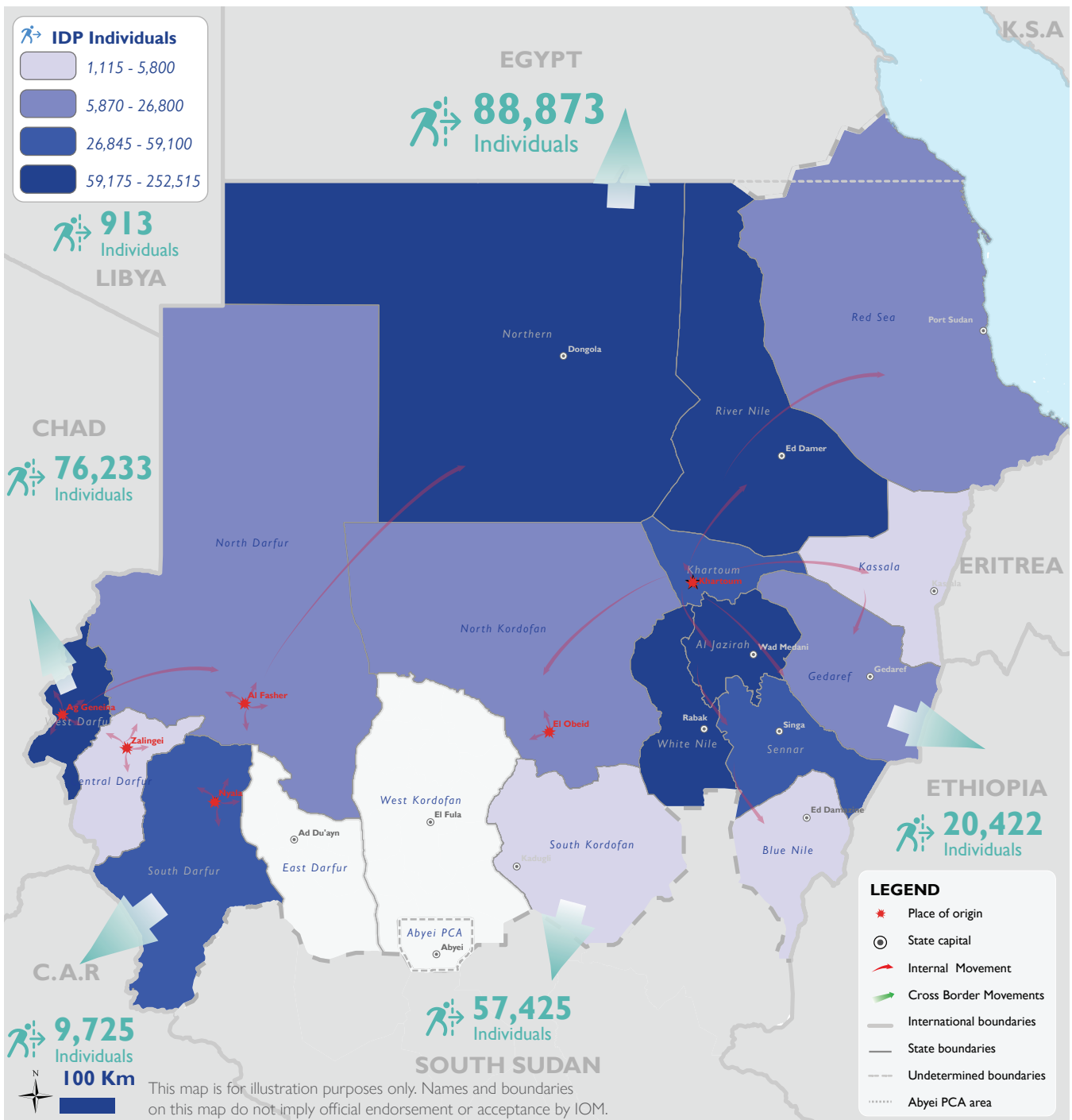
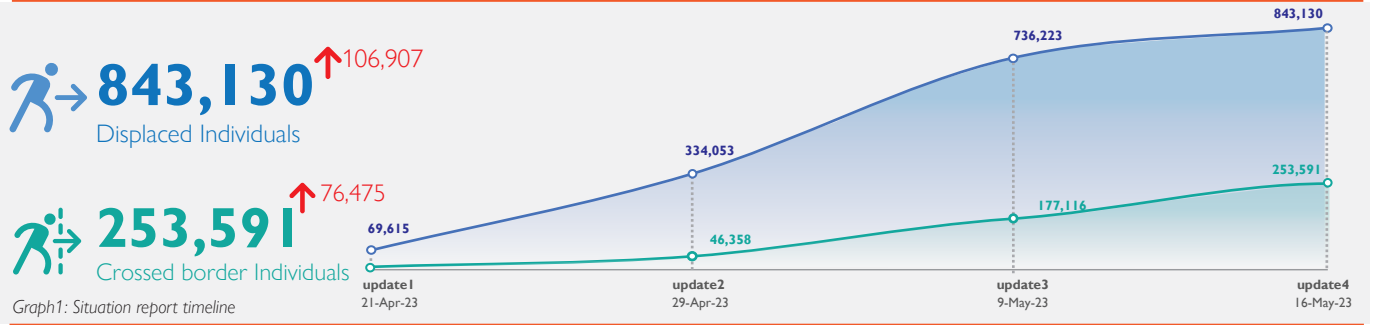


# SUDAN SITUATION REPORT 4

16 May 2023 | Displacement Data Reporting Date: 10 May 2023  
 Cross Border Movement Reporting Date: 14 May 2023



Map 1: Displacement across Sudan and into neighbouring countries since 15 April 2023.

