

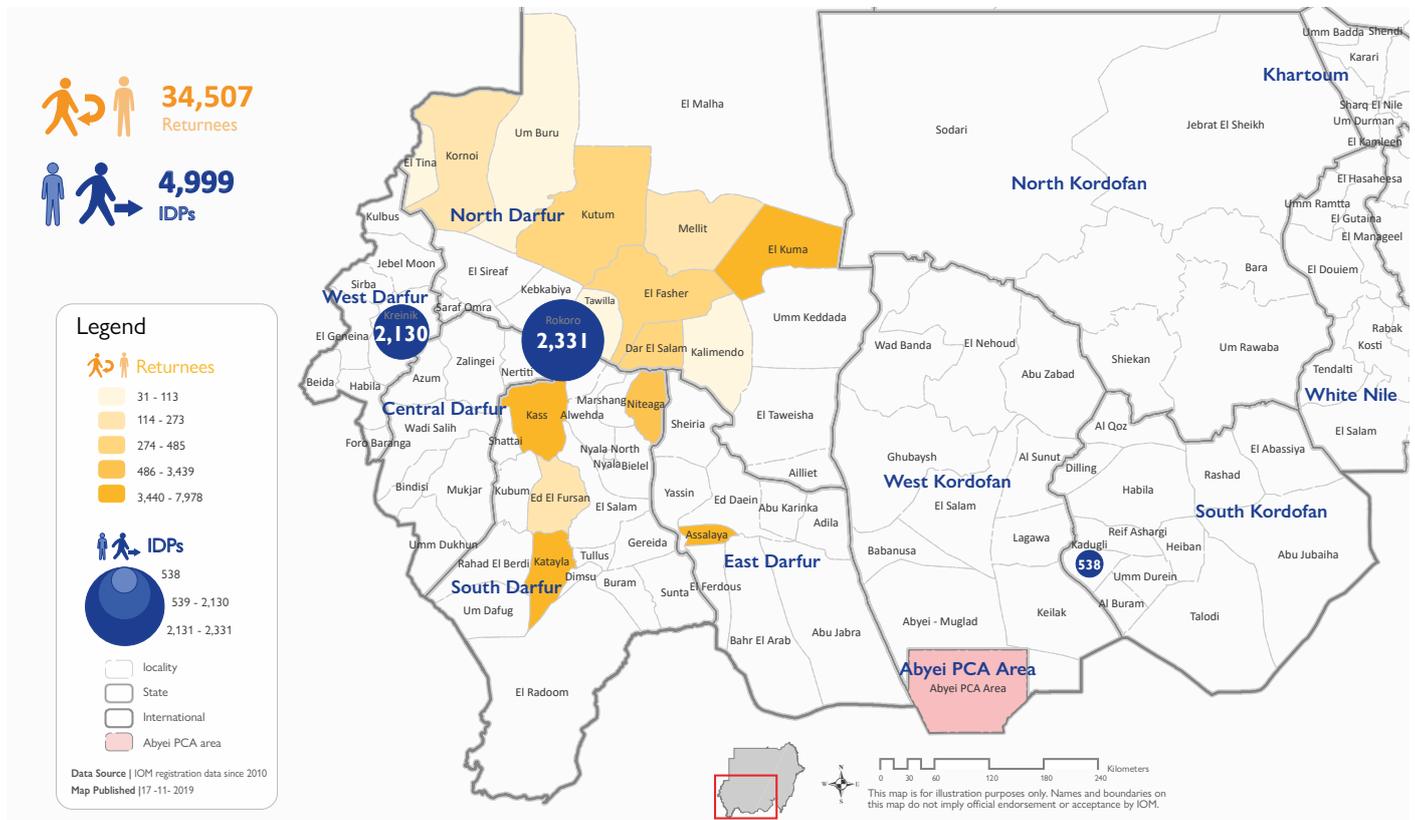
July - September 2019

OVERVIEW

From July to September, DTM conducted 39,506 registrations across six states in Sudan – 34,507 (87%) of which were returnees and 4,999 (13%) internally displaced persons (IDPs). Central Darfur hosted the largest registration of IDPs (2,331 individuals), with West Darfur a close second. South Darfur registered a significantly higher proportion of returnees during this period (17,391 individuals), indicative

of a greater return rate. This trend – whereby more returnees were registered than IDPs – has been consistently observed throughout the year. Through its flow monitoring component, DTM also registered 1,564 South Sudanese entering Sudan via Abyei over the three-month period. Finally, 27,689 flood-affected individuals were registered in North and South Darfur.

