



DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (02)



OCTOBER 2023
(27/09 - 25/10)

Sudan Displacement Overview



4,856,294

Displaced Individuals



967,272

IDP Households



1,304,028

Mixed Cross Border Movements

On 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). While commencing in Khartoum and Merowe, the fighting quickly spread across the Darfur and Kordofan regions. During October 2023, field teams have reported on significant levels of conflict in the Darfur region, as RSF has launched numerous offensives on SAF positions in [North Darfur](#), [South Darfur](#), [Central Darfur](#), [North Kordofan](#), and [South Kordofan](#). What is more, the conflict has also drawn in a number of other parties. Most prominently this includes the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N Al-Hilu), which has continued to clash with the SAF in [West Kordofan](#) and [South Kordofan](#). Additionally, wider military activities have drawn regional tribes into localised conflicts in [South Kordofan](#) and [South Darfur](#).

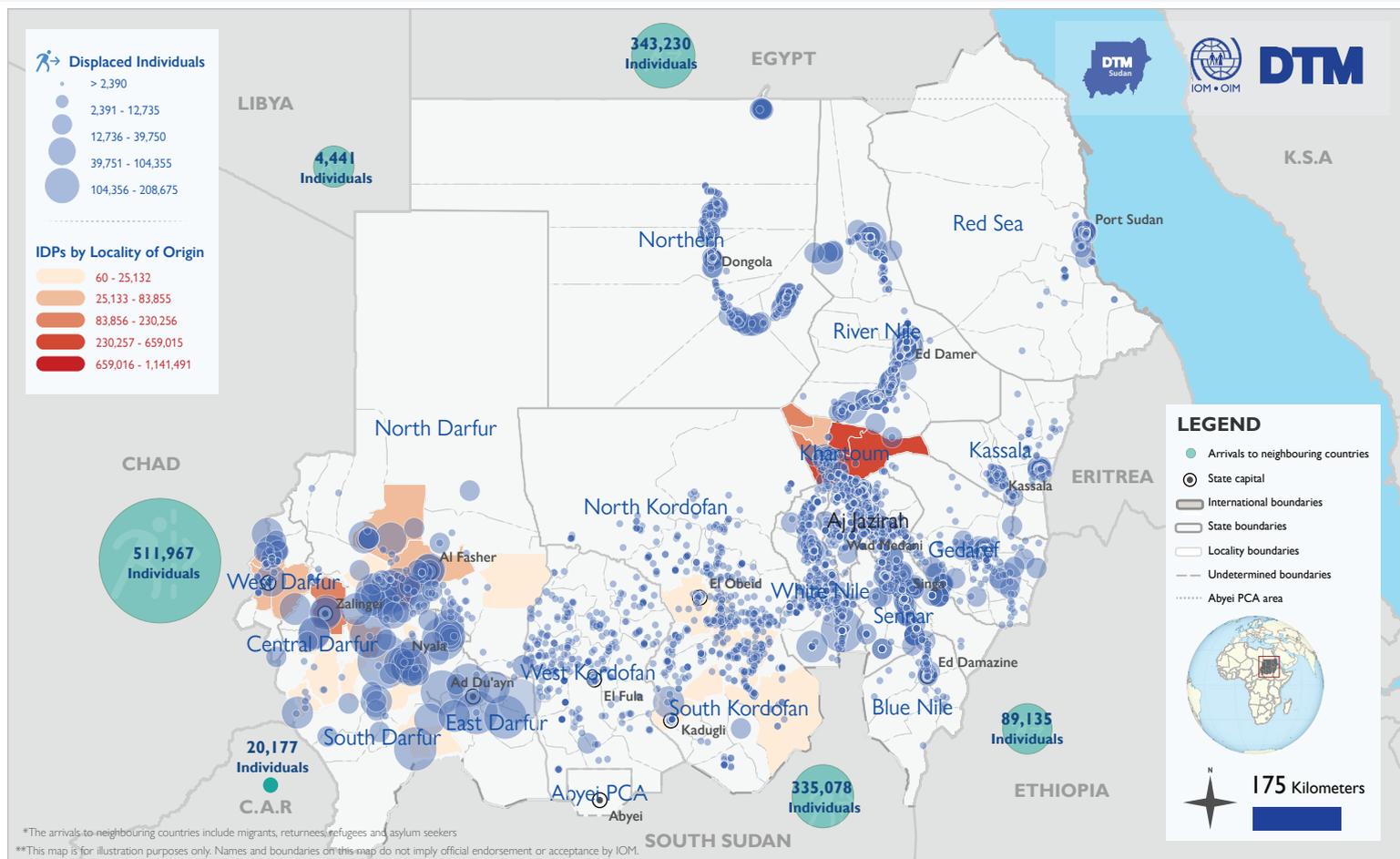
Field teams have observed the steady growth of the IDP caseload over the month of October. DTM Sudan now estimates that 4,856,294 individuals have been newly displaced since 15 April 2023. This caseload has been observed in 5,034 locations, in 168 of Sudan's 189 localities, across all 18 states. While field teams report that grassroots peace negotiations involving local authorities have had some limiting effect on mitigating violence – most notably in El Fasher, North Darfur and Ad Du'ayn, East Darfur - in the absence of a more comprehensive ceasefire the IDP caseload is likely to continue rising at the current rate of between 150,000 and 200,000 individuals a week.

The findings of DTM's ongoing data collection exercises indicates that fighting between the parties continues to be situated in urban centres. This includes, in particular, the capital city, Khartoum, as well as state capitals across the Darfur and Kordofan regions. Fighting is localised in these urban centres as they remain targets for the military actors wider strategic objectives. IDPs displaced by the fighting have sought refuge predominantly among the host community in areas where they have ethnic ties. For example, many IDPs from Khartoum – totalling an estimated 3,292,769 individuals (67.8% of the total newly displaced) – have primarily sought refuge across regions of Northern, River Nile, Aj Jazirah, and Sennar states where other members of their tribes reportedly reside. DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 2.50% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals, mostly in White Nile and the Eastern states where many non-Sudanese nationals have historically held a presence. Overall, 44% of IDPs have sought refuge across the Darfur and Kordofan regions, whereas the majority (56%) have now been observed in the Northern, Eastern, and Central states. This is in contrast to displacement trends pre-conflict, where the vast majority of IDPs resided in formal IDP camps across the five Darfur states.

The living conditions for both IDPs, and their non-displaced host communities, remain acute. Across Khartoum and the Darfur and Kordofan regions, state authorities have provided limited support to communities impacted by episodes of conflict. During October, displaced households near conflict zones have continued to navigate a breakdown in the rule of law, generalised insecurity, a lack of adequate services, and poor income opportunities. The findings of this report indicate that Food Security, Health, and Non-Food Items remain the three highest priority needs for households across the IDP caseload. Additionally, Education and Governmental services remain among the most inaccessible services across the country.

In states where conflict dynamics are less volatile – typically those states north, central, and to the east of Khartoum - state authorities have had a more active role in supporting displaced communities. However, disruptions to governance at the federal level continues to limit co-ordination at the state and local levels, and humanitarian demands have increased as IDP households adopt negative coping strategies. Field teams have consistently cited the unaffordability in basic necessities, essential services, and accommodation as a theme in their observations. As the conflict continues, living conditions will continue to deteriorate, informing changing movement intentions. For example, over a fifth (23.11%) of IDPs indicate an intention to return to the location of origin – motivated primarily by a lack of means to remain in their current locations. However, this is not representative of the entire caseload, with the largest proportion of individuals (33.64%) indicating they wish to remain in their current locations due to the better services, employment opportunities, or community ties.

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 1,304,028 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 66% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 34% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (39.3%), Egypt (26.3%), and South Sudan (25.7%).



Map 1: Displacement across Sudan

- The data from many locations has been gathered in co-ordination with the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
- 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 imitations, DTM is currently unable to distinguish between those who have sought asylum and are registered as refugees or not.



