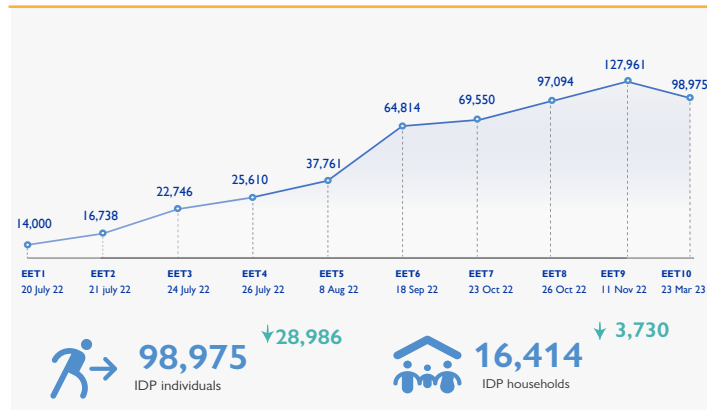


As a subcomponent of the Mobility Tracking methodology (Round Five), the Emergency Event Tracking (EET) tool is deployed to track sudden displacement, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement, and quantify the affected population when needed.

## Event Overview



DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal violence across Blue Nile state. On 13 July 2022, inter-communal clashes erupted between members of the Hausa tribe and the Hamaj and Berta tribes in Gabal Hamad and Village 7 in Wad Al Mahi locality, Blue Nile state - following the death of two individuals from the Hamaj tribe.

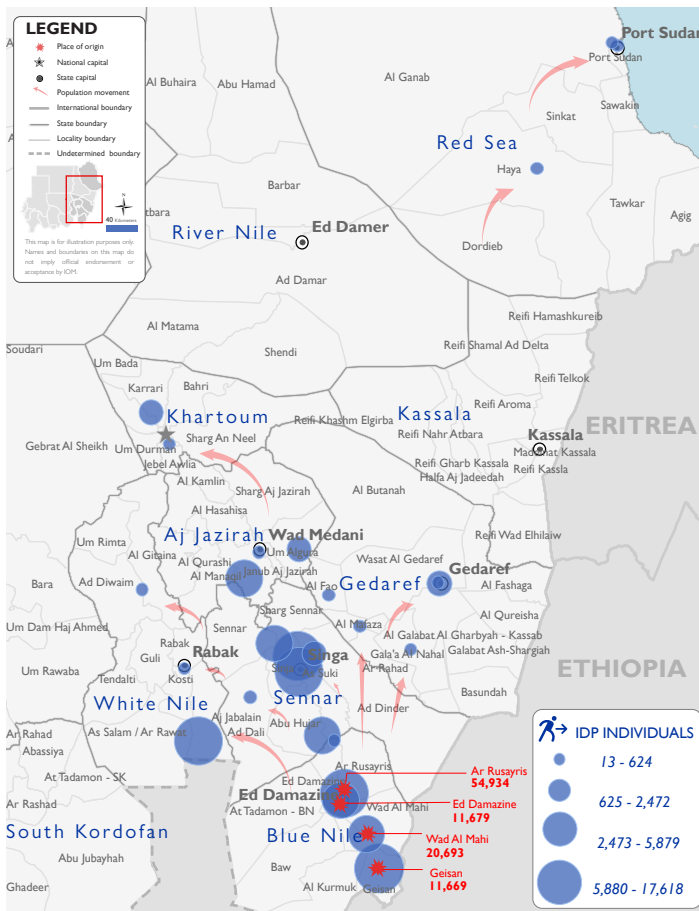
Between 14 and 20 July 2022, inter-communal violence took place in several locations across Ar Rusayris locality, namely Ar Rusayris town, Geisan town, and Ganis village. From September 2022, clashes spread to several localities across Blue Nile, including Wad Al Mahi (villages 4, 6, 7, and 8) and Geisan (village 10). (For more information, please see [Ar Rusayris, Blue Nile \(Update 009\)](#)). In January, February, and April 2023, field teams reported further, smaller episodes of violence in Wad Al Mahi (villages 6 and 7), Ar Rusayris (Ganis village), and Geisan (Bakowry village) localities. All reported incidents involved the Hausa, Hamaj, Gumuz, and/or Aj Jabalaween tribes.

The tenth update estimates that there are currently 98,975 (16,414 Households) displaced across Blue Nile (38.7%), Sennar (38.1%), White Nile (12.4%), Aj Jazirah (4.5%), Gedaref (3.4%), Khartoum (2.6%), and Red Sea (0.3%) states. The IDP caseload was originally displaced from Ar Rusayris (55.5%), Wad Al Mahi (20.9%), Geisan (11.8%), and Ed Damazine (11.8%) localities in Blue Nile.

The decrease in the overall IDP caseload since the previous update can be attributed to a combination of verification exercises by field teams and the absence of significant displacement events since the previous update. Field teams indicate that a lack of services across locations of displacement has led IDP populations to move to locations where humanitarian assistance is better available. In Blue Nile, food scarcity and a lack of health care services have been widely reported. Additionally, the decrease in the IDP caseload in White Nile is largely attributed to overcrowding, poor health services, and inadequate food and water access in locations of displacement, which has led IDPs to move to Sennar and third locations across Blue Nile. Moreover, the modest increase in the IDP caseload in Khartoum is due to field teams visiting a greater number of displacement locations.

