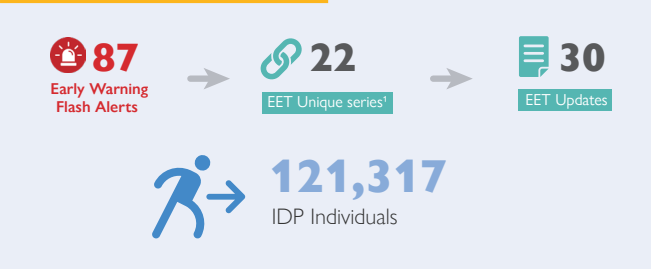


### 2022 HIGHLIGHTS

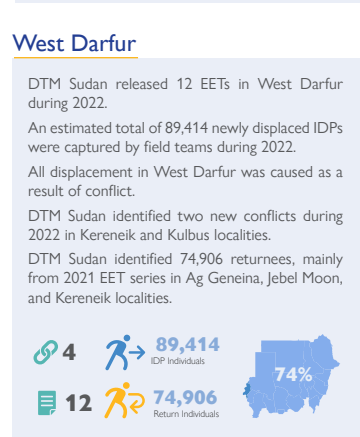


- DTM Sudan implemented data collection for 30 Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of conflict and natural disasters between January and June 2022.
- These EETs follow 22 unique events, of which eight covered events which commenced in 2022.
- DTM Sudan released 87 Early Warning Flash Alerts between January and June 2022.
- Three EET series that had begun during 2022 were confirmed closed by the end of June 2022 (representing approximately 18% of all EET series), with all those displaced (representing 3,289 IDPs - 3% of new IDPs captured) returning to their locations of origin or choosing to settle in a new location.<sup>1</sup>
- [All information products can be found on DTM Sudan's online displacement portal](#)



### North Darfur

DTM Sudan released 6 EETs in North Darfur during 2022. An estimated total of 13,283 newly displaced IDPs were captured by field teams during 2022. All displacement in North Darfur was caused as a result of conflict. DTM Sudan identified 3 new conflict series during the first half of 2022 in Kutum, As Serief, and Tawila localities. A further three conflicts from 2021 in As Serief, Saraf Omra, and Tawila localities escalated in the first two months of 2022.

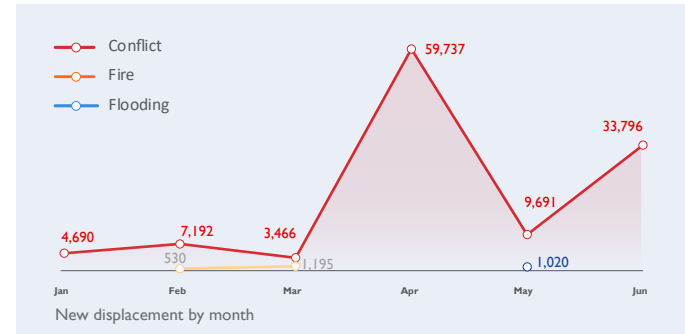
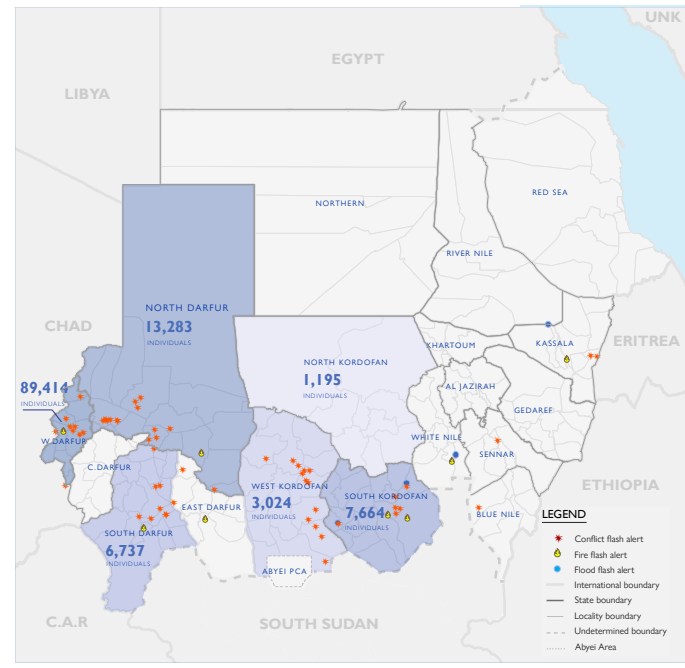