## OVERVIEW

From 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in multiple cities across Sudan, including Khartoum, Al Fasher, Merowe, Nyala, Ag Geneina, and El Obeid – among others. Field teams have also noted that incidents of inter-communal conflicts continue to present a risk in several states across the country – particularly in West Darfur, Blue Nile, and the Kordofan regions.

One month into the conflict, the total estimate of displaced individuals across Sudan reached 843,130 (168,354 households). The current assessment has observed the IDP caseload in 16 of Sudan's 18 states. The highest figures of displacement have been reported in White Nile (25.18%), West Darfur (18.59%), River Nile (13.81%), and Northern (13.34%) states.

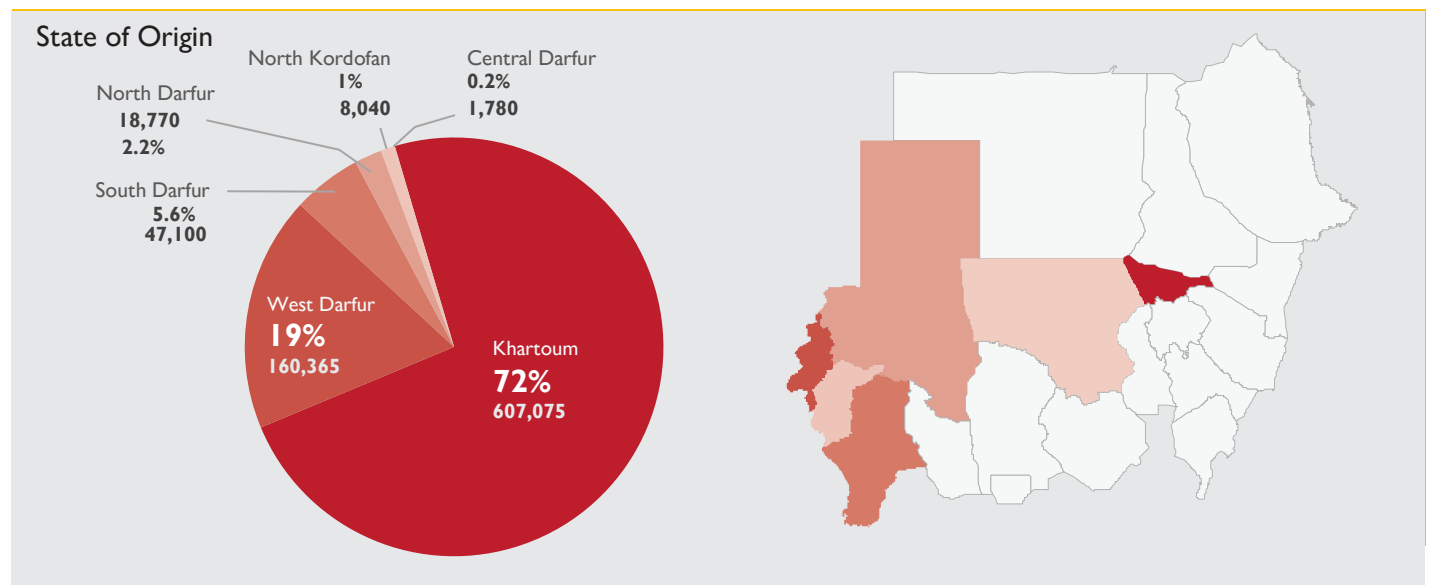
The IDPs have been displaced from six states. Namely, these include Khartoum, West Darfur, South Darfur, North Darfur, Central Darfur, and North Kordofan. The majority (72.01%) have reportedly been displaced from Khartoum state; followed by West Darfur (19.02%), South Darfur (5.59%), North Darfur (2.23%), North Kordofan (0.95%), and Central Darfur (0.21%) states. Prior to the conflict commencing 15 April 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that Sudan had approximately 3.8 million IDPs - the majority of whom (an estimated 79%) were based in Darfur and in severe need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023). Due to the ongoing nature of the fighting, many of the reported areas remain largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors. The data from many states, including the Eastern states and Kordofan region, has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.

DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 10.73% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals. Field teams collect information on the displacement of foreign nationals in Sudan regardless of whether those individuals have sought international protection or not. DTM is unable to distinguish between those who have sought asylum and are registered refugees and those that are not.

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan caused displacement of over 250,000 individuals into neighbouring countries – namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 59% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 41% were foreign nationals and returnees. 65% of arrivals were reported in Egypt and Chad, with 88,873 and 76,233 arrivals respectively.

Current Locations	Update 3 5 May 23	Update 4 10 May 23	Difference	IDP (%)
White Nile	188,635	212,265	23,630	25.2%
West Darfur	156,565	156,565	-	18.6%
River Nile	96,095	116,445	20,350	13.8%
Northern	106,600	112,510	5,910	13.3%
Aj Jazirah	49,280	59,175	9,895	7%
South Darfur	45,000	45,490	490	5.4%
Sennar	20,235	41,635	21,400	4.9%
Khartoum	22,975	26,845	3,870	3.2%
North Darfur	22,075	24,300	2,225	2.9%
North Kordofan	16,768	20,930	4,162	2.5%
Red Sea	8,895	14,925	6,030	1.8%
Gedaref	300	5,870	5,570	0.7%
Central Darfur	1,780	1,780	-	0.2%
Kassala	305	1,695	1,390	0.2%
South Kordofan	-	1,585	1,585	0.2%
Blue Nile	715	1,115	400	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>736,223</b>	<b>843,130</b>	<b>106,907</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1: State of displacement

