

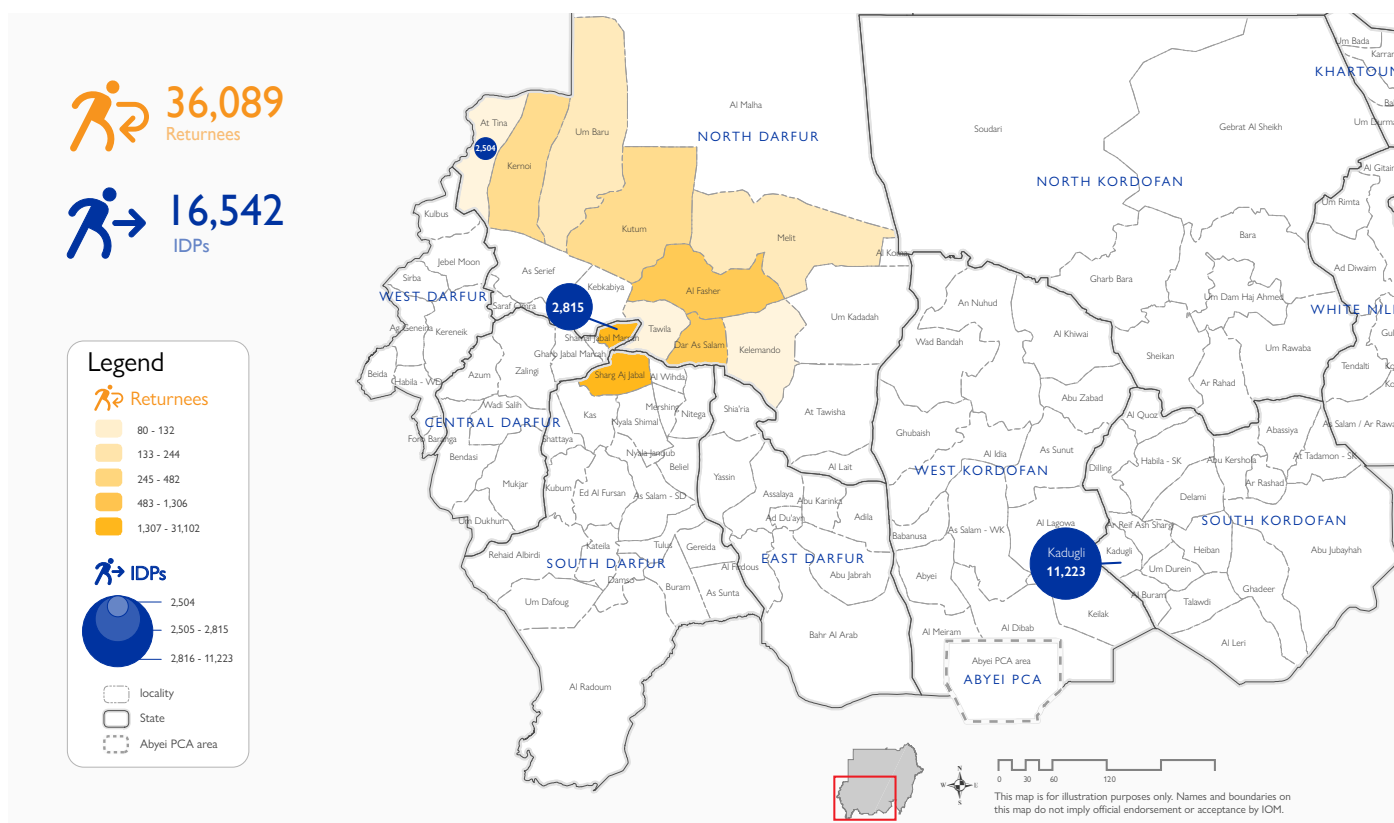
January - March 2020

OVERVIEW

From January to March 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 52,631 registrations across four states in Sudan – 16,542 (31%) of which were internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 36,089 (69%) returnees. South Kordofan hosted the largest proportion of IDPs, with a total registered population count of 11,223 individuals. The highest caseload of returnees – consisting of 31,102 individuals – were registered in East Jebel Marra, South Darfur. This higher proportion of registered returns is consistent with displacement trends observed throughout the previous year. Through its flow monitoring component, DTM also registered 2,358 South Sudanese having entered Sudan via Abyei between January and March 2020. There were no reports of flood-related

displacement over this period. DTM registration of households affected by floods will commence during the rainy season in the second quarter of the year. DTM's Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool was launched in January 2020 as a sub-component of Mobility Tracking to track sudden displacement and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population. When needed, registration activities were also used to verify figures collected through EET. ETT was conducted following inter-communal conflict in Ag Geneina, West Darfur (see the latest report [here](#)), as well as in El Tina, North Darfur (see the latest report [here](#)).

