

# SITUATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

REPORT 1: 9 August 2020 | Data collection: 1-7 July 2020 | Jabal Marrah, Central Darfur



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

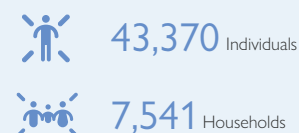
## Situation Overview

DTM teams piloted the implementation of a Situation Assessment in six locations within Gharb Jabal Marrah and Wasat Jabal Marrah localities, Central Darfur to collect data on those who have been affected by previous and ongoing forms of conflict, as well as limited humanitarian response due to access impediments. Two out of the six locations (Dorsa and Manabo) are newly accessible areas for humanitarian actors. A total of 47,813 affected and displaced individuals (8,513 households) were identified, out of which nine per cent have been displaced since May 2018 due to armed conflict. This data supplements the DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) activated on 20 June 2020 to monitor new displacement to Togo village, Shamal Jabal Marrah locality caused by violent clashes between the Mubarak Alduk and Salih Borsa factions of the SLA/AW in Wegi village, Central Darfur on 11 June 2020 (see EET report [here](#)).

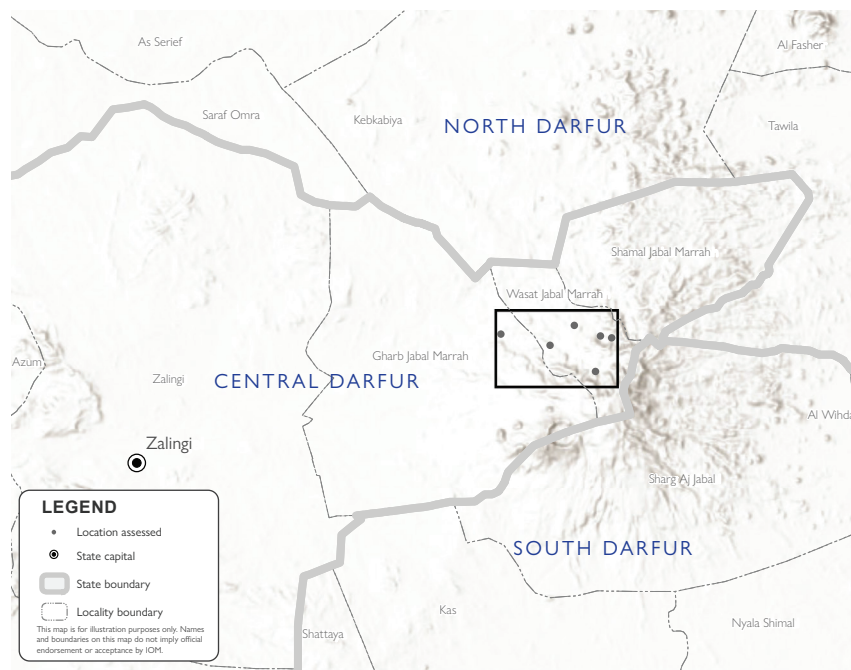
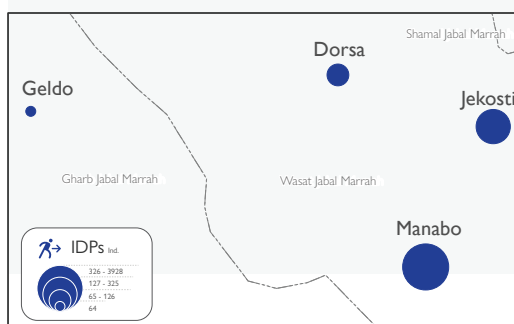
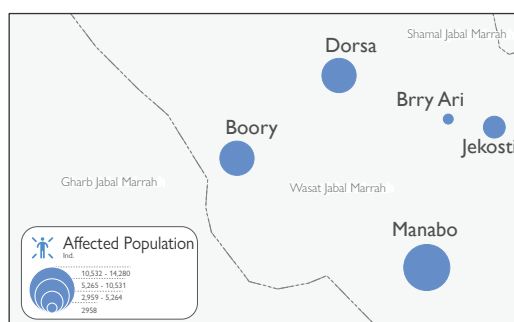
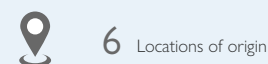
### Internally Displaced Persons



