



## HIGHLIGHTS

17  
States138  
Localities2,464  
Locations<sup>1</sup>6,090  
Key Informants215  
Enumerators

The Displacement Tracking Matrix is a global IOM system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The implementation of the Mobility Tracking methodology serves to gain a comprehensive understanding on population movement across Sudan - which in turn informs and guides humanitarian response planning and durable solutions.

During the first quarter of 2023, DTM Sudan field teams deployed the mobility tracking methodology – a comprehensive data collection exercise to obtain best estimated of the entire displacement context across Sudan. Field teams completed data collection for Mobility Tracking Round Six on **15 March 2023**. The finding of this data collection exercise are outlined in the current report. On 15 April 2023, military clashes took place between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). **As data collection for Round Six was concluded a month before the 15 April 2023, the findings of this report can be used as a snapshot of the population baseline for the displacement context prior to the military clashes. Additionally, it is important to note that the findings of this report are not indicative of the displacement context at the time of publication.** For more information on DTM Sudan's monitoring of the current military conflict please see [DTM Sudan's Situation Reports](#).

Commencing in the first quarter of 2023, DTM Sudan began its preparations for the sixth round of Mobility Tracking. Field teams re-visited locations across a total of 17 states, covering locations previously in the previous five Rounds to assess ongoing population presence alongside additional locations within previous states of operation. Data collection was carried out over a month-long period concluding in mid-March 2023 and followed by extensive data cleaning and verification to produce the sixth round of results.

Mobility Tracking Round Six identified the accumulative presence of:

- 3,820,772 IDPs.
- 1,302,938 permanent returnees from internal displacement.
- 32,221 seasonal returnees.
- 309,724 returnees from abroad, and
- IOM estimates the total cumulative number of 1,688,083 of foreign nationals, including 1,129,090 refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>2</sup>

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

3,820,772  
Individuals

↑ 41,285

763,889  
Households

↑ 15,789

### PERMANENT RETURNEES FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

1,302,938  
Individuals

↑ 121,519

245,037  
Households

↑ 23,283

### SEASONAL RETURNEES

32,221  
Individuals

↑ 12,018

6,609  
Households

↑ 2,620

### RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

309,724  
Individuals

↑ 169,870

59,003  
Households

↑ 33,636

### FOREIGN NATIONALS<sup>2</sup>

1,688,083  
Individuals

↑ 912,513

585,795  
Households

↑ 399,784

<sup>1</sup> Locations with less than 15 households have been excluded from total locations.

<sup>2</sup> IOM estimates a total cumulative number of 1,688,083 of foreign nationals across Sudan - including 1,129,090 refugees and asylum seekers as estimated by UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees, and 558,993 foreign nationals as identified by DTM field teams during data collection operations. This figure of foreign nationals is an assessment of population presence in targeted locations and is not meant as quotable figure for the whole of Sudan.

# METHODOLOGY

DTM's operational expansion in Sudan, and the implementation of the Mobility Tracking methodology, serve to gain a comprehensive on population movement. 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 of supporting 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 tribal, religious, and other prominent community leaders.

- Data collection commenced in the first quarter of 2023 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 locations identified by the field team during EET data collection - and added accordingly to DTM's existing baseline to be visited in Round Six.
- 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 of information provided by different key informants in the same geographic locations further verified the figure.
- 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 shelter categories, among others.
- Sex and age disaggregation was projected at the location level based on the headcount of at least 20 households 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 generalized 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.

### 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 returns 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>3</sup> Triangulation refers to triple verification by verifying the results from three different resources – in this instance, three key informants.

<sup>4</sup> For a nomadic population, habitual residence refers to the habitual living space on which their pastoral way of life is dependent.

# IDPs OVERVIEW

DTM identified a total accumulative number of 3,820,772 IDP individuals (763,889 households) in 1,053 locations in 138 localities in 17 states across Sudan. The greatest proportion of displacement (83%) in the country is protracted (ongoing for more than five years, see Diagram 1). An estimated 2,057,846 current IDPs (54%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010 at the height of the Darfur crisis. In comparison, 1,081,169 IDPs (28%) observed were initially displaced between 2011 and 2017, in addition to 40,629 (1%) newly displaced in 2018; 53,288 IDPs (1%) in 2019; 112,742 IDPs (3%) in 2020; 210,274 (6%) in 2021; and 264,824 individuals (7%) observed in 2022.

In terms of population presence, the state with the highest number of IDPs was South Darfur – having recorded an estimated 28.27% of the total IDP count. North Darfur hosts the second largest population presence with 22.49% of the total IDP count, followed by Central Darfur (13.13%), West Darfur (12.54%), South Kordofan (6.85%), West Kordofan (4.23%), Blue Nile (3.82%), East Darfur (3.24%), Sennar (1.43%), White Nile (1.21%), North Kordofan (1.06%), Gedaref (0.64%), Red Sea (0.41%), Aj Jazirah (0.41%), Northern (0.11%), River Nile (0.09%), and Kassala (0.07%).

South Kordofan has the greatest number of IDP locations – consisting of 245 locations (23%), followed by West Kordofan with 220 locations (21%), South Darfur with 84 locations (8%), and West Darfur with 69 locations (7%). Kassala has the least number of IDPs locations (2) and represents only 0.2% of the total location count, followed by River Nile with 4 IDP locations (0.4%). IDPs are most highly concentrated in North Darfur (15,345 IDPs per location), followed by South Darfur (12,857), Central Darfur (12,236), West Darfur (6,944), East Darfur (6,521), Blue Nile (2,058), Aj Jazirah (1,290), Kassala (1,250), Sennar (1,216), South Kordofan (1,068), River Nile (871), North Kordofan (810), Gedaref (770), West Kordofan (735), White Nile (696), Northern (622), and Red Sea (521).

## MAIN CAUSES OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of a total of 1,053 locations, armed conflict was identified as the primary reason for displacement in 796 of IDP locations assessed (76%). Inter-communal clashes, which tend to be based on tensions over ethnicity, land, or livestock, were reported to be the main reason for displacement in 214 locations IDP locations (20%). Finally, natural disasters, such as floods and/or droughts were reported as the main reason for displacement in 43 of the assessed locations (4%).

