Registration and Flow Monitoring Report

January - December 2021

OVERVIEW

From January to December 2021, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) registered a total of 48,870 persons (8,178 households)[1] – 100% of which were of internally displaced persons (IDPs) with no new registration exercises of returnees since December 2020. DTM Sudan completed a total of ten registration exercises across Central Darfur, South Darfur, and South Kordofan.

Through its flow-monitoring registry (FMR) component, DTM Sudan registered a total number of 4,987 individuals (1,410 households) having entered Sudan via Abyei during 2021, up until 23 December 2021.

Finally, DTM Sudan recorded a total of 3,422 Sudanese nationals returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) during 2021. For more information on DTM Sudan's previous registration activities, please see DTM Sudan Registration Factsheet 2020.

Chart 1 Total number of IDPs registered in 2021
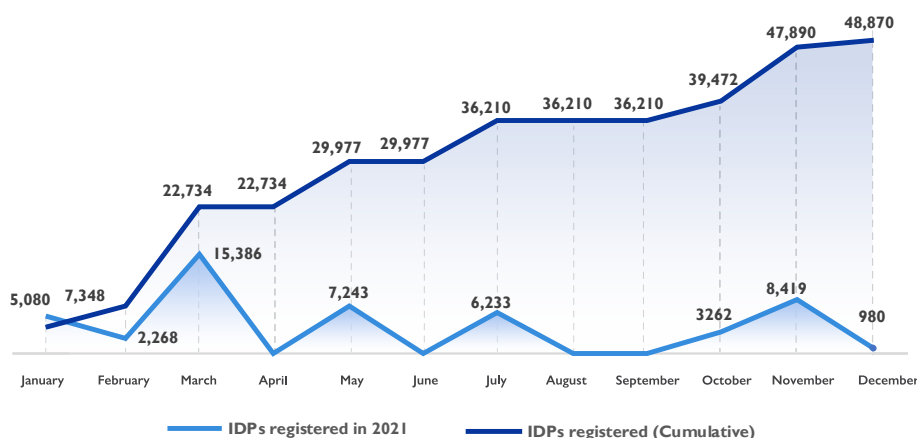
Internaly displaced persons

