

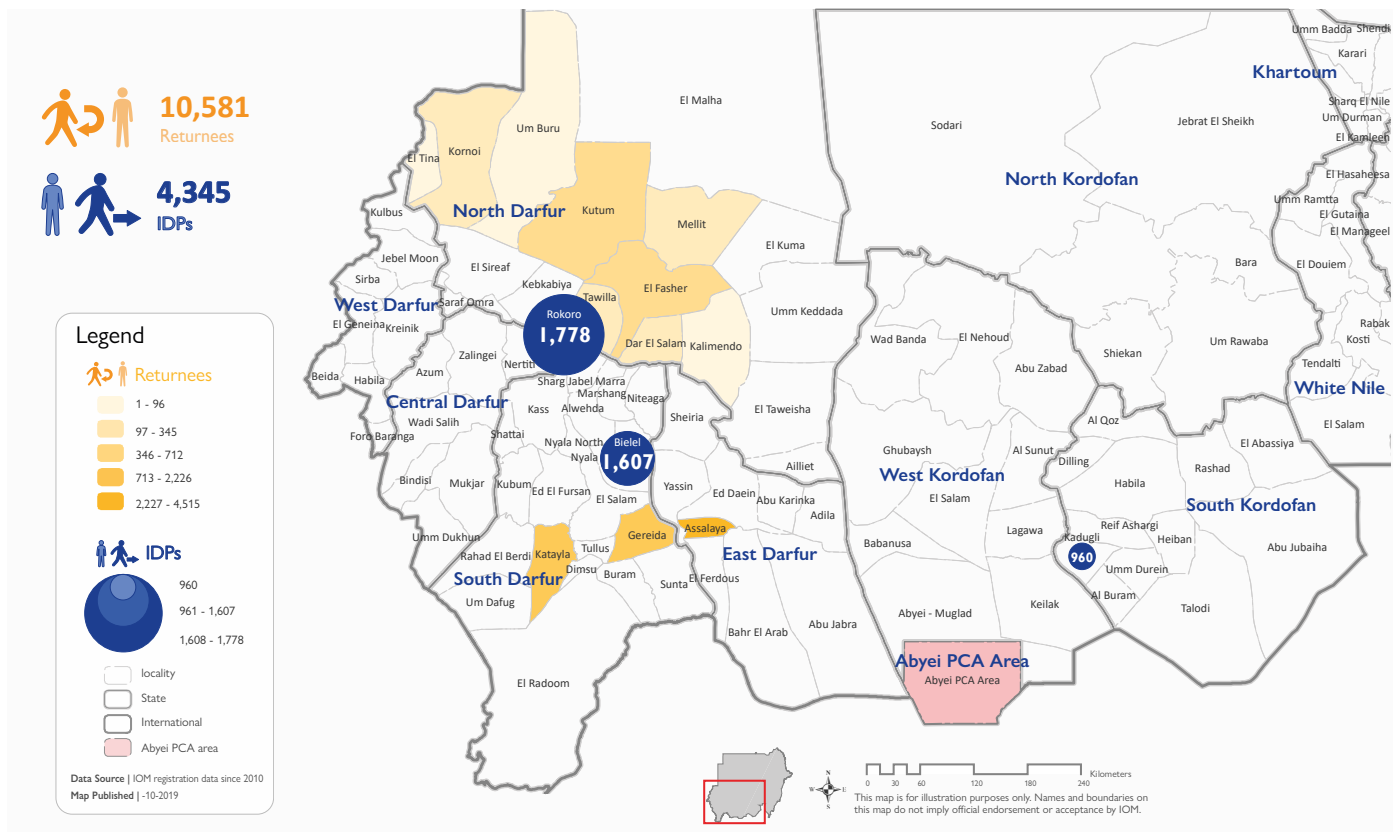
April - June 2019

OVERVIEW

From April to June 2019, DTM conducted 14,926 registrations across five states in Sudan – 10,581 (71%) registrations of returnees and 4,345 (29%) registrations of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Central Darfur hosted the largest presence of IDPs, with a total registered population count of 1,778 individuals. South Darfur was a close second, registering a total of 1,607 IDP individuals. East Darfur

had the highest registration figures for returnees – totaling 4,515 registered individuals. Through its Flow Monitoring component, the DTM also registered 2,747 South Sudanese entering Sudan through Abyei over the three-month period, as well as 1,195 Sudanese returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in April 2019.

