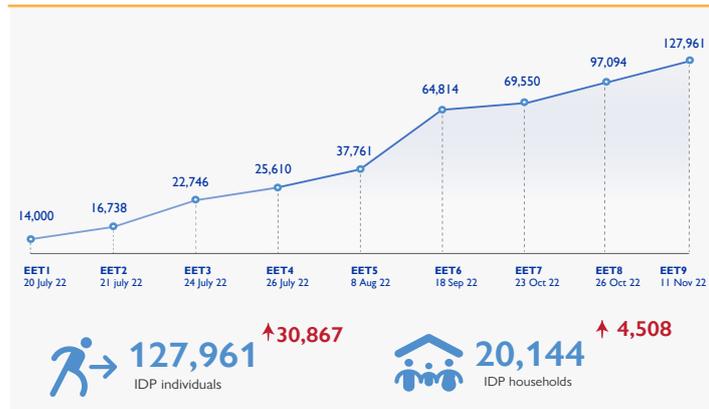


As a subcomponent of the Mobility Tracking methodology (Round Four), the Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool is deployed to track sudden displacement, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement, and quantify the affected population when needed.

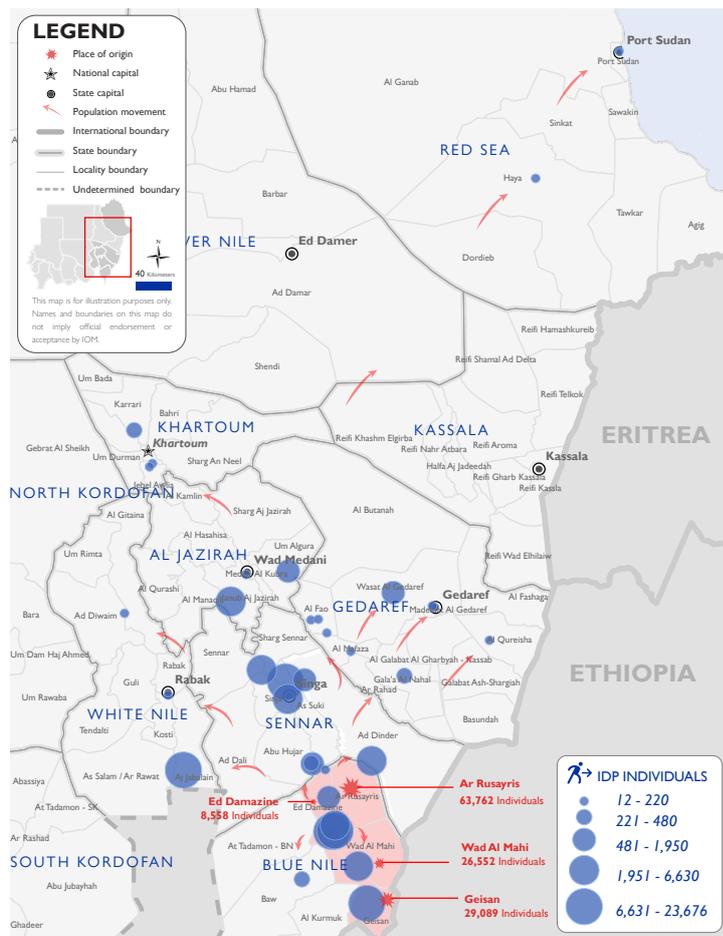
Event Overview



DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal violence across Blue Nile state. On 13 July 2022, inter-communal clashes erupted between members of the Hausa tribe and the Hamaj and Berta tribes in Gabal Hamad and Village 7 in Wad Al Mahi locality, Blue Nile state - following the death of two individuals from the Hamaj tribe. Between 14 and 16 July 2022, inter-communal violence spread to several villages across Ar Rusayris locality. Clashes renewed on 1 September, and again in mid-October, in several localities across the state. For more information, please see [EET Update 008](#).

The ninth update estimates that there are currently 127,961 IDPs (20,144 Households) displaced across Blue Nile (52.8%), Sennar (26.2%), White Nile (13.5%), Al Jazirah (4.4%), Gedaref (2.6%), Khartoum (0.4%), and Red Sea (0.1%) states. The IDP caseload was originally displaced from Ar Rusayris (49.8%), Geisan (22.7%), Wad Al Mahi (20.8%), and Ed Damazine (6.7%) localities in Blue Nile. The increase in the IDP caseload since the previous update can be attributed largely to field teams being able to more thoroughly account for the scale of displacement which took place within and out of Blue Nile state during the third wave of violence from mid-October. During clashes, many communities were displaced due to direct involvement in conflict or out of fear of retaliation. Field teams report that Hamaj communities were largely displaced to locations within Blue Nile state. Alternatively, members of the Hausa community who were displaced typically left Blue Nile state and have sought refuge in locations across Sennar, White Nile, Al Jazirah, and Gedaref states.

