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 One), 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.

DTM teams activated EET to monitor the situation of individuals affected by the heavy rains across Khartoum state since mid-July, which caused flooding and destruction of infrastructure, houses and livelihoods. DTM disseminated the first EET update in two parts: **Part One** (released 10 September 2020) estimated a total number of 31,743 flood-affected individuals (6,340 households) and **Part Two** (released 17 September 2020) estimated a total additional caseload of 84,136 flood-affected individuals (16,754 households). Between 2 – 9 September 2020, field teams visited 59 locations across six localities within Khartoum state namely, Khartoum, Bahri, Jebel Awlia, Um Durman, Karrari and Sharg an Neel.

The accumulative figures gathered for the first EET update (Part One and Two combined) estimate a total number of 115,879 individuals (23,094 households) affected by the heavy rains. An estimated 26 per cent of the total caseload (30,064 individuals) have been displaced. Fifteen deaths have been reported, and a further 429 individuals have been injured. Approximately 864 individuals have indicated their household goods and/or livestock to be lost. At least 9,345 individuals (8%) report additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support.

**Highlights**

**Affected Population**
- **115,879** Individuals
- **23,094** Households

**Internally Displaced Persons**
- **30,064** Individuals
- **6,232** Households

**Houses Damaged**
- **16,411** Partially damaged
- **5,177** Completely destroyed

**Casualties**
- **429** Injuries
- **15** Deaths
Emergency shelter, non-food items and health (medical needs) were the most prioritised needs across Khartoum state, followed by water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and waste management. Nutrition and educational needs tended to be lower on the list of priorities.

Approximately 5,177 homes have been destroyed and 16,411 partially damaged by the heavy rains across Khartoum state. Most of the flood-affected households (72%) have remained in their own homes, whilst 16 per cent are staying with the host community, six per cent are gathering in open areas and five per cent are sheltering in either schools, public buildings, abandoned buildings, critical shelters or other shelter types. One per cent of affected households are renting accommodation.

Vulnerabilities

- Chronic diseases: 4,518
- Single parents: 1,410
- Lactating women: 1,368
- Pregnant: 635
- Physical disabilities: 351
- Malnourished: 329
- Mental illnesses: 326
- Elders providing care to households: 265
- Unaccompanied elders: 107
- Missing family members: 32
- Unaccompanied minors: 4

Demographics

- Male: 48%
- Female: 52%

- 0 to 5 Years: 8% 7%
- 6 to 17 Years: 11% 12%
- 18 to 59 Years: 26% 30%
- 60+ Years: 3% 3%

IOM DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.