

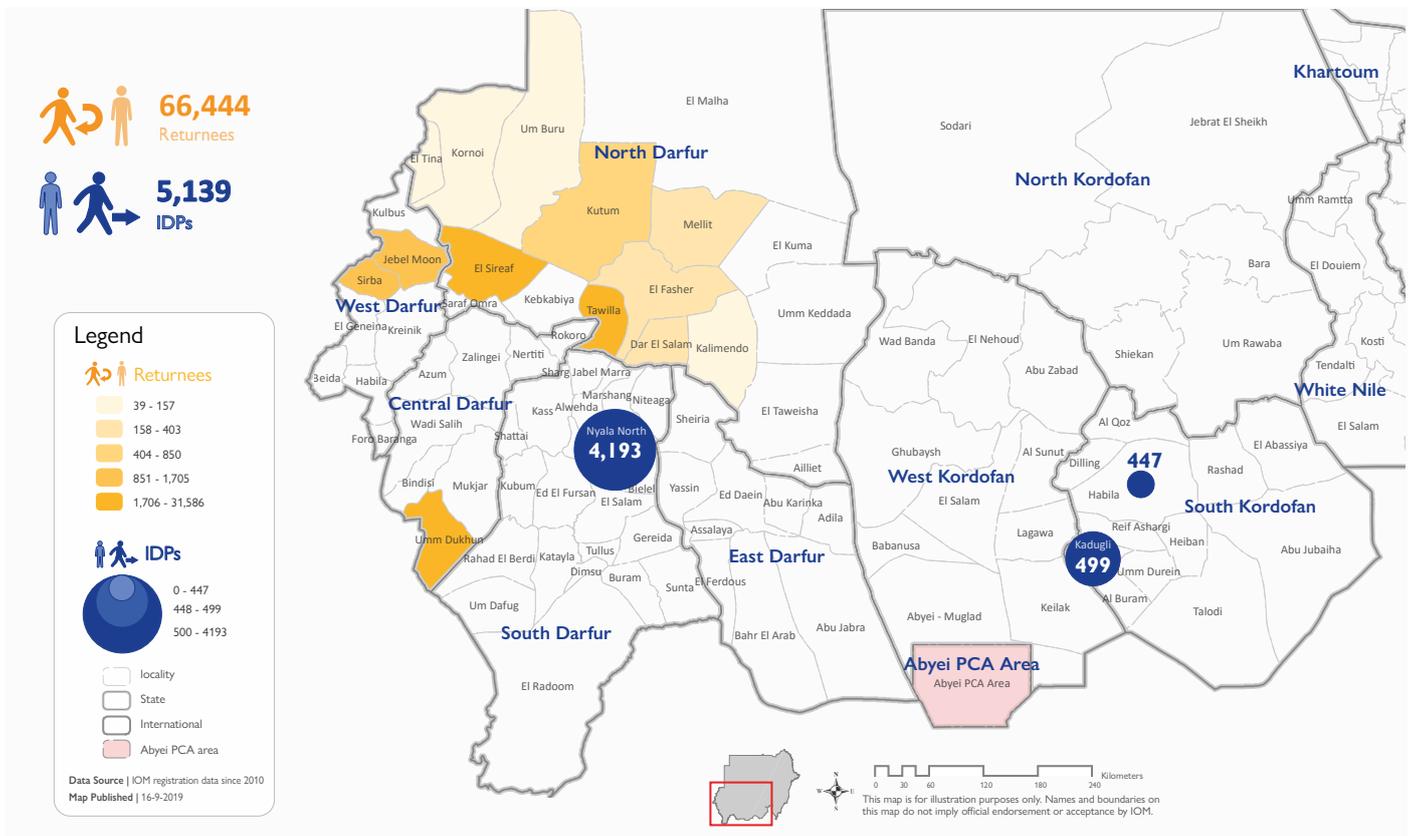
### January - March 2019

## OVERVIEW

From January to March 2019, DTM conducted 71,583 registrations across five states in Sudan – 93 per cent of which were returnees. South Darfur hosted the largest presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs), with a total registered population count of 4,193 individuals. Both Central Darfur and North Darfur had the highest

registration figures for returnees – totaling 31,586 and 31,843 individuals respectively. Through its flow monitoring component, the DTM also registered 2,536 South Sudanese entering Sudan through Abyei over the three-month period, as well as 3,519 Sudanese returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## REGISTRATION