REGISTRATION



Map 1 Registration of IDPs and returnees, July to September 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

Months	IDPs	Returnees	Grand Total Individuals
July	2,547	25,077	27,624
August	2,271	8,610	10,881
September	181	820	1,001
Grand Total Individuals	4,999	34,507	39,506

Table 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, July to September 2019 ¹



Graph 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, July to September 2019

1. Registration activities are conducted upon request

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

SOUTH KORDOFAN

Registration of IDPs in Kadugli town (Kadugli locality) was ongoing during the three-month period – 216 individuals (71 households) were registered in July, 141 individuals (55 households) in August, and 181 individuals (80 households) in September. These IDPs were displaced from Alburam, Heiban and Um Dorain (surrounding localities in South Kordofan) due to violence between SPLM-N and government forces, and the lack of subsequent services available. Of the total caseload, 55 per cent were male and 45 per cent were female. The predominant ages were five to 17 years (42%) and over the age of 18 (47%). Eleven per cent of IDPs were younger than five.

WEST DARFUR

In August 2019, 2,130 individual IDPs (426 households) were registered in Krenik and Um-Tojok town in Krenik locality, having been displaced from surrounding localities in West Darfur (Ari, Dafor, Astrina, Barakat, Comkoil and Hajir). The registration was conducted by IOM in response to the displacement that arose from conflict between local farmers and pastoralist communities. As indicated in the initial inter-agency mission report, the 2019 restriction imposed by the pastoralist population – preventing IDPs, Fur and Massalit host community tribes from cultivating or harvesting their farmland – fueled tensions which erupted following the fall of President Al-Bashir in April this year. The Arab pastoralist retaliated, resulting in the displacement of many IDPs northwards. Of the total registered caseload, 56 per cent were female and 44 per cent were male. Forty-five per cent were youth between the ages of five and 17, 42 per cent over the age of 18 years, and 14 per cent under the age of five. In addition to the verification of reported IDP figures, IOM identified a severe lack of educational and other basic services available in Krenik.