REGISTRATION

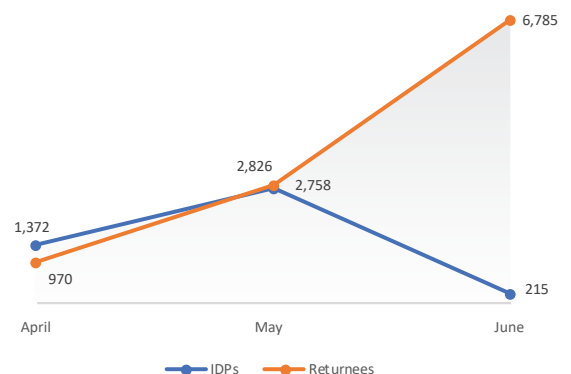


Map 1 Registration of IDPs and returnees, April to June 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

Months	IDPs	Returnees	Grand Total Individuals
April	1,372	970	2,342
May	2,758	2,826	5,584
June	215	6,785	7,000
Grand Total Individuals	4,345	10,581	14,926

Table 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, April to June 2019¹



Graph 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, April to June 2019

1. Registration activities are conducted upon request



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

SOUTH KORDOFAN

Registration of IDPs in South Kordofan was conducted in Kadugli town (Kadugli locality) in both April, May and June 2019. IDPs were displaced from surrounding localities, predominantly Alburam, Heiban and Um Dorain due to economic insecurities as well as the continual conflict between SPLA-N and government forces. A total of 960 individuals and 380 households were registered by IOM over this period, of which 540 were female and 420 were male.

SOUTH DARFUR

In South Darfur, IOM registered a total of 1,607 individuals (373 households) at the Otash IDP camp in Nyala North locality between the months of April and May – displacement arising from the conflict between the SLA/AW and government forces. In April, 1,034 individuals (244 households) were registered after having been displaced from Gobo, Faina and Saboun-Elfagour in Beliel locality. In May, 573 new arrivals (129 households) were registered after arrival from East Jebel Marra in Beliel. This total caseload was comprised of 1,032 female IDPs and 575 male IDPs.

CENTRAL DARFUR

In Central Darfur, 1,778 individuals (660 households) were registered in Golo in Central Jebel Marra locality – having been displaced from surrounding areas due to the ongoing conflict between SLA/AW factions. Of these individuals, 1,176 were female and 602 were male.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION:

