

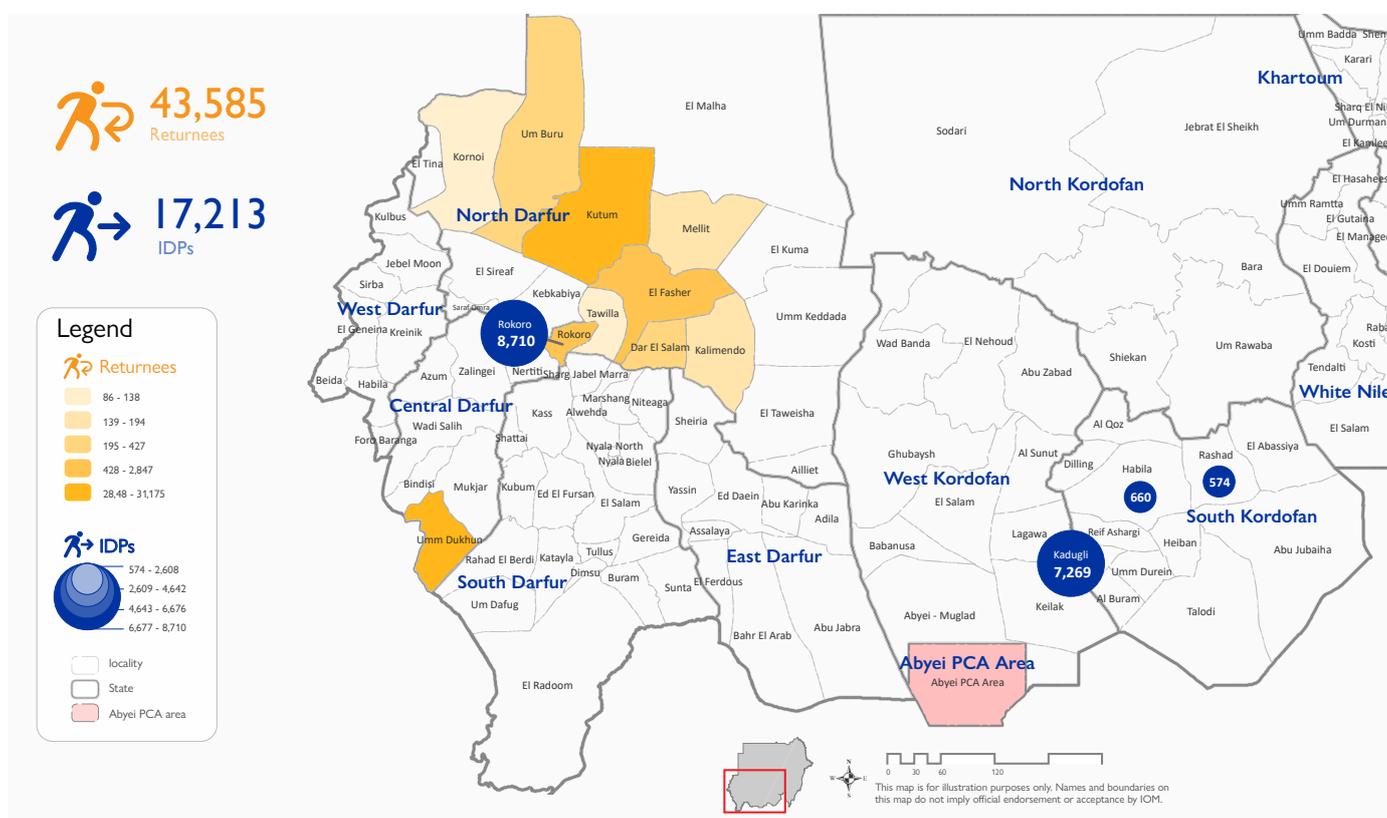
October - December 2019

### OVERVIEW

From October to December 2019, DTM registered 60,798 individuals across four states in Sudan – 43,585 (72%) of which were returnees and 17,213 (28%) internally displaced persons (IDPs). Both Central Darfur and South Kordofan hosted comparatively large registrations of IDPs (8,710 and 8,503 individuals respectively). During the three-month period, North Darfur registered a substantial caseload of returnees in Umm Dukhun (33,123 individuals). This is

indicative of a higher proportion of returns and in trend with consistent observations throughout the year. Through its flow monitoring component, DTM also registered 3,382 South Sudanese having entered Sudan via Abyei between October and December 2019. Finally, 10,676 flood-affected individuals were registered in South Darfur, marking the end of the rainy season.

