

WEEKLY DISPLACEMENT SNAPSHOT 02



5 Sep 2023 | Displacement Data Reporting Date: 31 August 2023 | Mixed Cross-Border Movement Reporting Date: 03 September 2023



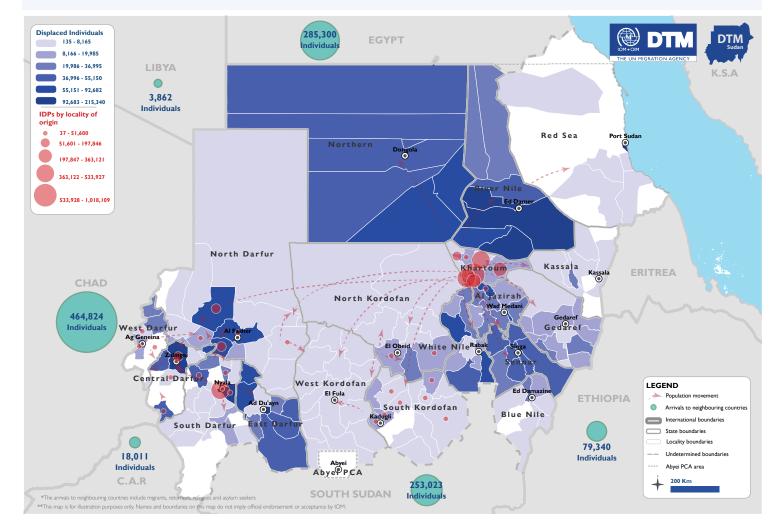
Overview

From 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). As a result of the military clashes, DTM Sudan estimates that 4,075,930 Individuals (814,518 Households) have been recently internally displaced. The IDP caseload has been observed in all of Sudan's in 3,733 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (12.24%), South Darfur (11.93%), East Darfur (11.47%), Northern (8.93%), Sennar (7.87%), and North Darfur (7.17%).

Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from eight states. The majority (2,820,325 IDPs, 69.19%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by South Darfur (14.86%),North Darfur (7.99%),

Central Darfur (3.71%), West Darfur (3.24%), South Kordofan (0.56%), North Kordofan (0.44%), and Aj Jazirah (0.01%). DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 2.66% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.²

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 1,104,360 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 67% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 33% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (42.1%), Egypt (25.8%), 3 and South Sudan (22.9%).

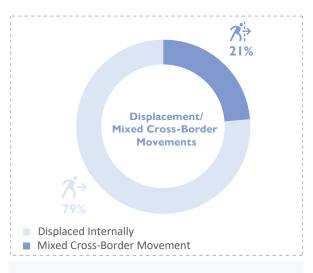


Map 1: Displacement across Sudan and into neighbouring countries since 15 April 2023.

- 1. The data from many locations has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
- 2. Field teams collect information on the displacement of foreign nationals in Sudan regardless of whether those individuals have sought international protection or not. Due to the ongoing operational limitations, DTM is currently unable to distinguish between those who have sought asylum and are registered as refugee and those who are not.
- 3. According to the last available update from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of 2 August 2023

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Current Locations	Snapshot 1 29-August-23	Snapshot 2 5-Sep-23	Difference	% Total IDPs	Number of locations
Aj Jazirah	254,425	282,556	28,131 ↑	6.94%	749
Blue Nile	50,274	51,179	905 ↑	1.26%	93
Central Darfur	265,360	262,360	3,000 ↓	6.44%	17
East Darfur	394,820	467,570	72,750 ↑	11.47%	13
Gedaref	243,223	243,670	447 ↑	5.98%	201
Kassala	87,860	96,010	8,150 ↑	2.36%	139
Khartoum	40,800	42,180	1,380 ↑	1.03%	9
North Darfur	284,109	292,384	8,275 ↑	7.17%	78
North Kordofan	83,811	83,271	540 ↓	2.04%	320
Northern	364,314	364,173	141 ↓	8.93%	247
Red Sea	107,942	105,869	2,073 ↓	2.60%	107
River Nile	512,258	499,093	13,165 👃	12.24%	267
Sennar	291,684	320,632	28,948 ↑	7.87%	201
South Darfur	319,960	486,285	166,325 ↑	11.93%	32
South Kordofan	106,863	79,299	27,564 👃	1.95%	335
West Darfur	68,965	71,920	2,955 ↑	1.76%	12
West Kordofan	40,367	40,533	166 ↑	0.99%	341
White Nile	284,719	286,946	2,227 ↑	7.04%	572
Total	3,801,754	4,075,930	274,176	100.00%	3,733



