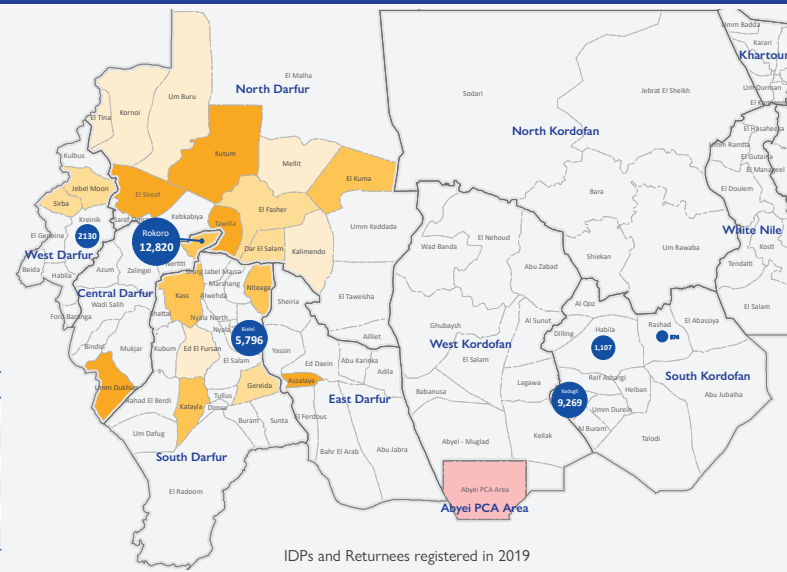
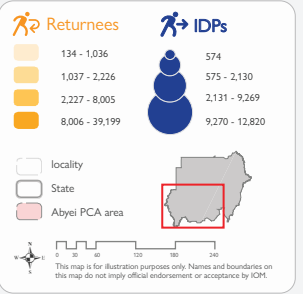




