# MOBILITY TRACKING SUDAN ROUND FIVE

NOVEMBER 2022



Sarafaya Return village ©IOM 2021/Muse MOHAMMED

## HIGHLIGHTS

**17** States

**2,161** Locations

**12,631** Key Informants

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM system used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It has been implemented in over 80 countries worldwide and is designed to capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile populations, whether on site or en route, regularly and systematically. It is comprised of four distinct components, namely: Mobility Tracking, Registration, Flow Monitoring, and Surveying.

Commencing at the start of 2022, DTM Sudan began its preparations for the fifth round of Mobility Tracking; this started with the expansion of DTM data collection to five additional states of operation. Namely, these were: Aj Jazirah, Northern, River Nile, Sennar, and White Nile states. Field teams then re-visited locations covered previously in the first four Rounds to assess ongoing population presence, alongside additional locations within previous states of operation. Data collection was carried out over a month-long period concluding at the end of March 2022 and followed by extensive data cleaning and verification to produce the fifth round of results.

Geographically, Round Five covers 2,161[1] locations in total – 645 locations in North Darfur, 304 locations in South Kordofan, 258 locations in West Kordofan, 204 in White Nile, 133 locations in South Darfur, 111 locations in West Darfur, 81 locations in Central Darfur, 80 locations in Blue Nile, 52 locations in North Kordofan, 49 locations in Aj Jazirah, 44 locations in Gedaref, 42 locations in Northern, 40 locations in East Darfur, 37 locations in Red Sea, 32 locations in Sennar, 25 locations in Kassala, and 24 locations in River Nile.

Mobility Tracking Round Five identified the accumulative presence of:

- 3,779,487 IDPs,
- 1,181,419 permanent returnees from internal displacement,
- 55,045 seasonal returnees,
- 148,256 returnees from abroad, and
- 775,570 foreign nationals currently residing in Sudan.[2]

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

3,779,487 Individuals ⬆ 65,110

748,100 Households ⬆ 12,147

### PERMANENT RETURNEES FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

1,181,419 Individuals ⬆ 8,852

221,754 Households ⬆ 1,573

### SEASONAL RETURNEES

55,045 Individuals ⬆ 0

11,076 Households ⬆ 0

### RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

148,256 Individuals ⬆ 150

27,010 Households ⬆ 30

### FOREIGN NATIONALS

775,570 Individuals ⬆ 250,270

186,011 Households ⬆ 48,988

[1] DTM field teams visited a total of 2,161 locations. Of these locations, IDPs, Returnees, and Foreign Nationals were found to be present in 1,985 locations.

[2] Inclusion of foreign nationals in Mobility Tracking is based on the knowledge of the key informants interviewed and is not yet a quotable figure for the number of migrants in a state (or Sudan)

# METHODOLOGY

DTM's operational expansion in Sudan, and the implementation of the Mobility Tracking methodology, serve to gain a comprehensive understanding of displacement by providing regularly updated figures on population movement. This in turn informs and guides humanitarian response planning and durable solutions.

## MOBILITY TRACKING

Mobility Tracking is a methodology aimed at the systematic collection of information on selected target population groups within defined locations, and it allows to update such figures at regular intervals to provide updates on displacement and other forms of mobility in Sudan. Through this standardised methodology, DTM produces an evidence base for programme planning, with the intention to support humanitarian, transition, and recovery operations across the country.

DTM employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the location level, through direct interviews with key informants (selected for their knowledge of the area under observation). Key informants consist of representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian aid workers, as well as religious and other prominent community leaders.

- Data collection commenced in February 2022 to verify the presence of target population groups across locations not covered among previous rounds. Additional locations with target population presence were also identified throughout the data collection period - including notable locations identified by the field team during EET data collection - and added accordingly to DTM's existing baseline to be visited in Round Five.
- DTM teams relied on a broad network of key informants to quantify and detail the characteristics of each target population group present per location. Where possible, triangulation[1] of information provided by different key informants in the same geographic location further verified the figures.
- Significant information was collected, such as the time of arrival of IDPs, returnees from internal displacement and foreign nationals, as well as their locations of origin, reasons for displacement, return intentions, and temporary shelter categories, among others.
- Sex and age disaggregation was projected based on the headcount of at least twenty households within each identified location and for each population group present.
- Locations are defined as the smallest administrative units where population groups can be assessed, such as villages, neighbourhoods, camps, or gathering sites.

Field teams will continue to revisit all locations and interview key informants to update locations and verify population presence on a periodic basis – ensuring updates are communicated regularly through datasets and reports and remain reflective of evolving dynamics in Sudan.

## TARGET POPULATION GROUPS

DTM in Sudan collects information on the following target population groups:

### Internally displaced persons

According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs are: "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.[2]

### Returnees from internal displacement

Persons who were previously displaced from their habitual residence, within Sudan, due to an event dating from 2003 onwards, and have now voluntarily returned to the location of their habitual residence, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. Under this definition, DTM is only monitoring returns, without referring to whether the return was safe, dignified, or a durable solution.

Permanent returnees from internal displacement: Any returnee from internal displacement who has returned to their place of habitual residence.

Seasonal returnees from internal displacement: Any returnee from internal displacement who returns to their place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal activities, such as seasonal harvests.

### Returnees from abroad

Classified as all Sudanese nationals who have returned to Sudan from abroad, regardless of whether they sought international protection or not.

### Foreign nationals

Any person who is not a Sudanese national and residing within the location (village, neighbourhood, or gathering site etc.) regardless of their status; including persons who may/may not have sought international protection while in Sudan.

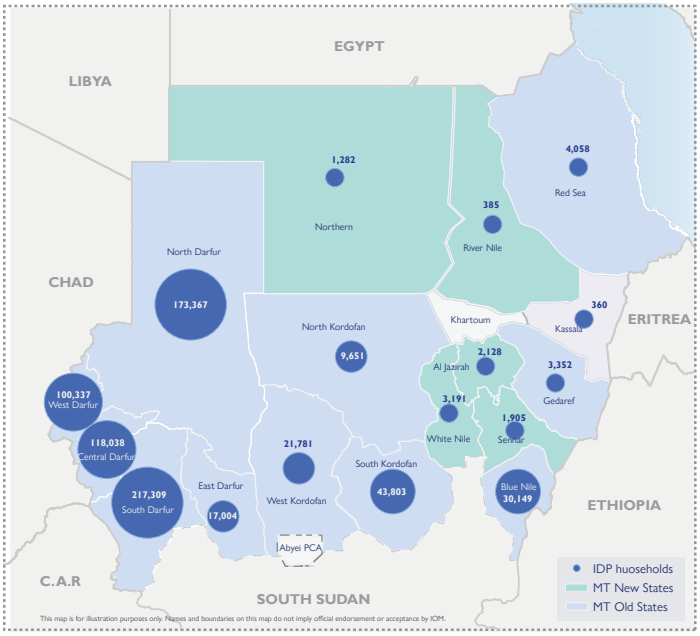
[1] *Triangulation refers to triple verification by verifying the results from three different resources - in this instance, three key informants.*
[2] *For a nomadic population, habitual residence refers to the habitual living space on which their pastoral way of life is dependent.*

# GEOGRAPHICAL EXPANSION

Field teams identified an overall increase in population figures between Round Four and Round Five. This larger caseload can be attributed to the geographic expansion of data collection activities to five additional states, an increase in the total number of overall locations visited by field teams (up 24% from Round Four), as well as the inclusion of new episodes of displacement recorded by DTM Sudan's field teams as well as the inclusion of locations identified by DTM Sudan's field teams during implementation of its Emergency Event Tracking methodology.

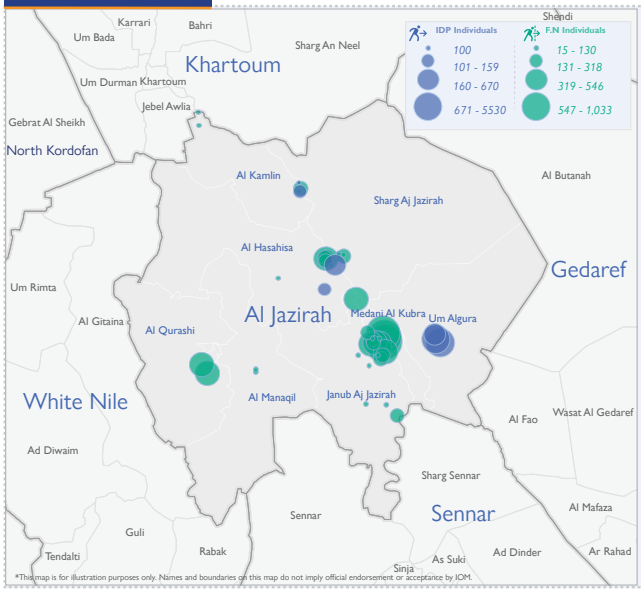
DTM Sudan trained a total of 31 enumerators across the five new states in March 2022. With Round Five, DTM covered 49 locations in four new localities across Al Jazirah, 42 locations in four localities across Northern state, 24 locations in two localities across River Nile, 32 locations across three localities in Sennar, and 204 locations across eight localities in White Nile state.

