

# DTM ROUND ZERO

October 2019



DTM  
Sudan



**IOM SUDAN**

DISPLACEMENT

TRACKING

MATRIX

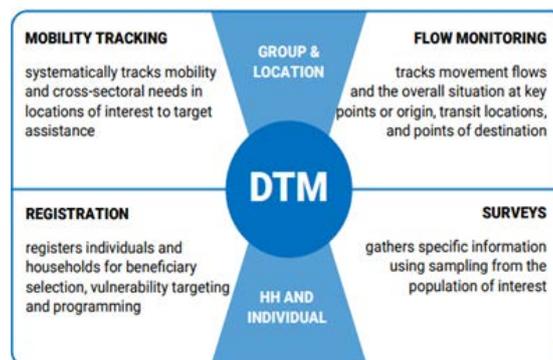
## OVERVIEW

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has existed as an integral component of the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Sudan Mission for over a decade. Most of its activities have been previously conducted in response to external requests – whether from the Sudanese government or IOM’s many humanitarian partners on the ground. This will be expanding soon, with the additional implementation of Mobility Tracking from October 2019 – a new methodology providing repeated snapshots of displacement figures on a more frequent and regular basis.

The following report presents an overview of the DTM’s dataset to date. Through the summarising of its registration figures, its number of active locations, as well as its relative registration dates, this baseline (entitled Round Zero) will provide a suitable starting point (the presence of populated locations) from which to commence Mobility Tracking in Sudan.

## THE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is implemented in over 80 countries worldwide and is 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. It is comprised of four distinct components, namely: mobility tracking, registration, flow monitoring and surveying.



## THE DTM’S DATA PROFILE IN SUDAN

The DTM was first introduced in Sudan in 2004, to provide rapid emergency registrations with a priority of meeting immediate information needs for guiding direct assistance to vulnerable people. Since 2010, the DTM expanded to include biometric registrations and data verifications – implemented in response to government or humanitarian partner requests. To date, data has been collected in seven different states and 1,533 locations across Sudan, generating registration figures on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees at the state, locality and locational levels. The DTM’s baseline zero is a compilation of all verified data registrations for both IDPs and returnees, commencing in 2010 and 2015 respectively.

To provide an overview of DTM’s registration activities between 2010-2019, the following tables illustrate the increasing and accumulative locational coverage that the DTM in Sudan has achieved through registration activities per year. In addition to the number of locations registered in each state, it provides an indication of the timeframe in which each location was last visited – in other words, the data’s accumulative age. This shows that 72 per cent of the total number of IDP locations have been recently updated in the past four years, 20 per cent of which were updated in 2018 and 2019 alone.

The number of IDP locations and the total number of registered IDP individuals per year

State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total # locations	Total # IDPs
Central Darfur	-	4	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	20	431,373
East Darfur	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	60,396
North Darfur	-	3	4	-	1	16	4	7	1	-	36	424,073
South Darfur	-	-	4	2	20	16	5	1	4	1	53	676,438
South Kordofan	-	2	-	-	-	38	117	22	48	33	260	192,099
West Darfur	1	9	1	3	2	-	1	2	1	1	21	216,020
West Kordofan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	81	86,535
<b>Total # locations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>129<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>115<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>57</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>473</b>	
<b>Total # IDPs</b>	<b>10,311</b>	<b>191,732</b>	<b>197,053</b>	<b>154,570</b>	<b>366,276</b>	<b>291,808</b>	<b>256,425</b>	<b>243,558</b>	<b>143,349</b>	<b>231,852</b>		<b>2,086,934</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 2016, there was a new caseload of IDPs moving into Kadugli and Dalumi in South Kordofan, causing a peak in the number of IDP locations registered that year.

<sup>2</sup> In 2017, active tribal conflict in West Kordofan exacerbated the number of locations registered that year.

In comparison to the number of IDP locations, one can observe a far greater number of returnee locations registered each year (inclusive of both returnees from internal displacement and returnees from abroad). This reflects the differences in data collection – the majority of IDPs are registered in camps while returnees are registered in their location of origin. Lastly, the returnee dataset is shown to be younger in age – with 26 per cent of returnee locations having been last updated in 2019.