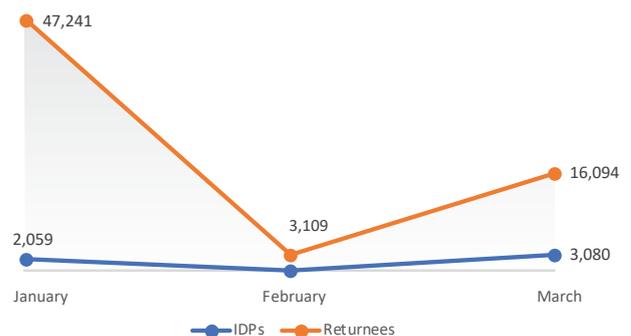


Map 1 Registration of IDPs and returnees, January to March 2019

## HIGHLIGHTS

Months	IDPs	Returnees	Grand Total Individuals
January	2,059	47,241	49,300
February	0	3,109	3,109
March	3,080	16,094	19,174
<b>Grand Total Individuals</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>66,444</b>	<b>71,583</b>

Table 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, January to March 2019<sup>1</sup>



Graph 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, January to March 2019

1. Registration activities are conducted upon request



## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

### SOUTH KORDOFAN

Registration of IDPs in South Kordofan was conducted in Dalami (Habeila locality) and Kadugli town (Kadugli locality) in both January and March 2019. IDPs were displaced from surrounding localities, arriving from Agour, Darei, Sabat, Tunguli, Togor, Nigeir, Alburam, Heiban and Um Dorain amongst others. This has largely been a result of political violence emerging between SPLA-N and government forces. In Dalami, 146 households – comprising 447 individuals – were registered by IOM. Similarly, 216 households and 499 individuals were registered in Kadugli.

### SOUTH DARFUR

In South Darfur, IOM registered 1,612 individuals (354 households) at the Otash IDP camp in Nyala North locality. In March 2019, an additional 2,581 individuals (605 households) were registered in the same camp. Reasons for the displacement were attributed to – as outlined in the initial interagency mission report – the 2018 conflict between the SLA/AW and government forces. All IDP individuals arrived at the camp from Beliel locality.



## RETURNEES

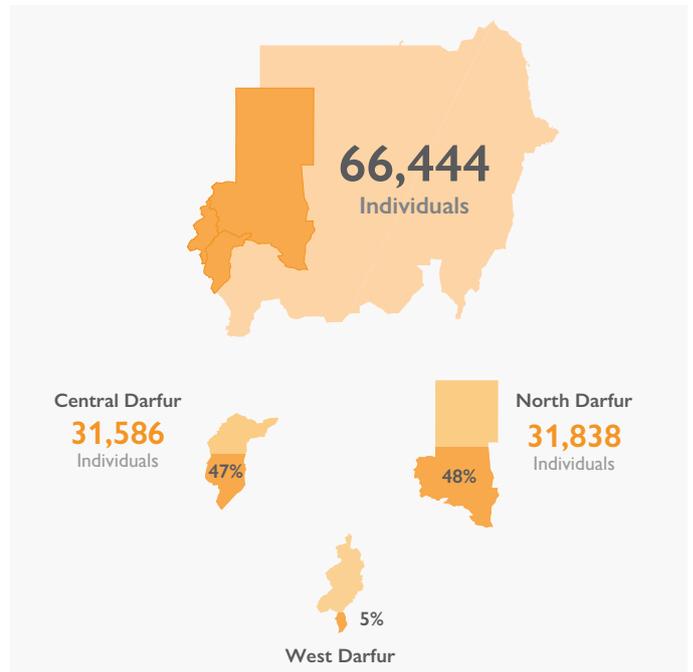
### CENTRAL DARFUR

In 2015, a peace agreement between the two tribes of Salamat and Massirya (who had been engaged in conflict since 2013) was reached – initiating an improvement in the security situation in Central Darfur. Since then, displaced persons have been returning to their villages in Um Dukhun locality. In January 2019, IOM verified and registered 31,586 individual returnees (8,759 households) in 33 villages across Um Dukhun – individuals since having returned from Chad, the Central African Republic and other areas in Central Darfur.

