



## HIGHLIGHTS



**12**  
States



**1,742**  
Locations



**10,970**  
Key Informants

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM system used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It has been implemented in over 80 countries worldwide and is designed to capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of mobile populations, whether on site or en route, regularly and systematically. It is comprised of four distinct components, namely: Mobility Tracking, Registration, Flow Monitoring, and Surveying.

Commencing in December 2021, DTM Sudan began its preparations for the fourth round of Mobility Tracking; this started with the expansion of DTM operations to Red Sea state, followed by revisiting locations covered in the first three Rounds, as well as visiting new locations in previously visited states which had not been covered in the first three Rounds. Data collection was then carried out over a month-long period, concluding at the end of the year, and followed by data cleaning and verification to produce the fourth round of results.

Geographically, Round Four covers 1,742 locations in total – 639 locations in North Darfur, 295 locations in South Kordofan, 237 locations in West Kordofan, 123 locations in South Darfur, 111 locations in West Darfur, 79 locations in Blue Nile, 78 locations in Central Darfur, 48 locations in North Kordofan, 37 locations in Gedaref, 36 locations in East Darfur, 34 in Red Sea State, and 25 locations in Kassala.

Mobility Tracking Round Four identified the accumulative presence of 3,714,377 IDPs, 1,172,567 permanent returnees from internal displacement, 55,045 seasonal returnees, 148,106 returnees from abroad, and 525,300 foreign nationals currently residing in Sudan.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Inclusion of foreign nationals in Mobility Tracking is based on the knowledge of the key informants interviewed and is not yet a quotable figure for the number of migrants in a state (or Sudan).

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)



**3,714,377**  
Individuals

↑ 627,824



**735,953**  
Households

↑ 115,982

### PERMANENT RETURNEES FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT



**1,172,567**  
Individuals

↑ 230,268



**220,181**  
Households

↑ 50,369

### SEASONAL RETURNEES



**55,045**  
Individuals

↑ 16,560



**11,076**  
Households

↑ 4,154

### RETURNEES FROM ABROAD



**148,106**  
Individuals

↑ 55,462



**26,980**  
Households

↑ 10,034

### FOREIGN NATIONALS



**525,300**  
Individuals

↑ 136,666



**137,023**  
Households

↑ 50,126

# METHODOLOGY

DTM's operational expansion in Sudan, and the implementation of the Mobility Tracking methodology, serve to gain a comprehensive understanding of displacement by providing regularly updated figures on population movements. This in turn informs and guides humanitarian response planning and durable solutions.

## MOBILITY TRACKING

Mobility Tracking is a methodology aimed at the systematic collection of information on selected target population groups within defined locations, and it allows to update such figures at regular intervals to provide updates on displacement and other forms of mobility in Sudan. Through this standardised methodology, DTM produces an evidence base for programme planning, with the intention to support humanitarian, transition, and recovery operations across the country.

DTM employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the location level, through direct interviews with key informants (selected for their knowledge of the area under observation). Key informants consist of representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian aid workers, as well as religious and other prominent community leaders.

The methodology utilised to implement Mobility Tracking Round Four is summarised below:

- DTM conducted refresher trainings for enumerators in Khartoum in November 2021 with DTM teams from the states of operation on the Mobility Tracking methodology and data collection process. DTM also began initial trainings for new enumerators in Red Sea state.
- Data collection commenced to verify the presence of target population groups across locations not covered among previous rounds. Additional locations with target population presence were also identified throughout the data collection period - including notable locations identified by the field team during EET data collection - and added accordingly to DTM's existing baseline to be visited in Round Four.
- DTM teams relied on a broad network of key informants to quantify and detail the characteristics of each target population group present per location. Where possible, triangulation<sup>2</sup> of information provided by different key informants in the same geographic location further verified the figures.
- Significant information was collected, such as the time of arrival of IDPs, returnees from internal displacement and foreign nationals, as well as their locations of origin, reasons for displacement, return intentions, and temporary shelter categories, among others.
- Sex and age disaggregation was projected based on the headcount of at least twenty households within each identified location and for each population group present.
- Locations are defined as the smallest administrative units where population groups can be assessed, such as villages, neighbourhoods, camps, or gathering sites.

Field teams will continue to revisit all locations and interview key informants to update locations and verify population presence on a periodic basis – ensuring updates are communicated regularly through datasets and reports and remain reflective of evolving dynamics in Sudan.

## TARGET POPULATION GROUPS

DTM in Sudan collects information on the following target population groups:

### Internally displaced persons

According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, IDPs are: “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of, armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border” (United Nations, 1998). Building from this, and for operational purposes, DTM lists a person to be displaced if they have been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence due to an event dating from 2003 onwards, while subsequently seeking safety in a different location such as a village, neighbourhood, camp, or gathering site.<sup>3</sup>

### Returnees from internal displacement

Persons who were previously displaced from their habitual residence, within Sudan, due to an event dating from 2003 onwards, and have now voluntarily returned to the location of their habitual residence, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. Under this definition, DTM is only monitoring returns, without referring to whether the return was safe, dignified, or a durable solution.

**Permanent returnees from internal displacement:** Any returnee from internal displacement who has returned to their place of habitual residence.

**Seasonal returnees from internal displacement:** Any returnee from internal displacement who has returned to their place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal activities, such as seasonal harvests.

### Returnees from abroad

Classified as all Sudanese nationals who have returned to Sudan from abroad, regardless of whether they sought international protection or not.

### Foreign nationals

Any person who is not a Sudanese national and residing within the location (village, neighbourhood, or gathering site etc.) regardless of their status; including persons who may/may not have sought international protection while in Sudan.

<sup>2</sup> Triangulation refers to triple verification done by interviewing at least three key informants for best estimates.

<sup>3</sup> For a nomadic population, habitual residence refers to the habitual living space on which their pastoral way of life is dependent.

# INCREASE IN IDP CASELOAD

It is important to note that the increase in population figures between Round Three and Round Four is largely indicative of the geographic extension of the Mobility Tracking methodology, and not reflective of a rise in the number of vulnerable persons across Sudan. In particular, the increase in the captured IDP caseload by 627,824 individuals can be largely attributed to the expansion of data collection to Red Sea state, a 13% increase in the number of overall locations visited by field teams, as well as the inclusion of 2021 displacement data as captured by DTM Sudan's Emergency Event Tracking methodology.

## FURTHER EXPANSION TO RED SEA STATE

DTM's expansion in eastern states of Sudan within Round Two indicated the presence of vulnerable populations across the southeast region of Sudan. Additionally, in April 2021, DTM's further expansion to North Kordofan within Round Three provided IOM Sudan with its first baseline estimation figures indicating the presence of vulnerable groups across this state. For Round Four, DTM Sudan expanded its coverage to Red Sea state, covering a total of 34 locations. These operations identified a total of 20,040 IDPs (4,008 households) within Port Sudan locality. The majority of this caseload (69%) is located in the city of Port Sudan, with the remainder divided between Tawkar (15%), Sawakin (7%), Haya (4%), Sinkat (3%), and Dordieb (2%).