### Affected Population



### Locations Assessed

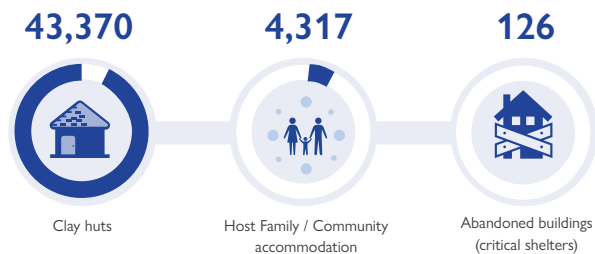


| Locations Assessed | Affected Individuals | Affected Households | IDP Individuals | IDP Households |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Boory              | 10,337               | 1,620               | -               | -              |
| Brry Ari           | 2,958                | 501                 | -               | -              |
| Dorsa              | 10,531               | 1,947               | 126             | 21             |
| Jekosti            | 5,264                | 848                 | 325             | 65             |
| Manabo             | 14,280               | 2,625               | 3,928           | 871            |
| Geldo              | -                    | -                   | 64              | 15             |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>43,370</b>        | <b>7,541</b>        | <b>4,443</b>    | <b>972</b>     |

Total number of affected and displaced individuals and households per locations assessed within Gharb Jabal Marrah and Wasat Jabal Marrah localities, Central Darfur

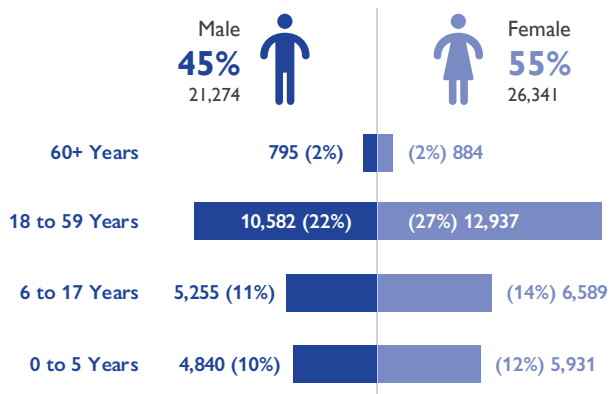
## Shelter Indicator

Through its shelter indicator, DTM identified that 43,370 affected individuals (91% of the entire caseload) are living in their own clay huts, while 4,317 displaced individuals (9% of the caseload) are living with the host community and 126 individuals (less than 1% of the caseload) are living in abandoned buildings (critical shelters).



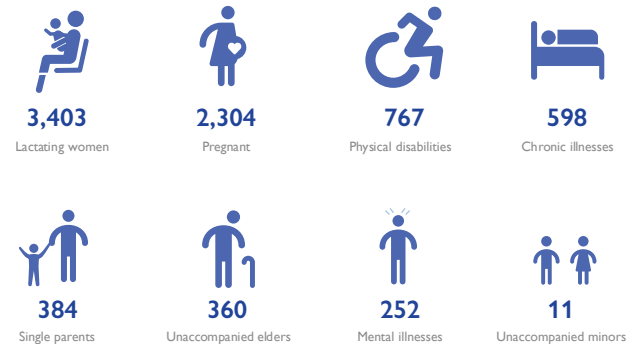
## Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

Of the total IDP caseload an estimated 26,341 (55%) were female and 21,472 (45%) were male. Further disaggregation by age indicates 18 to 59 as the predominant age category (27% females, 22% males), followed by ages 6 to 17 (14% females, 11% males), 0 to 5 (12% females, 10% males) and 60 and over (2% females, 2% males).



## Protection

About 8,079 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance were identified through the protection indicator. Lactating and pregnant women made up 42 and 29 per cent respectively, followed by physical disabilities (9%), chronic illnesses (7%), single parents (5%), unaccompanied elders (4%), mental illnesses (3%) and unaccompanied minors (less than 1%).



## Return Intention

Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that 100% of the identified IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin upon improvement of the security situation.

Data on return intentions, demographics and protection indicators are subject to further verification through registration activities. Displacement figures collected through this activity are further refined with each data collection round to reduce any discrepancies that may result from the miscorrelation of the EET methodology and that of DTM registration activities linked to direct humanitarian assistance.

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