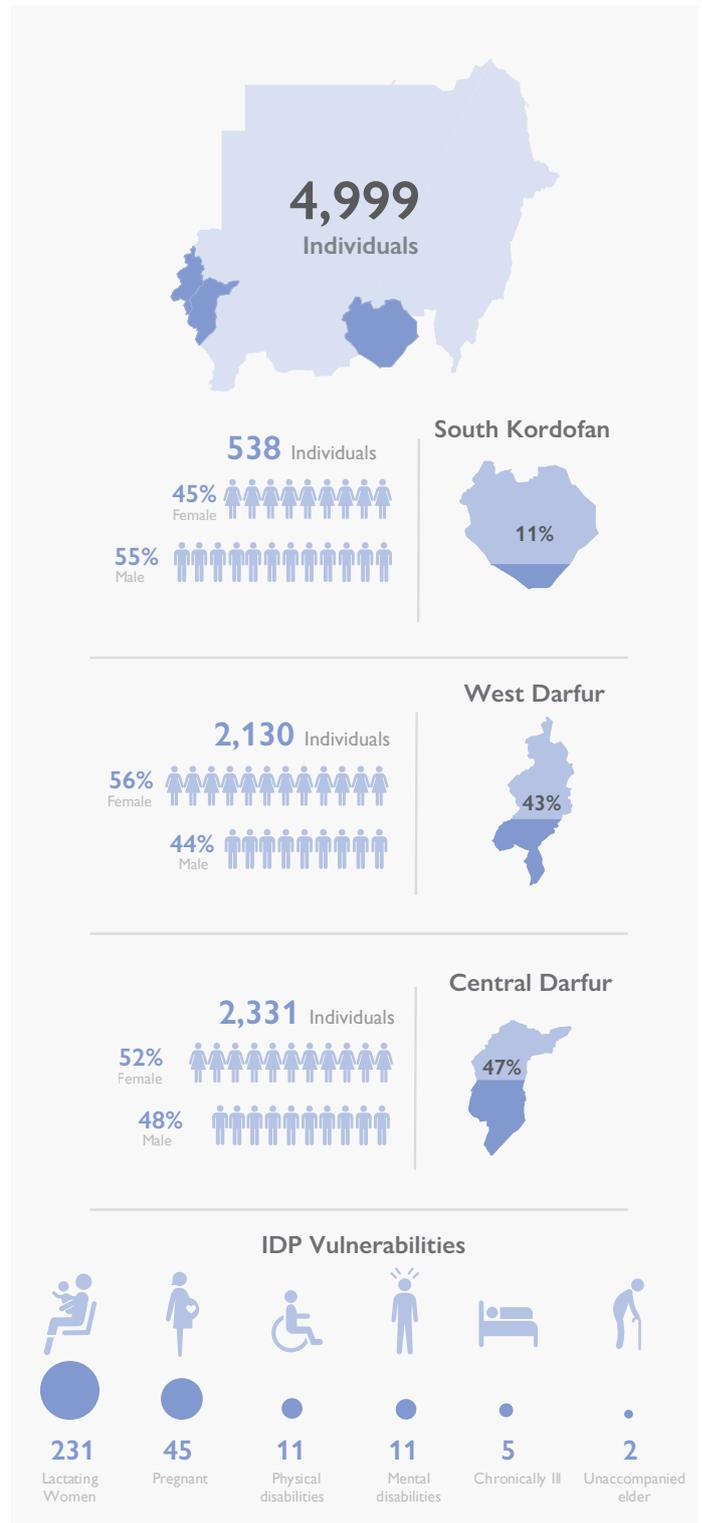
CENTRAL DARFUR

Registration of IDPs in Central Darfur was conducted in Golo (Central Jabal Mara/Golo/Rokoro locality) in July 2019, totaling 2,331 individuals (363 households), and resulting from conflict between the SLA group and Sudanese government forces. The registration revealed a relatively even gender distribution – 48 per cent being male and 52 per cent female. The majority of IDPs were youth between the age of five and 17 years (52%), whilst 32 per cent were over the age of 18, and 16 per cent under the age of five.

RETURNEES

EAST DARFUR

IOM's mission to Um Dei, Kelikel, Abu, Salama, Gargar, Ahmed and Beida (Asalaya locality) verified and registered 7,067 returnees (1,601 households) from North, South and East Darfur. In 2003, Asalaya locality was severely impacted by the Darfur crisis and the conflict between government forces and armed rebels – large numbers of the population



displaced. Since 2010, former IDPs have been returning to the area, reportedly due to an increased calmness, stability and security – in part, the result of community and government disarmament campaigns. Significantly, however, IOM noted many challenges still facing the returnee communities in Asalaya locality: limited access to food, public defecation as a result of no access to latrines, poor shelter conditions and insufficient crop production due the shortage of rainfall.

SOUTH DARFUR

In July 2019, 6,799 individuals (1,329 households) were registered by IOM in Haraza, Erdiba, Bowta, Dud, Arida, Aldonky, Haraza, Batikha and Ghabibish (Katayla locality), having returned from neighbouring villages in Katyala and Alsalam locality. Additionally, 3,439 individuals (891 households) were registered in Karikir, Jartubuk, Dabranga, Masco, Teritira, Ammar and Jadeed (Niteaga locality), after returning from Kass camp in Kass locality. That same month, 6,926 further individuals (1,484 households) from Kass camp were registered in Kalo, Kumpa, Martoga, Warow, Musa, Begra, Barnga, El Fial, Nyama, Daws, Karndy and Kusolo (Kass locality).