The number of returnee locations and the total number of registered returnee individuals per year

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total # locations	Total # registered returnees
Central Darfur	-	-	13	34	1	48	188,556
East Darfur	-	-	-	15	5	20	44,398
North Darfur	86	166	176	184	239	851	175,412
South Darfur	-	-	3	8	23	34	54,733
South Kordofan	1	3	20	38	-	62	60,343
West Darfur	24	1	7	8	5	45	19,911
Total # locations	111	170	219	287	273	1,060	
Total # registered returnees	9,978	37,763	152,207	223,380	120,025		543,353



The charts below present a visual illustration of the percentage of IDPs and returnees registered between 2010-2019.<sup>3</sup> Within the accumulative registration counts, the highest percentage of IDP data was collected in 2014-2017. Comparatively, the highest percentage of returnee data was tabulated last year (2018).

### The total percentage of IDPs and returnees registered per year

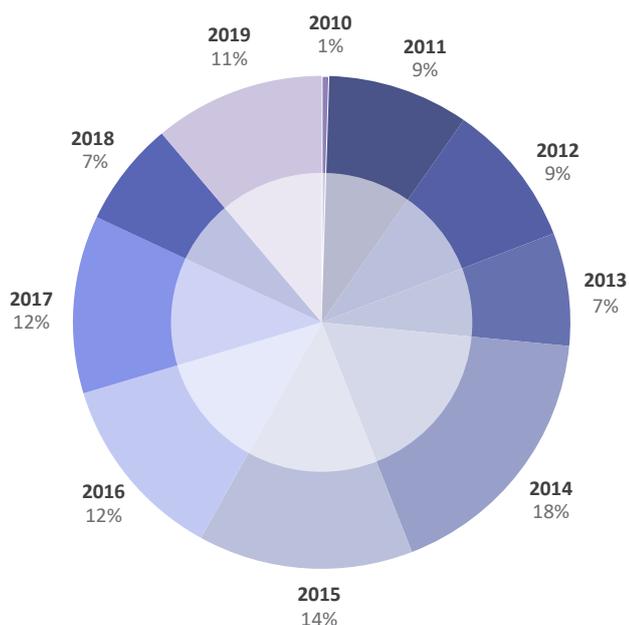


Chart 1 The total number of IDPs registered per year

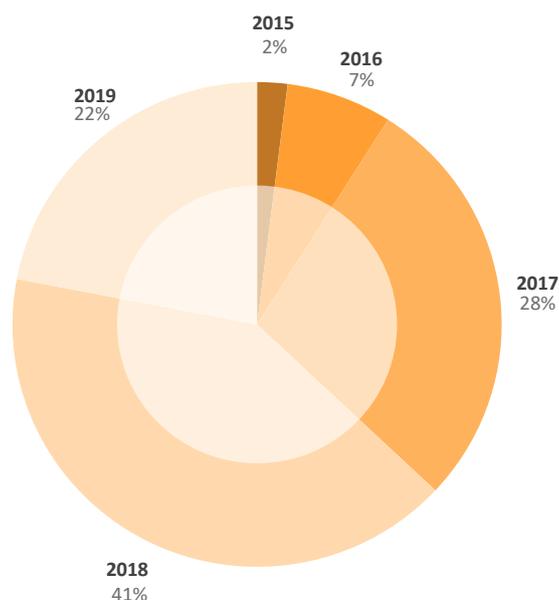


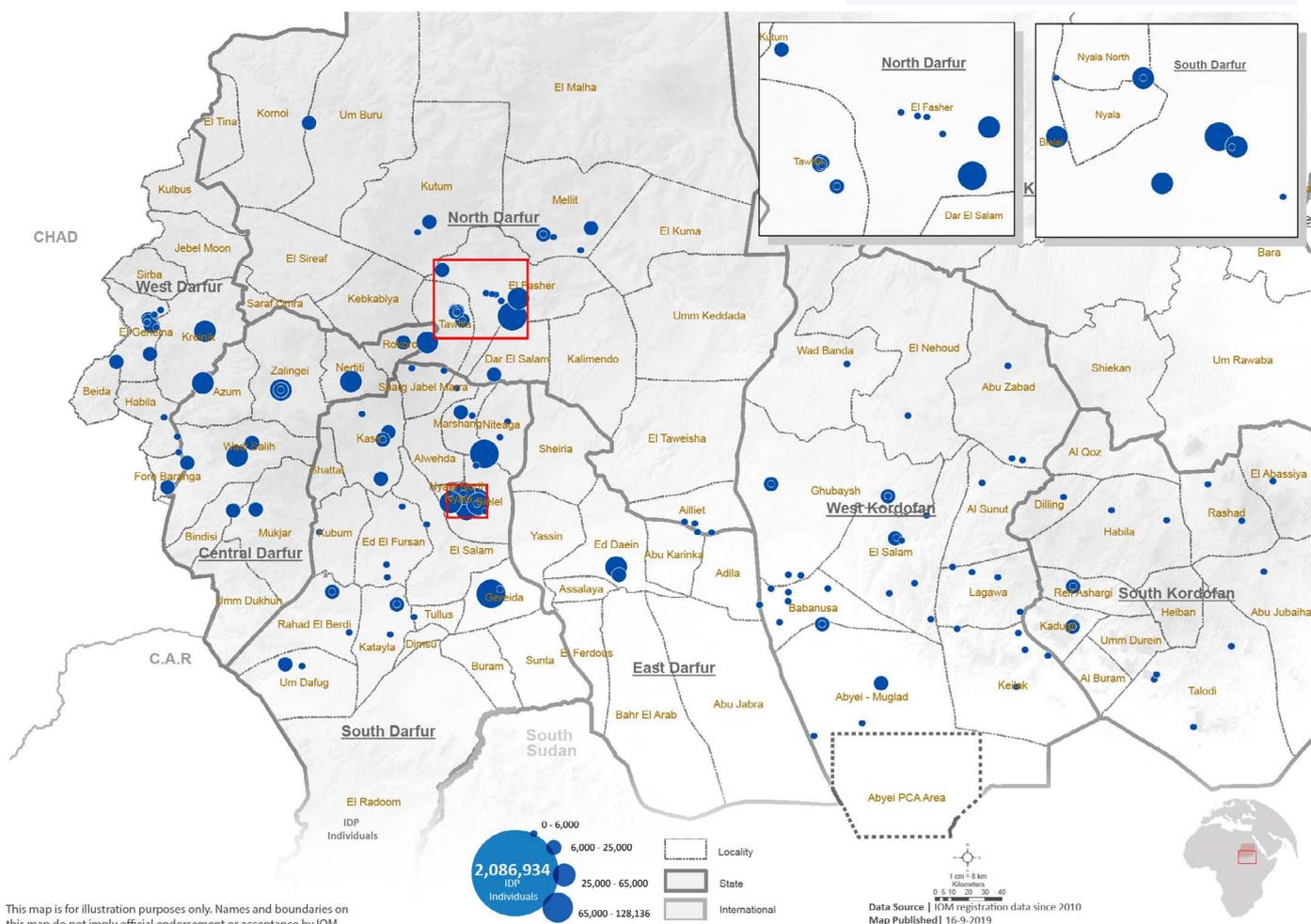
Chart 2 The total number of returnees registered per year

<sup>3</sup> It is important to note that these numbers are purely reflective of the DTM's registration activities, not the total population counts.

# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BASELINE ROUND ZERO 2019

As of baseline round zero, the DTM has identified a total number of 2,086,934 IDPs within 57 localities, pinpointed at 473 locations, across seven states in Sudan.<sup>4</sup>

The state with the highest number of registered IDPs was South Darfur with 676,438 individuals registered (32% of the total IDP count). Comparatively, East Darfur registered only 60,396 IDPs (3%), the lowest known quantity of hosted IDPs. South Kordofan represented the greatest number of IDP locations – spanning 260 locations (55% of the total targeted in Sudan). East Darfur had the fewest number of locations and represented less than one per cent of the total location count.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Map 1 DTM Sudan baseline zero number of IDPs, 2019

DTM Sudan Baseline Zero IDP Data, 2019

State	# Localities	# Locations	# IDP Households	# IDP Individuals
Central Darfur	10	20	105,648	431,373
East Darfur	1	2	14,081	60,396
North Darfur	7	36	144,009	424,073
South Darfur	16	53	189,656	676,438
South Kordofan	8	260	31,663	192,099
West Darfur	5	21	73,376	216,020
West Kordofan	10	81	12,734	86,535
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>571,167</b>	<b>2,086,934</b>

