



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | DTM SUDAN

SUDANESE MIGRANT SURVEY

PRIMARY FINDINGS

February 2023

CONTEXT

Sudan is the third largest country in Africa with an estimated population of 49.7 million individuals (HNO 2023). It sits at the intersection between the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and East Africa. It shares its border with seven countries – Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, and Egypt. Traditionally, Sudan has been a destination country for migrants settling along historical routes for traders and Muslim pilgrims. More contemporarily, Sudan has proved a transit country for migrants moving between West and East Africa, as well as from Sub-Saharan Africa to the MENA region and Europe.

Following the political transition in 2019, the country has experienced several internal conflicts, regime changes, nationwide civil unrest, extreme weather patterns, severe inflation, and a dramatic reduction in the number of exports - all contributing to the decreasing viability of traditional livelihood forms. The ongoing political and economic instability has exacerbated the emigration of forced and economic migrants abroad, with many Sudanese households following established migration pathways to pursue economic opportunities or asylum abroad.

Migration within Sudan is primarily a function of conflict-induced displacement. According to DTM Sudan's [Mobility Tracking Round Four Report](#), approximately 3.7 million Internally Displaced Persons were identified across 12 states in Sudan. The majority of this displaced caseload (2.2 million) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010 at the height of the crisis in Darfur – making the story of displacement in Sudan that of protracted displacement. Displacement has also largely been local, with the largest proportion of IDPs being displaced to locations within the same state. Furthermore, findings indicate that armed conflict was the primary reason for displacement in 53% of locations where IDPs were identified. This is followed by inter-communal clashes (35%), economic reasons (7%), and natural disasters (3%).

RATIONALE

As of mid-2020, the annual population growth rate of Sudan was 2.42%.* If sustained, Sudan is set to double its population by 2050. Despite Sudan's placement at the intersection of international migration pathways, and the large number of nationals that move both domestically and internationally, a descript lack of information exists on the actual migration trends of Sudanese nationals. Filling these information gaps would provide key inputs to governmental, humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development actors working on inter and intra migration issues in Sudan. With this information, organisations working among broad range of sectors could engage in more informed policymaking and programming for the benefit of Sudanese, as well as non-Sudanese citizens.

In July 2022, DTM Sudan designed and implemented a migration survey assessing the migration activity of Sudanese households. The rationale of this survey was to provide best estimates of recent migration of Sudanese nationals, as well as gauging the intentions, plans, and pathways of Sudanese nationals in the current context. This dashboard aims to illustrate the top-level findings of this survey that can constitute a baseline for more in-depth research exercises.



16,574 Households
Interviewed



2,234
Locations

18 States

189 Localities

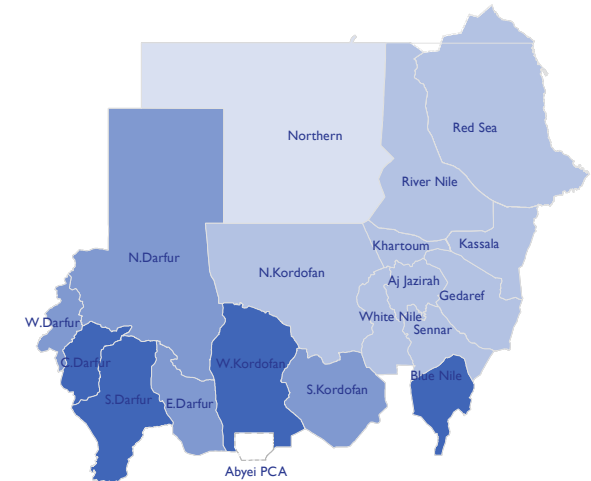
**Number of household
interviews**

391 - 400

401 - 900

901 - 1,300

1,301 - 1,618



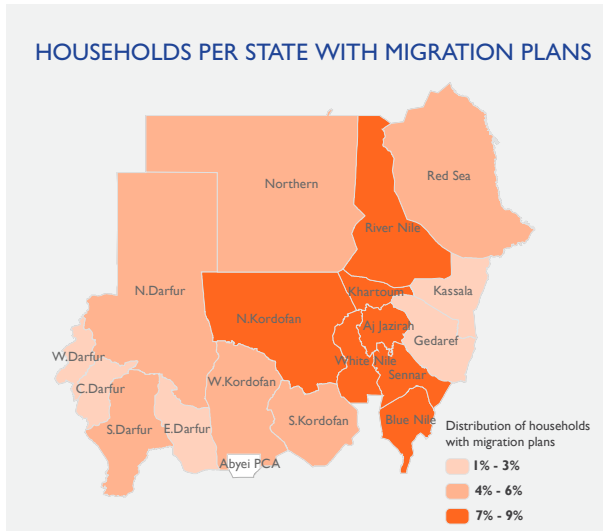
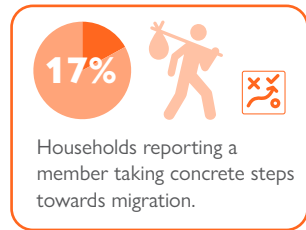
METHODOLOGY