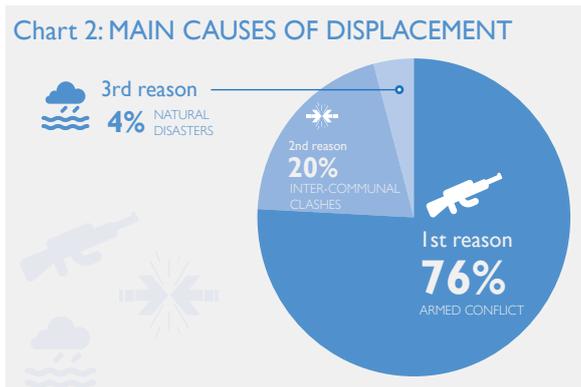
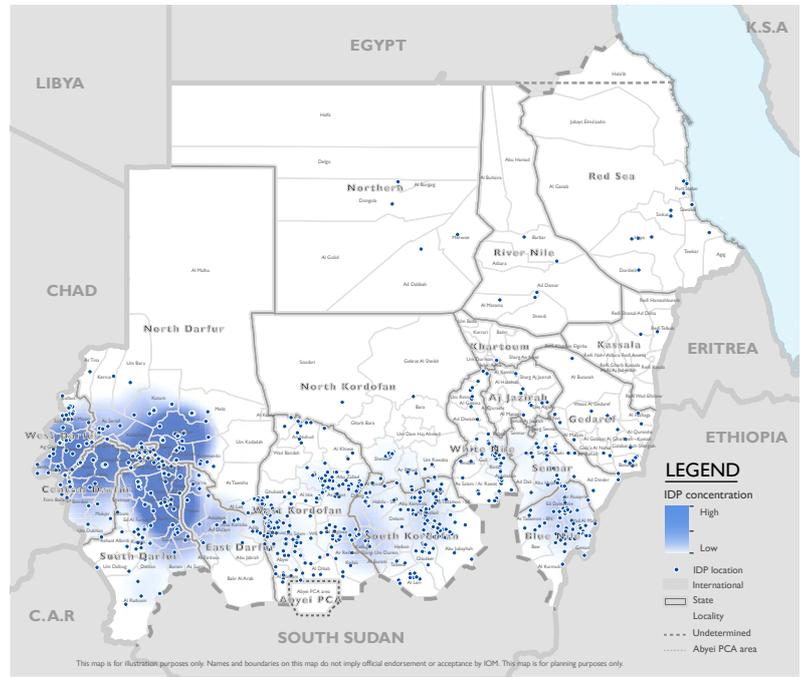


Chart 2: Main Reasons for IDP Displacement



Map 1: IDP Population Density

STATE	ROUND 5	ROUND 6	ROUND 6 (%)	DIFFERENCE
Aj Jazirah	10,704 Individuals	15,479 Individuals	0.41%	4,775 Individuals ↑
Blue Nile	152,656 Individuals	146,111 Individuals	3.82%	6,545 Individuals ↓
Central Darfur	550,334 Individuals	501,659 Individuals	13.13%	48,675 Individuals ↓
East Darfur	120,441 Individuals	123,900 Individuals	3.24%	3,459 Individuals ↑
Gedaref	16,780 Individuals	24,626 Individuals	0.64%	7,846 Individuals ↑
Kassala	1,800 Individuals	2,500 Individuals	0.07%	700 Individuals ↑
North Darfur	870,715 Individuals	859,323 Individuals	22.49%	11,392 Individuals ↓
North Kordofan	54,629 Individuals	40,507 Individuals	1.06%	14,122 Individuals ↓
Northern	7,651 Individuals	4,357 Individuals	0.11%	3,294 Individuals ↓
Red Sea	20,290 Individuals	15,620 Individuals	0.41%	4,670 Individuals ↓
River Nile	3,387 Individuals	3,484 Individuals	0.09%	97 Individuals ↑
Sennar	9,523 Individuals	54,698 Individuals	1.43%	45,175 Individuals ↑
South Darfur	1,066,597 Individuals	1,079,989 Individuals	28.27%	13,392 Individuals ↑
South Kordofan	245,353 Individuals	261,781 Individuals	6.85%	16,428 Individuals ↑
West Darfur	490,849 Individuals	479,135 Individuals	12.54%	11,714 Individuals ↓
West Kordofan	140,213 Individuals	161,668 Individuals	4.23%	21,455 Individuals ↑
White Nile	17,565 Individuals	45,935 Individuals	1.21%	28,370 Individuals ↑

Table 1: IDP comparison between Round Five and Round Six (by state)

## 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 Kassala and River Nile states the entire IDP caseload indicated that their places of origin were among locations from within the same state as they currently reside. In contrast, the entire IDP caseload in Northern state indicated that they had been originally displaced from locations North Darfur and South Kordofan. 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 IDP caseloads can be found in Sennar, North Kordofan, Gedaref, and White Nile state – where over half of the IDP caseload were originally displaced from outside of the state.