(201) DAYS
from the start of
the conflict



18
States



168
Localities



5,034
Locations



298
Enumerators

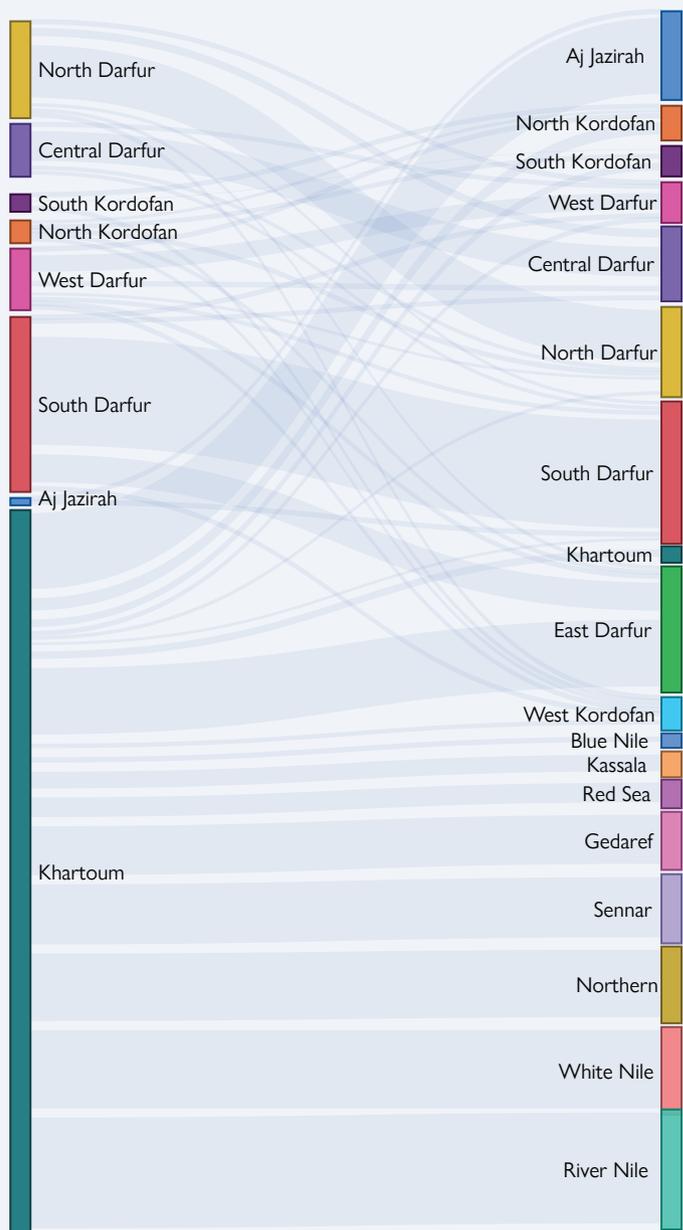


1,693
Key Informants

Monthly Displacement Timeline



States of Origin



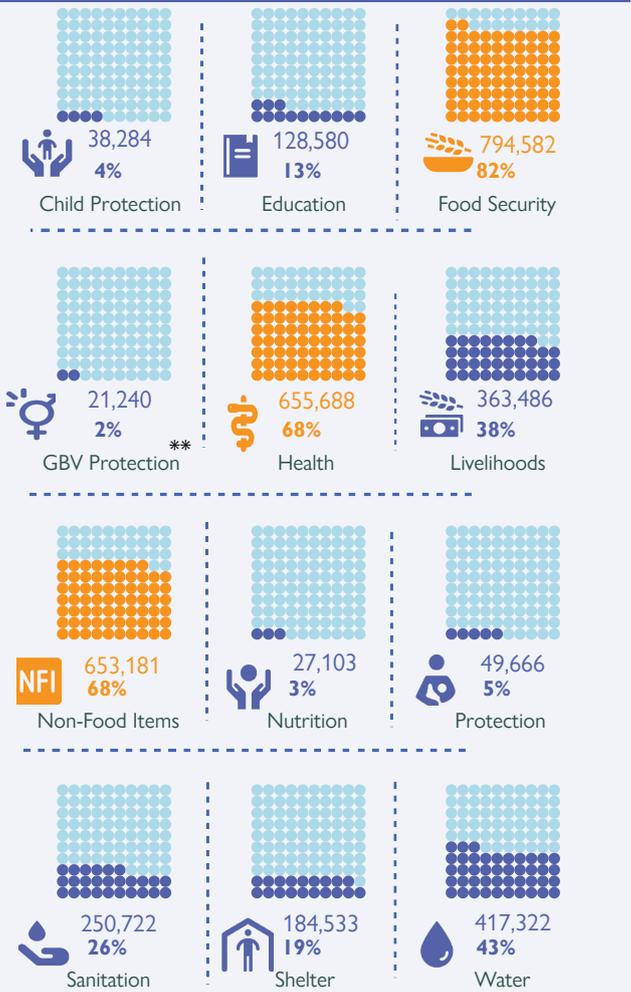
States of Displacement

States of Displacement	Localities	Locations	IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,211	404,661	8.33%
Blue Nile	6	93	54,005	1.11%
Central Darfur	8	19	300,065	6.18%
East Darfur	9	18	536,680	11.05%
Gedaref	12	214	270,496	5.57%
Kassala	8	148	110,170	2.27%
Khartoum	7	42	64,030	1.32%
North Darfur	16	92	340,838	7.02%
North Kordofan	8	355	100,686	2.07%
Northern	7	247	362,516	7.46%
Red Sea	6	114	124,470	2.56%
River Nile	7	593	577,568	11.89%
Sennar	7	211	325,836	6.71%
South Darfur	17	39	599,538	12.35%
South Kordofan	14	337	97,336	2.00%
West Darfur	5	31	112,650	2.32%
West Kordofan	14	406	58,421	1.20%
White Nile	9	864	416,328	8.57%
Grand Total	168	5,034	4,856,294	100.00%

Table 1: Overview of displacement by state

Chart 1: Movement of IDPs from State of Origin to State of Displacement

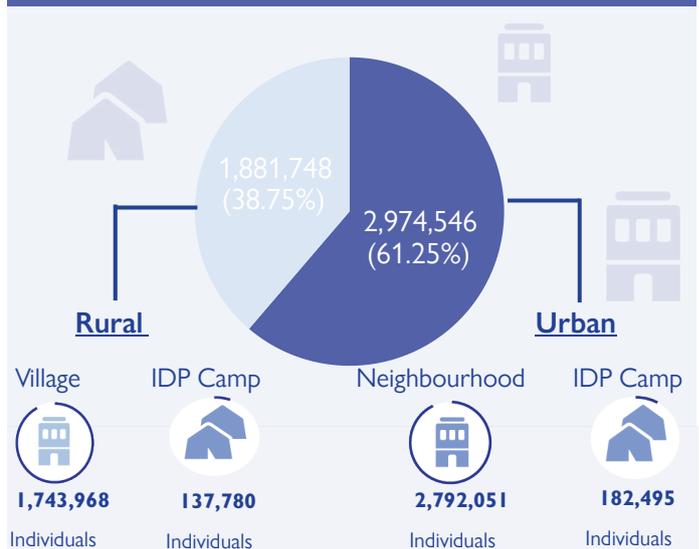
Priority Needs (by household)*



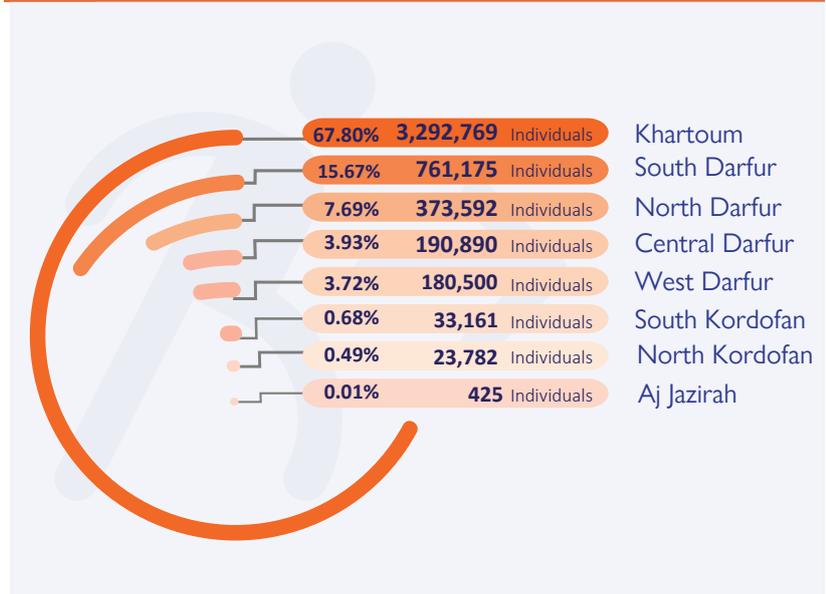
Shelter Categories (by households)



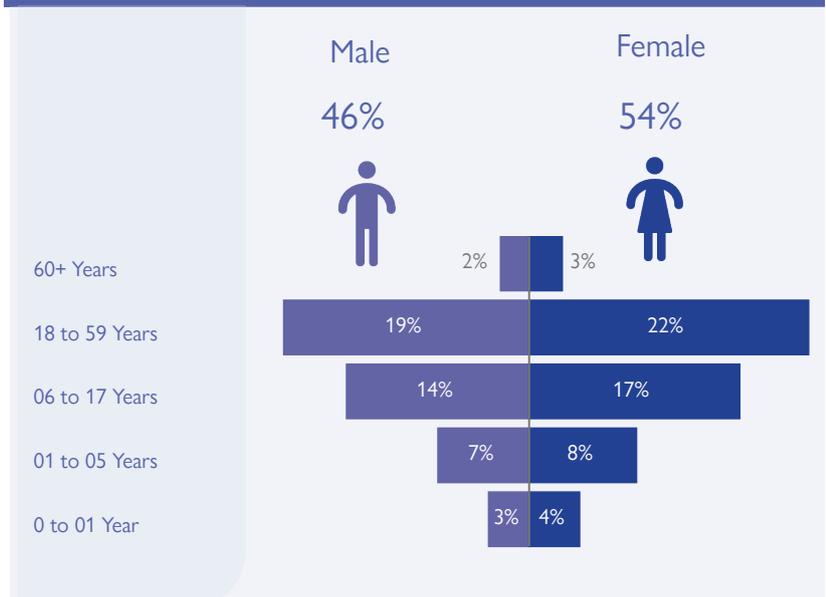
Displacement in Sudan by Location Type



States of Origin



Demographics



* Priority Needs indicates the number of households among the IDP caseload which have cluster specific humanitarian needs. Total numbers do not add up to the total number of households.
 ** GBV (Gender-Based Violence).

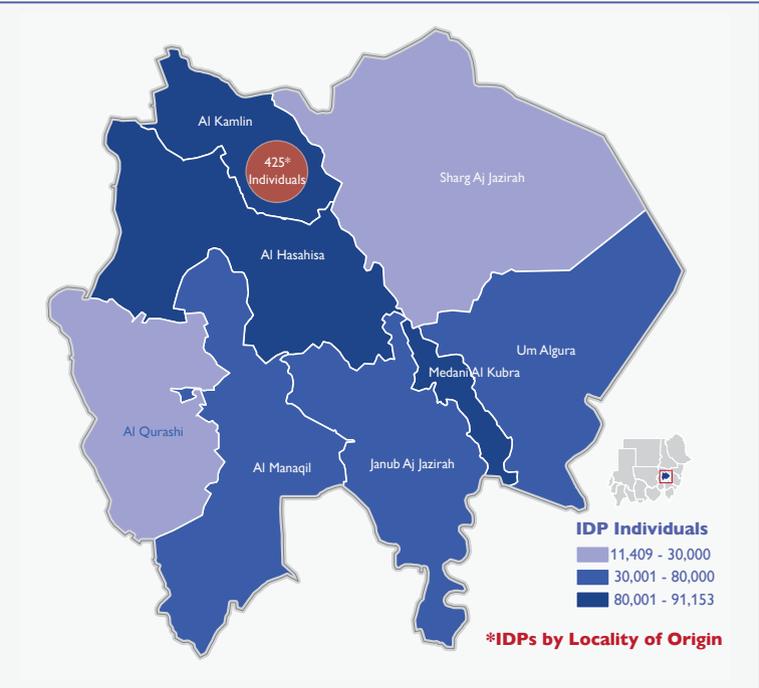


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**** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement by State

Aj Jazirah

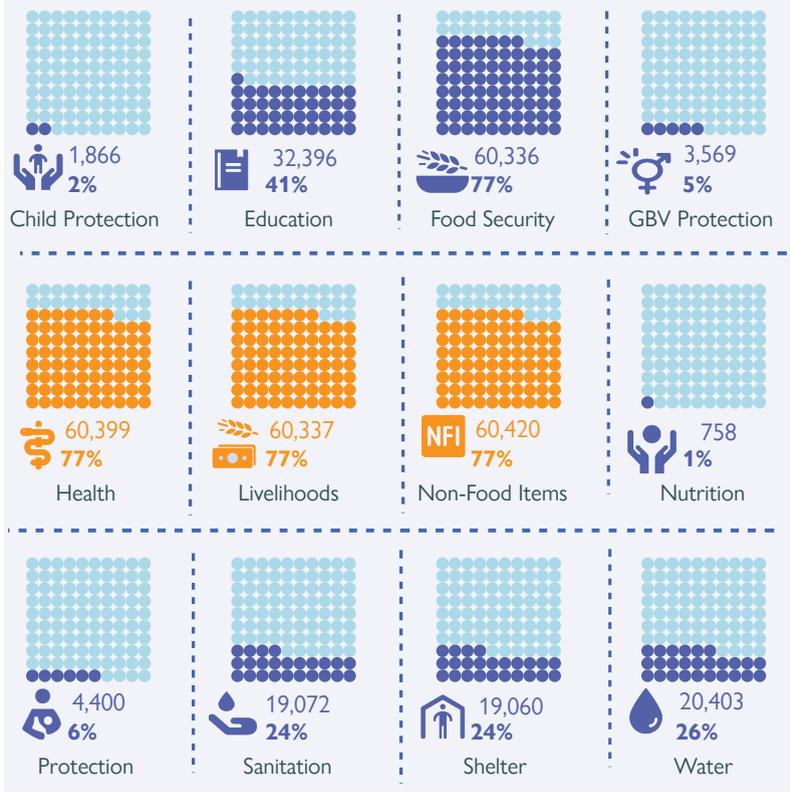


During the month of October, field teams reported renewed attacks by RSF in a number of villages and localities across Aj Jazirah, including Al-Mialeig, Kab Al-Jidad, Al-Maseed, and Al-Ghuwaid villages in Al-Kamlin locality, as well as Abu Gouta, Wad Habouba, and Al-Musalmiyya Administrative Units villages in Al-Hasahisa locality. These attacks also occurred in Wad-Rawa village in Sharg Aj Jazirah locality for the second consecutive month. The reports referenced incidents of armed robbery and looting of civilian property, which prompted displacements to southern localities that are distant from the epicentre of the conflict.