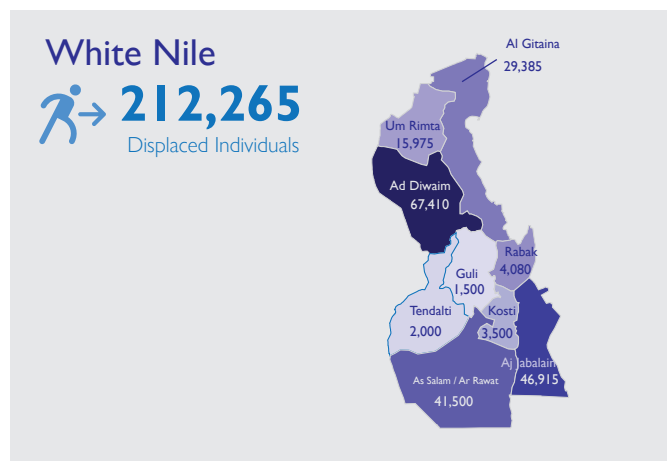


Graph 2: State of origin

**Disclaimer:** DTM Sudan notes that military clashes remain continuous in many areas across Sudan – in particular in Khartoum and the Darfur region – limiting humanitarian access. Additionally, field teams have reported severe telecommunication and connectivity issues, as well as escalating economic pressures which have impacted the capacity for domestic travel. As such, DTM is currently conducting remote interviews with key informants across its network and is currently unable to engage in the additional verification of these figures. Data on flows into neighbouring countries is based on available information from DTM flow monitoring networks and secondary sources. Figures should be treated as preliminary findings only and are subject to change via future verification exercises.

## White Nile

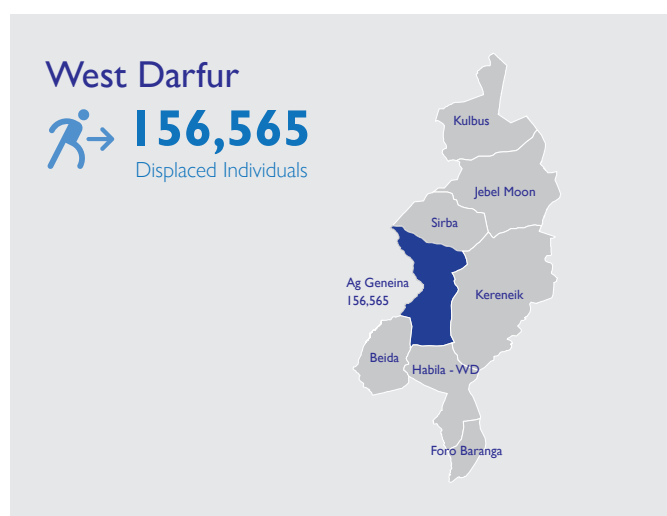
All IDPs within White Nile have reportedly arrived from Khartoum state. Since the previous update, there is an increase of 23,630 IDPs in White Nile. Displaced households are sheltering with their relatives or in gathering sites/IDP camps in different locations across Rabak, Kosti, Al Getaina, Tendalti, Ad Diwaim, Um Rimta, As Salam / Al Rawat, Aj Jabalain, and Guli localities. 39.60% (84,065 IDPs) of the displaced caseload in White Nile are reportedly non-Sudanese nationals - including a mix of South Sudanese, Nigerians, and Ethiopians. Field teams have noted that South Sudanese households stay in temporary gathering points - or with their relatives in towns and villages across White Nile. Many South Sudanese nationals have reportedly crossed the border through the Juda crossing point to South Sudan.



## West Darfur

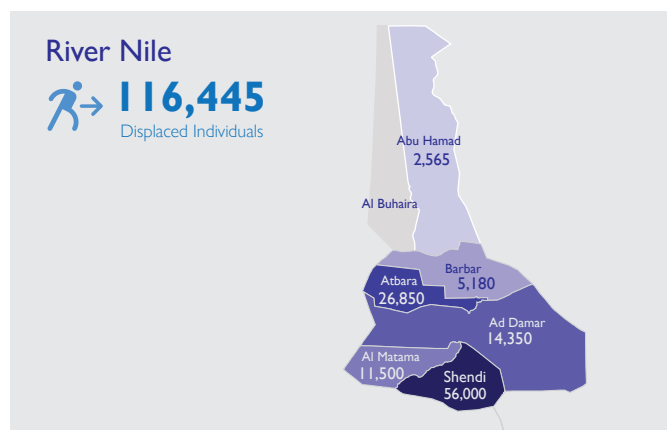
On 24 April 2023, clashes between SAF and RSF took place in Ag Geneina Town of Ag Geneina locality, West Darfur. As reported, individuals were displaced from the Western and Southern regions of Ag Geneina locality to the Northern region. Additionally, a portion of the displaced caseload have reportedly fled into the neighbouring localities. What is more, there are further reports of communities fleeing across the border into Chad.

Recent clashes have had severe implications for residents within Ag Geneina Town and the surrounding areas. The offices of all UN agencies and accompanying humanitarian organisations have been looted. During these attacks, field teams report that the IDP gathering sites in Hai El Madaris, Hai Al Jamarik, Hai Al Souk, Hai Althora, Hai Ministries, and Hai Al Jabal have been completely burnt down – with all residents being subject to secondary displacement.