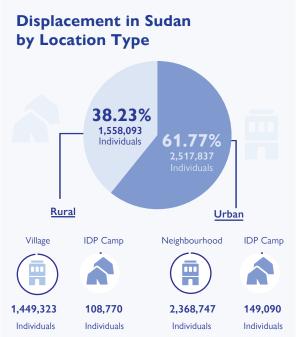
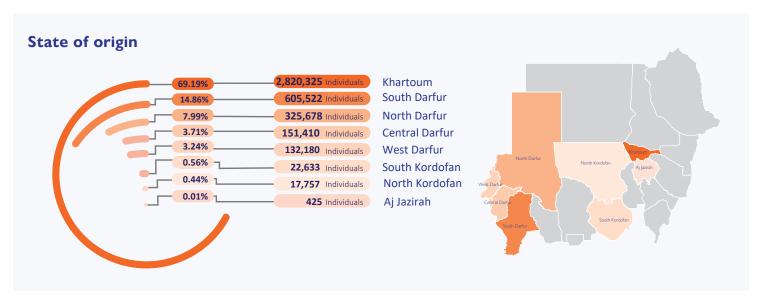


Table 1: Overview of displacement by state



Disclaimer: DTM Sudan is a suite of methodological tools which aims to track and monitor displacement. DTM collects primary data, with a focus on providing best estimates for support of the wider humanitarian community. DTM Sudan notes that military clashes remain continuous in many areas across Sudan. As such, DTM is currently collecting data through a dual combination of face-to-face and remote interviews with key informants across its network. 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.

Shelter categories (by households)

States	Camps	Host Communities	Rented Accommodations	Improvised / Critical Shelters	Schools or Other Public Buildings	Gathering Sites
Aj Jazirah	-	67.70% 38,145	8.30% 4,678	0.12% 65	19.76% 11,131	4.12% 2,323
Blue Nile	-	62.63% 6,386	37.37% 3,811	-	-	-
Central Darfur	0.58% 306	52.35% 27,471	-	-	3.47% 1,820	43.60% 22,875
East Darfur	0.47% 444	97.04% 90,725	2.27% 2,125	-	0.22% 200	-
Gedaref	2.99% 1,457	70.23% 34,197	23.59% 11,485	-	3.19% 1,552	-
Kassala	-	74.07% 14,206	23.40% 4,488	-	1.55% 298	0.98% 187
Khartoum	-	62.47% 5,270	36.82% 3,106	-	0.71% 60	-
North Darfur	21.90% 12,805	46.53% 27,197	-	0.08% 44	7.37% 4,306	24.12% 14,102
North Kordofan	-	93.38% 14,947	0.15% 24	1.41% 225	4.62% 739	0.44% 70
Northern	-	80.77% 59,384	8.63% 6,347	-	10.60% 7,795	-
Red Sea	-	53.11% 11,239	34.04% 7,203	-	11.18% 2,366	1.67% 353
River Nile	-	76.80% 76,679	14.79% 14,766	0.81% 811	5.06% 5,057	2.54% 2,534
Sennar	-	71.43% 45,692	25.56% 16,352	-	2.49% 1,592	0.52% 333
South Darfur	20.34% 19,778	38.96% 37,889	-	0.36% 350	14.60% 14,210	25.74% 25,030
South Kordofan	-	92.60% 14,356	0.34% 52	-	6.56% 1,018	0.50% 78
West Darfur	-	52.93% 7,614	-	10.43% 1,500	33.51% 4,820	3.13% 450
West Kordofan	-	97.07% 7,746	1.58% 126	-	1.17% 93	0.18% 15
White Nile	29.13% 16,782	49.71% 28,644	9.25% 5,331	-	10.69% 6,158	1.22% 705
GRAND TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	6.33% 51,572	67.25% 547,787	9.81% 79,894	0.37% 2,995	7.76% 63,215	8.48% 69,055

Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan



From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicate that 108,469 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 2.66% of total IDPs across Sudan). These individuals are located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, and White Nile states. DTM estimates that the IDP caseload in the remaining states are all Sudanese nationals. The majority of foreign nationals (91,270 IDPs) are located in White

Nile state – where they constitute 31.81% of the IDP caseload in that state. In comparison, foreign nationals constitute smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Kassala (5.42%), Gedaref (3.09%), Red Sea (2.29%), South Kordofan (0.88%), Blue Nile (0.83%), Northern (0.25%), and North Kordofan (<0.01%).