REGISTRATION

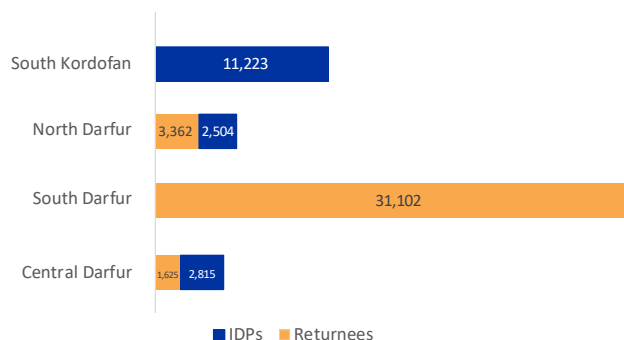


Map 1 Registration of IDPs and returnees, January to March 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

Month	IDPs	Returnees	Grand Total Individuals
January	10,348	1,127	11,475
February	1,880	32,313	34,193
March	4,314	2,649	6,963
Grand Total Individuals	16,542	36,089	52,631

Table 1 Total number of IDPs and returnees registered, January to March 2020¹



Graph 1 Total number of IDPs and returnees registered by state, January to March 2020

¹ Registration activities are conducted upon request.



Photograph taken during DTM registration activities in North Darfur, March 2020.

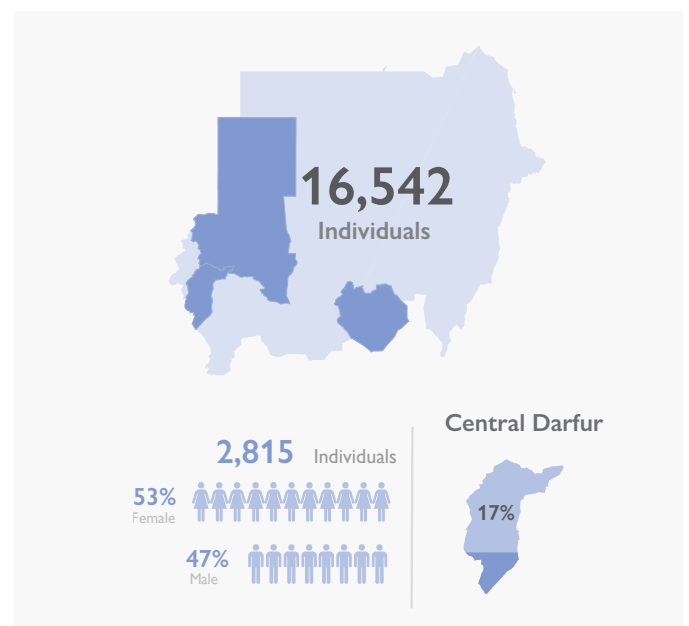
CENTRAL DARFUR

In January 2020, 2,815 IDPs (415 households) were registered by DTM in Jabel Tekka, North Jebel Marra/Rokoro locality, Central Darfur. Specifically, 1,005 IDPs were located in Aja Elam, 442 in Ajangkoy Ro, 651 in Dongla, 558 in Hilat Aldory, and 159 in Hilat Suliman.

Since the beginning of the Darfur conflict in 2003, these villages have not been accessible to humanitarian actors due to ongoing insecurity. In November 2019, the first interagency mission (organised by OCHA) was conducted in coordination with the Sudanese Liberation Army – Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW) to determine the most urgent humanitarian needs, following which IOM commenced its registration activities to support in beneficiary selection and vulnerability targeting. While SLA-AW is still in control of the area, ongoing conflict with the SLA-AW’s defected Foko faction and pastoralist populations continue to impede on stabilisation efforts in the region. Accounts of gender-based violence (GBV) are widespread.

