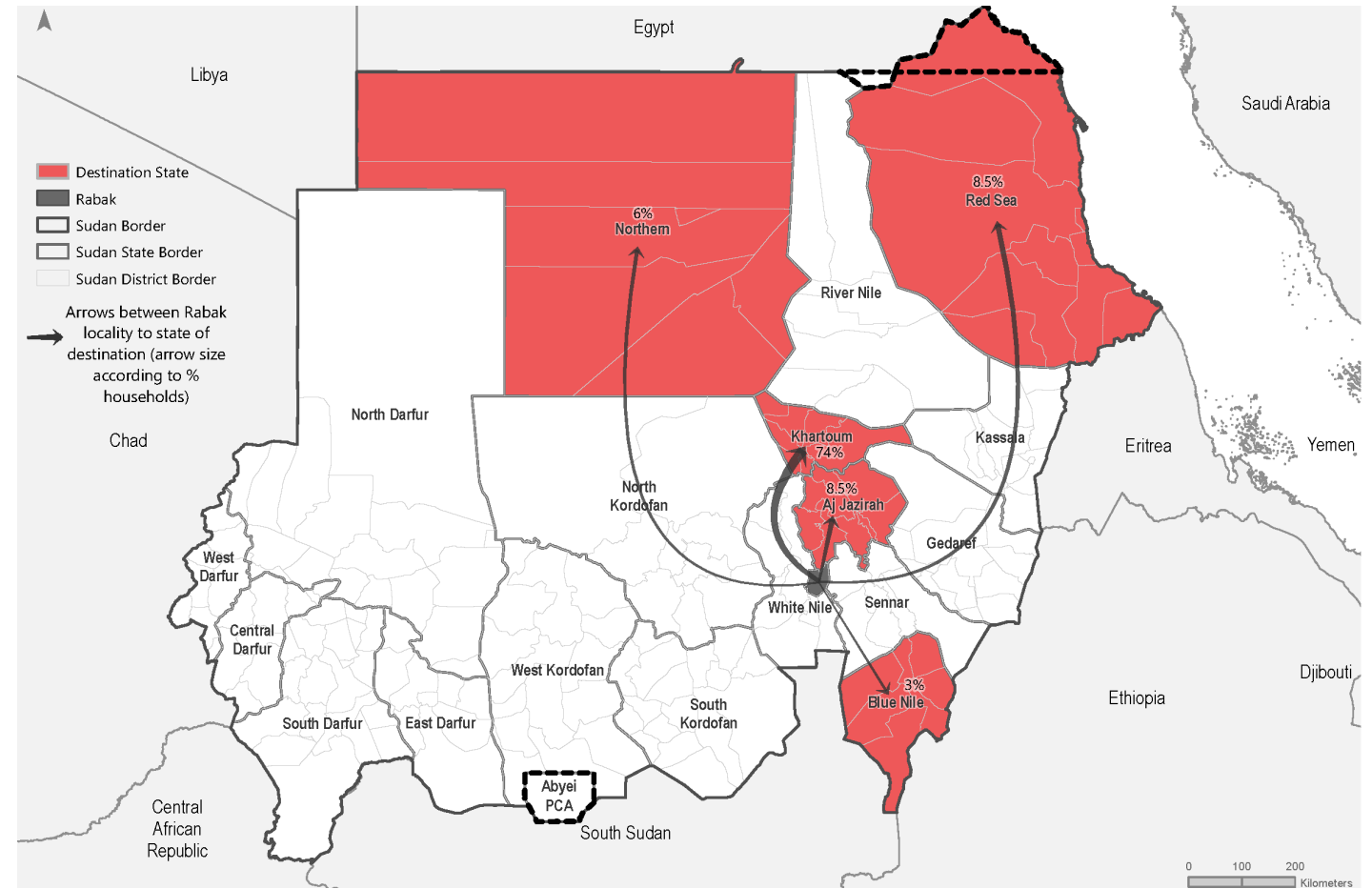
*Percentages do not add to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

Movement destinations

74%

(26) of those households that intended to move out of state reported **Khartoum State** as preferred destination. (N=35)

Only **6** households said that they intended to move, but to stay within White Nile. Of these, **4** intended moving to Kosti Locality.



A light gray world map is centered on the page, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected lines forming a network of triangles. The number '05' is printed in a bold, red, sans-serif font, positioned centrally over the map's European and African regions.

