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**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
REGISTRATION AND VERIFICATION / RAPID NEED ASSESSMENT MISSION**

November 21st – December 7th, 2016



**Umm Dukhun Locality
Central Darfur State**



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BACKGROUND:

In April 2015, a reconciliation agreement was reached in Central Darfur State between the tribes of Salamat and Massirya that were previously engaged in inter-tribal conflict (2013–2014). This inter-tribal conflict resulted in mass forced displacement, as some people were displaced within Central Darfur State while some decided to cross the borders into Chad to seek refuge. Since signing of the agreement in 2015 the general security situation has seen improvements and this has emerged as one of the main factors due to which several displaced people chose to return to their place of origin or areas near their place of origin in Central Darfur State. These return movements included IDPs' (returned from areas within Central Darfur state, such as Sharq Al Matar camp / site) and refugee's returnees (returned from different rural areas and refugee camps in Chad).

By mid-2015 initial reports of refugees returning from Chad were received by IOM. Subsequent registration of returnee exercises were carried out by IOM DTM teams in Moradaf, Garaiya, and Biltabi areas within Umm Dukhun locality. These registration exercises covered the following caseloads of refugee returnees till mid-2016:

- Moradaf: A total of 7,849 Households (HHs) comprised of 46,359 individuals, including 1,712 Households (HHs) comprised of 9,900 individuals who had UNHCR / WFP ration cards issued in Chad.
- Garaiya: A total of 2,882 HHs comprised of 16,742 individuals, including 907 Households (HHs) comprised of 4,951 individuals who had UNHCR / WFP ration cards issued in Chad.
- Biltabi: 824 HHs comprised of 9,344 individuals, which includes 150 Households (HHs) comprised of 824 individuals who had UNHCR / WFP ration cards issued in Chad.

Since mid-2016, a renewed influx of returnees has been reported at the various villages of Umm Dukhun locality including both refugee and IDP returnees due to the sustained improvement in general security conditions. In the last few months the number of returnees arriving has seen an increase, and it is further expected to rise.

In light of the above, this mission was originally planned to conduct IDP/Refugee returnee registrations across 9 return villages. Additionally, rapid assessments were planned to ascertain immediate needs of returnees and of the basic services available in the return villages. However, the mission was subsequently extended to include more areas of returns to verify the latest movements of returnees who were registered earlier in Umm Dukhun locality.

MISSION OBJECTIVE:

The aim of the mission was to register the new arrivals as well as to verify some population movements among the old returnees that were reported by HAC and other sources



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within Umm Dukhun in Central Darfur State. Rapid needs assessment was planned to be conducted to assess the gaps and urgent needs in the return targeted areas.

The mission was coordinated between and agreed by Recovery, Returns and Reintegration (RRR) sector and HAC at the state level. The mission was coordinated with HAC at the state level and conducted jointly with HAC at the locality level.

MISSION FINDINGS:

I. Population Data:

A total of 1,991 households composed of 11,130 individuals were reregistered during the exercise in twelve different locations out of the 2,173 reported families. In some locations, such as Magan, the team registered more households than what was reported as some households had arrived after the initial reports from HAC were disseminated. Similarly, in some locations the team found less people than the reported figures such as Tira Tira and Garayia. Table 1 shows detailed overview of the registered returnees at the targeted locations.

#	areas / Villages	Registered IDP's returnees	Registered refugee's returnees	Registered returnees	
				Households	Individuals
1	Abugaradil		3042	564	3,042
2	Dango	162		32	162
3	Garaiya	17	1104	215	1,121
4	Gawakhin	173	66	49	239
5	Magan	870		131	870
6	Magula		87	15	87
7	Mala	131		28	131
8	Motour	410		49	410
9	Muraya	358	398	136	756
10	Sori		260	48	260
11	Sufalawin	448	104	104	552
12	Tiratira	312		61	312
Total		2,881	5,061	1,432	7,942

Table 1 Summary figures of the registered returnees

Due to the internal movements, an additional 559 households that had moved from Garaya to Abo Garadil have been de-registered from Garaya and registered in Abo Gardil, and another 40 households will be de-registered from Muradaf and added to Abo Garadil due to the same reason.