### South Darfur

DTM Sudan released 4 EETs in South Darfur during 2022. An estimated total of 6,737 newly displaced IDPs were captured by field teams during 2022. 6,207 individuals were displaced by conflict and 530 individuals were displaced by fires. DTM Sudan identified 2 new conflict series during 2022 in Tulus and Gereida localities, and a fire series in Gereida locality. No EET series from 2021 re-escalated in the first half of 2022.



### 2022 DISPLACEMENT BY STATE



### North Kordofan

DTM Sudan released 2 EETs in North Kordofan during 2022. An estimated total of 1,195 newly displaced IDPs were captured by field teams during 2022. All displacement in North Kordofan was caused as a result of fires. DTM Sudan identified two new fire EETs during 2022 in Bara and Um Dam Haj Ahmed localities.



### South Kordofan

DTM Sudan released 1 EET in South Kordofan during 2022. An estimated total of 7,664 newly displaced IDPs were captured by field teams during 2022. 6,626 IDPs were displaced as a result of conflict, with 1,020 displaced as a result of flooding. DTM Sudan identified two new conflicts during 2022 in Abu Jubayyah and Ar Rashad localities, and one new flooding event in At Tadamon locality. Field teams revisited the IDP caseload in Kalogi to assess the new context of the IDP caseload there.



<sup>1</sup> This figure is not representative of all returnees during 2022.

## CONFLICT

**26** EET Updates    **18** EET series    **118,572** IDP Individuals

DTM Sudan has released 26 Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports tracking displacement occurring as a result of conflict. In total, these EETs captured an estimated 118,572 IDPs displaced as a result of conflict in the first half of 2022.

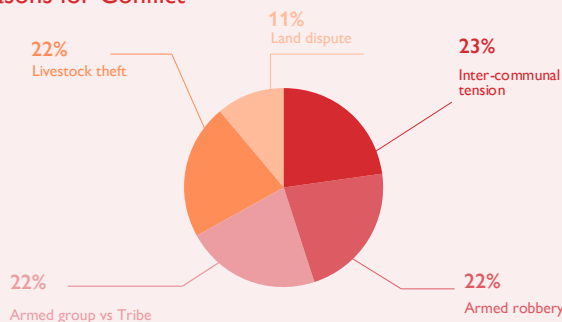
DTM Sudan identified 10 new conflict events taking place in the first half of 2022. These events have taken place across West Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan. The most prominent EET series were in Kulbus locality in West Darfur, Abu Jubayah locality in South Kordofan, and Tulus and Gereida localities in South Darfur.

Eight conflict events commencing in 2021 remained ongoing through the first half of 2022, taking place across in West Darfur, North Darfur, and South Kordofan. Most displacement taking place in 2022 from conflict events commencing in 2021 were in Kereneik Town in Kereneik locality, West Darfur.

DTM Sudan released 67 Early Warning Flash Alerts in 2022. Most EW's were released in West Darfur (20), followed by West Kordofan (16), North Darfur (9), South Darfur (7), Kassala (4), South Kordofan (4), East Darfur (2), Blue Nile (10), Kassala (1), Khartoum (10), Sennar (1), and South Darfur (1).

DTM Sudan estimates that an estimated 78,360 IDPs displaced as a result of conflict returned to their locations of origin during the first half of 2022.

