

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

October 2024 | Sudan

## Key Findings

- **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 where at least one member experienced this, reported that it occurred 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.

## Context & Rationale

The ongoing conflict in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that started in April 2023 has caused widespread displacement, restricted movement, and hindered humanitarian aid delivery. As the conflict and displacement continue, understanding the movement intentions and needs of IDP households is crucial for an effective humanitarian response. In response, REACH, in collaboration with the Site Management Cluster of Sudan, conducted a movement intentions and rapid needs assessment to address these information gaps.

## Assessment Overview

The factsheet provides insights into the movement intentions and most pressing needs of IDPs across 30 gathering sites in Ed Damazin locality, Blue Nile State. Data was collected between 7th and 19th August 2024 and includes information on IDPs' origins, potential destinations, factors influencing relocation, aid preferences, family members' disability status, and priority needs. The findings, representative of IDP households in Ed Damazin's gathering sites, have a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error, ensuring statistical reliability.

## Demographics

**51%**

of heads of households are **men**

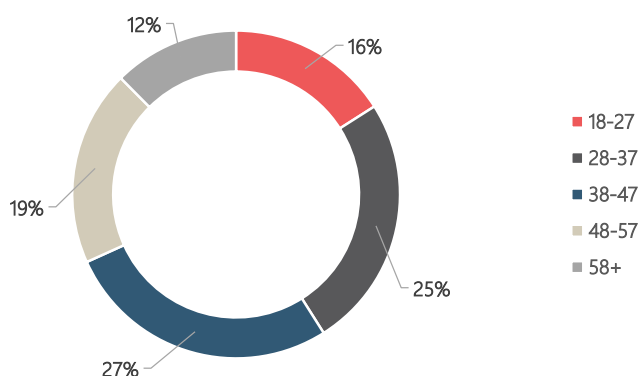
**6.3**

members is the average **household size**

**27%**

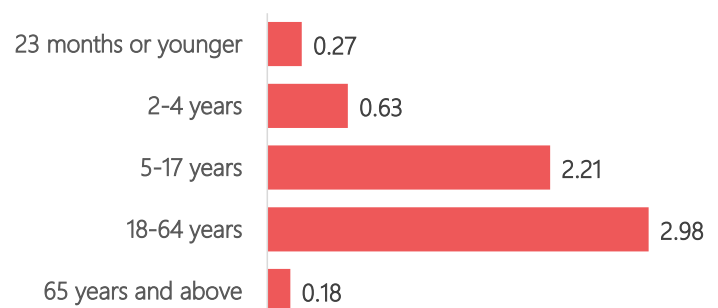
of heads of households are **38-47-year-olds**

% of heads of household, by age group\*



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

Average number of IDP household members by age group



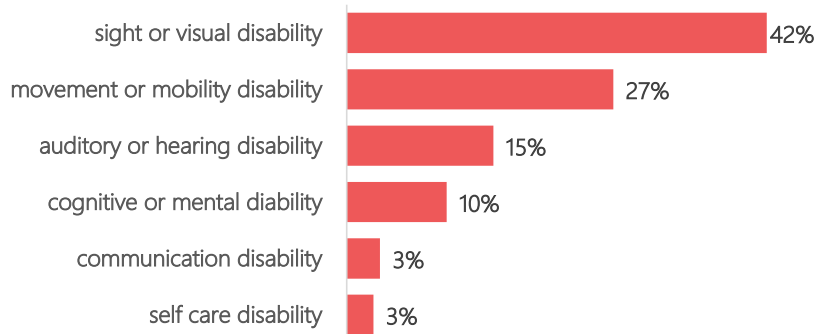
# Disability

**27%**  
of households reported having at least one household member with a disability

**12%**  
of household members with a disability (N=150) were reported to have a severe disability

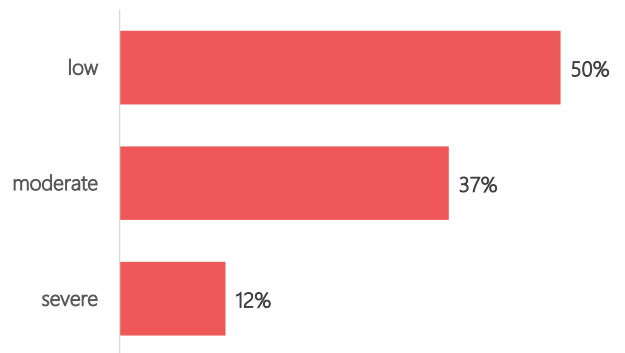
**4**  
out of 15 household members with a reported cognitive disability are classified as having a severe disability