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An estimated 51 percent of the returnees were females; 39 percent of the returnees were identified to be of the school going age (between 5 to 17 years old), whereas, about 25 percent were between 18 to 59 years old. More than 20 percent of the returnees registered were younger than five years old, while 12 percent were 60 years and older. Figure 1 shows more details on the returnees disaggregated data:

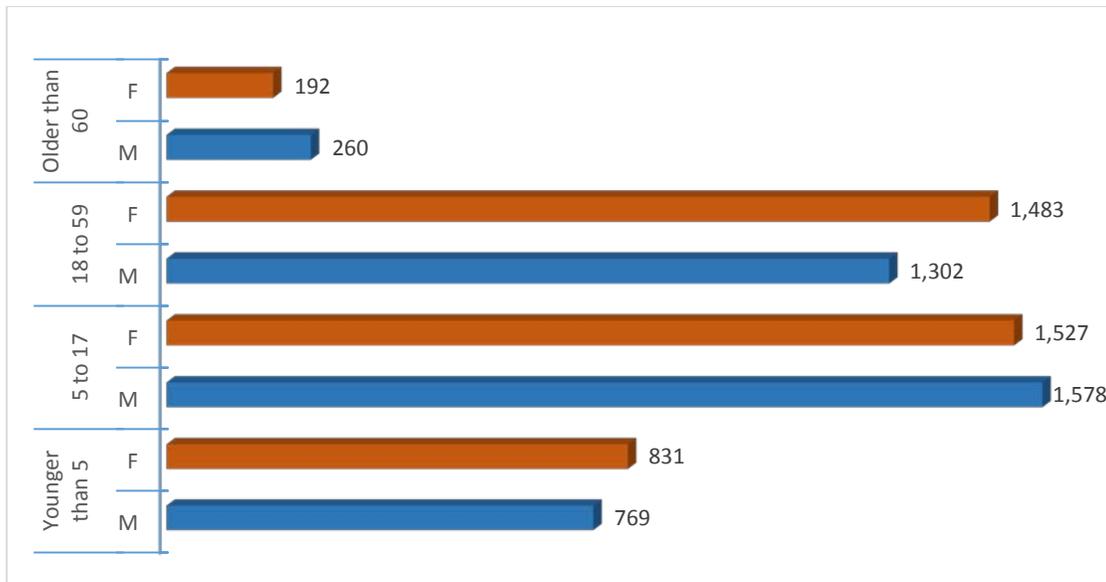


Figure 1 Returnees disaggregated by age and gender

922 vulnerable cases were also registered during the exercise; 75 percent of the registered vulnerable caseloads constituted of pregnant and lactating women; 76 percent of the registered households were headed by females.

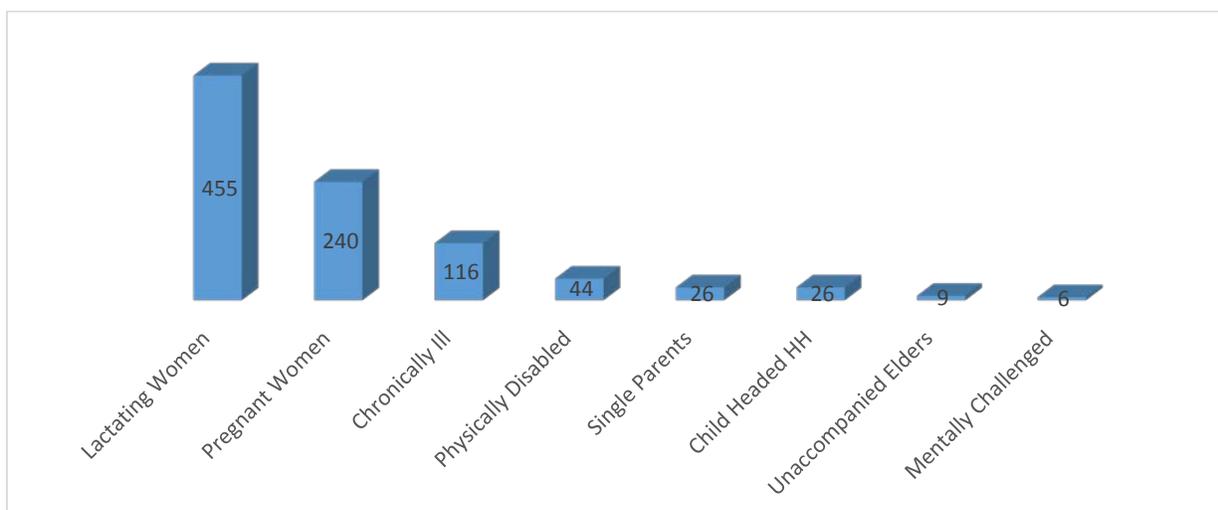


Figure 2 Vulnerability Cases



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II. Findings of the Rapid Assessment:

Assessment of Return Locations:

Return locations in Um Dukhun locality are spread around several villages, and have several shortcomings from the perspective of conducive environment for returns. Following points highlight some of the aspects of needs and gaps for the whole locality in general and then specific needs for two of the largest return locations of Abu Jradil and Garaiya are specified:

- **Health:** Provision of health services suffers from several issues, ranging from lack of medical supplies and staff to a need for emergency medical referral system.
- **WASH:** Adequate water sources are not available for the entire locality, and people are using untreated water from wadis. The existing toilet facilities were assessed to be below SPHERE standards, which is potentially very harmful for returnees' health and sanitary practices. The following are some specific observations made by the assessment team:
 - Water quality was observed to be an issue, especially due to lack of clean water sources and improper storage
 - The team observed a high probability of possible water contamination, due to improper sanitation infrastructure
 - Lack of availability of proper sanitation facilities can potentially also result in water borne and infectious diseases
 - A need for awareness raising activities to support behavioral changes regarding hygiene and improvement of sanitation facilities via community led efforts is necessary.
- **Shelter/Non-Food Items:** As per the ES/NFI needs assessment, which was also carried out along with this mission, the general observation was that households have different needs, especially households hosting vulnerable individuals, specified as below:
 - Jerry cans are widely needed for safe storage of water
 - Kitchen sets are needed by several households for sanitary preparation of food
 - Along with the usual NFI kits, there is a specific need for additional blankets due to winter
 - Sleeping mats and plastic sheets are also needed to provide temporary shelter to those whose homes have been damaged / destroyed
- **Livelihoods:** Livelihood options available in the locality of Umm Dukhun are limited to mainly farming and petty trade, below are some suggested follow up actions that can be undertaken to enhance livelihood options:



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- Follow-up assessment of the prevalent market activity in the locality is essential to ascertain the necessary steps to be taken to improve livelihood options
- Trainings and workshops in light of the assessment proposed above are needed to promote the means of livelihoods to ensure that the returns are sustainable
- Trainings / capacity building on enhanced farming techniques and support in the form of farming tools and machinery was observed to be one of the needs of returnees



Livelihood options largely revolve around agriculture and market / trade activities

Population Movement Findings of the Rapid Assessment:

Due to improvement in general security situation and as a result of overall improved conditions for return, especially at two specific locations, the mission also observed movements in between these villages, as highlighted below. Since returns to Garaiya and Abu Jradil represent the largest returnee populations, following presents specific observations from the rapid assessment for these locations. Furthermore, according to the community leaders at these two villages further returns are expected for the coming months. This was explained to the mission team, by sheikhs, ***as a result of the improvements in the security situation in the return areas as well as of the food assistance being phased out / stopped at the sites of displacement.*** This phasing out of the direct food assistance is based on vulnerability assessments of IDPs at the areas of displacement that results in provision of assistance matching with the population's



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actual needs – instead of provision of blanket unconditional assistance – for all stages ranging from relief, early recovery, or safety-net activities.

Garaiya:

- Earlier in March 2016 IOM had registered a total of 2,882 HHs as refugee returnees, returning from Chad, at Garaiya location.
- This mission subsequently learned that 555 HHs from the ones previously registered in March 2016 had now moved to Abu Jradil (their place of origin, as they stated), as identified by sheikhs at Garaiya.
- Specifically, in this mission 224 HHs were registered as new returnees who had just arrived from Chad.
- **WASH:** The entire village and surroundings have access to only three emergency water points that are run by Triangle Generation Humanitaire (TGH) and only one hygiene center.
- **Health:** One clinic is under construction by International Medical Corps (IMC).
- **Education:** There are no schools available at this location itself or nearby.
- **Shelter and Non-Food Items:** Need for shelter and NFIs varies as several households have expressed different needs.
- **Food Security and Livelihoods:** The only livelihoods source available in this location is farming, which was accessible to only those households that have access to farm land. Since a majority of returnee households had missed the farming season because of migration they do not have food stocks to support themselves. Similarly, other livelihood options (such as firewood collection) available are limited.