### NORTH DARFUR

In January 2019, IOM verified and registered 14,905 returnee individuals (2,595 households) in El Sireaf locality in North Darfur. These returnees returned to their place of origin from Central Darfur and other El Sireaf areas. In the initial interagency mission report, all returnees were confirmed to have returned voluntarily, in part, due to the improved security situation in El Sireaf.

Additionally, over the duration of the three-month period, IOM registered a new caseload of 16,933 returnee individuals (3,166 households) across nine localities in North Darfur – namely, Elfasher, Kornoj, Darelsalam, Kalimando, Eltina, Kutum, Um Baru, Mellit and Tawilla. Tawilla alone hosted 14,131 of these individuals, which is by far the highest concentration. IOM further assessed the general conditions of returns, the site appropriateness, as well as the level of voluntariness.



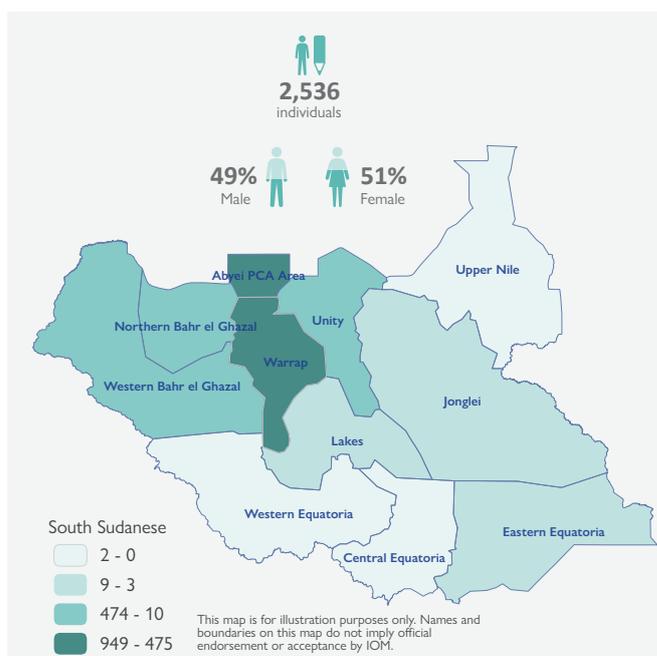
### WEST DARFUR

In March 2019, IOM registered 3,020 individual returnees (932 households) in Jabal Moon and Sirba, West Darfur, who had returned from displacement in the surrounding areas. The security situation had subsequently improved since the death of a Mysrian man in January – considered the catalyst for the preceding tribal violence and retaliation.

# FLOW MONITORING

## SOUTH SUDANESE IN ABYEI

DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, from where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered a total number of 2,536 individuals (665 households) between January and March 2019. Of those registered, there was a relatively even gender distribution – 1,234 individuals were male and 1,302 were female. As evident in the map, the South Sudanese came from a broad range of South Sudanese states – the majority being from the Abyei PCA area, Warrap and Unity. Sixty-six per cent of the total population count were adults (over the age of 18 years) – 1,683 individuals – whilst 562 individuals were between the ages of five and 17 years, and 291 individuals were aged four and younger. With regards to additional vulnerabilities, only two individuals were registered as 'chronically ill', two as 'mentally disabled', two as 'unaccompanied elders,' five as 'physically disabled' and 54 as 'lactating' – accounting for a total three per cent of all South Sudanese individuals in need of additional assistance and support.