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

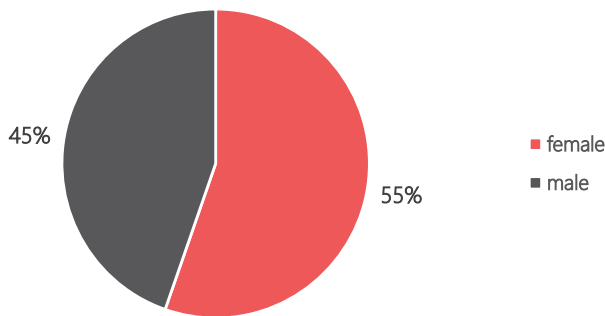


\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

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

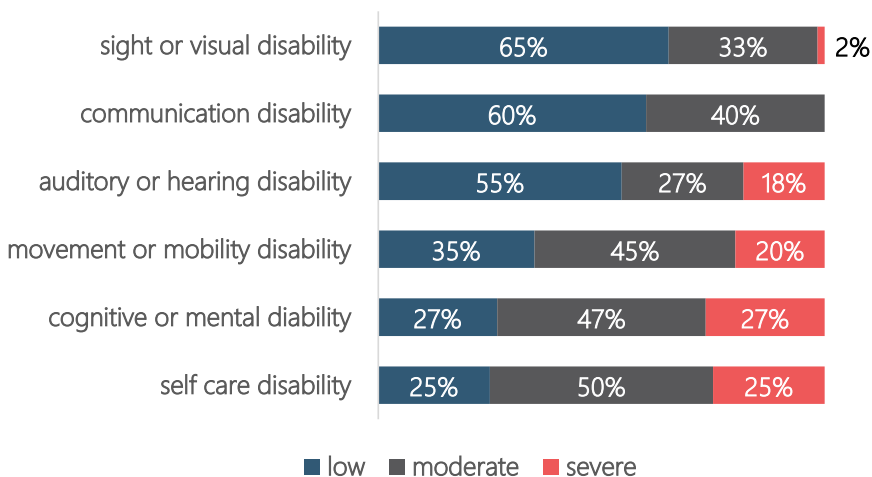


**% of IDP household members with a disability by gender**



Of the household members reported to have a disability (N=150), over half (55%) were reportedly female, with a proportionate distribution across all levels of disability severity. The data underscores the importance of addressing gender-specific needs in disability support for the IDP population.

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



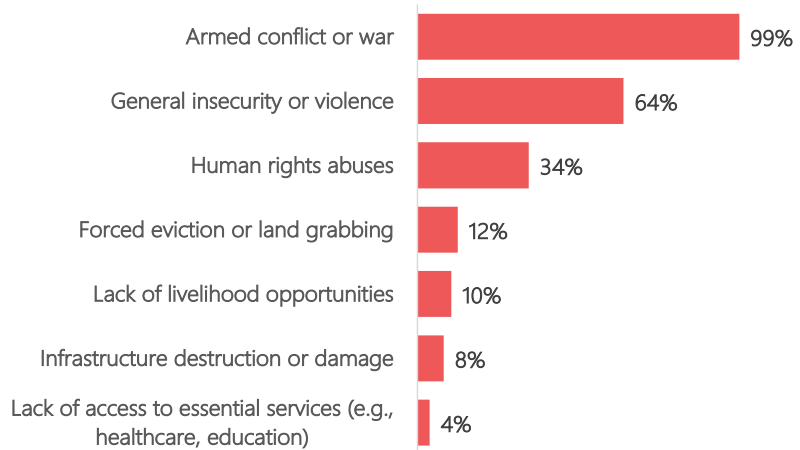
## Displacement Patterns

# 93%

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

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

% of IDP households by reasons for displacement\*

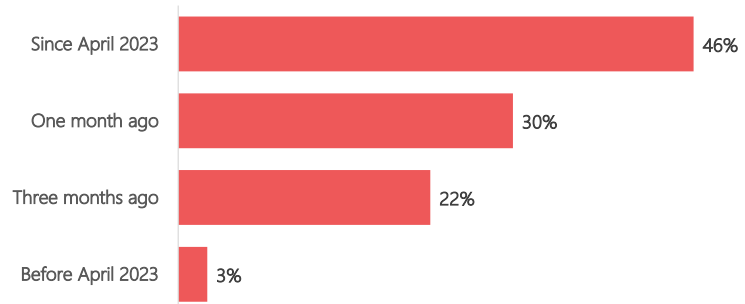


\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

# 46%

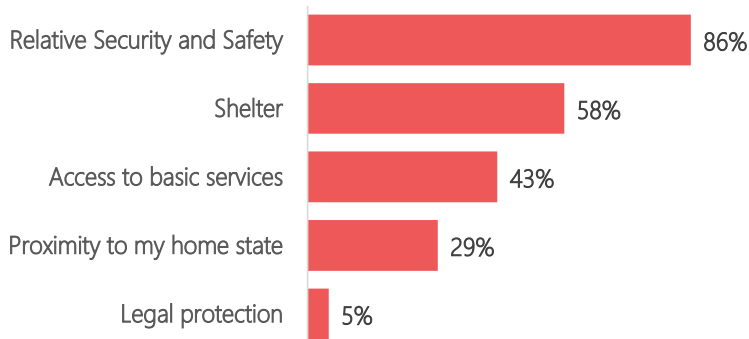
of households reported having **arrived at the site in April 2023** while 30% arrived within the month before data collection

% of IDP households by arrival period\*



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

% of IDP households by reasons for site choice\*



Households in Ed Damazin reported relative security and safety (86%), shelter (58%), and access to basic services (43%) as the top reasons for choosing their specific site.

