



IOM SUDAN - Displacement Tracking Matrix

January - December 2015

DTM Dashboard

DTM OVERVIEW

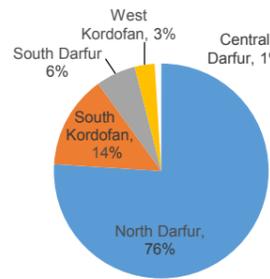
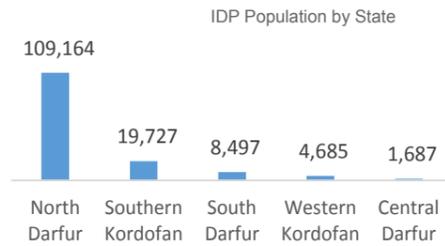
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), is IOM's primary suite of tools used globally for tracking and monitoring population movements as well as analysing the conditions in which they are living. IOM- Sudan commenced these activities over a decade ago, and has been collecting, analysing, mapping and disseminating this vital data and information ever since. Through the timely identification of vulnerable populations and their needs, the DTM helps strengthen the coordinated efforts of all humanitarian actors. In Sudan, the DTM is particularly effective, as it identifies new IDP populations from the protracted caseload, thus enabling the appropriate allocation of limited resources. Between January to December 2015, the DTM registered a total of 143,760 new IDPs and 146,626 returnees in partnership with the Sudan Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

IDPs POPULATION PROFILE

Place of Registration - IDPS



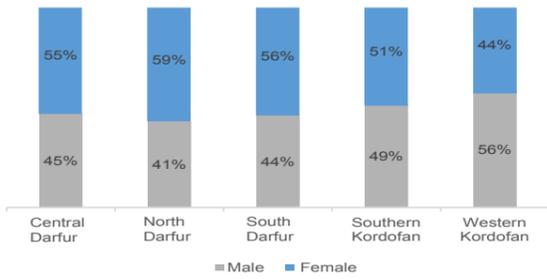
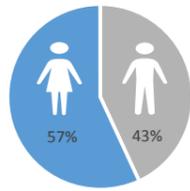
The total number of IDPs verified between January to October of 2015 in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, South Kordofan and West Kordofan was 143,760 individuals. North Darfur had the highest verified number of IDPs (76%), followed by South Kordofan (14%). Access and funding constraints prevented IOM from registering the total caseload of IDPs reported to the Organization.



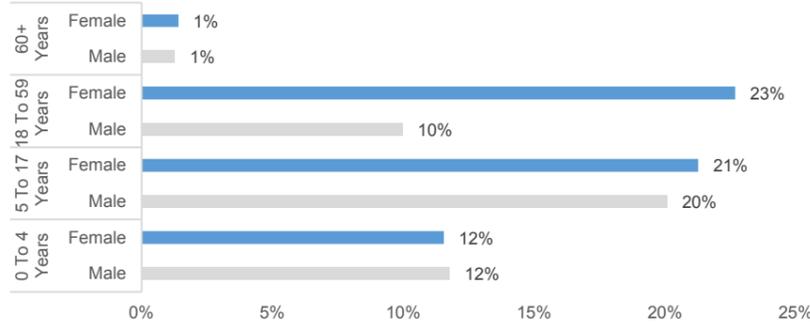
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA - IDPS

An average of 57% of the IDP population were females and 43% were males. Of these, children between the ages of 5 to 18 constituted 65% of the IDP population, and 12% were under the age of 5.