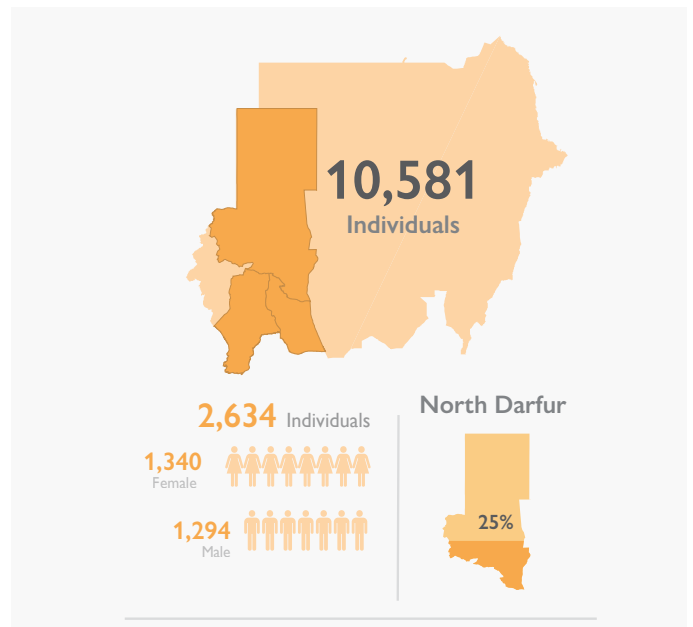
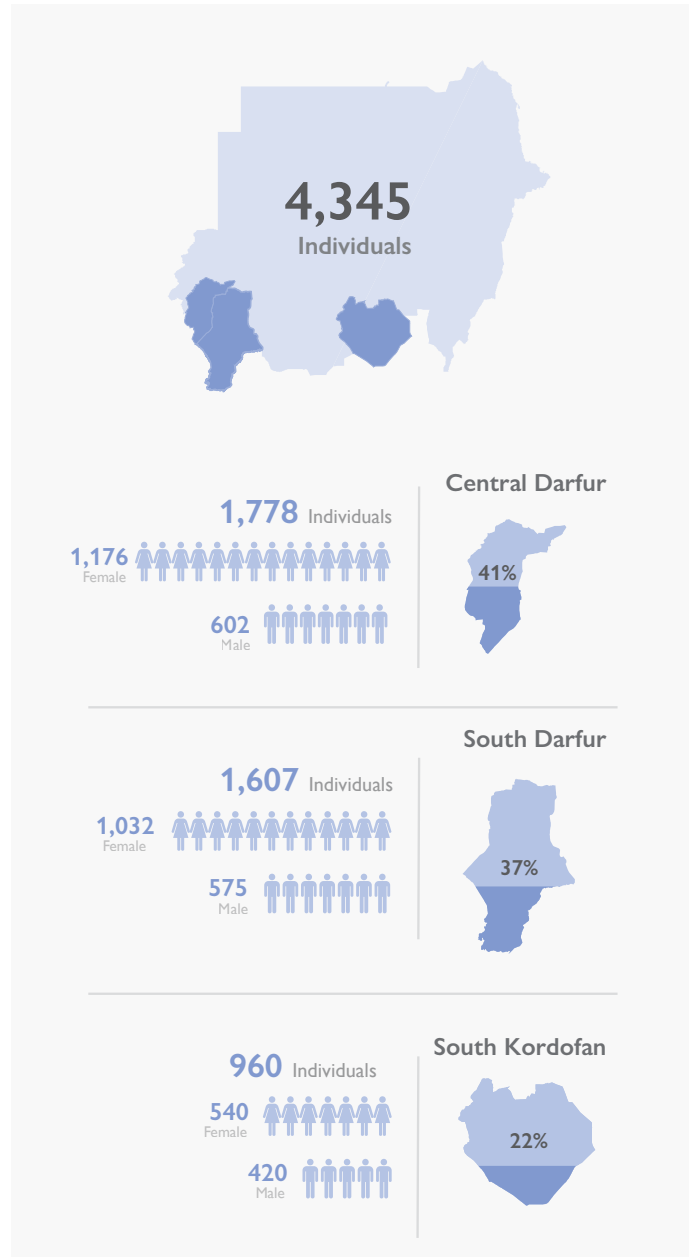
It is important to note that there is a far higher percentage of female than male IDPs and returnees registered by IOM. This can be attributed to the impact of conflict and displacement on social structures and dynamics – men tending to remain behind in the place of origin to fight whilst women leave with their children in search of safety.



RETURNEES

NORTH DARFUR

Over the duration of the three-month period, IOM registered a new caseload of 2,634 returnee individuals (514 households) across nine localities in North Darfur – namely, Elfasher, Kornoi, Darelsalam, Kalimando, Eltina, Kutum, Um Baru, Mellit and Tawilla. This total figure was comprised of 1,340 females and 1,294 males. All individuals had returned from different localities in North Darfur (2,341 IDP returnees), as well as from neighbouring Chad (293 returnees from abroad). One hundred and ten of the total caseloads were registered as seasonal returnees, in other words, those who have returned to their place of habitual residence due to annual seasonal changes.