Abu Jradil:

- In addition to the movement specified above in the section on Garaiya, a total of 564 new HHs were registered in Abu Jradil by this mission.
- **WASH:** The entire location has access to only one hand pump, and one emergency water point. These water sources don't cover the needs of the current population.
- **Health:** There is no health facility available to the community residing at this location.
- **Education:** There is only one primary school at this location, and that has needs in terms of seating (floor mats/benches), and of other educational materials (e.g. chalk boards, books, emergency school / school in a box).

IDP Camp/Site Observations:

As part of the rapid assessments, and during exchange of information with local authorities, HAC commissioner for Umm Dukhun stated that there were 6 IDP camps/sites in Umm Dukhun locality from where IDPs were / are returning. As per the details provided to IOM



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the following table represents the current status of IDP camp/site population figures and names of the villages of origin where IDP returnees are reported to have returned:

#	IDP Camp / Site	Reported Current Status	Reported households	Villages Where IDPs have Returned
1	Sharq Al Matar	Vacated	0	Magan, Moraia, Mala, Jenono, Kamjar, Biltaby, Um Frouit
2	Al Matar / Abu Zar	IDPs still present	900	Shangil Tobaiy, Hajer Obid , Mrrariy
3	Kalma	Half empty	Not Available	Sof Al awin, Salli
4	Al Najoum	Integrated into the local community	794	Details not provided
5	Northern Camp	Integrated into the local community	1,200	Some return to Kabar, Tera Tera, Salli, Um Frouit, Jerkolo Magola
6	Al Baitary	IDPs still present	830	Details not provided

Table 2 Information on IDP Camp/Site and names of return villages provided by HAC

As a follow-up, **IOM DTM team visited Sharq Al Matar IDP camp/site to verify the reported information and confirmed that the site was vacant.** This observation confirmed the reported vacant status of the IDP camp/site, due to a rise in returns as a result of the improved general security situation.



IOM DTM Team registering the IDPs.
Sharq Al Matar IDP camp/site in 2013.



The site is now vacant, as HAC Commissioner
is photographed by IOM DTM team. Sharq Al
Matar IDP camp/site in 2016.



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RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS / FOLLOW-UP:

a) RRR sector lead initiatives

- Encourage RRR sector partners to respond to the urgent needs of the returnees
- Lead an inter-agency mission to Um Dukhun to conduct a detailed needs assessment
- Advocacy to ensure that resources are secured to respond to the needs of the returnees in Um Dukhun post assessment

b) IOM initiatives / follow-up

- **Tracking system** to be established: In light of the complex displacement and return dynamics mentioned above it is highly recommended that a tracking hub / tracking focal points be established / deployed in areas of high human mobility such as Garaya and Abu Jaradil.
- **Follow-up / monitoring Mission:** A follow-up / monitoring mission to be conducted to the return areas as well as the displacement areas within Um Dukhun, such as Sharq Al Matar IDP camp/site, is strongly recommended, after a few months, to ascertain if the returns are permanent and if the site/camp is truly vacant and can be considered closed.
- **De-Registration:** Due to subsequent migration of returnees previously registered in Garaiya to Abu Jradil, it is recommended that these returnees be removed from the database of registered returnees in Garaiya, and only considered at Abu Jaradil.

c) Interventions in Return Villages:

- **Livelihood:**
 - Activities aimed at improving livelihood opportunities are strongly recommended to promote permanent returns.
 - Since farming is one of the main sources of livelihood, and the prevalent source of income, provision of seeds, farming tools, and training/workshop on improved farming techniques can be undertaken.
- **Basic Services:**
 - Provision of proper latrines and sanitation is recommended to reduce the instances of contamination of water.
 - Awareness raising campaigns targeting behavioral changes and promotion of good hygiene practices, safe sanitation and health practices is recommended.
 - Training of people on water chlorination, and on safe water storage practices are also recommended.