

April - June 2020

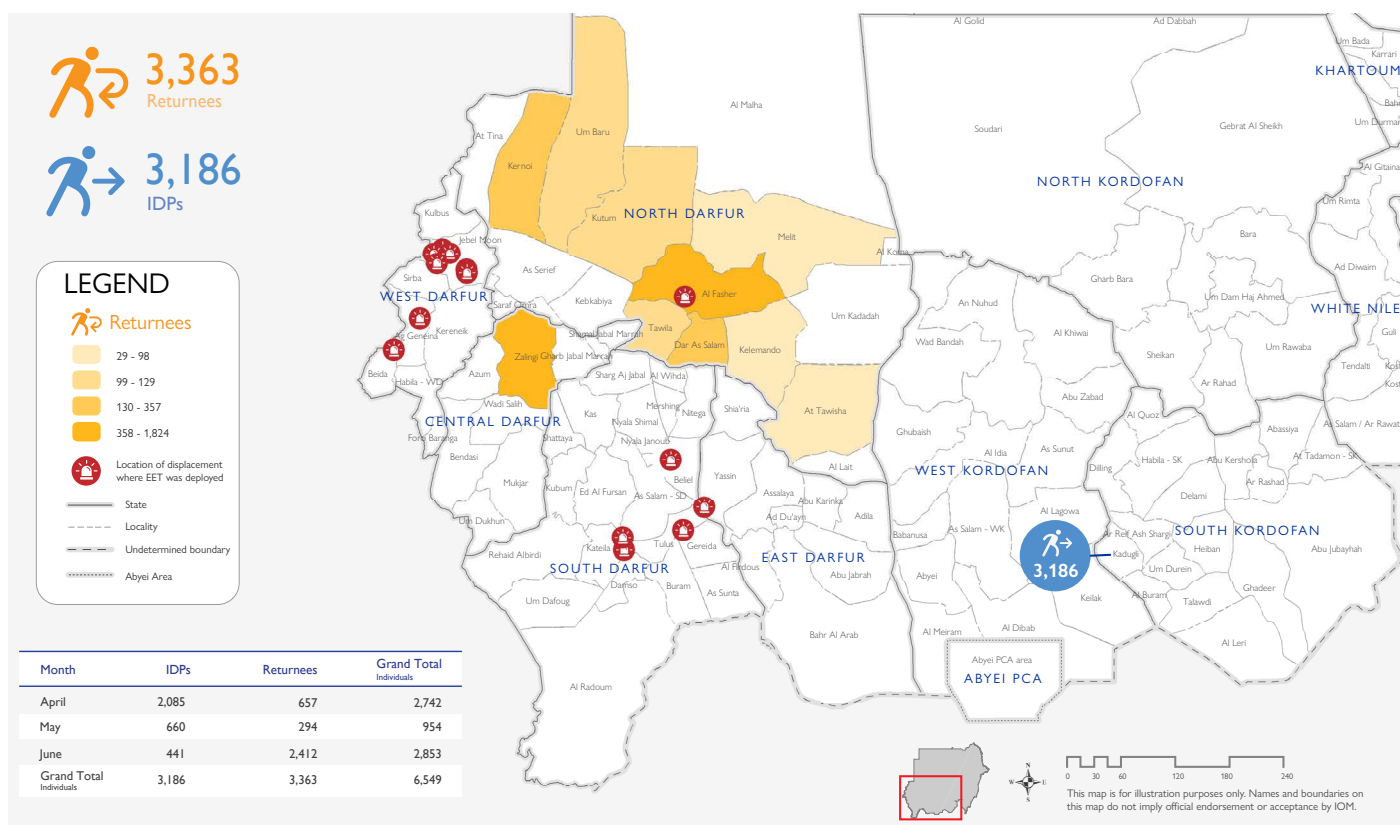
OVERVIEW

From April to June 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted 6,549 registrations across three states in Sudan – 3,186 (49%) of which were internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 3,363 (51%) returnees. All registered IDPs were situated in Kadugli, South Kordofan, whilst returnees were in both Zalingei, Central Darfur, as well as nine localities in North Darfur. 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 third quarter of the year. DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, has been closed since the Government of Sudan declared a nationwide health emergency and a near-total closure of its borders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic on 16 March 2020.