### Reasons for Conflict



## FIRE

**3** EET Updates    **3** EET Series    **1,725** IDP Individuals

DTM Sudan released three Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of fires. These EETs follow three fire events.

In total, these EETs captured an estimated 1,725 IDPs displaced as a result of fires. Two of these incidents took place in North Kordofan, in Bara and Um Dam Haj Ahmed localities, with the final fire taking place in Gereida IDP camp in Gereida locality, South Darfur.

DTM Sudan released 17 Early Warning Flash Alerts on fires in 2022. The most of these EW's reported on fires in South Darfur (4), followed by East Darfur (3), North Kordofan (2), South Kordofan (2), West Darfur (2), Kassala (1), West Kordofan (1), North Darfur (1), and White Nile (1).

All fire early warning flash alerts and EET reports were released between February and April. Analysis of data collected during previous years by DTM Sudan indicates that this period is where displacement caused by fires is the most prominent – nominally referred to as the 'Fire Season'. For example, in 2021 all fire EETs and 71% of EWs took place within this time frame. DTM field teams report that fire incidents reach a peak in this season due to rising temperatures with grasslands particularly dry due to long period without rains. Additionally, most IDPs within locations affected by fires have homes constructed with local materials, which tend to be more flammable. Climate change was also cited as a contributing factor – with it highlighted as a potential contributor to the increased incidence of strong winds promoting the spread of fires.

## FLOODING

**1** EET Updates    **1** EET series    **1,020** IDP Individuals

During the reporting period, DTM Sudan released one Emergency Event Tracking (EET) Report on displacement occurring as a result of flooding.

In total, this EET captured an estimated 1,020 IDPs in Wakra Area in At Tadamon locality, South Kordofan on 11 May 2022 – particularly from Hai Ah Wehda and Hai Alkukah.

In total, DTM Sudan released three Early Warning Flash Alerts around the Rainy Season – two in South Kordofan and one in White Nile. All of these flash alerts were released in early May.

The Rainy Season in Sudan typically occurs on an annual basis between the months of July and September. In 2021, all flooding EETs were issued between the months of July and September 2022. The fact of activating the flooding EET this early in the year reflects the fluctuating raining patterns across Sudan, particularly across the water basins of the two Nile rivers.

## CLOSED EET SERIES

DTM Sudan continues to track EET Series following the original displacement. After the first information product, field teams are redeployed to locations where the IDP caseload has sought refuge in order to release EET updates. These updates monitor the IDP caseload, provide developments on context, reverify information under the indicators, and track mobility over time. DTM Sudan's longest EET series during Ag Geneina, West Darfur – where 28 updates were released over the course of 2021 and 2022.<sup>2</sup>

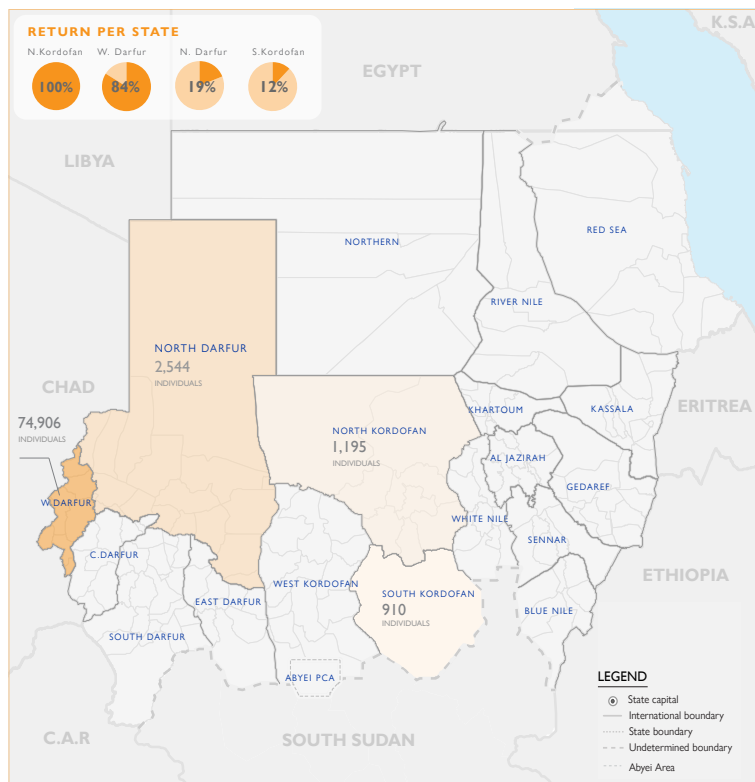
On occasion, field teams have reported the return of IDPs to their locations of origin. When the IDP caseload of an EET series has either entirely returned to their location of origin, or have settled in a new location, then DTM Sudan closes the EET series. During the first half of 2022, DTM Sudan has confirmed the closure of 3 EET series, (representing 21% of all EET series), with all those displaced (representing 3,289 IDPs - 3%) returning to their locations of origin or choosing to settle in a new location.

