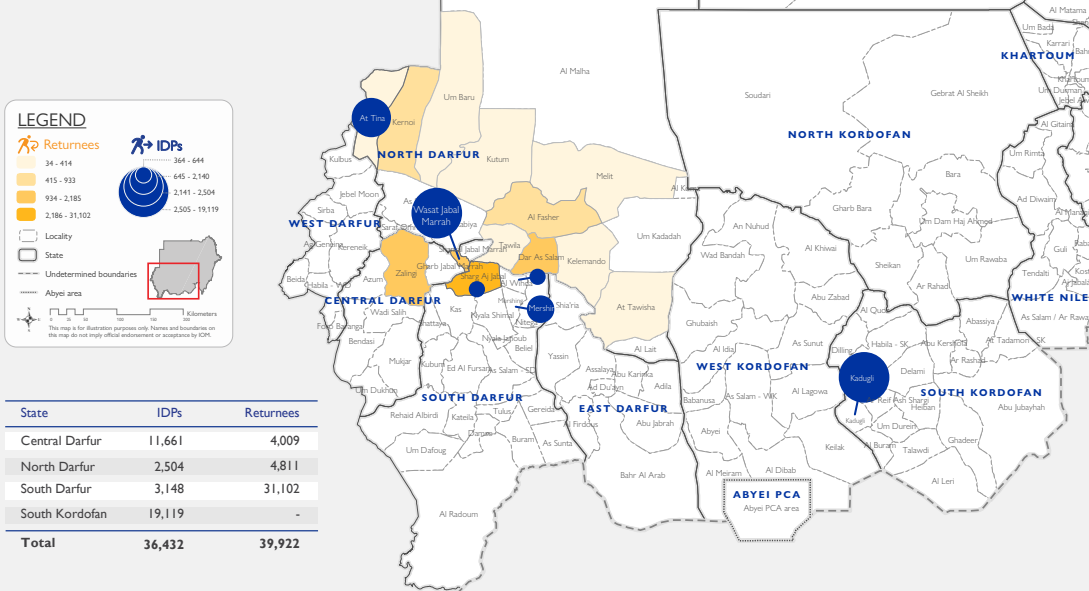




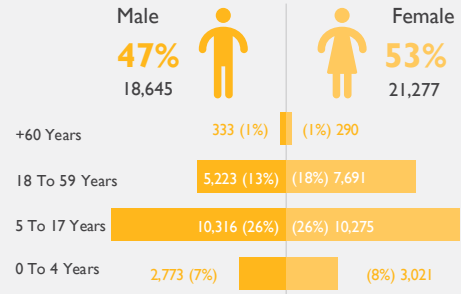
In 2020, DTM registered 76,354 individuals across three states of Darfur and South Kordofan – 39,922 (52%) of which were returnees and 36,432 (48%) internally displaced persons (IDPs). Of the returnee caseload, 98 per cent were returnees from internal displacement and two per cent were returnees from abroad. Through its Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) component, DTM also registered 5,162 South Sudanese having entered Sudan via Abyei since January 2020. Finally, 98,751 flood-affected individuals were registered in 2020.



