

EMERGENCY EVENT TRACKING

Data collection: 18 July 2021

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 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.

Event Overview



1,632

IDP individuals



248

IDP households

DTM teams activated EET to monitor displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal conflict between the Maslite and Falata tribes in Gereida, South Darfur on 14th and 15th July 2021. The first EET update estimates a total number of 1,632 individuals (248 households) are currently seeking shelter in Gereida camp, South Darfur. All IDPs were displaced from Habboba village in South Darfur. Field teams indicate that three individuals were killed, two individuals were injured, and 248 individuals report lost goods, cattle, and/or livestock.

All displaced individuals are Sudanese nationals. DTM teams identified at least 58 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support. Based on a ranking scale, the three priority needs across the caseload are emergency shelter, non-food items, and food.

Priority Needs

(Ranking scale)



Emergency shelter



Non-food items



Food

Demographics

Male
47%
771
individuals

Female
53%
861
individuals

60+ Years

97 (6%) 113 (7%)

18 to 59 Years

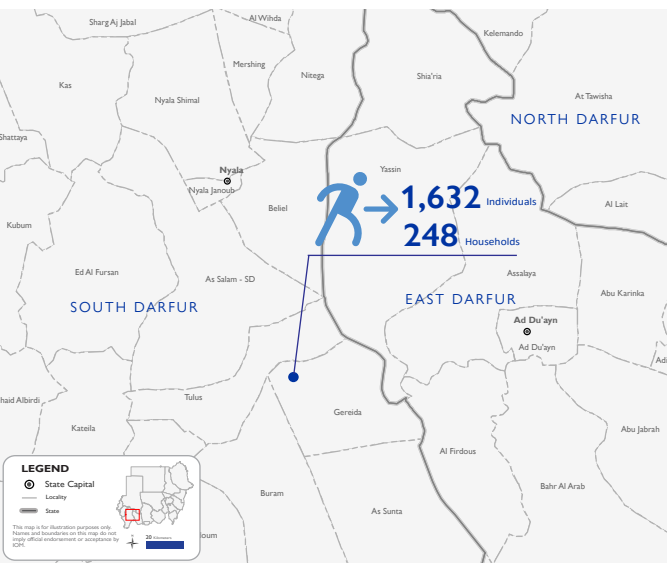
233 (14%) 280 (17%)

6 to 17 Years

262 (16%) 278 (17%)

0 to 5 Years

179 (11%) 190 (12%)



Shelter Indicator



100%

248

Households
Informal settlement and
Open areas

Vulnerabilities



17

Lactating women



12

Pregnant



9

Female-headed households



7

Elders providing
care to their households

5

Single parents



4

Physical disabilities



3

Chronic illnesses



1

Mental illnesses

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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.