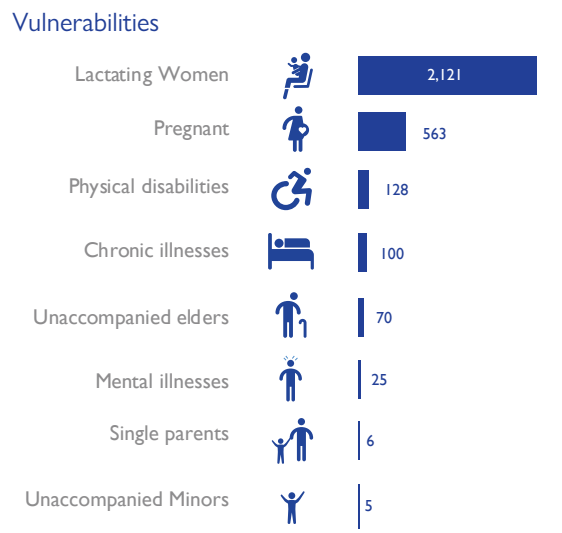
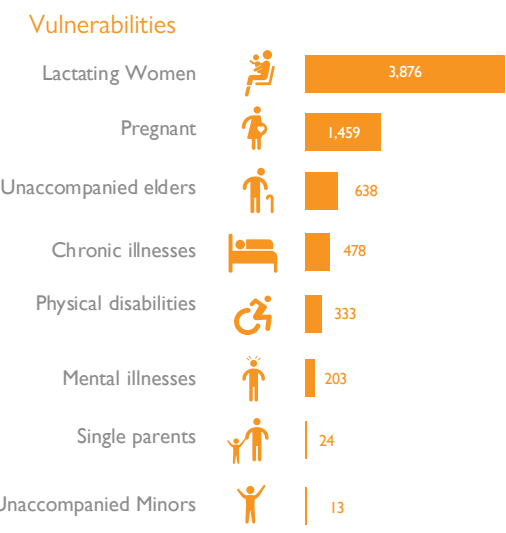
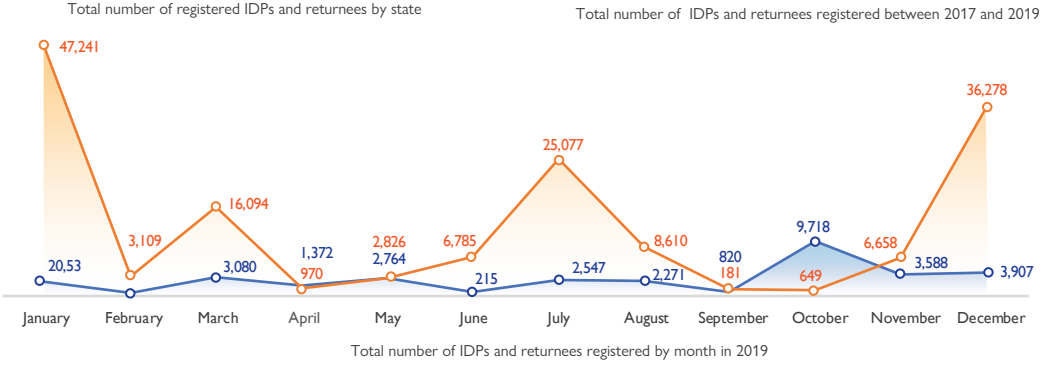
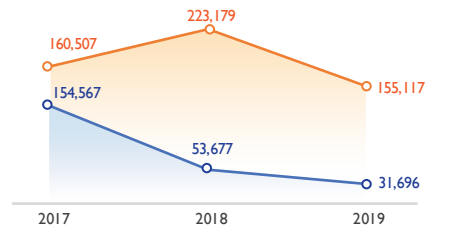
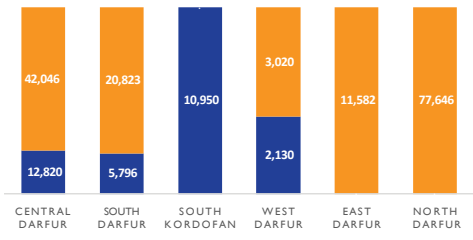
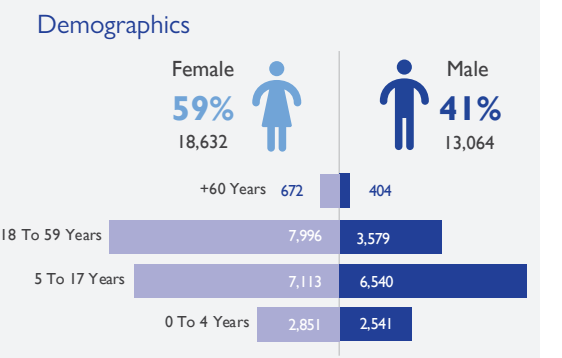
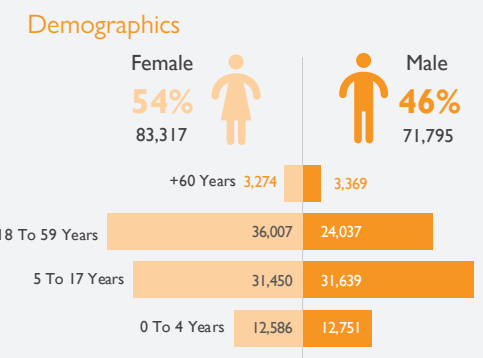
In 2019, DTM registered 186,813 individuals across five states of Darfur and South Kordofan – 155,117 (83%) of which were returnees and 31,696 (17%) internally displaced persons (IDPs). Of the returnee caseload, 128,429 (83%) were returnees from internal displacement and 26,688 (17%) were returnees from abroad. Through its flow monitoring component, DTM also registered 10,229 South Sudanese having entered Sudan via Abyei since January 2019 as well as 4,714 Sudanese returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Finally, 48,961 flood-affected individuals were registered in 2019.



State	IDPs	Returnees
Central Darfur	12,820	42,046
South Darfur	5,796	20,823
South Kordofan	10,950	-
West Darfur	2,130	3,020
East Darfur	-	11,582
North Darfur	-	77,646
Total	31,696	155,117

155,117 RETURNEEES

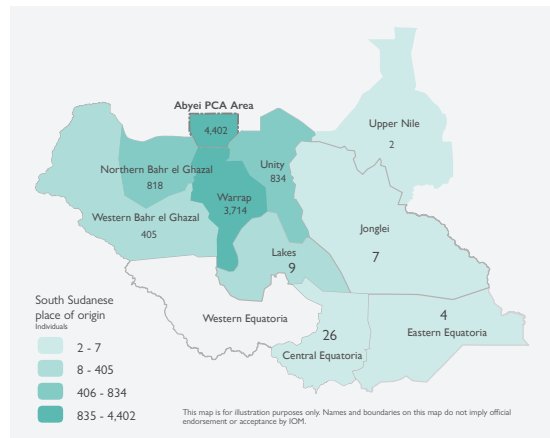
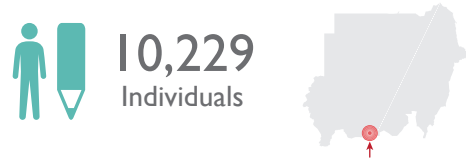
31,696 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



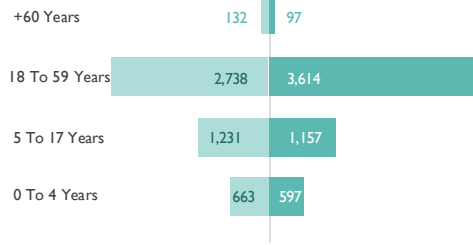
Flow Monitoring

South Sudanese in Abyei

DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered a total number of 10,229 individuals (2,436 households) in 2019.