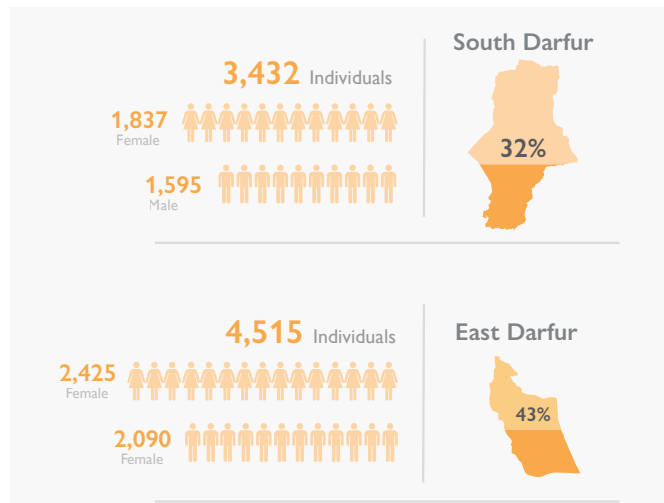
SOUTH DARFUR

During May 2019, IOM conducted registration and verification activities in Geraida locality, following the return of 2,226 individuals (641 households) from the Geraida, Kalma, Salam and Otash IDP camps. Of the total returnee population count, 1,053 were males and 1,173 were females. Returnees reported during the initial inter-agency mission that the main pull factors for their return had been the improvements to the overall security situation – attributed to the collection of guns and the state-based decision to provide basic services in the villages of return. Umrakoba area registered 254 returnees (91 households), Haraza registered 90 individuals (44 households), Sagour registered 614 individuals (174 households), Jay Jay registered 943 individuals (220 households), Jarrotbuk registered 182 individuals (48 households) and Donky Abiad registered 143 individuals. Both Kandako and Banaya villages were reported to have had returnees, however, they were empty by the time IOM arrived – indicating there had been seasonal returnees who had now left due to insufficient water supplies.

In June 2019, IOM conducted registration activities in Katayla – following the return of 1,206 individuals (257 households) from surrounding localities in South Darfur. Of the total population count, 542 were registered as male and 664 as female.

EAST DARFUR

During this period, IOM conducted one registration activity in Asalaya locality in June 2019 where 4,515 individuals (927 households) were registered – having arrived from El Daein and Yaseen locality in East Darfur. Two hundred and forty-two of these individuals were classified as seasonal returnees, whilst the remainder were verified to be permanent. In terms of gender distribution, 2,425 individuals were female and 2,090 were male.

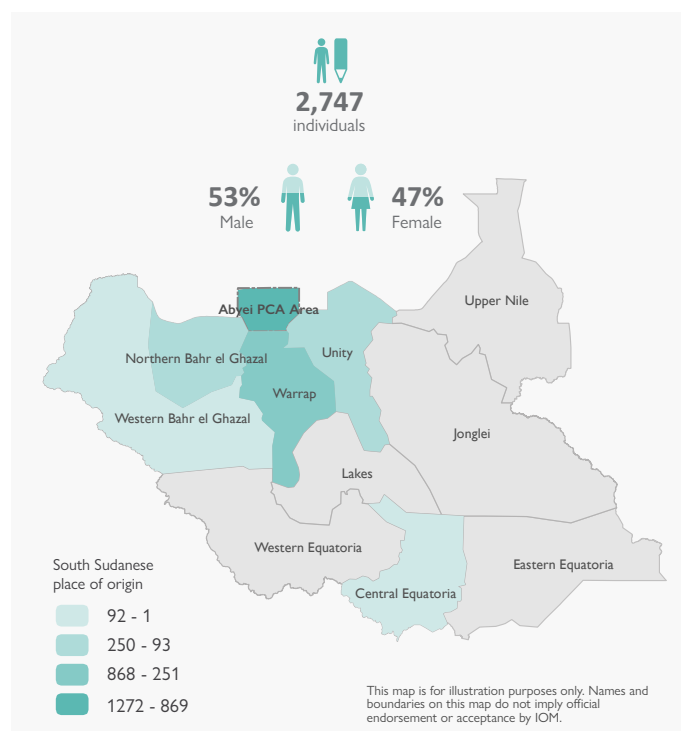


FLOW MONITORING

SOUTH SUDANESE IN ABYEI

DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered a total number of 2,747 individuals (637 households) between April and June 2019. Of those registered, there was a relatively even gender distribution – 1,444 individuals were male and 1,303 were female. As evident in the chart above, these South Sudanese originated from a broad range of South Sudanese states – the majority, however, were from the Abyei PCA area (46%).

Sixty per cent of the total population count (1,657 individuals) were adults at a workable age (over the age of 18 years), whilst 1,025 individuals (37%) were youth between the ages of zero and 17 years. Sixty-five individuals were aged 60 and older. In terms of additional vulnerabilities, only one individual was deemed 'chronically ill', one as 'physically disabled' and 38 as 'lactating' – accounting for less than two per cent of all South Sudanese individuals in need of additional assistance and support.