Round Five identified an increase in the estimated IDP caseload of 65,110 individuals. Notably, 48,830 of these IDPs were captured in the five additional states (including 17,656 in White Nile; 10,704 in Al Jazirah, 9,523 in Sennar, 7,651 in Northern, and 3,387 in River Nile).




*Map 1: Mobility Tracking Geographical Expansion*

## AL JAZIRAH STATE




*Map 2: IDP and Foreign National distribution in Al Jazirah state*

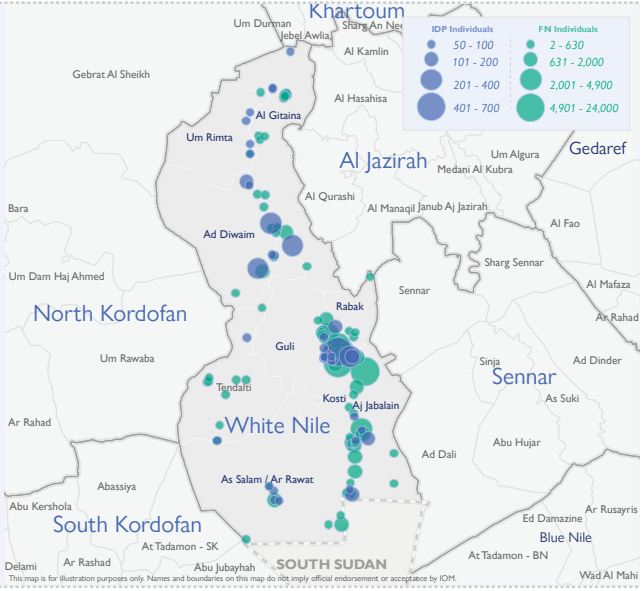
**10,704** IDP Individuals | **10,440** Foreign Nationals | **147** Key Informants | **6** Enumerators

Al Jazirah state accompanies Gedaref as the primary agricultural breadbasket of Sudan. Local populations earn their livelihoods as traders, pastoralists, and farmers. The state is predominantly Arab, and hosts tribes including Al Kawahla, Al Shukryia, Al Rufa'a Al-Hawi, Al Bataheen, Al Agaleen, Al Hasaniyah, Al Qawasmah, Al Arakeen, and Al Jaale'en. African tribes such as the Hausa, Fallata, and Berta tribes are present but represent a minority. Field teams also identified several foreign national communities from South Sudan and Ethiopia which are employed as agricultural labourers in cotton and sugar production. Field teams indicate that incidents of inter-communal conflict are infrequent in this state. Field teams note that any local disputes relate to land ownership and access and tend to be resolved quickly with no wide-scale displacement. Most displacement captured in Al Jazirah state occurs with the rising of the Blue Nile's water level during Sudan's rainy season.

## WHITE NILE STATE

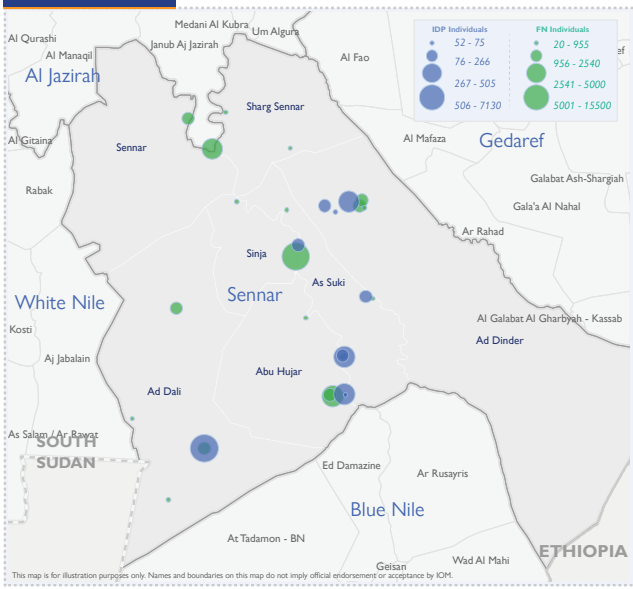
**37,250** IDP Individuals | **112,856** Foreign Nationals | **641** Key Informants | **6** Enumerators

White Nile predominantly hosts Arab nomads and pastoralists from the Hassaniyya, Kenana, Lahaweeyeen, Shwaygah, Danaagla, Jaalee'een, Beza, and Shakhaab tribes. The main livelihoods are earned in the agricultural, pastoralist (cows and goats), and fishing industries. There are also three prominent sugar factories – Assalaya, Kenana 1 and Kenana 2 - which serve as economic centres supporting local populations. What is more, Rabak and its twin-city Kosti sit at a key trading intersection between Northern, Western, and Southern Sudan. Following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, there were short-lived inter-communal clashes across the state between Arab farmers and smaller African tribes over land accessibility – occurring largely in line with rainy season Harvests. Since then, displacement observed from conflict typically occurs following inter-communal disputes involving the Sholuk and Nuer tribes along the border with South Sudan. What is more, White Nile also hosts refugee camps where a large portion of the foreign national caseload was identified by field teams. Notably, 96% of the foreign national caseload identified in White Nile were nationals from South Sudan.




*Map 3: IDP and Foreign National distribution in White Nile State*

## SENNAR STATE




*Map 4: IDP and Foreign National distribution in Sennar State*

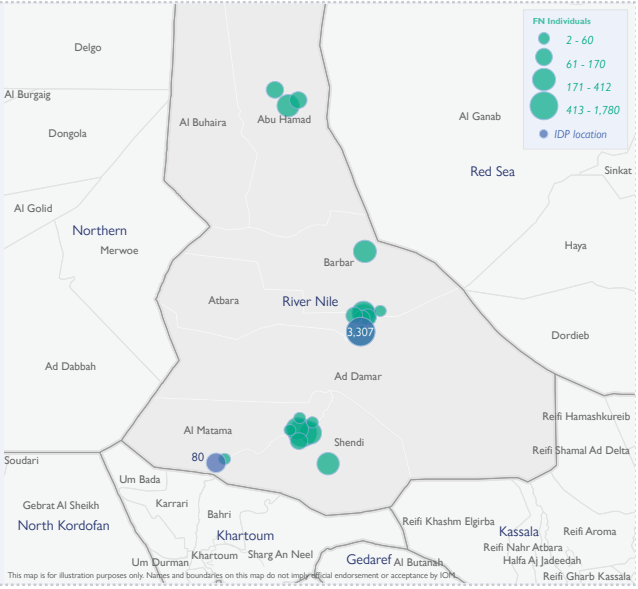
**9,523** IDP Individuals | **40,385** Foreign Nationals | **96** Key Informants | **6** Enumerators

In Sennar state, where the African Hausa tribe is the majority. Other tribes present in Sennar include the Kawahla, Funj, Aldullaab, and Al-Qawasma, among others. Hausa communities in Sudan have their origins as migrants from West Africa following traditional pilgrimage and farming routes. In comparison, the Arab communities in Sennar arrived largely as traders and pastoralists migrating from the MENA region. Local populations gain their livelihoods from the local agriculture and fishing industries along the Nile. Many communities also centre around the economic activity around Sennar Dam and the state's local sugar factories. Field teams report that incidents of communal conflict are sparse in Sennar. The only cited incidents are in 2011 (conflict between farmers and pastoralists from the Adaleen and Kawahla tribes over access to agricultural lands); and in 2015 as an internal domestic dispute within the Kenana tribe (Al-Omariya). Much of the displaced caseload in Sennar were displaced from conflict taking place in the neighbouring Blue Nile state.