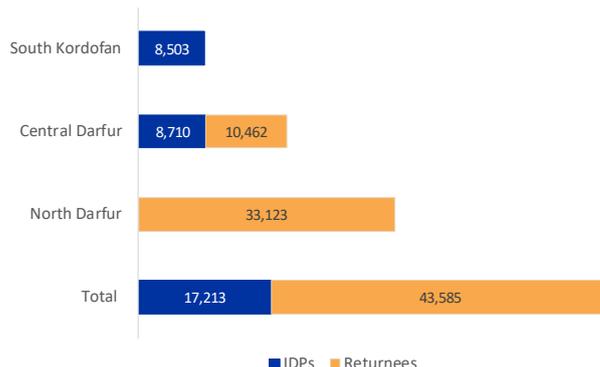
### REGISTRATION



### HIGHLIGHTS

Months	IDPs	Returnees	Grand Total Individuals
October	9,718	649	10,367
November	3,588	6,658	10,246
December	3,907	36,278	40,185
<b>Grand Total Individuals</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>43,585</b>	<b>60,798</b>

Table 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered, October to December 2019



Graph 1 Total number of IDP and returnee individuals registered by state, October to December 2019

# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

## CENTRAL DARFUR

In October 2019, 8,710 newly displaced individuals (1,802 households) were verified and registered by DTM in Golo/Sabanga (North Jabal Mara/Rokoro locality). Interviews with IDPs indicated rising insecurities in their home villages (Hilat, Ahmed, Krakola, Arrow, Faradolow, Targay and Omu) in North Jabal Mara, following attacks attributed to the Alfuka rebel group. Out of the total caseload, there was a greater presence of displaced females (59%) than males (41%), which may reflect the gendered impact of conflict on social structures and dynamics. Men tend to remain behind in the place of origin to fight whilst women leave with their children in search of safety. The majority of IDPs were youth between the ages of five and 17 years (51%), followed by 32 per cent over the age of 18 and 17 per cent under the age of four. Additional vulnerabilities were observed within seven per cent of the total population count. Furthermore, and amongst other needs, sanitation was reported as a critical issue due to the unavailability of latrines and all individuals resorting to open defecation. Households have stated that they have no intention to return to their habitual place of residence until the security situation improves.

