

Registration and Flow Monitoring Report

July - September 2020

OVERVIEW

From July to September 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted a total of 12,316 registrations in Sudan – 95 per cent of which were internally displaced persons (IDPs) and five per cent returnees from internal displacement. Ongoing conflict between deflected factions of the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW) led to violent clashes and the displacement of 8,846 IDPs – subsequently registered in Wasat Jabal Marrah, Central Darfur. DTM also registered 560 returnees in Wasat Jabal Marrah. Furthermore, secondary displacement of Sudanese returnees from South Sudan continued, with an additional 2,910 IDPs being registered in Kadugli, South Kordofan, since the previous report.

DTM conducted 98,751 registrations of flood-affected populations in North and South Darfur. Heavy rains across the country since mid-July caused widespread flooding, landslides, destruction of infrastructure, houses and livelihoods – leading to the declaration of a three-month State of Emergency on 4 September. Death and injury amongst affected populations was widely reported, in addition to the loss of livestock, contamination of essential water supplies and the high risk of spreading water-borne and vector-borne diseases.

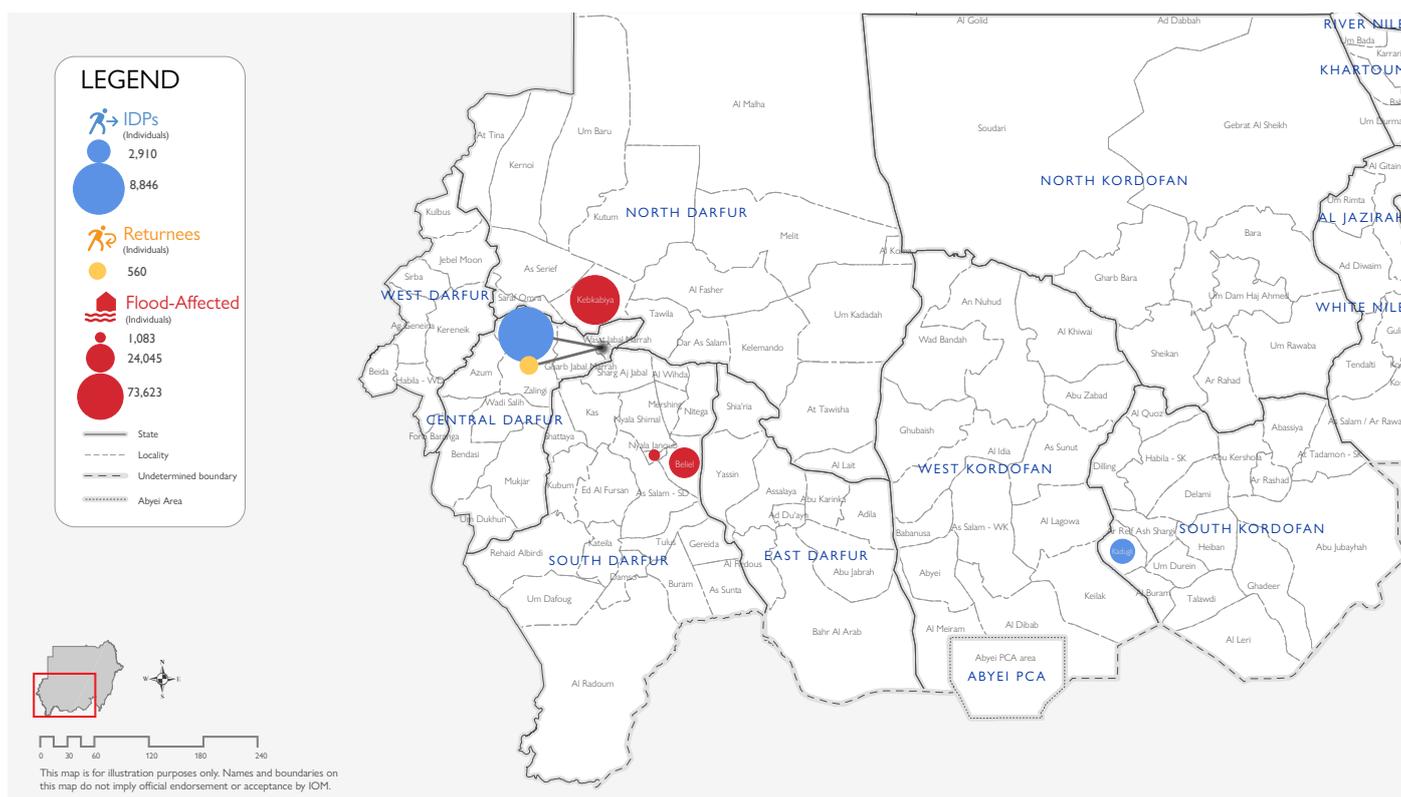
Finally, DTM resumed its registrations of incoming South Sudanese into Sudan (680 individuals being registered) in Diffra, Abyei PCA Area – DTM's flow monitoring point between South Sudan and Sudan. The border point re-opened in July after having been closed since March 2020 as a mitigation measure against the spread of COVID-19 throughout the region.