Based on these findings humanitarian actors in their response **may prioritize enhancing security and providing shelter assistance**. Also, **improving access to essential services, such as healthcare and water** to support sustainable living conditions is crucial, given that these are primary considerations found to be influencing households' site choice.

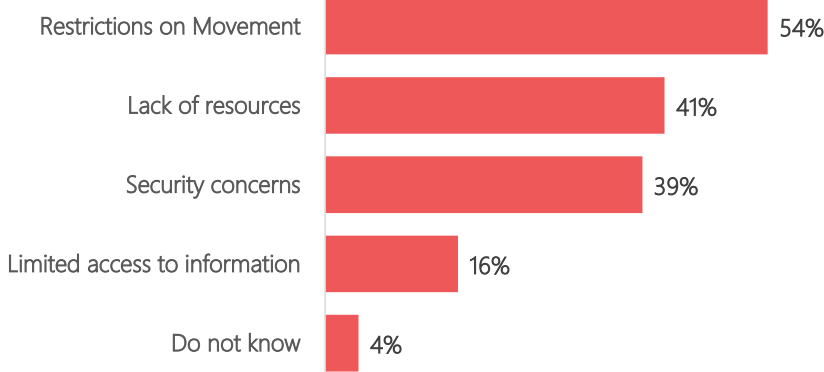
\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because multiple choices could be selected.

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

# 51%

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

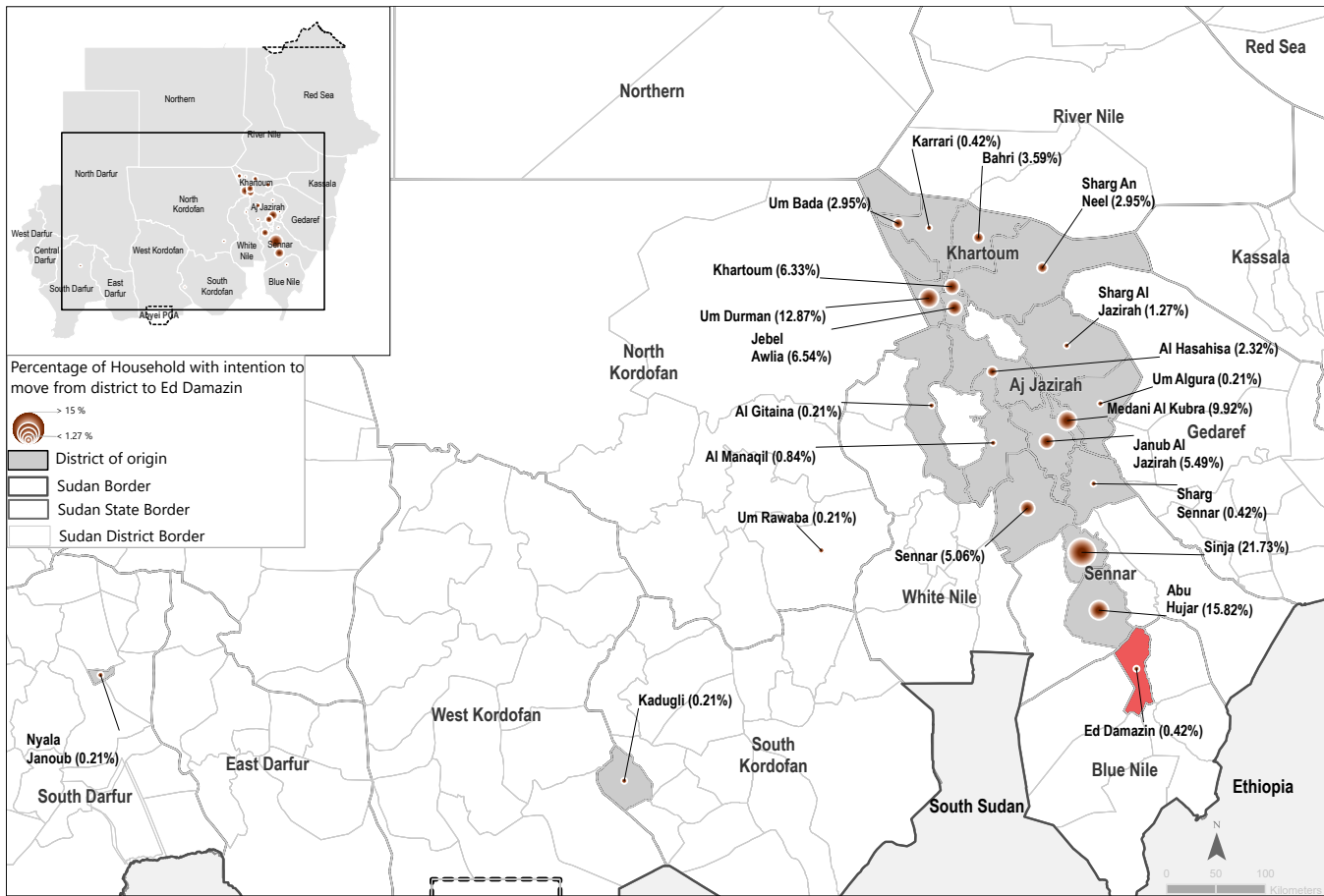
The **main reasons** cited for these family or community members' inability to move were **restrictions of movement, lack of resources, and security concerns**, highlighting broader protection issues. Safety efforts are known to have largely focused on gathering sites, however, discussions on durable solutions are at risk of being incomplete if they do not consider those who cannot relocate to safety.