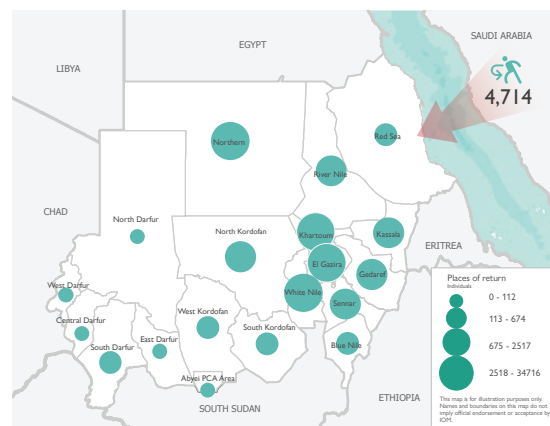
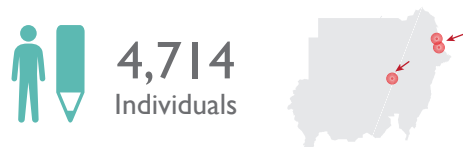


South Sudanese registered in Abyei FMP by state of origin



Sudanese Returning from Saudi Arabia

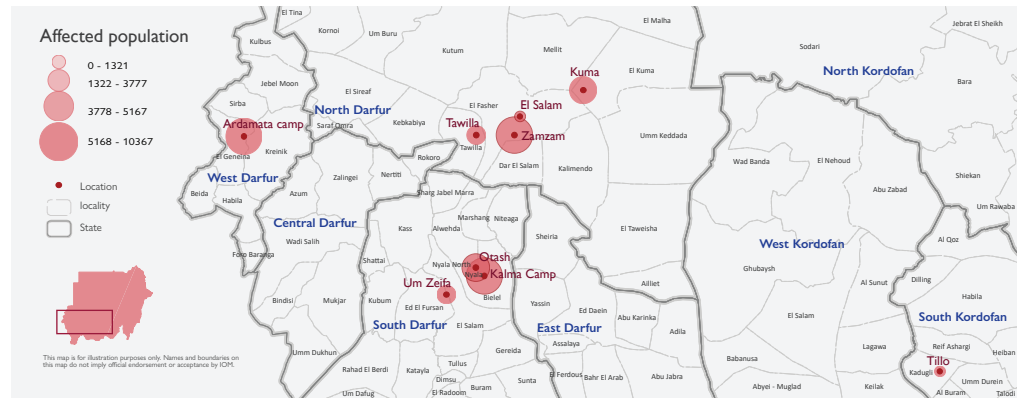
Since the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) implemented a new migration policy in 2017 – resulting in the departure of millions of irregular migrants from its territory – IOM has been monitoring all returnees to Sudan through the two central entry points; namely, the Khartoum International Airport and the port of Sawakin in the Red Sea State.



Returnees from KSA by state of return

Flood-affected populations

In 2019, DTM registered a total of 48,961 flood-affected individuals (9,314 households) across North, South and West Darfur as well as South Kordofan.



Locations of flood-affected population

Methodology

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. It is comprised of four distinct components; namely, mobility tracking, registration, flow monitoring and surveying.

Registration data is used by site managers for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming. During the months of October to December 2019, the DTM conducted registration activities within four states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs, returnees and flood affected populations in North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur and South Kordofan.

As part of a global methodology, flow monitoring is used to track movements of displaced populations at key transit points when locations of origin are not accessible, and displacement is gradual. In Sudan, DTM operated one flow monitoring points during this period in Abyei – tracking the arrival of South Sudanese into the country.

The DTM methodology refers to the following definitions:

Internally Displaced Persons are considered all Sudanese persons who have been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence since 2003 and subsequently sought safety in a different location.

Returnees are considered all Sudanese persons who were previously displaced from their habitual residence since 2003 and have now voluntarily returned to the location of their habitual residence – irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type.

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