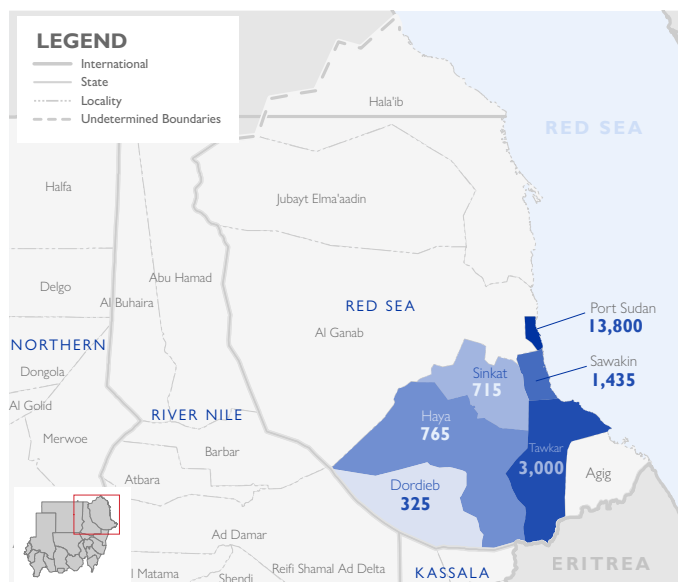
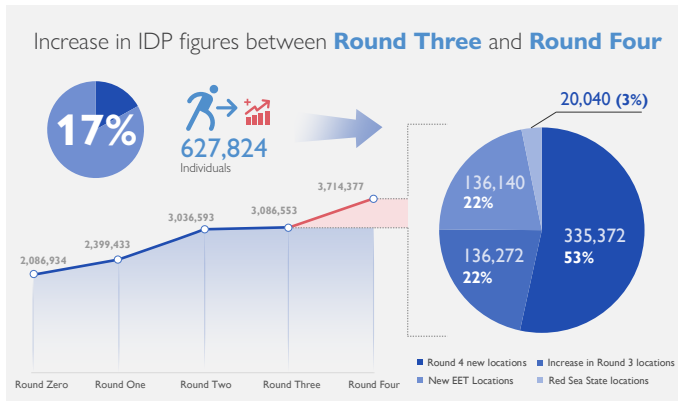
Red Sea state has a large distribution of ethnic groups. The most predominant of which are the Beja - a large collective comprising of several smaller tribal groups, such as the Hadendawa and the Beni Amer. Another significant tribal group includes the Nuba tribe, which is originally from South Kordofan. Over the previous three decades, field teams report that inter-tribal disputes over access to natural resources alongside inequitable government allocations between ethnic groups have taken place. Field teams report that inter-communal clashes across different localities of the Red Sea state have escalated in recent years, driving displacement, and have led to the loss of life, as well as the damage to houses, markets, and other key infrastructure. Since 2019, there has been an upsurge of inter-communal fighting between Beni Amer and the Nuba tribes, and at other times between the Hadendawa and the Beni Amer. Tensions between the two tribes increased in April 2019 with clashes erupting between the Hadendawa and the Beni Amer in November 2019. In Port Sudan, the two groups live in neighbourhoods which are geographically close but ethnically separated.

## INCLUSION OF EET DATA

For MT Round Four, DTM Sudan selected locations visited by field teams during 2021 EET implementation and included them within Round Four's data baseline. The objective was to ensure that the MT methodology best reflects ongoing displacement trends across the country. Only locations where IDPs were residing at the time of MT Round Four data collection were selected.

Of locations visited during Round Four, 65 locations had also been visited by enumerators during EET implementation. From these, 44 locations had not previously been visited by field teams during data collection for previous MT rounds. Of the new locations, field teams captured an estimated total of 136,140 IDPs (3.7% of the IDP total).

MT differs from EET in that it collects information on all displaced individuals residing in a specific location. In comparison, when field teams implement the EET tool in any said location, they collect information on only those individuals displaced by a specific emergency event. As such, the MT methodology frequently identifies a larger IDP caseload than



Map 1: Red Sea state IDP individuals per locality

Tensions between the Beni Amer and Nuba increased in May 2019 following a related dispute over water and other resources in Gedaref. Later clashes in Port Sudan occurred in August 2019, following an incident in the Dar-Al-Naeem neighbourhood, which erupted in violence between the two groups lasting three-days. In September 2019, after several days of violent clashes that triggered a state of emergency, representatives of the Beni Amer and Nuba tribes signed a reconciliation deal. Despite the deal, conflict renewed again in Port Sudan in January 2020 and more recently in June 2021.

its EET equivalent in the locations assessed. The most populous five locations visited previously by field teams during implementation of the EET methodology, which had not already previously been visited by field teams during MT Round Three, were all located in Ag Geneina locality, West Darfur.

The localities visited by field teams during MT Round Four which hosted the largest number of new EET locations were Abu Jubayhah (10) in South Kordofan and An Nuhud (8) in West Kordofan. During data collection for Round Four, 9,377 IDPs were identified across these 10 locations in Abu Jubayhah locality – where clashes involving the Kenana, Kawahla and Hawazma (Dar Ali) tribes erupted in June 2021 over an issue of land ownership, and then renewed in December 2021 following a livestock dispute. Elsewhere, 94,324 IDPs were identified across the five locations in Ag Geneina locality, West Darfur - which has remained the context of ongoing inter-communal conflicts between the Masalit and Arab tribes. For more information on DTM Sudan's EET methodology and outputs, DTM Sudan has released a 2021 [EET overview](#).

# IDPs OVERVIEW

DTM identified a total accumulative number of 3,714,377 IDP individuals (735,953 households) across twelve states in Sudan. The greatest proportion of displacement in the country is protracted (ongoing for more than five years, see Diagram 3). An estimated 2,204,311 current IDPs (59%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010 at the height of the Darfur crisis. In comparison, 1,020,977 IDPs (27%) captured by the Mobility Tracking methodology were initially displaced between 2011 and 2017. In 2018, 61,372 (2%) were displaced. The MT methodology also captured 82,481 IDPs (2%) in 2019, 64,842 IDPs (2%) in 2020, and 280,394 (8%) IDPs in 2021.

In terms of population presence (see Diagram 3), the state with the highest number of IDPs is South Darfur – having recorded an estimated 1,065,597 individuals (29% of the total IDP count). North Darfur hosts the second largest population presence with 870,715 IDPs (23% of the total IDP count). Comparatively, Kassala is estimated to have the lowest IDP population presence with 1,800 IDPs (0.1%), followed by Gedaref with 5,940 IDPs (0.2%) and Red Sea state with 20,040 IDPs (0.5%).

South Kordofan has the greatest number of IDP locations – consisting of 237 locations (29%), followed by West Kordofan with 194 IDP locations (24%) and South Darfur with 83 IDP locations (10%). Kassala has the least IDP locations (2) and represents just 0.2% of the total population count, followed by Gedaref with 13 locations (2%). IDPs are most highly concentrated in North Darfur (14,043 IDPs per location), followed by Central Darfur (13,758), South Darfur (12,839), West Darfur (9,090), East Darfur (6,541), Blue Nile (3,599), North Kordofan (1,366), South Kordofan (1035), Kassala (900), West Kordofan (723), Red Sea State (607), and Gedaref (457).

## MAIN CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

Armed conflict/violence was identified as the primary reason for displacement in 53% of IDP locations assessed. Communal clashes, which tend to be based on tensions over ethnicity, land, or livestock, were reported to be the main reason for displacement in 35% of IDP locations. Economic reasons – populations forced to move due to a lack of livelihoods and/or service provision – were reported to be the main reason for displacement in 7% of locations assessed. Finally, natural disasters, such as floods and/or droughts were reported as the main reason for displacement in 3% of assessed locations., with the remaining 2% of the IDP caseload displaced as a result of other reasons. Armed conflict/violence was identified as the primary reason for displacement across all states except West Kordofan and Red Sea state, where communal clashes were reported as the main reason of displacement.