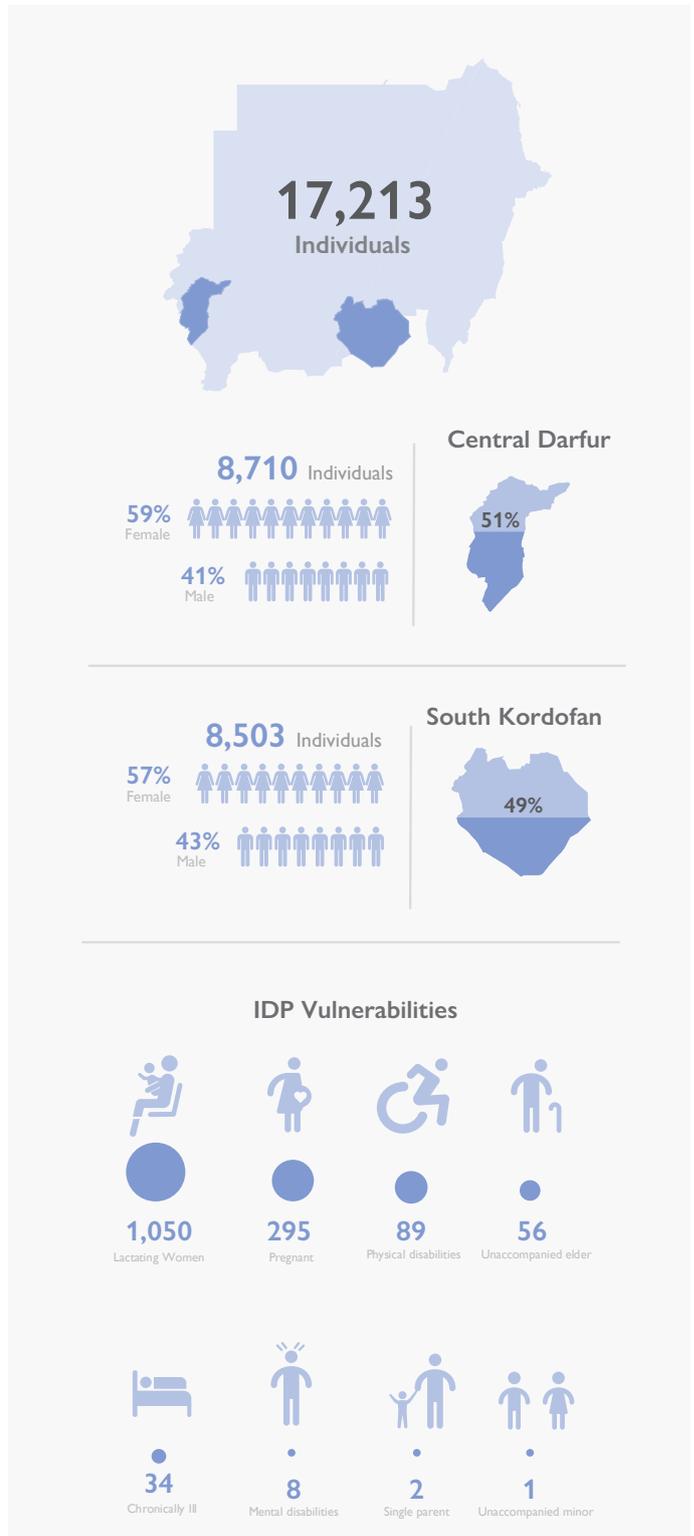
## SOUTH KORDOFAN

DTM registered 660 IDPs (279 households) in Dalami town (Habeila locality) during October 2019, having been displaced from surrounding villages in Dalami, Alburam, Heiban and Um Dorain localities due to tensions between SPLM-N and government forces, and the subsequent lack of services available.

Ongoing registrations continued in Kadugli town (Kadugli locality) over this three-month period – 268 individuals (109 households) were registered in October, 3,207 individuals (1,890 households) in November, and 3,794 individuals (1,654 households) in December. Of the combined caseload, and consistent with the gendered dimension to displacement, there was a greater percentage of females registered (57%) than males (43%). The predominant age category were adults between 18 and 59 years (53%), followed by 41 per cent youth and the remaining six per cent being over the age of 60. Additionally, 937 individuals (11%) demonstrated significant vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian response planning. A high number of individuals in Kadugli indicated reliance on agriculture as their main occupation (1,597 IDPs) – a source of livelihood severely challenged by their displacement.

A new caseload of 574 displaced persons (118 households) were registered in Rashad town (Rashad locality), having arrived from Kalor, Almanzela, Tadoon – areas under the control of the SPLM-N. This caseload was divided into 80 individuals (15 households) registered in October, 381 individuals (83 households) in November, and 113 individuals (20 households) in December 2019. Forty-nine per cent were female and 51 per cent male, respectively. There was a

similar distribution in ages observed between youths (50%) and adults under the age of 60 (47%), followed by those over the age of 60 (3%). Twelve per cent of registered IDPs illustrated additional vulnerabilities for consideration in humanitarian assistance and support.