As a sub-component of Mobility Tracking (for more information please see [Round One](#)), DTM's Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool was activated to track sudden displacement and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement that occurs between Mobility Tracking rounds and quantify affected populations. When needed, registration activities were also used to verify figures collected through EET. From April to June 2020, DTM teams conducted EET to monitor the following events:

EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING APRIL TO JUNE 2020

- 1 Displacement of 1,793 individuals (300 households) affected by inter-communal clashes in Beliel Locality, South Darfur.
- 2 Affected population of 750 individuals (150 houses) burned by a fire that broke out in Um Hajaleej village near El Fasher, North Darfur.
- 3 Displacement of 1,401 individuals (261 households) affected by inter-communal clashes between Arab and Masalit tribes throughout Beida locality, West Darfur.
- 4 Displacement of 3,265 individuals (614 households) affected by inter-communal clashes in Tulus and Gereida, South Darfur.
- 5 Displacement of 1,231 individuals (300 households) affected by the inter-communal violence stemming from land disputes between nomads and returnee villages in Jebel Moon locality, West Darfur.
- 6 Displacement of 3,910 individuals (901 households) affected by the inter-communal violence in West Darfur.



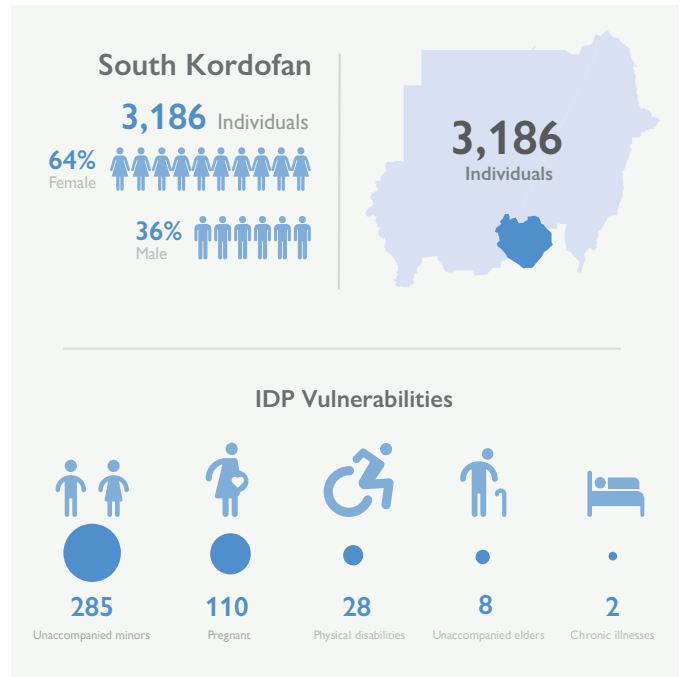
Map 1 Registration of IDPs and returnees and places of displacement where EET was activated, April to June 2020

¹ Registration activities are conducted upon request.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

SOUTH KORDOFAN

Ongoing DTM registrations continued in Kadugli locality during this reporting period – 2,085 individuals (654 households) were registered in April, 660 individuals (217 households) in May, and 441 individuals (139 households) in June. The recent evacuation of displacement camps in South Sudan (namely, Ida, Agung and Faamir) have resulted in the largescale return of affected populations to northern Sudan (their country of origin). Consequently, the scarcity of available services, transportation and infrastructure in areas of return have resulted in secondary displacement to Kadugli, South Kordofan. This accounts for the high caseloads of IDPs registered in April 2020. Of the combined caseload, there was a much higher distribution of displaced females (64%) than males (36%), 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 recorded were youth between five and 17 years (42%) and adults between 18 and 59 years (34%), followed by 19 per cent of IDPs under the age of five. As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (5%). Additionally, 433 individuals (14%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or unaccompanied minors.