48,870 Individuals   8,178 Households

South Sudanese

4,987 Individuals   1,410 Households

Sudanese Returnees from Saudi Arabia

3,422 Individuals
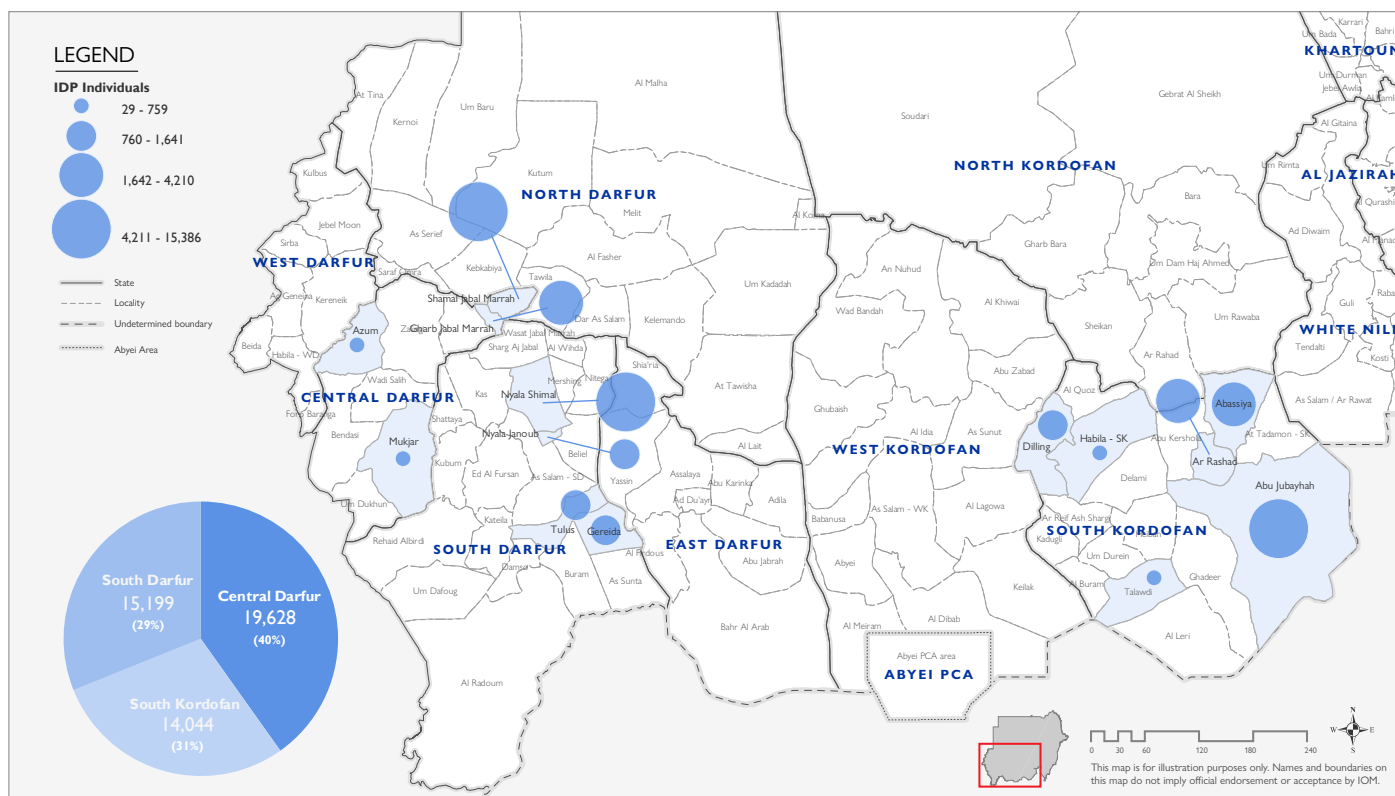
Map 1 Registration of IDPs, January to December 2021

[1] Registration activities are conducted upon request.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

CENTRAL DARFUR OVERVIEW

DTM Sudan conducted three registration exercises in Central Darfur in 2021. The first in Shamal Jabal Marrah in March 2021, the second in Wasat Jabal Marrah in November, and the third in Mukjar and Azum localities in December. In total, DTM registered 19,628 IDPs (2,878 HH). The IDP caseload held a relatively even gender distribution, with 10,022 females (51%) and 9,606 males (49%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between 5 and 17 years (50%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (33%), infants under the age of 5 (15%) and elders above 60 years (2%).

At least 1,367 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning. Of those possessing additional vulnerabilities, the most numerous were either lactating women or pregnant women, followed by unaccompanied elders. Field teams also identified seven single parents and six chronically ill persons. DTM Sudan also estimates that there are approximately 2,944 persons with disabilities among the displaced caseload.[2]
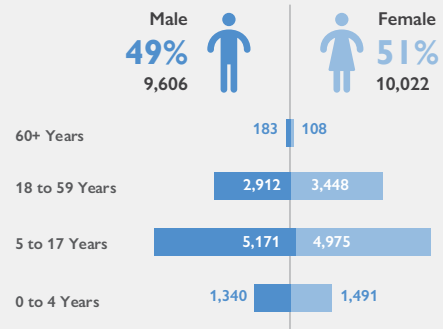
Field teams reported that 480 IDPs identified agriculture as their main source of income, with one additional IDP reported as working in the military and one as a cook.
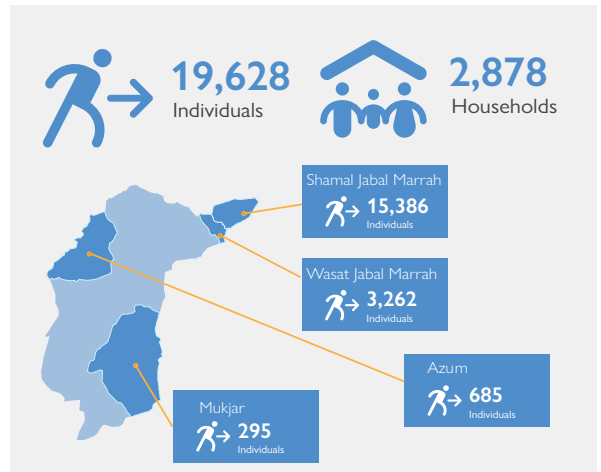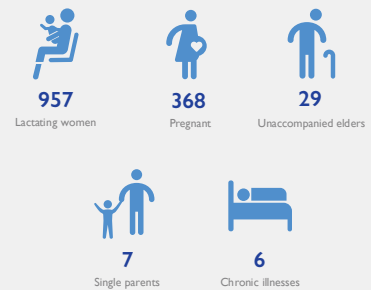
Shamal Jabal Marrah locality

