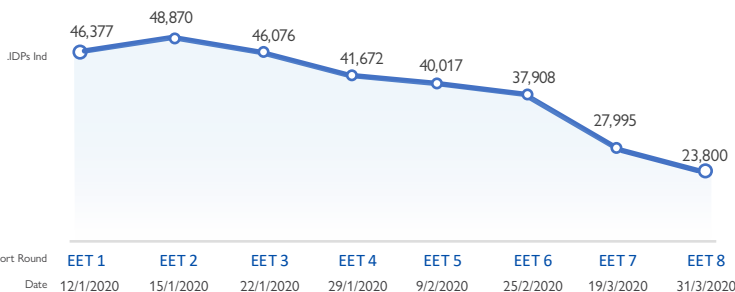


The DTM Emergency Event Tracking (EET) is deployed to track sudden displacement and population movements, provide more frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when needed. As a subcomponent of the new Mobility Tracking methodology in Sudan ([Round Zero](#)), and activated on a need basis, EET utilises a broad network of key informants to capture best estimates of the affected population presence per location – a useful tool for humanitarian response planning and design.

## Event Overview



Number of IDPs by Emergency Event Tracking Date

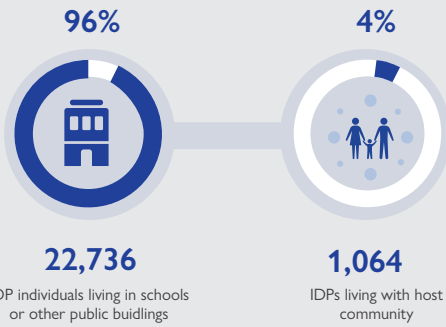
Location of Origin	# IDPs Individuals	# IDPs Households
Krinding 2	15,970	3,561
Krinding 1	4,170	831
Sultan House	2,176	425
Baradia Village	958	252
Gokar Village	400	90
Hashaba Village	103	18
Gogata	7	2
Doait Borri	5	1
Allah Maraga	4	1
Atia	4	1
Jalati	3	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>5,183</b>

Total number of IDP individuals per location of origin within El Geneina locality, West Darfur.

DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by the inter-communal violence in West Darfur – for more information see previous EET reports 1 – 7 [here](#). The eighth EET update estimates a total number of 23,800 individuals (5,183 households) situated across 35 sites of displacement in El Geneina, having arrived from 11 locations of origin. These updated figures reflect a decrease of 4,195 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the area since the previous EET update on 19 March 2020, and the sites of Ustaz Al Said Houase and Al Thora Mosque no longer hosting IDPs. Reports from the field indicate that IDPs with unaffected houses are continuing to return to their locations of origin.



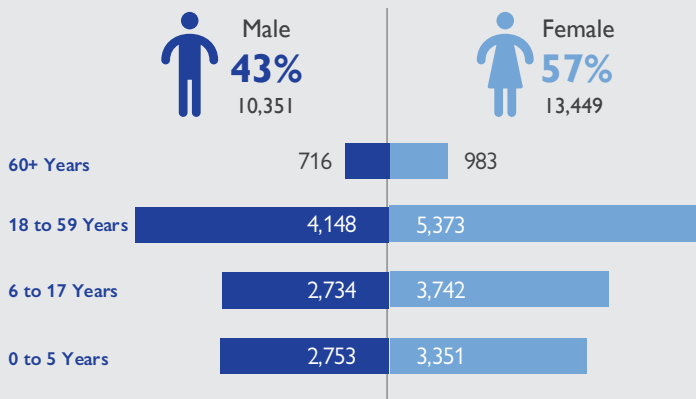
## Shelter Indicator



Through its shelter indicator DTM identified 22,736 (96%) of IDP individuals living in schools or other public buildings and 1,064 (about 4%) living with the host community. This distribution resembles the previous EET update on 19 March when schools or other public buildings also hosted the majority (96%) of the IDP caseload.

Of the total IDP caseload an estimated 13,449 (57%) were female and 10,351 (43%) were male. Further disaggregation by age indicates 18 to 59 as the predominant age category (23% females, 17% males), followed by ages 6 to 17 (16% females, 11% males), 0 to 5 (14% females, 12% males) and 60 and over (4% females, 3% males).

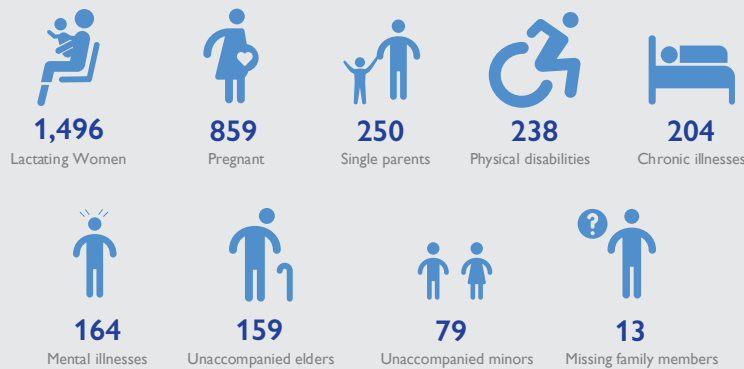
## Demographics



About 3,462 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance were identified through the protection indicator. Lactating and pregnant women made up 43 and 25 per cent respectively, followed by single parents and physical disabilities (both 7%), chronic illnesses (6%), unaccompanied elders (5%), mental illnesses (4%), unaccompanied minors (2%) and missing family members (0.3%).

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.

## Vulnerabilities



## Return Intention

Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that 100% of the remaining IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin upon improvement of the security situation and the reconstruction of destroyed homes.

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