IDP Population by Sex

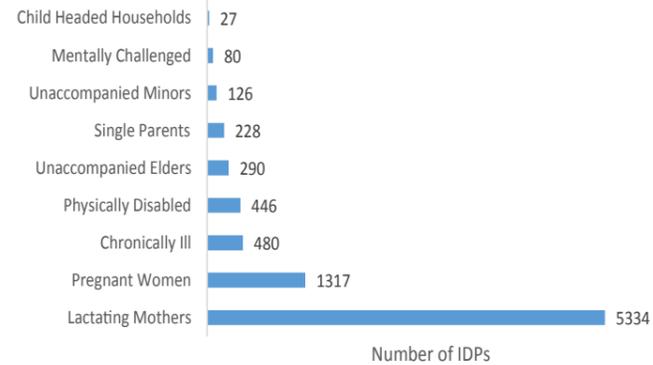


IDP Population by age group and sex



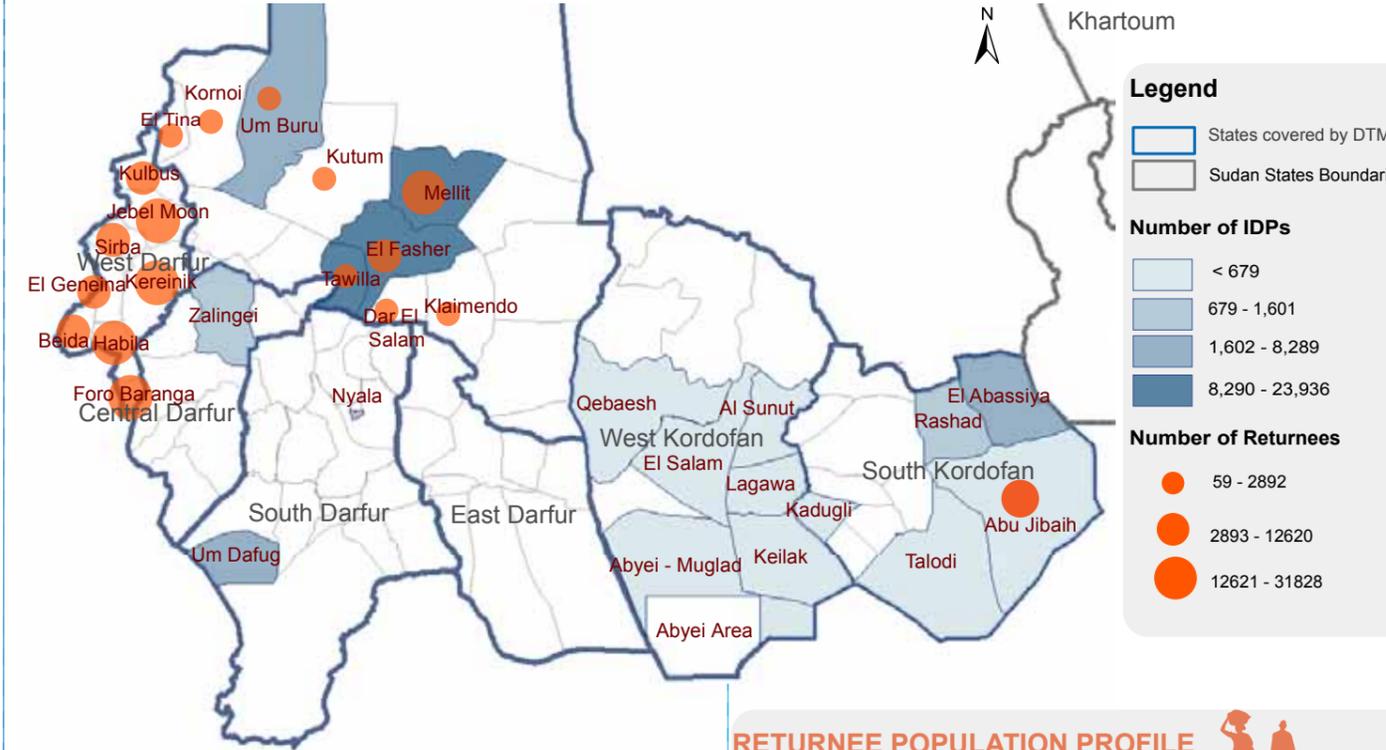
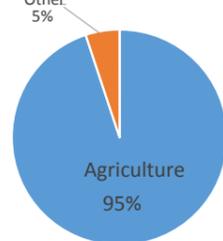
VULNERABILITY - IDPS

The largest vulnerable group within the IDP population as shown in the data is lactating mothers (64%), followed by pregnant women (16%). Other categories include the chronically ill (6%), physically disabled (5%), single parents (3%) and unaccompanied elders (3%).



OCCUPATION BEFORE DISPLACEMENT - IDPS

The majority of IDPs in Darfur (20,396) worked in agriculture, with the rest (1086) engaged in other occupations such as carpentry, cooking/baking, wood collection and shepherding.