Data was collected through structured household interviews in a combination of both face-to-face and telephone modalities. Randomised sampling was conducted for states where telephone interviews were conducted. In states where face-to-face interviews were conducted, a two-stage cluster sampling was employed. The enumeration areas for face-to-face interviews were designed to be of approximate population size and random field sampling.

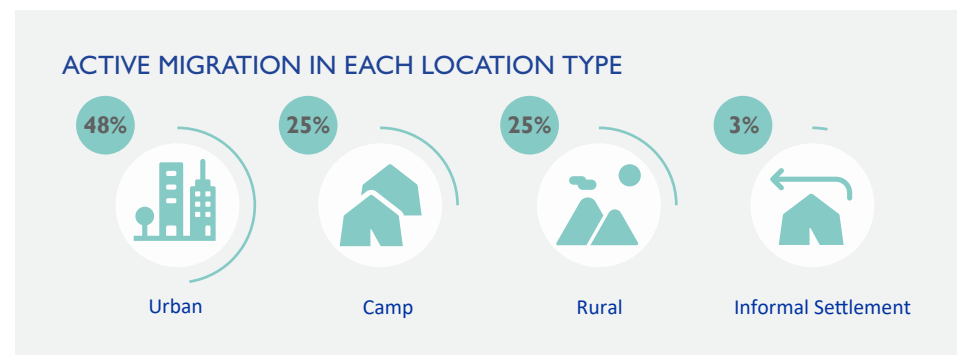
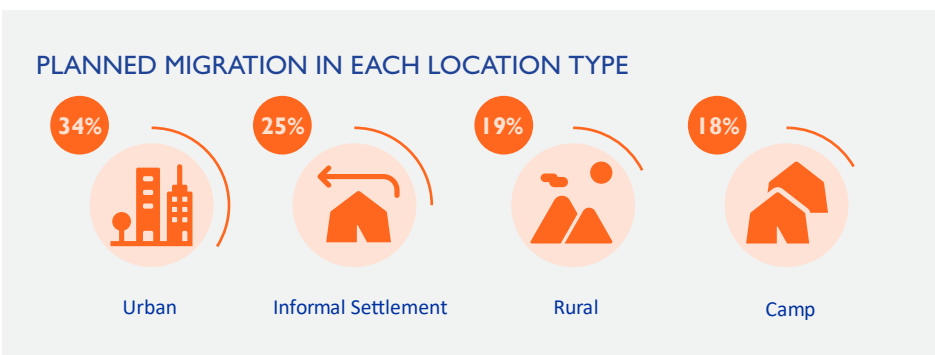
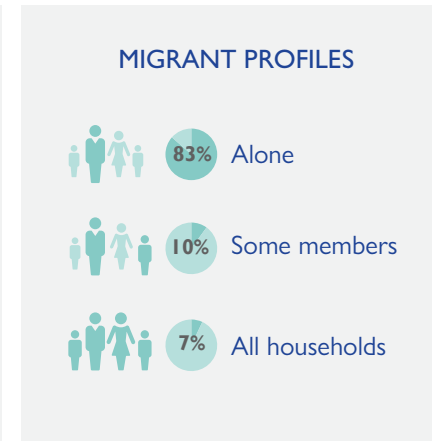
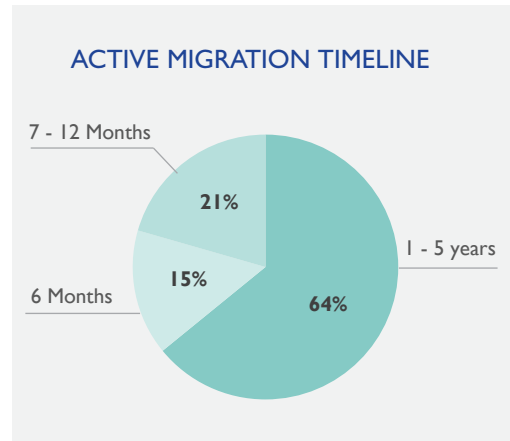
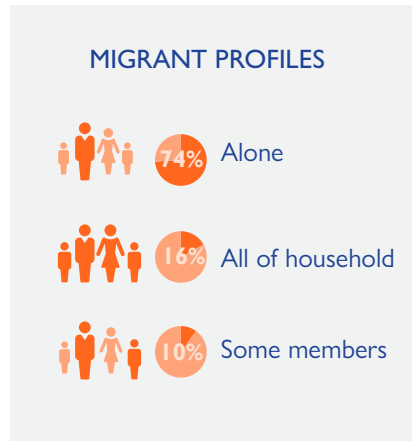
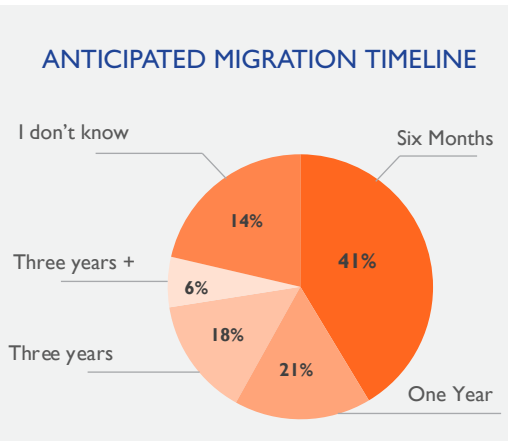