Annex 1 indicates the general movements of several tribal groups during the EET series within Blue Nile state. Field teams have reported that Hausa tribesmen have largely moved North and West. While large numbers of Hausa IDPs have left Blue Nile entirely; field teams note that many Hausa IDPs displaced within the state have relocated to the locations of Ad Deesa, Shamar, Abdu Zooni, and Abd El Khaleg, in the North of Ed Damazine locality. There were also reported movements of Hausa IDPs from village 11 in Geisan locality, to Banet, Samsour, Khor Maganza, and village 10 across Geisan and Baw localities. What is more, some IDPs of Hausa origin have moved from Khor Maganza, Belgeas, and Abugarin villages in Baw locality, to Agdei village in At Tadamon locality.

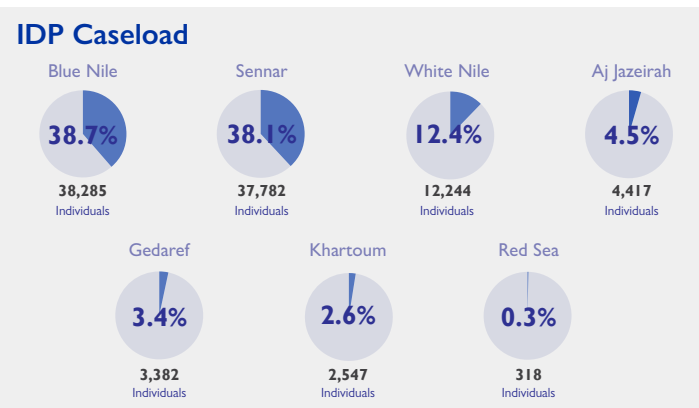
\*DTM Sudan adopts the WHO global estimate that approximately 15% of the total population are persons with disabilities (PwD).



Map1: IDP Caseload by State

Alternatively, IDPs of Funj origin have largely moved South. Field teams report that at the beginning of the conflict, many Funj tribesmen residing in villages 1 and 2 were displaced to village 4 in Wad Al Mahi locality. As the conflict series developed, Funj tribesmen in villages 4 and 5 were displaced further south to multiple locations across Geisan and Al Kurmuk localities. There have also been reported movements of Funj IDPs from villages 3, 4, and 5 moving to Laota village in Baw locality and Ed Damazine town, as well as locations across Ar Rusayris locality. Additionally, field teams have reported that Fallata IDPs have largely moved from Wad Al Mahi locality to Dewa and Um Barid villages further afield North in locations across Ed Damazine locality. Finally, many IDPs from the Angassanah tribe have moved from village 8 in Geisan locality to Abu-Garin village in Baw locality.

Information on losses and casualties can be found in [Update 008](#). There are a total of 8,965 reported cases of lost goods, livestock, and/or cattle. All displaced individuals are Sudanese nationals. At least 12,959 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support were identified by key informants through DTM's Protection Indicator. Additionally, DTM Sudan estimates that there are approximately 14,846 persons with disabilities among the IDP caseload.\* Based on a ranking scale, the three priority needs are Food, Emergency Shelter, and Non-Food Items.





## Shelter Indicator



8,899

Displaced households

54.2%  
HOST COMMUNITY



3,470

Displaced households

21.1%  
SCHOOLS AND OTHER  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS



3,709

Displaced households

22.6%  
OPEN AREA INFORMAL  
SETTLEMENTS



295

Displaced households

1.8%  
ABANDONED BUILDINGS



41

Displaced households

0.3%  
RENTED ACCOMMODATION

## Vulnerabilities



5,660

Lactating women



2,632

Pregnant



1,336

Malnourished



987

Chronic illnesses



789

Elders providing  
care to their households



688

Female-headed  
households



414

Single parent



263

Child-headed  
households



113

Unaccompanied  
minor



64

Unaccompanied elder



13

Missing family  
member

## IDP Breakdown by State

STATE	UPDATE 9	UPDATE 10	CHANGE
Blue Nile	67,516	38,285	29,231
Sennar	33,547	37,782	4,235
White Nile	17,241	12,244	4,997
Al Jazirah	5,626	4,417	1,209
Gedaref	3,382	3,382	-
Khartoum	517	2,547	2,030
Red Sea	132	318	186

## Priority Needs

(Ranking scale)