HIGHLIGHTS



Month	IDPs	Returnees	Grand Total Individuals
July	5,635	560	6,195
August	3,634	-	3,634
September	2,487	-	2,487
Grand Total Individuals	11,756	560	12,316

Table 1 Total number of IDPs and returnees registered, July to September 2020¹

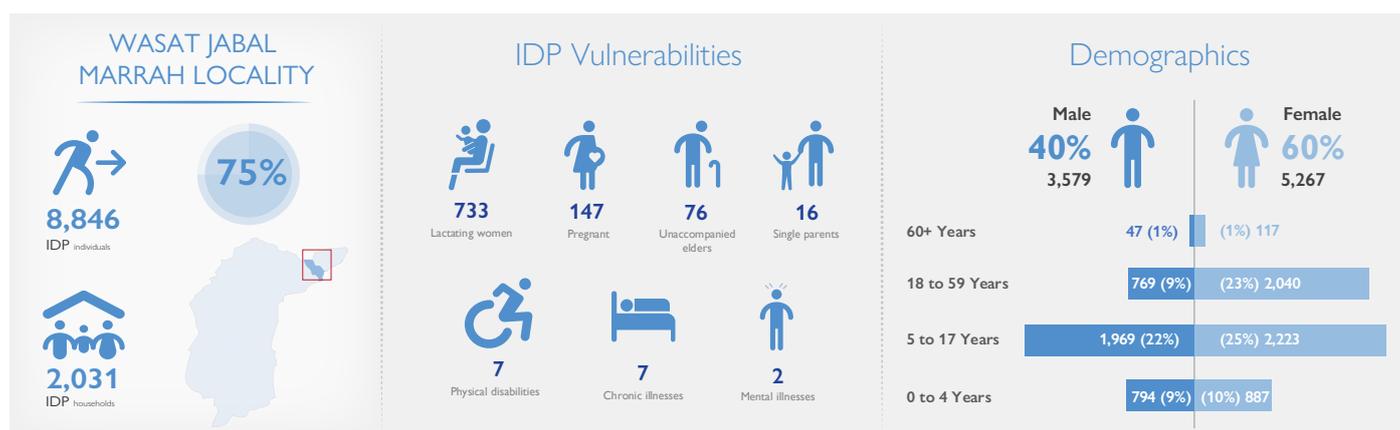


Map 1 Registration of IDPs, returnees and flood-affected populations, July to September 2020

¹ Registration activities are conducted upon request.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