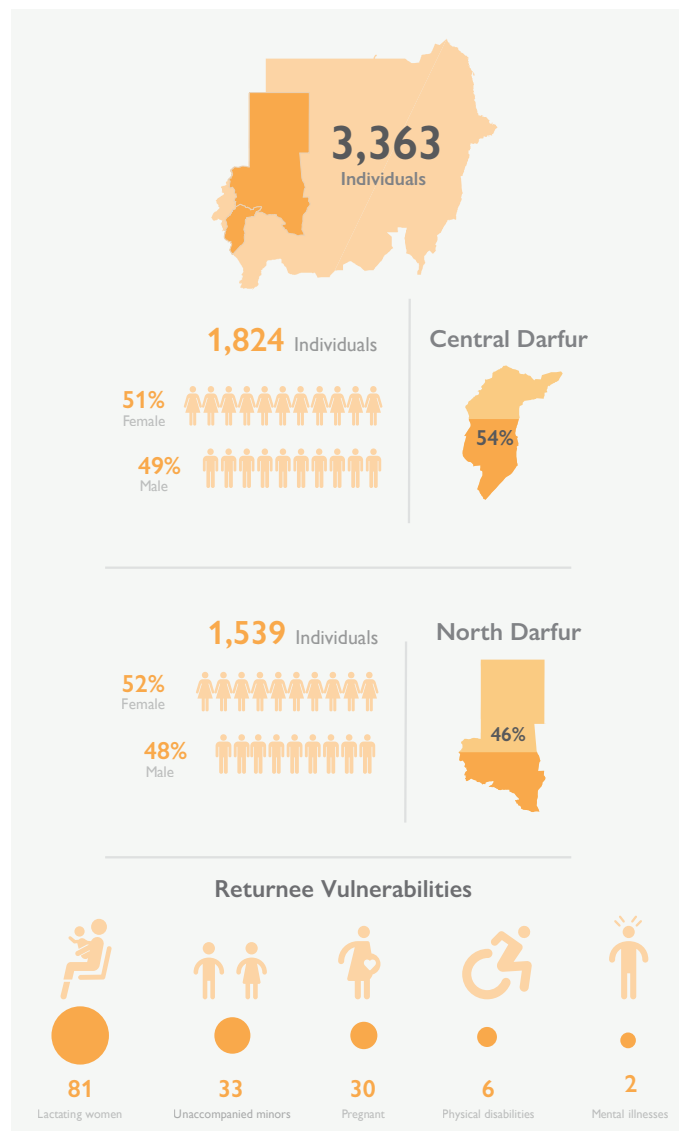
RETURNEES

CENTRAL DARFUR

In June 2020, DTM registered 1,824 individuals (368 households) in Tamar Boll Jimail, Zalingei locality – having returned from recent displacement in the surrounding areas. Displacement had temporary occurred due to inter-communal conflict between local farmers and pastoralists in the previous month. Of the total returnee caseload, there was a relatively even gender distribution with males constituting 49 per cent and females 51 per cent. The majority of returnees were youth between the ages of five and 17 years (43%), followed by adults between the ages of 18 and 59 (40%). Fourteen per cent were under the age of five, and three per cent older than 60. At least 126 individuals (7%) indicated vulnerabilities that require additional assistance and support – specifically those who reported to be either pregnant, lactating or unaccompanied minors.

NORTH DARFUR

In continuation of previous registration activities, 1,539 individuals (316 households) were registered in nine localities in North Darfur (namely, El Fasher, Kornoi, Dar El Salam, Kalimando, At Tina, Kutum, Tawilla, Um Baru and Mellit) during this reporting period – 657 returnees (133 households) in April, 294 returnees (62 households) in May, and 588 returnees (121 households) in June. The total caseload constituted 1,301 returnees from the surrounding villages in North Darfur, as well as 238 returnees from abroad – having previously been displaced in Chad. Additionally, 644 of the returnees were identified as seasonal (return to their place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal activities such as the seasonal harvest). Of the total population count, there were slightly fewer males (48%) than females (52%). The predominant age category were adults between the ages of 18 and 59 (45%), followed by youth between the ages of five and 17 (39%). Thirteen per cent of the population were infants under five years, whilst merely three percent were over the age of 60. At least 26 individuals (2%) reported vulnerabilities that will require additional assistance and support – specifically those who reported to be either pregnant, lactating or unaccompanied minors.




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 April to June 2020, DTM conducted registration activities within three states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs and returnees in North Darfur, Central Darfur and South Kordofan.

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. The DTM definition does not, however, refer to returning in safety and dignity, nor with a durable solution.

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