2021 HIGHLIGHTS

75 Early Warning Flash Alerts → **40** EET Unique series¹ → **92** EET Updates

459,063 IDP Individuals

89,077 IDP Households

- During 2021 DTM Sudan released 92 Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of conflict and natural disasters. These EETs follow 40 unique series.

- In total, these EETs captured an estimated 459,063 IDPs (89,077 households) displaced as a result of conflict and natural disaster during 2021.

- Upon tracking these populations, DTM Sudan estimates that the IDP caseload remaining displaced by the end of 2021 totaled 337,908 individuals (65,127 households).²

- DTM Sudan released 75 Early Warning Flash Alerts in 2021.

- Field teams reported that 19 EET series during 2021 were confirmed closed by the end of the year (representing 48% of all EET series), with all those displaced (representing 30,460 IDPs - 7% of total IDPs captured) returning to their locations of origin or choosing to settle in a new location.³

92 EET Reports

Conflict 84   **Flood** 6   **Fire** 2

All information products can be found on DTM Sudan's online displacement portal

¹Unique EET series include all EET products which follow a single causing event and its developments, and contain all updates.

² After initial estimates are gathered, DTM Sudan's Emergency Event Tracking tool continues to observe and monitor population size and mobility using EET updates. The population estimate of 341,988 IDPs represents DTM Sudan's final estimate of IDPs during 2021, reported as of 31st December 2021. The difference between this figure and the total captured (459,063) can be accounted for in part by return and resettlement of IDPs, and in part by EET function as re-verification tool.

³ This figure is not representative of all returnees during 2021.

North Darfur

DTM Sudan released 17 EETs following 12 unique EET series in North Darfur during 2021.

An estimated total of 79,458 IDPs (14,349 HH) were captured by field teams.

In North Darfur, a series of spiraling conflicts between farmers and nomads took place across Tawila and Al Fasher localities during the rainy season (August - October) (66,797 IDPs captured across four EETs).

12 → 79,458 IDP Individuals
17 → 16,148 Return Individuals   17%

West Darfur

DTM Sudan released 37 EETs following six unique EET series in West Darfur during 2021.

An estimated 252,004 IDPs (50,860 HH) were captured by field teams.

In January 2021, DTM Sudan conducted its largest EET in Ag Geneina, West Darfur (169,473 IDPs), examining displacement from a conflict between Maslit and Arab tribes.

In December 2021, increased tensions between Arab and non-Arab tribes in West Darfur has resulted in large-scale displacement (DTM has captured 66,780 IDPs in 3 unique conflict series).

6 → 252,004 IDP Individuals
37 → 68,903 Return Individuals   54%

Central Darfur

DTM Sudan released seven EETs following four unique EET series in Central Darfur during 2021.

An estimated 36,291 IDPs (6,235 HH) were captured by field teams.

33,002 IDPs captured as a result of conflict between rebel factions of the Sudan Liberation Army (Abdel-Wahid) in Shamal Jabal Marrah in October.

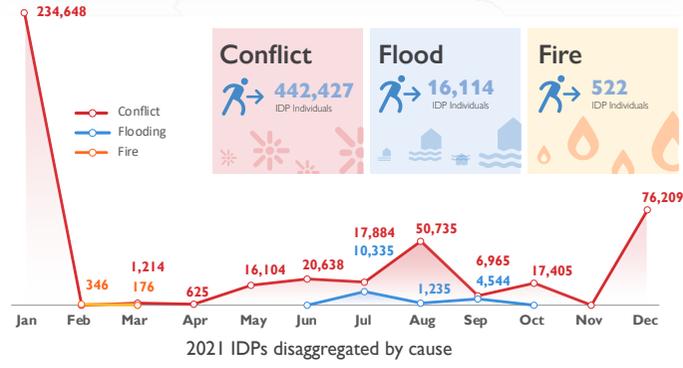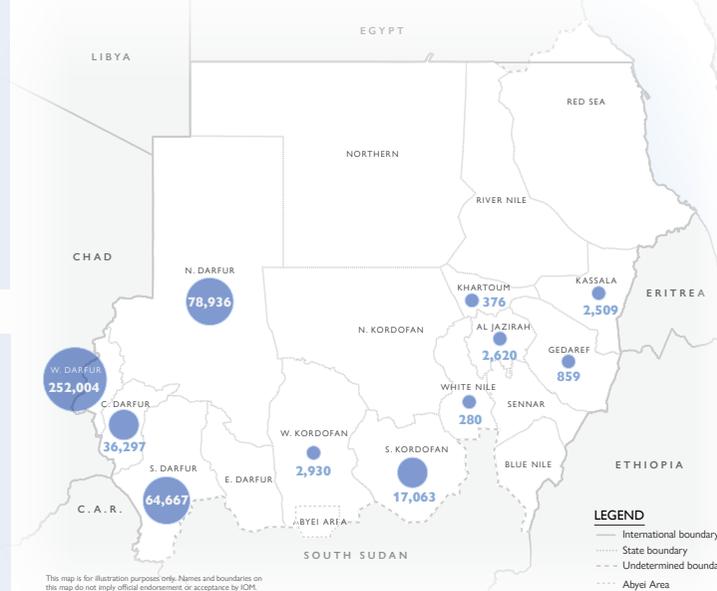4 → 36,297 IDP Individuals
7 → 4,389 Return Individuals   8%

