

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. Data collection strategies and tools are based on the DTM global methodology but have been adapted to reflect the context and population movements specific to Sudan.

MOBILITY TRACKING

Commencing in November 2019, DTM Sudan expanded its operations to implement Mobility Tracking (MT) across an initial seven states namely, North, East, South, West and Central Darfur, as well as South and West Kordofan. The MT methodology utilises key informant networks to systematically track mobility in locations of interest over consistent data collection rounds. Enumerators revisit each location and interview key informants to update and verify population presence on a quarterly basis. Target population groups include internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees from internal displacement (permanent and seasonal), returnees from abroad and foreign nationals. Information collected consists of displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival/departure, location of origin, reasons for displacement and return, shelter typology, amongst other indicators. DTM Sudan's MT figures have been endorsed by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) and is used to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).



SITUATION ASSESSMENTS

To supplement EET, DTM Sudan has designed and implemented Situation Assessments to collect data on populations in non-emergency settings or protracted situations caused by conflict or natural disaster. As with EET, Situation Assessments utilise a broad network of key informants to provide an overview of the context and inform response planning.

REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

Since 2004, DTM Sudan has provided rapid emergency registrations with a priority of meeting immediate information needs for guiding direct assistance to vulnerable people. In 2010, DTM expanded to include biometric registrations and data verifications – implemented in response to government or humanitarian partner requests. Registration data is captured by DTM field teams through direct individual interviews in the target locations, usually with the heads of households. Registration data is shared with partners by means of data sharing agreements, and used for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming.

EARLY WARNING FLASH ALERTS & EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

As a subcomponent of MT, Emergency Event Tracking (EET) is regularly deployed to track sudden displacements and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement that occurs between MT rounds, and quantify affected populations when needed. EET is activated within 72 hours of an incident induced by conflict or natural disaster to assist in rapid response planning. EET captures best estimates of affected populations, priority needs, vulnerabilities, shelter typologies, sex and age disaggregation and return intentions. Prior to the implementation of EET, Early Warning Flash Alerts are disseminated within the first 24-48 hours of incidents to notify partners on sudden events where EET activities will subsequently take place.



MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENTS

Multi-Sectoral Location Assessments (MSLA) are utilised to enhance and provide accurate and up to date information on the availability of services at major sites of displacement. Each exercise consists of a visit to the location followed by the physical surveying of public infrastructure, interviews with key informants and group discussions with affected members of the community. Key indicators recorded include population presence, shelter, food security, education, health, WASH and protection, amongst other services.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY

DTM Sudan's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) aims to capture movements of populations at key transit points and borders to quantify and provide regular updates on internal and cross-border flows. FMR data collection indicators include locations of origin, demographics, vulnerabilities and professions.