

EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

Data collection: 25 February – 4 March 2021

CONFLICT



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 One](#)), 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



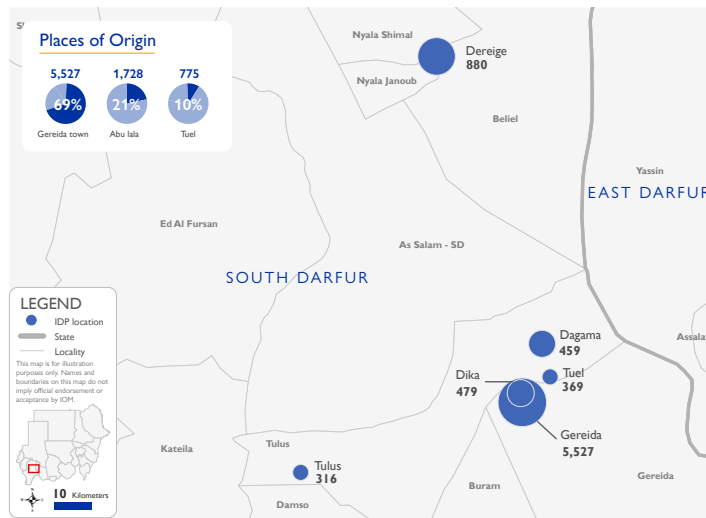
8,030 ↓ 3,281
Displaced individuals



1,612 ↓ 170
Displaced households

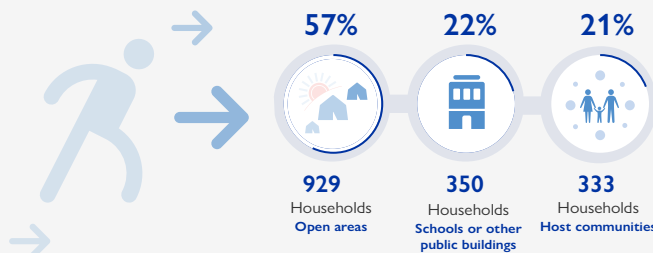
DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal conflict between Falata and Arab tribes in Gereida locality, South Darfur. Tensions erupted in and around Tuel village on 18 January 2021, following a violent assault that occurred the day prior. For more information, please see [EET Gereida, South Darfur_003](#). On 1 March 2021, inter-communal conflict erupted between Falata and Masalit tribes in Gereida town, due to increasing tensions over a local water source. Clashes in the Hai Aljazeera and Hai Alrahman areas of Gereida resulted in houses and infrastructure being burnt down.

The fourth EET update estimates a total number of 8,030 individuals (1,612 households) displaced across Tuel, Dereige, Tulus, Dika, Dagama and Gereida town. Since the third update, 8,808 individuals from the original caseload have now returned to their locations of origin due to security improvements. On the other hand, a new caseload of 5,527 individuals (1,148 households) have been displaced to the Hai Aljazeera, Hai Alrahman, Hai Al Shatei and Um Dawan Ban areas of Gereida, having previously sought shelter in a military base in Gereida town. At present, the new caseload is seeking shelter with host communities, in schools and other public buildings, as well as gathering in open areas – their homes burnt down during the 1 March clashes. All new arrivals are Sudanese nationals and at least 348 of these individuals (499 in total) have additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support. Reports still indicate 71 individuals of the total caseload have been killed and 88 sustained injuries, whilst at least 258 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have lost personal belongings and livestock.¹ Field teams further indicate approximately 50 goats, 40 cows, 20 donkeys, 13 horses and 189 donkey carts were looted. Based on a ranking scale, the three main priority needs across the total caseload remain non-food items, food, and emergency shelter.



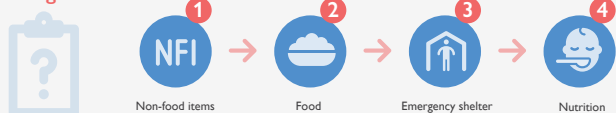
Shelter Indicator

Approximately 929 IDP households (57%) are gathering in open areas of Tuel, Dagama, Dereige and Gereida town, 350 households (22%) are sheltering in schools or other public buildings located in Gereida town, and 333 households (21%) are staying with host communities in Tulus, Dika and Gereida town.

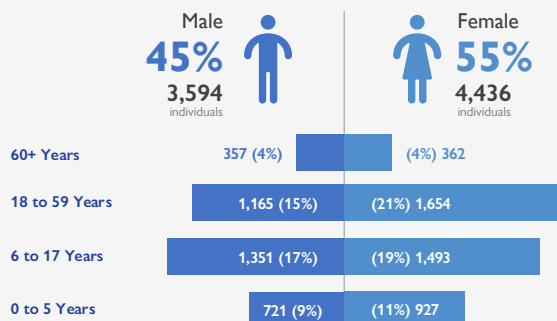


Priority needs

Ranking scale



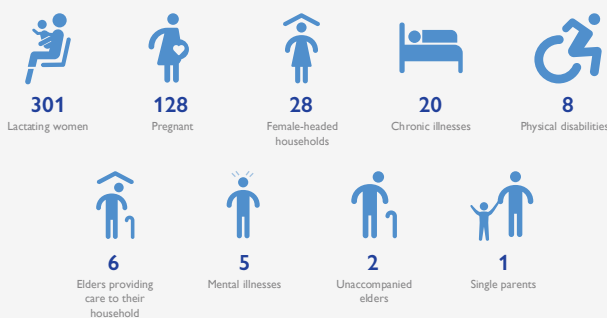
Demographics



Return Intention

Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that the majority of IDPs in Dereige village intend to remain in the same place. IDPs located in Tuel village (where the conflict erupted) intend to remain at the same sites of their former homes. IDPs located in Dika, Tulus, Dagama and Gereida town intend to return to their locations of origin upon improvement of the security situation.

Vulnerabilities²



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¹ Since the third EET update, there has been a decrease in the number of IDPs having lost personal belongings and livestock, corresponding to the decrease of 8,808 individuals from the former caseload.

² Since the third EET update, decreases in some vulnerabilities correspond to the decrease of 8,808 individuals from the former caseload.