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

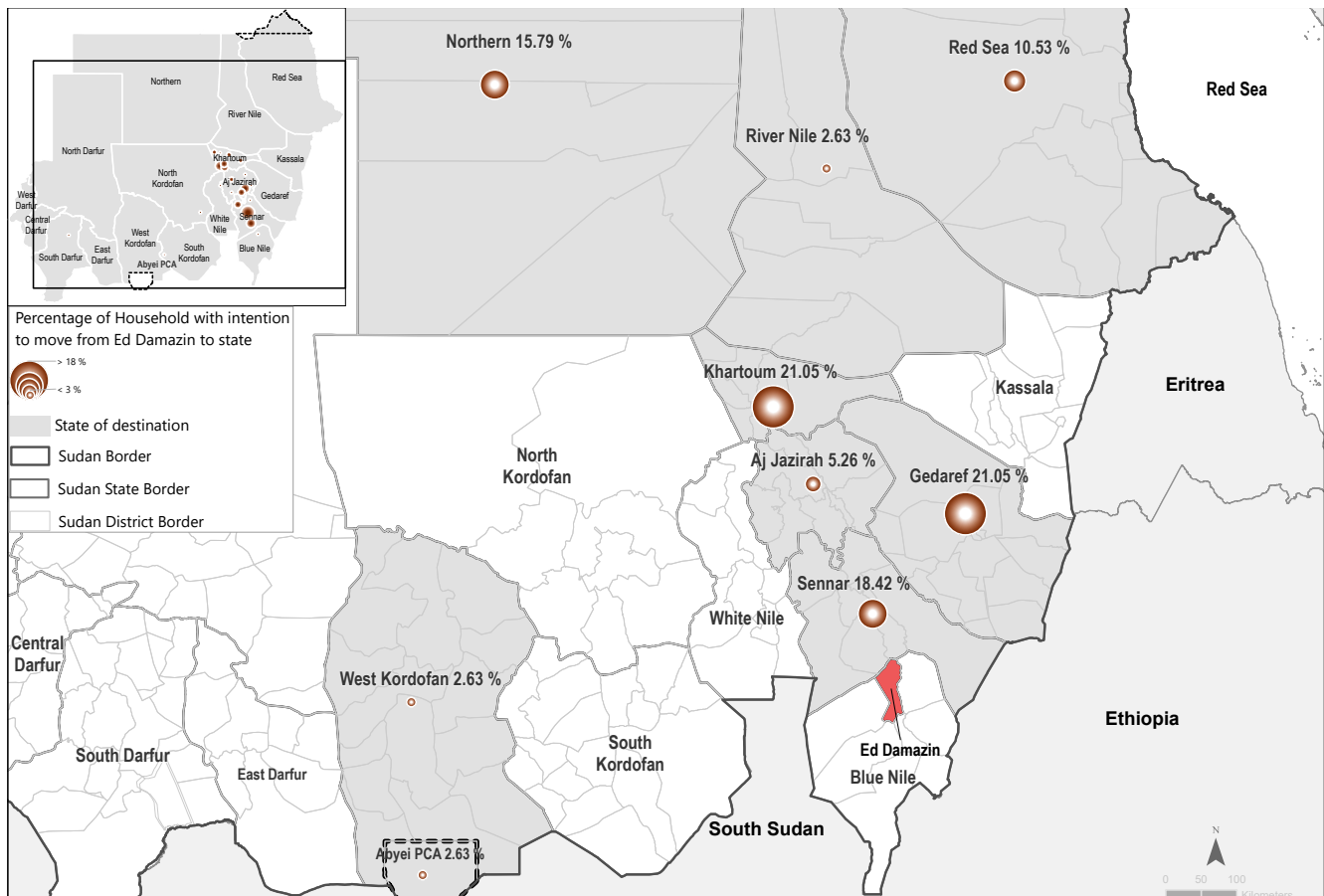


### Localities of origin of IDP households in gathering sites in Ed Damazin locality



\*The stay durations for those intending to stay in Ed Damazin locality vary from short-term, long-term, mid-term to undecided.