## RIVER NILE STATE

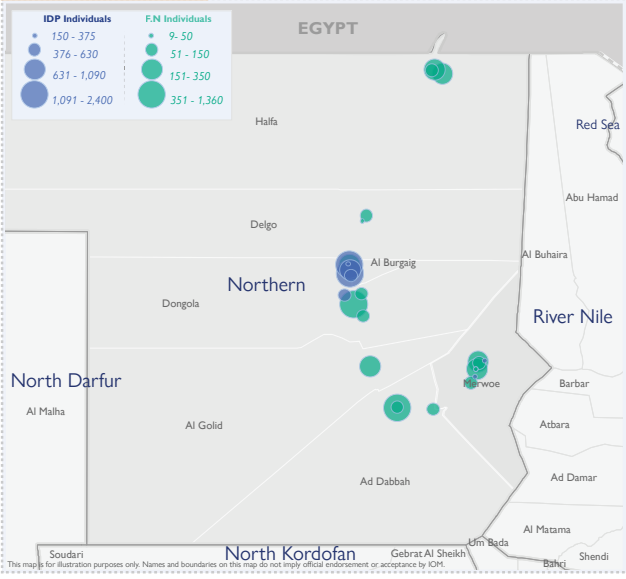
**3,387** IDP Individuals | **6,311** Foreign Nationals | **72** Key Informants | **6** Enumerators

River Nile is host to several African Nubian tribes, such as the Halfawyeen, Mahas, and Sukut tribes. There is also a large presence of Arab tribes, such as Shukriyyah, Kawahla, Masalamiyyah, Shaygeeyah, Bederiah, and Rakabiya tribes. While there is a large pastoralist presence in River Nile, the predominant economic activity is generated by farmers working along the banks of the Nile – both owning and managing national or private projects as well as supporting the foreign direct investment that arrives from the Gulf. In addition to local communities, field teams have captured the presence of Ethiopian and South Sudanese migrant workers across this state. The recorded cases of inter-communal conflict in this state are negligible – with tribes for the most part co-existing peacefully. However, field teams note that displacement does take place annually with the flooding of the Nile during the summer rainy season.




*Map 5: IDP and Foreign National distribution in River Nile State*

## NORTHERN STATE




*Map 6: IDP and Foreign National distribution in Northern State*

**8,001** IDP Individuals | **5,111** Foreign Nationals | **126** Key Informants | **7** Enumerators

The tribal composition in Northern state is similar to that of River Nile state – with a collection of Nubian and Arab tribes forming the dominant ethnic groups. Field teams have reported that there is significant cross-border trade with Egypt and Libya to facilitate trade. This is particularly true with Egypt – with individuals travelling to Egyptian urban centres to seek economic opportunities. Many local communities work either as pastoralists or as farmers along the banks of the Nile. Field teams captured the presence of Ethiopian and South Sudanese migrant workers across this state. As with River Nile state, recorded cases of inter-communal conflict are negligible. Notably, field teams highlight that significant displacement of local Nubian communities in Merowe, Al Burgaig, and Delgo localities in Northern state took place between 2003 and 2009 with the construction of Merowe Dam in Merowe locality.

# IDPs OVERVIEW

DTM identified a total accumulative number of 3,779,487 IDP individuals (748,100 households) in 17 states across Sudan. The greatest proportion of displacement in the country is protracted (ongoing for more than five years, see Diagram 4). An estimated 2,238,797 current IDPs (59%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010 at the height of the Darfur crisis. In comparison, 1,034,351 IDPs (27%) captured were initially displaced between 2011 and 2017, in addition to 69,646 (2%) newly displaced in 2018; 85,171 IDPs (2%) in 2019; 66,356 IDPs (2%) in 2020; 284,579 (8%) in 2021 and additional 587 IDP individuals were captured in 2022.

In terms of population presence, the state with the highest number of IDPs is South Darfur – having recorded an estimated 1,066,597 individuals (28% of the total IDP count). North Darfur hosts the second largest population presence with 870,715 IDPs (23% of the total IDP count). Comparatively, Kassala is estimated to have the lowest IDP population presence with 1,800 IDPs (0.05%), followed by River Nile with 3,387 IDPs (0.09%), Northern with 7,651 IDPs (0.2%), and Sennar with 9,523 IDPs (0.3%).

South Kordofan has the greatest number of IDP locations – consisting of 265 locations (27%), followed by West Kordofan with 223 locations (22%), South Darfur with 92 locations (9%) and North Darfur with 84 locations (8%). Kassala has the least number of IDPs locations (2) and represents only 0.2% of the total population count, followed by River Nile with 3 IDP locations (0.3%). IDPs are most highly concentrated in Central Darfur (13,422 IDPs per location), South Darfur (11,593), followed by North Darfur (10,365), West Darfur (8,319), East Darfur (6,339), Blue Nile (3,469), Al Jazirah (1,529), North Kordofan (1,241), River Nile (1,129), Northern (956), Sennar (952), South Kordofan (925), Kassala (900), Gedaref (883), West Kordofan (628), Red Sea state (596) and White Nile (418).

## MAIN CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

Armed conflict/violence was identified as the primary reason for 52% of displacement. Communal clashes, which tend to be based on tensions over ethnicity, land, or livestock, were reported to be the main reason for 33% of displacement. Economic reasons – populations forced to move due to a lack of livelihoods and/or service provision – were reported to be the main reason for 7% of displacement. Finally, natural disasters, such as floods and/or droughts were reported as the main reason for 6% of displacement, with the remaining 2% of the IDP caseload displaced as a result of other reasons. Armed conflict/violence was identified as the primary reason for displacement across all states except West Kordofan and Red Sea State, where communal clashes were reported as the main reason for displacement.

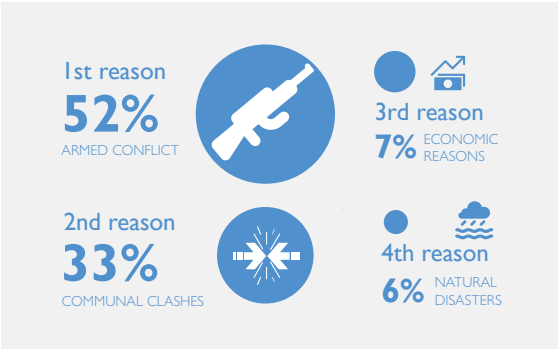
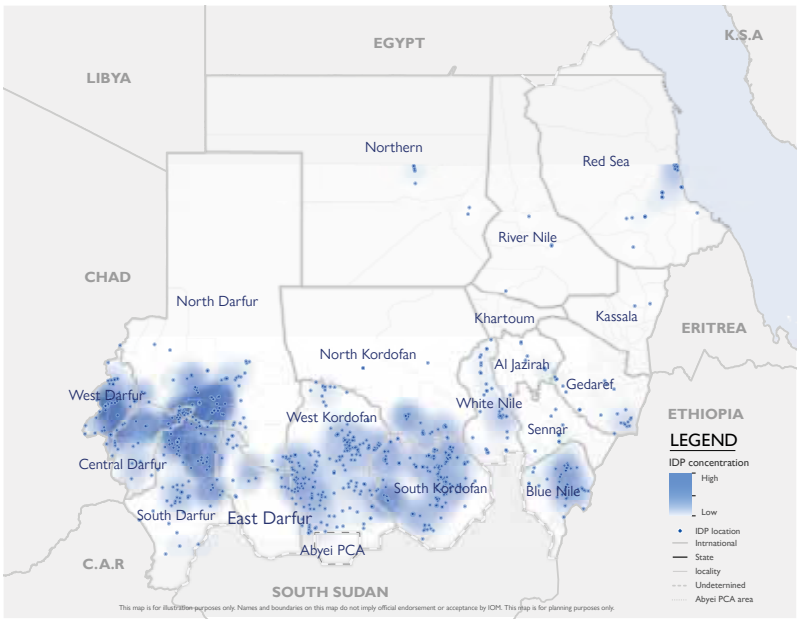



*Diagram 1: Main Reasons for IDP Displacement*




*Map 7: IDP Population Density*

| STATE | ROUND 4 | ROUND 5 | ROUND 5 (%) | DIFFERENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Darfur | 1,065,597 Individuals | 1,066,597 Individuals | 28% | 1,000 Individuals |
| North Darfur | 870,715 Individuals | 870,715 Individuals | 23% | 0 Individuals |
| Central Darfur | 550,334 Individuals | 550,334 Individuals | 15% | 0 Individuals |
| West Darfur | 490,849 Individuals | 490,849 Individuals | 13% | 0 Individuals |
| South Kordofan | 245,353 Individuals | 245,353 Individuals | 6% | 0 Individuals |
| Blue Nile | 151,156 Individuals | 152,656 Individuals | 4% | 1,500 Individuals |
| West Kordofan | 140,213 Individuals | 140,213 Individuals | 4% | 0 Individuals |
| East Darfur | 117,751 Individuals | 120,441 Individuals | 3% | 2,690 Individuals |
| North Kordofan | 54,629 Individuals | 54,629 Individuals | 1.5% | 0 Individuals |
| White Nile | - Individuals | 37,250 Individuals | 1% | 37,250 Individuals |
| Red Sea | 20,040 Individuals | 20,290 Individuals | 0.5% | 250 Individuals |
| Gedaref | 5,940 Individuals | 16,780 Individuals | 0.4% | 10,840 Individuals |
| Al Jazirah | - Individuals | 10,704 Individuals | 0.3% | 10,704 Individuals |
| Sennar | - Individuals | 9,523 Individuals | 0.2% | 9,523 Individuals |
| Northern | - Individuals | 7,651 Individuals | 0.2% | 7,651 Individuals |
| River Nile | - Individuals | 3,387 Individuals | 0.09% | 3,387 Individuals |
| Kassala | 1,800 Individuals | 1,800 Individuals | 0.05% | 0 Individuals |

