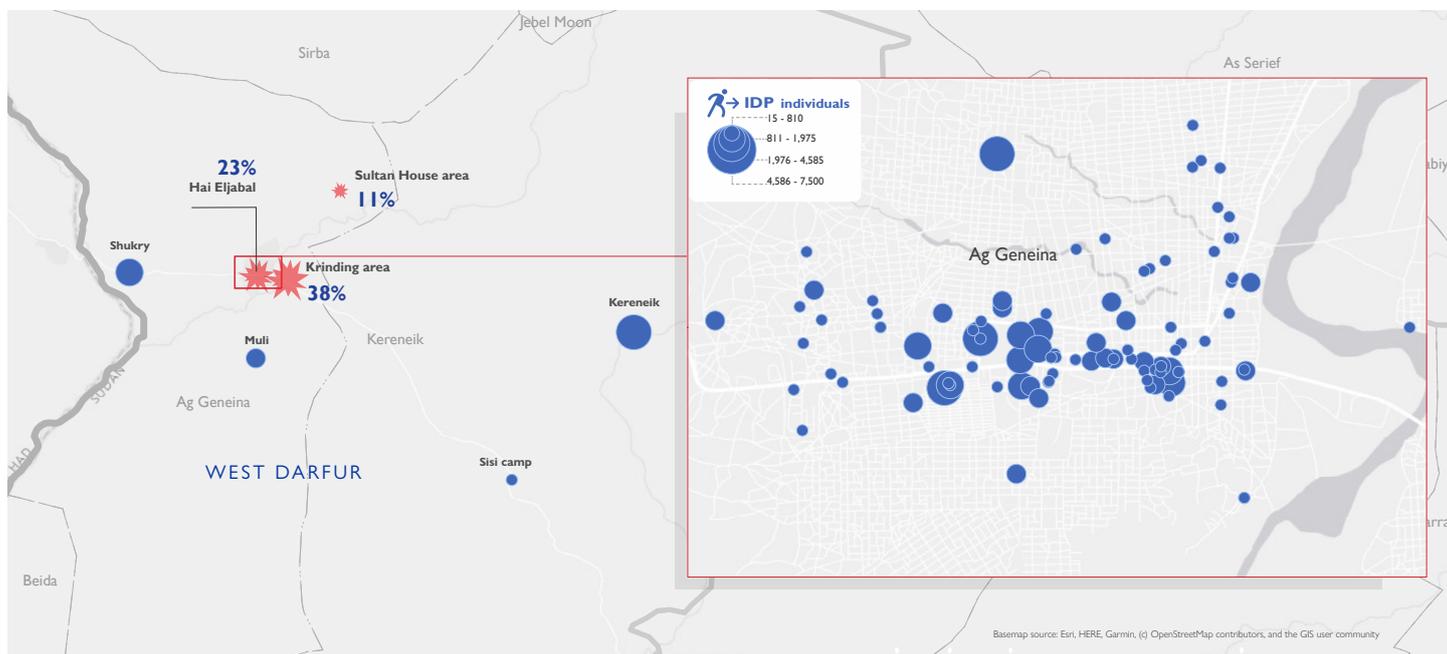
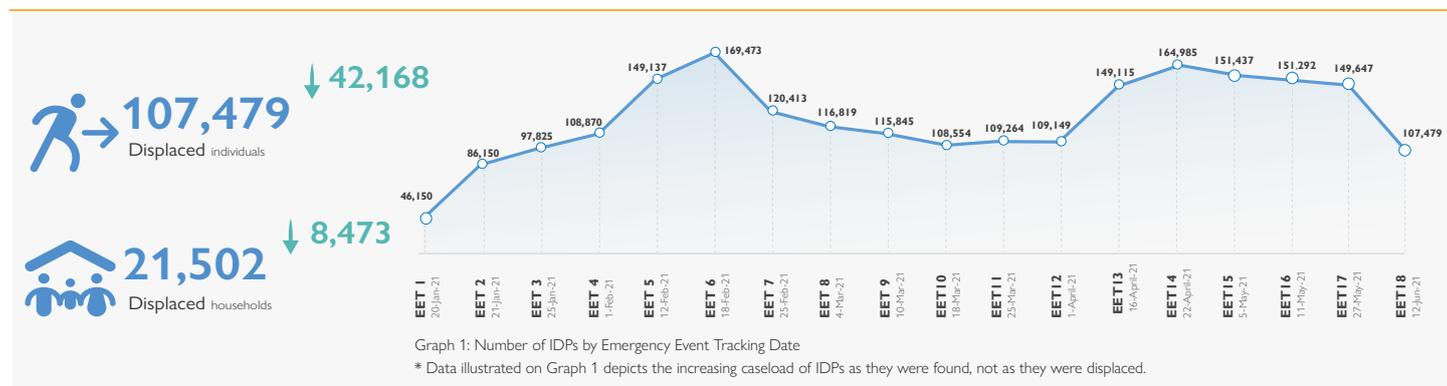




The DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) is deployed to track sudden displacement and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement, and quantify the affected population when needed. As a subcomponent of the new Mobility Tracking methodology in Sudan ([Round One](#)), 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



DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal conflict between Masalit and Arab tribes. Clashes initially erupted on 16 January 2021 in the Krinding area of Ag Geneina town, West Darfur. On 3 April 2021, inter-communal conflict has escalated in the Hai Eljabal area of Ag Geneina town, West Darfur, resulting in additional displacement. For more information, please see [EET\\_Ag Geneina, West Darfur\\_017](#).

The eighteenth update estimates a total number of 107,479 individuals (21,502 households) seeking shelter in Ag Geneina and its surrounding villages. The IDP caseload was displaced from Krinding 1 and 2 IDP camps (38%), Hai Eljabal area (23%), Sultan House area (11%) and other sites nearby (28%). Between 27 May and 12 June 2021, IOM participated in a joint rapid verification exercise with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), WFP, WR, WCC, IAS and UNHCR to verify displaced caseloads across 48 of the displacement sites in Ag Geneina town, as reflected in this update. The findings of the inter-agency verification mission indicate a decrease of 28 per cent in displacement figures since the seventeenth EET update.

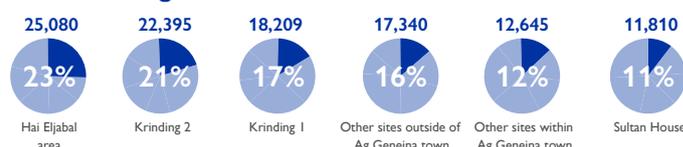
DTM teams have recollected data for its protection indicator and identify at least 14,511 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support. DTM teams also recaptured (upon further verification) 294 individuals killed and 550 having sustained injuries, whilst at least 11,426 individuals have lost personal belongings and livestock throughout the conflict.

Consistent with the seventeenth update, and based on a ranking scale, the three main priority needs for the displaced caseload in Ag Geneina town are WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), food and emergency shelter. On the other hand, the three main priority needs for the displaced caseload in the villages surrounding Ag Geneina town are food, non-food items and WASH.

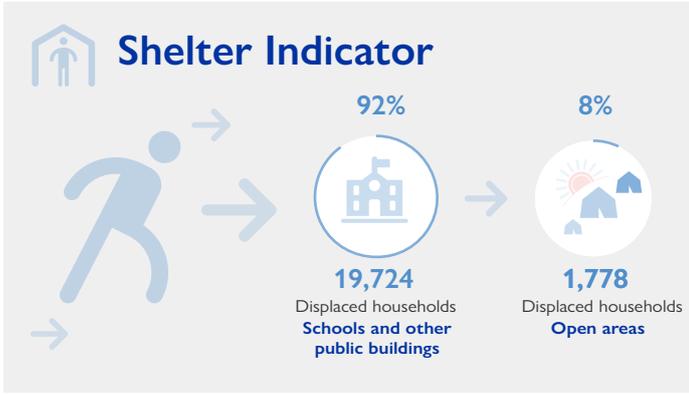
### Displaced Caseload Located Outside of Ag Geneina Town

Displacement sites	# IDP Individuals	# IDP Households
Kereneik	6,640	1,328
Shukry	2,250	450
Muli	1,600	321
Sisi camp	175	35
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>2,134</b>

### Places of Origin<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Where possible, the Krinding area has been further disaggregated into the respective villages of Droti, Um Downin and Darelhaem, as well as Krinding 1 and Krinding 2 IDP camps (reflected in EET 008 to 017 datasets).