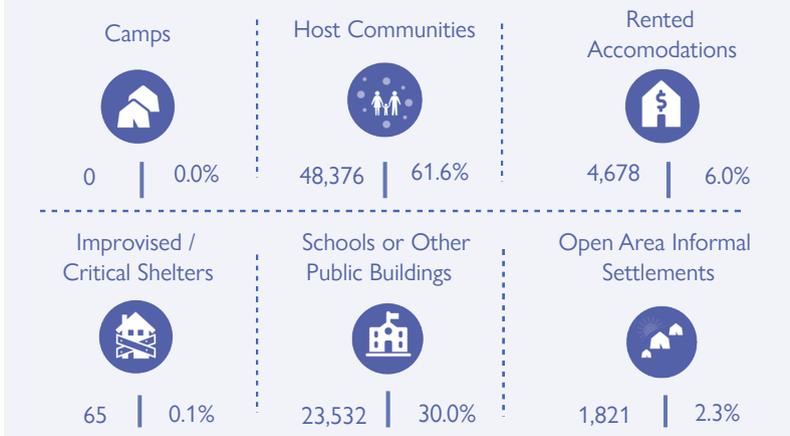
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 404,661 IDPs, who were displaced since the beginning of the conflict, have sought refuge in Aj Jazirah. The vast majority of these displacements (99.9%) originate from Khartoum state's southern localities - namely Jebel Awlia, Um Durman, and Khartoum localities, while a small fraction (0.01%), approximately 425 individuals, are internally displaced from Al-Kamlin locality. Furthermore, the state's IDP caseload is concentrated in urban southern urban centres like Wad Medani Town. Additionally, field teams have indicated that the proximity to the ongoing conflict remains the primary factor influencing displacement trends. Moreover, the rising water levels of the Nile have also been referenced by field teams as influencing in-state mobility due to fears of flooding - particularly in Sharg Aj Jazirah locality. Field teams also highlighted that the deteriorating economic situation is negatively affecting both displaced and the non-displaced host communities, with many considering moving to other states in search of employment opportunities. Lastly, the authorities' decision to reopen schools in safer states may impact a significant proportion (23.94%) of the IDPs' caseload sheltering in schools and other public buildings, which is the highest across Sudan.

With respect to the services provision within Aj Jazirah, field teams have reported an acute humanitarian situation across the state, given the pressure of overcrowding, food shortages, as well as a deteriorating economic situation. There are also reports of suspected cases of cholera in the state. Field teams have indicated severe shortages in food, medical supplies, electricity, and water. Field teams note that Aj Jazirah traditionally imported much of its market goods from Khartoum and the East of Sudan. Market disruptions nationally, alongside a growing IDP caseload, has resulted in food insecurity across the state - which is set to worsen in the coming months.

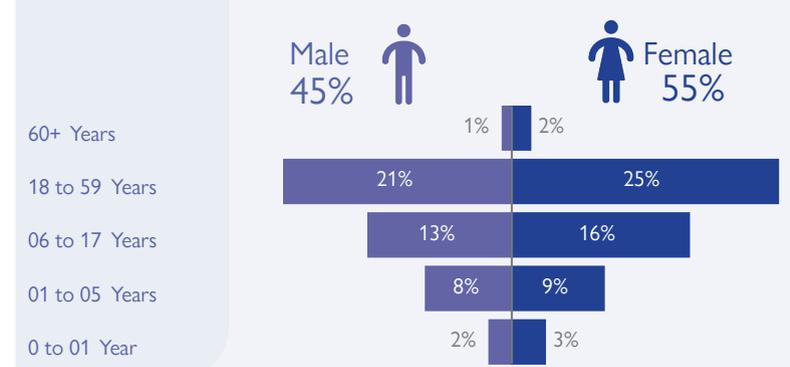
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



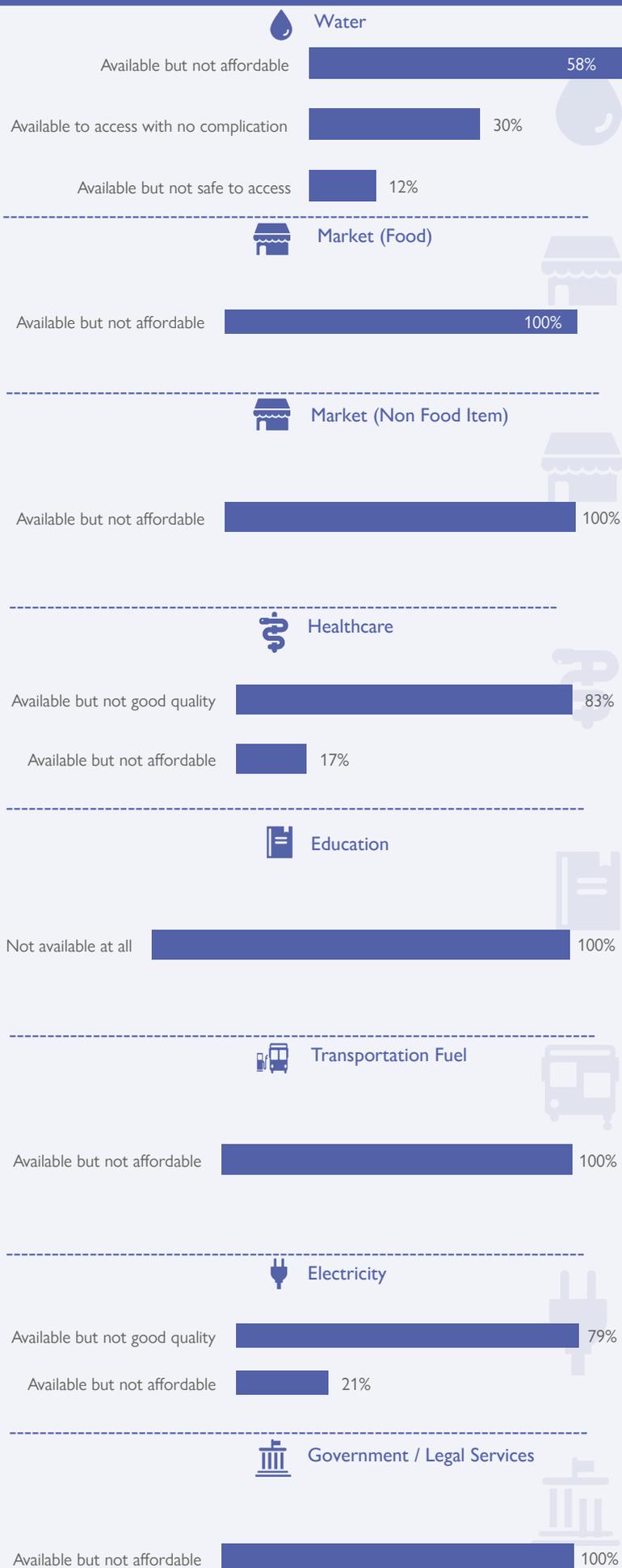
Demographics



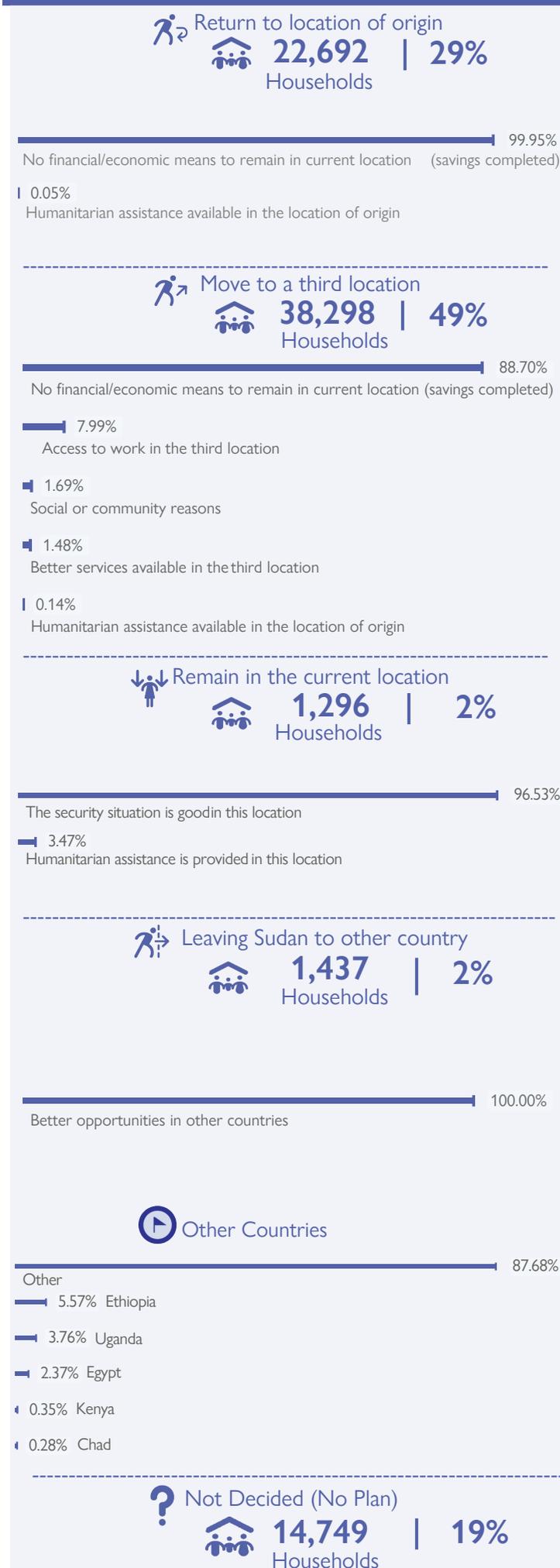
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****

