

International Organization for Migration (IOM) The IOM Migration Agency

More than 45 registration missions were conducted in about 145 sites/camps/villages in 35 localities

307,435 individuals were registered out of 380,000 reported caseload (with 19% reduction)

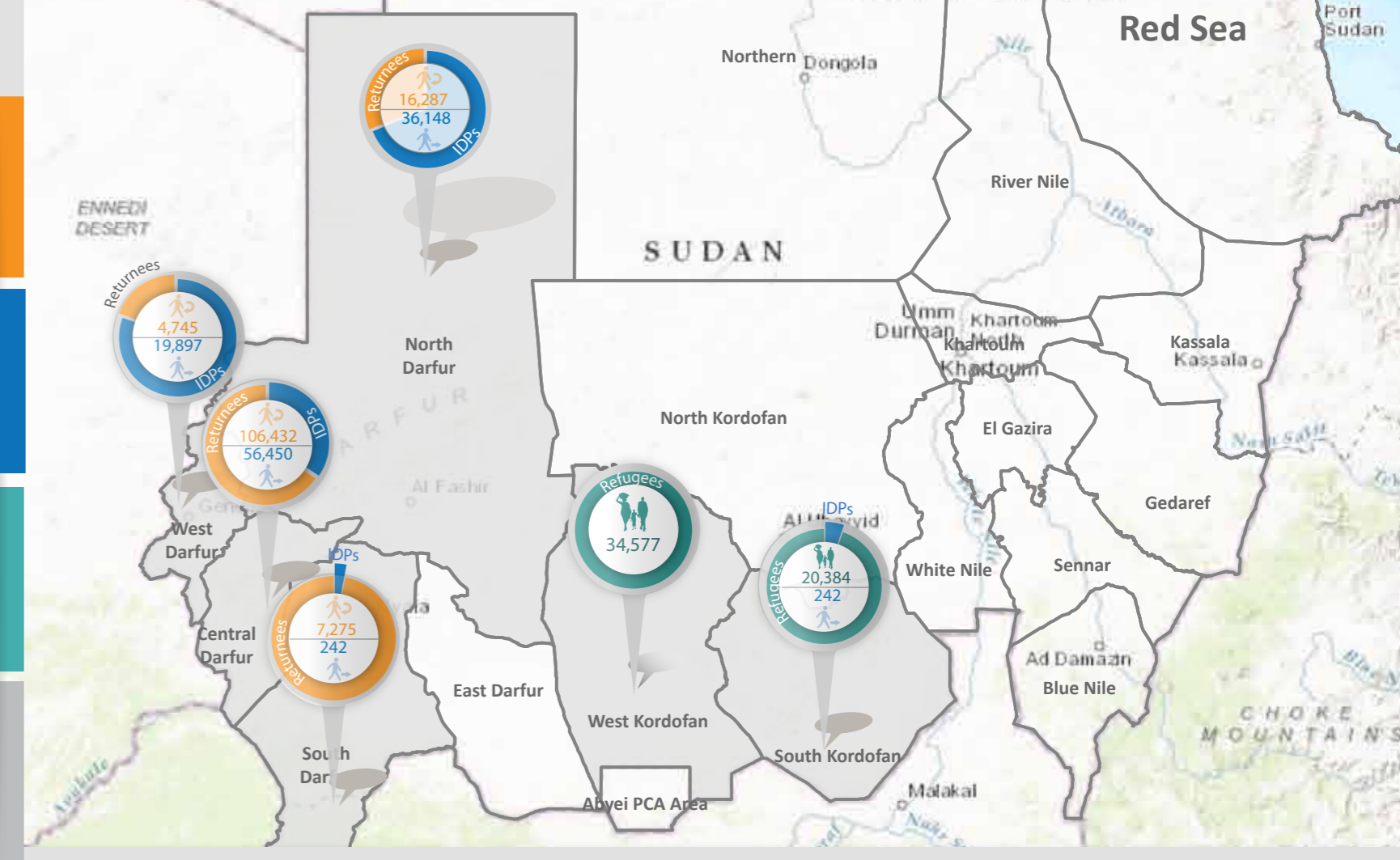
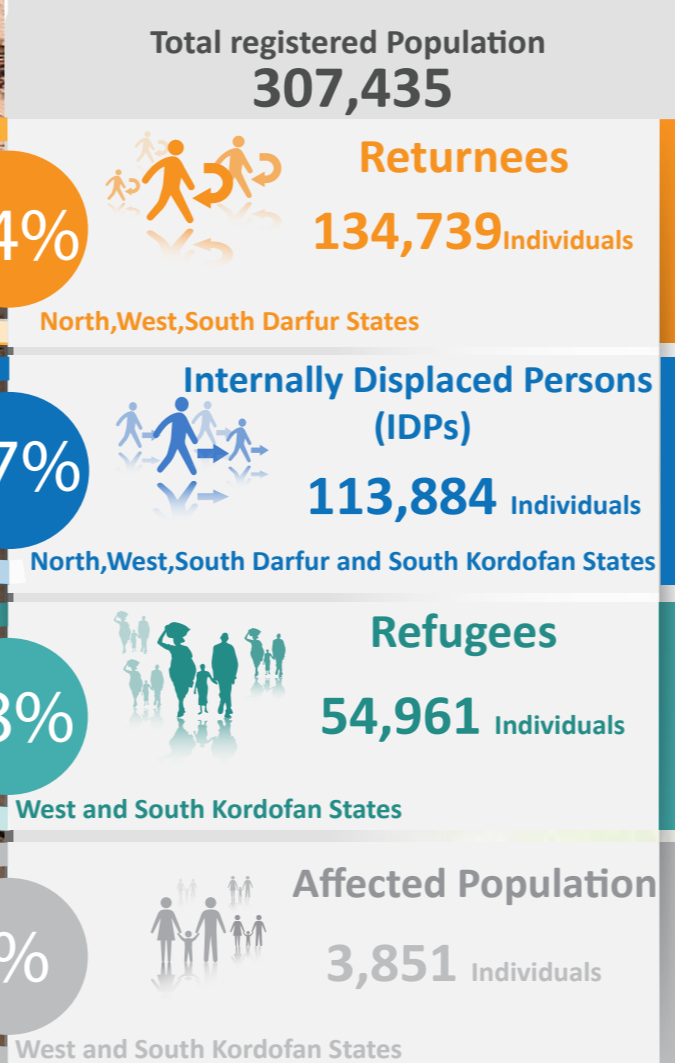
55% of the registered families are headed by females