## River Nile

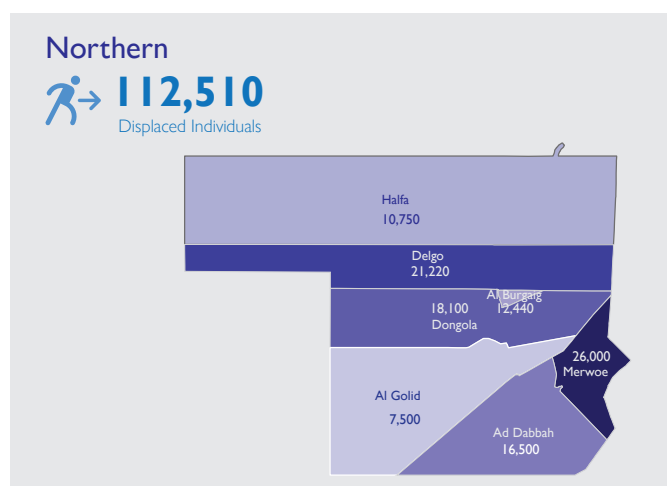
All IDPs within River Nile state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum. Displaced households are reportedly seeking shelter with relatives or in rented occupations in different locations across Al Matama, Abu Hamad, Ad Damar, Shendi, Atbara, and Barbar localities. All IDPs in River Nile states are Sudanese nationals. During the reporting period, IOM DTM teams tracked additional 20,350 new IDPs.



## Northern

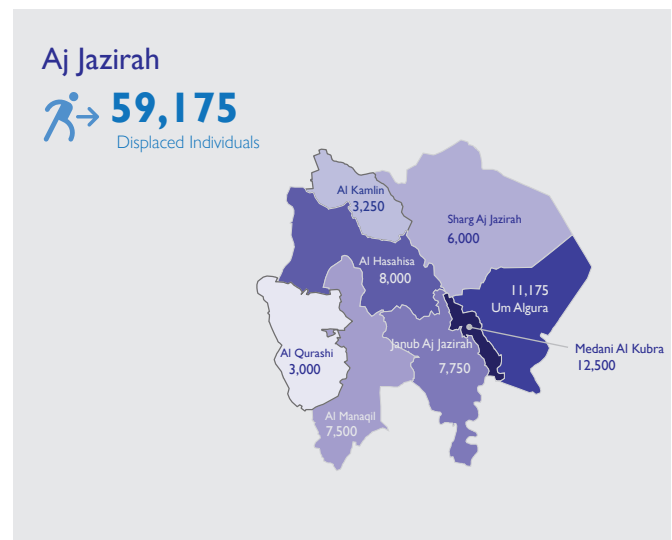
Field teams indicated that many of the households who were displaced as a result of the clashes in Merowe airport at the beginning of the conflict have now returned to their places of origin. Furthermore, all IDPs currently captured within Northern state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum – and are currently sheltering with their relatives in locations across Merowe, Dongola, Ad Dabbah, Al Golid, Delgo, Al Burgaig, and Halfa localities. IDPs have been observed in the locations of Dalgo Al Burgaig, Ad Dabbah, Dongola, Merowe, Al Gorier, and Karima Towns – among others.

Local authorities have confirmed the passing through of many buses carrying Sudanese IDPs and foreign nationals - including Egyptians, heading towards Halfa and Argeen crossing points to Egypt. Field teams on the ground reported that the crossing border points with Egypt have received large numbers of buses from residents travelling out of Khartoum since the start of the conflict.



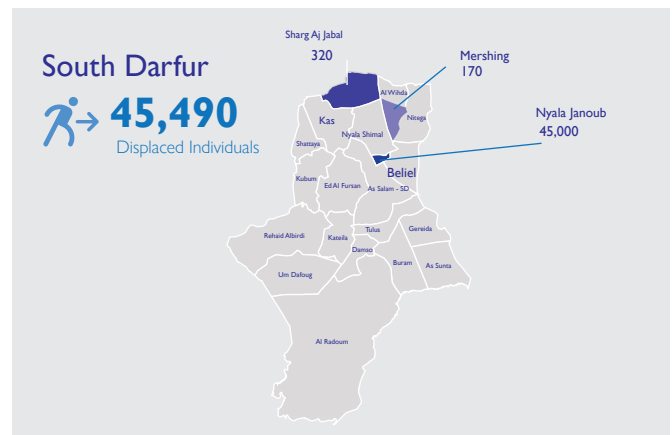
## Aj Jazirah

Aj Jazirah state has reportedly received a noteworthy number of IDPs from Khartoum state. Displaced households are currently seeking shelter with relatives or in IDP gathering sites prepared by the local government. IDP gathering sites include schools, mosques, public buildings, and sheltering centres) within different localities. Field teams indicate that IDP gathering sites are currently located across Sharg Aj Jazirah, Madani Al Kubra, Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Al Manaqil, and Janub Aj Jazirah localities.



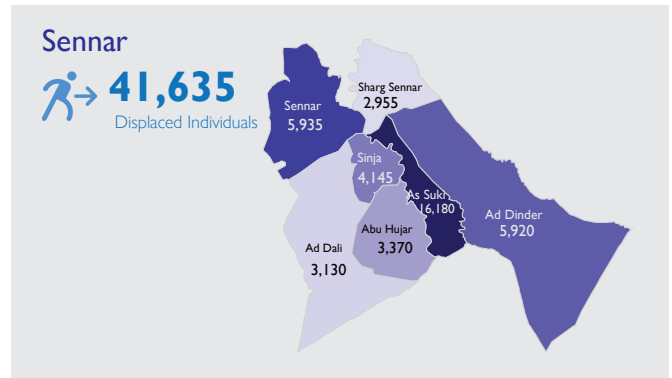
## South Darfur

DTM Sudan received reports of significant displacement across Nyala Town in Nyala Janoub locality, South Darfur in response to heavy clashes between SAF and RSF that took place in the first week of the conflict. Reportedly, the SAF are currently present within Gereida locality. All IDPs within South Darfur have been displaced from other locations within South Darfur. Field teams have also reported looting incidents of residential areas and offices in Nyala Town, including UN offices. In Nyala, field teams indicated that some family members (mainly male heads of households) among the IDPs in gathering sites, visit their properties during the day to assess losses and gather any remaining belongings. Field teams have also noted that a modest number of house-holds left Nyala locality for Chad.