Food

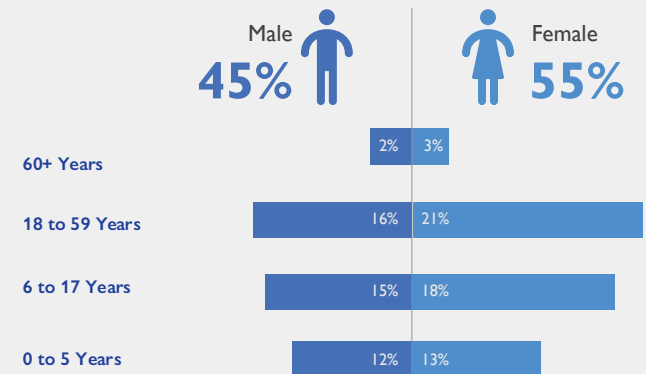


Emergency Shelter



Non-Food Items

## Demographics



## Return Intention

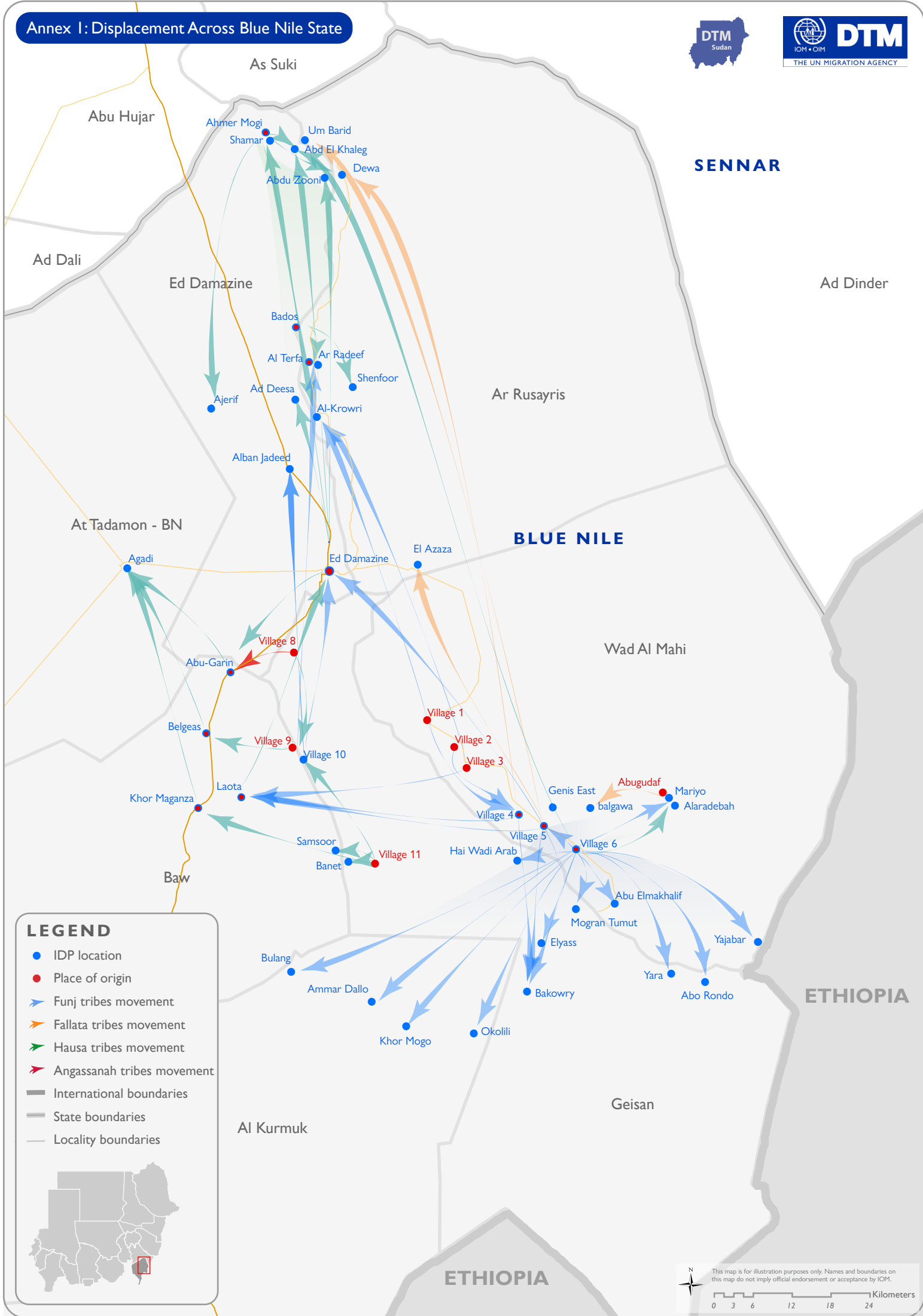
Data for the Return Intention Indicator estimates that approximately 92,742 IDPs (93.5%) intend to remain in their current location, 1,864 IDPs (1.9%) intend to move to a third location, and 4,369 IDPs (4.6%) intend to return to their locations of origin.



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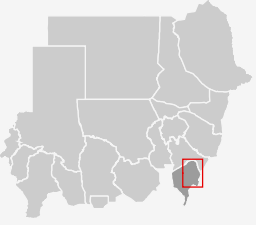
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**LEGEND**

- IDP location
- Place of origin
- Funj tribes movement
- Fallata tribes movement
- Hausa tribes movement
- Angassanah tribes movement
- International boundaries
- State boundaries
- Locality boundaries



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

