

Shamal Jabal Marrah, Central Darfur UPDATE 2: 30 JUNE 2021



EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING Data collection: 29 June 2021

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





IDP households

DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by violence between factions of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/WA) in Shamal Jabal Marrah, Central Darfur. Clashes erupted on 12 May 2021 in Fanga Suk due to tensions over land accessibility. For more information, please see the first EET, Emergency Tracking Report Shamal Jabal Marrah, Central Darfur 001.

The second EET update estimates a total number of 1,284 individuals (214 households) seeking shelter in open areas of Fanga. The IDP caseload was displaced from Fouri (32%), Daba Nairah (21%), Ahmed Nile (19%), Jambu (16%) and Songari (12%) villages of Fanga Suk, Central Darfur. All displaced individuals are Sudanese nationals. DTM teams identified at least 124 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support. Consistent with the first EET, and based on a ranking scale, the three priority needs across the caseload are non-food items, WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), and food.

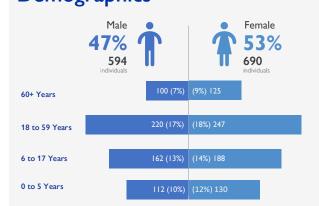
Priority Needs (Ranking scale)







Demographics



Return Intention

Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that all IDPs in Fanga Suk (100%) intend to return to their locations of origin upon improvement of the security situation.



Shelter Indicator



100% Households Open areas

Vulnerabilities















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