Out of the total caseload, there was a slightly higher percentage of displaced females (53%) than males (47%). The majority of IDPs were youth between the ages of five and 17 years (55%), followed by adults over the age of 18 (30%), and then infants under the age of four (14%). Only one per cent of IDPs registered were over 60 years old. Additional vulnerabilities, including chronic illnesses, physical disabilities, pregnancies, unaccompanied elders and

lactating women, were recorded amongst six per cent of the total population count. Furthermore, it was reported that there are no available health facilities for these communities – the closest services being in Rokoro, which is more than eight hours away along narrow mountain paths. With water being scarce, women reported additional insecurities and risks that they face when walking up to three hours per day to source water for their families.



NORTH DARFUR

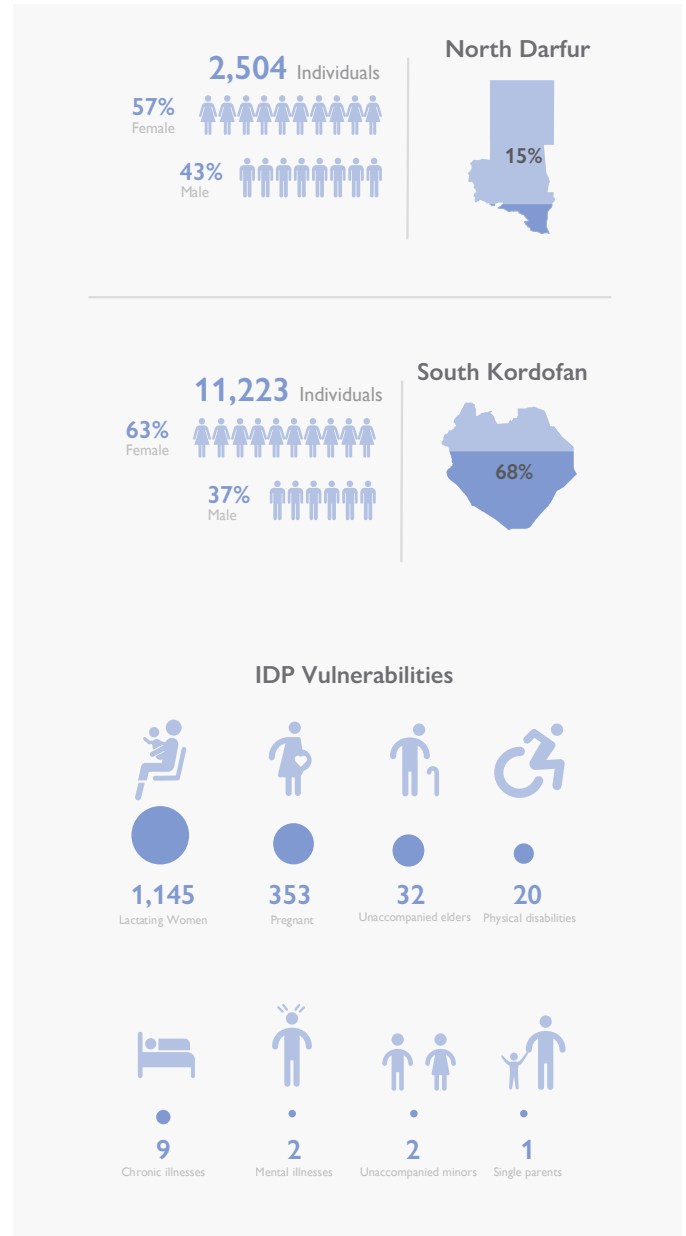
In March 2020, 2,504 individuals (961 households) were registered in El-Tina town and Alhela Aljadida in North Darfur, having been displaced from Hireba, Gagriba and Gerida, as well as from 28 locations in neighbouring Chad. Of the total caseload, there was a similar correlation of sex disaggregation – 57 per cent of the population were female, and 43 per cent male. In terms of age, 41 per cent of individuals were between five and 17 years, while 39 per cent were over the age of 18. Only three per cent of individuals were 60 years and older. No additional vulnerabilities were recorded.

Registration activities were used to verify figures collected through DTM’s EET tool, which was activated to rapidly 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). Data collected through the return intention indicator suggested that Sudanese individuals intend to return to their initial locations of origin in Sudan where they resided prior to seeking refuge in Chad. They were 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.