Mixed Cross-Border Movement

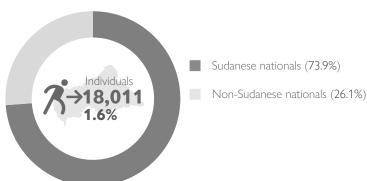
3

1,104,360

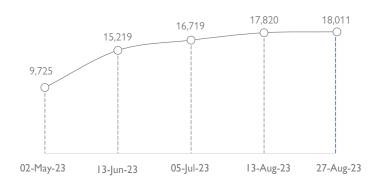
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

Since the onset of the conflict on April 15, 2023, DTM has noted substantial mixed cross-border movements involving both Sudanese and foreign nationals (including returnees). Field teams report that such these movements have proved challenging for communities to undertake. Security concerns, such as the both the direct implication of military clashes or following the breakdown in law and order in many areas, as well as steep fuel and transportation costs, and environmental events (for example flooding during the 2023 Rainy Season) have all impacted options for travel domestically and into neighbouring countries.

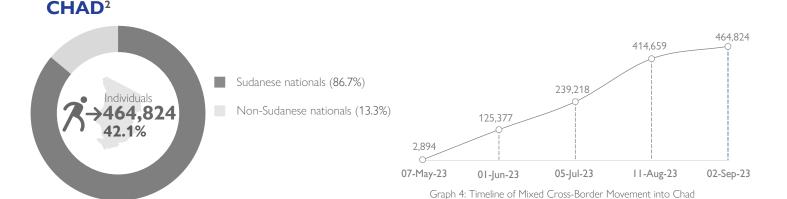
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Source: IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees (CNR)



Graph 3: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Central African Republic



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1. This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.

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Source: IOM, UNHCR

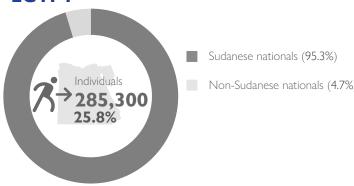
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https://dtm.iom.int/sudan

^{2.} For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit <u>DTM Chad website</u>.

EGYPT¹



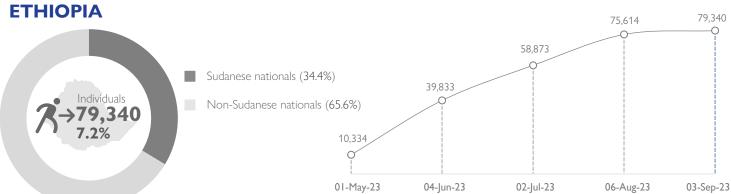
Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

285,300



ETHIOPIA

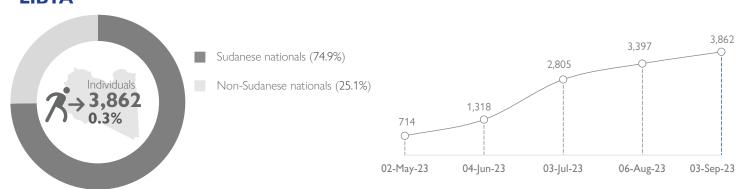
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

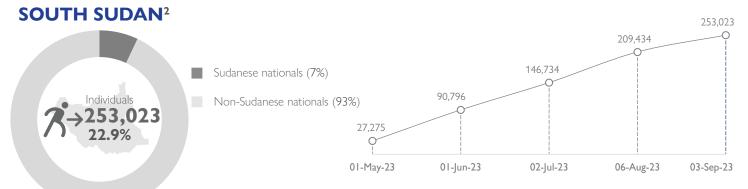
LIBYA

Source: IOM



Source: IOM

Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya



Graph 8: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into South Sudan

Source: IOM, UNHCR

ate from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of 2 August 2023.

^{2.} For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to South Sudan, please visit Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan Dashboard.



The figures for Egypt have been provided by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. All remaining figures for cross-border movement has been provided by DTM country focal points. Data is collected through DTM field teams, partners and national authorities. The data collection is based on DTM's flow monitoring and event tracking methodology.