## Sennar

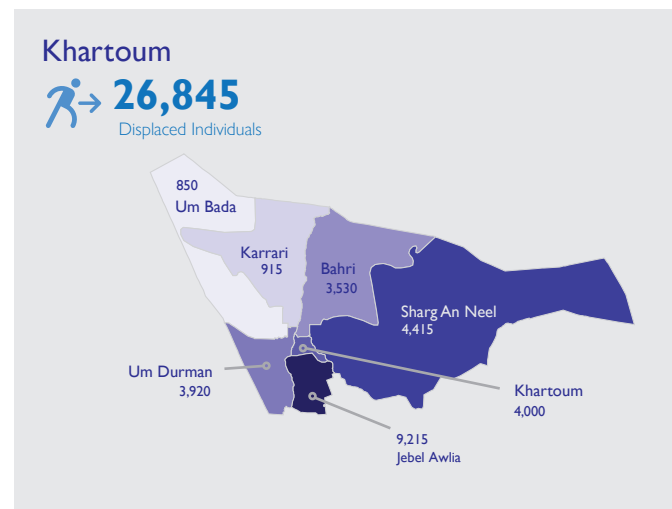
All IDPs within Sennar state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum State. Displaced households are seeking shelter in different locations across Sennar, including Abu Hujar, Sharg Sennar, Sennar, As Suki, Sinja, Ad Dali, and Ad Dinder localities. These communities largely reside with host families.



## Khartoum

Reportedly, residents of many neighbourhoods within heavy fighting zones across Khartoum, Bahri, Um Bada, and Jebel Awlia localities continue to move out to the periphery areas within their respective localities. Additionally, field teams report that neighbourhoods within Sharg An Neel, Karrari, and Omdurman localities have also been impacted by clashes since 30 April 2023. Notable displacement has been occurring in response to severe shortages of water and electricity supplies. Moreover, shelling of residential areas in many neighbourhoods across Khartoum are widespread.

Field teams estimate that approximately 647,325 individuals have been displaced from locations in Khartoum state. This is roughly 10% of the United Nations populations estimates of Khartoum city.<sup>1</sup> Of those displaced from Khartoum, approximately 26,845 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state (roughly 4.15% of the total displacement from that state). The remaining 620,480 IDPs have fled to other states across Sudan. IDPs from Khartoum have been observed in 12 other states. IDPs from Khartoum have largely headed to White Nile (212,265 IDPs), Northern (112,510 IDPs), River Nile (212,265 IDPs), and Aj Jazirah (59,175 IDPs).

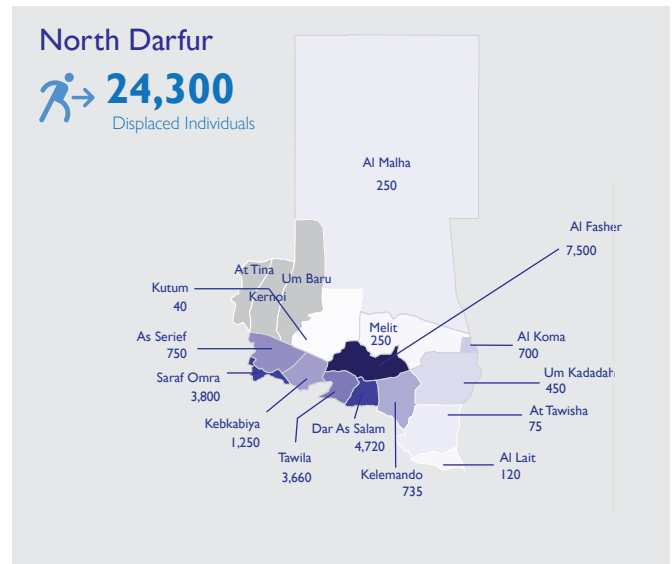


<sup>1</sup> href="https://www.macrotrends.net/cities/22579/khartoum/population">Khartoum, Sudan Metro Area Population 1950-2023/a">. Retrieved 2023-05-12

## North Darfur

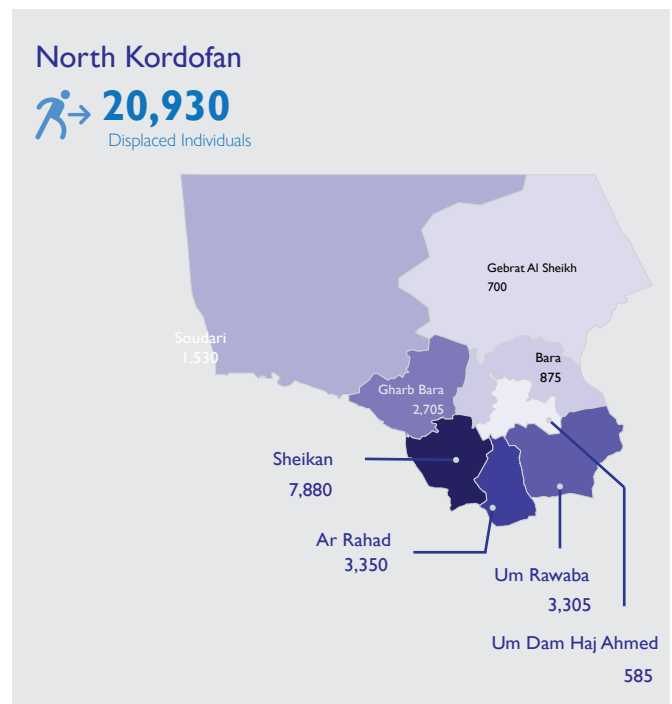
As of 4 May, the field teams have reported that clashes between RSF and SAF have remained ongoing across North Darfur. In Al Fasher Town and Kebkabiya Town. However, a ceasefire agreement was later reportedly brokered by local authorities. Despite this, field teams indicate that there is still high tension, with Al Fasher being divided between the SAF and RSF. Reportedly, all government institutions, including banks, are still closed. Field teams also note that markets are partially open.