SOUTH KORDOFAN

Ongoing DTM registration continued in Kadugli locality over this three-month period – 7,533 individuals (2,288 households) were registered in January, 1,880 individuals (530 households) in February, and 1,810 individuals (511 households) in March. Of the combined caseload, there was a much higher distribution of displaced females (63%) than males (37%), which may reflect the gendered impact of conflict on social structures and dynamics. Men tend to remain behind in the place of origin to fight whilst women leave with their children in search of safety. The predominant age categories were youth between five and 17 years (37%) and adults between 18 and 59 years (41%), followed by 18 per cent of IDPs being under the age of five. As seen

with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60. Additionally, 1,387 individuals (12%) demonstrated significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating. Furthermore, a high number of IDP individuals in Kadugli (1,802) indicated reliance on agriculture as their main occupation, which is a source of livelihood severely challenged by their displacement.



RETURNNEES

CENTRAL DARFUR

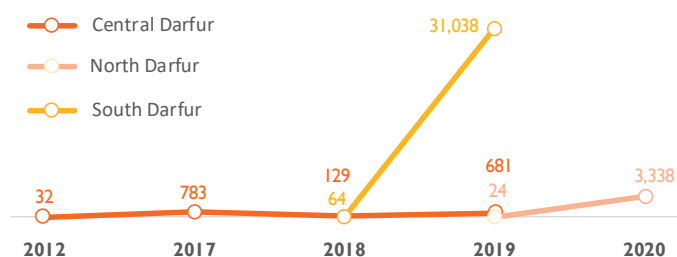
In March 2020, DTM registered 1,625 individuals (347 households) in Daya – having returned from displacement across 56 villages in the surround Rokoro/North Jebel Marra locality. This caseload of returnees from internal displacement have been returning since 2012, with the intention to return to Daya permanently. Of the total population count, there were 753 males (46%) and 871 females (54%). The vast majority of returnees were youth – 20 per cent under and 46 per cent over the age of five. A further 29 per cent were adults between the ages of 18 and 59, whilst four per cent were older than 60. At least ten per cent of the returnee population group indicated vulnerabilities that will require additional assistance and support – especially those reported to be pregnant, lactating or as unaccompanied elders.

NORTH DARFUR

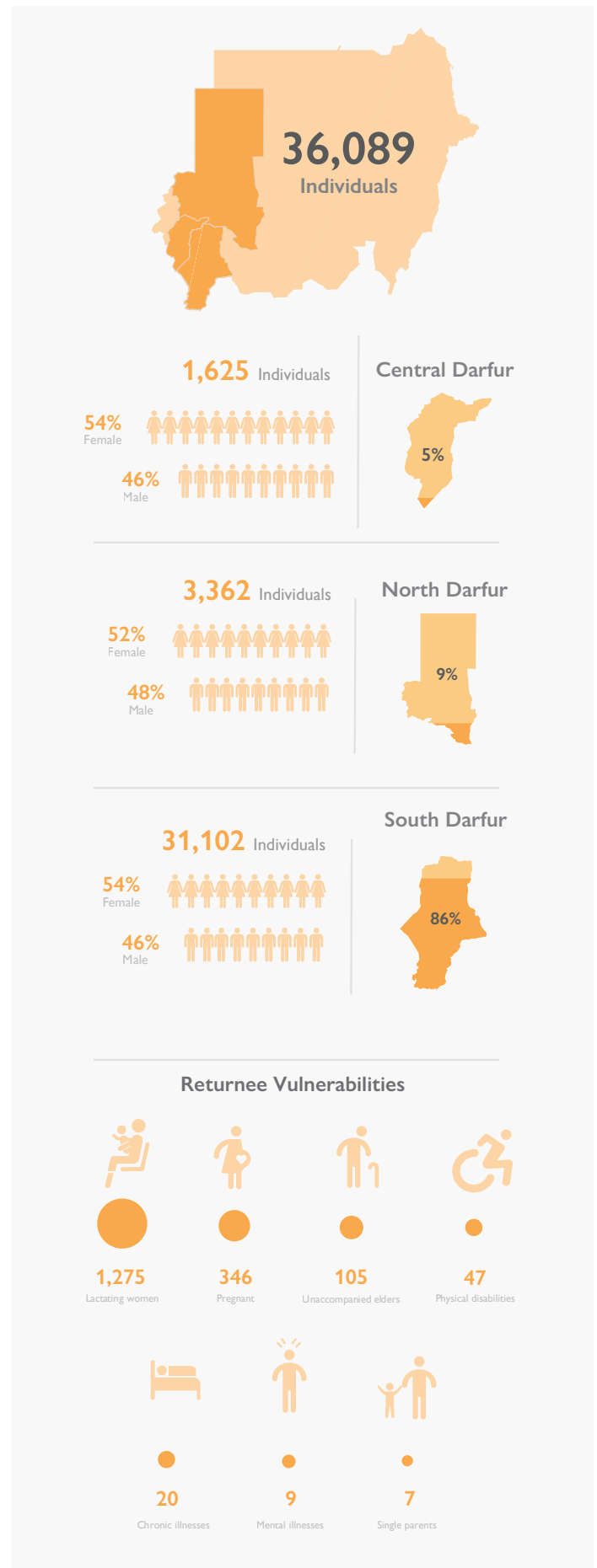
In continuation of previous registration activities, 3,362 individuals (625 households) were registered in nine localities in North Darfur (namely, El Fasher, Kornoi, Dar El Salam, Kalimando, El Tina, Kutum, Tawilla, Um Baru and Mellit) over the three-month period – 1,127 returnees (210 households) in January, 1,211 returnees (225 households) in February, and 1,024 returnees (190 households) in March. The total caseload constituted 2,799 returnees from the surrounding villages in North Darfur, as well as 563 returnees from abroad – having previously been displaced in Chad. Additionally, 285 of the returnees from internal displacement were registered as seasonal returnees (return to their place of origin annually based on seasonal activities such as harvesting).