DTM Sudan conducted one registration exercise in Shamal Jabal Marrah locality in March 2021. DTM registered 15,386 individuals (2,204 households) in Shamal Jabal Marrah/Rokero locality. There was a relatively even gender distribution within the total IDP caseload, with 7,778 females (51%) and 7,608 males (49%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between 5 and 17 years (52%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (32%), infants under the age of 5 (15%) and elders above 60 years (1%).

At least 1,063 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning. the most numerous being those who were either lactating women or pregnant women. Agriculture was identified as the main source of income (251 IDPs).

Wasat Jabal Marrah locality

DTM Sudan conducted a verification exercise in Wasat Jabal Marrah locality in October 2021. DTM registered 3,262 individuals (484 households). Of the total caseload, there was a relatively even gender distribution, with 1,730 females (53%) and 1,532 males (47%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between 5 and 17 years (53%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (32%), infants under the age of 5 (14%) and elders above 60 years (1%).

At least 239 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, the most numerous being women who were lactating women or pregnant women. Agriculture was identified as the most prominent source of income (156 IDPs).

Mukjar

DTM Sudan conducted one registration exercise in Mukjar locality in December 2021. DTM registered 295 individuals (55 households). There was a relatively even gender distribution within the total IDP caseload, with 155 females (53%) and 140 males (47%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between the ages of 5 and 17 (44%), followed by adults between the ages of 18 and 59 (35%), youth under the age of 5 (18%), and elders above 60 years (3%).

At least 25 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, with all identified cases being those who were either lactating or pregnant women. Agriculture was identified as the main source of income (26 IDPs).

Azum

DTM Sudan conducted one registration exercise in Azum locality in December 2021. DTM registered 685 individuals (135 households). There was a relatively even gender distribution within the total IDP caseload, with 359 females (52%) and 326 males (48%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were adults between the ages of 18 and 59 (47%), followed by youth between the ages of 5 and 17 (38%), youth under the age of 5 (11%), and elders above 60 years (4%).

At least 40 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning. The most numerous being those who were either lactating women or pregnant. Agriculture was identified as the main source of income (47 IDPs).

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[2] DTM Sudan uses the WHO global estimate that approximately 15% of the total population are persons with disabilities (PwDs).

19,628 Individuals

2,878 Households

Shamal Jabal Marrah
15,386 Individuals

Wasat Jabal Marrah
3,262 Individuals

Azum
685 Individuals

Mukjar
295 Individuals

Cases of additional vulnerabilities

957 Lactating women

368 Pregnant

29 Unaccompanied elders

7 Single parents

6 Chronic illnesses

Demographics

Male **49%** 9,606

Female **51%** 10,022

Age	Male	Female
60+ Years	183	108
18 to 59 Years	2,912	3,448
5 to 17 Years	5,171	4,975
0 to 4 Years	1,340	1,491

SOUTH DARFUR OVERVIEW

DTM Sudan conducted four registration activities in South Darfur in 2021. The first activity in February covered Gereida and Tulus localities. The second activity in May 2021 covered Nyala North and Nyala Janoub localities. The third registration activity was conducted in July 2021 in Nyala Shamal locality and the final registration activity was conducted in Nyala Janoub and Nyala Shamal in November 2021.