Map 2 South Sudanese registered in Abyei, January to March 2019

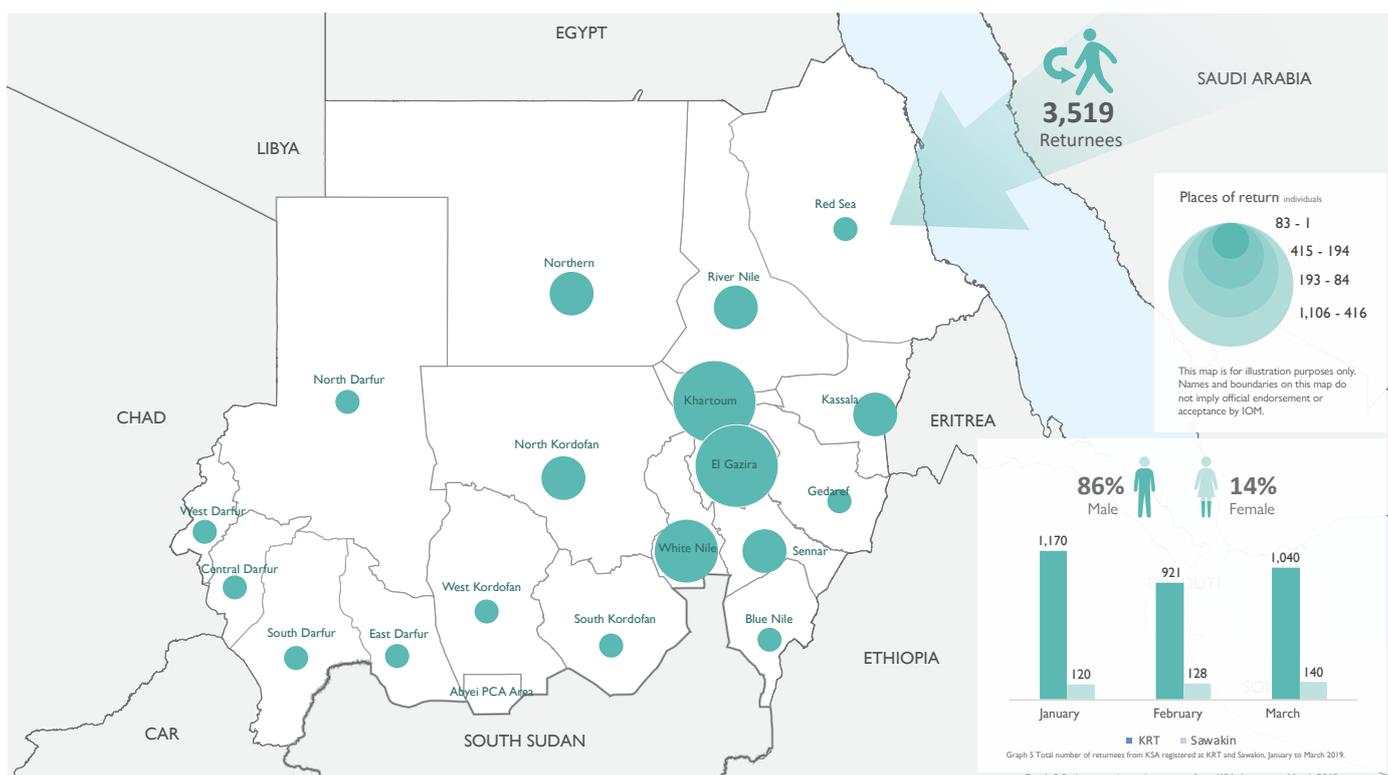
## SUDANESE RETURNING FROM SAUDI ARABIA

Since the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) implemented a new migration policy in 2017 – resulting in the departure of millions of irregular migrants from its territory – IOM has been monitoring all returnees to Sudan through the two central entry points; namely, the Khartoum International Airport and the port of Sawakin in the Red Sea State.

At Khartoum International Airport, 3,131 Sudanese individuals returned from KSA during the months of January to March 2019. The vast majority of those who returned

were male (85%) – 2,653 individuals – and only 478 were female (15%). Sixty-eight per cent of returnee males were between the ages of 18 and 59 years.

At the port of Sawakin, in comparison, there were far fewer returnee arrivals during this period. Of the total 388 individuals registered, only eight were female – the returnee population predominately male and between the ages of 18 and 59 years.



Map 3 Sudanese registered on return from KSA, January to March 2019

## Methodology

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It 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.

Registration data is used by site managers for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming. During the months of January to March 2019, the DTM conducted registration activities within five states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs and returnees in South Kordofan, South Darfur, Central Darfur, North Darfur and West Darfur.

As part of a global methodology, flow monitoring is used to track movements of displaced populations at key transit points when locations of origin are not accessible, and displacement is gradual. In Sudan, DTM operated three flow monitoring points during this period in both Abyei, Khartoum International Airport and at the port of Sawakin – tracking the arrival of South Sudanese into the country, as well as the return of Sudanese nationals from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The DTM methodology refers to the following definitions:

Internally Displaced Persons are considered all Sudanese persons who have been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence since 2003 and subsequently sought safety in a different location.

Returnees are considered all Sudanese persons who were previously displaced from their habitual residence since 2003 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.



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