*Diagram 2: IDP comparison between Round Four and Round Five (by state)*

## PLACES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs

The largest proportion of IDPs across Sudan are displaced from within the same state as they are currently residing. In Blue Nile, Kassala, and Red Sea State, the entire IDP population indicated that their place of origin was among locations from within the same state as they currently reside. In contrast, the remaining states host a heterogenous group of IDPs, comprising of populations displaced both from locations within their own states as well as locations elsewhere across Sudan. The most heterogenous group of IDPs is visible in Northern (where 100 % of IDPs were displaced from South Kordofan and West Kordofan), followed by North Kordofan (90%), Sennar (75%), Gedaref (45%), River Nile (44%), North Darfur (32%), West Kordofan (20%), White Nile (18%), West Darfur (17%), East Darfur (16%), see Chart 1 for more information.

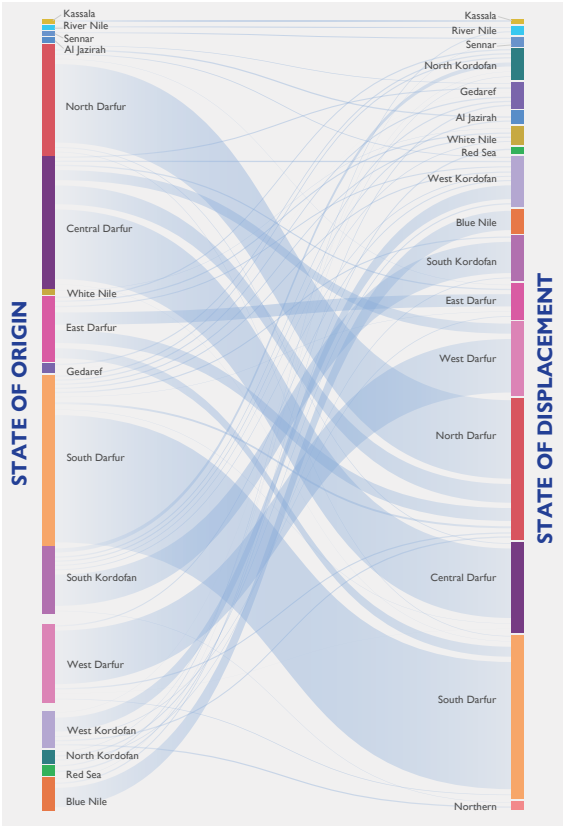



*Chart 1: States of origin and states of displacement of IDPs*

## RETURN INTENTION

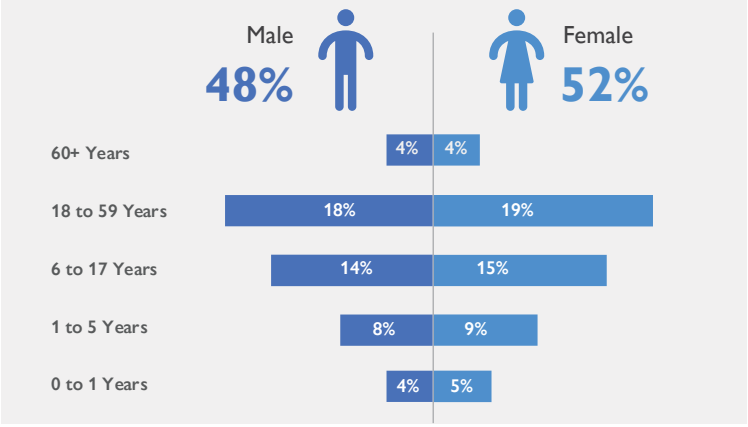
Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that 2,281,320 IDP individuals (60%) intend to return to their locations of origin, whilst 1,497,685 IDP individuals (40%) intend to remain in their locations of displacement upon improvement of the security/economic situation. A small volume of IDPs intend to move on to a third location (482 IDPs in total, currently residing across locations in South Kordofan and White Nile). The majority of IDPs reporting intentions to return to their locations of origin are in North Darfur (32%), followed by South Darfur (28%), and West Darfur (16%). In comparison, the majority of IDPs that report an intention to remain in their locations of displacement are in South Darfur (28%), followed by Central Darfur (25%), and South Kordofan (10%).

## IDPS PER STATE AND YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

| STATE OF DISPLACEMENT ↓ / YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT → | 03 -10 | 11-17 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aj Jazirah | 5,540 | 278 | 4,523 | - | - | 159 | - |
| Blue Nile | - | 139,571 | 5,950 | 1,730 | 2,275 | 3,130 | - |
| Central Darfur | 390,745 | 93,244 | 5,327 | 46,297 | 3,245 | 11,476 | - |
| East Darfur | 102,682 | 14,767 | 250 | - | - | 2,742 | - |
| Gedaref | 8,780 | 1,620 | 1,335 | 410 | 60 | 4,475 | 100 |
| Kassala | 300 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Darfur | 545,634 | 271,059 | 9,462 | 5,908 | 1,720 | 36,932 | - |
| North Kordofan | 8,878 | 33,644 | 7,240 | 2,399 | 1,662 | 806 | - |
| Northern | 4,955 | 1,052 | 819 | 410 | 145 | 163 | 107 |
| Red Sea | - | - | - | 8,980 | 5,850 | 5,460 | - |
| River Nile | 370 | 2,125 | 175 | 155 | 177 | 195 | 190 |
| Sennar | 8,151 | 1,372 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Darfur | 807,205 | 185,476 | 12,972 | 4,523 | 15,775 | 40,646 | - |
| South Kordofan | 6,020 | 182,223 | 4,745 | 2,683 | 3,002 | 46,680 | - |
| West Darfur | 333,640 | 12,400 | 8,295 | 7,300 | 25,457 | 103,757 | - |
| West Kordofan | 10,117 | 88,043 | 6,786 | 2,601 | 6,106 | 26,560 | - |
| White Nile | 5,780 | 5,977 | 1,563 | 1,775 | 882 | 1,398 | 190 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,238,797 | 1,034,351 | 69,646 | 85,171 | 66,356 | 284,579 | 587 |

*Diagram 4: Timeline of displacement by states with current IDP population presence*

## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION ACROSS ALL STATES




## TEMPORARY IDP HOUSEHOLDS SHELTER TYPES

| 69% | 13% | 13% | 3% | 1% | 1% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 514,418 | 97,539 | 97,965 | 20,228 | 11,255 | 6,695 |
| Camps (formal settlements) | Host communities | Gathering sites (informal settlements) | Schools or other public buildings | Abandoned buildings or critical shelters | Rented accommodation |

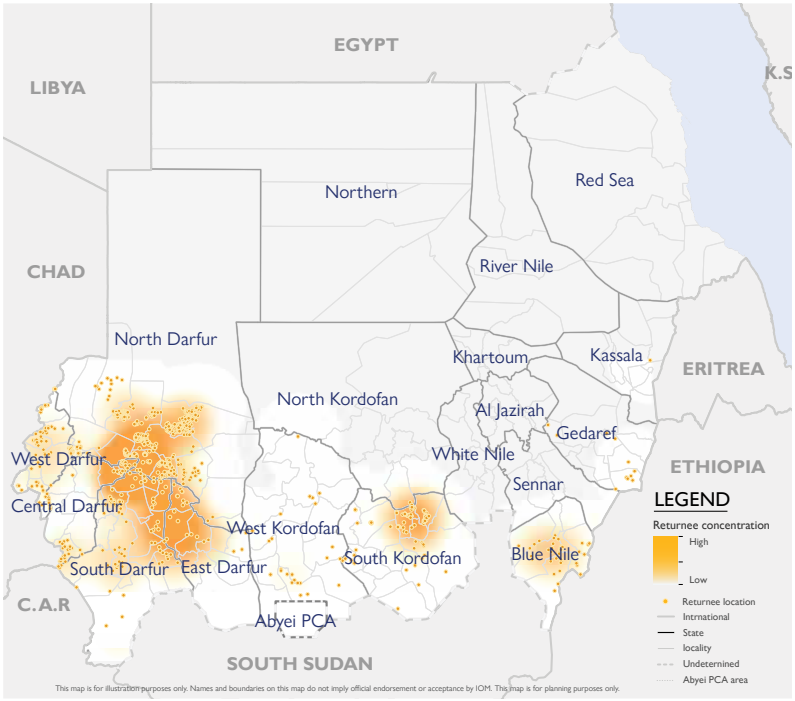
# RETURNEES FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