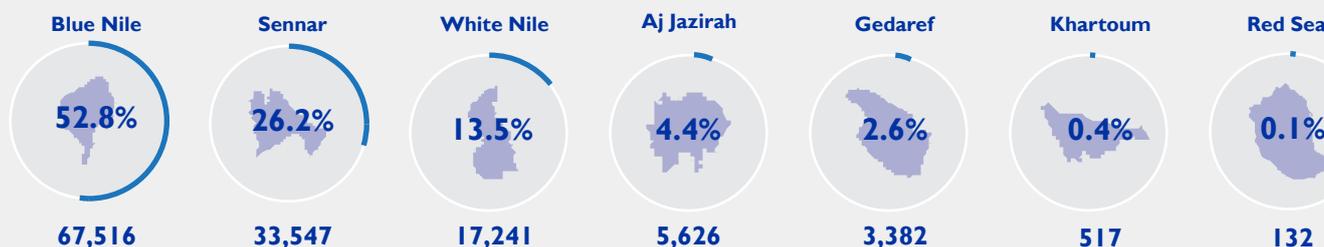
Field teams indicate that the increase in the humanitarian assistance provided across Blue Nile has encouraged some movement by IDPs, who had previously been seeking refuge in small numbers with families and relatives, to move to locations that were visited by field teams during data collection exercises. The feedback from field teams highlights that the



mobility of the IDP caseload remains high in part due to a lack of services within many locations. Notably, food scarcity has been identified in Blue Nile as accessibility to markets and agricultural lands for certain communities remains increasingly restricted. What is more, many displaced households have been relocated by local authorities to distribute the growing IDP caseload across a greater range of sites - this is especially the case with respect to IDPs located in schools and public buildings in Ed Damazine locality which are aiming to better accommodate students as the school year resumes.

Information on Losses and Casualties can be found in the previous update ([Update 008](#)). There are also a total of 13,837 reported cases of lost goods, livestock, and/or cattle. All displaced individuals are Sudanese nationals. At least 15,748 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 19,194 persons with disabilities among the IDP caseload.* Based on a ranking scale, the three priority needs are Food, Emergency Shelter, and Health (Medical Needs).

IDP Caseload



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



Shelter Indicator



9,024

Displaced households

44.8%
HOST COMMUNITY



5,990

Displaced households

29.7%
SCHOOLS AND OTHER
PUBLIC BUILDINGS



4,679

Displaced households

23.2%
OPEN AREA INFORMAL
SETTLEMENTS



376

Displaced households

1.9%
ABANDONED BUILDINGS



75

Displaced households

0.4%
RENTED ACCOMMODATION

Vulnerabilities



7,227

Lactating women



3,122

Pregnant



2,899

Malnourished



809

Chronic illnesses



642

Elders providing
care to their households



498

Female-headed
households



210

Child-headed
households



165

Single parent



97

Unaccompanied
minor



66

Unaccompanied elder



13

Missing family
member

Priority Needs

(Ranking scale)



Food



Emergency Shelter



Health
(Medical Need)

IDP Breakdown by State

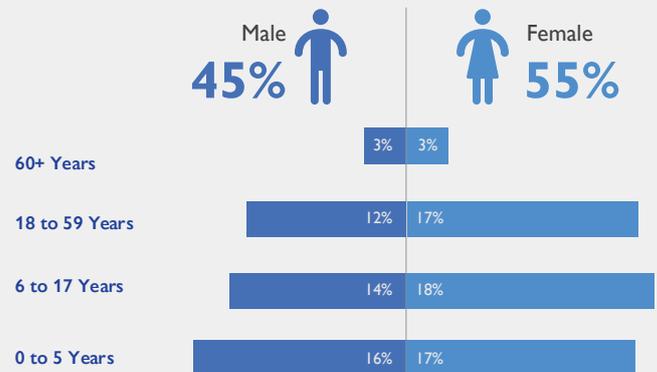
STATE	UPDATE 8	UPDATE 9	CHANGE
Blue Nile	48,730	67,516	18,786
Sennar	28,887	33,547	4,660
White Nile	13,420	17,241	3,821
Al Jazirah	3,239	5,626	2,387
Gedaref	2,169	3,382	1,213
Khartoum	517	517	0
Red Sea	132	132	0



Return Intention

Data for the Return Intention Indicator estimates that approximately 124,733 IDPs (97%) intend to remain in their current locations. The remaining 3,228 IDPs (3%) intend to move to a third location.

Demographics



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