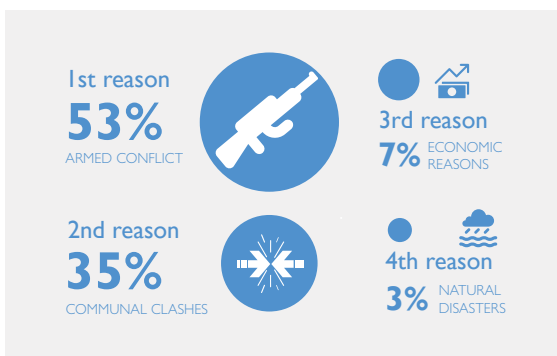
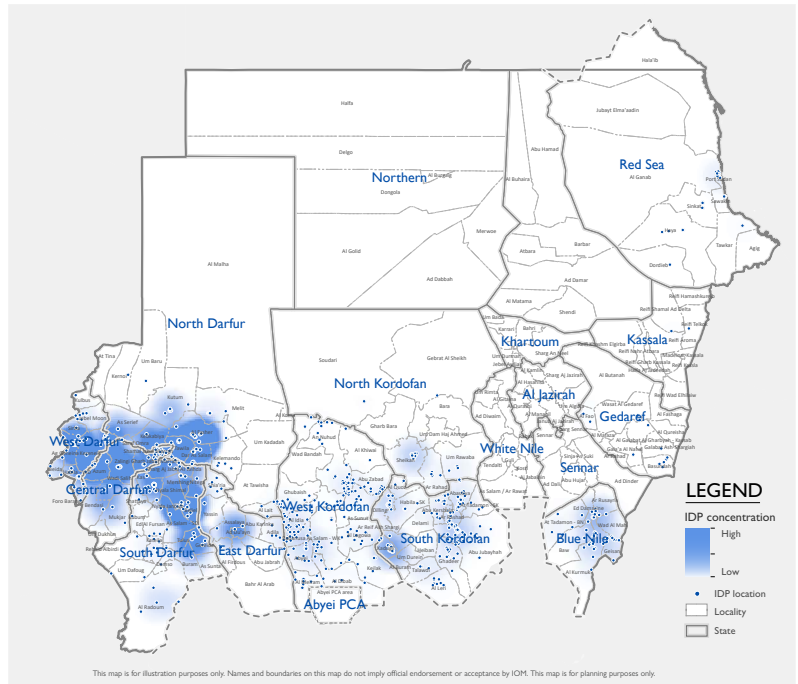


Diagram 2: Main Reasons for IDP Displacement



Map 3: IDP Population Density

STATE	ROUND 3	ROUND 4	ROUND 4 (%)	DIFFERENCE
South Darfur	1,006,690 Individuals	1,065,597 Individuals	29%	58,907 Individuals ↑
North Darfur	666,217 Individuals	870,715 Individuals	23%	204,498 Individuals ↑
Central Darfur	493,948 Individuals	550,334 Individuals	15%	56,386 Individuals ↑
West Darfur	350,079 Individuals	490,849 Individuals	13%	140,770 Individuals ↑
South Kordofan	198,027 Individuals	245,353 Individuals	7%	47,326 Individuals ↑
Blue Nile	130,958 Individuals	151,156 Individuals	4%	20,198 Individuals ↑
West Kordofan	100,104 Individuals	140,213 Individuals	4%	40,019 Individuals ↑
East Darfur	99,476 Individuals	117,751 Individuals	3.2%	18,275 Individuals ↑
North Kordofan	41,054 Individuals	54,629 Individuals	1%	13,575 Individuals ↑
Red Sea	Not Covered	20,040 Individuals	0.5%	-
Gedaref	-	5,940 Individuals	0.2%	-
Kassala	-	1,800 Individuals	0.1%	-

Diagram 1: Percentage of IDPs per state and comparison of MT Rounds

## RETURN INTENTION

Key informants were asked whether the IDP caseload in their locations intend to remain or return upon improvement of the economic/security situation. Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that 2,277,015 IDP individuals (61%) intend to return to their locations of origin, whilst 1,436,880 IDP individuals (39%) intend to remain in their locations of displacement. A small volume of IDPs intend to move on to a third location (482 IDPs in total, currently residing across locations in South Kordofan). The majority of IDPs reporting intentions to return to their locations of origin are in North Darfur (32%), followed by South Darfur (28%), and West Darfur (16%). In comparison, the majority of IDPs that report an intention to remain in their locations of displacement are in South Darfur (30%), followed by Central Darfur (26%), and South Kordofan (11%).

## PLACES OF ORIGIN OF IDPs

The largest proportion of IDPs across Sudan are displaced from within the same state as they are currently residing. In Blue Nile, Kassala, and Red Sea states, the entire IDP population indicated that their place of origin was among locations from within the same state as they currently reside. In contrast, the remaining states host a heterogenous group of IDPs, comprising of populations displaced both from locations within their own states as well as locations elsewhere across Sudan. The most heterogenous group of IDPs is visible in North Kordofan (where 90% of IDPs were displaced from a different state), followed by North Darfur (32%), West Kordofan (20%), East Darfur (17%), West Darfur (17%), South Darfur (11%), Gedaref (8%), Central Darfur (5%), and South Kordofan (2%) - see Chart 1 for more information.

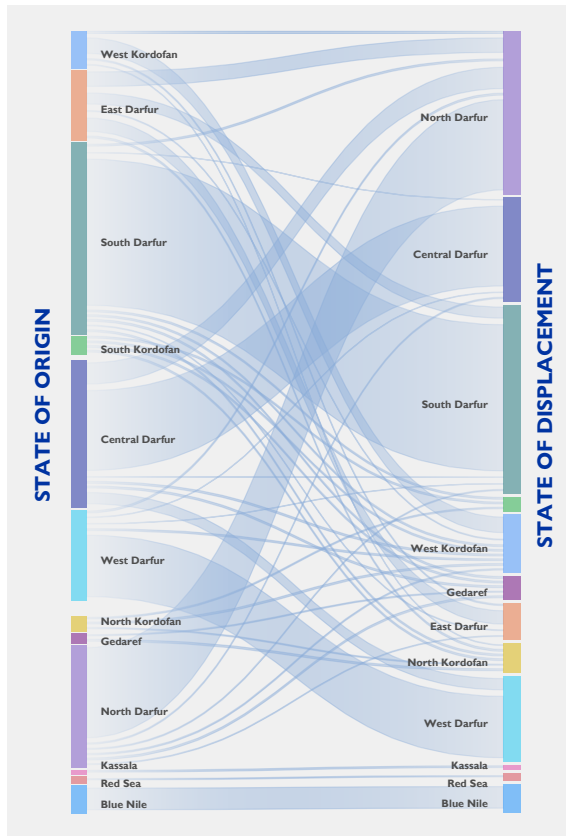


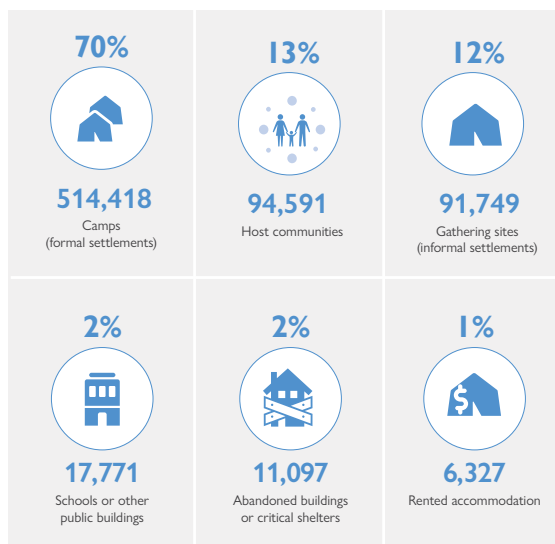
Chart 1: States of origin and states of displacement of IDPs