## PERMANENT RETURNEES OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total number of 1,181,419 permanent returnees from internal displacement (221,754 households) across 10 states in Sudan. Reporting on returns in a chronological manner, the data indicates that between 2003 and 2010, 152,928 returnees (13%) returned to their location of origin. The highest proportion of returns (340,946) occurred between 2011 to 2015 (29% of the total count) – reflective of a mass influx of individuals returning to their habitual residences at the end of the Darfur crisis. This was followed by 155,523 returnees (13%) in 2016, 165,965 returnees (14%) in 2017, and 120,116 returnees (11%) in 2018. The lowest proportion of returnees returned in 2019 (67,745) and 2020 (66,157), representing 6% and 5% respectively. The steady decrease in returns over time suggests a correlation between the increased length of protracted displacement and the diminishing likelihood of returns. Finally, in 2021 field teams identified 112,029 permanent returnees from internal displacement (9%).

In terms of population presence, the state with the highest number of permanent returnees is North Darfur, where DTM teams captured an estimated total of 288,383 returnees (24% of the total count), followed by South Darfur with 226,350 returnees (19%), Central Darfur with 200,988 returnees (17%), East Darfur with 172,462 returnees (14.5%), South Kordofan with 129,960 returnees (11%), Blue Nile with 79,560 returnees (6.8%), West Darfur with 60,823 returnees (5.2%), and West Kordofan with 21,263 returnees (1.8%). The lowest proportion of returnees was identified in Kassala (1,330) and Gedaref (300).

North Darfur has the greatest number of returnee locations – consisting of 454 locations, followed by South Kordofan (95), South Darfur (80), West Darfur (58), Central Darfur (48), Blue Nile (40), East Darfur (25), and West Kordofan (24), Gedaref (11), and Kassala (1). Returnees are the most highly concentrated across East, Central, and South Darfur states. East Darfur hosts an average of 6,898 returnees, Central Darfur hosts an average of 4,187 returnees, and South Darfur hosts an average of 2,829 returnees per location, followed by Blue Nile with 1,989 returnees per location, South Kordofan (1,368), Kassala (1,330) West Darfur (1,049), West Kordofan (886), and North Darfur (635). Gedaref currently has the lowest returnee population, with an average of 27 returnees per location.




*Map 8: Permanent Returnee Population Density*

| STATE | ROUND 4 | ROUND 5 | ROUND 5 (%) | DIFFERENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Darfur | 288,383 Individuals | 288,383 Individuals | 24.6% | 0 Individuals |
| South Darfur | 217,608 Individuals | 200,988 Individuals | 17.1% | 16,620 Individuals |
| Central Darfur | 200,988 Individuals | 226,350 Individuals | 18.56% | 25,362 Individuals |
| East Darfur | 172,352 Individuals | 172,462 Individuals | 14.7% | 110 Individuals |
| South Kordofan | 129,960 Individuals | 129,960 Individuals | 11.08% | 0 Individuals |
| Blue Nile | 79,560 Individuals | 79,560 Individuals | 5.19% | 0 Individuals |
| West Darfur | 60,823 Individuals | 60,823 Individuals | 6.79% | 0 Individuals |
| West Kordofan | 21,263 Individuals | 21,263 Individuals | 1.81% | 0 Individuals |
| Kassala | 1,330 Individuals | 1,330 Individuals | 0.11% | 0 Individuals |
| Gedaref | 300 Individuals | 300 Individuals | 0.03% | 0 Individuals |

*Diagram 5: Permanent returnees per state by MT Round*

## SHELTER TYPES IN WHICH PERMANENT RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING

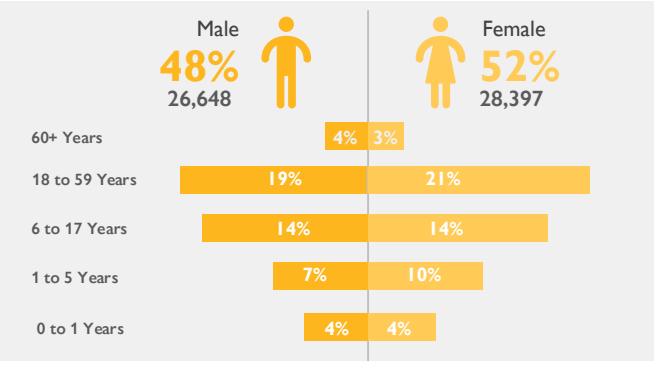


| 87.1% | 6.4% | 3.5% | 2.3% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193,134 | 14,325 | 7,713 | 5,117 | 1,055 | 410 |
| In their place of habitual residence (returned home) | Host communities / families or on host community land | Gathering sites (informal settlements) | Abandoned buildings or critical shelters | In schools or other public buildings/no rent | Rented accommodation |

## PERMANENT RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF PREVIOUS DISPLACEMENT

Chart 2 illustrates the population movement between states where permanent returnees were originally displaced from, and states where those permanent returnees have returned. North Kordofan hosts the largest proportion of permanent returnees originally displaced from locations within other states. Two-thirds of returnees residing in Gedaref were originally displaced from either Khartoum or Blue Nile.

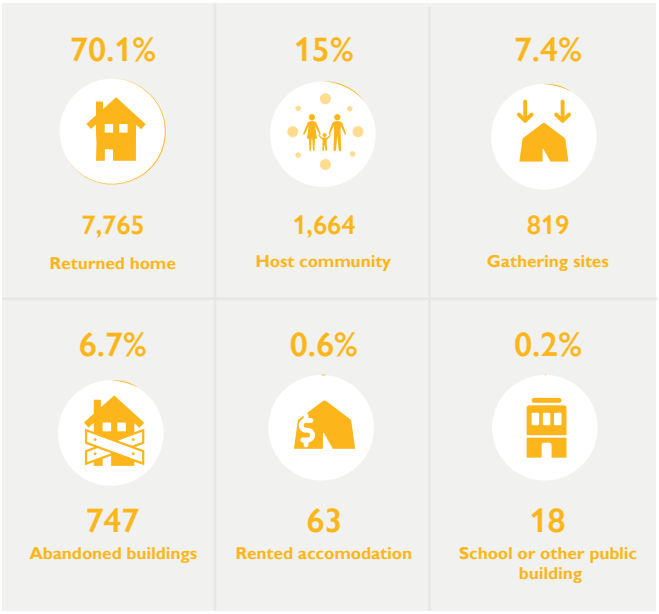
## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR PERMANENT RETURNEES ACROSS ALL STATES




## SEASONAL RETURNEES OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 55,045 seasonal returnees (11,076 households) across 10 states in Sudan. In Round Five, DTM teams observed populations who returned to their habitual residence on an impermanent basis – due to seasonal changes and cultivation, harvesting and livestock purposes. These population figures are expected to remain influx and observe drastic changes over the course of each year, as people continue to move with the seasons. Chart 2 illustrates the population movement between states where seasonal returnees were displaced from, and states where those seasonal returnees have returned. North Darfur hosts almost a third (32.0%) of all displaced seasonal returnees in Sudan. East Darfur hosts the second largest proportion (28.5%) of displaced seasonal returnees. Almost all displaced seasonal returnees captured across all nine states were originally displaced from locations within the same state.