South Darfur

DTM Sudan released 14 EETs following seven unique EET series in South Darfur during 2021.

An estimated total of 64,667 IDPs (12,306 HH) were captured by field teams.

7 → 64,667 IDP Individuals
14 → 21,480 Return Individuals   14%

2021 DISPLACEMENT BY STATE

EGYPT

LIBYA

RED SEA

NORTHERN

RIVER NILE

N. DARFUR **78,936**

CHAD

KHARTOUM **376**

KASSALA **2,509**

ERITREA

AL JAZIRAH **2,620**

GEDAREF **859**

W. DARFUR **252,004**

N. KORDOFAN

C. DARFUR **36,297**

WHITE NILE

SENNAR

S. DARFUR **64,667**

W. KORDOFAN **2,930**

S. KORDOFAN **17,063**

WHITE NILE **280**

BLUE NILE

ETHIOPIA

E. DARFUR

C.A.R.

ABYEI AREA

SOUTH SUDAN

LEGEND
—— International boundary
········ State boundary
---- Undetermined boundary
□ Abyei Area

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

Conflict → **442,427** IDP Individuals

Flood → **16,114** IDP Individuals

Fire → **522** IDP Individuals

234,648 (Jan)

346 · 176 (Feb)

1,214 · 625 (Mar)

16,104 (Apr)

20,638 (May)

17,884 · 10,335 (Jul)

50,735 · 1,235 (Aug)

6,965 · 4,544 (Sep)

17,405 (Oct)

76,209 (Dec)

Conflict ●——●
Flooding ●——●
Fire ●——●

2021 IDPs disaggregated by cause

West Kordofan

DTM Sudan released three EETs following two unique EET series in West Kordofan during 2021.

An estimated 2,930 IDPs (517 HH) were captured by field teams.

Disputes over land ownership are the most prominent source of conflict in West Kordofan.

2 → 2,930 IDP Individuals
3 → 1,428 Return Individuals   1%

South Kordofan

DTM Sudan released eight conflict EETs following three unique EET series in South Kordofan during 2021.

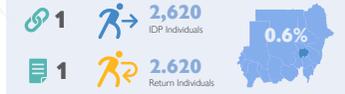An estimated 17,063 IDPs (3,368 HH) were captured by field teams.

Largest EET in the region is in Abu Jubayhah (Kalogi), South Kordofan (10,704 IDPs).

3 → 17,063 IDP Individuals
8 → 2,443 Return Individuals   4%

Al Jazirah

DTM Sudan released one flooding EET following one unique EET series in Al Jazirah state during 2021.

An estimated 2,620 IDPs (700 HH) were captured by field teams.

1 → 2,620 IDP Individuals
1 → 2,620 Return Individuals   0.6%

Kassala

DTM Sudan released two flooding EETs following two unique EET series in Kassala during 2021.

An estimated 2,509 IDPs (517 HH) were captured by field teams.

2 → 2,509 IDP Individuals
2 → 1,924 Return Individuals   0.6%

Khartoum

DTM Sudan released one Flooding EET following one unique EET series in Khartoum State during 2021.

An estimated 376 IDPs (55 HH) were captured by field teams.

1 → 376 IDP Individuals
1 → 376 Return Individuals   0.1%

Gedaref

DTM Sudan released one flooding EET following one unique EET series in Gedaref during 2021.

An estimated 859 IDPs (114 HH) were captured by field teams.

1 → 859 IDP Individuals
1   0.2%

White Nile

DTM Sudan released one conflict EET following one unique EET series in White Nile State during 2021.

An estimate 280 IDPs (56 HH) were identified by field teams as having been displaced from White Nile to South Kordofan.

1 → 280 IDP Individuals
1   0.1%

CONFLICT

84 EET Updates **32** EET series **442,427** IDP Individuals

DTM Sudan released 84 Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of conflict.