## IDPS PER STATE AND YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

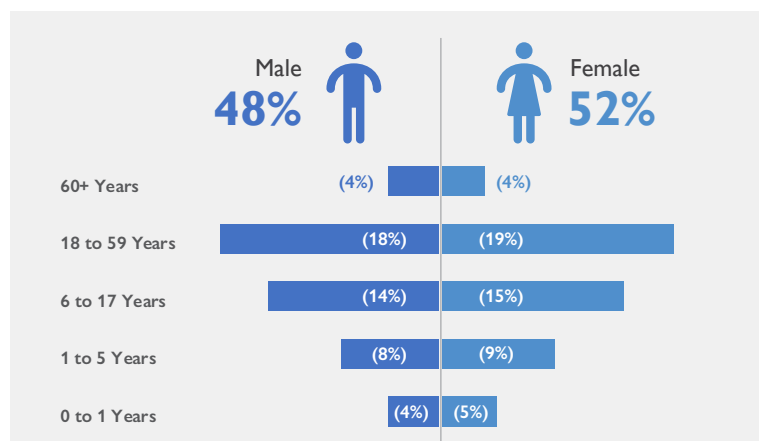
STATE OF DISPLACEMENT	YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT	03 -10	11-17	2018	2019	2020	2021
South Darfur		807,205	185,476	12,972	4,523	15,775	39,646
North Darfur		545,634	271,059	9,462	5,908	1,720	36,932
Central Darfur		390,745	93,244	5,327	46,297	3,245	11,476
West Darfur		333,640	12,400	8,295	7,300	25,457	103,757
South Kordofan		6,020	182,223	4,745	2,683	3,002	46,680
Blue Nile			138,071	5,950	1,730	2,275	3,130
West Kordofan		10,117	88,043	6,786	2,601	6,106	26,560
East Darfur		99,992	14,767	250	-	-	2,742
North Kordofan		8,878	33,644	7,240	2,399	1,662	806
Red Sea		-	-	-	8,980	5,600	5,460
Gedaref		1,780	550	345	60	-	3,205
Kassala		300	1,500	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>59%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>8%</b>

Diagram 3: Timeline of displacement by states with current IDP population presence

## TEMPORARY IDP HOUSEHOLDS SHELTER TYPES



## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION ACROSS ALL STATES



# RETURNEES FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

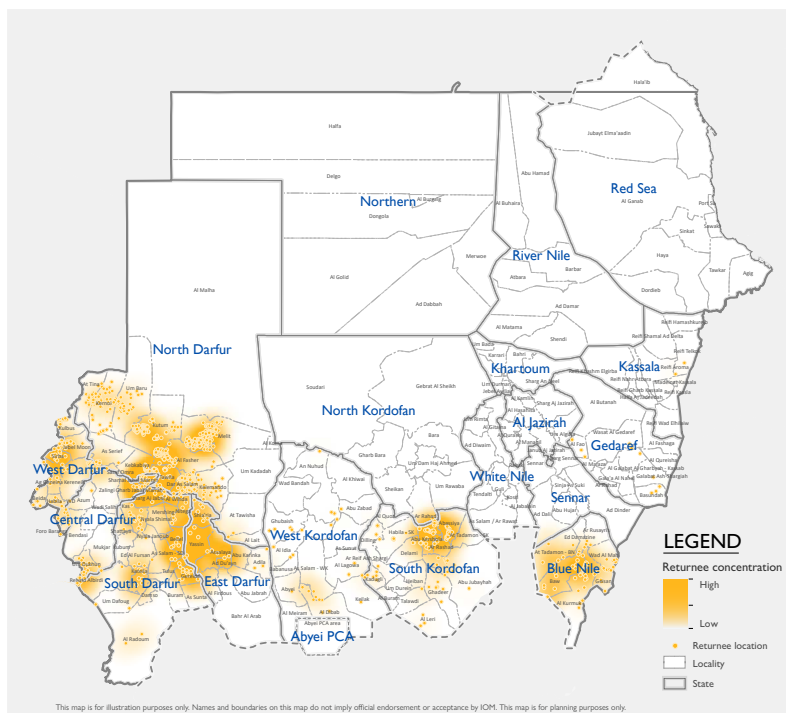
## PERMANENT RETURNEES OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total number of 1,172,567 permanent returnees from internal displacement (220,181 households) across ten states in Sudan. In addition to the eight states covered by field teams in MT Round Three, DTM captured an estimated 1,630 permanent returnees across Basundah locality, Gedaref state and Reifi Telkok locality in Kassala state.

Reporting on returns in a chronological manner, the data indicates that between 2003 and 2010, 147,038 returnees (12.5%) returned to their location of origin. The highest proportion of returns (338,564) occurred between 2011 to 2015 (28.9% of the total count) – reflective of a mass influx of individuals returning to their habitual residences at the end of the Darfur crisis. This was followed by 155,333 returnees (13.3%) in 2016, 165,725 returnees (14.2%) in 2017, and 120,096 returnees (10%) in 2018. The lowest proportion of returnees returned in 2019 (67,675) and 2020 (66,107), representing 5.8% and 5.6% respectively. The steady decrease in returns over time suggests a correlation between the increased length of protracted displacement and the diminishing likelihood of returns. Finally, in 2021, field teams identified 112,029 permanent returnees from internal displacement (9.6%).

In terms of population presence, the state with the highest number of permanent returnees is North Darfur, where DTM teams captured an estimated total of 288,383 returnees (24.6% of the total count), followed by South Darfur with 217,608 returnees (18.6%), Central Darfur with 200,988 returnees (17.1%), East Darfur with 172,352 returnees (14.7%), South Kordofan with 129,960 returnees (11%), Blue Nile with 79,560 returnees (6.8%) and West Darfur with 60,823 returnees (5.2%), West Kordofan estimates a total number of 21,263 permanent returnees (1.8%). The lowest proportion of returnees were identified in Kassala (1,330) and Gedaref (300).

North Darfur has the greatest number of returnee locations – consisting of 454 locations, followed by South Kordofan (95), South Darfur (74), West Darfur (58), Central Darfur (48), Blue Nile (40), West Kordofan (24) and East Darfur (24), Gedaref (8), and Kassala (1). Returnees are the most highly concentrated across East, Central, and South Darfur. East Darfur hosts an average of 7,181 returnees, Central Darfur hosts an average of 4,187 returnees, and South Darfur hosts an average of 2,940 returnees per location, followed by Blue Nile with 1,989 returnees per location, South Kordofan (1,368), Kassala (1,330) West Darfur (1,048), West Kordofan (886), and North Darfur (635). Gedaref currently has the lowest returnee population, with an average of 38 returnees per location.