Since the conflict began, field teams have reported displacement occurring from locations across Al Fasher, Kebkabiya, Al Malha, As Serief, and Tawila localities, with the majority in Al Fasher Town. Displaced families are reportedly seeking shelter across Al Fasher, Dar As Salam, Al Koma, Melit, Kebkabiya, Kutum, Um Kadamah, As Serief, Al Malha, Sara Omra, Al Lait, Kelemando, At Tawisha, and Tawila localities to varying degrees. Most IDPs within North Darfur have been displaced from locations across North Darfur – with a small portion being displaced from Khartoum, West Darfur, and South Darfur.



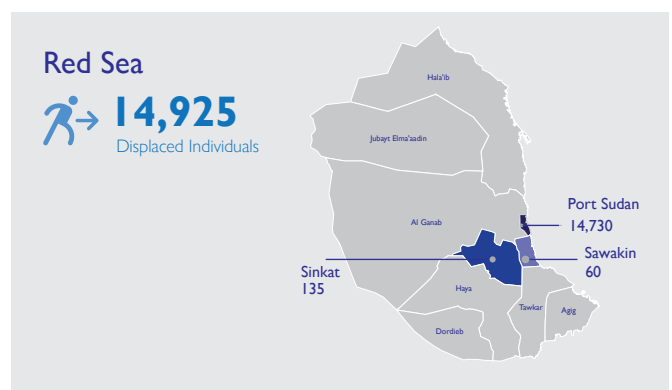
## North Kordofan

Clashes between RSF and SAF took were reported in El Obeid, North Kordofan on 15 and 16 April 2023. Since then, small and medium size markets in El Obeid Town have re-opened. IDPs residing in schools and public buildings have reportedly relocated to other locations or have sought shelter with relatives across El Obeid Town. The field teams have also reported brief clashes in El Obeid Town on the 4 May 2023. Since then, the atmosphere has been reportedly tense. The IDPs are currently seeking shelter across different locations in Sheikan, Um Rawaba, Ar Rahad, Bara, Gharb Bara, Gebrat Al Shaikh, Um Dam Haj Ahmed, and Soudari localities, and are mainly originating from Khartoum and Sheikan locality in North Kordofan. However, since update two, field teams have noted the return of some IDPs in modest numbers from Sheikan locality in response to reports of looting in El Obeid Town. Recently, the state of North Kordofan have declared a state of emergency and a curfew, with the field team indicating that this is in response to El Obeid Town serving as a transit point for RSF security forces between the Darfur region and Khartoum.



## Red Sea

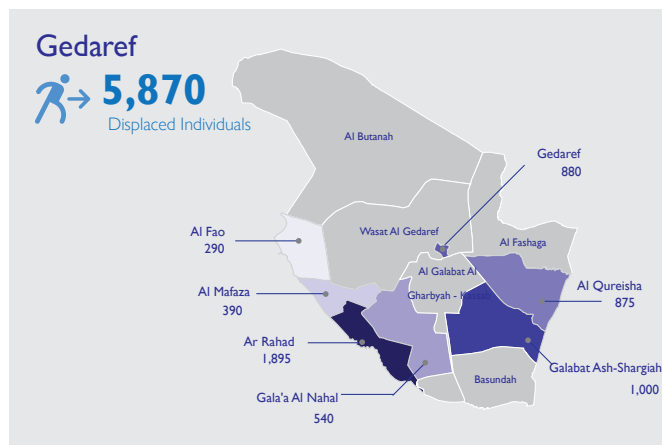
Field teams indicate that a large number of IDP households have arrived in Port Sudan from Khartoum state. These IDPs are located in neighbourhoods across the city of Port Sudan, as well as in locations across the localities of both Port Sudan, Suakin, and Sinkat. 6,079 IDPs of the total caseload in Red Sea (about 40.7%) are foreign nationals - including Syrians, Yemenis, Nigeriens, Pakistani, and Comorans (among others).



## Gedaref

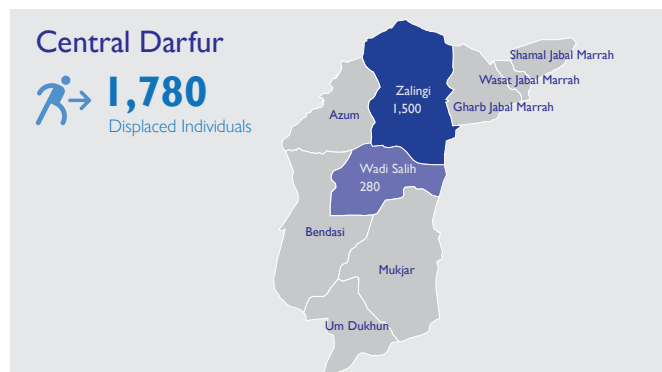
Individuals reportedly travel to administrative processing centres managed by local authorities in Gedaref to regularise travel documents, and then continue onwards to the border with Ethiopia or through Kassala to Port Sudan. Field teams also note that Yemeni, Somalian, and students are currently in Gedaref attempting to travel to Port Sudan.

IDPs are currently seeking shelter in the localities of Al Fao, Galabat Ash-Shargjah, Ar Rahad, Gala'a Al Nahal, Al Mafaza, and Al Qureisha. All IDPs recorded in Gedaref state have been displaced from Khartoum. Finally, field teams note that a state of emergency has been declared, giving local authorities various powers in order to stabilize prices for petroleum and food.