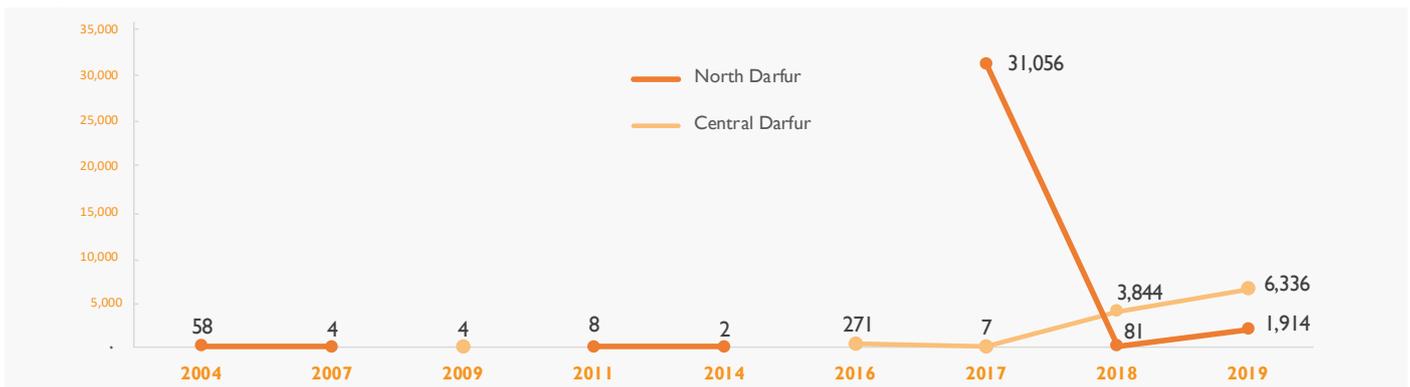
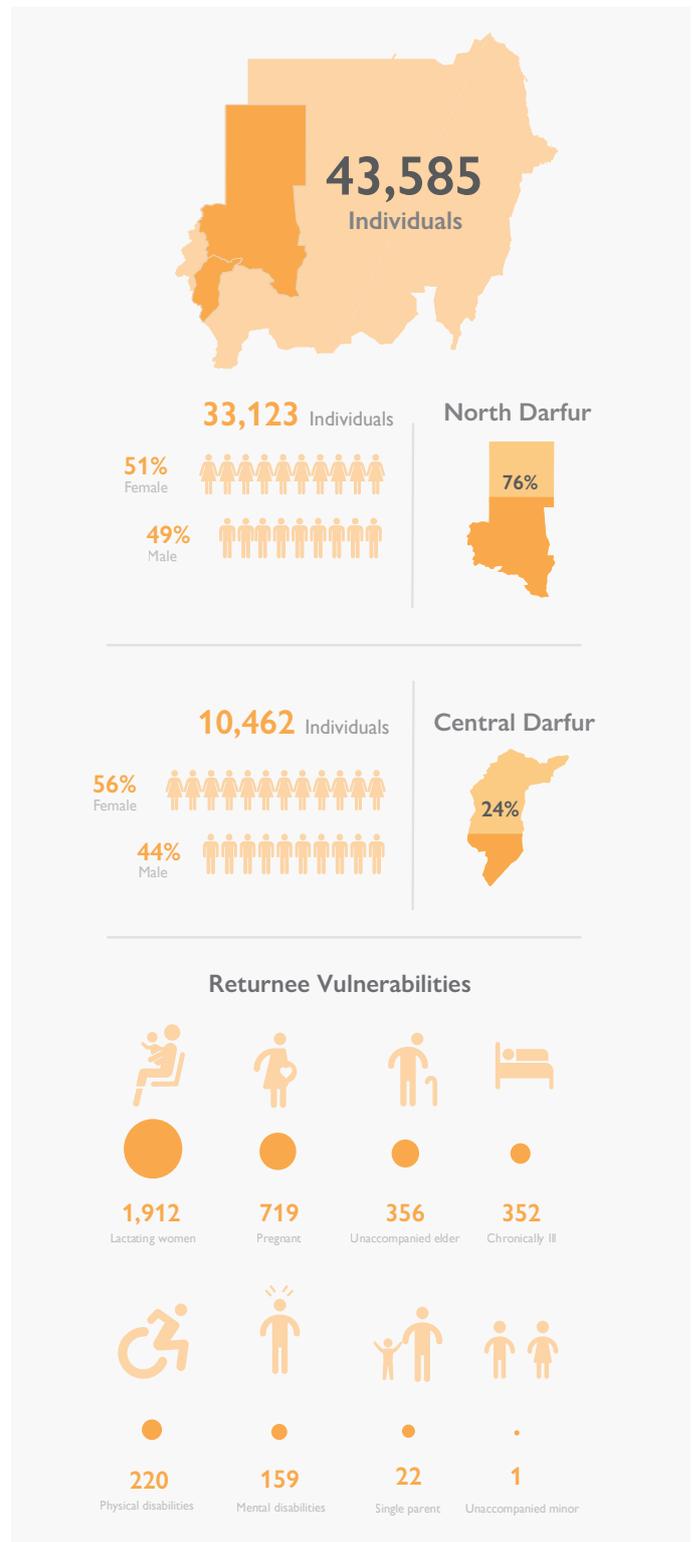


# RETURNNEES

## CENTRAL DARFUR

Since the 2015 peace agreement, which diffused violence between the Salamat and Massirya tribes, the security situation in Umm Dukhun locality (Central Darfur) has been steadily improving and displaced populations have begun to return to their locations of habitual residence. Over the months of November and December 2019, IOM registered a new caseload of 7,615 returnees (1,924 households) across 27 villages – 4,351 individuals (57%) returned from refugee camps abroad in Chad and the Central African Republic. Out of the total population count, 43 per cent were male and 57 per cent female. The vast majority of the registered population were youth under the age of 18 (61%), 35 per cent were adults and four per cent were over the age of 60. Additional vulnerabilities were registered amongst 13 per cent of the population. Furthermore, IOM noted many challenges facing the returnee communities, including (but not limited to): the lack of basic services, educational facilities, and women and youth centres, poor shelter conditions, insufficient water and infrastructure, limited access to latrines, overcrowding, as well as unsustainable health services. Wide spatial distances between villages continue to impact on accessibility and adequate service provisions.