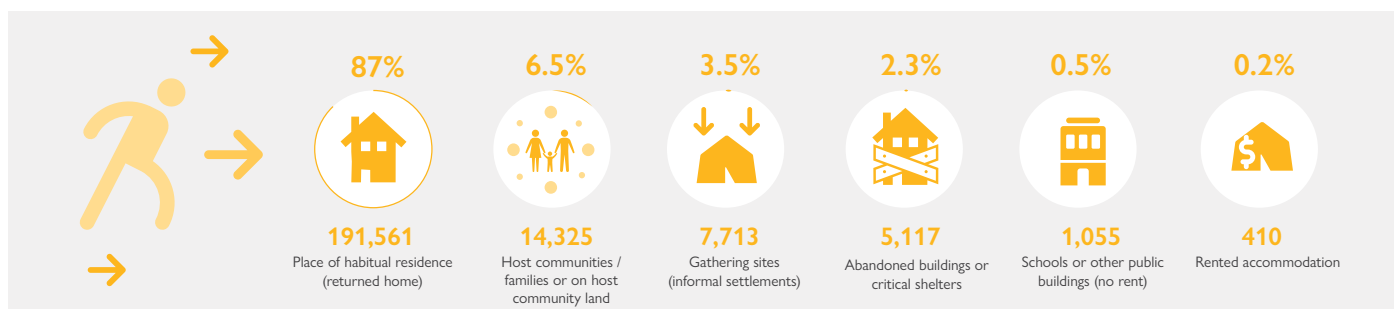


Map 4: Permanent Returnee Population Density

STATE	ROUND 3	ROUND 4	ROUND 4 (%)	DIFFERENCE
North Darfur	272,404 Individuals	288,383 Individuals	24.6%	15,979 Individuals ↑
South Darfur	162,485 Individuals	217,608 Individuals	18.6%	55,123 Individuals ↑
Central Darfur	221,808 Individuals	200,988 Individuals	17.1%	20,820 Individuals ↓
East Darfur	90,002 Individuals	172,352 Individuals	14.7%	82,350 Individuals ↑
South Kordofan	79,593 Individuals	129,960 Individuals	11.1%	50,367 Individuals ↑
Blue Nile	38,084 Individuals	79,560 Individuals	6.8%	41,476 Individuals ↑
West Darfur	63,745 Individuals	60,823 Individuals	5.2%	2,922 Individuals ↓
West Kordofan	14,178 Individuals	21,263 Individuals	1.8%	7,085 Individuals ↑
Kassala	-	1,330 Individuals	0.1%	1,330 Individuals ↔
Gedaref	-	300 Individuals	< 0.1%	300 Individuals ↔

Diagram 4: Permanent returnees per state by MT Round

## SHELTER TYPES IN WHICH PERMANENT RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING



## PERMANENT RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF PREVIOUS DISPLACEMENT

Chart 2 illustrates the population movement between states where permanent returnees were originally displaced to, and states where those permanent returnees have returned. Two-thirds of returnees residing in Gedaref were originally displaced to either Khartoum or Blue Nile. East Darfur hosts the second largest proportion (58%) of returnees originally displaced to locations within other states, followed by South Kordofan with 40% of returnees. Almost all permanent returnees captured in West Kordofan, South Darfur, West Darfur, North Darfur, and Central Darfur were originally displaced to locations within the same state. All permanent returnees identified in Kassala and Blue Nile were originally displaced from locations with those same states.

## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR PERMANENT RETURNEES ACROSS ALL STATES

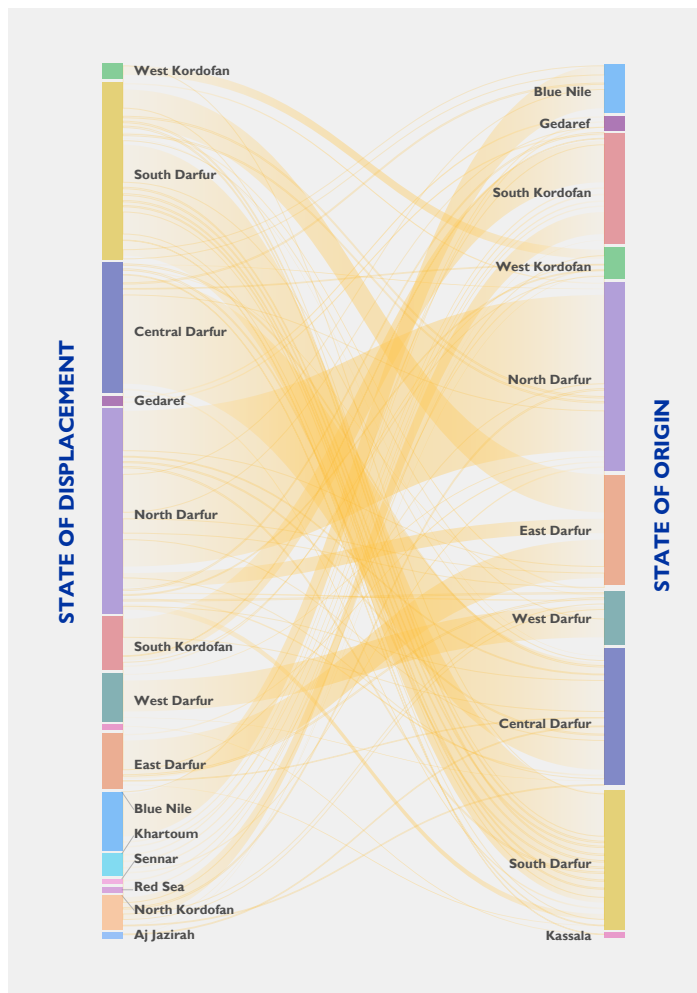
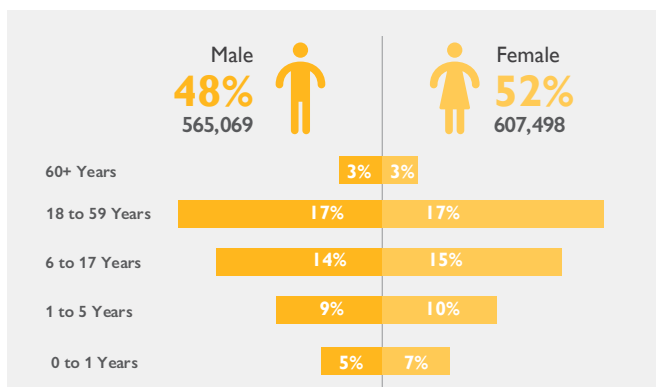
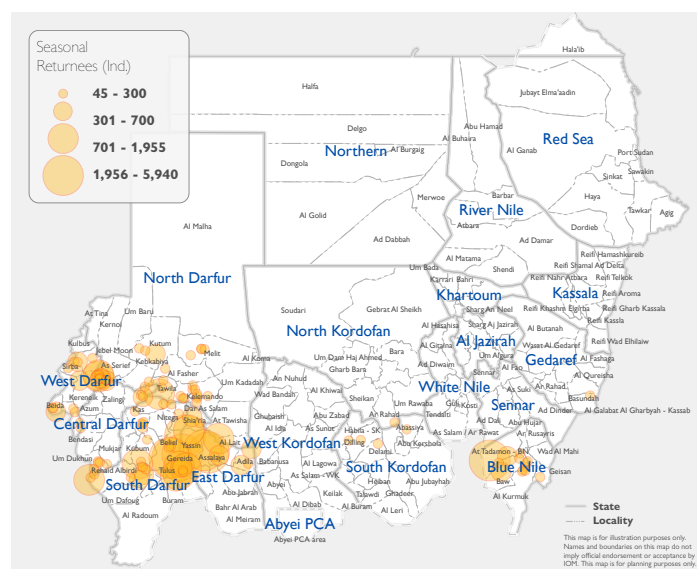
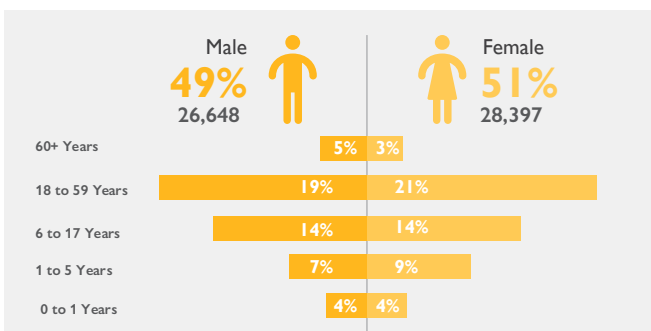