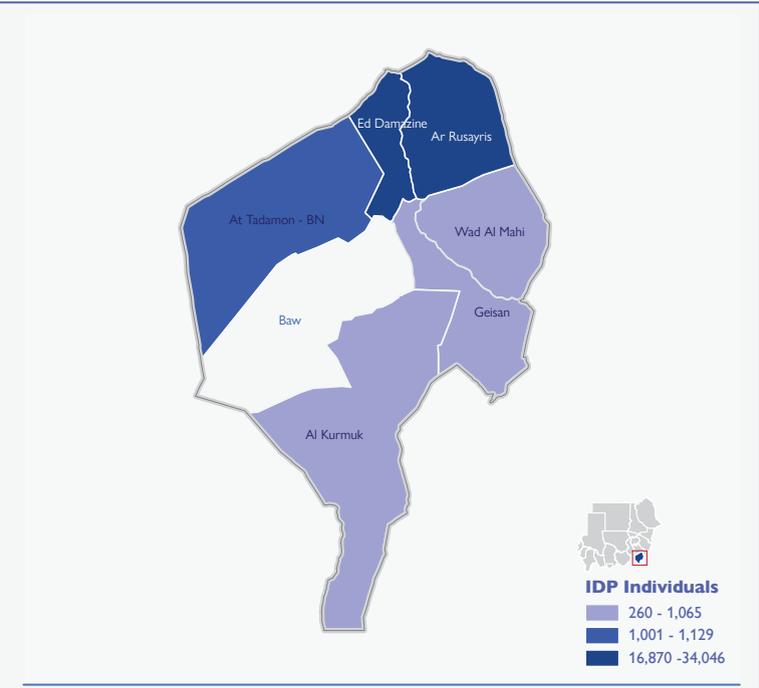


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Displacement by State

Blue Nile

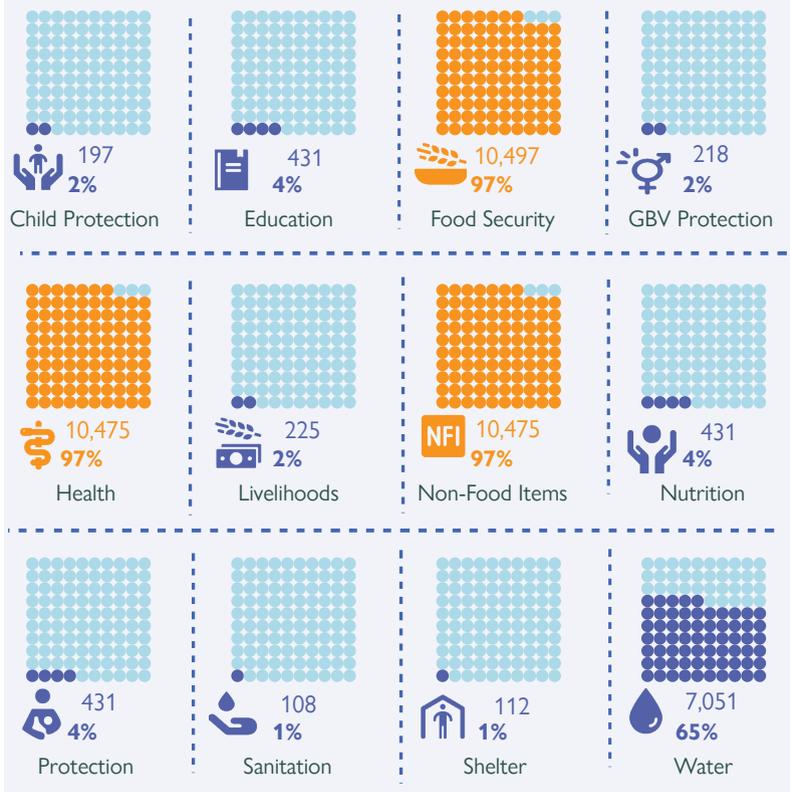


Conflict dynamics across Blue Nile have remained stable since the previous [monthly displacement overview](#). While field teams report that the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (Joseph-Tagu faction) remains present in Geisan and Kurmuk localities, clashes last observed in [July](#) between them and the SAF have not occurred during the previous month. However, field teams report that tensions remain high and there is a likelihood that violence may renew between the two parties in the coming month. No clashes have been observed between the wider conflict's two main military parties – the SAF and RSF – either.

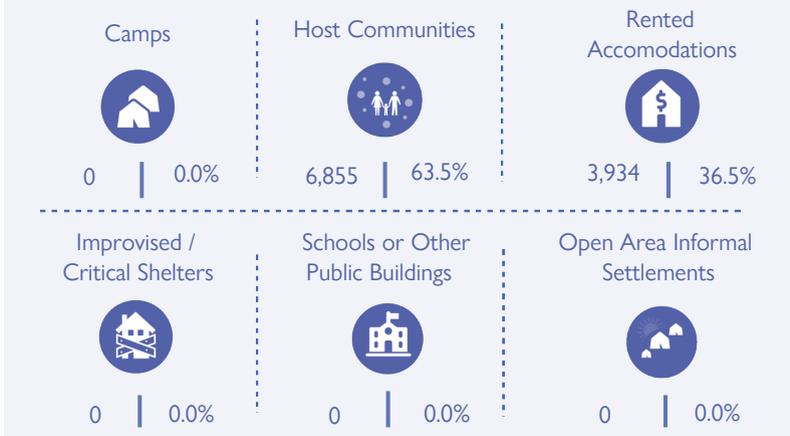
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 54,005 displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in Blue Nile. The IDP caseload has risen modestly over the previous month. All IDPs currently observed in Blue Nile state have arrived from the capital, Khartoum. Field teams note that IDPs typically choose to seek refuge in places where they have prior knowledge and some ethnic or tribal ties. This is consistent with displacement trends across the country. However, movement intentions remain fluid, with many IDPs seeking to move to third locations in search of better income opportunities. What is more, some of the displaced caseload is comprised of members of the Hausa tribe – who had left the state following inter-communal conflict between the Hausa and other local tribes in 2022. These communities face specific risks due to the long-standing tensions between them and other tribes in the region.

During the previous month, field teams report that the pressures on local services have increased. Service provision in Blue Nile is stronger than that in conflict hotspots such as Darfur and Khartoum. However, state actors and local authorities face challenges relating to revenue shortages, poor coordination at the federal level, and a deteriorating economic environment, as well as poor access to vulnerable communities who may be located in rural areas. Field teams indicate that the IDPs and non-displaced host community also face several challenges, including the scarcity of livelihood opportunities, access to adequate shelter, pressure on available services, the inability to purchase basic goods, and high fuel and transportation prices. Furthermore, field teams have highlighted that the lack of available governmental/legal services have continued to result in vulnerable communities not being able to access important civil documentation. Ultimately, humanitarian needs among the IDP caseload are likely to increase as the conflict becomes increasingly protracted.

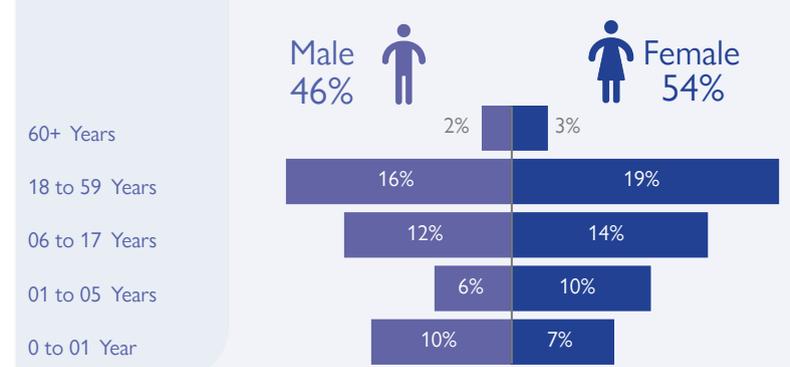
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

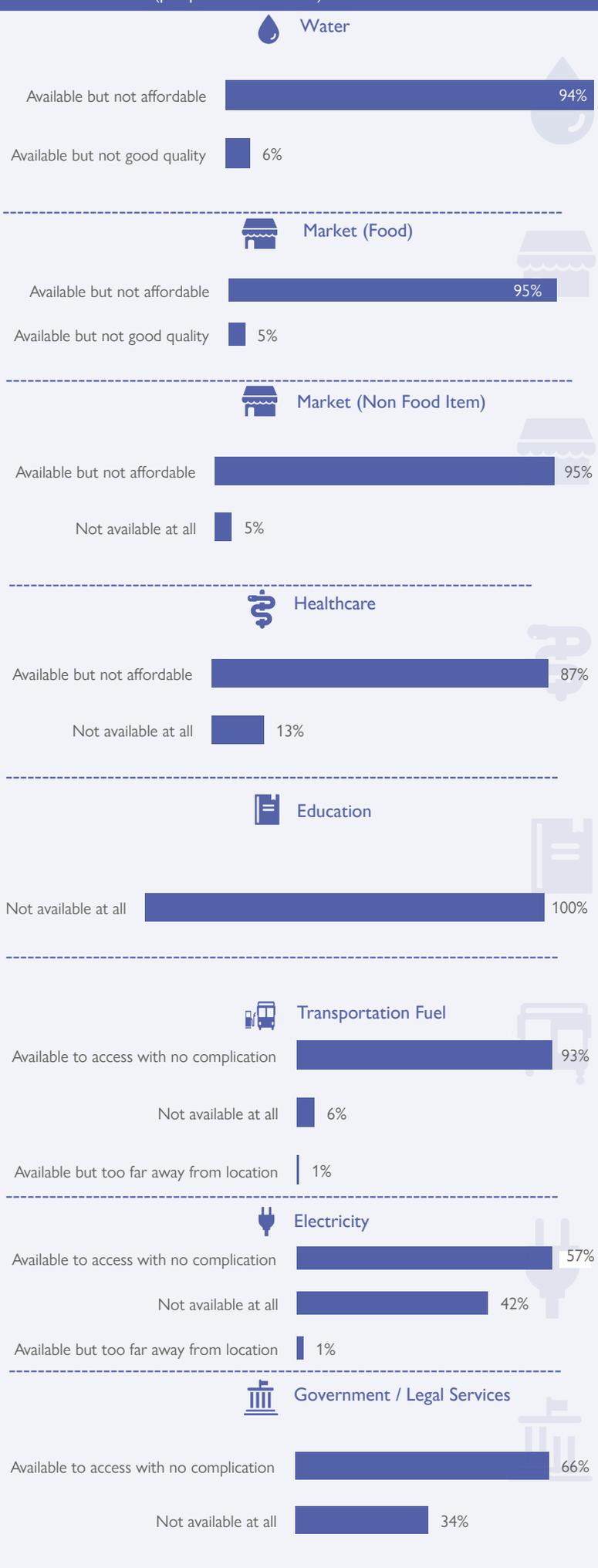


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



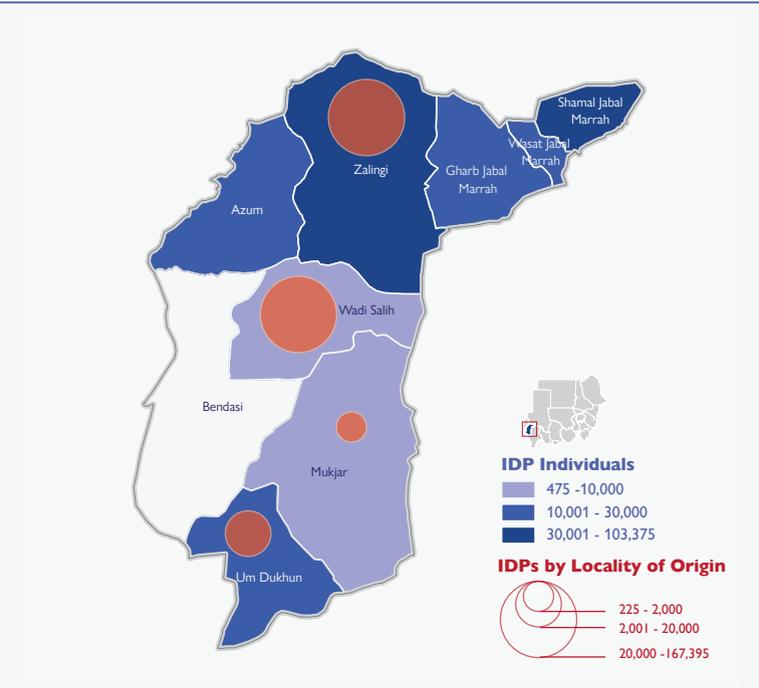


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Displacement by State

Central Darfur



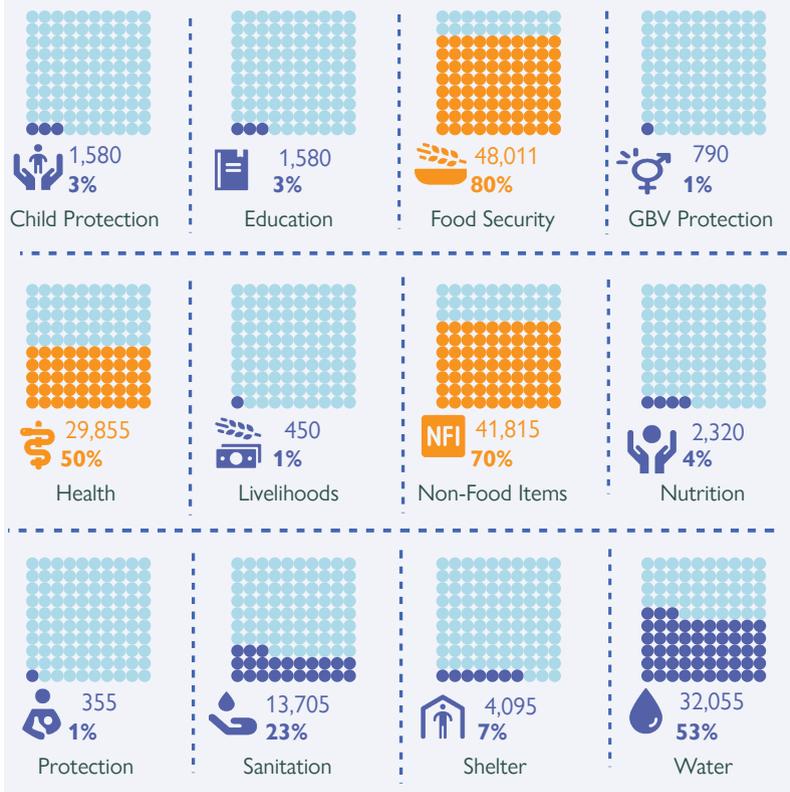
Field teams report that the state capital, Zalingi Town, still remains disputed between RSF and SAF forces. Neighbourhoods within the Zalingi town containing government institutions have been some of the most affected by the conflict. Moreover, field teams note that some JPA armed forces are based in the Al-Thoura neighbourhood, and other armed groups comprising of Arab tribes also have a presence in the town. More broadly across the locality, DTM Sudan has observed the eruption of inter-communal violence between the Salamat and Bani Halba tribes in Um Dukhun as an extension of the conflict between the two tribes in South Darfur.

