

# Registration and Flow Monitoring Report

October - December 2020

## OVERVIEW

From October to December 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted a total of 4,949 registrations in Sudan – 100 per cent of which were internally displaced persons (IDPs) with no new registrations of returnees since July. Ongoing conflict between rebel factions of the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW) led to the displacement of 3,148 IDPs, subsequently registered in Keila, Kidingeer and Mershing, South Darfur. Furthermore, secondary displacement of Sudanese returnees from South Sudan continued, with an additional 1,801 IDPs being registered in Kadugli, South Kordofan, since the previous report. Finally, DTM continued its registrations of incoming South Sudanese into Sudan (2,124 individuals being registered) in Diffra, Abyei PCA Area – DTM's Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) between South Sudan and Sudan.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Internally displaced Persons

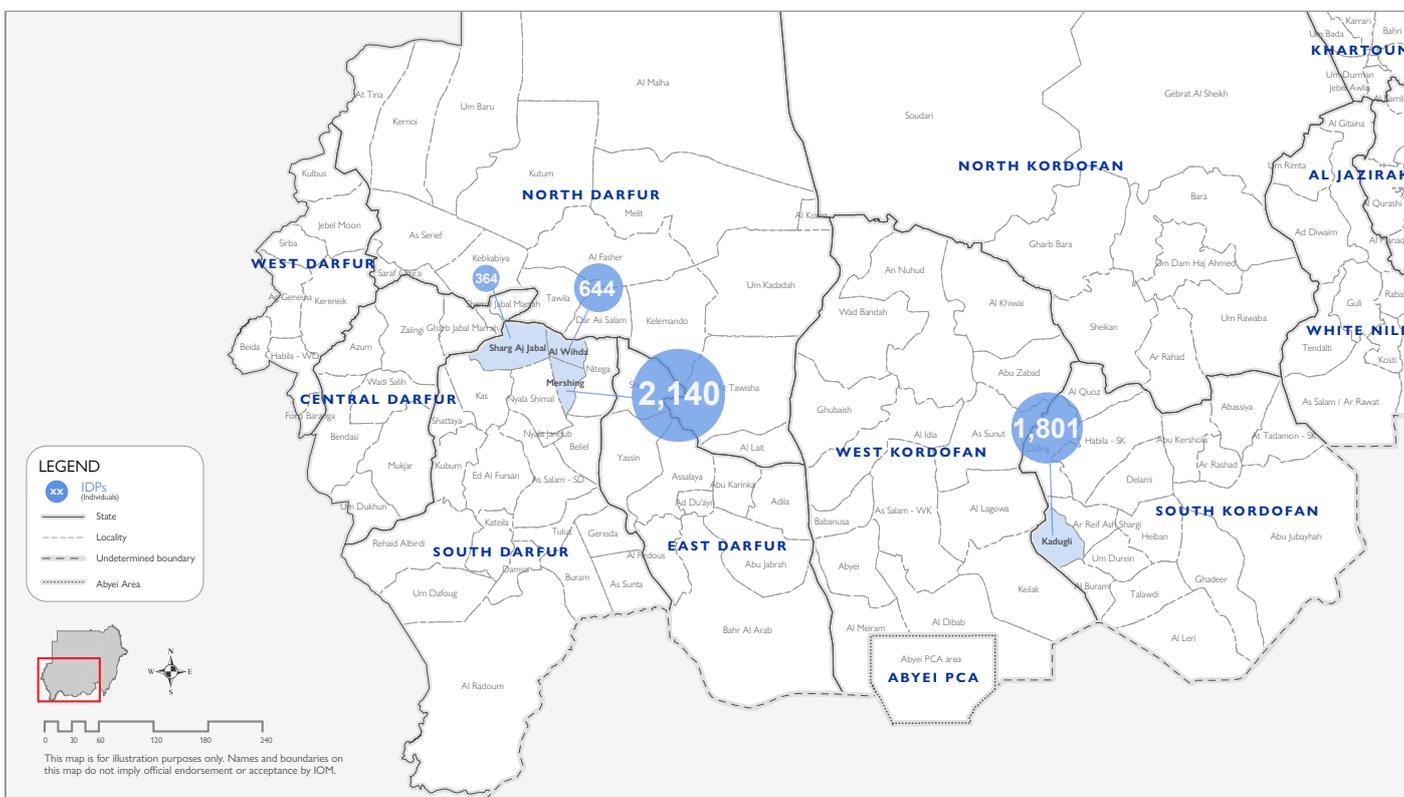


### South Sudanese



Month	IDP individuals	IDP households
October	738	199
November	1,063	280
December	3,148	517
<b>Grand Total Individuals</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>996</b>

Table 1 Total number of IDPs registered, October to December 2020<sup>1</sup>



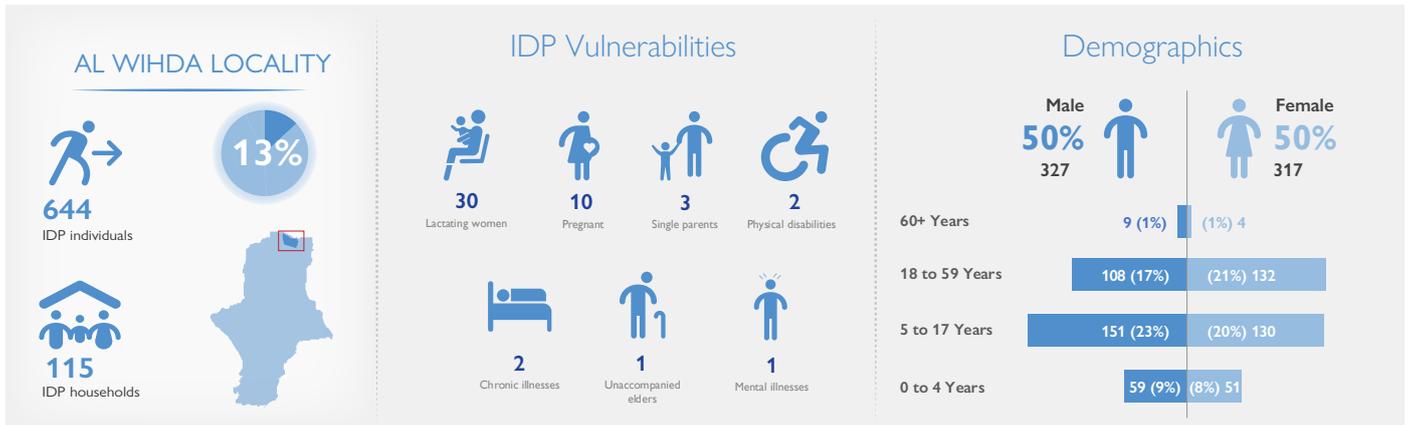
Map 1 Registration of IDPs, October to December 2020

<sup>1</sup> Registration activities are conducted upon request.

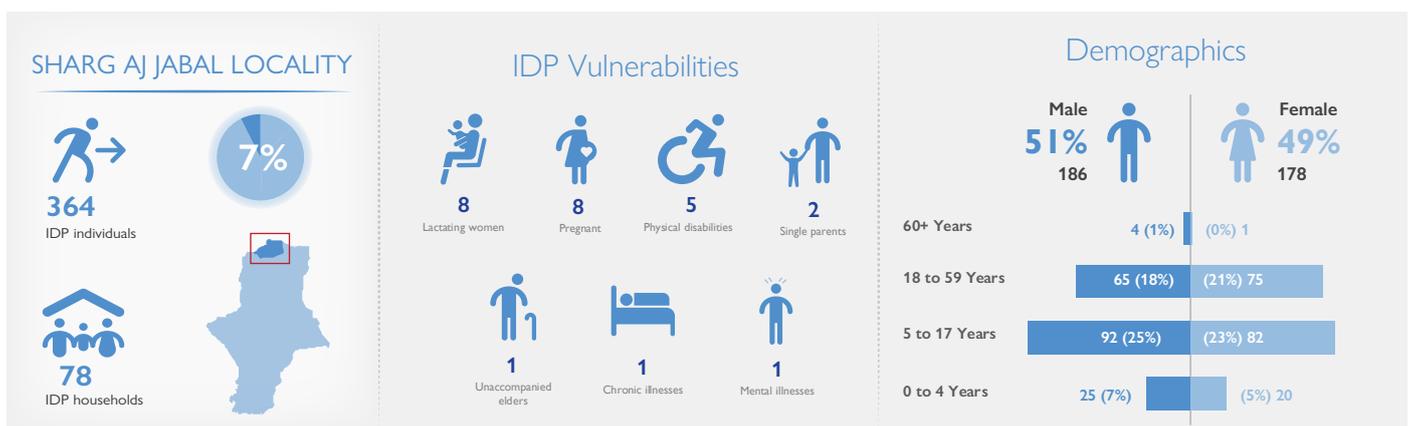
# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