SOUTH DARFUR

In February 2020, a new caseload of 31,102 individuals (5,108 households) were registered in the villages of Kosa and Komber (Feina), East Jebel Marra locality, having returned from surrounding locations since January 2018. Of the total caseload, 126 individuals were registered as seasonal returnees, whilst the majority (close to 100%) had the intention to remain permanently. There was a slightly greater proportion of females (54%) registered than males (46%). As observed previously, the largest age category for returnees were youth between the ages of five and 17 (54%), followed by adults between the ages of 18 and 59 years (30%) and infants under the age of five (14%). Five per cent of the total caseload indicated additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance, the majority of which (73%) were lactating women.

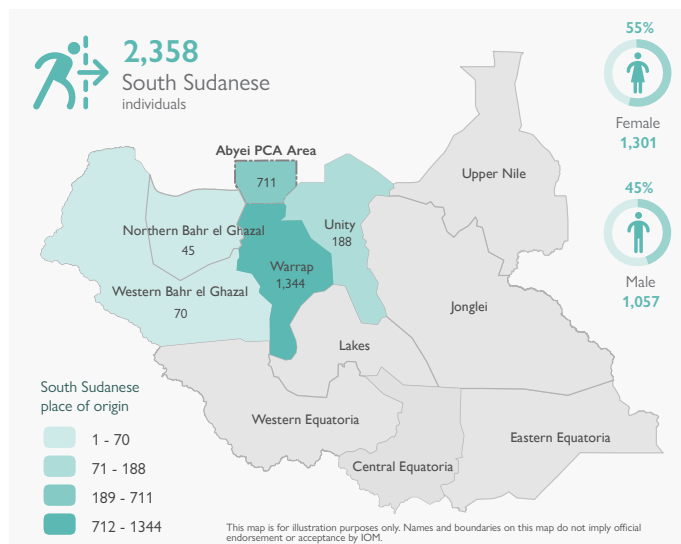


Graph 2 Total number of DTM registered returnees by the year of their return, January to March 2020



FLOW MONITORING

DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered a total number of 2,358 individuals (463 households) over the three-month period – 776 South Sudanese were registered in January, 619 in February and 963 in March. Out of the total population count, 1,057 individuals were male (45%) and 1,301 were female (55%). As observed in previous months, most registered individuals were between the ages of 18 and 59 (51%). Forty-six per cent were under the age of 18 and approximately two per cent were over the age of 60. Only a few additional vulnerabilities were reported, consisting of nine with physical disabilities, 17 unaccompanied elders and 28 lactating women – accounting for merely two per cent of the total incoming South Sudanese individuals in need of additional assistance and support.



Map 2 Total number of South Sudanese registered by state of origin, January to March 2020

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: 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 January to March 2020, 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 IOM's DTM 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 point 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 nationals 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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