In total, DTM Sudan registered 14,043 individuals (2,821 households) in four different localities across South Darfur state with 8,401 females (60%) and 5,642 males (40%). The predominant age group of IDPs registered were youth between 5 and 17 years (49%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (29%), infants under the age of 5 (20%), and elders above 60 years (2%).

At least 1,311 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning. The most numerous vulnerabilities were lactating women, followed by pregnant women, the chronically ill, unaccompanied elders, and single parents. Additionally, DTM Sudan estimates that approximately 2,106 persons with disabilities are present among the displaced caseload.

851 of registered IDPs identified agriculture as a main source of income. A further 53 were identified as nomads/shepherds, 44 identified as not working, eight working in education, eight being identified as students, five as carpenters, three as cookers/bakers, one as a nurse, one working in accounting, one as a wood collector, one as a watchman, one construction worker, and one owning their own business.

Gereida locality

There were 1,343 IDPs (244 households) registered in Gereida locality with an almost even gender distribution – 701 females (52%) and 642 males (48%). Youth between 5 and 17 years were the predominant age group amongst the registered IDPs (42%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (37%), infants under the age of 5 (18%) and elders above 60 years (3%). At least 129 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.
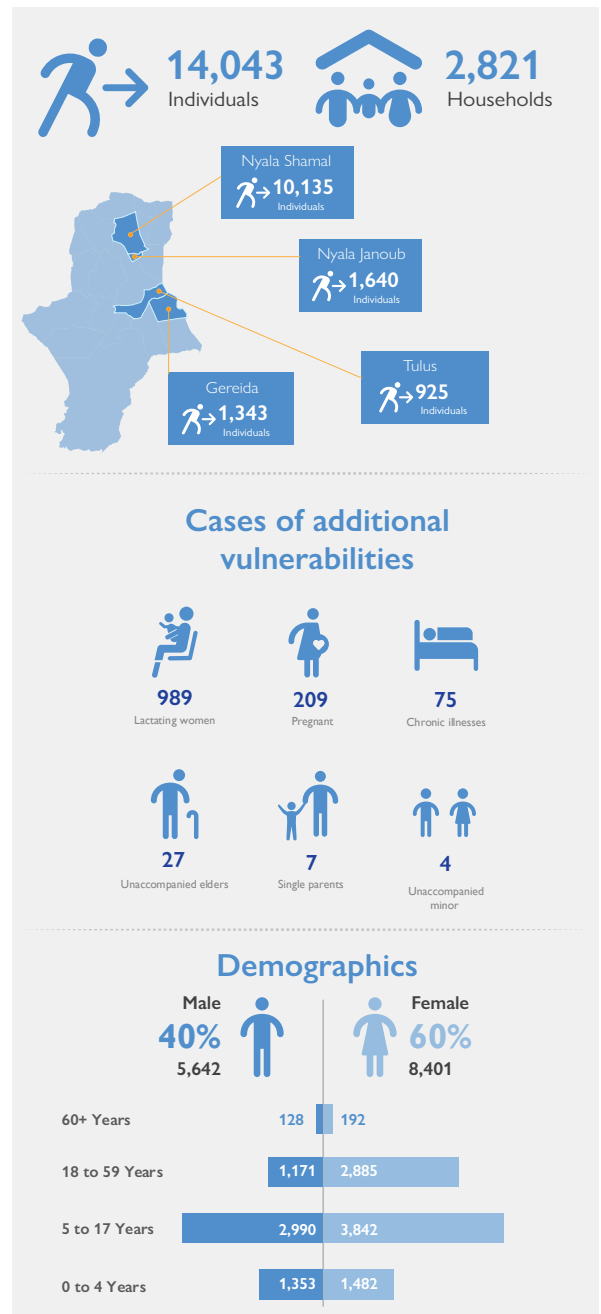
Nyala Janoub locality