DTM Sudan currently estimates that 300,065 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in Central Darfur. The majority of IDPs have been displaced from within Central Darfur. Many IDPs have been displaced from Zalingi Town itself – with many choosing to reside in safer areas across the Town. Some IDP communities have also arrived from North Darfur, West Darfur, and South Darfur. IDPs in Central Darfur typically seek to reside in locations where there are tribes of the same background. This provides a security guarantee for many of the affected communities. However, field teams have also noted that mobility among the displaced caseload can be attributed in part due to income opportunities.

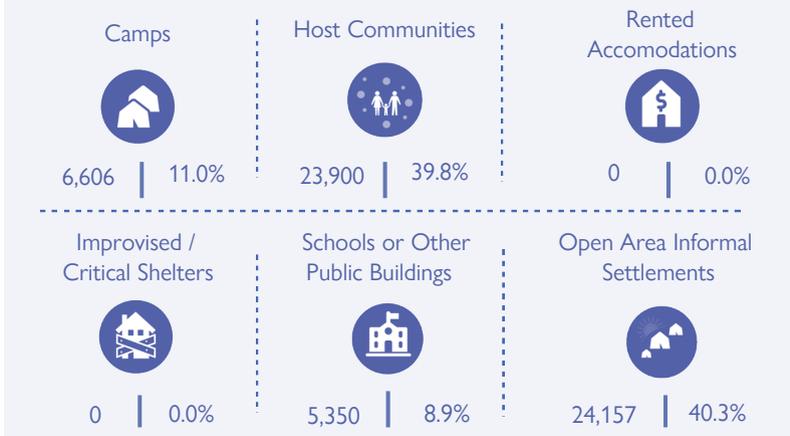
Field teams indicate that service provision across the state remains incredibly poor. Field teams note the widespread shortage in the availability food commodities and other supplies, including water. This is due to the ongoing conflict dynamics within the state's urban centres - as well as the widespread looting which has occurred as a result of the breakdown in the rule of law. The lack of services across the state has informed some of the mobility trends, with field teams noting that some individuals which have sought refuge in formal IDP camps around Zalingi Town have left to other localities due to the conflict's impact on local infrastructure.

Furthermore, ongoing violence has raised numerous Protection concerns. For example, field teams have noted that various forces reportedly occupied a local school in Al Hasahisa and Hamidiya IDP camps – putting civilians at risk of being caught within the clashes. This may result in the increased deployment of Sudanese Liberation Army-Abdel Wahid (SLA-AW) forces to Zalingi Town. Additionally, provision of legal and government assistant remain non-existent across the state. Overall, humanitarian agencies will continue to face numerous logistical and operational obstacles in coordinating their interventions, and the continued fighting between RSF and SAF in the state's capital will likely increase the IDP caseload observed by field teams across the state.

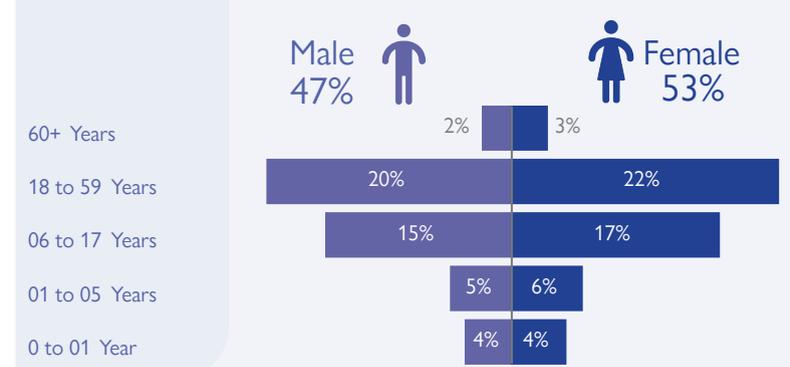
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

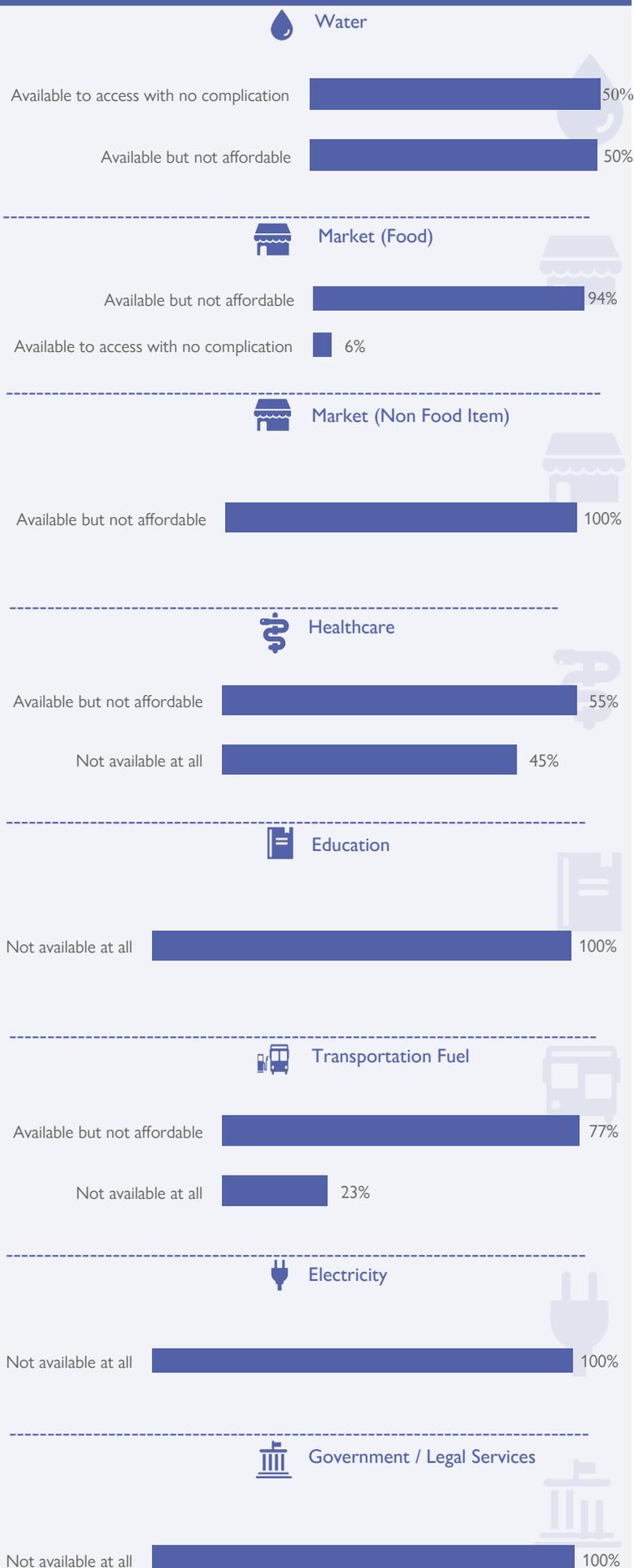


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

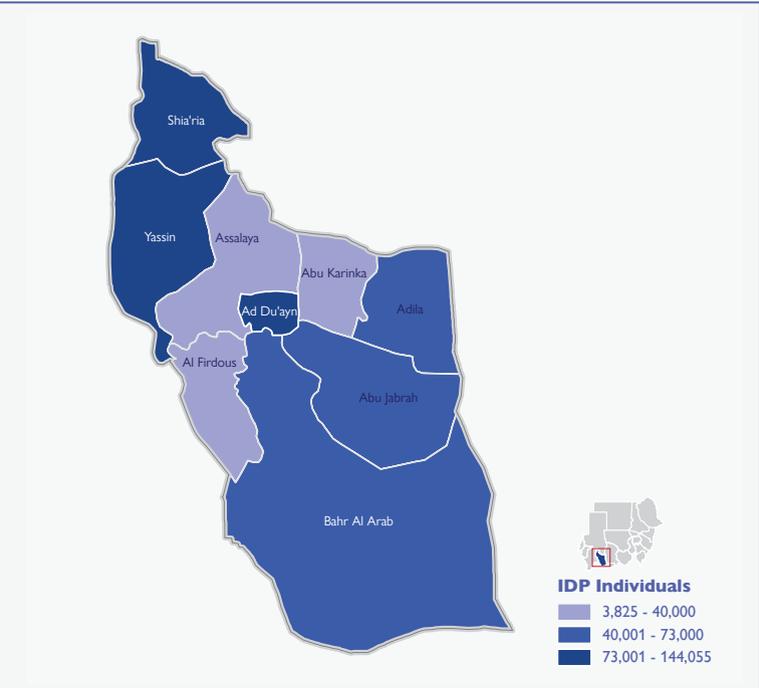




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Displacement by State

East Darfur

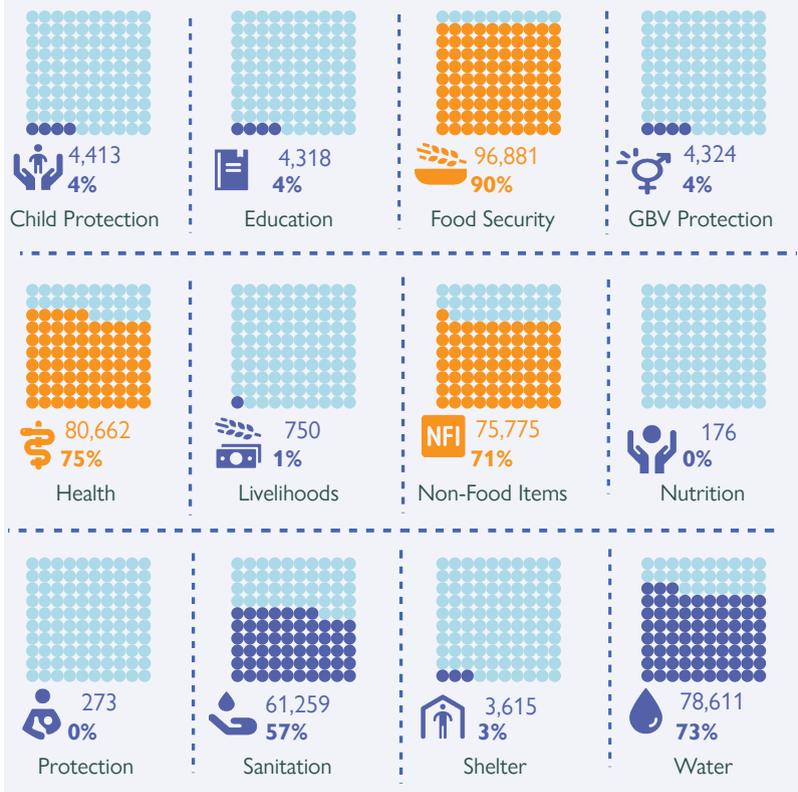


East Darfur is absent of the volatile dynamic prevalent across the wider Darfur region. This is in part due to the state's largely homogenous tribal composition. Additionally, the local administration and community leaders across the state have reportedly had a prominent effect of maintaining the ceasefire between the two main conflict parties. This is particularly true in the state capital, Ad Du'ayn, where local authorities have contributed to maintaining rule of law functions such as the protection of local infrastructure and markets. Despite this, field teams report that tensions remain high, and the likelihood that RSF and SAF forces may engage in future clashes as the conflict continues is probable.