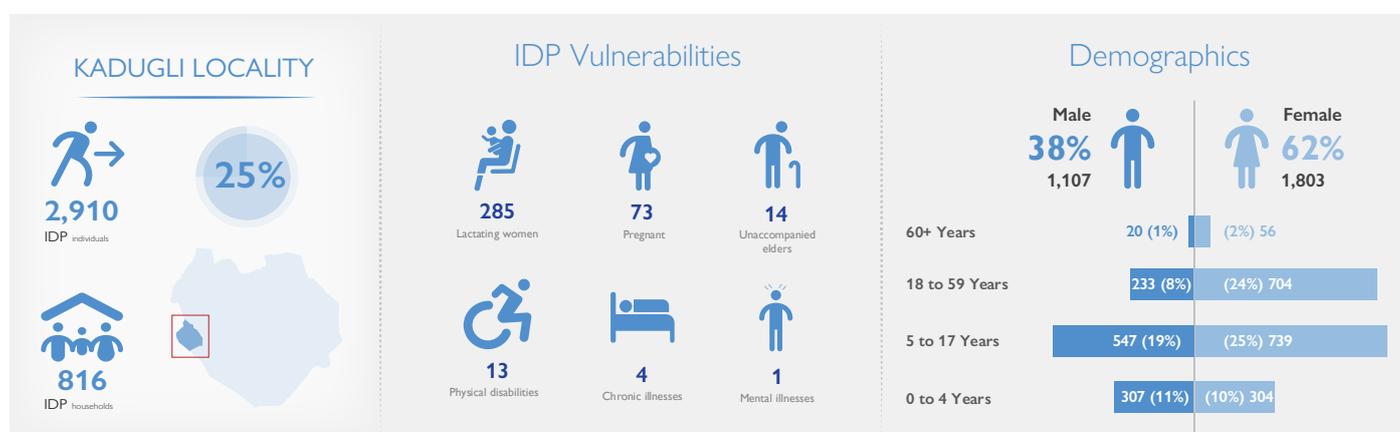
CENTRAL DARFUR



Ongoing conflict between deflected factions of the SLA-AW in Wasat Jabal Marrah has resulted in violent clashes and the continual displacement of affected populations throughout the locality.

Consequently, DTM teams registered 8,846 IDPs (2,031 households) in Togo gathering area between July and August 2020. Out of the combined caseload, there was a greater percentage of displaced females, with 5,267 females (60%) and 3,579 males (40%) registered. The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between five and 17 years (47%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (32%) and infants under the age of five (19%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (2%). At least 988 individuals (11%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating women as well as unaccompanied elders. Additionally, 1,078 IDPs reported to rely on agriculture as their main occupation – a livelihood now severely impacted by displacement from their farming lands.

SOUTH KORDOFAN



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 high prices of food commodities (especially sorghum) and the scarcity of available services, transportation and infrastructure in areas of return have resulted in secondary displacement to Kadugli, South Kordofan.

Ongoing DTM registrations continued in Kadugli town between July and September – 423 individuals (123 households) were registered in July and 2,487 individuals (693 households) in September 2020. Out of the combined caseload, there was a greater percentage of displaced females, with 1,803 females (62%) and 1,107 males (38%) registered. The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between five and 17 years (44%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (32%) and infants under the age of five (21%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (3%). At least 390 individuals (13%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating women. Additionally, 440 IDPs reported to rely on agriculture as their main occupation – a livelihood now severely impacted by displacement from their farming lands. A further 23 IDPs were identified as students and nine as pastoralists.

*GENDER OBSERVATION

Out of the entire caseload of registered IDPs, there was a far higher percentage of displaced females recorded. This may reflect the gendered impact of conflict on social structures and dynamics, where men tend to remain behind in the place of origin to fight whilst women leave with their children in search of safety.

RETURNEES

CENTRAL DARFUR



Having been displaced as a result of the previous war in Darfur, which began in 2003, as well as the more recent and ongoing conflicts between defected factions of the SLA-AW, IDPs are starting to return to their locations of prior habitual residence. Returnees reported to have suffered many difficulties whilst living in their displacement sites, and have returned due to higher levels of safety and security in their locations of origin, as well as to obtain access to their own lands for cultivation and farming purposes.

Consequently, DTM teams registered 560 returnees from internal displacement (120 households) across 11 locations in Wasat Jabal Marrah locality in July 2020 – having returned home during the first six months of 2019. Out of the combined caseload, there was a similar sex disaggregation, with 288 females (51%) and 272 males (49%) registered. The predominant age of registered returnees was youth between five and 17 years (46%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (32%) and infants under the age of five (19%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (3%). At least 49 individuals (9%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating women.