Chart 2: States of previous displacement and permanent return

## SEASONAL RETURNEES OVERVIEW

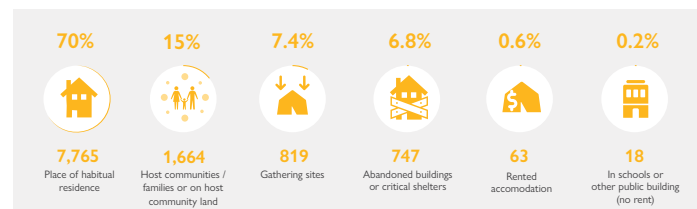
DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 55,045 seasonal returnees (11,076 households) across ten states in Sudan. In Round Four, DTM teams observed populations who returned to their habitual residence on an impermanent basis – due to seasonal changes and cultivation, harvesting and livestock purposes. These population figures are expected to remain influx and observe drastic changes over the course of each year, as people continue to move with the seasons. As of December 2021, South Darfur hosts the largest proportion of seasonal returnees in Sudan (32%). East Darfur hosts the second largest proportion (29%), followed by North Darfur (18%), Blue Nile (9%), Central Darfur (6%), West Darfur (5%), and South Kordofan (1%).

## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR SEASONAL RETURNEES ACROSS ALL STATES



Map 5: Seasonal returnees population

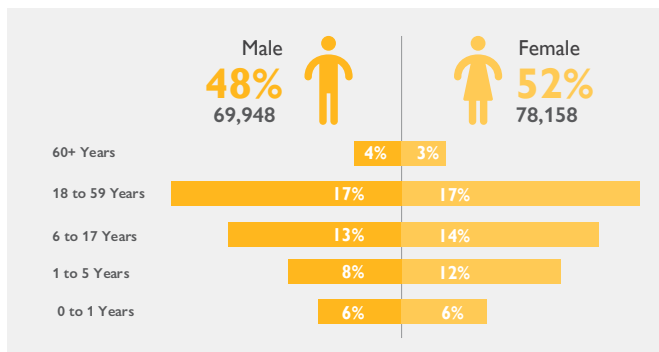
## SHELTER TYPE IN WHICH SEASONAL RETURNEES HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING



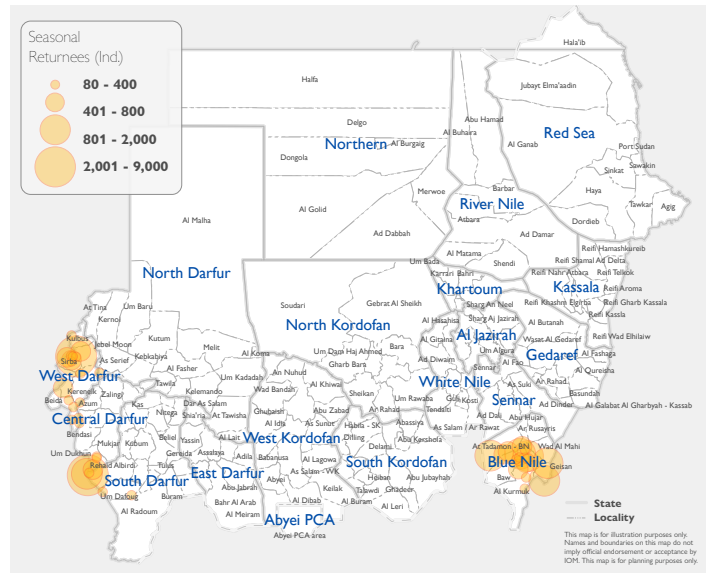
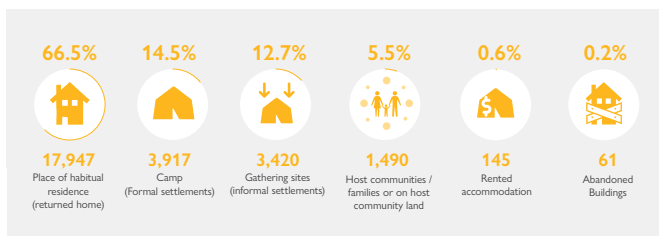
## RETURNEES FROM ABROAD OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 148,106 returnees from abroad across ten states in Sudan. The estimated figures for returnees from abroad represent just fourteen per cent of the total returnee count). The highest proportion of returnees from abroad (an estimated 46,944 individuals - 32%) returned to Sudan in 2021. Field teams captured the majority of these returnees (40,040) in Blue Nile state. Additionally, over a third of returnees from abroad captured returned to Sudan between 2003-2010 (25,295 - 17%) and 2011-2015 (26,335 - 18%). Field teams report that these proportions indicate the movement of individuals returning to their habitual residences towards the end of the Darfur crisis.

## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR RETURNEES FROM ABROAD



## SHELTER TYPE IN WHICH RETURNEES FROM ABROAD HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING



Map 6: Returnees from Abroad Population

## COUNTRIES OF DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

Most returnees from abroad returned from Chad (55%), followed by South Sudan (31%), Ethiopia (10%), and the Central African Republic (4%). Approximately 90% of identified returnees from abroad reside in Blue Nile (63,870), West Darfur (38,587), and North Darfur (30,208 individuals), all states with the greatest proximity to the borders of Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan.

