

EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

Data collection: 16 March 2022

CONFLICT



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 Three), 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

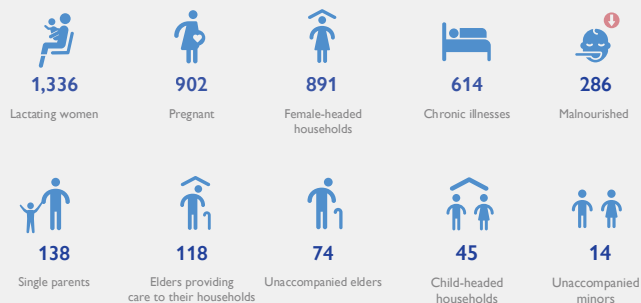


DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal clashes between Arab nomads and farmers from the Misseriya tribe in Jebel Moon locality, West Darfur on 9 October 2021 over an issue of land accessibility. On 20 November 2021, inter-communal clashes escalated further between the two groups in and around Khazan Kajo village, Jebel Moon locality. For more information, please see [EET Jebel Moon, West Darfur \(Update 005\)](#). Since the previous update, field teams reported that some IDPs who had sought refuge in locations across Jebel Moon town, Selea village, and Kishkish camp returned to their locations of origin. On 5 March 2022, clashes escalated once again following looting of nomadic livestock by members of the Misseriya tribe. In response, on 7 March 2022, field teams reported that members of the Arab Nomads attacked Selea Town and the surrounding villages of Berdi, Kafanani, Agra, Ghebes, Hajleja, and Faredah, with ongoing clashes between the two groups preventing field teams from accessing the area. Field teams also indicate that large numbers of IDPs have crossed the border into Chad.

The sixth EET update estimates that a total number of 12,671 individuals (2,488 households) are currently seeking refuge in Jebel Moon (69%) and Selea village (27%) in Jebel Moon locality, and Sirba (4%) in Sirba locality, West Darfur. The IDP caseload was originally displaced from Gozmino (15%), Falco (11%), Ferieda village (9%), Berdi (8%), Umsayala (8%), Hajleja (5%), Umketer (5%), Gradaiya (4%), Krokaro (4%), Haraiya (4%), Arja (4%), Grout Ajail (3%), Bada North (3%), Jeljelik (2%), Dar Mara (2%), Nasnkal (2%), Otash (2%), Kanfani (2%), Ammar Jadeded West (2%), Wadareib (2%), Bada Ganokora (1%).

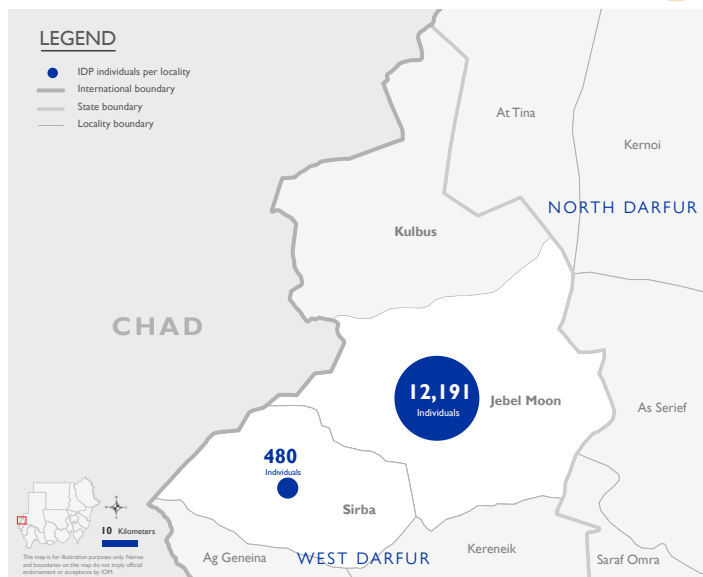
All displaced individuals are Sudanese nationals. At least 4,418 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of further support and assistance were identified by key informants through DTM's protection indicator. Additionally, DTM Sudan estimates that there are 1,901 persons with disabilities among the displaced caseload.\* DTM teams report that 53 individuals were killed, and 21 individuals have sustained injuries, whilst 355 families report lost personal belongings, crops, and livestock. Consistent with the previous update, and based on a ranking scale, the three main priority needs for the displaced caseload are Emergency Shelter, Non-Food Items, and Food.

## Vulnerabilities

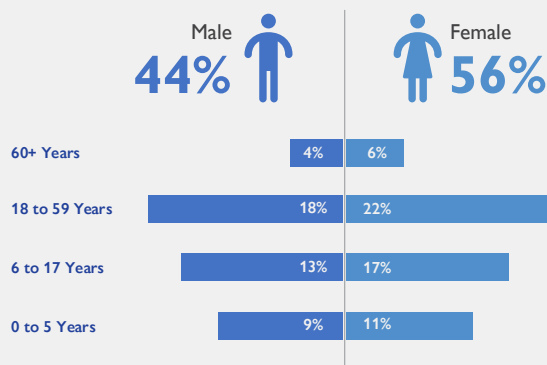


## Return Intention

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



## Demographics

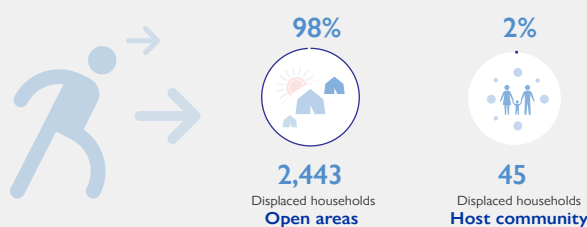


## Priority needs

Ranking scale



## Shelter Indicator



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\* DTM Sudan adopts the WHO global estimate that approximately 15% of the total population are persons with disabilities (PwDs).