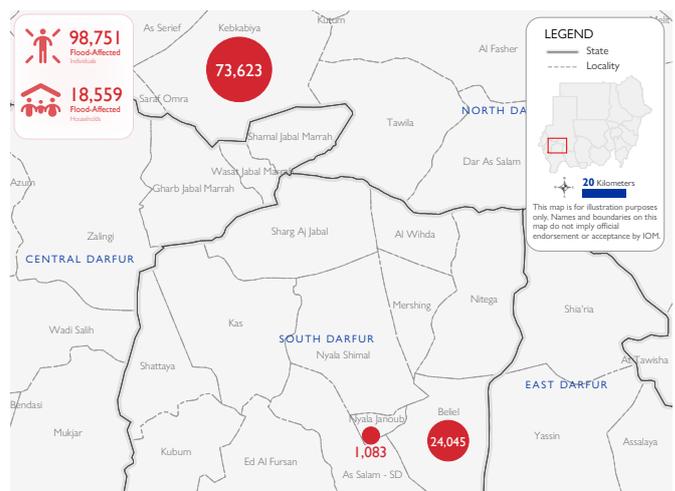
*AGE OBSERVATION

The predominant age of all registered individuals (inclusive of IDPs and returnees) were youth between five and 17 years (ranging from 44-48%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (27-33%) and infants under the age of five (17-28%). In all cases, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (1-3%).

FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Heavy rains across the country since mid-July caused widespread flooding, landslides, destruction of infrastructure, houses and livelihoods. Between 20 July and 5 October 2020, DTM registered 98,751 flood-affected individuals (18,559 households) across North and South Darfur.

Specifically, DTM teams verified 792 individuals (131 households) displaced from their homes in Mussia IDP camp and 291 individuals (48 households) displaced from their homes in Dereig IDP camp, following heavy rainfall and flooding in Nyala Janoub locality, South Darfur, on 16 - 20 July 2020. Initial estimates were highlighted through DTM's Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool and released in [EET Report Nyala Janoub, South Darfur 001](#). DTM also verified 73,623 individuals (13,965 households) affected by heavy rainfall and flooding in Kabkabiya locality, North Darfur on 10-12 August 2020. Initial estimates were highlighted in [EET Report Kabkabiya, North Darfur 001](#). Finally, DTM verified 24,045 individuals (4,415 households) in Kalma IDP camp, Beliel locality, affected by heavy rains and flash flooding on 22 August 2020. Initial estimates were highlighted in [EET Report Kalma IDP Camp, South Darfur 001](#).



FLOW MONITORING

ABYEI PCA AREA OVERVIEW



DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered 680 individuals (208 households) during this reporting period – 29 South Sudanese were registered in July, 291 in August and 360 in September 2020. Out of the combined caseload, there was a greater percentage of incoming males, with 448 males (66%) and 232 females (34%) registered. The predominant age of incoming South Sudanese were adults between 18 and 59 years (65%), followed by youth between five and 17 years (23%). Far fewer individuals were under the age of five (9%) or over the age of 60 (3%). At least 17 individuals (3%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were lactating women.

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.

Since 2004, DTM Sudan has provided rapid emergency registrations with a priority of meeting immediate information needs for guiding direct assistance to vulnerable people. In 2010, DTM expanded to include biometric registrations and data verifications – implemented in response to government or humanitarian partner requests. Registration data is captured by DTM field teams through direct individual interviews in the target locations, usually with the heads of households. Registration data is shared with partners by means of data sharing agreements, and used for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming. During the months of July to September 2020, DTM conducted registration activities within two states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs and returnees in Central Darfur and South Kordofan.

DTM Sudan's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) aims to capture movements of populations at key transit points and borders to quantify and provide regular updates on internal and cross-border flows. FMR data collection indicators include locations of origin, demographics, vulnerabilities and professions. FMR operations are currently active at one Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) in Abyei PCA Area – where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival 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. The DTM definition does not, however, refer to returning in safety and dignity, nor with a durable solution.

South Sudanese nationals arriving in Sudan, regardless of their status; including persons who may/may not seek international protection while in Sudan.

IOM DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

For further information, please contact IOM Sudan

Tel.: +249 157 554 600/1/2

E-mail: dtmsudan@iom.int

Website: <http://sudan.iom.int>