### Destination states of IDP households intending to move away from Ed Damazin locality



\*The stay durations for those intending to stay in Ed Damazin locality vary from short-term, long-term, mid-term to undecided.



## Movement Intentions

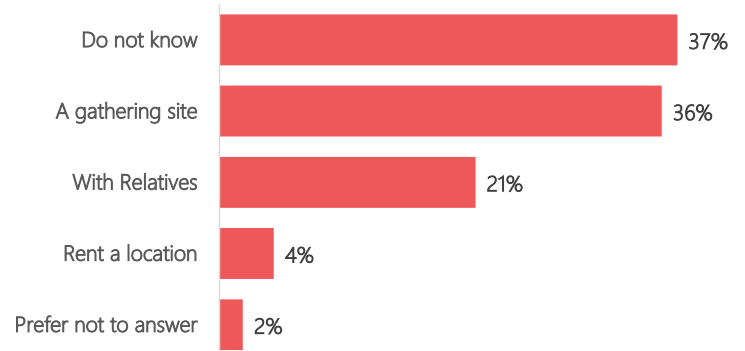
**30%**

of households are reportedly planning to move from their current living location in Ed Damazin

**36%**

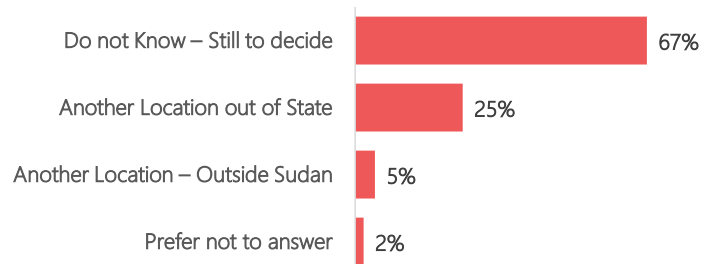
of households planning to move or stay short-term (N=159) intend to stay at an IDP gathering site, 21% plan to move in with relatives, while 37% are uncertain about where they will stay upon moving

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



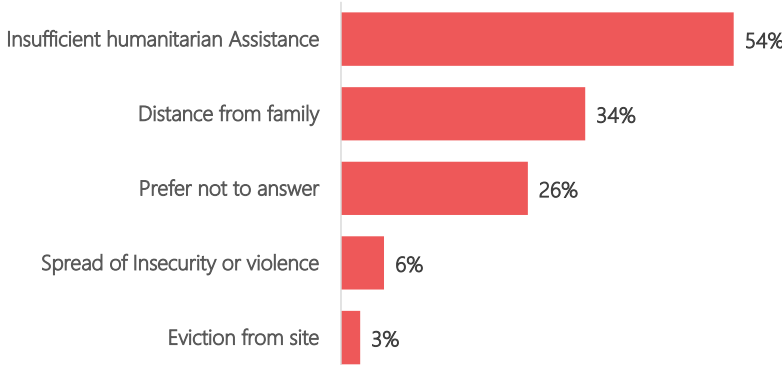
\*Percentages do not add up to 100% because of rounding.

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



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

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



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

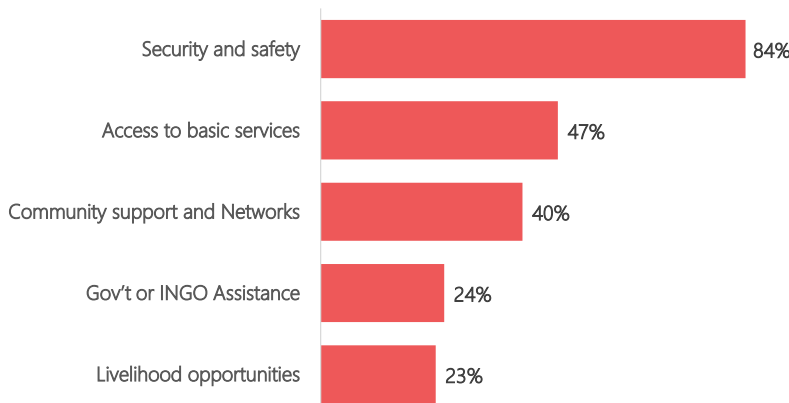
**21%**

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

**38%**

of households intending to move or stay short-term (N=159) reported possibly facing barriers to make the intended move

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



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

Over two-thirds of households (70%) reported intending to stay in Ed Damazin. These households intending to stay (N=357) most commonly cited security and safety as the reason for not relocating. Access to basic services and community support networks were also frequently mentioned reasons.