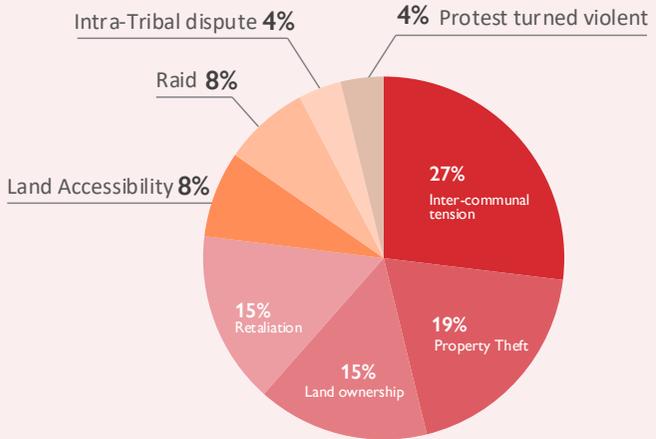These EETs follow 32 unique conflict series.

In total, these EETs captured an estimated 442,427 IDPs (85,953 households) displaced as a result of conflict.

Upon tracking these populations, DTM Sudan's latest figures for IDPs displaced as a result of conflict since the beginning of 2021 is 338,620 individuals (65,130 households).

DTM Sudan released 59 Early Warning Flash Alerts in 2021.

Field teams confirmed that 11 EET conflict series during 2021 were closed this year (34% of all EET conflict series), with all those displaced as a result of those conflicts (representing 13,824 IDPs - 3%) returning to their locations of origin.

Reasons for Conflict

- 4% Intra-Tribal dispute
- 4% Protest turned violent
- 8% Raid
- 8% Land Accessibility
- 15% Retaliation
- 15% Land ownership
- 19% Property Theft
- 27% Inter-communal tension

FLOODING

6 EET Updates **6** EET series **16,114** IDP Individuals

DTM Sudan released six Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of the rainy season. These EETs follow six unique flooding series.

In total, these EETs captured an estimated 16,114 IDPs (3,036 households) displaced as a result of the rainy season.

DTM Sudan released eight Early Warning Flash Alerts on flooding in 2021.

Field teams confirmed that six EET Flooding series during 2021 were confirmed closed by the end of the year (representing 100% of all EET flooding series), with all those displaced as a result of floods (representing 16,114 IDPs - 100%) returning to their locations of origin or choosing to resettle in a new location.

All Flooding EETs captured by field teams took place between the months of July and September 2021 (Sudan's Rainy Season).

In Galabat Ash-Shargia and Gala'a Al Nahal in Gedaref state (859 IDPs) and Reifi Aroma Ad Delta in Kassala state (585 IDPs), recurring annual flooding in the locations of origin were cited as a reason for IDPs resettling in their current locations.

FIRE

2 EET Updates **2** EET Sereis **522** IDP Individuals

DTM Sudan released two Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of fires. These EETs follow 2 unique conflict series.

In total, these EETs captured an estimated 522 IDPs (88 households) displaced as a result of fires. Both incidents took place in North Darfur.

DTM Sudan released seven Early Warning Flash Alerts on fires in 2021.

Field teams confirmed that two EET Fire series during 2021 were confirmed closed by the end of the year (representing 100% of all EET Fire series), with all those displaced as a result of fires returning to their locations of origin.

CLOSED EET SERIES

DTM Sudan continues to track EET Series following the original displacement. After the first information product, field teams are redeployed to locations where the IDP caseload has sought refuge in order to release EET updates. These updates monitor the IDP caseload, provide developments on context, reverify information under the indicators, and track mobility over time. DTM Sudan's longest EET series during Ag Geneina, West Darfur – where 25 updates were released over the course of 2021.[4]

On occasion, field teams report the return of IDPs to their places of origin. When the IDP caseload of an EET series has either entirely returned to their location of origin, or have settled in a new location, then DTM Sudan closes the EET series. During 2021, field teams confirmed the closure of 19 EET series (representing 48% of all EET series), with all those displaced (representing 30,460 IDPs - 7%) returning to their locations of origin or choosing to settle in a new location. The following table lists these EETs by date of closure.

MARCH	🔥	Saraf Omra, North Darfur
	🌊	Nyala, South Darfur
	✳	Al Fasher, North Darfur
MAY	🔥	Majdob, North Darfur
JUNE	✳	As Salam, South Darfur
JULY	✳	Kas, South Darfur
AUGUST	🌊	Jebel Awlia, Khartoum
	🌊	Galabat Ash-Shargia, Gedaref
	✳	Um Dafoug, South Darfur
SEPTEMBER	🌊	Um Algura, Al Jazirah
	🌊	Reifi Aroma, Kassala
	✳	Al Fasher (Korma), North Darfur
NOVEMBER	✳	Al Fasher (Shagra C), North Darfur
DECEMBER	✳	Delami, South Kordofan
	✳	Kereneik, West Darfur
	✳	Kereneik (Azerni village), West Darfur
	🌊	Reifi Shamal Ad Delta, Kassala
	✳	An Nuhud (Bayad village), West Kordofan