Boulay and its surrounding areas in Rokoro, Central/North Jabal Mara locality (areas still under the control of the SLA-AW forces) have not been accessible to humanitarian actors since the outbreak of conflict in 2003. In November 2019, SLA-AW requested assistance to be provided to returnee populations and IOM participated in a rapid needs assessment to determine the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement for all humanitarian partners prior to registration. In December 2019, following the rapid needs assessment, IOM registered 2,847 individuals (566 households) in the villages of Boulay. This new caseload has been returning since 2016 from the Sarrotony Gathering area in Kabkabia locality. All individuals are deemed returnees from internal displacement and have the intention to return to Rokoro permanently. Of the total population count, 1,293 were male and 1,554 females (10% greater). 1,841 individuals (65%) were recorded to be under the age of 18, 33 per cent were adults whilst only two per cent were over the age of 60. At least eight per cent of the returnee population group indicated vulnerabilities that will require additional assistance and support. With no services available in Boulay (and Rokoro, Sarrotony or Golo a three hour walk away), critical needs include: WASH, Health, Nutrition, Shelter, NFIs, Education and Protection.



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

## NORTH DARFUR

Six hundred and forty-nine individuals (124 households) were registered in nine localities in North Darfur (namely, Elfasher, Kornoi, Darelsalam, Kalimando, Eltina, Kutum, Tawilla, Um Baru and Mellit) during October 2019. In November, a further 700 returnees (144 households) were registered – individuals returning from Chad, as well as surrounding villages in North Darfur. In December, 256 new returnees (48 households) were registered.

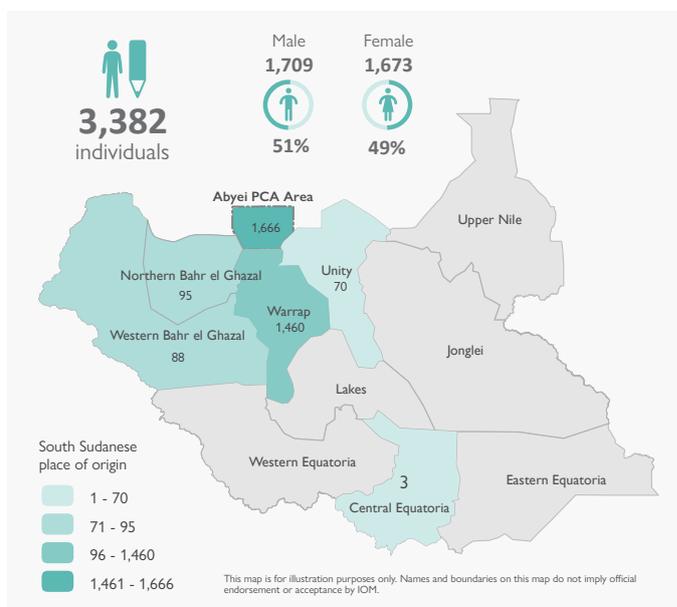
During the month of December, 31,518 individuals (5,281 households) were registered in Tununo (Daleba), Furnung East (Mastriha), Jebel Uri, Ein Siro, Ein Sirgelo and Hashaba village (Kutum locality), following the recent inter-agency mission to verify the voluntariness of their return in 2017 and 2018. Populations were initially displaced in 2004, then again in 2017, due to the Darfur conflicts – the majority of whom were displaced in the nearby mountains and not in Kassab and Abasi camp to Mellit. As the initial inter-agency mission concluded, returns had been voluntary due to improvements in the security situation, access to lands required for farming and livelihoods, as well as the desire to regain stability. An even gender distribution was observed amongst returnees – approximately 51% were female and 49% male – as well as half the population group being youths under the age of 18. Around eight per cent of the total caseload indicated additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance. IOM observed a lack of basic services in these villages, especially with regards to health, water and education. The recent destruction of crops by nomadic animals prevented some returnees from being able to attend the registration activity – a difference of 23,359 individuals being registered than initially reported.



