

IOM Sudan Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Dashboard: January - June 2015

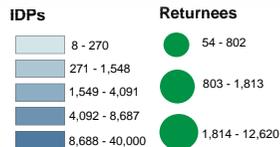
DTM

DTM OVERVIEW

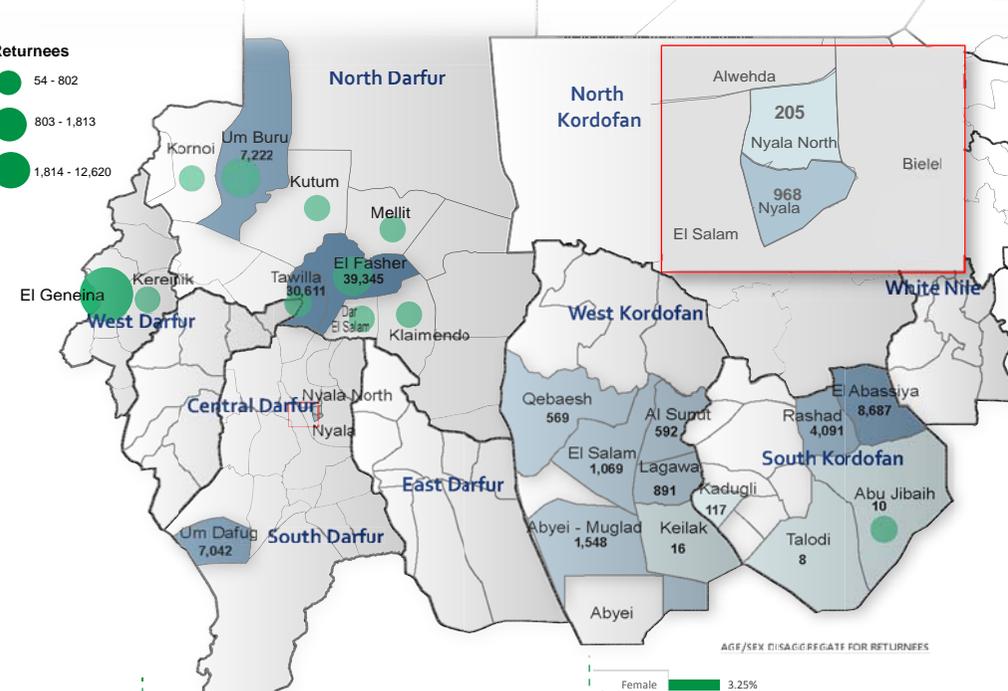
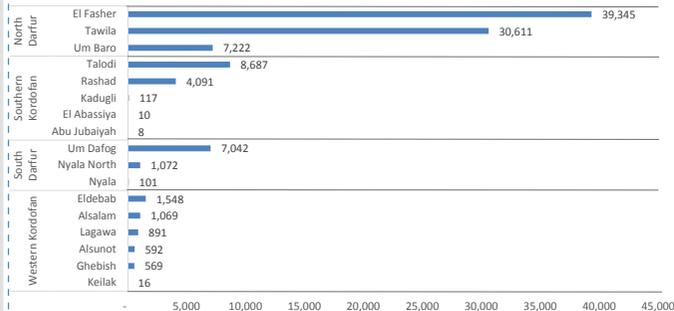
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an integrated suite of tools used to track and monitor the movement of displaced populations as well as the conditions in which they are living. IOM Sudan's DTM commenced in early 2004, in Darfur and has been registering, tracking and monitoring population movements for over a decade. By collecting, analyzing, mapping and disseminating this vital baseline data and information in Sudan, it enables timely identification of vulnerable populations and their needs, thus strengthening the coordinated efforts of all humanitarian actors. The DTM's ability to identify new IDP populations from a protracted caseload is particularly useful in the Sudan context, which reduces the risk of prioritizing an ineligible caseload or the erroneous allocation of limited resources.

Between January to June 2015, a total of 102,991 new IDPs and 20,120 returnees were identified and shared with partners through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, and in partnership with the Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

This data was collected through IOM registration and verification exercises.

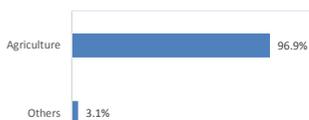


TOTAL IDPs REGISTERED BY DTM PER LOCALITY



Occupation

MAIN OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

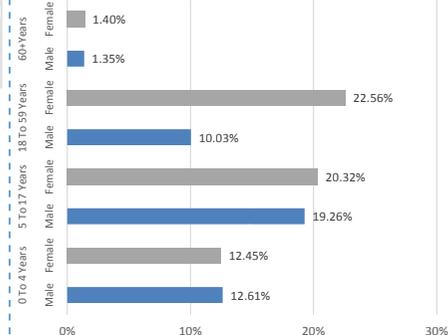


Age/Sex

IDPs REGISTERED BY AGE

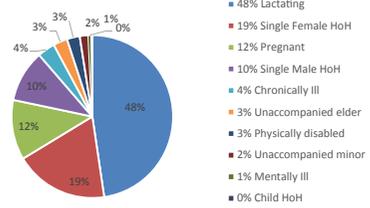


AGE/SEX DISAGGREGATE FOR IDPs

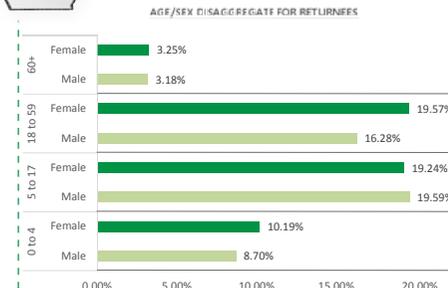


Vulnerability

REPORTED IDP VULNERABILITIES IN DARFUR



From the registered IDPs caseload in Darfur, there were 8,333 vulnerable cases reported. 19% were Single Female HoH and 10% were Single Male HoH.



Amongst Returnees, a majority (57.73%) are under 18 years, with a smaller working age population (35.5%) between 18 to 59 years, suggesting that the working population have a large number of dependents to support.

Occupation

The majority of people returning to their places of origin returned to cultivating their land. Land ownership and use, is an important consideration for returns.

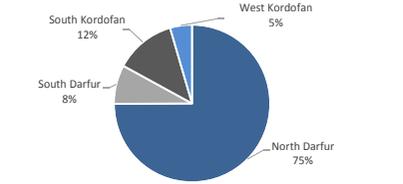
Vulnerability

From the registered Returnees caseload in Darfur and Kordofan 3,430 individuals were listed as vulnerable cases. Amongst them 27% were lactating women, 10% were pregnant women, 24% were single parents, 20% had special needs and 5% had chronic medical conditions.

POPULATION OF CONCERN

| State | IDPs | Returnees |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| North Darfur | 77,178 | 6,950 |
| South Darfur | 8,215 | N/A |
| West Darfur | N/A | 12,933 |
| South Kordofan | 12,913 | 237 |
| West Kordofan | 4,685 | N/A |
| Total population | 102,991 | 20,120 |

IDPs REGISTERED BY STATE



From the total IDPs registered between Jan & Jun 2015, North Darfur had the highest percentage of internally displaced people (75%) compared to other states.

The population of females between 18-59 years is the largest at 22.56% according to the DTM disaggregated data. This supports the findings from DTM's vulnerability data, that almost one fifth of vulnerable cases are single female headed households.

90% of Returnees returned permanently to their place of origin, 39% returned from outside of Sudan mostly Chad. In ND 73% returned permanently and 27% seasonally. In SK all the returnees returned permanently to their place of origin. In WD 98% of returnees returned from the nearby villages within the state.