- [Kutum, North Darfur - Closed June 2021](#)
- [Bara, North Kordofan - Closed June 2021](#)
- [Um Dam Haj Ahmed, North Kordofan - Closed June 2021](#)

<sup>2</sup> For a summary series up until Update 20, please see: Sudan - Ag Geneina EET Series Summary (Update 1 - Update 20) | DTM (iom.int). For the last EET - Update on the Ag Geneina series in the first half of 2022, please see Sudan - Emergency Event Tracking - Ag Geneina, West Darfur (Update 028) | Displacement (iom.int).

## RETURN

DTM Sudan continues to monitor a total of 31 active EET series dating back from 1 January 2021. During the first half of 2022, DTM Sudan estimates that the IDP caseload as captured by field teams within these series fell by 79,555 individuals. Field teams indicate that a significant portion of this reduction can be explained by returns of IDPs to their locations of origin. As such, this reduction in caseload size can also be used to provide a preliminary estimate for returns ahead of the application of the more thorough Mobility Tracking methodology. Accordingly, the overwhelming majority of returns took place in West Darfur (94%). This is consistent with the fact that most of the displacement in general in 2022 has taken place in Darfur. The remainder of returns took place in North Darfur (3%), North Kordofan (2%), and South Kordofan (1%).



## EET METHODOLOGY

DTM Sudan deploys its Emergency Event Tracking (EET) methodology to track sudden incidents of displacement, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement that occurs between Mobility Tracking rounds, and provide the humanitarian community with a first-of-its-kind evidence base to engage in life-saving and urgent interventions.

As soon as an incident takes place, DTM Sudan's wide network of over 300 enumerators collect preliminary information on whether displacement has taken place, or potentially could. With this information, DTM Sudan activates Early Warning Flash Alerts within the first 24-48 hours of an incident to notify partners on sudden events where EET activities may subsequently take place. Subsequently, EET can then be activated within 72-96 hours of an incident induced by conflict or natural disaster to assist in rapid response planning.

Just as with Mobility Tracking, the EET methodology utilises key informant networks to monitor IDPs once displacement has occurred, continuing to track the IDP caseload along several indicators over time. Enumerators collect information on IDP population estimates (households and individuals), place of arrival/departure, locations of origin, reasons for displacement and return, shelter typology, protection vulnerabilities, and priority needs, amongst others. EETs also collect Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), which provides an insight into the demographic and specific gender nuances present in Sudan and is crucial for designing protection-focused programming and policies which prioritize access to basic services for vulnerable groups, such as women and children.

Through EET, DTM produces an evidence base for strategy and program design and development, humanitarian coordination, and joint funding appeals, as well as informing operational response planning to protect, assist, and advocate on behalf of vulnerable and displaced populations.

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