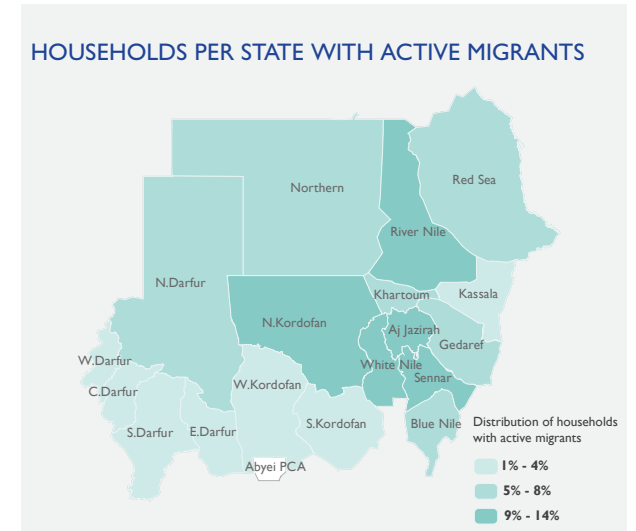
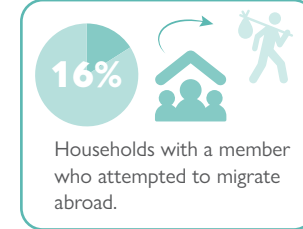
Between June/July 2022, DTM field teams interviewed 16,574 households in 2,234 locations, in 189 localities across all 18 states in Sudan. The findings are representative at the state level, with a focus exclusively on respondents possessing a Sudanese nationality. The migration activity and intentions of foreign nationals and transit migrants not holding Sudanese citizenship were not assessed. Households were interviewed from multiple vulnerable population groups, including both Internally Displaced Persons communities and the non-displaced Host Community.