05

Results: Health and Nutrition

Health

64%

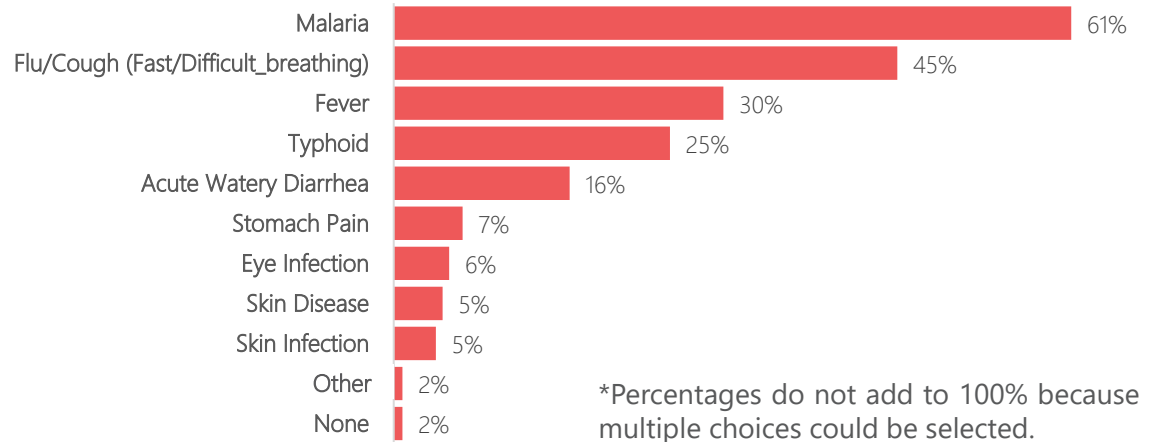
of households with an infant or young child (under two years old) reported that this child was sick the previous two weeks.
(N=267)

Malaria (41%), flu (28%), and fever (30%) reportedly accounted for the top 3 causes of sickness among infants and young children.
(N=170)

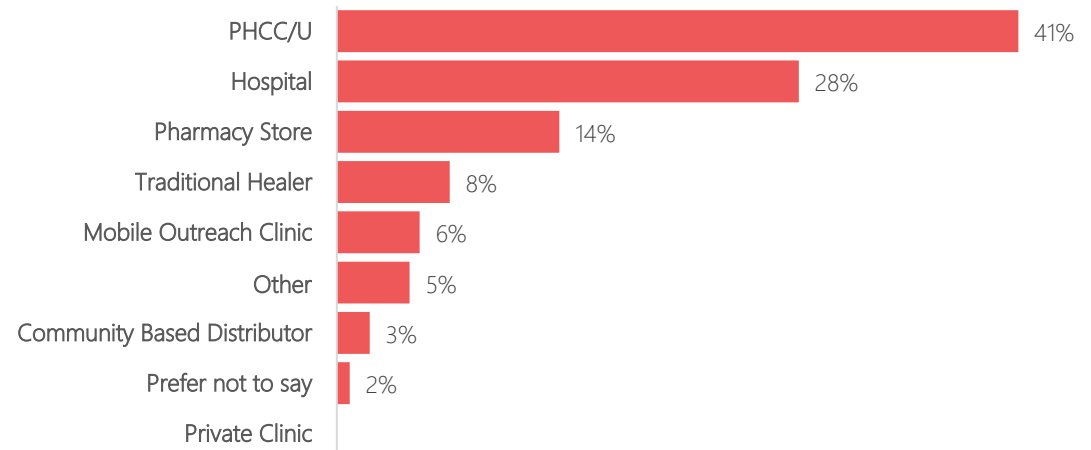
Infants and young children were most often treated in PHCC* (41%) and hospitals (28%).
(N=170)