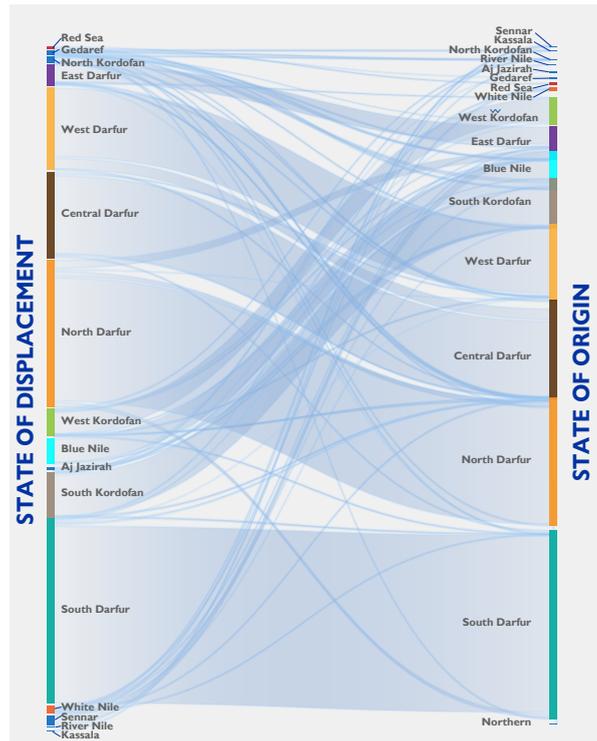


Chart 3: States of origin and states of displacement of IDPs

## RETURN INTENTION

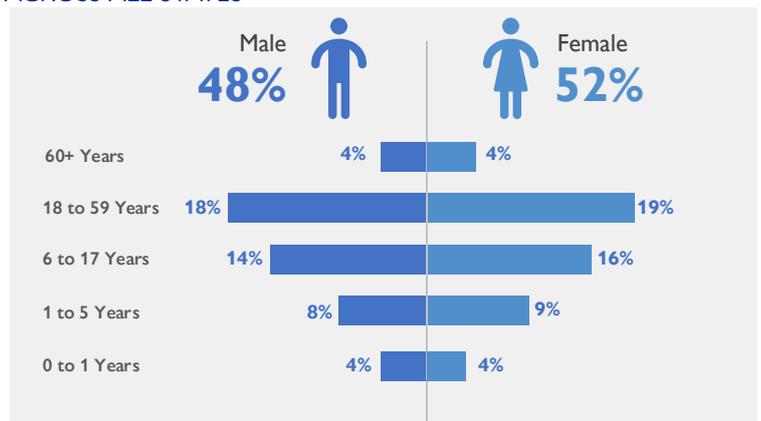
Data collected through the return intention indicator suggests that 2,436,229 IDP individuals (64%) intend to remain in their locations of displacement upon improvement of the security/economic situation, whilst 1,384,543 IDPs (36%) intend to return to their locations of origin. The majority of IDPs reporting intentions to return to their locations of origin are in North Darfur (38%), followed by South Darfur (18%), and West Darfur (14%). In comparison, the majority of IDPs that report an intention to remain in their locations of displacement are in South Darfur (34%), followed by North Darfur (13%), and Central Darfur (13%).

## IDPs PER STATE AND YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

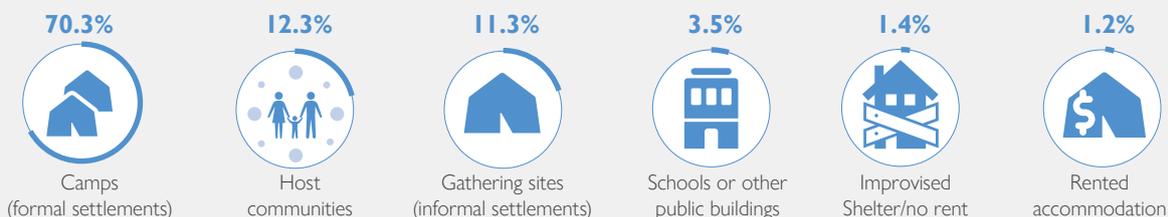
YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT →	03 -10	11-17	2018	2019	2020	2021	22-23
Aj Jazirah	6,228	325	3,170	-	-	290	5,466
Blue Nile	753	110,428	500	300	500	575	33,055
Central Darfur	346,210	83,645	4,540	22,105	34,827	9,257	1,075
East Darfur	106,235	11,964	-	240	-	160	5,301
Gedaref	12,175	1,495	170	105	525	3,731	6,425
Kassala	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
North Darfur	523,038	278,042	11,610	909	9,739	16,897	19,088
North Kordofan	3,660	20,502	938	818	1,562	2,134	10,893
Northern	1,927	2,170	100	50	60	25	25
Red Sea	-	-	-	6,130	4,110	4,125	1,255
River Nile	-	-	-	-	638	1,670	1,176
Sennar	4,948	7,489	-	-	-	300	41,961
South Darfur	697,361	267,905	3,600	8,082	20,043	72,294	10,704
South Kordofan	287	206,191	3,560	1,209	1,641	15,874	33,019
West Darfur	336,730	2,828	786	7,800	27,174	65,623	38,194
West Kordofan	12,978	77,054	8,760	1,525	10,483	13,997	36,871
White Nile	4,316	9,631	2,895	4,015	1,440	3,322	20,316
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,057,846</b>	<b>1,081,169</b>	<b>40,629</b>	<b>53,288</b>	<b>112,742</b>	<b>210,274</b>	<b>264,824</b>

Table 2: Timeline of displacement by states with current IDP population presence

## PROJECTED SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION ACROSS ALL STATES



## TEMPORARY IDP HOUSEHOLDS SHELTER TYPES



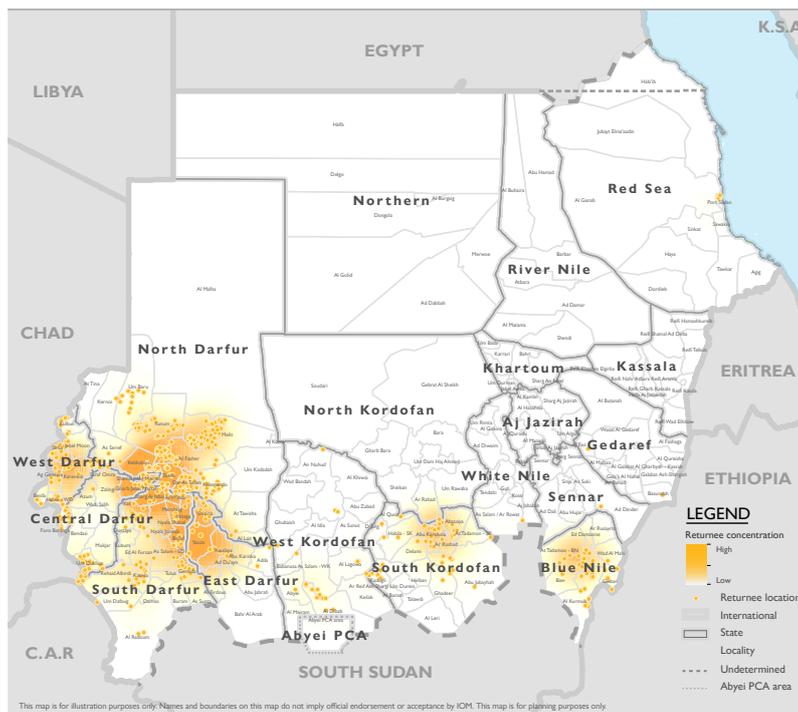
# RETURNEES FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

## PERMANENT RETURNEES

DTM estimates a total number of 1,302,938 permanent returnees from internal displacement (193,388 households) in 773 locations, in 71 localities, in 11 states across Sudan. Reporting on returns in a chronological manner, the data indicates that between 2003 and 2010, 168138 returnees (13%) returned to their location of origin. The highest proportion of returns (265,589) occurred between 2011 to 2015 (20% 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 137,383 returnees (11%) in 2016, 195,637 returnees (15%) in 2017, and 159,648 returnees (12%) in 2018. The lowest proportion of returnees returned in 2019 (64,592) and 2020 (57,097), representing 5% and 4.4% respectively. Finally, in 2021 and in 2022, field teams identified 71,905 (6%) and 182,949 (14%) permanent returnees respectively.