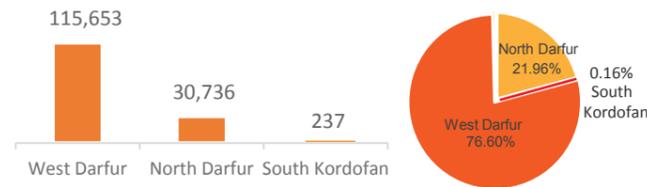
RETURNEE POPULATION PROFILE

PLACE OF ORIGIN - RETURNEES



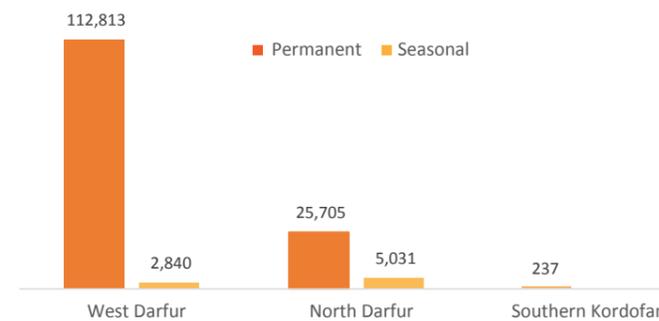
The majority of the Returnees (76.60%) were registered in West Darfur; 21.96% in North Darfur, and 0.16% in South Kordofan.

Total Returnee population by State



TYPE OF RETURN - RETURNEES

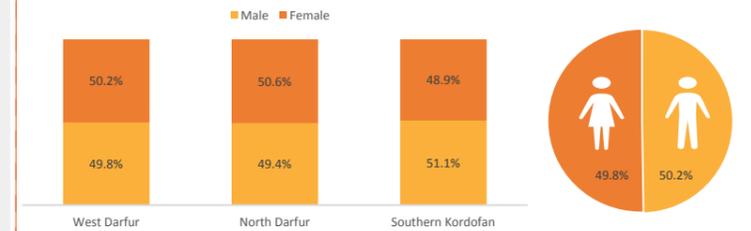
95% of the Returnees were permanent Returnees, while 5% were seasonal. Permanent Returnees return permanently to a particular area while seasonal Returnees move back and forth seasonally between their place of displacement and place of origin mostly for livelihoods reasons.



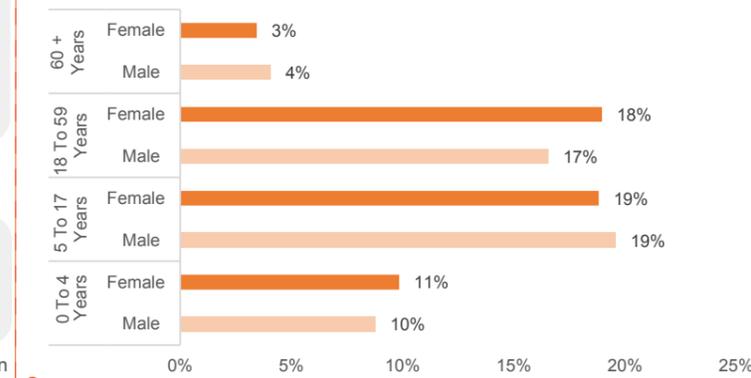
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA - RETURNEES

50.2% of the Returnee population were females, while 49.8% were males. 41% of Total Returnees were aged below 18 years..

Returnee Population by Sex

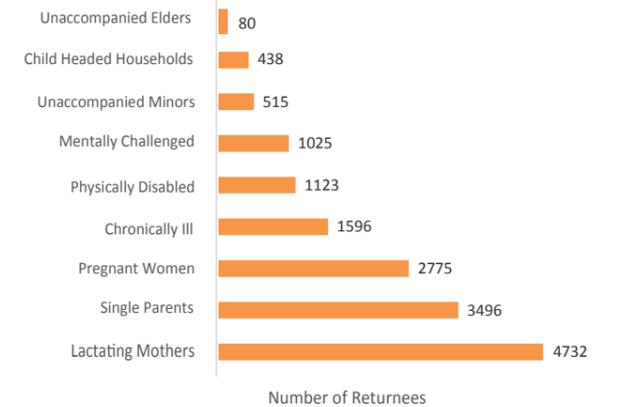


Returnee Population by Age group and Sex



VULNERABILITY - RETURNEES

Lactating mothers comprised the majority of the vulnerable population at 30%. This was followed by single parents (22%), and pregnant women (18%). Other vulnerabilities constituted below (10%) each.



OCCUPATION - RETURNEES

144,336 of the Returnee population was found to be farmers with the rest (2290) having other skills such as carpentry and shepherding.