## SHELTER TYPE IN WHICH SEASONAL RETURNEES HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING



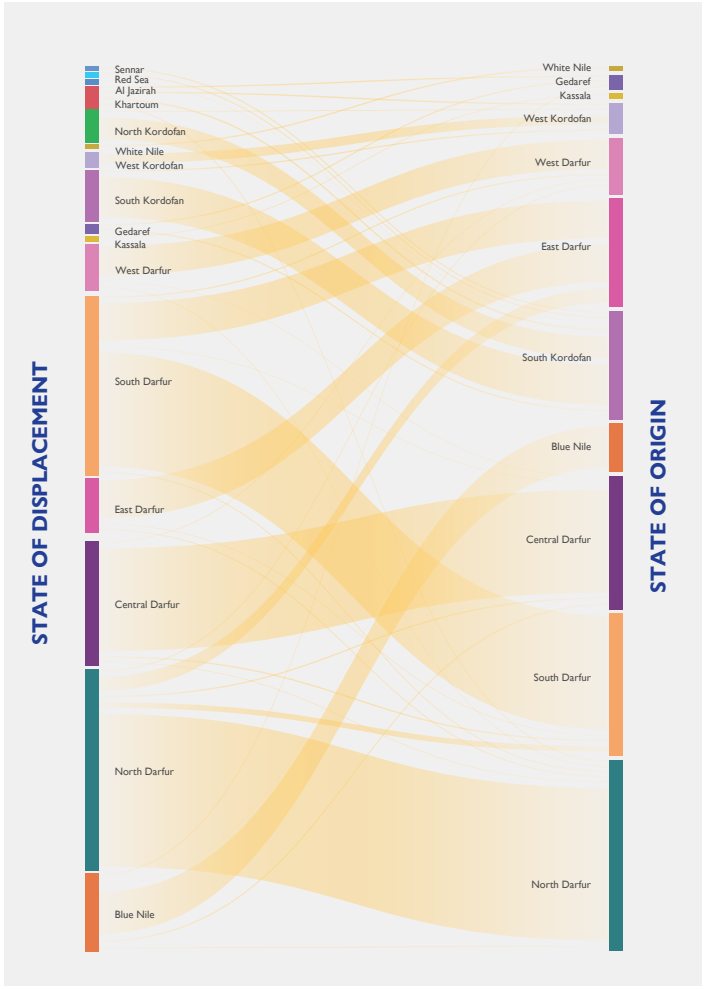
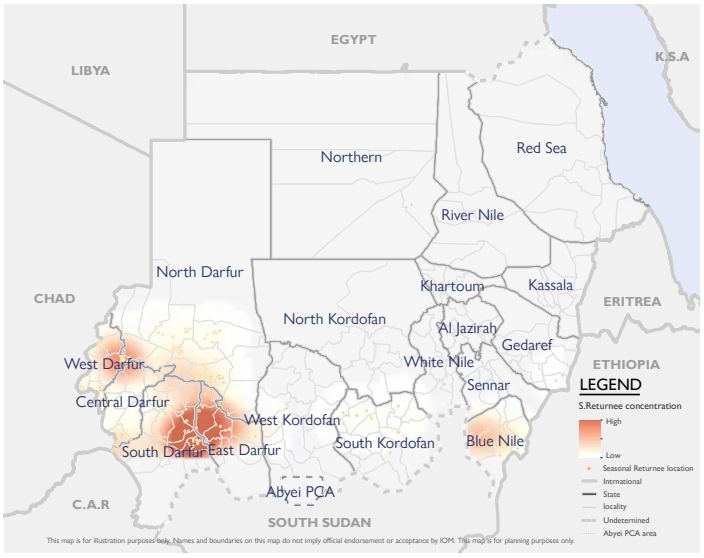
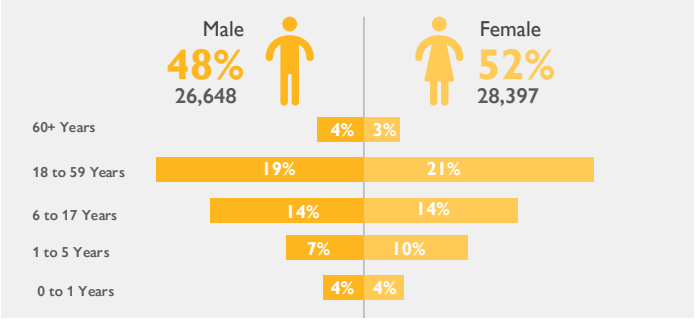




*Chart 2: States of previous displacement and permanent return*



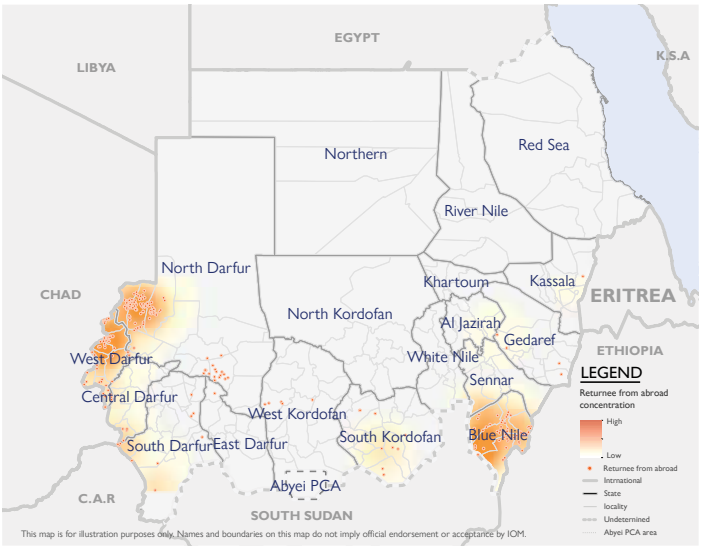

*Map 9: Seasonal returnees population*

## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR SEASONAL RETURNEES ACROSS ALL STATES



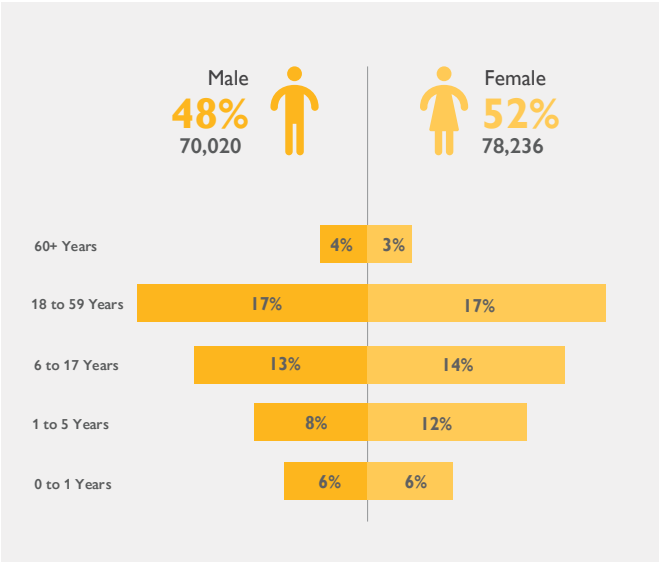
## RETURNEES FROM ABROAD OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 148,256 returnees from abroad (27,010 households) across 10 states in Sudan. The estimated figures for returnees from abroad represent just 12% of the total returnee count. The highest proportion of returnees from abroad (an estimated 46,944 individuals - 32%) returned to Sudan in 2021. Field teams captured the majority of these returnees (40,040) in Blue Nile state - reflective of a mass influx from the neighbouring country of Ethiopia following the crisis in Northern Ethiopia during the first half of 2021. More than one third of returnees from abroad captured returned to Sudan between 2011-2015 (25,295 individuals - 18%) and between 2003 and 2010 (25,295 individuals – 17%). Field teams report that these proportions indicate of the movement of individuals returning to their habitual residences towards the end of the Darfur crisis.




*Map 10: Returnees from Abroad Population*

## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR RETURNEES FROM ABROAD




## COUNTRIES OF DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

Most returnees from abroad returned from Chad (55%), followed by South Sudan (31%), Ethiopia (10%), and the Central African Republic (4%). There were additional 20 households returning from Egypt, Libya and other countries. Approximately 90% of identified returnees from abroad reside in Blue Nile (64,020), West Darfur (38,587), and North Darfur (30,208 individuals) - all states with the greatest proximity to the borders of Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