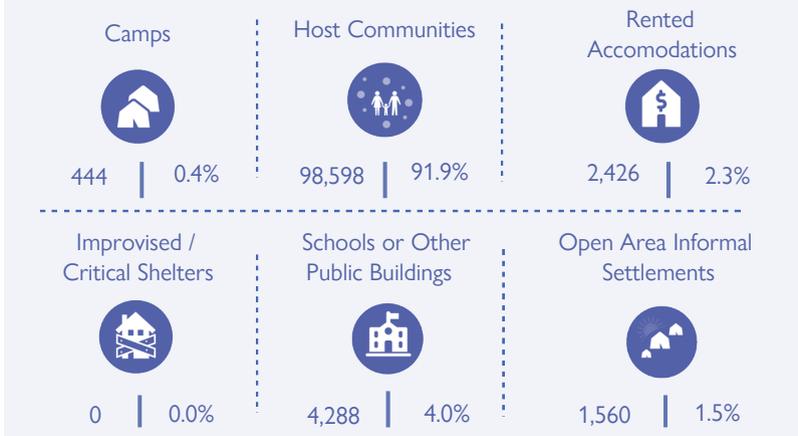
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 536,680 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in East Darfur. The vast majority of have arrived from conflict areas in Khartoum and Nyala Town, South Darfur - with smaller proportions arriving from North Darfur and North Kordofan. IDPs have largely congregated in urban centres such as Ad Du'ayn and Yassin Town in search of security, as well as several smaller villages where there are those of similar tribal or ethnic identity. Field teams report that the primary factor informing mobility among the IDP caseload in East Darfur remain economic - with IDPs reportedly moving in search of income opportunities and cheaper accommodation and services.

Service provision is poor but comparatively more reliable than the wider Darfur region. This is predominantly due to the role that local authorities have had in protecting key civil infrastructure, such as marketplaces and healthcare facilities. The lack of violence and looting has allowed civil life to continue with less disorder in comparison to conflict hotspots both regionally and nationally. However, both the displaced and non-displaced host communities face challenges related to high inflation. Disruption to markets across the Darfur region, along with limited coordination at the federal level in relation to agricultural activity and governmental support, have stunted state coordination across East Darfur. In particular, the provision of legal and financial services remain limited, and field teams report that local law enforcement have no prominent role across the state. Field teams report that the humanitarian community will continue to face operational and logistical challenges associated with these disruptions, and that the IDP caseload in East Darfur will likely grow as the wider conflict continues.

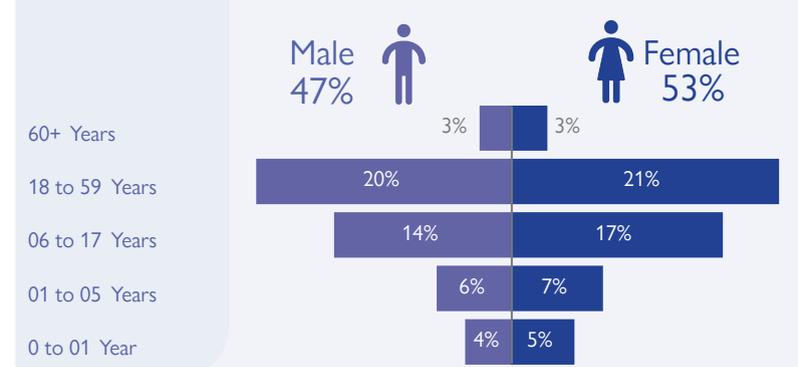
Priority Needs (by households)



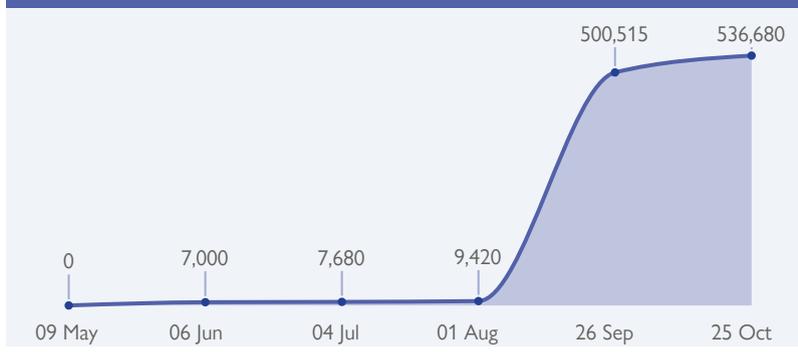
Shelter Categories (by households)



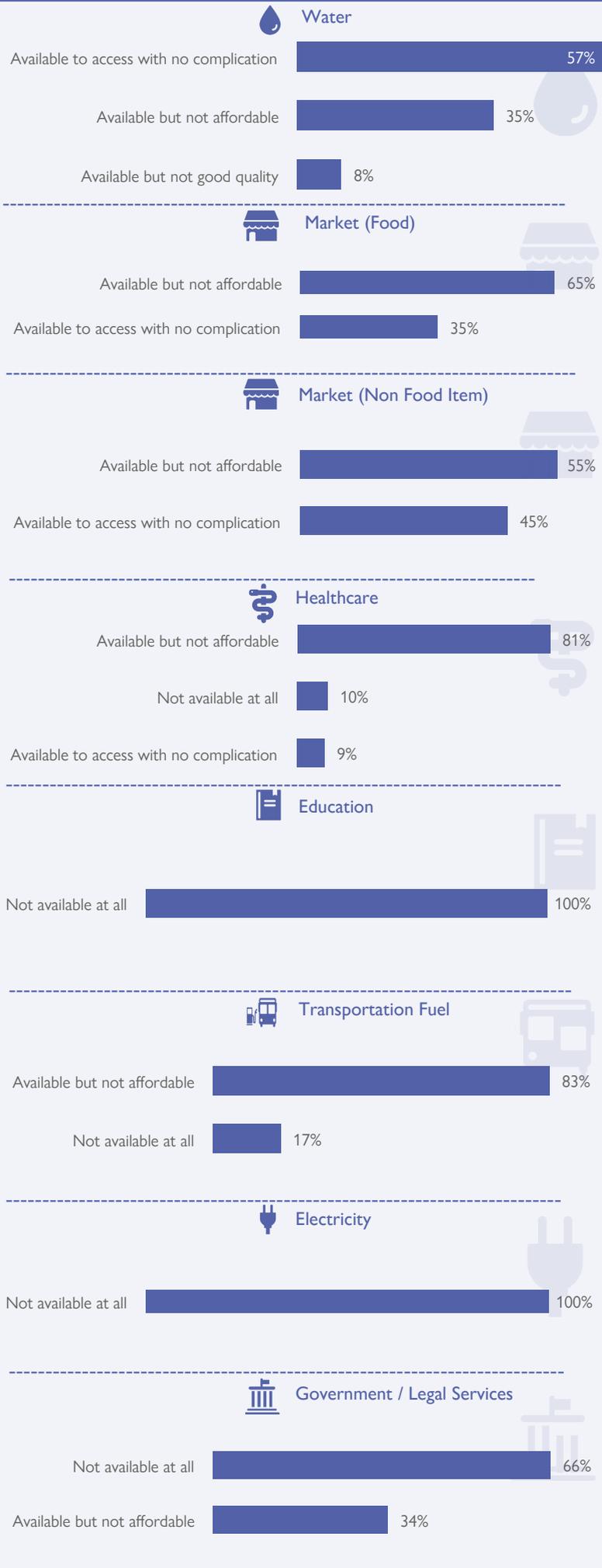
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****

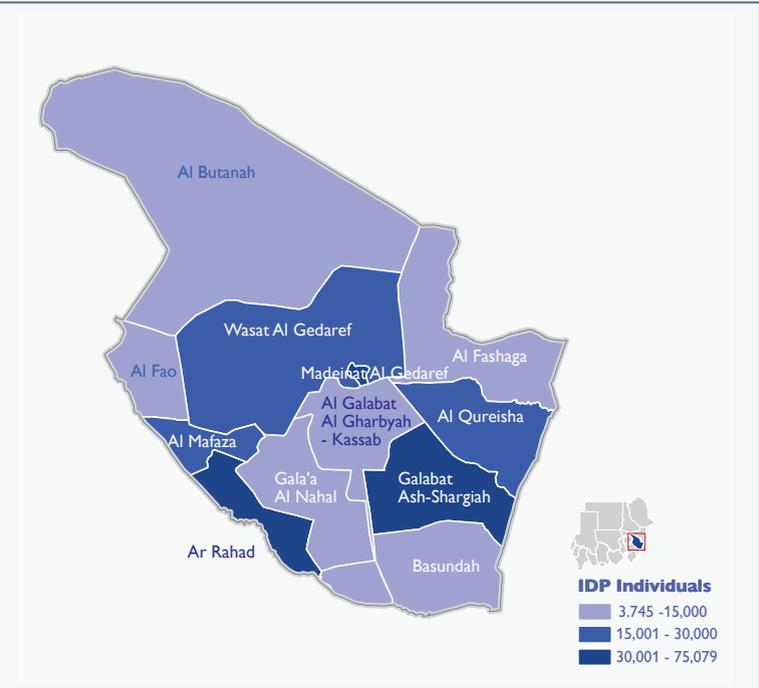


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Displacement by State

Gedaref

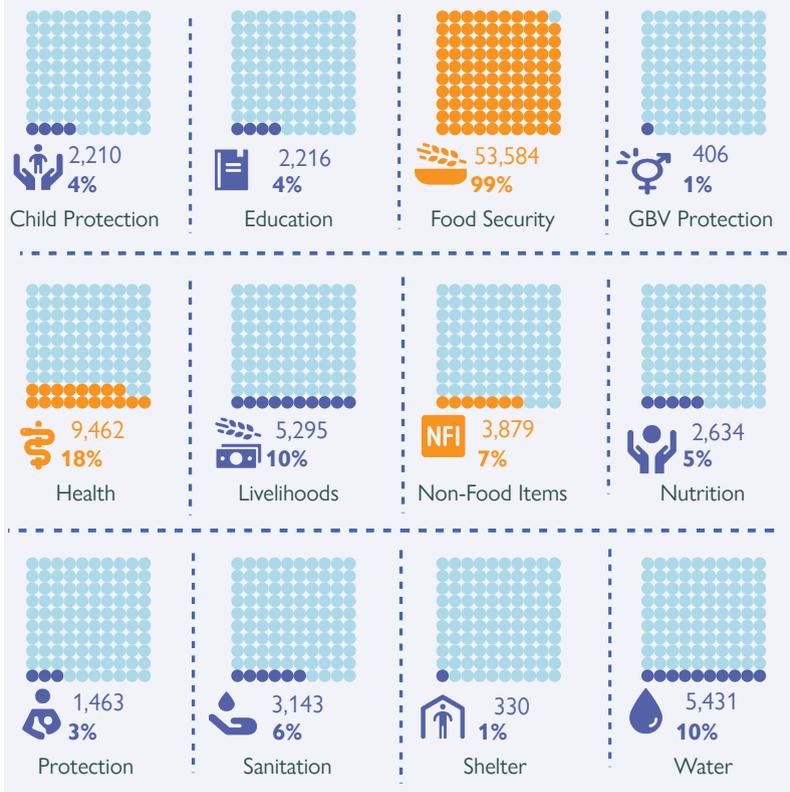


Field teams indicate that Gedaref state is free of the conflict dynamics observed elsewhere. No military clashes have been observed in the state since 15 April 2023, and the region is free of the inter-communal conflicts that are historically prominent across the Darfur and the Kordofan regions. As such, a large number of displaced individuals have sought refuge in Gedaref – in particular from the fierce fighting that has taken place in Khartoum. All observed IDPs in Gedaref, an estimated 270,496 individuals since the start of the conflict, have originated from Khartoum. This figure has grown modestly over the previous month as fighting in Khartoum between the RSF and SAF persists.