In Nyala Janoub locality DTM registered 1,640 individuals (329 households) in 2021. Out of the total IDPs registered, 896 were females (55%) and 743 males (45%). Youth between 5 and 17 years were registered as a predominant age group (43%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (35%), infants under the age of 5 (18%) and elderly above 60 years (4%). At least 150 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.

Nyala Shamal locality

In Nyala Shamal locality DTM registered 10,135 individuals (2,089 households), with 6,341 females (63%) and 3,794 males (37%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were youth between 5 and 17 years (49%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (26%), infants under the age of 5 (23%) and elderly above 60 years (2%). At least 955 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.

Tullus locality

In Tullus locality DTM registered 925 individuals (159 households), including 462 females (50%) and 463 males (50%) with predominant age group of youth between 5 and 17 years (45%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (37%), infants under the age of 5 (15%) and elders above 60 years (3%). At least 77 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.

14,043 Individuals

2,821 Households

Nyala Shamal **10,135** Individuals

Nyala Janoub **1,640** Individuals

Tulus **925** Individuals

Gereida **1,343** Individuals

Cases of additional vulnerabilities

989 Lactating women	209 Pregnant	75 Chronic illnesses
27 Unaccompanied elders	7 Single parents	4 Unaccompanied minor

Demographics

Male **40%** 5,642

Female **60%** 8,401

Age	Male	Female
60+ Years	128	192
18 to 59 Years	1,171	2,885
5 to 17 Years	2,990	3,842
0 to 4 Years	1,353	1,482

SOUTH KORDOFAN OVERVIEW

DTM Sudan conducted three registration activities in South Kordofan in 2021. The first activity in January covered Dilling and Al Abassiya localities. The second activity in May 2021 covered Habila, Rashad, and Talodi localities. A final registration activity was conducted in Abu Jubayhah and Rashad in July.

DTM Sudan registered a total of 15,199 individuals (2,479 households) in 2021 in six different localities across South Kordofan. The IDP caseload held an even gender distribution, including 7,650 females (50%) and 7,549 males (50%). The predominant age group of IDPs registered were adults between 5 and 17 years (41%), followed by 18 and 59 years (39%), infants under the age of 5 (16%) and elders above 60 years (4%).

At least 1,117 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning. The most evident vulnerabilities were identified as lactating women, followed by pregnant women, single parents, unaccompanied elders, and the chronically ill. Additionally, DTM Sudan estimates that there are 2,279 persons with disabilities among the displaced caseload.

1,735 registered IDPs identified agriculture as their main source of income. A further 38 IDPs were identified as nomads/shepherds, 18 as working in the military, 14 as unemployed, 13 as students, eleven as carpenters, eleven as wood collectors, five having their own business, five as cookers/bakers, four as watchmen, two working in education, two being metal smiths, one working in construction, one working in transportation, and one identified as a nurse.

Dilling locality

In Dilling locality DTM registered 870 individuals (128 households) between January and June 2021. Out of the total IDPs registered, 468 were females (54%) and 402 males (46%). Youth between 5 and 17 years were registered as a predominant age group (45%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (38%), infants under the age of 5 (13%) and elderly above 60 years (4%). At least 59 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating women and unaccompanied elders.

Abassiya locality

In Al Abbassiya locality DTM registered 4,210 individuals (611 households), with 2,074 females (51%) and 2,136 males (49%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were adults between 18 and 59 years (43%), followed by youth between 5 and 17 years (39%), infants under the age of 5 (13%) and elderly above 60 years (5%). At least 237 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.