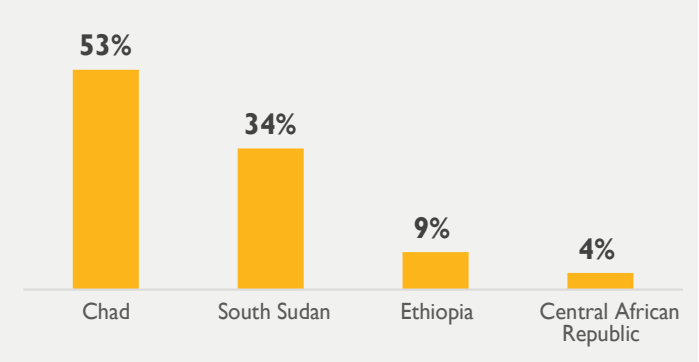
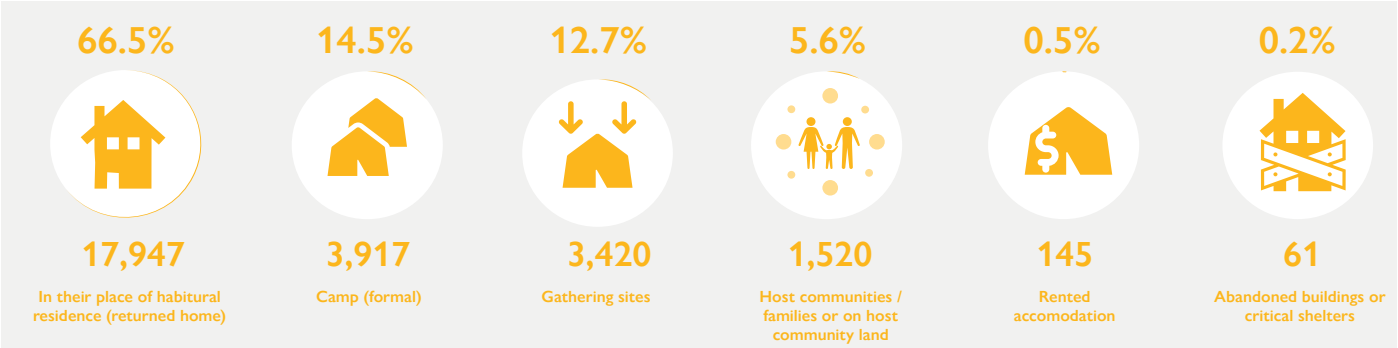



*Chart 3: Countries from which returnee households have returned*

## SHELTER TYPE IN WHICH RETURNEES FROM ABROAD HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING



# FOREIGN NATIONALS OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 775,570 foreign nationals (186,011 households) in 664 locations, in 131 localities, across 17 states in Sudan. 19% of the total foreign national caseload was identified in Kassala, followed by White Nile (15%) and West Kordofan (14%). South Sudanese constitute 69% of the total foreign population count, followed by Eritreans (17%), Ethiopians (9%), and Chadians (1%), among other nationalities (4%). The highest proportion of foreign nationals (an estimated 297,627 individuals, or 57%) arrived in Sudan before 2019. The lowest proportion of foreign nationals (an estimated 20,413 individuals, 4%) arrived in Sudan in 2020.

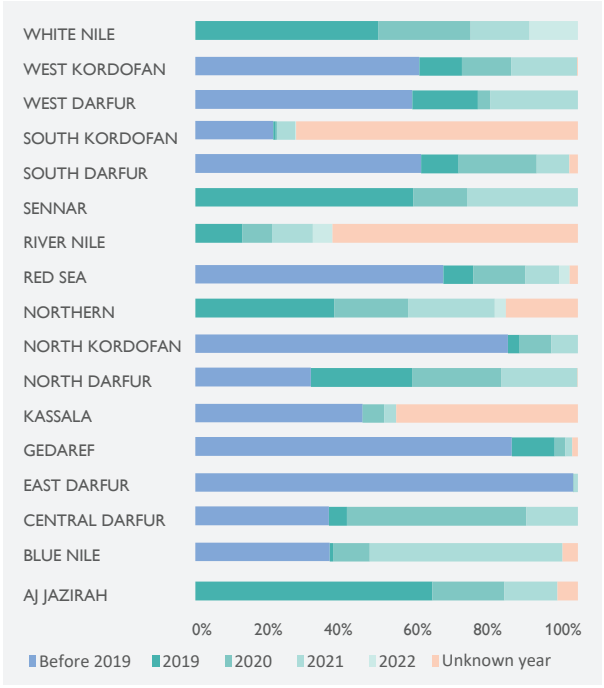
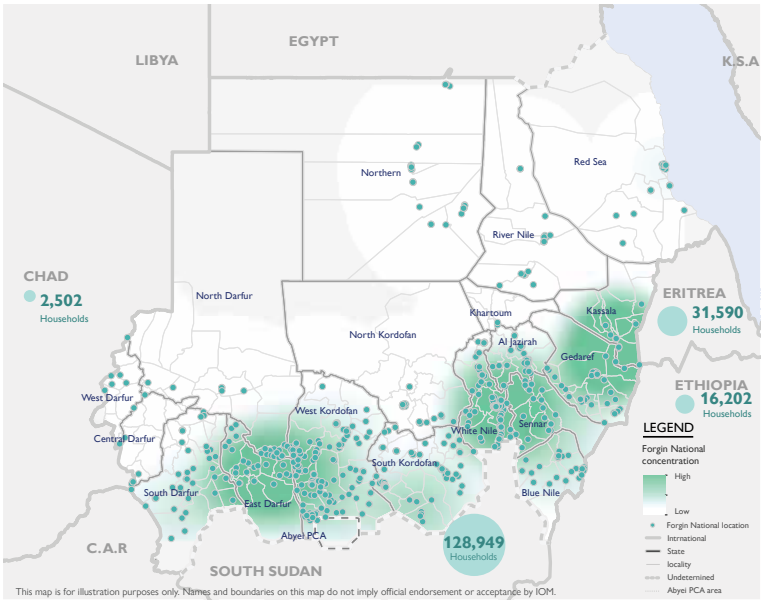
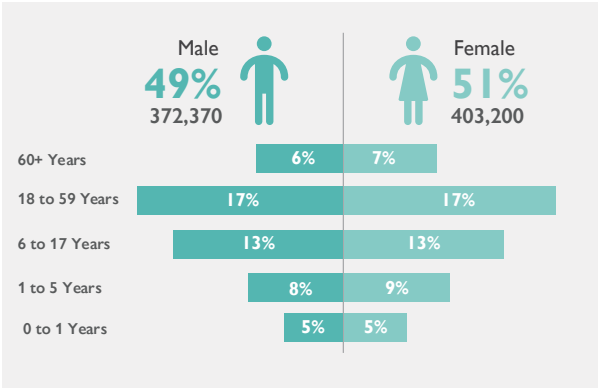



*Chart 4: Time line of forgin national arrivals in Sudan*




*Map 11: Foreign Nationals*

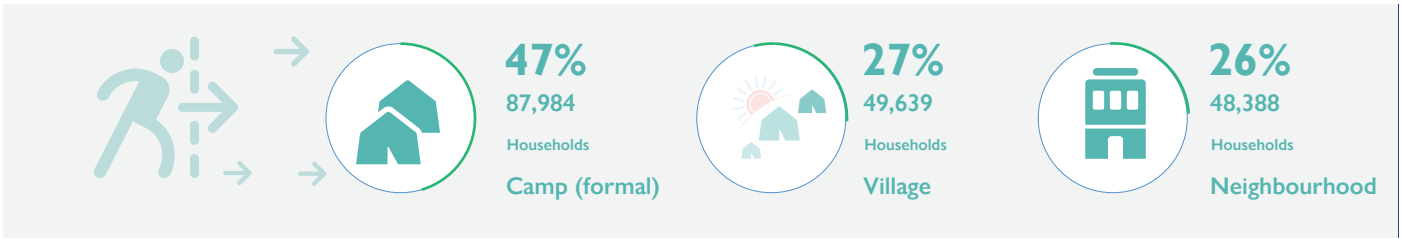
## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS ACROSS ALL STATES




| STATE | ROUND 4 | ROUND 5 | ROUND 5 (%) | DIFFERENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kassala | 145,736 Individuals | 145,736 Individuals | 19% | 0 Individuals |
| White Nile | - Individuals | 112,856 Individuals | 14% | 112,856 Individuals |
| West Kordofan | 83,362 Individuals | 107,982 Individuals | 13% | 24,620 Individuals |
| East Darfur | 71,456 Individuals | 83,268 Individuals | 11% | 11,812 Individuals |
| South Darfur | 37,767 Individuals | 56,273 Individuals | 7% | 18,506 Individuals |
| South Kordofan | 59,329 Individuals | 60,490 Individuals | 7% | 1,161 Individuals |
| Gedaref | 44,029 Individuals | 45,526 Individuals | 6% | 1,497 Individuals |
| Sennar | - Individuals | 40,385 Individuals | 5% | 40,385 Individuals |
| North Darfur | 30,052 Individuals | 35,235 Individuals | 5% | 5,183 Individuals |
| Blue Nile | 32,238 Individuals | 34,238 Individuals | 5% | 2,000 Individuals |
| Red Sea | 16,430 Individuals | 17,040 Individuals | 2% | 610 Individuals |
| Al Jazirah | - Individuals | 10,440 Individuals | 1% | 10,440 Individuals |
| Central Darfur | 890 Individuals | 9,120 Individuals | 2% | 8,230 Individuals |
| River Nile | - Individuals | 6,311 Individuals | 1% | 6,311 Individuals |
| North Kordofan | 3,632 Individuals | 5,180 Individuals | 1% | 1,548 Individuals |
| Northern | - Individuals | 5,111 Individuals | 1% | 5,111 Individuals |
| West Darfur | 379 Individuals | 379 Individuals | 0% | 0 Individuals |