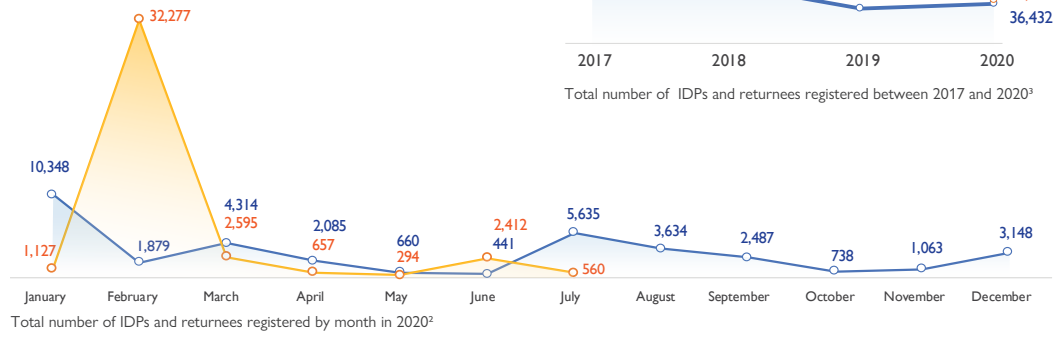
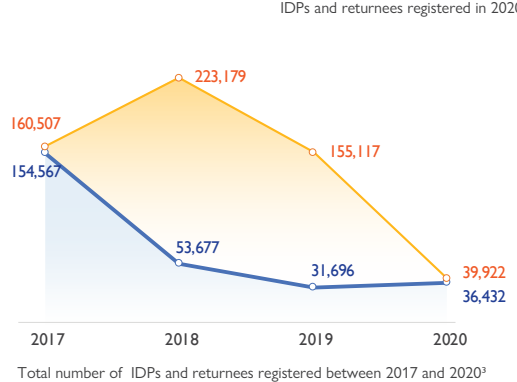
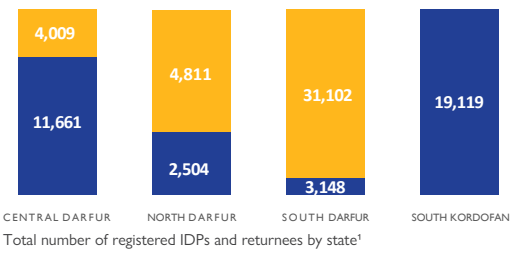
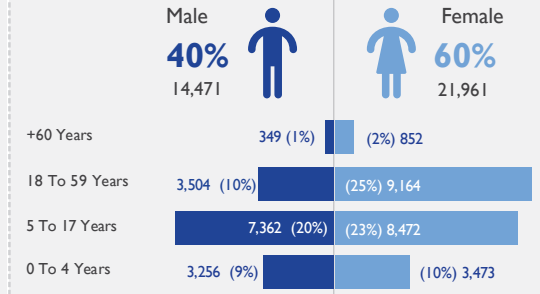
39,922
RETURNEEES