In terms of population presence, the state with the highest number of permanent returnees is South Darfur, where DTM teams observed an estimated total of 263,536 returnees (20% of the total count), followed by North Darfur with 256,981 returnees (20%), Central Darfur with 224,882 returnees (17%), East Darfur with 200,682 returnees (15%), South Kordofan with 113,747 returnees (9%), Blue Nile with 92,805 returnees (7%), and West Kordofan with 22,193 returnees (2%). The lowest proportion of returnees were identified in Red Sea with 4,500 returnees (>1%), White Nile with 1,766 returnees (>1%), and Gedaref 510 returnees (>1%). The decreases in permanent returnees observed in South Kordofan and North Darfur state in comparison to Round Five can be attributed to reverification by field teams across several locations.

North Darfur has the greatest number of returnee locations – consisting of 401 locations, followed by South Darfur (83), South Kordofan (82), West Darfur (64), Central Darfur (48), Blue Nile (43), East Darfur (23), West Kordofan (20), Red Sea (5), Gedaref (2), and White Nile (2). Returnees are the most highly concentrated across East, Central, and South Darfur states. East Darfur hosts an average of 8,725 returnees per location, Central Darfur hosts an average of 4,685 returnees per location, and South Darfur hosts an average of 3,175 returnees per location. These states are followed by Blue Nile (with 2,158 returnees per location), West Darfur (1,895), South Kordofan (1,387), West Kordofan (1,109), Red Sea (900), White Nile (883), North Darfur (640), and Gedaref (255).

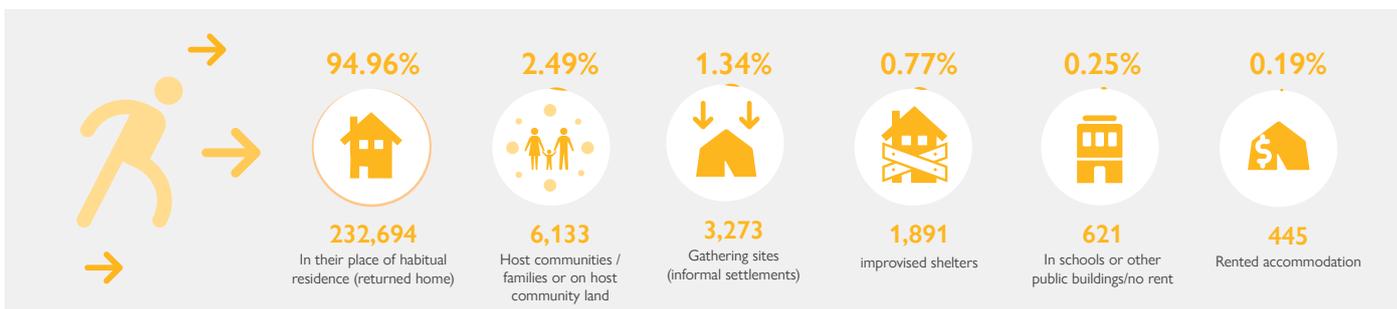


Map 2: Permanent Returnee Population Density

STATE	ROUND 5	ROUND 6	ROUND 6 (%)	DIFFERENCE
Blue Nile	79,560 Individuals	92,805 Individuals	7.12%	13,245 Individuals ↑
Central Darfur	200,988 Individuals	224,882 Individuals	17.26%	23,834 Individuals ↑
East Darfur	172,462 Individuals	200,682 Individuals	15.40%	28,220 Individuals ↑
Gedaref	300 Individuals	510 Individuals	0.04%	210 Individuals ↑
Kassala	1,330 Individuals	-	0.00%	1,330 Individuals ↓
North Darfur	288,383 Individuals	256,981 Individuals	19.72%	31,402 Individuals ↓
Red Sea	-	4,500 Individuals	0.35%	4,500 Individuals ↑
South Darfur	226,988 Individuals	263,536 Individuals	20.23%	37,186 Individuals ↑
South Kordofan	129,960 Individuals	113,747 Individuals	8.73%	16,213 Individuals ↓
West Darfur	60,823 Individuals	121,336 Individuals	9.31%	60,513 Individuals ↑
West Kordofan	21,263 Individuals	22,193 Individuals	1.70%	930 Individuals ↑
White Nile	-	1,766 Individuals	0.14%	1,766 Individuals ↑

Table 3: Permanent returnees per state by MT Round

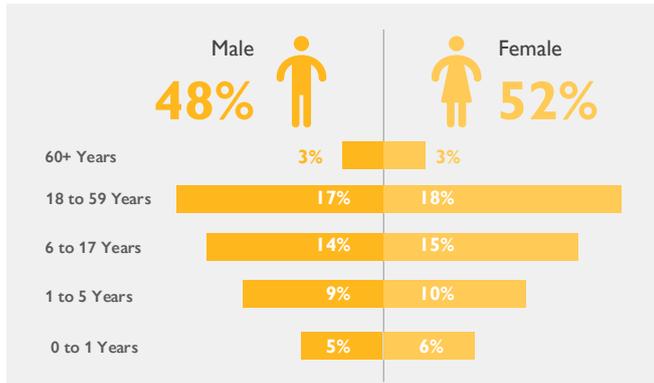
## SHELTER TYPES IN WHICH PERMANENT RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING



## PERMANENT RETURNEE LOCATIONS OF PREVIOUS DISPLACEMENT

Chart 2 illustrates the population movement between states where permanent returnees were originally displaced from, and states where those permanent returnees have returned. In Red Sea and White Nile states, the entire caseload of returnees indicated that they had returned from locations from within the same state as they were originally displaced. The remaining states have received returnees who were displaced to a range of states.