Photograph taken during the Kutum (North Darfur) registration, December 2019

## FLOW MONITORING

DTM's flow monitoring point in Abyei, where South Sudanese are registered upon arrival into Sudan, registered a total number of 3,382 individuals (719 households) over the three-month period – 864 South Sudanese were registered in October, 1,074 in November and 1,444 in December. Once again, a relatively even gender distribution was observed with 51 per cent of the total population count being male and 49 per cent female. Additionally, most registered individuals were between the ages of 18 and 59 (57%), however, this figure is less than recorded in previous quarters. Forty-one per cent were under the age of 18 (almost double the previous percentage) and merely two per cent were over the age of 60. Only a few additional vulnerabilities were recorded, consisting of three unaccompanied elders and 41 lactating women – accounting for less than one per cent of incoming South Sudanese individuals in need of additional assistance and support.

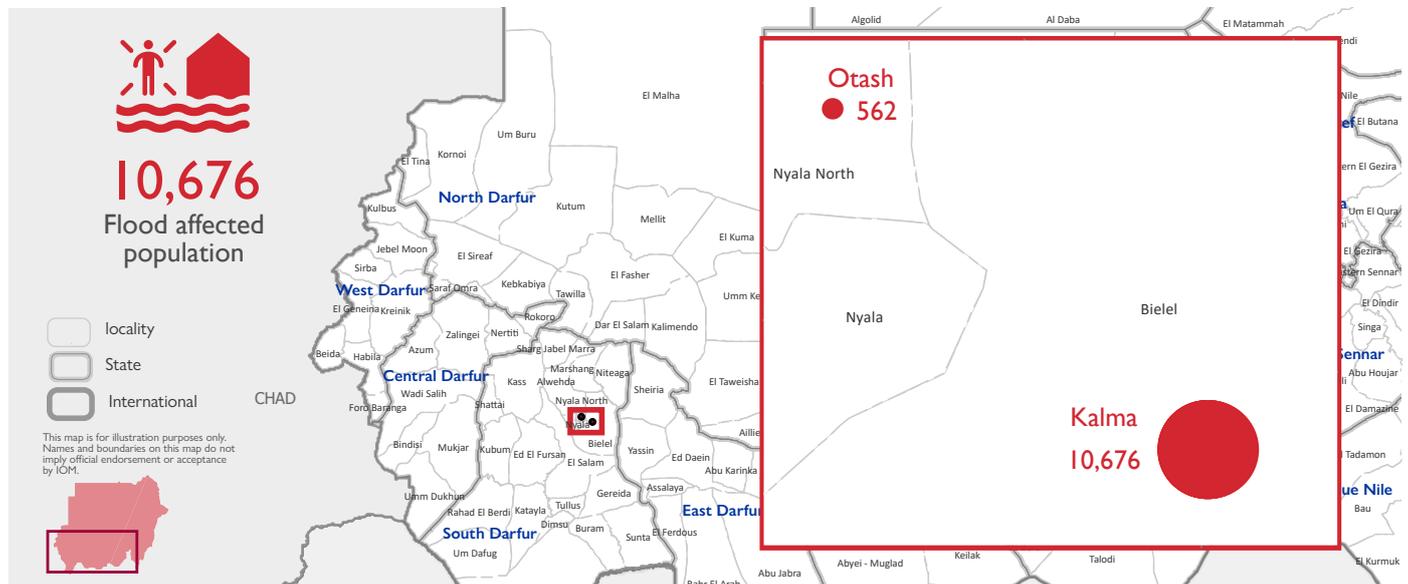


Map 2 South Sudanese registered in Abyei by state of origin, October to December 2019

# FLOOD-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Over the last three months of 2019, DTM registered a total of 10,676 flood-affected individuals (1,923 households) in South Darfur – 10,114 individuals (95%) of which were registered in Kalma, Belail locality, and 562 (5%) in Otash,

Nyala North locality. In both cases, heavy rains in these areas were reported between August and September 2019 and registration took place in October and December respectively.



Map 3 Flood affected population, October to December 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: 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 October to December 2019, DTM conducted registration activities within four states in Sudan – recording individual and household level information on IDPs, returnees and flood affected populations in North Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur and South Kordofan.

As part of IOM's DTM 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 point 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 nationals 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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