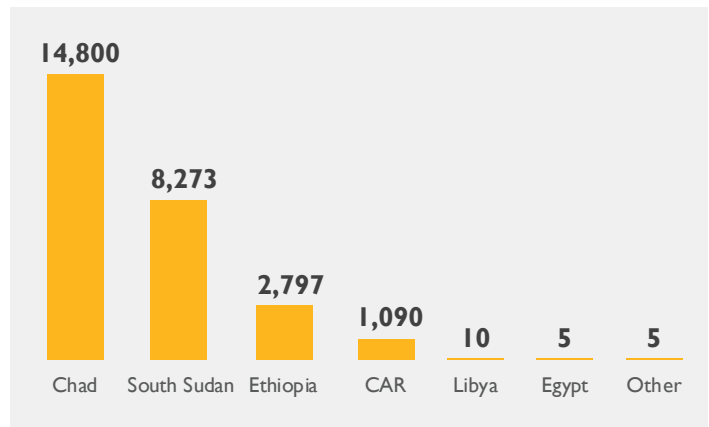
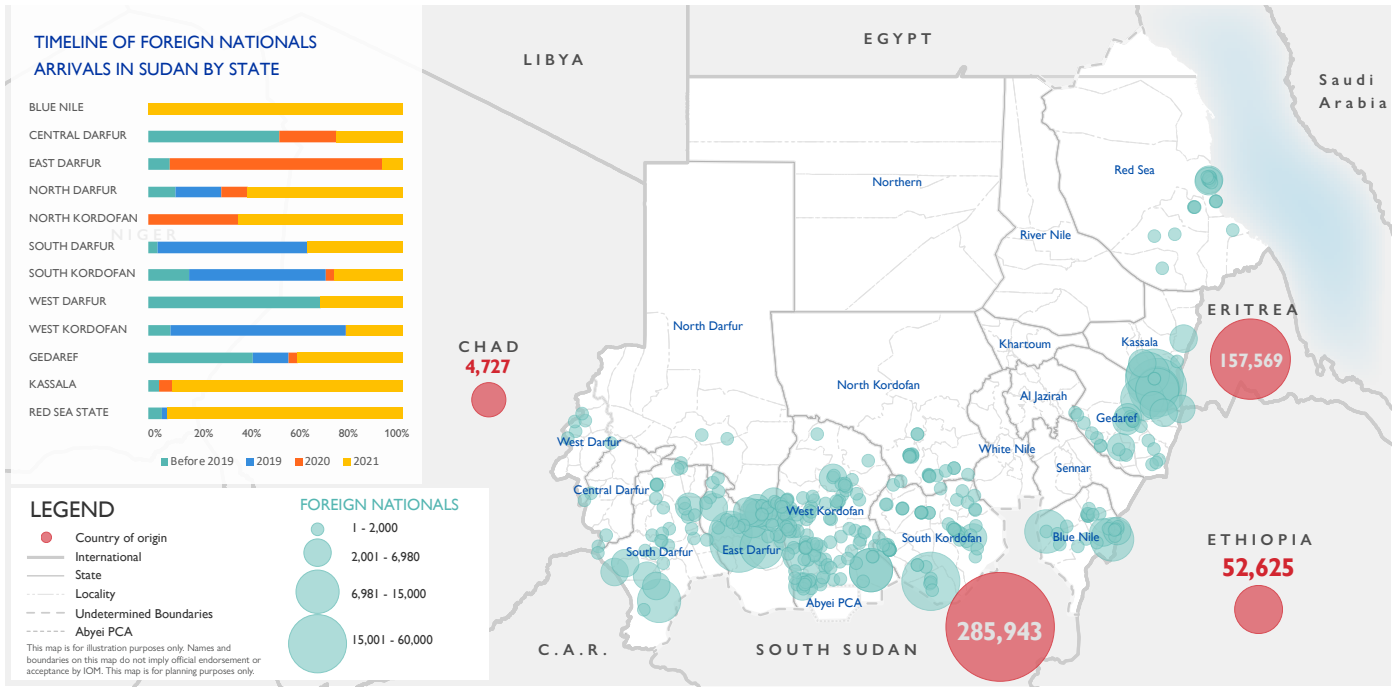


Chart 3: Countries from which returnee households have returned



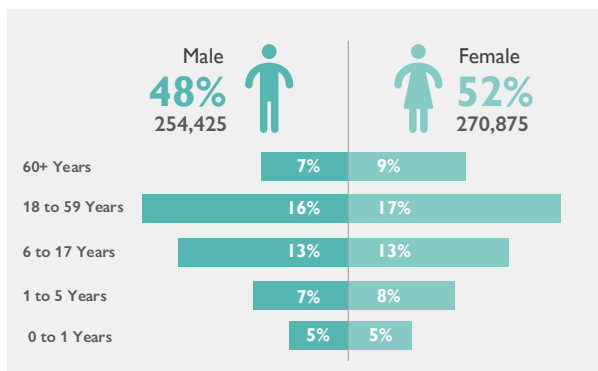
# FOREIGN NATIONALS OVERVIEW



Map 7: Foreign Nationals

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 525,300 foreign nationals (137,023 households) in 366 locations, in 90 localities, across 12 states in Sudan - irrespective of their legal status. 28% of the total foreign nationals are in Kassala, followed by East Darfur (14%) and South Kordofan (11%). South Sudanese constitute 54% of the total foreign population count, followed by Eritrean (30%), Ethiopians (10%) and Chadians (1%), among other nationalities (5%). The highest proportion of foreign nationals (an estimated 297,627 individuals, 57%) arrived in Sudan before 2019. The lowest proportion of foreign nationals (an estimated 20,413 individuals, 4%) arrived in Sudan during 2019.

## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS ACROSS ALL STATES



STATE	ROUND 3	ROUND 4	ROUND 4 (%)	DIFFERENCE
Kassala	158,412 Individuals	145,736 Individuals	28%	12,676 Individuals ↓
West Kordofan	46,860 Individuals	83,362 Individuals	16%	36,502 Individuals ↑
East Darfur	40,107 Individuals	71,456 Individuals	14%	31,349 Individuals ↑
South Kordofan	4,760 Individuals	59,329 Individuals	11%	54,569 Individuals ↑
Gedaref	81,329 Individuals	44,029 Individuals	8%	37,300 Individuals ↓
South Darfur	15,567 Individuals	37,767 Individuals	7%	22,200 Individuals ↑
Blue Nile	17,691 Individuals	32,238 Individuals	6%	14,547 Individuals ↑
North Darfur	15,194 Individuals	30,052 Individuals	6%	14,858 Individuals ↑
Red Sea	-	16,430 Individuals	3%	14,858 Individuals ↑
North Kordofan	8,354 Individuals	3,632 Individuals	0.7%	4,722 Individuals ↓
Central Darfur	291 Individuals	890 Individuals	0.2%	599 Individuals ↑
West Darfur	69 Individuals	379 Individuals	0.1%	310 Individuals ↑

Diagram 5: Foreign nationals per state by MT round



<sup>4</sup> DTM's captured foreign national estimate is based on interviews with key informants in the target locations visited and is not yet a quotable figure on the number of foreign nationals across Sudan. Foreign nationals are taken to be any person who is not a Sudanese national residing with the location assessed (either village, neighbourhood, or camp), including persons who may/may not have sought international protection while in Sudan. DTM Sudan field teams identified foreign nationals in 31 locations classified as camps across nine states in Sudan. The largest of these were Khashem Algerbah camp Reifi Khashm Elgirba, Kassala (60,000 foreign nationals), Dar Bati in Al Leri, South Kordofan (38,123 foreign nationals), Keyro camp in Barh Al Arab, East Darfur (36,474) and Alshajrab North camp in Reifi Wad Elhiliaw, Kassala (34,000). For more information on the vulnerable populations within these locations, please see the information provided by [UNHCR](#).