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



## SEASONAL RETURNEES OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 32,221 seasonal returnees (6,609 households) within 79 locations, in 35 localities across 10 states. In Round Six, 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 first quarter 2023, East Darfur hosts over a third (34%) of all seasonal returnees in Sudan. North Darfur hosts the second largest proportion (18%) of seasonal returnees, followed by South Darfur (14%), Blue Nile (13%), Red Sea (6%), West Darfur (6%), West Kordofan (4%), South Kordofan (2%), White Nile (2%), and Central Darfur (1%).

## SHELTER TYPE IN WHICH SEASONAL RETURNEES HOUSEHOLDS ARE RESIDING

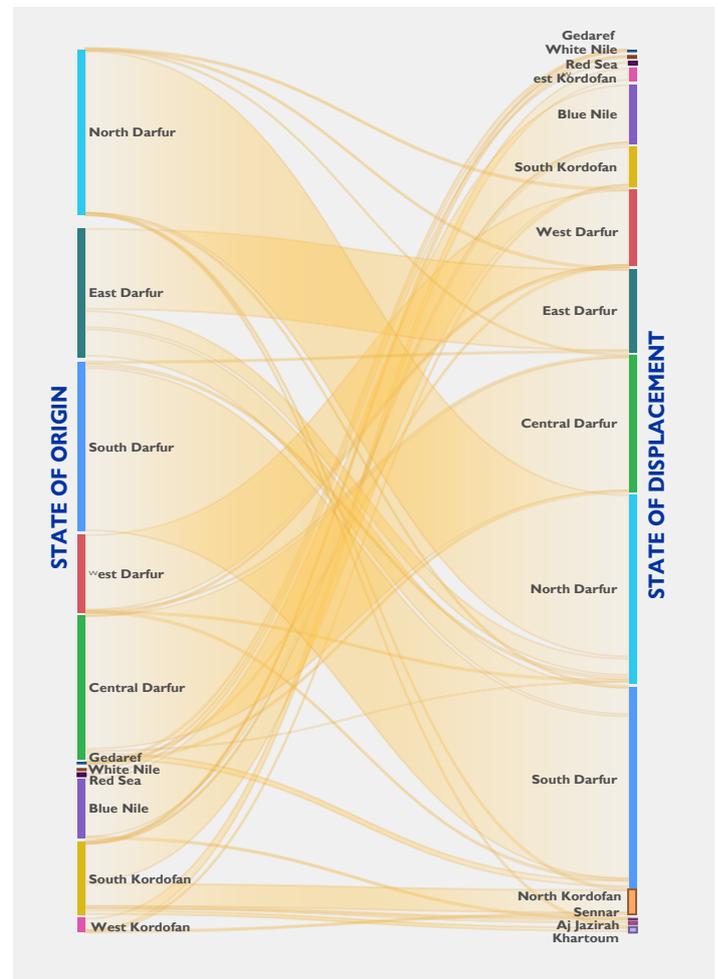
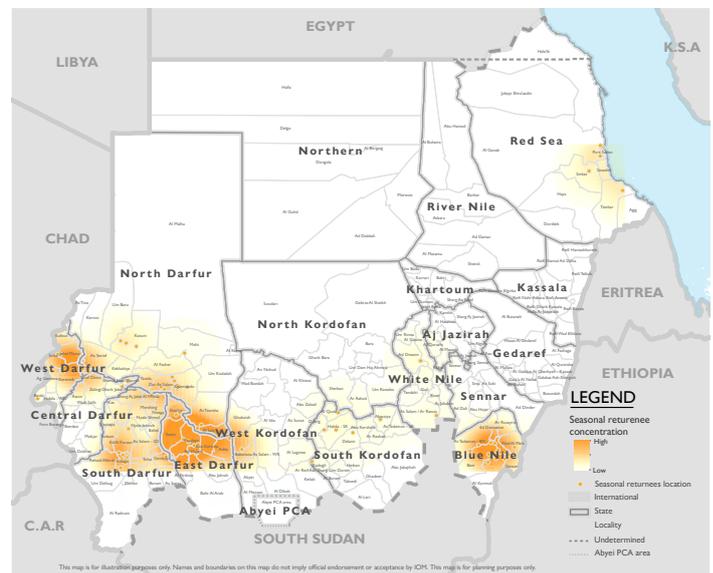
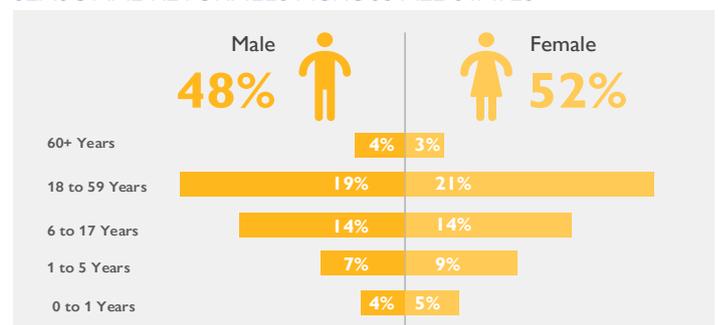


Chart 4: States of previous displacement and permanent return



Map 3: Seasonal returnees population

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



## RETURNEES FROM ABROAD OVERVIEW

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 309,724 returnees from abroad (59,003 households) among 335 locations in 31 localities from across 11 states in Sudan. The increase in number of returnees from abroad observed since Round Five is reflective of the expansion of field team operations to additional states, as well as field teams visiting additional locations within previous states of operation. Reporting in a chronological manner, approximately 58,232 returnees from abroad (19% of the total caseload) reportedly returned to their locations of origin between 2003 and 2010. The highest proportion of returnees from abroad (123,091) reported that they returned between 2011 and 2015 (40%), followed by 14,677 returnees in 2016 (5%), 8,465 returnees in 2017 (3%), 12,445 in 2018 (4%), 6,901 returnees in 2019 (2%), 6,901 in 2020 (2%), 3,128 in 2021 (1%), and 75,971 returnees in 2022 (24%).

## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

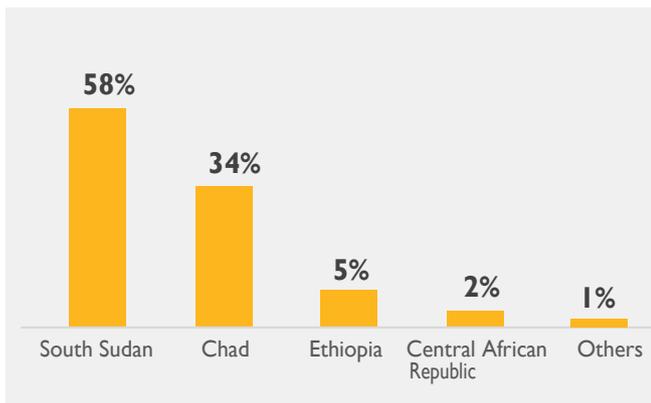
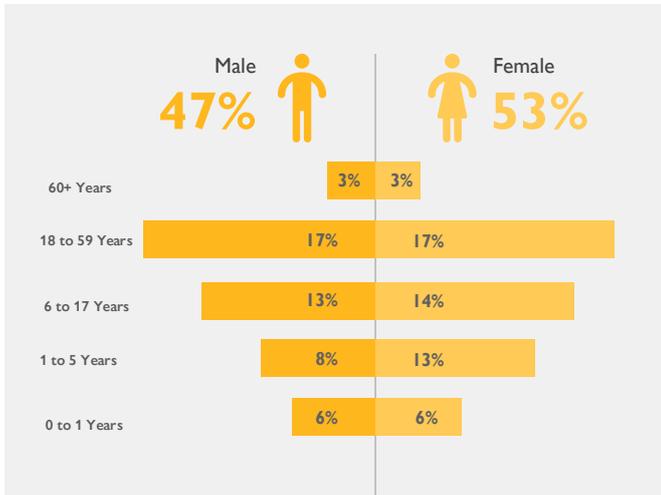
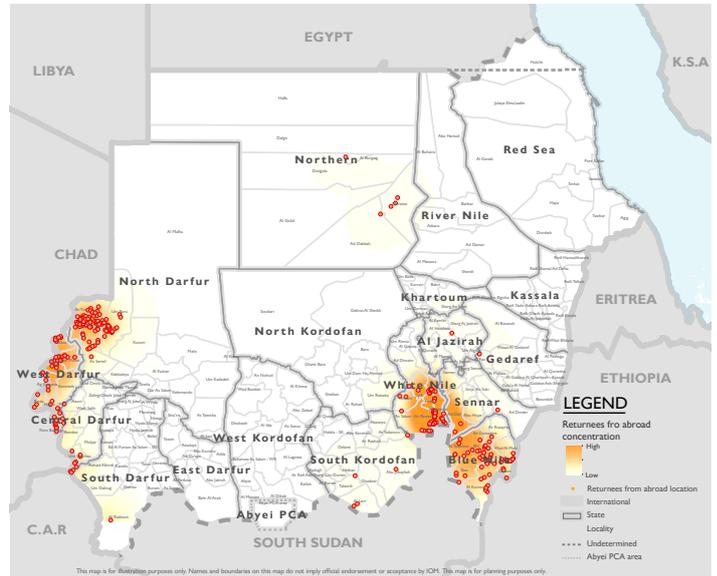


Chart 3: Countries from which returnee households have returned

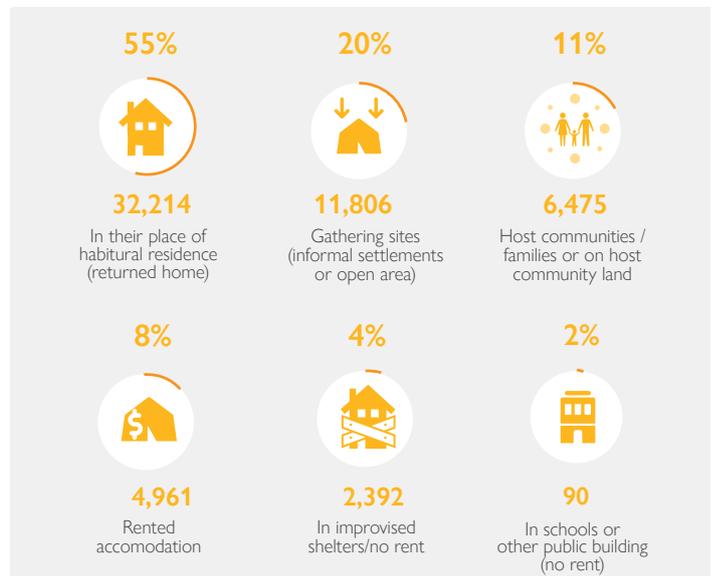


Map 4: Returnees from Abroad Population

## COUNTRIES OF DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

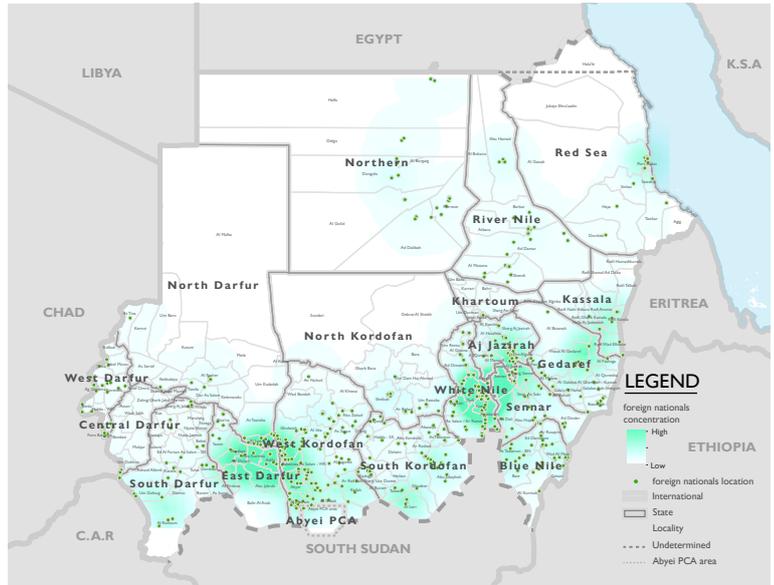
Most returnees from abroad returned from South Sudan (58%), Chad (34%), Ethiopia (5%), and the Central African Republic (2%). The highest proportion of returnees from abroad (an estimated 96,364 individuals - 31%) being observed in White Nile, followed by Blue Nile (20%), West Darfur (19%), North Darfur (12%), Sennar (12%), Central Darfur (3%), and South Darfur (2%). Returnees from Abroad were also observed in South Kordofan, Northern, Aj Jazirah, and Gedaref states (all >1%).