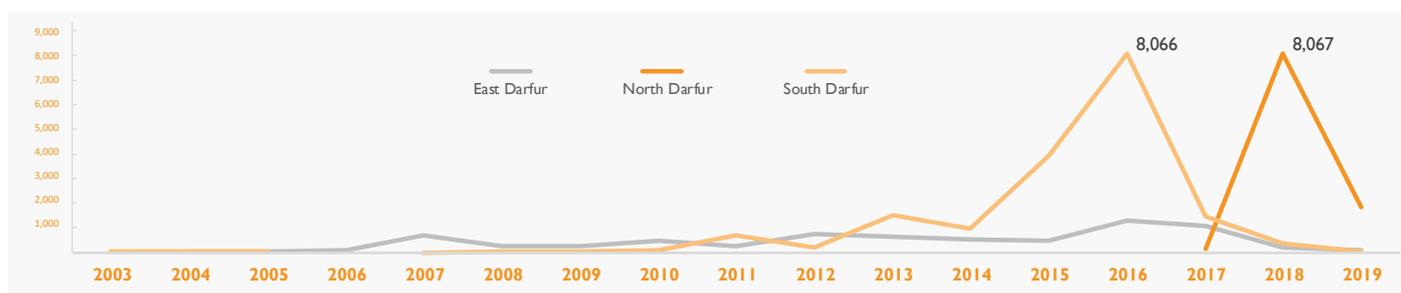
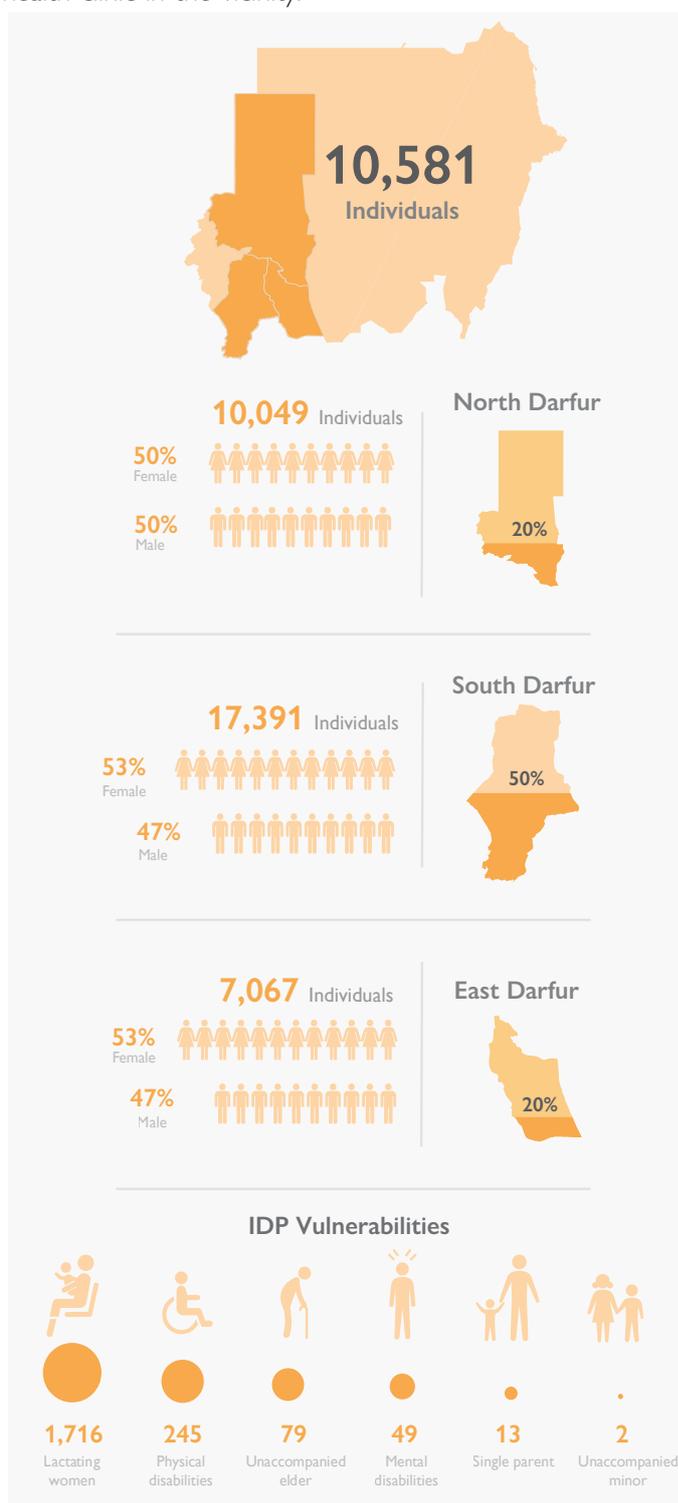
Furthermore, 227 returnees (44 households) were registered in Myagna (Ed Elfursan locality) in July 2019, after returning from their displacement in the surrounding villages of Gezan, Tulus and Khorshamam. Using general focus group discussions, individual interviews and a general overview and observation of the surrounding living conditions, it was determined that returns to the area were voluntarily, without individuals being subject to any psychological, material or physical pressure or coercion. In both Katayla and Ed Elfursan, the IOM mission observed that returnees were engaged in livelihood activities (such as farming and market access) and were able to live with relative normality. Many families had returned with their children, cattle, and personal belongings, thus indicating the intention for a sustainable and permanent return.