The emphasis on security alongside the need for basic services and community support underscores the importance of strengthening protection and service access not only in Ed Damazin but also in other localities hosting IDP sites. While 30% of households intend to leave, Ed Damazin is relatively safer and without a spread of violence in Blue Nile, could remain a long-term hub for hosting the IDPs from the neighbouring localities.



## Shelter

46%

of households reported that access to shelter has worsened in the last 30 days

77%

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

## Protection

42%

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

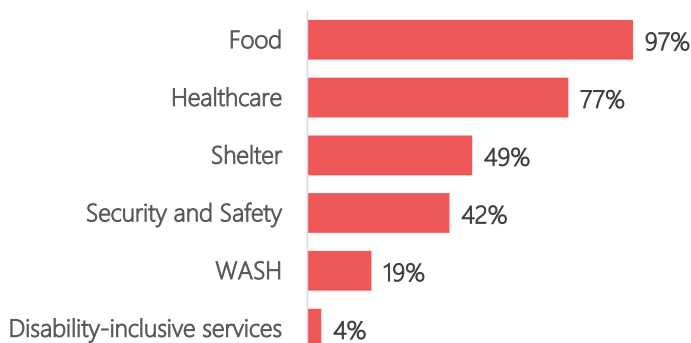
40%

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.

## Priority needs

% of IDP households by priority needs\*



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

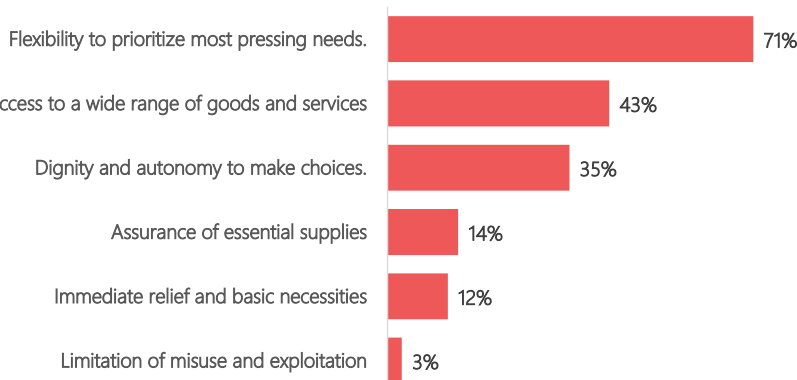
97%

of households reported food to be their priority need

79%

of households prefer cash as their method for receiving humanitarian assistance

% of IDP households by reasons for assistance preference\*



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

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. Cash assistance would allow households to allocate resources according to their immediate priorities, whether for shelter, food, or medical care.





## Food security and livelihoods

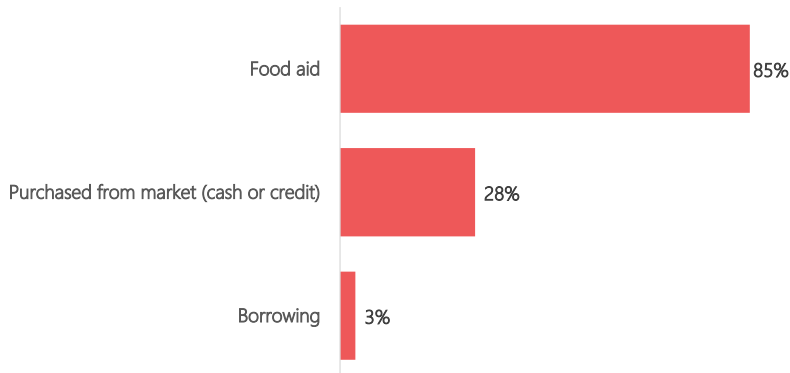
**67%**

of households reported **lacking food** (household members having to skip a meal) due to insufficient accessible resources in the last month

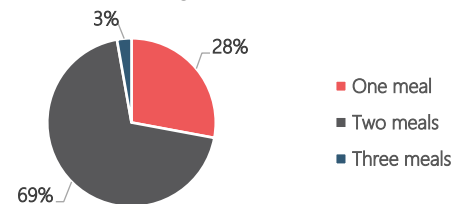
**22%**

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 this occurring 3 to 10 times in the last month