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



## FOREIGN NATIONALS OVERVIEW

IOM estimates a total cumulative number of 1,688,083 of foreign nationals across Sudan. Included in this figure are 1,129,090 refugees and asylum seekers as estimated by UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees, and 558,993 foreign nationals as identified by DTM field teams during data collection operations.<sup>5</sup> This figure of foreign nationals is an assessment of population presence in targeted locations and is not meant as quotable figure for the whole of Sudan. Following data collection for Mobility Tracking Round Six, DTM field teams estimated that a total accumulative number of 558,993 foreign nationals (120,941 households) were located across in 708 locations, in 122 localities, across 17 states in Sudan.<sup>6</sup> Overall, the majority of foreign nationals (including both DTM's and UNHCR's estimate) identifies South Sudanese as the largest population (73.5% of the total count). This is followed by Eritrean (10.0%), Ethiopian (7.1%), Syrian (5.5%), Central African (2.8%), Chadian (0.6%), and Yemeni (0.1%) – with other nationalities making up 0.4% of the population. Looking specifically at DTM field teams, the majority of foreign nationals identified by were South Sudanese nationals (79.5%), followed by Ethiopian (8.7%), Eritrean (6%), Central African Republic (4%), and Chadian (1%), among other nationalities (<1%).



Map 5: Foreign National Concentration (DTM estimates only)

YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN SUDAN	90-99	-2009	-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aj Jazirah	3,629	11,527	4,549	264	0	375	4,082
Blue Nile	2,338	351	868	0	30	6,719	16,278
Central Darfur	0	0	90	625	1,584	0	60
East Darfur	0	0	52,895	3,051	1,202	185	10,549
Gedaref	21,908	4,790	3,305	495	0	2,365	839
Kassala	1,400	1,425	8,375	3,750	2,000	2,500	3,525
North Darfur	0	96	13,591	5,801	4,516	3,475	3,194
North Kordofan	437	268	7,165	200	150	25	278
Northern	4,209	639	880	359	201	215	1,155
Red Sea	0	0	0	8,005	2,828	2,109	1,396
River Nile	36	0	5,865	338	20	26	649
Sennar	26,85	1,547	5,993	35	200	80	1,364
South Darfur	924	31	9,648	2,600	9,903	253	1,226
South Kordofan	660	1,895	31,284	2,997	703	840	1,171
West Darfur	-	425	150	27	0	40	1,332
West Kordofan	4,522	5,110	37,347	13,265	10,078	12,600	5,539
White Nile	5,242	1,433	90,605	1,566	1,605	782	8,697
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>72,156</b>	<b>29,537</b>	<b>272,610</b>	<b>43,378</b>	<b>35,020</b>	<b>32,589</b>	<b>61,334</b>

Table 4: Timeline of foreign national arrivals in Sudan by State (both DTM and UNHCR estimates)

STATE	ROUND 6	UNHCR	GRAND TOTAL	% GRAND TOTAL
Al Jazirah	24,426 Individuals	17,473 Individuals	41,899 Individuals	2.48%
Blue Nile	26,584 Individuals	13,252 Individuals	39,836 Individuals	2.36%
Central Darfur	2,359 Individuals	7,931 Individuals	10,290 Individuals	0.61%
East Darfur	67,882 Individuals	95,445 Individuals	163,327 Individuals	9.68%
Gedaref	38,882 Individuals	65,535 Individuals	104,417 Individuals	6.19%
Kassala	22,975 Individuals	114,589 Individuals	137,564 Individuals	8.15%
Khartoum	-	308,030 Individuals	308,030 Individuals	18.25%
North Darfur	30,759 Individuals	34,358 Individuals	65,117 Individuals	3.86%
North Kordofan	8,523 Individuals	9,648 Individuals	18,171 Individuals	1.08%
Northern	7,816 Individuals	1,138 Individuals	8,954 Individuals	0.53%
Red Sea	18,833 Individuals	6,374 Individuals	25,207 Individuals	1.49%
River Nile	7,271 Individuals	3,732 Individuals	11,003 Individuals	0.65%
Sennar	36,070 Individuals	9,890 Individuals	45,960 Individuals	2.72%
South Darfur	24,665 Individuals	48,476 Individuals	73,141 Individuals	4.33%
South Kordofan	39,620 Individuals	43,994 Individuals	83,614 Individuals	4.95%
West Darfur	1,988 Individuals	426 Individuals	2,414 Individuals	0.14%
West Kordofan	90,320 Individuals	67,168 Individuals	157,488 Individuals	9.33%
White Nile	110,020 Individuals	281,631 Individuals	391,651 Individuals	23.20%

Table 5: Foreign nationals by state (both DTM & UNHCR estimates)

## SHELTER TYPOLOGIES OF FOREIGN NATIONALS (by households) (DTM ESTIMATES ONLY)



<sup>5</sup> Source: UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees. All data are provisional and subject to change.

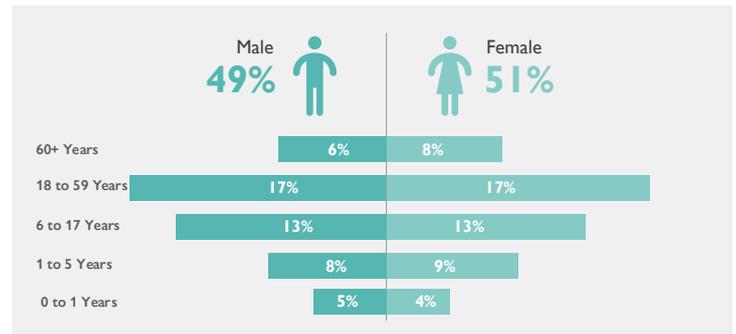
<sup>6</sup> DTM's operational definition for foreign nationals includes any person who is not a Sudanese national residing within the visited location. DTM's foreign national figure is not meant as a quotable figure for all foreign nationals across Sudan. UNHCR collects information on refugees and asylum seekers.