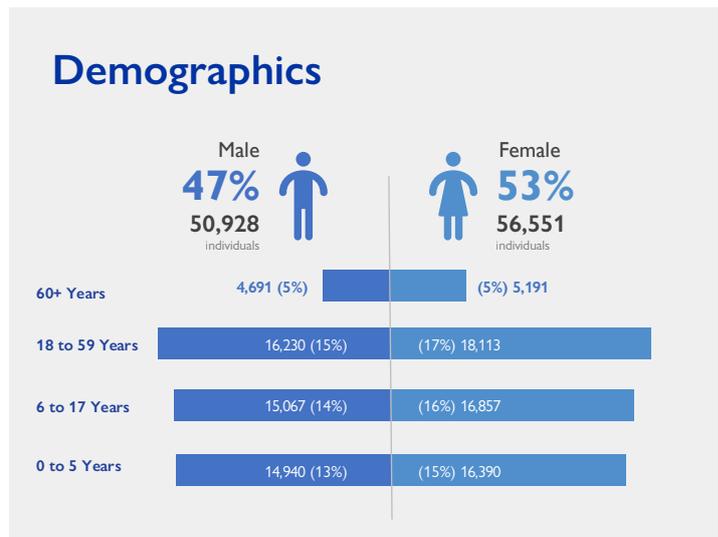
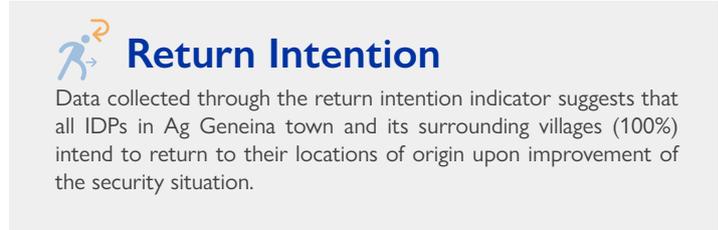
Through its shelter indicator, DTM identified 19,724 IDP households (92%) sheltering in schools and other public buildings dispersed across Ag Geneina town, as well as Muli village and Sisi camp. The remaining caseload of 1,778 IDP households (8%) are gathering in open areas of Shukry and Kereneik villages.

Of the 107,479 IDPs located in Ag Geneina town and its surrounding villages, 56,551 (53%) are female and 50,928 (47%) are male. Further disaggregation by age indicates 18 to 59 as the predominant age category (17% female, 15% male), followed by ages six to 17 (16% female, 14% male), 0 to five (15% female, 13% male), and 60 and over (5% female, 5% male).

At least 14,511 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance were identified through DTM's protection indicator. Lactating and malnourished individuals made up 24 and 17 per cent respectively, followed by pregnant individuals (16%), female-headed households (13%), child-headed households (7%), elders providing care to their households (6%), single parents (6%), unaccompanied elders (5%), mental illnesses (2%), physical disabilities (2%), chronic illnesses (2%) and unaccompanied minors (1%).

Based on a ranking scale, the three main priority needs for the displaced caseload in Ag Geneina town are WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), food and emergency shelter. On the other hand, the three main priority needs for the displaced caseload in the villages surrounding Ag Geneina town are food, non-food items and WASH.

Data on return intention, demographics, protection indicators and priority needs are subject to further verification through registration activities. Displacement figures collected through this activity are further refined with each data collection round to reduce any discrepancies that may result from the miscorrelation of the EET methodology and that of DTM registration activities linked to direct humanitarian assistance.



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