

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan



EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING: El Tina, North Darfur

UPDATE 1: 3 March 2020

Data collection: 29 February 2020

The DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) is deployed to track sudden displacement and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a subcomponent of the new Mobility Tracking methodology in Sudan (Round Zero), and activated on a need basis, EET utilises a broad network of key informants to capture best estimates of the affected population presence per location — a useful tool for humanitarian response planning and design.

Event Overview

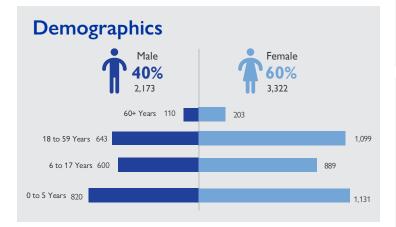




896 Households 9

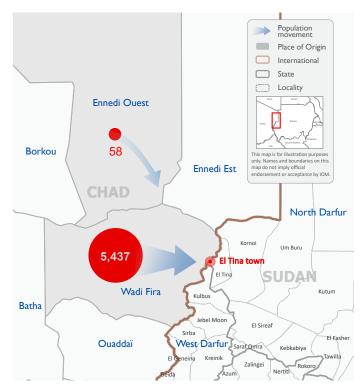
28 Locations of origin

DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by the intra-communal conflict in Tina, Chad. On 13 and 14 February, fighting ensued between sub-groups of the Zaghawa tribe in Duguba, Iriba and Tina Town Eastern Chad resulting in displacement to the bordering locality of El Tina, North Darfur. The conflict was reportedly triggered by social media backlash to the demand for equal rights by a vulnerable minority group known as the Hadaheed (blacksmiths). The first EET update estimates a total number of 5,495 displaced individuals (896 households) situated across Alhela Aljadida site in El Tina Town, North Darfur – having arrived from 28 locations of origin in the states of Wadi Fira and Ennedi Ouest¹.





¹ Data on return intentions, demographics and vulnerabilities are subject to further verification through registration activities. Displacement figures collected through this activity are further refined with each data collection round to reduce any discrepancies that may result from the miscorrelation of the EET methodology and that of DTM registration activities linked to direct humanitarian



Shelter Indicator



Through its shelter indicator DTM identified all displaced individuals as living in gathering sites (informal settlements).



Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that Sudanese individuals intend to return to their initial locations of origin in Sudan where they resided prior to seeking refuge in Chad. They are currently prevented from doing so due to economic needs, inaccessibility of services and transport as well as limited information regarding the security situation in the respective origin locations. Non-Sudanese individuals reported unknown intentions pending improved security and social cohesion in their locations of origin in Chad.

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