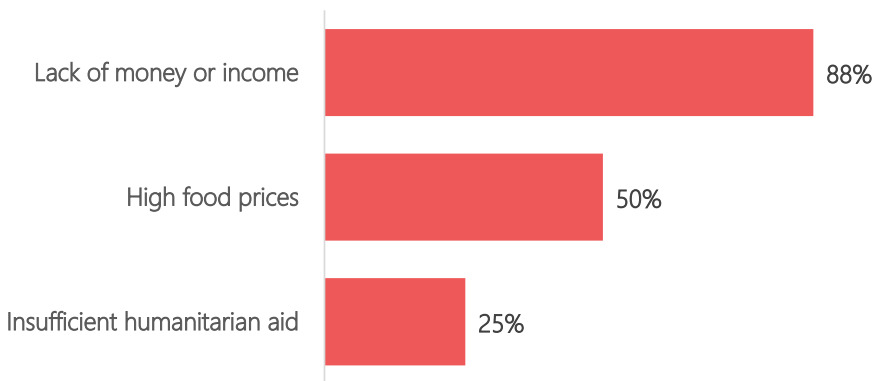
% of IDP households by main source of food



% of IDP households by number of daily meals



% of IDP households by types of barriers to access food\*



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

**25%**

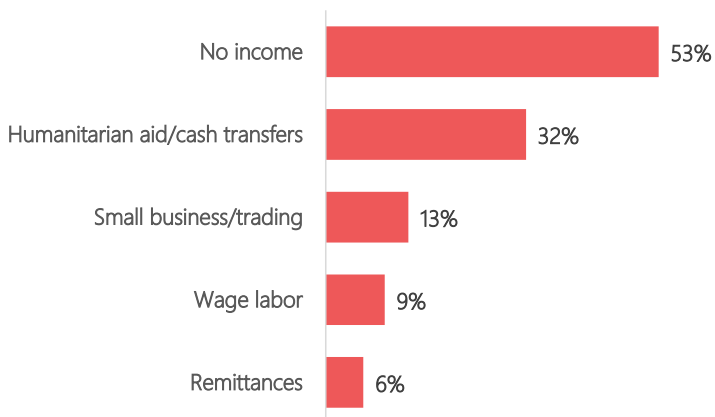
of households reported that **at least one household member went without eating a whole day and night** in the last month

**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

## Livelihoods

% 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.

**32%**

of households reported **humanitarian aid/cash transfers as their main source of income**

**53%**

of households reported **having no income**



## Healthcare

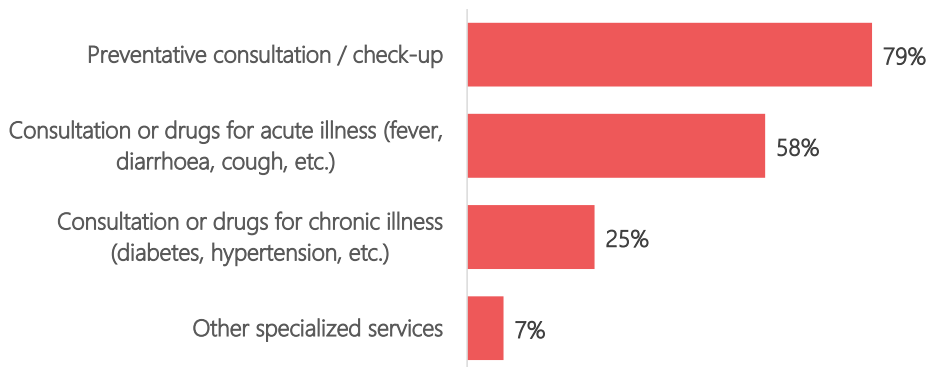
96%

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

33%

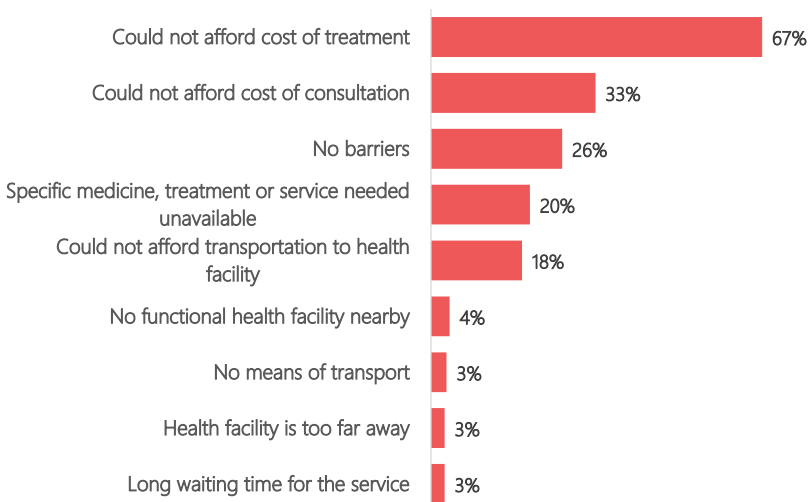
of households with at least one sick household member (N=485) reported that at least one of them **was unable to get the needed healthcare**