17,782 individuals identified as persons with special needs among the registered population

20,522 IDPs and South Sudanese refugees were tracked in South Kordofan State

360 enumerators & community leaders received training / refresher training on the DTM activities, resulting in 370 temporary and/or permanent jobs

A total of 307,435 individuals were registered in Sudan between January to June 2017. 51% were registered in Central Darfur State (all the caseload registered in Jabal Marra, of which 65% were returnees and 35% were IDPs displaced in 2016). 18% registered in North Darfur (64% were IDPs, mostly old IDPs caseload in Tawilla, 29% were returnees in different locations while 7% were people affected by the fire incident in Korma), 11% were refugees in West Kordofan State, 10% in South Kordofan State (96% were refugees and 4% were IDPs), while the remaining 2% were in South Darfur State (97% were returnees and the remaining caseload were IDPs).

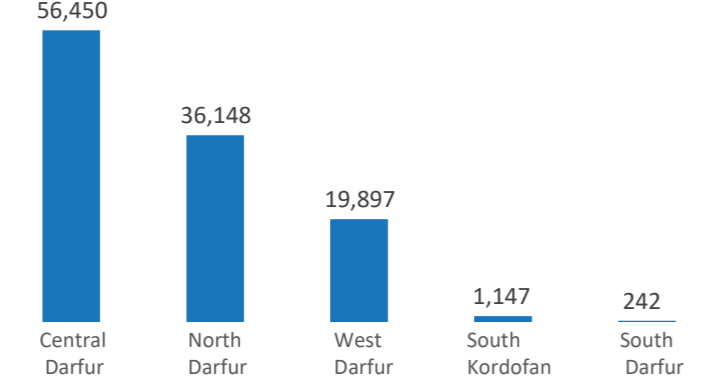


DTM Overview

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an IOM's primary suite of tools used to track, monitor and register displacement and population mobility in over 60 countries including Sudan. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en-route. The DTM was implemented in Sudan in 2004 and has been collecting, analyzing, mapping and disseminating vital data and information ever since. It has been used in Sudan consistently since its inception as a registration, assessment and tracking tool, primarily to facilitate the targeted delivery of assistance to IDPs, refugees, returnees and other affected populations. Between January and June 2017, the DTM teams registered and identified a total of 64,489 households composed of 307,345 individuals, including 113,884 IDPs (mostly old caseload of IDPs), 134,739 Returnees, 54,961 Refugees (South Sudanese) and 3,851 fire affected population. All DTM registration and assessment exercises were endorsed by the Area/ Humanitarian Country Team (A / HCT) and partners and jointly conducted with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

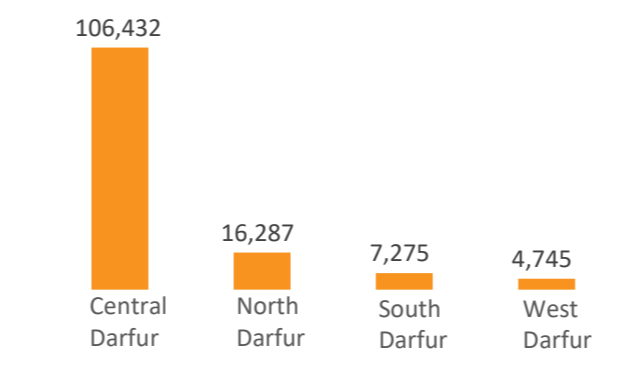
IDPs POPULATION

Out of 124,862 reported IDPs, the DTM team identified and registered 113,884 individuals during the first six months of 2017, of which 90% were IDPs displaced before 2017. The highest percentage of the registered IDPs (50%) were registered in Jabal Marra, Central Darfur State (caseload of IDPs displaced early 2016), followed by 36% in North Darfur State (mainly old caseload in Tawilla locality) and 17% were registered in West Darfur through the biometric exercises that took place to verify the IDPs that were displaced several years ago in Mangrsa, Sala and Umkhair camps.



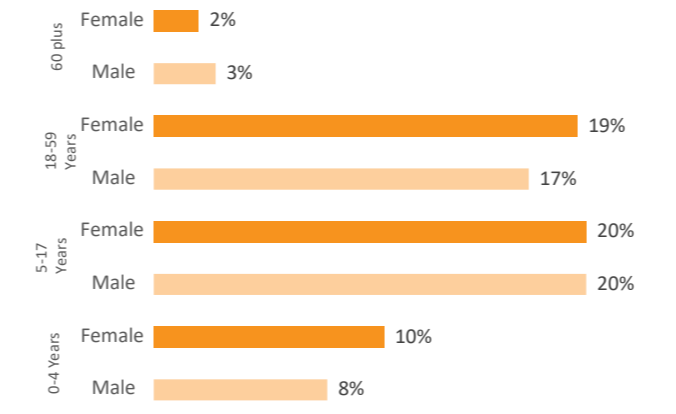
RETURNEES' POPULATION

A total of 134,739 returnees were identified and registered in 6 states in Sudan during the first six months of 2017, of which 90% were identified as IDP returnees. 79% of the registered IDP returnees were in Jabal Marra, Central Darfur State, followed by 12% in North Darfur State (ND returnees are mixed, IDPs and refugee returnees), 5% were registered in South Darfur State (IDP returnees) and the remaining 4% were refugee returnees registered in West Darfur State.