*Diagram 6: Foreign nationals per state by MT round*

## SHELTER TYPE IN WHICH FOREIGN NATIONALS ARE RESIDING



# GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

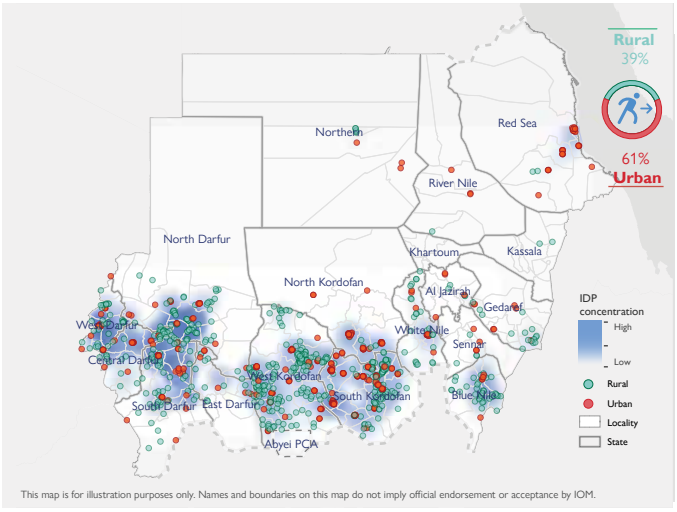
An overview of the geographical distribution of population presence illustrates that 2,326,031 IDPs (61%) reside in urban areas and 1,473,751 IDPs (39%) reside in rural areas across the 17 states assessed by DTM.

North Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur, and Blue Nile all predominantly host rural IDPs, whereas IDPs in the remaining states are mostly found in urban locations. The state with the highest proportion of IDPs in rural locations is Kassala, and the state with the highest proportion of IDPs in urban locations is South Darfur.

When examining permanent returnees from internal displacement, the data indicates that 1,063,845 returnees (90%) have returned to their rural habitual place of origin, while 117,574 (10%) have returned to a place of origin characterised by field teams as urban. Kassala and Gedaref host no returnees originally internally displaced from locations classified as urban, while Northern state hosts no returnees originally internally displaced from locations classified as rural. South Kordofan hosts highest proportion of returnees located in places characterised as rural.

| State | Rural (HH) | Rural (%) | Urban(HH) | Urban(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aj Jazirah | 1,950 | 92% | 178 | 8% |
| Blue Nile | 26,807 | 89% | 3,324 | 11% |
| Central Darfur | 52,695 | 45% | 65,343 | 55% |
| East Darfur | 3,287 | 19% | 13,717 | 81% |
| Gedaref | 2,515 | 75% | 837 | 25% |
| Kassala | 360 | 100% | 0 | - |
| North Darfur | 108,084 | 62% | 65,283 | 38% |
| North Kordofan | 438 | 5% | 9,213 | 95% |
| Northern | 1,087 | 85% | 195 | 15% |
| Red Sea | 53 | 1% | 4,005 | 99% |
| River Nile | 15 | 4% | 370 | 96% |
| Sennar | 1,593 | 84% | 312 | 16% |
| South Darfur | 20,642 | 9% | 196,667 | 91% |
| South Kordofan | 11,375 | 26% | 32,428 | 74% |
| West Darfur | 39,806 | 40% | 60,531 | 60% |
| West Kordofan | 16,585 | 76% | 5,196 | 24% |
| White Nile | 1,868 | 59% | 1,213 | 41% |

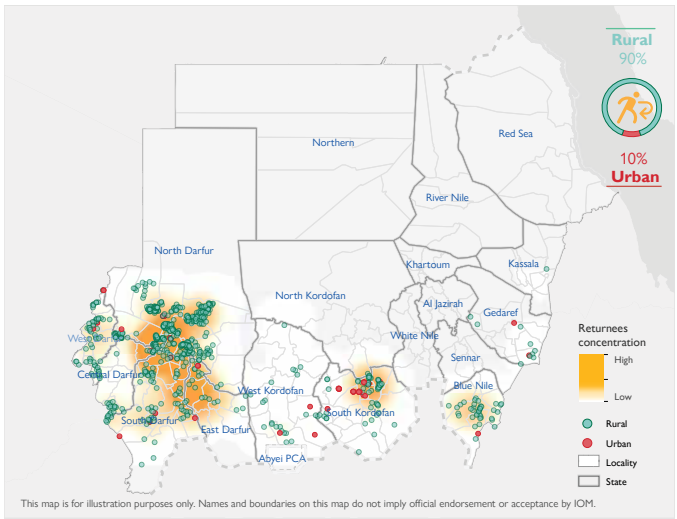
*Diagram 7: IDPs Location Types by State.*




*Map 12: IDP population density and geographical (urban-rural) location classifications*

| State | Rural (HH) | Rural (%) | Urban(HH) | Urban(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Nile | 27,212 | 98% | 651 | 2% |
| Central Darfur | 37,294 | 90% | 4,367 | 10% |
| East Darfur | 35,663 | 96% | 1,522 | 4% |
| Gedaref | 100 | 100% | 0 | - |
| Kassala | 266 | 84% | 50 | 16% |
| North Darfur | 54,359 | 92% | 4,801 | 8% |
| South Darfur | 41,137 | 88% | 5,510 | 12% |
| South Kordofan | 15,637 | 67% | 7,675 | 33% |
| West Darfur | 16,301 | 81% | 3,731 | 19% |
| West Kordofan | 3,309 | 93% | 255 | 7% |

*Diagram 8: Returnees Location Types by State.*




*Map 13: Returnee Population density and geographical (urban-rural) location classifications*

# CREDIBILITY RATING

The credibility rating per location is ranked by the enumerators and analysed in accordance with a set of indicators. Namely, these indicators include the number of key informants interviewed per location, whether the information was provided over the phone or in person, whether the information provided by the source (key informant) matches that of other sources, whether the source referenced any records or lists, and whether the information provided by the source matched the enumerator's observations. The green, orange, and red scales (with green meaning high credibility, orange meaning medium and red meaning low) are then calculated based on analyses of the enumerator's responses to determine the credibility per location and highlight areas for future improvement.

| States | Green | Orange | Red | Total Locations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aj Jazirah | 49 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Blue Nile | 62 | 18 | 0 | 80 |
| Central Darfur | 60 | 21 | 0 | 81 |
| East Darfur | 28 | 12 | 0 | 40 |
| Gedaref | 28 | 16 | 0 | 44 |
| Kassala | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| North Darfur | 580 | 65 | 0 | 645 |
| North Kordofan | 43 | 9 | 0 | 52 |
| Northern | 39 | 3 | 0 | 42 |
| Red Sea | 13 | 21 | 3 | 37 |
| River Nile | 24 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Sennar | 32 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| South Darfur | 106 | 27 | 0 | 133 |
| South Kordofan | 252 | 27 | 25 | 304 |
| West Darfur | 94 | 16 | 1 | 111 |
| West Kordofan | 201 | 34 | 23 | 258 |
| White Nile | 197 | 7 | 0 | 204 |
| **Grand Total** | **1833** | **276** | **52** | **2161** |

*Diagram 9: Credibility rating*

# DTM Sudan

**The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM tool used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. is it designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.**

**First introduced in Sudan in 2004, to provide rapid emergency registration for new displacement, the DTM has been continuously refined and adapted through the years to reflect the context and population movements specific to Sudan in both conflict and natural disaster settings. Deployed in partnership with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), it delivers an essential role in providing primary data and information to humanitarian partners on displacement and the needs and vulnerabilities on the ground, enabling and expediting the delivery of vital assistance to the most vulnerable populations, as well as capturing accurate and updated data on population demographics throughout the country.**

**DTM data includes information relevant to various humanitarian sectors such as water and sanitation, health, food and protection, making the resultant DTM data useful to a broad range of humanitarian and development actors.**

**In addition to being systematically deployed in medium to large-scale humanitarian response operations, DTM has also proven to be highly effective as a preparedness tool, as well as in support of the recovery and transition phase of the response. Integrating DTM into capacity building activities, mapping of potential evacuation and displacement sites, and setting up the DTM prior to a disaster are some examples of how the DTM can be deployed as an effective preparedness measure.**

## DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS


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E-mail: dtmsudan@iom.int

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