Map 2 South Sudanese registered in Abyei, April to June 2019



Graph 2 Total number of South Sudanese registered in Abyei from July 2017 to June 2019

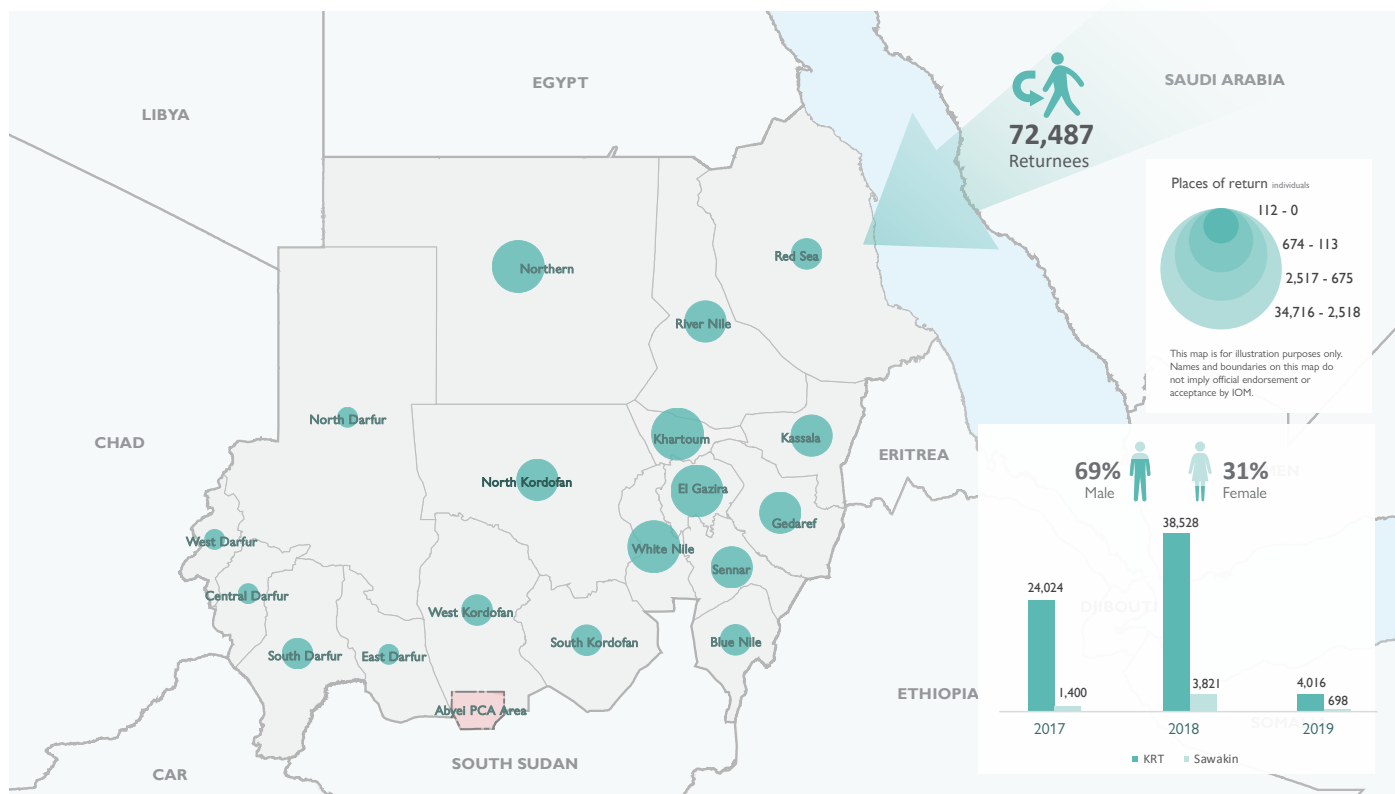
SUDANESE RETURNING FROM SAUDI ARABIA

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, 885 Sudanese individuals returned from KSA during April 2019. The vast majority of those who returned were male (84%) – 741 individuals,

and only 144 were female (16%). Seventy-eight per cent of returnee males were at a workable age, between 18 and 59 years old.

At the port of Sawakin, in comparison, there were fewer returnee arrivals during this period. Of the total 310 individuals registered, only five were female – the returnee population predominately male and again between the ages of 18 and 59 years.



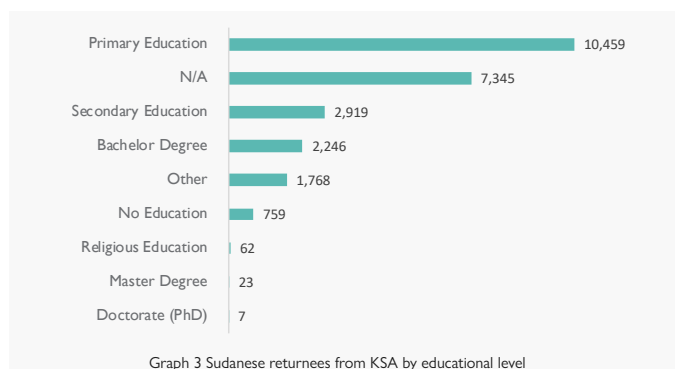
Map 3 Sudanese registered on return from KSA, July 2017 to April 2019