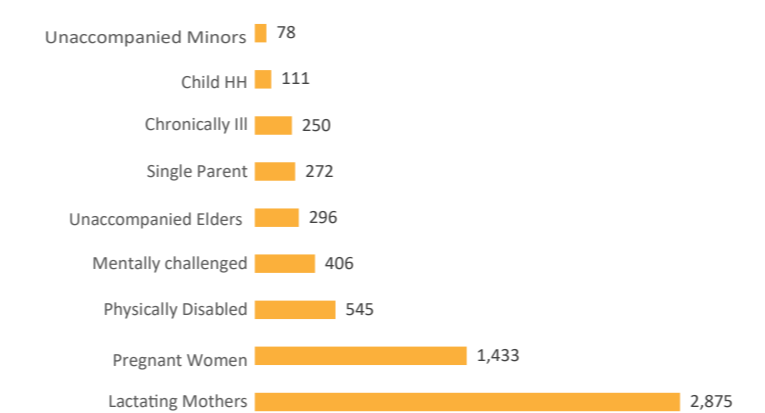
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The largest percentage of the registered individuals (41%) were school aged children (younger than 17 years) with an equal distribution between males and females; followed by 36% of working age individuals (between 18 and 59 years) of which 53% are females. The remaining 18% of the registered IDPs are children and 5% are elderly people. 79% of the registered households were female headed.



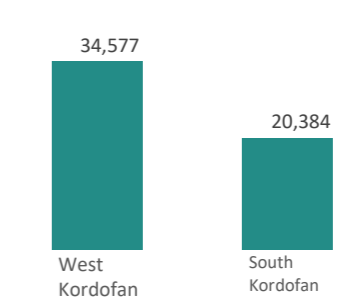
VULNERABILITY

The largest identified vulnerable group (69%) were either lactating mothers (2,875 individuals) or pregnant women (1,433 individuals). This high percentage was followed by physically and mentally disabled people (15%).



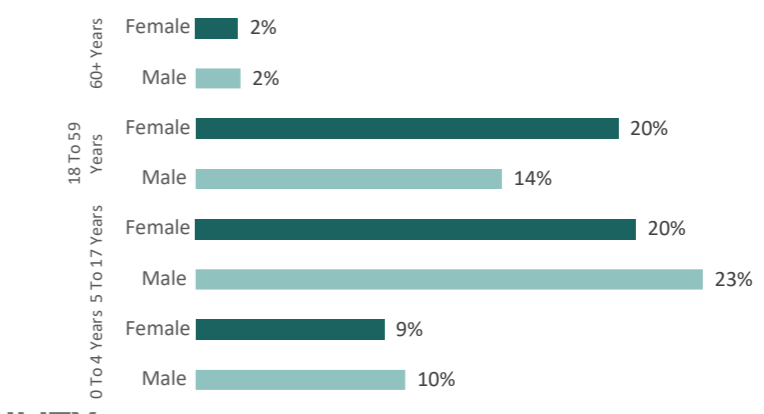
REFUGEES POPULATION

A total of 45,961 South Sudanese refugees were registered in South and West Kordofan States. All the registered refugees in South Kordofan States arrived during 2017, while the refugees in West Kordofan were mixed between the old and new caseloads; 49% were old caseload (before South Sudan conflict started), 35% crossed the border between 2014, 2015 & 2016 while 16% arrived during 2017.



