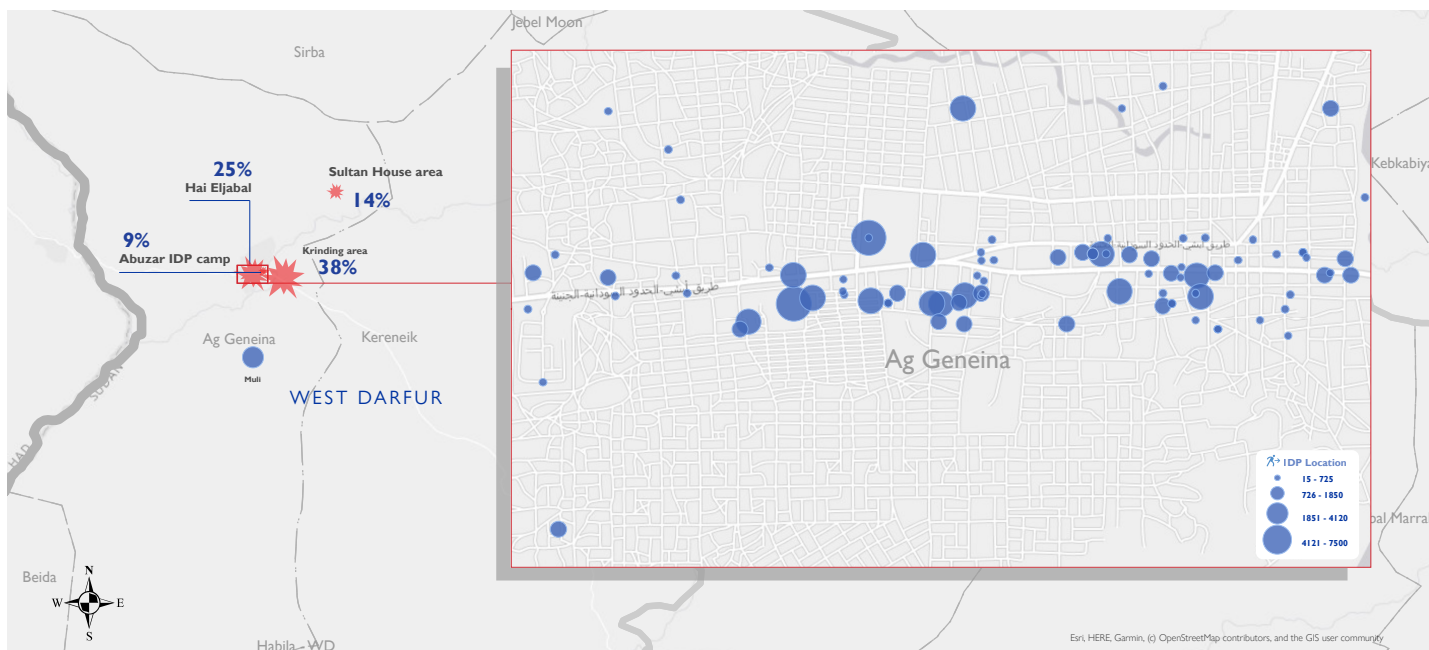
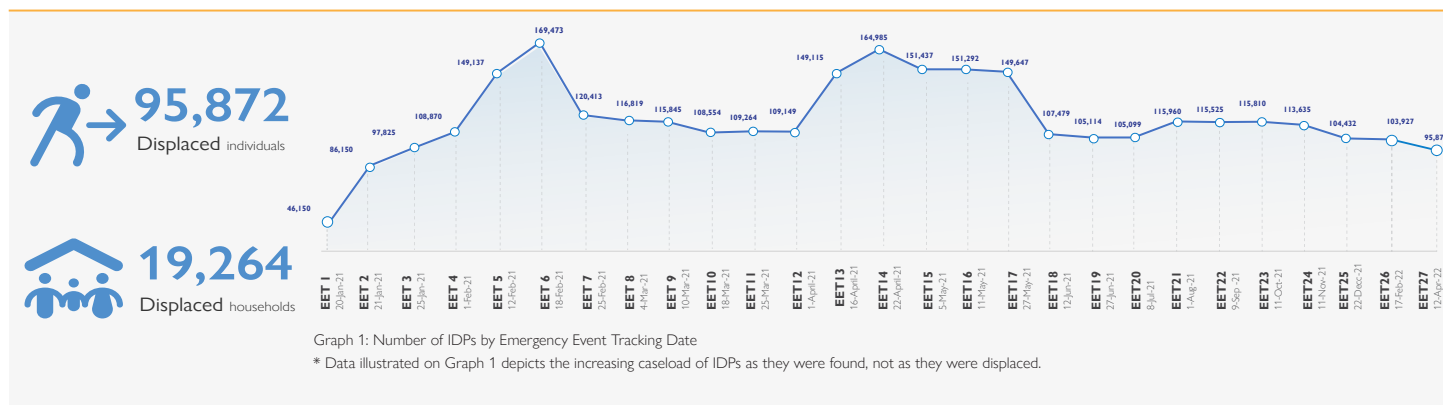




The DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) is deployed to track sudden displacement and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement, and quantify the affected population when needed. As a subcomponent of the new Mobility Tracking methodology in Sudan ([Round Three](#)),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



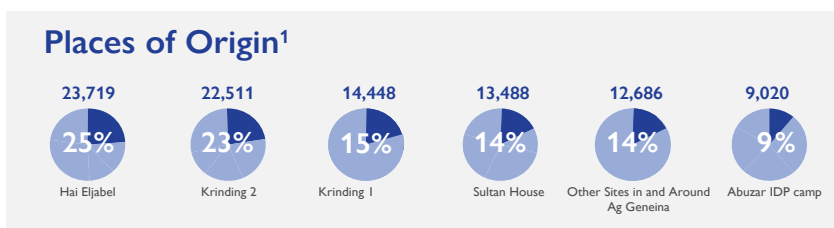
Event Overview



DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal 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 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 026](#). Field teams report that a modest number of returns to locations within former IDP camps across the Krinding and Sultan House Areas since the previous update contributed to a reduction in the size of the IDP caseload.

The twenty-seventh update estimates that a total number of 95,872 individuals (19,264 households) are displaced in Ag Geneina and its surrounding villages. The majority of the IDP caseload is sheltering in Ag Geneina (98%), with the remainder staying in the surrounding villages of Muli (2%).

DTM teams also recaptured (upon further verification) 264 individuals killed and 475 having sustained injuries, whilst at least 10,364 individuals have lost personal belongings and livestock throughout the conflict. Consistent with the twenty-sixth update, and based on a ranking scale, the three main priority needs for the displaced caseload are WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), Food, and Emergency Shelter.



¹ Where possible, the Krinding area has been further disaggregated into the respective villages of Droti, Um Down and Darelinaem, as well as Krinding 1 and Krinding 2 IDP camps (reflected in EET 008 to 021 datasets).



Shelter Indicator



100%

19,264

Displaced households

Schools and other public buildings



Priority Needs (Ranking scale)

AG GENEINA TOWN



WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)



FOOD



EMERGENCY SHELTER



NFI **NON-FOOD ITEMS**

Through its shelter indicator, DTM identified 19,264 IDP households (100%) sheltering in schools and other public buildings. Of the 95,872 IDPs located in Ag Geneina town and its surrounding villages, 53% are female and 47% are male. Further disaggregation by age indicates 18 to 59 as the predominant age category (16% female, 15% male), followed by ages 6 to 17 (16% female, 14% male), 0 to 5 (15% female, 14% male), and 60 and over (6% female, 4% male).

At least 11,023 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance were identified by key informants through DTM's protection indicator. Lactating and pregnant made up 28% and 18% respectively, followed by malnourished individuals (15%), female-headed households (13%), child-headed households (7%), elders providing care to their households (6%), single parents (6%), unaccompanied elders (4%), chronic illnesses (2%), and unaccompanied minors (1%). DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 14,381 individuals within the IDP caseload are persons with disabilities.*

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.

* DTM Sudan adopts the WHO global estimate that approximately 15% of the total population are persons with disabilities (PwDs).



Return Intention

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

Vulnerabilities



3,042

Lactating women



2,035

Pregnant



1,678

Malnourished



1,430

Female-headed households



758

Child-headed households



677

Elders providing care to their households



640

Single parents



482

Unaccompanied elders



156

Chronic illnesses



125

Unaccompanied minors

Demographics

Male 47% Female 53%

60+ Years

(4%)

(6%)

18 to 59 Years

(15%)

(16%)

6 to 17 Years

(14%)

(16%)

0 to 5 Years

(14%)

(15%)

IOM DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

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.



Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid