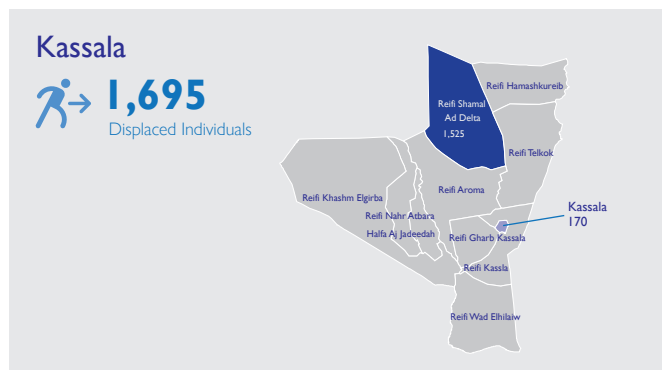
## Central Darfur

Field teams reported displacement in Central Darfur state across Zalingi locality and Al Amira camp in Wadi Salih locality. Displaced households are currently seeking shelter in other locations within their respective towns/camps. The field teams reported that IDPs have sought shelters in locations and neighbourhoods near to their locations of origin.



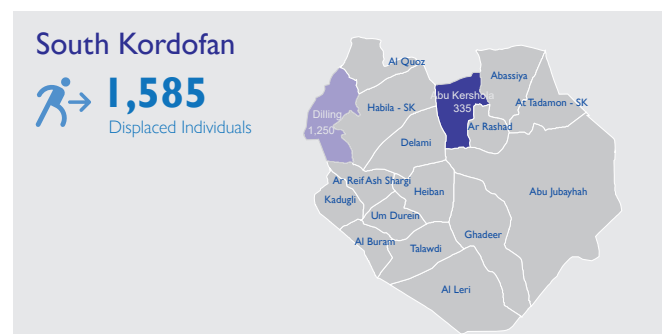
## Kassala

All IDPs within Kassala state reportedly arrived from Khartoum State. IDPs are currently seeking shelter with relatives or in rented accommodations within the locations of Hai Al Arab and Hai Al Soug in Madeinat Kassala, as well as Wagar and Awaleib in Reifi Shamal Ad Delta.



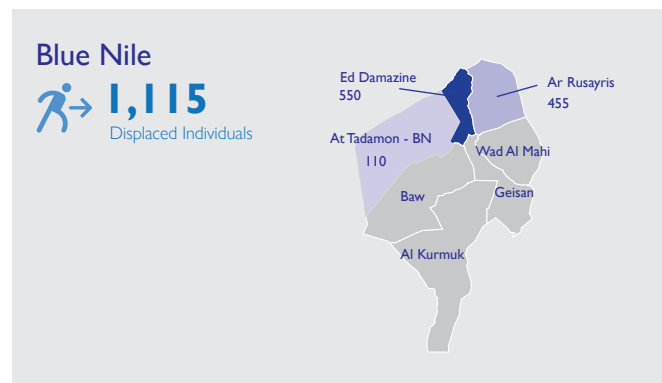
## South Kordofan

All IDPs observed by field teams in South Kordofan have been displaced from Khartoum state. IDPs have been observed in locations across Dilling locality as well as in Abu Kershola Town in Abu Kershola locality.



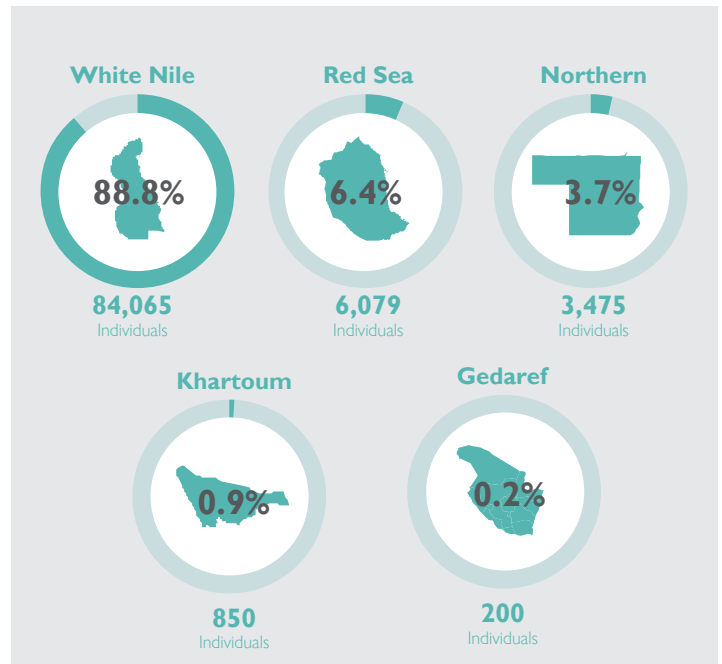
## Blue Nile

There have been modest levels of displacement from Khartoum to Ar Rusayris, Ed Damazine and At Tadamon localities in Blue Nile state. The reported caseload of IDPs in Blue Nile displaced since 15 April 2023 have all been displaced from Khartoum state.



## Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicate that 94,669 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 10.73%). These individuals are located across White Nile, Northern, Khartoum, Red Sea, and Gedaref states. DTM estimates that the IDP caseload in the remaining states are all Sudanese nationals. The majority of foreign nationals (84,065 individuals – 89%) are located in White Nile state – where they constitute 39.6% of the IDP caseload there. Foreign nationals also constitute a significant proportion of those in Red Sea (40.73%).



Graph 3: Displacement of Foreign Nationals

## Mixed Cross Border Movements

DTM has observed significant cross-border movements since the beginning of the conflict on 15 April 2023. Individuals from both Sudanese and foreign national communities have crossed these borders. Movements are reportedly difficult to undertake. Movement is typically constrained due to security concerns preventing access to certain routes. Additionally, clashes have had an extended impact on the supply of fuel and transportation mechanisms, and hikes in inflations have limited many without the financial means to participate.