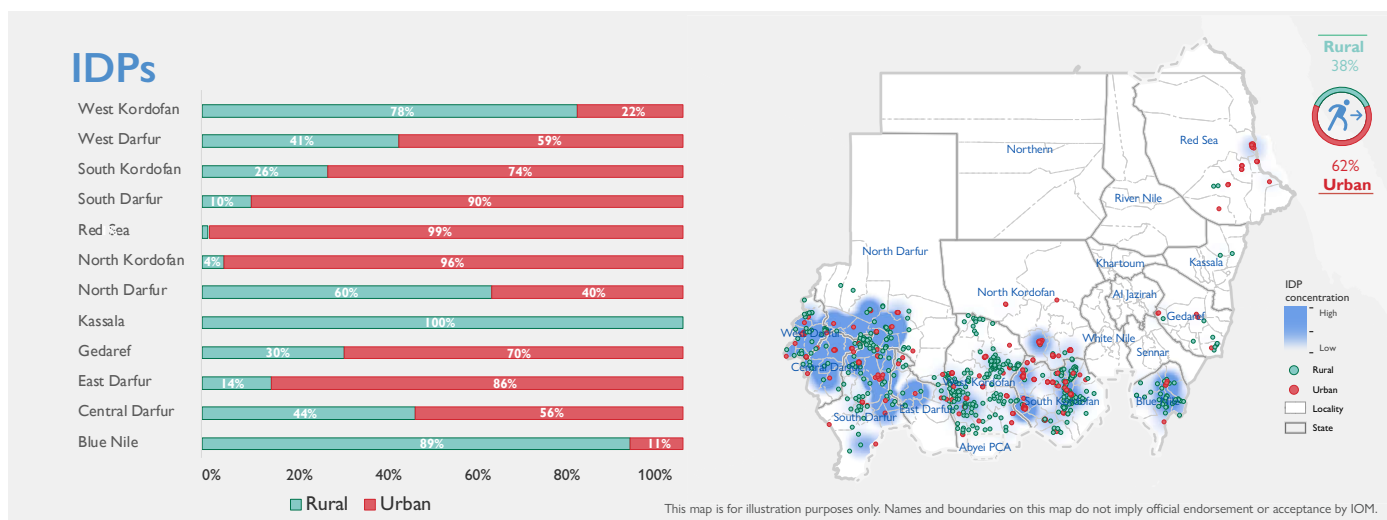
# GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

An overview of the geographical distribution of population presence illustrates that 2,308,425 IDPs (62%) reside in urban areas and 1,405,952 IDPs (38%) in rural areas across the twelve states assessed by DTM.

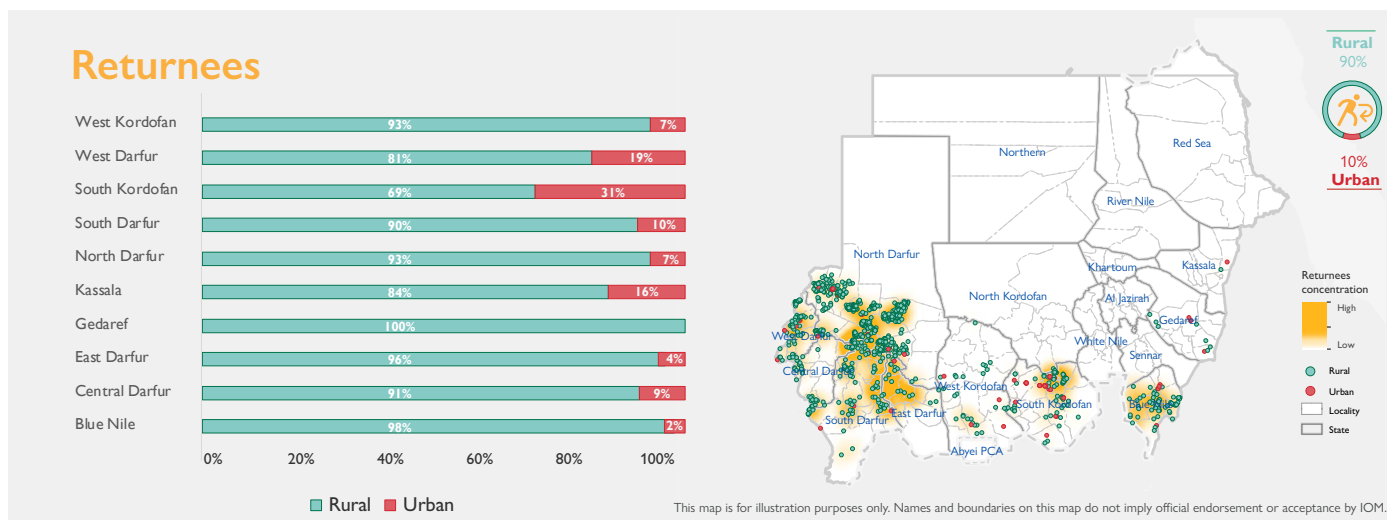
North Darfur, Blue Nile, West Kordofan, and Kassala all predominantly host rural IDPs, whereas IDPs in the remaining states are mostly found in urban locations. The state with the highest proportion of IDPs in rural locations is Kassala, and the state with the highest

proportion of IDPs in urban locations is Red Sea state.

When examining permanent returnees from internal displacement, the data indicates that 1,058,603 returnees (90%) have returned to their rural habitual place of origin, while 113,964 (10%) have returned to a place of origin characterised by field teams as urban. Gedaref hosts no returnees originally internally displaced from locations classified as urban, and South Kordofan hosts highest proportion of returnees located in places characterised as rural.



Map 8: IDP population density and geographical (urban-rural) location classifications



Map 9: Returnee Population density and geographical (urban-rural) location classifications

## CREDIBILITY RATING

The credibility rating per location is ranked by the enumerators and analysed in accordance with a set of indicators. Namely, these indicators include the number of key informants interviewed per location, whether the information was provided over the phone or in person, whether the information provided by the source (key informant) matches that of other sources, whether the source referenced any records or lists and whether the information provided by the source matched the enumerator's observations. The green, orange, and red scales (with green meaning high credibility, orange meaning medium and red meaning low) are then calculated based on analyses of the enumerator's responses to determine the credibility per location and highlight areas for future improvement.

States	Green	Orange	Red	Total Locations
Blue Nile	62	17	0	79
Central Darfur	57	21	0	78
East Darfur	25	11	0	36
Gedaref	24	13	0	37
Kassala	25	0	0	25
North Darfur	576	63	0	639
North Kordofan	42	6	0	48
Red Sea	13	18	3	34
South Darfur	98	25	0	123
South Kordofan	243	27	25	295
West Darfur	94	16	1	111
West Kordofan	180	34	23	237
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1742</b>

# DTM Sudan

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM tool used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

First introduced in Sudan in 2004, to provide rapid emergency registration for new displacement, the DTM has been continuously refined and adapted through the years to reflect the context and population movements specific to Sudan in both conflict and natural disaster settings. Deployed in partnership with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), it delivers an essential role in providing primary data and information to humanitarian partners on displacement and the needs and vulnerabilities on the ground, enabling and expediting the delivery of vital assistance to the most vulnerable populations, as well as capturing accurate and updated data on population demographics throughout the country.

DTM data includes information relevant to various humanitarian sectors such as water and sanitation, health, food and protection, making the resultant DTM data useful to a broad range of humanitarian and development actors.

In addition to being systematically deployed in medium to large-scale humanitarian response operations, DTM has also proven to be highly effective as a preparedness tool, as well as in support of the recovery and transition phase of the response. Integrating DTM into capacity building activities, mapping of potential evacuation and displacement sites, and setting up the DTM prior to a disaster are some examples of how the DTM can be deployed as an effective preparedness measure.

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Alternatively, click [here](#) for the interactive dashboard to view the available data in more detail or use your mobile to scan the QR code.



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