Habila locality

In Habila locality DTM registered 632 individuals (159 households), with 284 females (45%) and 348 males (55%). The predominant age of registered IDPs were adults between 18 and 59 years (43%), youth between 5 and 17 years (34%), followed by infants under the age of 5 (20%) and elders above 60 years (3%). At least 71 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating or pregnant women.

Ar Rashad locality

In Ar Rashad locality DTM registered 3,563 individuals (592 households), including 1,805 females (51%) and 1,758 males (49%). The predominant age group being youth between 5 and 17 years (41%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (39%), infants under the age of 5 (15%) and elders above 60 years (5%). At least 257 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.

Talawdi locality

In Talawdi locality DTM registered 759 individuals (149 households) between January and June 2021. Out of the total IDPs registered, 416 were females (55%) and 343 males (45%). Youth between 5 and 17 years were registered as a predominant age group (47%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (31%), infants under the age of 5 (18%) and elderly above 60 years (4%). At least 85 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating women and unaccompanied elders.

15,199 Individuals

2,479 Households

Dilling → **870** Individuals

Abassiya → **4,210** Individuals

Habila → **632** Individuals

Ar Rashad → **3,563** Individuals

Talawdi → **759** Individuals

Abu Jubayhah → **5,165** Individuals

Cases of additional vulnerabilities

893 Lactating women

141 Pregnant

29 Unaccompanied elders

28 Single parents

26 Chronic illnesses

Demographics

Male **50%** 7,549

Female **50%** 7,650

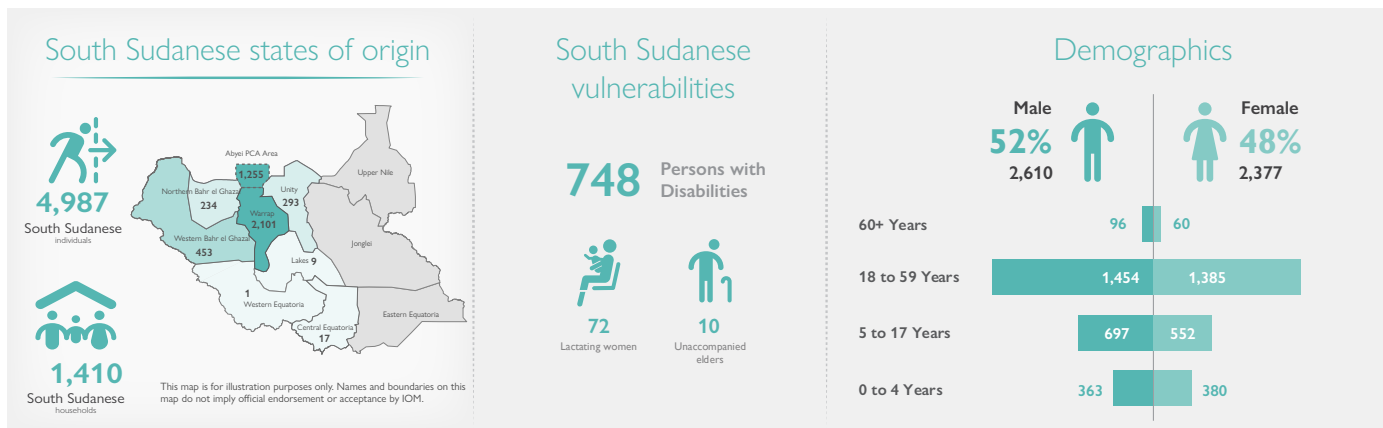| Age group	Male	Female
60+ Years	341	312
18 to 59 Years	2,729	3,146
5 to 17 Years	3,222	3,006
0 to 4 Years	1,257	1,186