Data was collected through KOBO data collection package and cleaned between August and September 2022 to produce the following findings. The survey was composed of two parts. The first section assessed willingness and intention to migrate. Respondents were asked whether plans had been made to leave their current locations, whether to a location inside or outside of Sudan, and the pathways and motivations associated with this movement. The second section assessed respondent's previous migration activity, with a focus on immigration out of the country, alongside the pathways and motivations associated with this movement.

PLANNED MIGRATION



ACTIVE MIGRATION



TOP FIVE REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The top five most frequently cited reasons by households with members who both intended to migrate and have already migrated have been economic in nature. As such, the survey indicates that economic migration is the most prominent type of migration that takes place for Sudanese nationals. For both categories, the top three reasons were the same. These were, to support the household, to access new economic opportunities, and to start a business. For more information on push/pull factors, please see Figures 1 and 2 underneath.

Non-economic reasons were cited by respondents in only a fraction of interviews. Education was more of a motivating factor for households with future migrants (18%) than households with members who have already migrated (7%). For both previous and planned migration alike, conflict was only cited as a motivating reason by only 3% of respondents, followed by family reunification (2%), then personal conflict (1%) and persecution (1%).

FIGURE 1: PLANNED MIGRATION

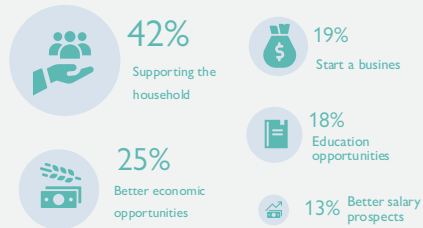
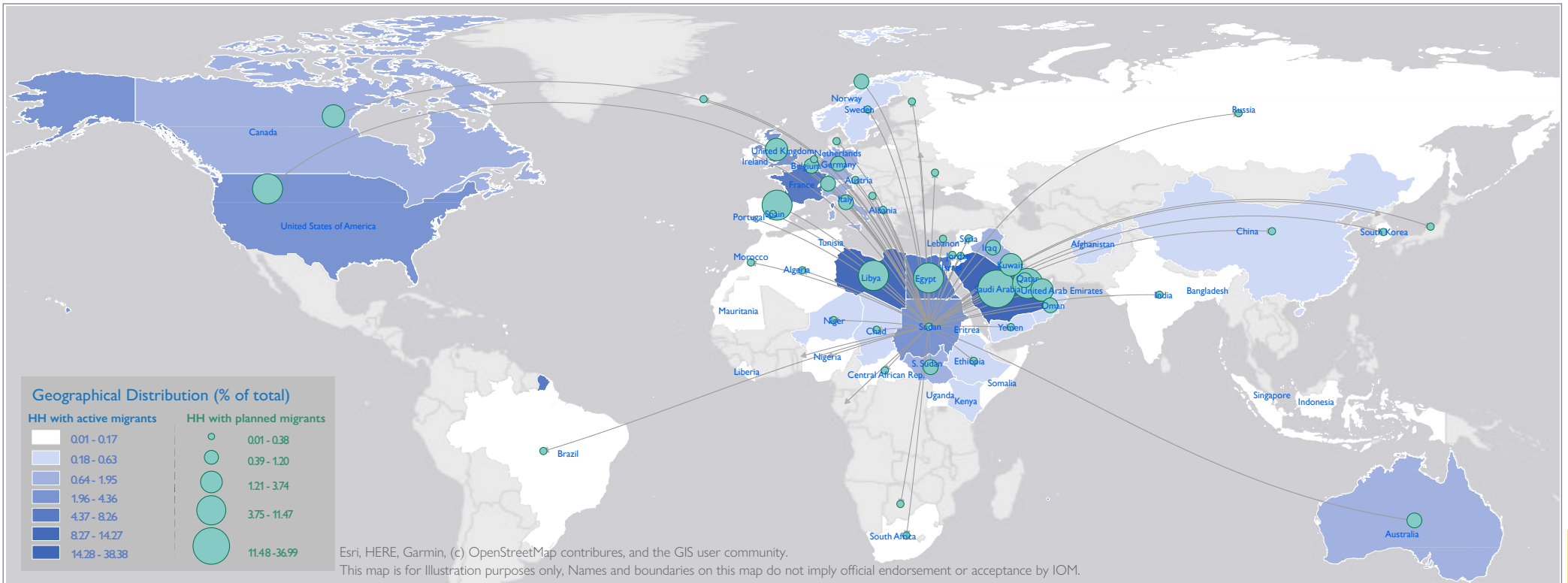


FIGURE 2: ACTIVE MIGRATION



WHERE WILL HOUSEHOLDS MIGRATE?*

- **35%** of households planning to move to a new location intend to move inside Sudan. The remaining **65%** intend to move abroad.
- Khartoum state is highlighted as the most common intended destination for those travelling within Sudan (**27.4%**), followed by South Darfur (**21.6%**), and East Darfur (**5.85%**).
- **10%** of the households planning to migrate have the European Union as their target destination.
- The overwhelming majority of those intending to go abroad plan to do so via formal means (**82%**), followed by informal means from **10.5%** of household, and a combination of both from **7.5%** of households.
- Those intending to go to the Europe and North America plan mostly to formally migrate, with approximately one third of households in such cases reportedly planning to use informal pathways.
- Most households with members intending to leave have contacts in the locations they seek to go (**58.3%**).
- **One third** of the households with members that plan to leave already had a member migrate in the past.
- A household which had a member who has previously migrated is **four times more likely** to be willing to move again compared to households where no member had previously migrated.



* The responses are based on self-reporting and IOM has no means of verification in the final destinations of migration.