<sup>7</sup> This table does not include 12,369 individuals (2.2% of DTM's total) whose year of arrival remains unknown.

Country	DTM	UNHCR	Total	% (of Total)
South Sudanese	444,397	796,831	1,241,228	73.5%
Eritrean	33,326	134,714	168,040	10.0%
Ethiopian	48,726	70,978	119,704	7.1%
Syrian	110	93,478	93,588	5.5%
Central African	22,154	24,369	46,523	2.8%
Chadian	6,060	4,657	10,717	0.6%
Yemenis	3	2,329	2,332	0.1%
Other	4,217	1,734	5,951	0.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>558,993</b>	<b>1,129,090</b>	<b>1,688,083</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6: Foreign nationals by nationality (DTM & UNHCR estimates)

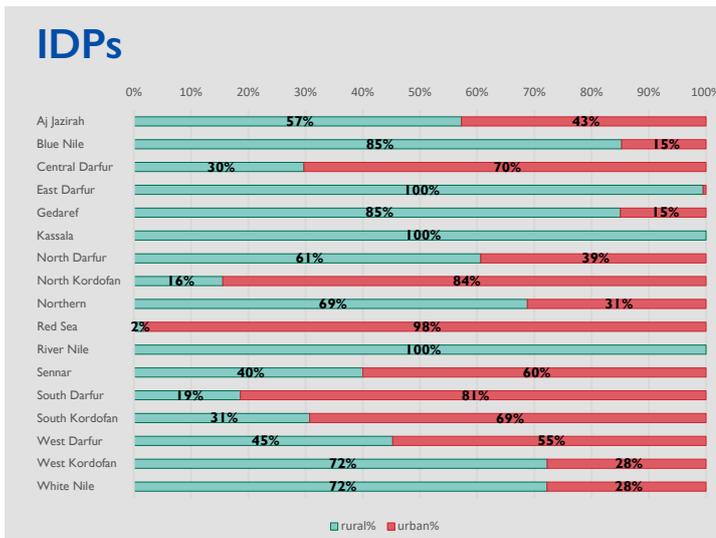
## SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATION FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS ACROSS ALL STATES



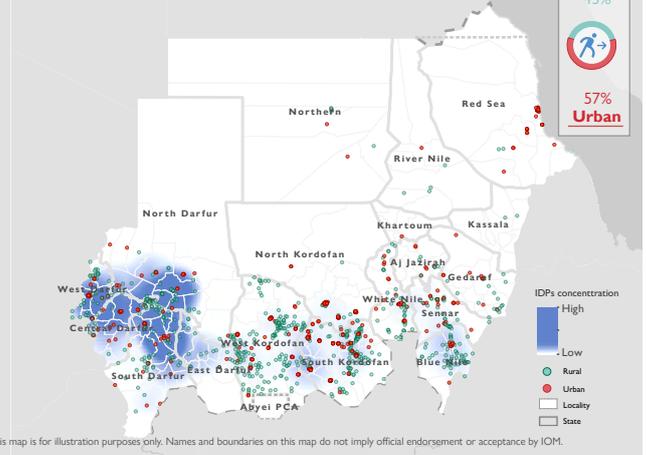
## GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

An overview of the geographical distribution of population presence illustrates that 2,187,080 IDPs (57%) reside in urban areas and 1,633,692 IDPs (43%) in rural areas across the 17 states assessed by DTM. The IDP caseloads in Kassala and River Nile all reportedly reside in rural locations. The majority of IDPs in Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, East Darfur, Gedaref, North Darfur, Northern, West Kordofan, and White Nile. In Central Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, and West Darfur, the IDP caseload predominantly reside in urban locations. When examining

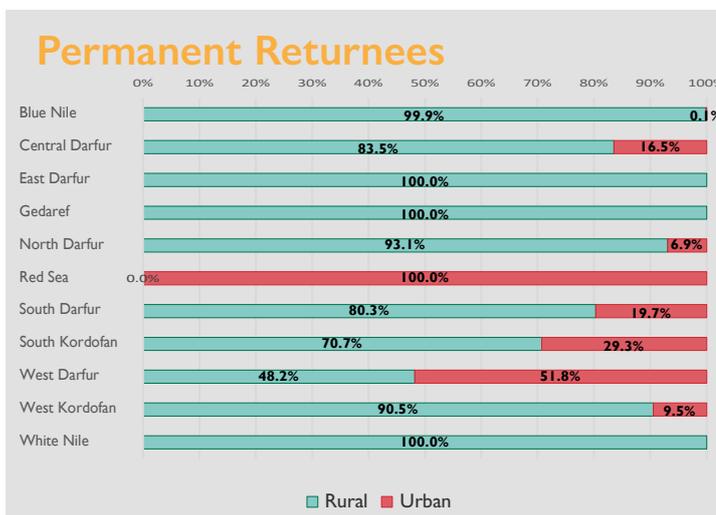
permanent returnees from internal displacement, the data indicates that 1,093,462 returnees (84%) have returned to their rural habitual place of origin, while 209,476 (16%) have returned to a place of origin characterised by field teams as urban. The states of East Darfur, Gedaref, and White Nile host no returnees in locations classified as urban, while Red Sea state hosts no returnees in locations classified as rural. Field teams reported that West Darfur was the only state where the majority of permanent returnees are in locations classified as urban.



Map 6: IDP population density and geographical (urban-rural) location classifications



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



Map 7: Permanent returnees population density and geographical (urban-rural) location classifications



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## 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
Aj Jazirah	69	10	0	79
Blue Nile	100	20	0	120
Central Darfur	61	18	2	81
East Darfur	35	6	0	41
Gedaref	34	25	0	59
Kassala	14	3	0	17
North Darfur	589	61	1	651
North Kordofan	56	6	0	62
Northern	49	0	0	49
Red Sea	15	24	2	41
River Nile	42	1	0	43
Sennar	80	14	1	95
South Darfur	115	30	0	145
South Kordofan	274	28	22	324
West Darfur	94	48	1	142
West Kordofan	255	20	18	293
White Nile	216	6	0	222
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2,464</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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### DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

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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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