*Primary health care centres

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



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



Nutrition

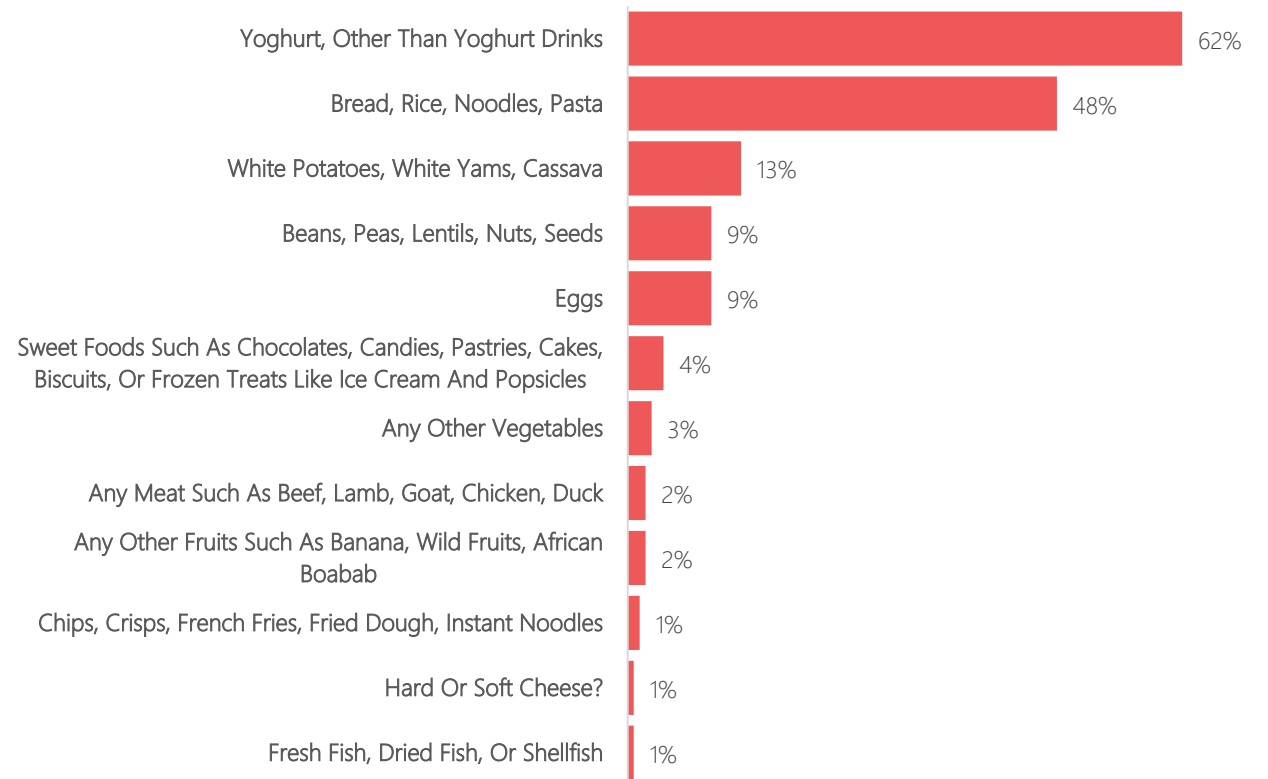
78%

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.



06

Results: Priority Needs

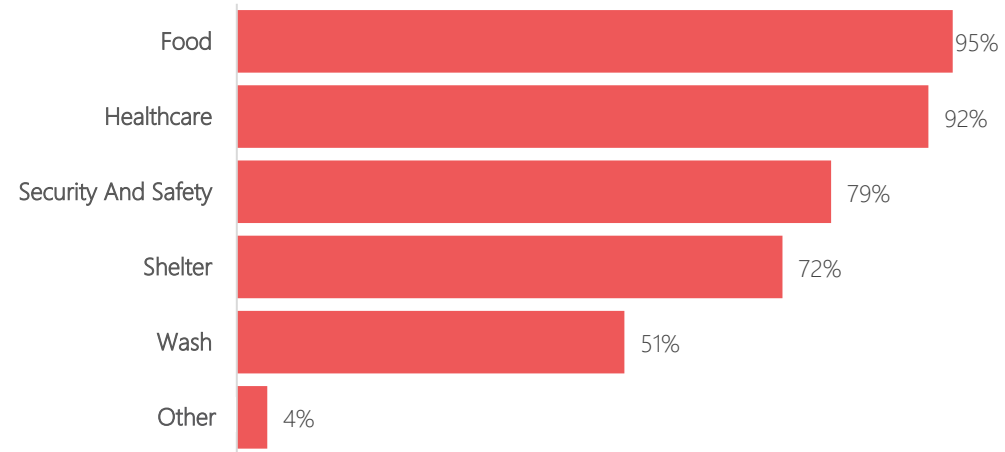
Priority needs

Food, healthcare, and security & safety were the top three priority needs reported by IDP households in Rabak.

92%

of households reported preferring receiving humanitarian assistance in cash.
(N=497)

% Households by reported priority needs*



% Households by reported preferred method of humanitarian assistance



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

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 interconnected triangles and polygons, resembling a low-poly or mesh-like structure. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

07

Conclusion

Key Take-Aways

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



Any questions?

Thank you for your attention

melaine.nsaikila@impact-initiatives.org



jasper.linke@impact-initiatives.org

jannie.nielsen@impact-initiatives.org



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action