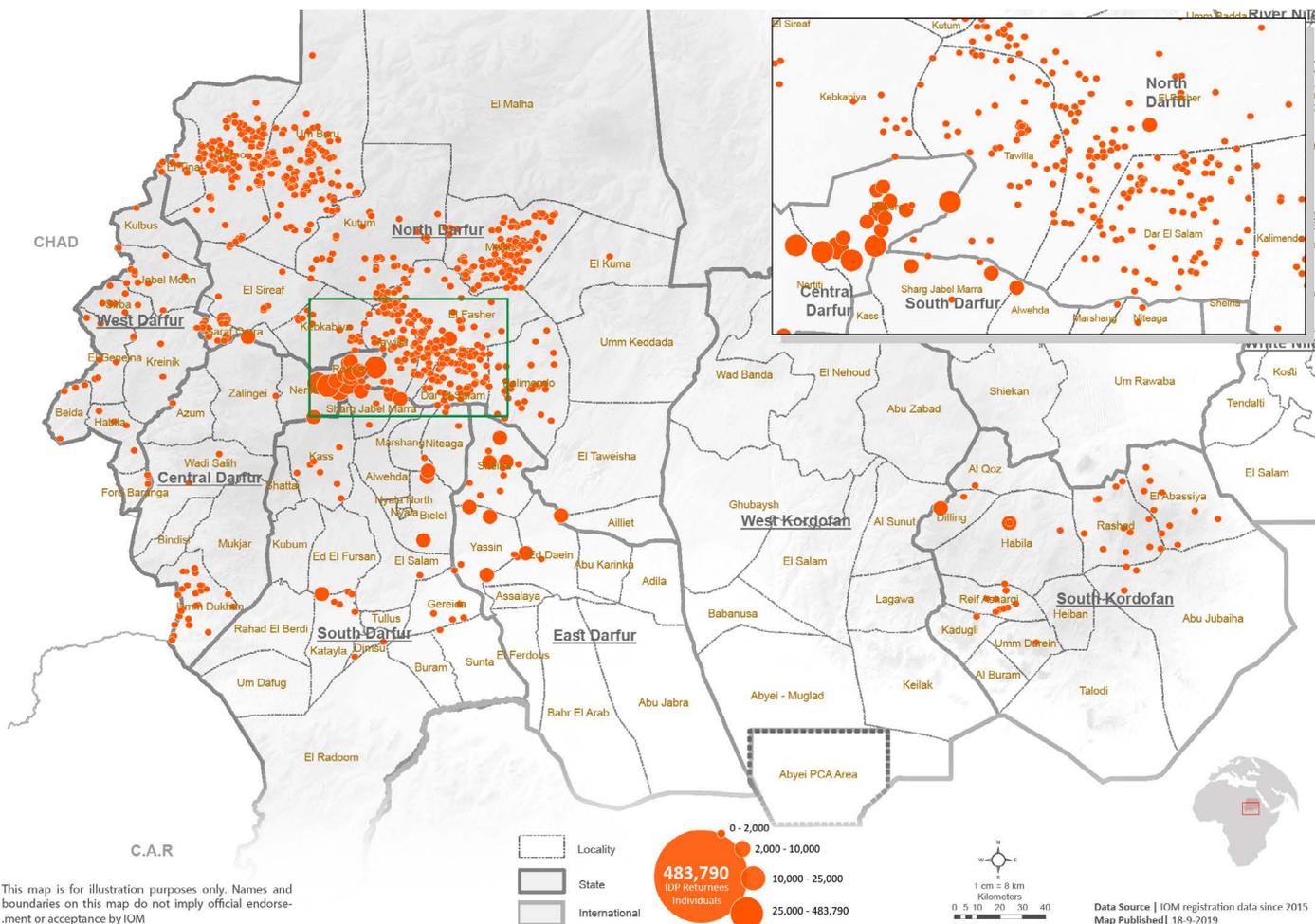
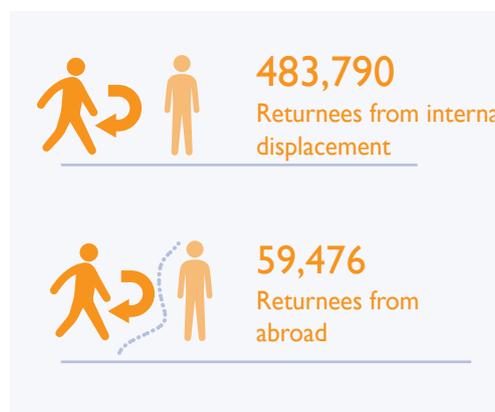
<sup>4</sup> This baseline will be revised in round one of mobility tracking and updated every three months.