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



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

% of IDP households by barriers to healthcare access\*



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

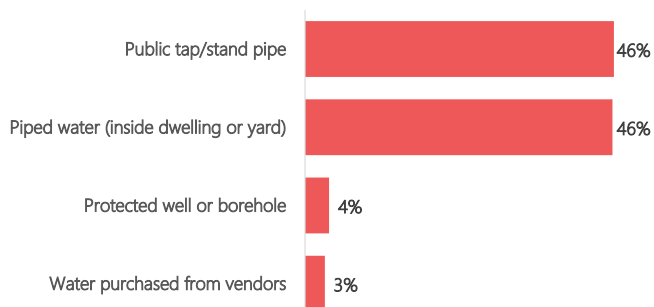
96%

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

Healthcare costs are found to be a major challenge for IDP households with about two-thirds (67%) of households that had at least one sick member needing but unable to access healthcare (N=161) citing cost as the primary barrier in the last month. Additionally, 72% of households reported **cost of treatment to be the most likely barrier if they were to seek medical care**. This unaffordability of healthcare is likely to further increase unmet medical needs thereby worsening the health conditions among IDPs. This, in essence, highlights the **critical need for affordable and accessible healthcare** in these IDP gathering sites.

## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

% of IDP households by sources of potable water



46%

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

% of IDP households by hygiene practices\*



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

Access to potable water is relatively centralized. More concerning, however, is that **over two-thirds of households (70%) reported to rely on unimproved sanitation facilities** such as pit latrines without a slab or bucket latrines. 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.





## Methodology Overview

The methodology employed a two-stage random sampling approach. Initially, 30 IDP sites in Ed Damazin locality, Blue Nile State were randomly selected from the list of available sites. Within these 30 sites, a total of 507 households were randomly chosen.

The survey tool allowed respondents to report on various aspects, including household demographics, disability, movement intentions, priority needs, health, livelihoods, protection, shelter and WASH. This approach provided insight into the conditions and characteristics of the surveyed IDP households.

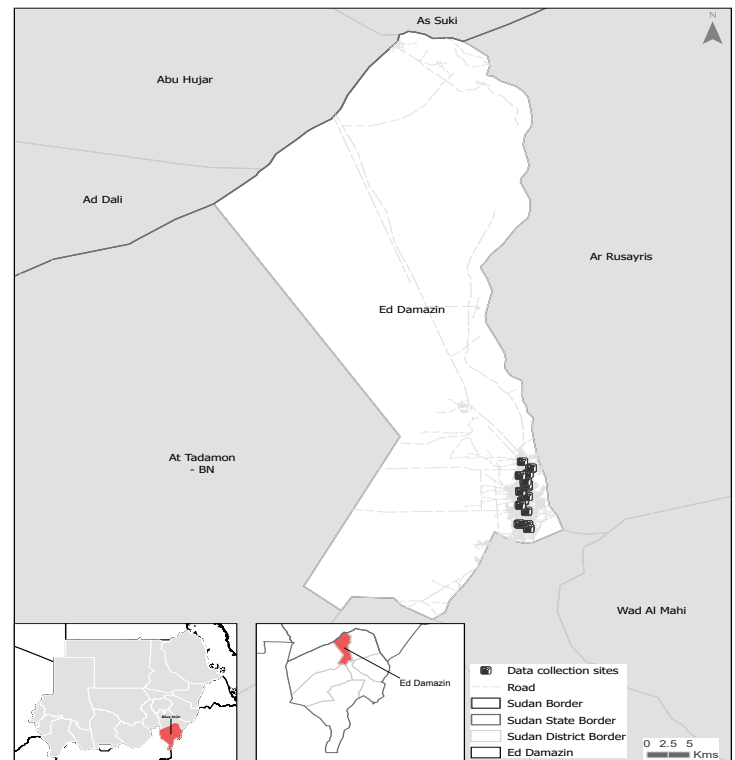
Data collection took place from 7th to 19th August 2024 in Ed Damazin. Data collection was supervised by REACH Field Officer in Ed Damazin. Following data collection, rigorous data cleaning procedures were undertaken by REACH, including checks for skip logic and constraint functionality. This cleaning process was carried out using Excel quick sheets developed by REACH, and R.

For data analysis, REACH calculated descriptive statistics using R - percentages for categorical data and averages (mean) values for numerical data. Additionally, some results got disaggregated by the age and gender of the household head.

## Assessment coverage



Administrative map of Blue Nile State



Map of assessed gathering sites within Ed Damazin locality

## Partners

The implementation partners for this assessment are the **Site Management Sector Sudan**, and **ACTED Sudan**. The donor agency is **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).

