

EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

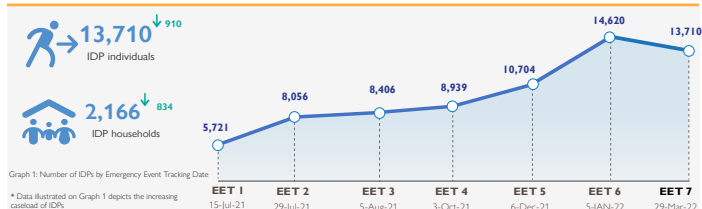
Data collection: 26 March 2022

CONFLICT



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 Three), 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.

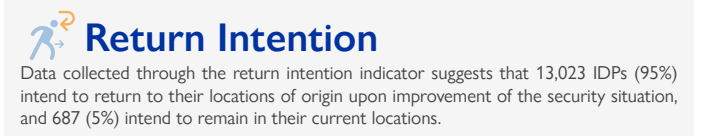
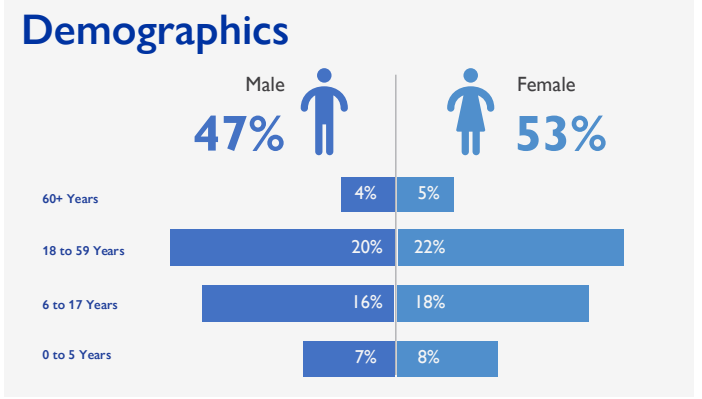
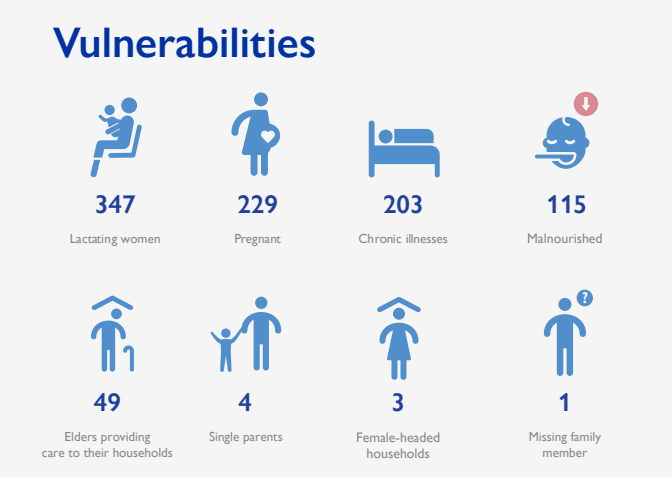
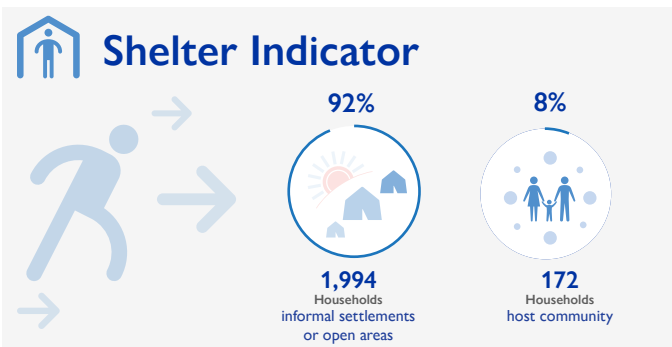
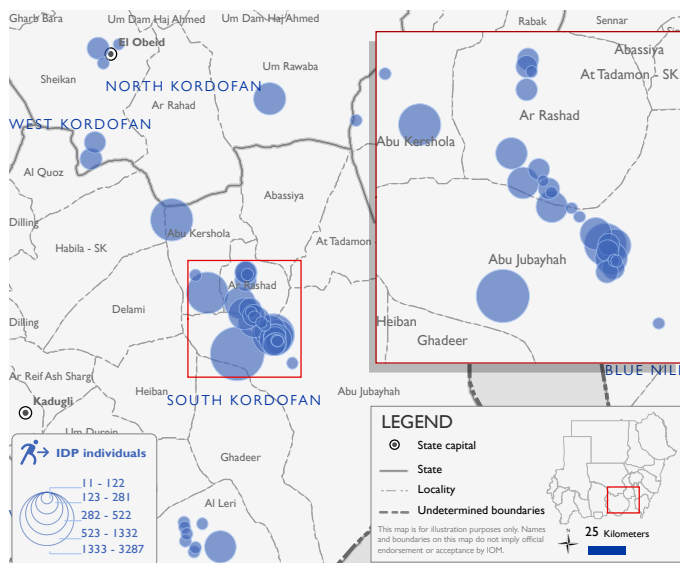
## Event Overview



DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal violence across villages in Kalogi, South Kordofan over the issue of land ownership. Clashes erupted on 5 June 2021 involving the Kenana, Kawahla, and Hawazma (Dar Ali) tribes. On 2 December 2021, the conflict between Kawahla and Hawazma tribes renewed over a livestock dispute. For more information, please see [EET Kalogi, South Kordofan \(Update 006\)](#). In response to the escalation of violence, in late December 2021, Rapid Support Forces were deployed to the area and an evening curfew was imposed in certain areas until February 2022. In that same time, numerous regional actors and tribes attempted to initiate initiatives to de-escalate the situation. This included the RSF commander for the Kordofan region, who proposed an initiative of reconciliation on 15 March 2022.

The seventh EET update estimates a total number 13,710 individuals (2,166 households) currently seeking shelter across locations in Abu Jubayyah (49%), Abu kershola (19%), Ar Rashad (17%), and Al Leri (6%) localities in South Kordofan, as well as Um Rawaba (6%), and Sheikan (3%) localities in North Kordofan. The decrease in the IDP caseload from the previous update is reportedly due to several IDPs returning to their locations of origin. Additionally, field teams indicate that many IDPs have moved from urban to rural areas in response to the rising cost-of-living.

The IDP caseload was originally displaced from Deibat Juma (27%), Jabarona (24%), Alrahmaniya (7%), Jadid (6%), Um Auan (6%), Alkur (3%), and Umkadada (1%), across Abu Jubayyah locality, and Kalogi (12%), Merng (10%), and Hai Alarab (4%) across Ghadeer locality in South Kordofan. Upon reverification, field teams indicate that 69 individuals were killed, 60 individuals were injured, and 638 individuals report lost goods, cattle and/or livestock. All displaced individuals are Sudanese nationals. At least 951 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support were identified by key informants through DTM's protection indicator. Additionally, DTM Sudan estimates that there are approximately 2056 persons with disabilities among the IDP caseload.\* Consistent with the previous EET, and based on a ranking scale, the three priority needs across the caseload are Emergency Shelter, Non-Food Items, and Food.



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