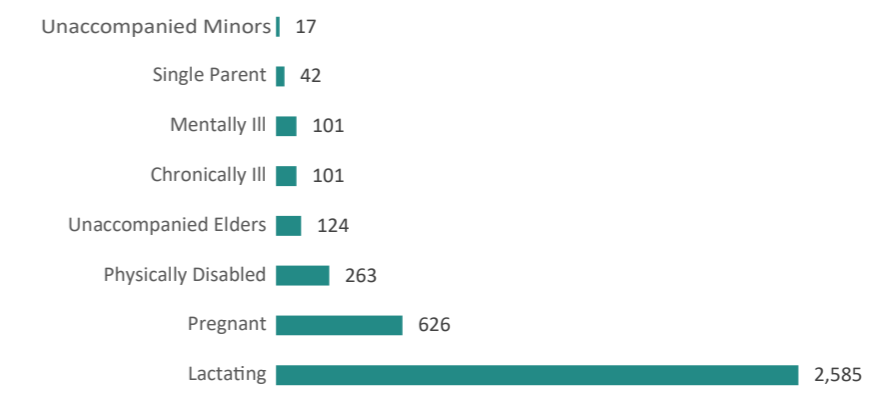
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The registered refugees were divided almost equally between the two genders. 44% (school aged) of the registered refugees were aged between 5 and 17 years old (school age), followed by 34% aged between 18 and 59 years old (working age).



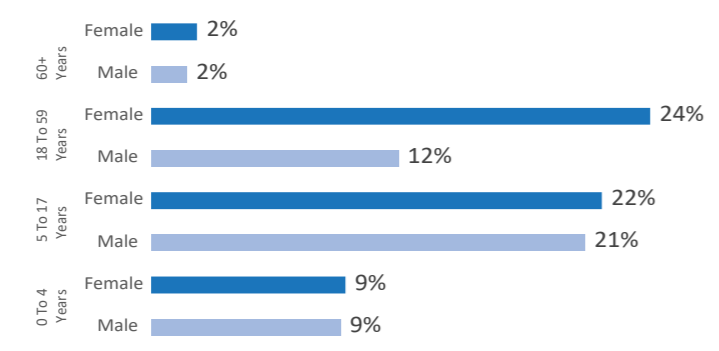
VULNERABILITY

A total of 3,859 individuals were identified as persons with special needs among the registered refugees, of which 83% were identified as either pregnant or lactating mothers, followed by 7% of physically disabled people. 17 unaccompanied children were identified during the registration exercises.



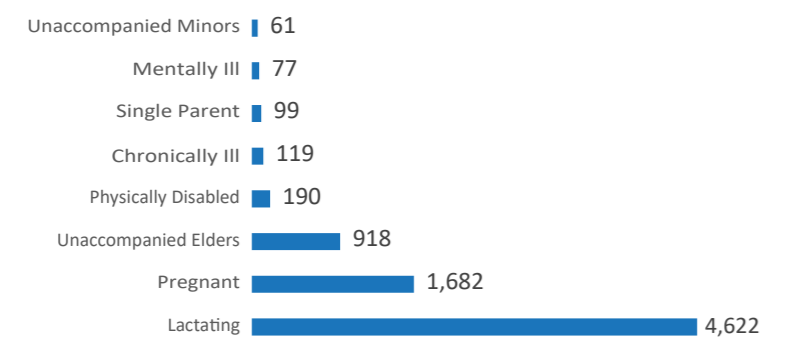
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

57% of the registered IDPs were females, of which 42% were aged between 18 and 59 years (representing 24% of the total registered IDPs), while a high number of males (48%) fell under the age group of 5 to 17 years (representing 21% of the total registered IDPs). Males and females in the other age groups (younger than 5yrs and older than 59 years) were almost equally distributed between the two genders. People of working age were 37% and school aged IDPs were 44%.



VULNERABILITY

A total of 7,768 IDPs were identified as persons with special needs among the registered IDPs, of which 81% were either pregnant or lactating mothers. A high number (12%) of unaccompanied elders were reported among the registered IDPs.



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