In East Darfur, for example, there are only two locations, meaning less than one per cent of the total locations are hosting most of the population. With fewer overall IDP locations than returnee locations, there is an observable trend of more highly concentrated IDPs per location.

## RETURNEES BASELINE ROUND ZERO 2019

As of October 2019, the DTM has identified a total number of 483,790 returnees from internal displacement within 57 localities, pinpointed at 1,060 locations, across six states in Sudan. Registration was classified according to the date of IOM registration, not the date of individuals' return.

The state with the highest number of returnees from internal displacement was Central Darfur, where the total number registered was 167,435 (35% of the total returnee count). West Darfur, in comparison, registered a total number of 7,359 returnees from internal displacement (2%) – the lowest quantity of registrations determined by state.<sup>5</sup> In terms of locations, North Darfur assessed the greatest number of sites – spanning 853 locations (80% of the total locations visited). East Darfur had the fewest locations assessed, representing just two per cent.



Map 2 DTM Sudan baseline zero number of returnees from internal displacement 2019

<sup>5</sup> West Darfur had significantly lower returnee registrations due to many Sudanese still displaced in Chad.

## DTM Sudan Baseline Zero Returnee Data, 2019

State	# Locations	# Total Returnee Households	# Total Returnee Individuals	# Returnee from Internal Displacement	# Returnee from Abroad
Central Darfur	48	45,985	188,556	167,435	21,034
East Darfur	20	10,757	44,398	44,398	-
South Darfur	34	12,167	54,733	50,978	3,755
South Kordofan	62	9,264	60,343	60,343	-
West Darfur	45	5,102	19,911	7,359	12,552
North Darfur	851	32,777	175,412	153,277	22,135
Grand Total	1,060	116,052	543,353	483,790	59,476

Recorded registrations of returnees from abroad were much lower than returnees from internal displacement, representing just 11 per cent of the total returnee count. Overall, the returnee figures were much lower than those of displacement. In interpreting these figures, it must be taken into consideration that – as agreed by the Recover, Return, Reintegration Sector – these figures are only reflective of those who returned within the last three years. Those who returned more than three years ago are no longer registered as returnees.

### ↑ ↗ **NEXT STEPS** ↑ **THE MOVE TO MOBILITY TRACKING IN SUDAN**

To gain a geographically comprehensive understanding of displacement, and to ascertain regular and frequently updated knowledge on population presence – essential for understanding population movements and informing response planning – the DTM will be expanding its operations to implement mobility tracking this October 2019. In summary, mobility tracking:



<sup>a</sup> Registration activities will continue upon request.

## GLOSSARY OF POPULATION GROUPS within the Sudanese context

### Internally displaced persons:

According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons (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, the DTM considers a person to be displaced if they have been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence<sup>7</sup> by a causing event since 2003 and subsequently sought safety in a different location: village, neighborhood, camp, or gathering-site.

### Returnees from internal displacement:

Persons who were previously displaced from their habitual residence since 2003, within Sudan, and have now voluntarily returned to the location (village, neighborhood) of their habitual residence – irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The DTM definition does not, however, refer to returning in safety and dignity, nor with a durable solution.

- **Permanent Returnees from internal displacement:** Any returnee who has returned to his/her place of habitual residence.
- **Seasonal Returnees from internal displacement:** Any returnee who returns to his/her place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal changes, for example, impacts on 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, neighborhood, camp, gathering-site) regardless of their status; including persons who may / may not have sought international protection while in Sudan.

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<sup>7</sup> For a nomadic population, habitual residence refers to the habitual living space on which their pastoral way of life is dependent.



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