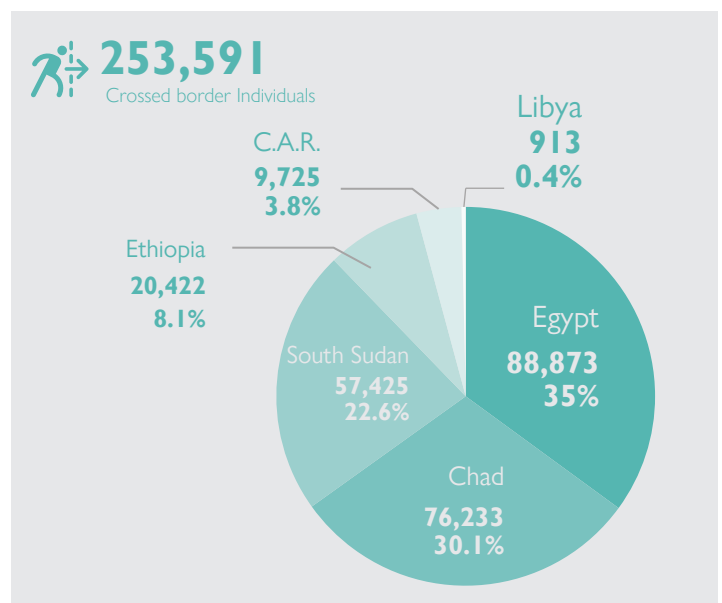
### South Sudan

IOM and UNHCR teams in South Sudan have recorded arrivals of mixed nationalities arriving from various locations in Sudan to South Sudan through sixteen different flow monitoring points at the border with Sudan. Most of the arrivals were tracked in Renk (Upper Nile State), Rubkona County (Unity State) and Kiir-Adem, Jaach and Majokyinthiu (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State). Field indicate that South Sudanese nationals have typically departed from locations such as Jabal Awlia, Um Durman, Kurur, Fetihab, El Kalakala, Gebera, the Islamic Centre, and El Haj Yousif in Khartoum state. These households travel using two main active roads of Jabal Awlia and Madani. Many South Sudanese nationals in Khartoum have also travelled to Madani in Aj Jazirah locality for temporary safety while they look for resources to facilitate their travels back to South Sudan through Renk. Families with capacities to travel back to South Sudan are on their way to Renk through Rabak and its surrounding areas in White Nile state. Additionally, Sudanese nationals travelling to South Sudan typically employ similar routes of travel. Overall, as of 14 May, South Sudan colleagues have observed 57,425 estimated arrivals, of which 53,451 (93%) are South Sudanese returnees, 1,175 (2%) are Sudanese nationals and 2,799 (5%) are other nationalities. Reportedly, arrivals to South Sudan have departed from locations across Khartoum, White Nile, Darfur, and Kordofan states.

{Source: IOM, UNHCR}

Country	Update 3 7 May 23	Update 4 10 May 23	Total (%)
Egypt	67,000	88,873	35%
Chad	41,017	76,233	30.1%
South Sudan	43,558	57,425	22.6%
Ethiopia	15,855	20,422	8.1%
C.A.R	9,686	9,725	3.8%
Libya	810	913	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,116</b>	<b>253,591</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2: Cross Border Movements by country



Graph 4: Cross Border Movements by country

## Ethiopia

IOM DTM teams has active flow monitoring activity in Metema border point between Sudan and Ethiopia. Field teams note that households typically travel out of Khartoum state via Aj Jazirah, Gedaref, and Kassala states. Field teams indicate that many households travel first to the visa processing centre in Gedaref Town then cross the border through Metema crossing point. As of 14 May, IOM reported the arrival of 20,422 individuals predominantly composed of Ethiopian (50%), Sudanese (17%) nationals and third country nationals (33%). Twenty-two per cent of arrivals were under 18 years old and 45 per cent are females.

[Source: IOM]

## Egypt

Field teams have reported significant cross-border movements through the Northern and River Nile states to Egypt, via the Arqeen and Ashket-Qostol border crossing points. The teams have noted that much of this movement commences from various locations in Khartoum, where clashes have impacted the residents. Sudanese households typically travel through Dongola and Atbara on their way to the North, passing through the visa processing center in Halfa.

As of 13 May 2023, a total of 88,873 individuals have arrived in Egypt, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Out of these, 77,758 (87%) are Sudanese nationals, 6,000 are Egyptian nationals, and 5,115 are third-country nationals

[Source: Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

## Libya

As of 9 May 2023, IOM reported 913 individual arrivals in Libya through Alkufra arrival point. Out of these, 885 (97%) were Sudanese, and 28 (3%) were Chadian nationals.

[Source: IOM]

## Chad

Field teams note that the absence of official security actors in localities such as Ag Geneina have led to renewed violence between local communities in that locality. As of 14 May 2023, IOM and UNHCR recorded arrivals of 76,233 individuals comprising of 16,233 Chadian nationals/returnees registered by IOM and 60,000 refugees as reported by UNHCR.

[Source: IOM, UNHCR]

## Central African Republic

Through direct observation and triangulation of data from various sources, IOM and partners in the Central African Republic reported the arrival of 9,725 individuals (est. 1,945 households) through Am Dafock crossing point. Among the arrivals, 6,328 (65%) are Sudanese nationals and 3,397 (35%) are the nationals of Central African Republic.

[Source: IOM, UNHCR]

## Disclaimer

The figures for Egypt have been provided by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. All remaining figures for cross-border have been provided by DTM country focal points. Data is collected through DTM field teams, partners and national authorities.

Due to the current circumstances, the DTM network relies on remote interviews with key informants in coordination with partner humanitarian agencies in the neighbouring states. As such further verification of estimates relating to cross-border movements is not possible at this time.