Closed EET series - 2021

[4] For a summary series up until Update 20, please see: Sudan - Ag Geneina EET Series Summary (Update 1 - Update 20) | DTM (iom.int).
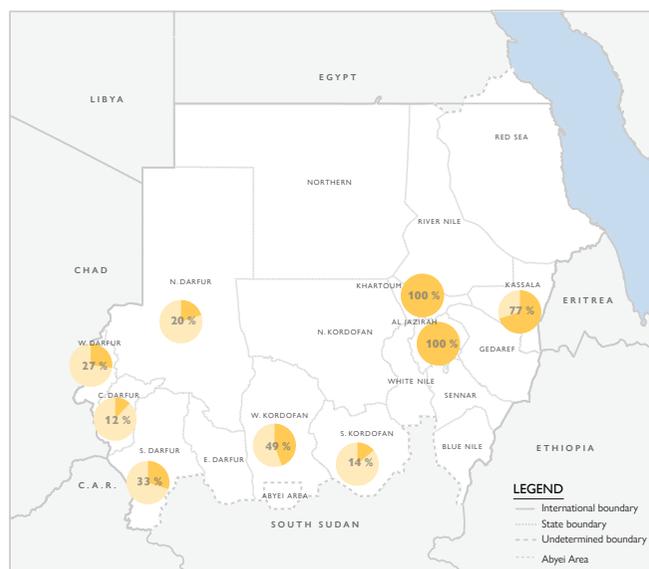
RETURN

DTM Sudan estimates that the IDP caseload remaining displaced by the end of 2021 totalled 339,352 individuals (65,358 households). This reduction in the IDP caseload by 119,711 IDPs (26%) can be accounted for, in part, by reverification exercises conducted by DTM Sudan during EET updates.

Additionally, field teams indicate that a significant portion of this reduction can be explained by returns of IDPs to their locations of origin. As such, this reduction in caseload size can also be used to provide a preliminary estimate for returns ahead of the application of the more thorough Mobility Tracking methodology. Accordingly, over half of returns took place in West Darfur (57.6%), with the overwhelming majority taking place across the wider Darfur region (93%). This is consistent with the fact that most of the displacement in general (94%) in 2021 took place in Darfur.

Examining returns as a percentage of the original IDP caseload, all IDPs (100%) captured by the EET methodology in the states of Al Jazirah and Khartoum, were reported as returning to their locations of origin by the end of 2021. These states were followed by Kassala (77%), West Kordofan (49%), South Darfur (33%), West Darfur (27%), North Darfur (20%), South Kordofan (14%), and Central Darfur (12%). Field teams report that no IDPs identified as having been displaced from Gedaref or White Nile state using the EET methodology returned to their locations of origin by the end of 2021.

✉ Subscribe to DTM Sudan's mailing list here.

EET Interactive Dashboard:

RETURNS BY CAUSE OF EET

🏃 **119,711**
TOTAL RETURNEES

✳ **Conflict**
104,519

🌊 **Flood**
14,670

🔥 **Fire**
522

EET METHODOLOGY

DTM Sudan deploys its Emergency Event Tracking (EET) methodology to track sudden incidents of displacement, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement that occurs between Mobility Tracking rounds, and provide the humanitarian community with a first-of-its-kind evidence base to engage in life-saving and urgent interventions.

As soon as an incident takes place, DTM Sudan's wide network of over 300 enumerators collect preliminary information on whether displacement has taken place, or potentially could. With this information, DTM Sudan activates Early Warning Flash Alerts within the first 24-48 hours of an incident to notify partners on sudden events where EET activities may subsequently take place. Subsequently, EET can then be activated within 72-96 hours of an incident induced by conflict or natural disaster to assist in rapid response planning.

Just as with Mobility Tracking, the EET methodology utilises key informant networks to monitor IDPs once displacement has occurred, continuing to track the IDP caseload along several indicators over time. Enumerators collect information on IDP population estimates (households and individuals), place of arrival/departure, locations of origin, reasons for displacement and return, shelter typology, protection vulnerabilities, and priority needs, amongst others. EETs also collect Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), which provides an insight into the demographic and specific gender nuances present in Sudan and is crucial for designing protection-focused programming and policies which prioritize access to basic services for vulnerable groups, such as women and children.

Through EET, DTM produces an evidence base for strategy and program design and development, humanitarian coordination, and joint funding appeals, as well as informing operational response planning to protect, assist, and advocate on behalf of vulnerable and displaced populations.

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