NORTH DARFUR

In continuation of the prior months, 619 individuals (119 households) were registered in nine localities in North Darfur (namely, Elfasher, Kornoi, Darelsalam, Kalimando, Eltina, Kutum, Tawilla, Um Baru and Mellit) during July 2019. In August, a further 632 returnees (133 households) were registered – individuals returning from Chad, as well as surrounding villages in North Darfur. In September, 820 new returnees (174 households) were registered.

In Abu Gau (Alkuma locality), 7,978 individuals (1,216 households) were registered during the first few days of September – IDPs returning from the Alabassi camps in Mellit locality. Displacement from Alkuma had begun in 2004 due to the arising conflict between the Zayadlya and Berti tribes. In December 2018, these IDPs started their return, despite not all individuals originating from Abu Gau village. As the initial inter-agency report indicated, the provision of essential services proved a severe challenge – with the closest water supply to be found in Alkuma town, nine kilometers away. Tensions also rose over the availability and ownership of land. By the time IOM conducted its mission to Abu Gau, the government of North Darfur declared the situation resolved with peaceful coexistence between the two tribes, and the

reconstruction of a functioning borehole within the village. Problematically, however, sanitation remains dire, with no existing household latrines, and only one (albeit unfunctional) health clinic in the vicinity.

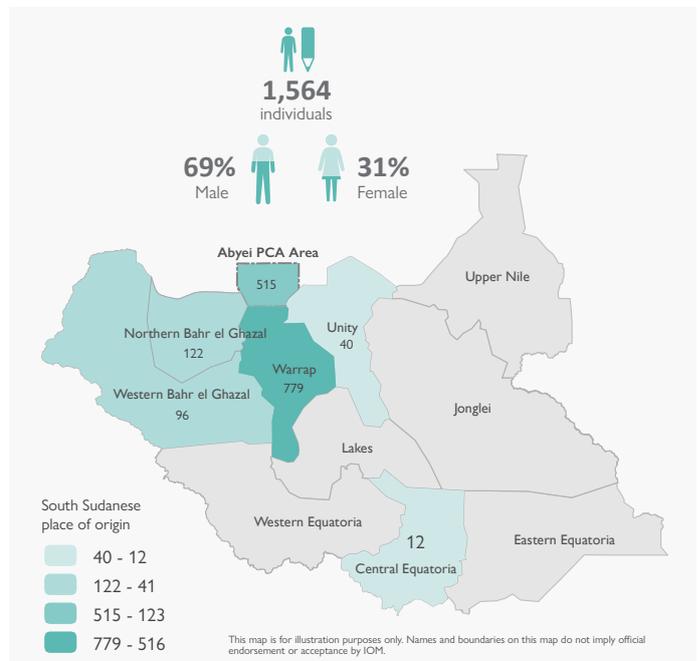


Graph 2 Total number of DTM registered returnees by date of return

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 1,564 individuals (415) – 628 were registered in July, 458 in August, and 478 in September. In comparison to previous months, where a relatively even gender distribution was observed, the number of males during this period far exceeded the number of females (1,078 males and 486 females in total). The vast majority of registered South Sudanese were between the ages of 18 and 59 (75%), with less than one per cent over the age of 60 and 24 per cent younger than 18. Few additional vulnerabilities were recorded – only one individual was chronically ill and 11 were lactating, accounting for less than one per cent of incoming South Sudanese individuals in need of additional assistance and support.