Abu Jubayhah locality

In Abu Jubayhah locality DTM registered 5,165 individuals (850 households) in 2021. Out of the total IDPs registered, 2,603 were females (50%) and 2,562 were males (50%). Youth between 5 and 17 years were registered as a predominant age group (41%), followed by adults between 18 and 59 years (36%), infants under the age of 5 (19%) and elderly above 60 years (4%). At least 408 cases of significant vulnerabilities were identified by key informants for consideration in humanitarian response planning, specifically lactating and pregnant women.
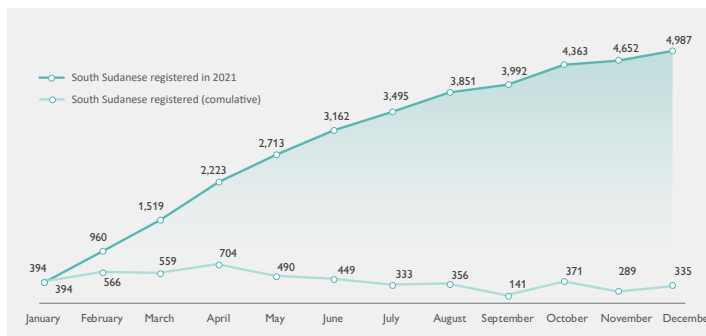
FLOW MONITORING AND REGISTRY

ABYEI PCA AREA OVERVIEW

South Sudanese states of origin

4,987 South Sudanese individuals

1,410 South Sudanese households

Abyei PCA Area **1,255**
Northern Bahr el Ghazal **234**
Unity **293**
Warrap **2,101**
Western Bahr el Ghazal **453**
Upper Nile
Jonglei
Lakes **9**
Western Equatoria **1**
Central Equatoria **17**
Eastern Equatoria

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South Sudanese vulnerabilities

748 Persons with Disabilities

72 Lactating women

10 Unaccompanied elders

Demographics

Male **52%** 2,610
Female **48%** 2,377

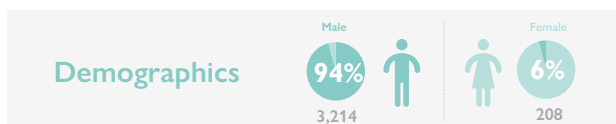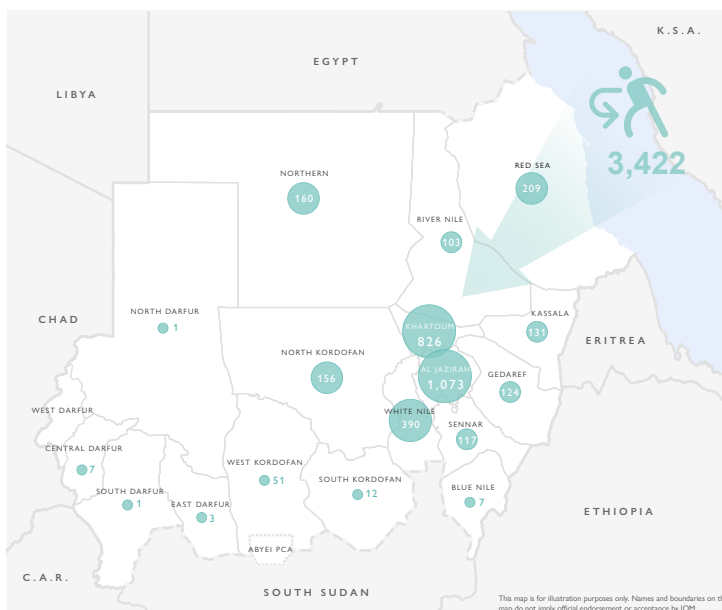| Age	Male	Female
60+ Years	96	60
18 to 59 Years	1,454	1,385
5 to 17 Years	697	552
0 to 4 Years	363	380

DTM Sudan's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) aims to capture movements of populations at key transit points and borders to quantify and provide regular updates on internal and cross-border flows. FMR data collection indicators include locations of origin, demographics, vulnerabilities, and professions occupations. FMR operations are currently active at one Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) in Abyei PCA Area – where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into the country.