36,432
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

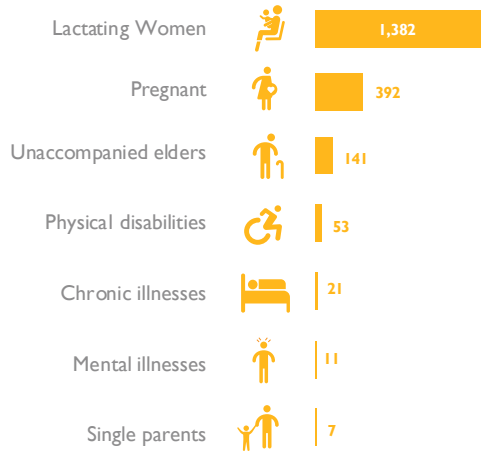
Demographics



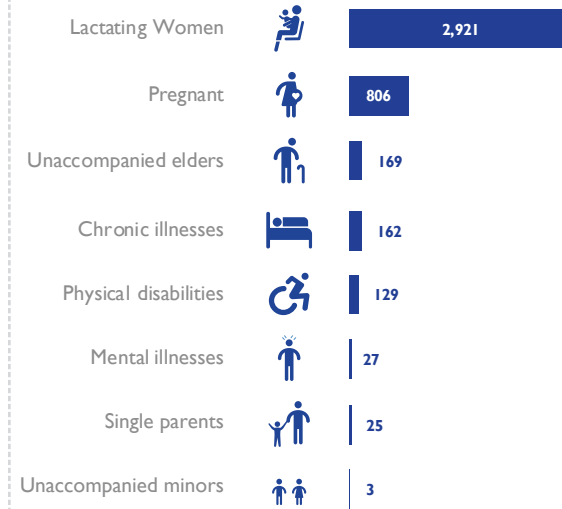
Demographics



VULNERABILITIES



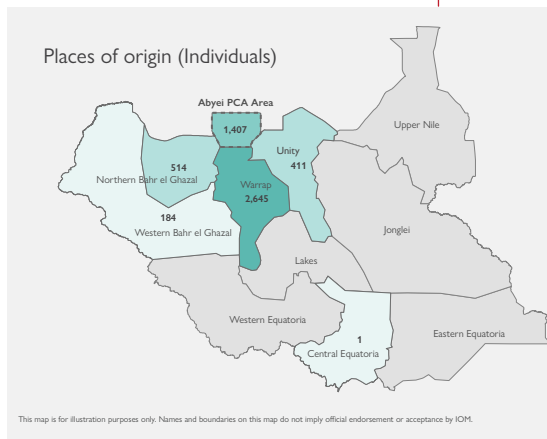
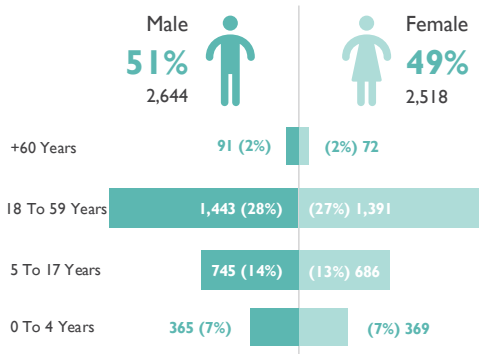
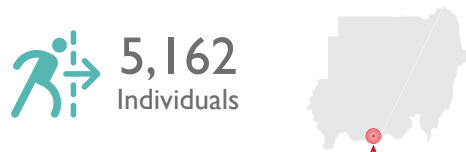
VULNERABILITIES



FLOW MONITORING

South Sudanese in Abyei

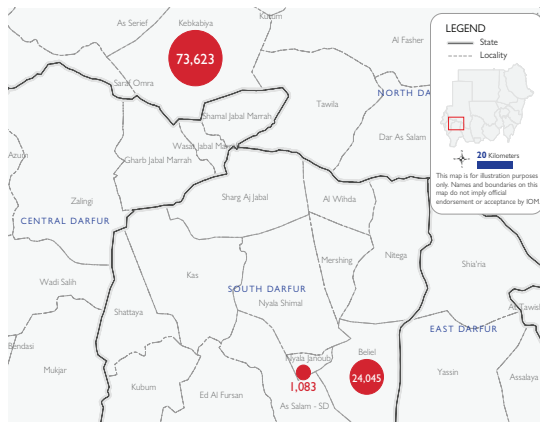
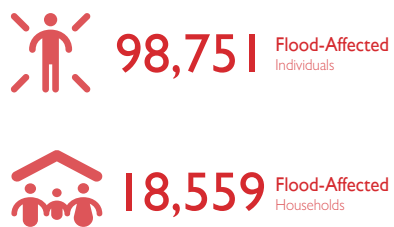
DTM's Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) in Abyei, from where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered a total number of 5,162 individuals (1,170 households) in 2020.



South Sudanese registered in Abyei FMP by state of origin in 2020

FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

In 2020, DTM registered a total of 98,751 flood-affected individuals (18,559 households) across North and South Darfur.



Locations of flood-affected populations registered in 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.

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 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.

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.

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

1 A total of 44 individuals classified as 'Other' have been included in the returnees from abroad caseload.

2 Since the publication of DTM Sudan's [Registration and Flow Monitoring Quarterly Overview \(January – March 2020\)](#), one IDP individual has been removed from the January caseload in Kadugli (South Kordofan) following further verification. Additionally, 90 returnee individuals have been removed from the February and March caseload due to double counting.

3 The total registration figures for 2019 are reflective of the total population figures as reported in the DTM Sudan [2019 Registration Factsheet](#). Further verification of the IDP and returnee caseloads for 2019 were subsequently reflected and updated in DTM's accumulative registration database as of 31 December 2020.