## SOUTH DARFUR OVERVIEW

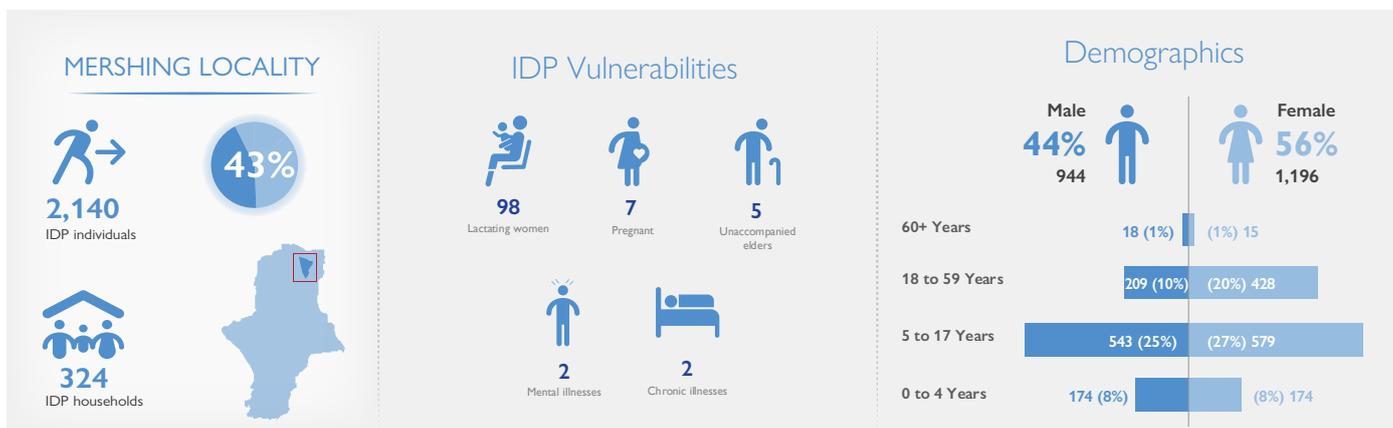
DTM teams activated Emergency Event Tracking (EET) to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by ongoing conflict between rebel factions of the SLA-AW in Sharg Aj Jabal (East Jabal Marrah), South Darfur. Tensions escalated following the non-signature of the SLA-AW to the latest peace agreement in Juba, South Sudan, on 3 October 2020. [The first EET update](#) estimated a total number of 4,495 individuals (899 households) dispersed across IDP Camps in Keila, Kindingeer and Mershing, having been displaced from Doua and surrounding villages in Sharg Aj Jabal locality. Between 29 November and 3 December, this data was further verified through registration activities conducted in Keila (Al Wihda locality), Kindingeer (Sharg Aj Jabal locality) and Mershing (Mershing locality) (detailed below) to support in direct humanitarian assistance.



DTM teams registered 644 IDPs (115 households) in Keila IDP camp, Al Wihda locality. Out of the total caseload, there was a relatively even gender distribution, with 317 females (50%) and 327 males (50%) registered. The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between five and 17 years (43%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (38%) and infants under the age of five (17%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (2%). At least 49 individuals (8%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating women, as well as single parents. Additionally, 29 IDPs reported to rely on agriculture as their main occupation – a livelihood now severely impacted by displacement from their farming lands. A further two IDPs identified wood collection as their occupation.