RECAPPING KSA RETURNEE DATA FROM JULY 2017 TO APRIL 2019

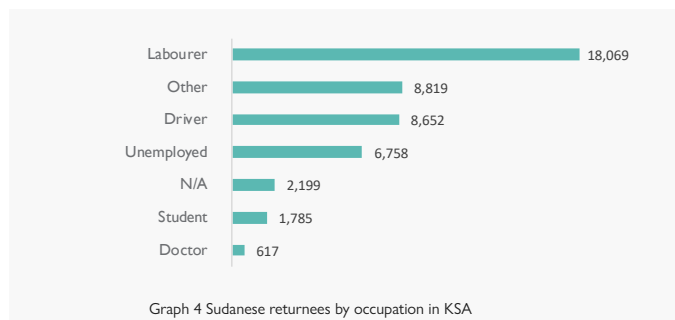
Since July 2017, IOM has registered a total of 72,487 Sudanese returnees from KSA – 69 per cent of whom were male and 61 per cent between the ages of 18-59 years (eligible for work).

Of the total population count, at least 12,948 individuals had obtained a bachelor's degree and 19,466 had completed their secondary education. Overall, nineteen per cent of these returnees had received tertiary education. The most frequent occupations in KSA, however, had been that of drivers (8,652 individuals), labourers (18,069) or merely unemployed (6,758). In contrast, only around 2 per cent of returnees had held specialised occupations (such as accountancy, engineering, law) whilst in KSA.

Most returnees indicated that they planned to settle in Khartoum (34,716 individuals), despite only 18,973 having originated from there. This signifies a pull factor to remain close to the urban capital.



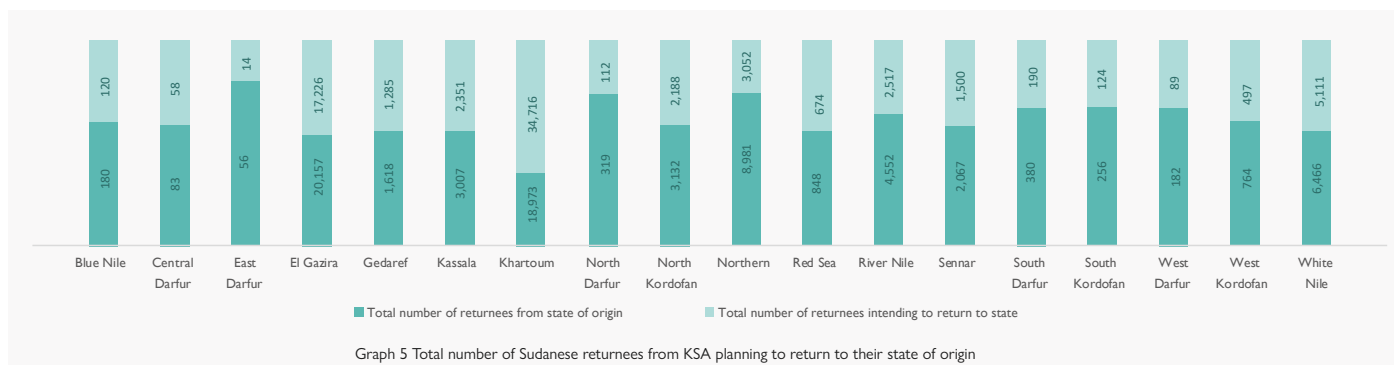
Graph 3 Sudanese returnees from KSA by educational level



Graph 4 Sudanese returnees by occupation in KSA

Additionally, most returnees mentioned they intended to remain in Sudan (38,743 individuals) and planned to work within small businesses (21,634 individuals). Of those who

do not plan to stay in Sudan (703 individuals), the largest proportion hoped to return to KSA (367 individuals). A total of 13,421 family members remain in KSA.



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 April to June 2019, the DTM conducted registration activities within five states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs and returnees in North Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, South Kordofan and Central 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.

Seasonal returnees are considered all Sudanese persons who have returned to his/her place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal changes, for example, impacts on seasonal harvests.

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DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

For further information, please contact IOM Sudan

Tel.: +249 157 554 600/1/2

E-mail: dtmsudan@iom.int

Website: <http://sudan.iom.int>

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