Map 2 South Sudanese registered in Abyei, July to September 2019

FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Despite floods being an annual occurrence during the rainy season in Sudan, 2019 proved particularly destructive and saw at least 27,689 individuals badly affected by the floods.² It was the first year that flooding occurred in Ed Elfursan locality (South Darfur) consequential to the reconstruction of the local railway and the obstruction of the waterway. In North Darfur, comparatively, flooding is an annual occurrence. Communities are especially impacted each year due to the low altitude of the surrounding landscape and the proximities of running streams. Affected populations tend to flee their homes to seek safety with their relatives and/or in high places, until the receding water levels enable their return. In some localities, such as Alkuma for example, the Sudanese government has allocated useable land away from high-risk areas for flood-affected populations to relocate – a move that local communities refuse.

NORTH DARFUR

During the month of June, IOM registered 3,059 individuals (544 households) in Tawilla IDP camp that were affected by the floods and heavy rains. In July, 5,167 individuals (908 households) were registered in Alkuma town. In September, 1,321 individuals (201 households) were registered in

Alsalam (El Fasher locality) as well as 9,991 individuals (1,563 households) in Zamzam IDP camp (El Fasher locality).

SOUTH DARFUR

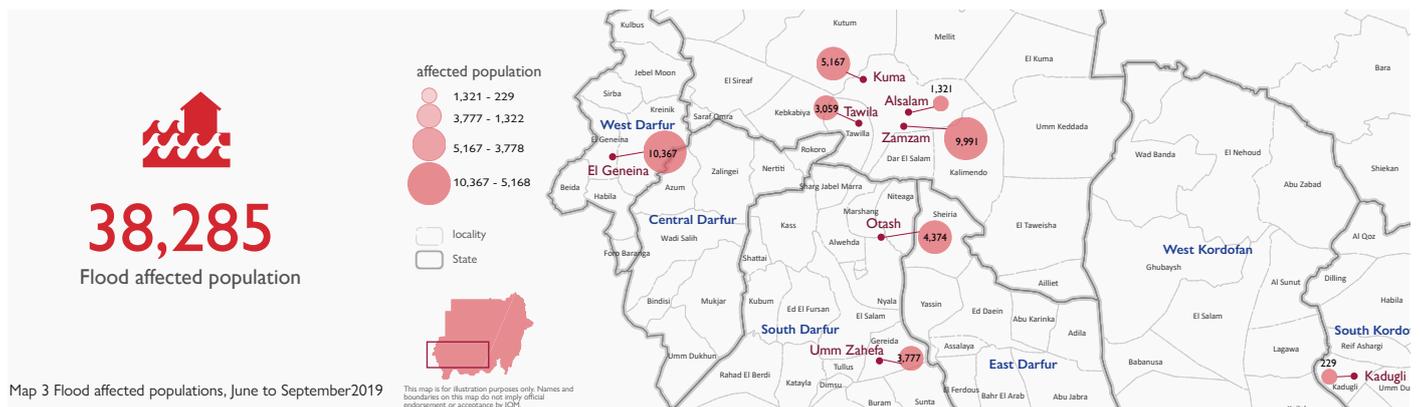
In August 2019, IOM registered 1,047 flood affected individuals (195 households) in Om-Zeaifa, 2,368 individuals (493 households) in Korojuray/Om-Zeaifa, 126 individuals (15 households) in Helt Yahya Dood/Om-Zeaifa, and 236 individuals 36 households in Gono/Om-Zeaifa. In September a further 4,374 individuals (810 households) affected by heavy rains were registered in Otash in Nyala North locality.

SOUTH KORDOFAN

In the last few days of June, IOM registered 229 individuals (47 households) in Tellow (Kadugli) - individuals who had been badly affected by the recent rains in the region.

WEST DARFUR

In September, IOM registered 10,367 individuals (2,579 households) in Ardamata IDP camp (El Geniena) who had been impacted by the heavy rains. The encoding of their registration is still ongoing.



2. This figure is in accordance to IOM registrations during this period, and not reflective of all areas affected by floods.



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 July to September 2019, the DTM conducted registration activities within six states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs, returnees and flood affected populations in North Darfur, East Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur and South Kordofan.

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 one flow monitoring points during this period in Abyei – tracking the arrival of South Sudanese into the country.

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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