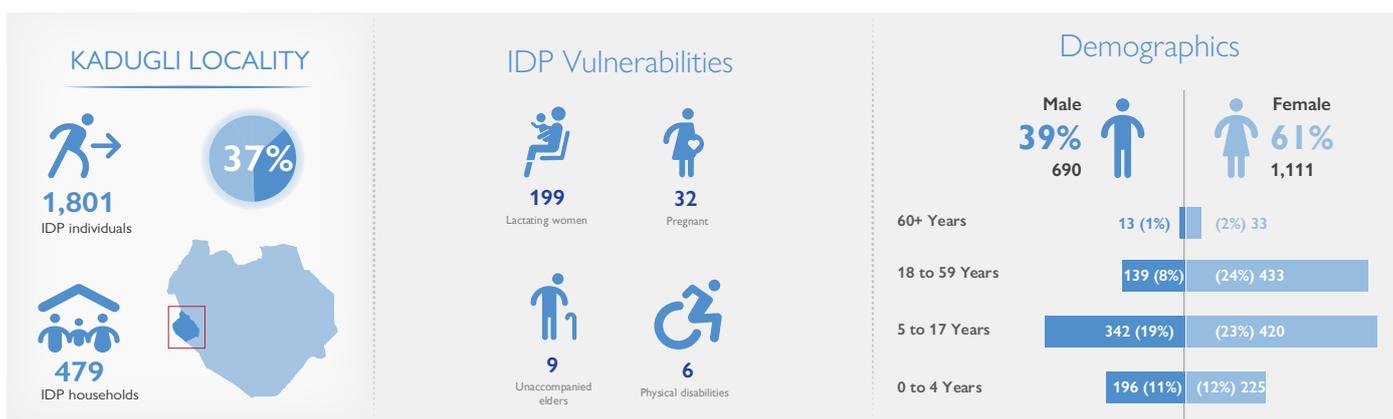


DTM teams registered 364 IDPs (78 households) in Kindingeer IDP camp, Sharg Aj Jabal (East Jabal Marrah) locality. Out of the total caseload, there was a relatively even gender distribution, with 178 females (49%) and 186 males (51%) registered. The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between five and 17 years (48%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (39%) and infants under the age of five (12%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (1%). At least 26 individuals (7%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating women, as well as those with physical disabilities. Additionally, 28 IDPs reported to rely on agriculture as their main occupation – a livelihood now severely impacted by displacement from their farming lands. A further two IDPs were identified as students, one as a pastoralist, one as a carpenter and one in the military.



DTM teams registered 2,140 IDPs (324 households) in Mershing, Mershing locality. Out of the total caseload, there was a greater percentage of displaced females, with 1,196 females (56%) and 944 males (44%) registered. The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between five and 17 years (52%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (30%) and infants under the age of five (16%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (2%). At least 114 individuals (5%) 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, 87 IDPs reported to rely on agriculture as their main occupation – a livelihood now severely impacted by displacement from their farming lands. A further one IDP was identified as a student and one as a cook/baker.

## SOUTH KORDOFAN OVERVIEW



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 October and November – 738 individuals (199 households) were registered in October and 1,063 individuals (280 households) in November 2020. Out of the combined caseload, there was a greater percentage of displaced females, with 1,111 females (61%) and 690 males (39%) registered. The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between five and 17 years (42%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (32%) and infants under the age of five (23%). As seen with all registrations, far fewer individuals were over the age of 60 (3%). At least 246 individuals (14%) reported significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most evident being those who were either pregnant or lactating women. Additionally, 298 IDPs reported to rely on agriculture as their main occupation – a livelihood now severely impacted by displacement from their farming lands. A further seven IDPs were identified as students, four as construction workers, two as pastoralists, two working in transportation, one in the military, one as a security guard and one as a nurse.

### \*SEX DISAGGREGATION

Out of the entire caseload of registered IDPs in Kadugli, South Kordofan, 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.

# FLOW MONITORING

## ABYEI PCA AREA OVERVIEW



DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered 2,124 individuals (499 households) during this reporting period – 735 South Sudanese were registered in October, 883 in November and 506 in December 2020. Out of the combined caseload, there was a greater percentage of incoming males, with 1,139 males (54%) and 985 females (46%) registered. The predominant age of incoming South Sudanese were adults between 18 and 59 years (55%), followed by youth between five and 17 years (27%). Far few individuals were under the age of five (14%) or over the age of 60 (4%). At least 44 individuals (2%) 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 October to December 2020, DTM conducted registration activities within two states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs South 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.

### DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

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