DTM's Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) in Abyei, during 2021, recorded a total number of 4,987 individuals (1,410 households) up until 23 December 2021.

South Sudanese registered in 2021
South Sudanese registered (comulative)

Cumulative: January 394, February 960, March 1,519, April 2,223, May 2,713, June 3,162, July 3,495, August 3,851, September 3,992, October 4,363, November 4,652, December 4,987

Monthly: January 394, February 566, March 559, April 704, May 490, June 449, July 333, August 356, September 141, October 371, November 289, December 335

SUDANESE RETURNEES FROM SAUDI ARABIA

In March 2017, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) implemented a migration policy aimed at addressing irregular migrants in its territory. The policy resulted in the departure of millions of irregular migrants in the years that followed. Several countries of origin - including Sudan - with notable migrant populations in KSA then approached IOM with requests for support in facilitating the safe and voluntary return of their nationals. Consequently, the IOM-DTM team jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) team were deployed to Khartoum International Airport and the Port of Sawakin in Red Sea State to register the Sudanese who are returning via this entry point. During 2021, DTM Sudan registered a total of 3,422 migrant returning from KSA, with 3,226 being registered in Khartoum Airport (94%), and 196 being registered in the Port of Sawakin (6%). Additionally, KSA returnees almost entirely consist of men (94%), with a small minority of women (6%).

K.S.A. **3,422**

NORTHERN 160
RED SEA 209
RIVER NILE 103
KHARTOUM 826
NORTH DARFUR 1
NORTH KORDOFAN 156
KASSALA 131
AL JAZIRAH 1,073
GEDAREF 124
WHITE NILE 390
SENNAR 117
WEST DARFUR
CENTRAL DARFUR 7
WEST KORDOFAN 51
SOUTH KORDOFAN 12
BLUE NILE 7
SOUTH DARFUR 1
EAST DARFUR 3
ABYEI PCA

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Demographics

Male **94%** 3,214
Female **6%** 208

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The system is designed to systematically capture, process, and disseminate information to provide the humanitarian community with a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations - whether on site or en route. It is comprised of four distinct components: mobility tracking, registration, now monitoring and surveying.

Since 2004, DTM Sudan has provided rapid emergency registrations with a priority of meeting immediate information needs for guiding direct assistance to vulnerable people. In 2010, DTM expanded to include biometric registrations and data verifications – implemented in response to government or humanitarian partner requests. Registration data is captured by DTM field teams through direct individual interviews in the target locations, usually with the heads of households. Registration data is shared with partners by means of data sharing agreements, and used for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming.

DTM Sudan conducts all registration activities upon request. During 2021, DTM Sudan conducted a total of ten registration exercises across three states in Sudan following requests made by the UN Organisation for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). These exercises recorded individual and household level information on IDPs across Central Darfur, South Darfur, and South Kordofan. More specifically, DTM Sudan conducted three registration exercises covering Shamal Jabal Marrah, Wasat Jabal Marrah, Azum, and Mukjar localities in Central Darfur, and a total of four registration exercises covering localities of Gereida, Tullus, Nyala Janoub, and Nyala North in South Darfur. Additionally, DTM Sudan conducted three registration exercises in South Kordofan upon the request of the Protection Sector. Localities covered include Abu Jubayhah, Diling, Al Abbasiya, Dalamo, Rashad, and Talodi.

THE DTM METHOLODGY REFERS TO THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS:

According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are defined as: "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border" (United Nations, 1998).

Building from this, and for operational purposes, DTM lists a person to be displaced if they have been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence due to an event dating from 2003 onwards, while subsequently seeking safety in a different location such as a village, neighbourhood, camp, or gathering site.

The DTM definition does not, however, refer to returning in safety and dignity, nor with a durable solution. South Sudanese nationals arriving in Sudan, regardless of their status; including persons who may/may not seek international protection while in Sudan.

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