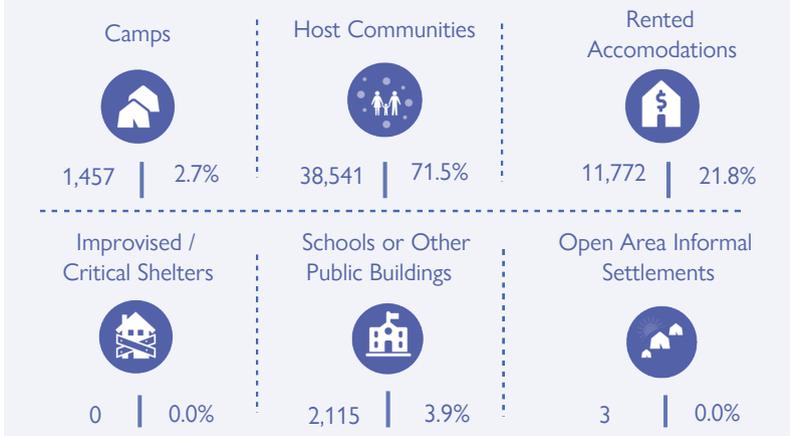
In addition to Gedaref's relative safety, field teams report that IDPs typically travel to Gedaref in order to seek economic or social support from members of their own tribe – as evidenced by the broad spread of displaced households residing with the host community in rural locations across the state's localities. Notably, agricultural projects providing income opportunities are becoming fewer as the Rainy Season comes to a close. Field teams indicate that this has partly informed rising Food Security and Livelihood needs - with findings indicating that IDPs seek to move to third locations predominantly due to a lack of economic/financial means to remain in their current locations. Additionally, both Sudanese and non-Sudanese nationals (notably Ethiopian nationals), travel from Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, and Kassala in order to cross the border into Ethiopia. Relatedly, governmental services remain functioning in the state capital, Madeinat Gedaref. These internal and cross-border movement trends are likely to persist as the conflict becomes more protracted.

State authorities have reportedly had an active role across Gedaref, coordinating support for IDPs and attempting to maintain the service provision generally. Albeit, low state revenues and poor coordination between federal actors, as well as a growing IDP caseload, have led to an observable strain on the provision of many services. In particular, field teams report that most displaced households suffer from a lack of affordable or inadequate Shelter, Healthcare, and Water. Additionally, local directives to resume Education in the state have reportedly been met with resistance from the local teacher's committee – who cite the non-receipt of their financial dues. Furthermore, while markets remain active across the state and accessible to displaced communities, field teams report that wider economic deterioration has weakened purchasing power and increased the cost of living for both the displaced and non-displaced host communities. For example, pre-conflict, commodities typically arrived to Gedaref via Khartoum. In comparison, supplies now run either as imports from Ethiopia or directly via Port Sudan – utilising poorer local infrastructure as a result. Overall, despite the more favourable logistical and operational environment present to the humanitarian community in Gedaref, humanitarian needs are expected to grow as the conflict becomes more protracted.

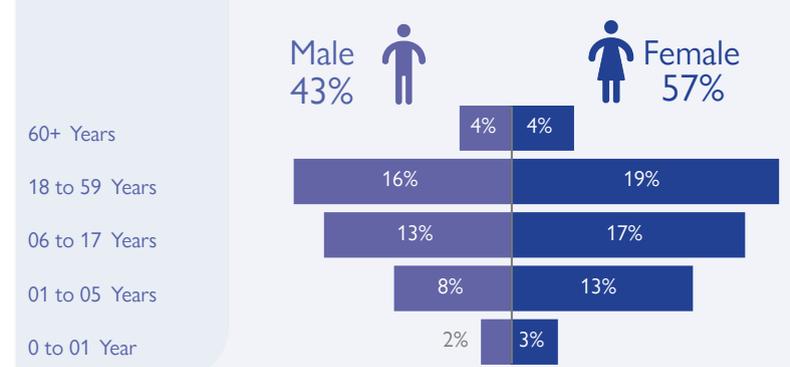
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

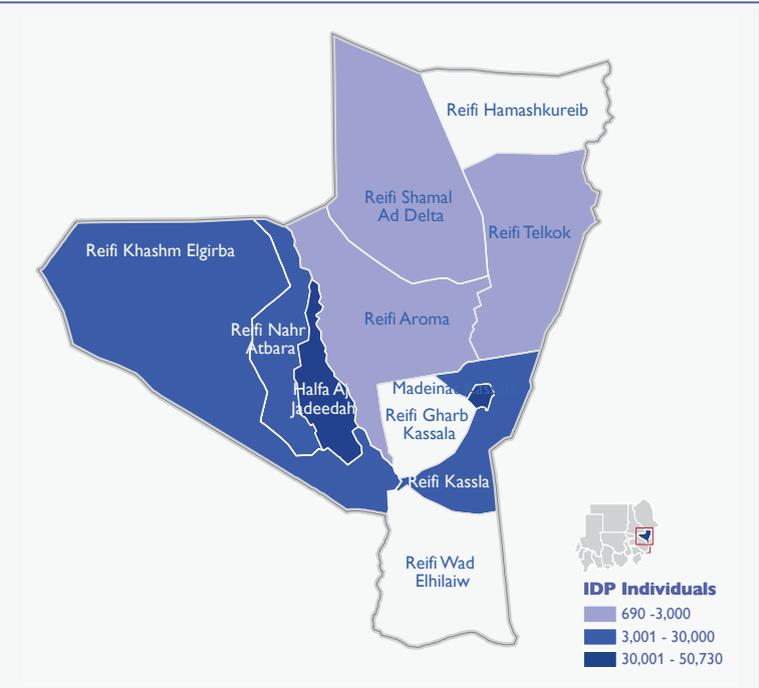




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Displacement by State

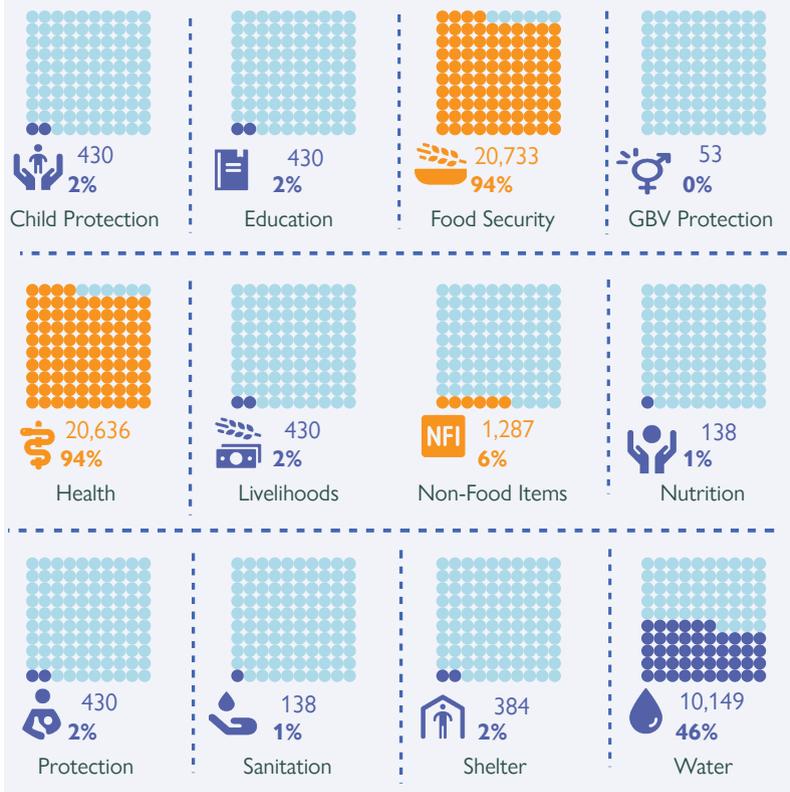
Kassala



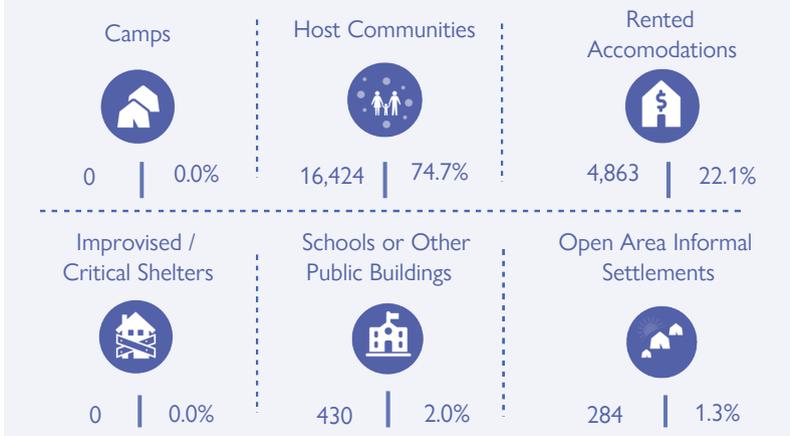
There have been no observed incidents of conflict between the RSF and SAF in Kassala state – with field teams holding no expectations that conflict will emerge between different armed groups in the near future either. DTM Sudan currently estimates that 110,170 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in Kassala. This has grown modestly over the previous month. All IDPs observed in Kassala were originally displaced from Khartoum, with many IDP household's seeking safety in Kassala due to the presence of members of the same tribe in that state – this is particularly true of IDP communities residing in the localities of Halfa Aj Jadeedah and Madeinat Kassala. Data findings indicate that most IDPs reside among the host community. This is largely due to the fact that IDPs can draw greater social and economic support in areas where they may have family ties. Despite this, mobility in Kassala among the IDP caseload is high – with movement intentions widely reporting that IDPs seek to move to third locations due to the lack of economic means available to them in their current locations. Field teams also indicate that seasonal movements between Red Sea and Kassala are continuing, as communities seek to escape the high temperatures and humidity along the coast. Notably, temperatures are set to cool in the coming months, which may lead to IDPs travelling to Port Sudan, Red Sea.

Local authorities have played a strong role in supporting both the displaced and the non-displaced host community – with the state providing Food, Health, and Water to vulnerable communities. Local directives to resume Education in the state have reportedly been met with resistance from the local teacher's committee – who cite the non-receipt of their financial dues. Despite being more reliable in Kassala in comparison to conflict hotspots elsewhere, service provision faces challenges across the state. Field teams highlight restricted financial resources and the absence of coordination at the federal level, as well as continued strains on public utilities such as Electricity, Healthcare, and Water. Furthermore, economic deterioration across the country and increased demands within the state have led to an observable strain. While markets in the state remain open to communities, inflation and market disruption at the national level has led to an increasing number of goods in the market being imported from Egypt and Ethiopia. Notably, legal services are available and the judicial systems are reportedly functioning. What is more, field teams continue to note that differing the customs and traditions of local communities may led to growing tensions between the displaced and non-displaced host communities. Ultimately, as the wider conflict continues, the humanitarian needs of both of these communities is likely to continue rising.

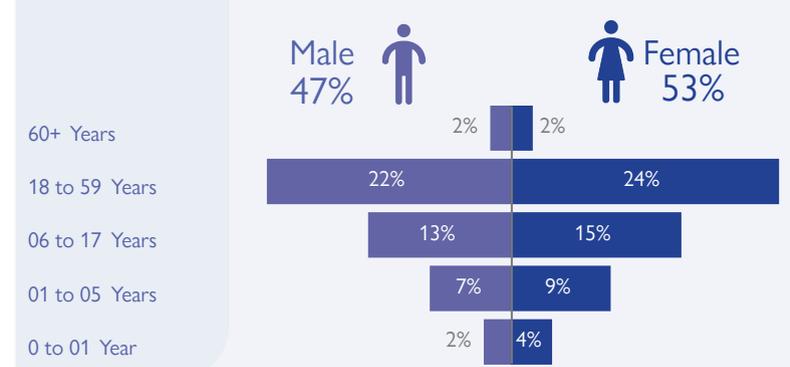
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



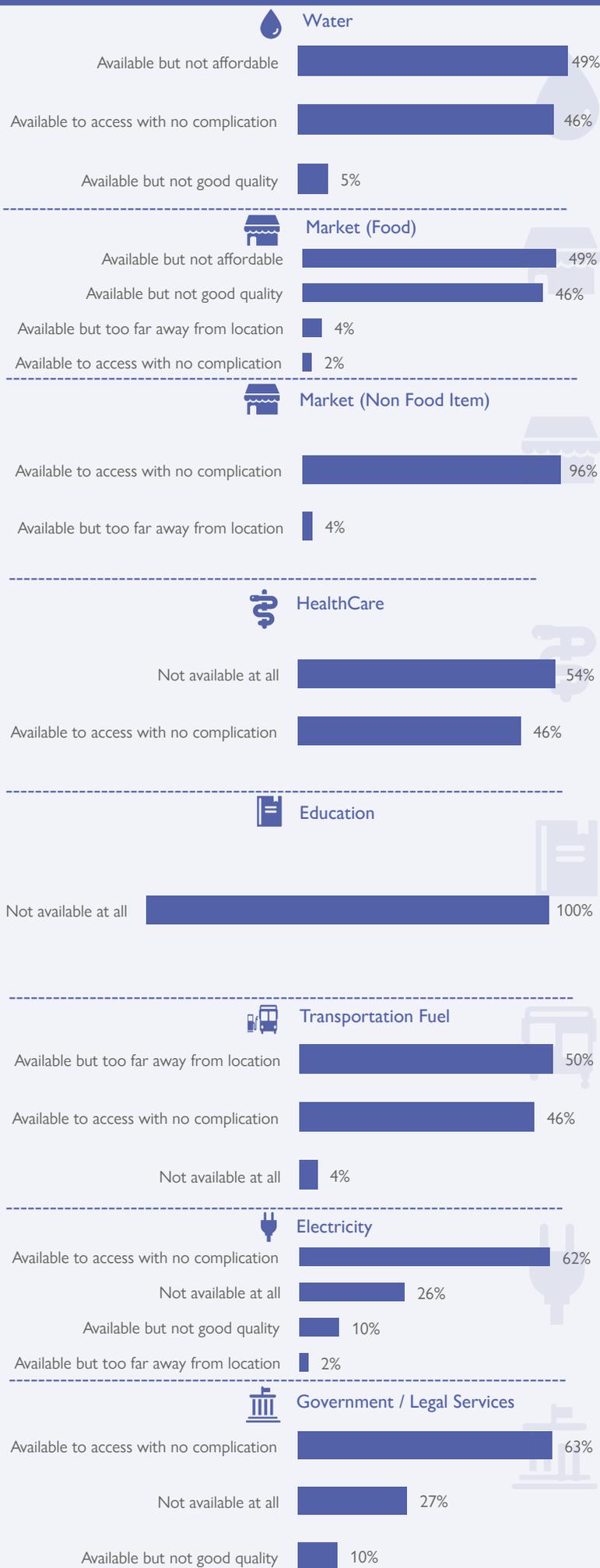
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****

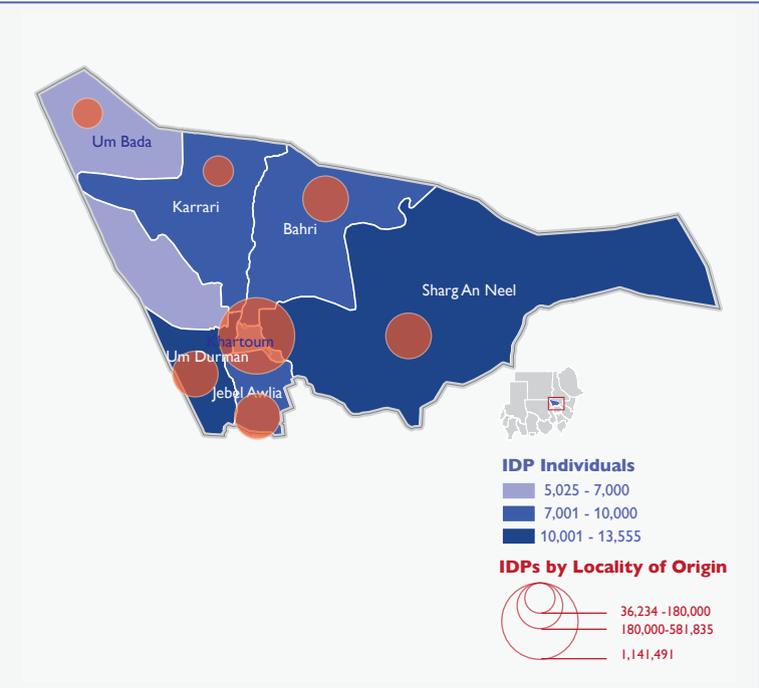


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Displacement by State

Khartoum

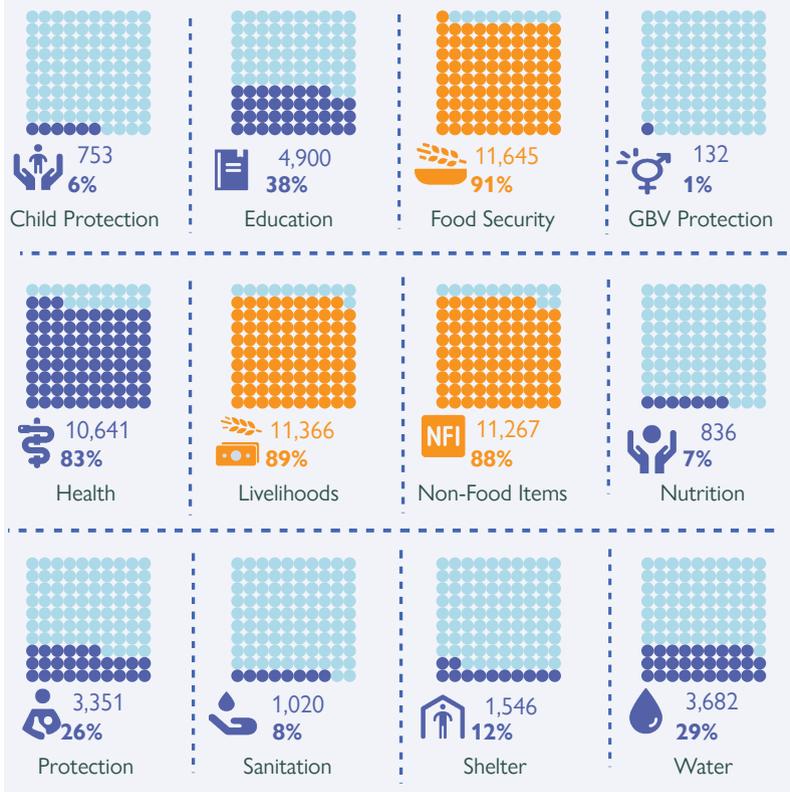


During the past month, intense fighting persisted for the sixth consecutive month between the RSF and SAF in Khartoum state. Field teams note that the warring parties have clashed in residential neighbourhoods across the state. Widespread shelling has affected all seven localities of Khartoum, resulting in significant damage to residential buildings, as well as public facilities, including schools and healthcare centres. DTM Sudan recorded that the ongoing conflict continues to be the primary informing factor of IDP mobility trends and estimates that 3,292,769 individuals, which is (67.8%) of Sudan's total IDP caseload, originate from Khartoum.

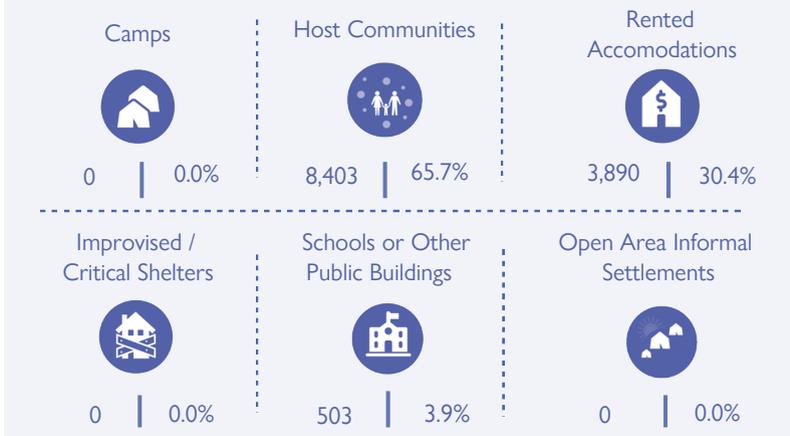
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 64,030 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in locations within the state. Field teams indicate that IDPs in Sharg An Neel and Karrari localities are now at the risk of secondary displacement as a result of the intensifying conflict within those localities. Field teams have reported that residents of Al-Eilfoun Town of Sharg An Neel locality are fleeing their neighbourhoods in significant numbers, heading south (towards Aj Jazirah and Blue Nile States) due to the intense clashes between RSF and SAF forces, along with increasing anecdotal reports of killings, injuries, and cases of sexual violence. Furthermore, field teams have observed a substantial movement of displacement northwards from Karrari, with people heading north toward River Nile, Red Sea, and Northern state. This displacement pattern is a result of the RSF's significant presence in residential neighbourhoods and an increase in scattered shelling, which has instilled fear among civilians.

Field teams have reported a dire humanitarian situation in Khartoum. Fighting has allegedly led to the comprehensive destruction of infrastructure across the state, with many markets, hospitals, electricity, and water distribution stations reportedly out of service for months. Reportedly, there is no presence of the humanitarian community despite the overwhelming need for assistance, especially in terms of medical needs. Furthermore, field teams reported that residents of Al-Fiteihab are under siege, restricting the movement of approximately 50,000 individuals with no access to basic necessities such as Food or Water. The continuation of the military conflict, combined with general insecurity, looting, and restriction in movements, will further hinder active humanitarian actors in Khartoum from delivering relief to vulnerable populations.

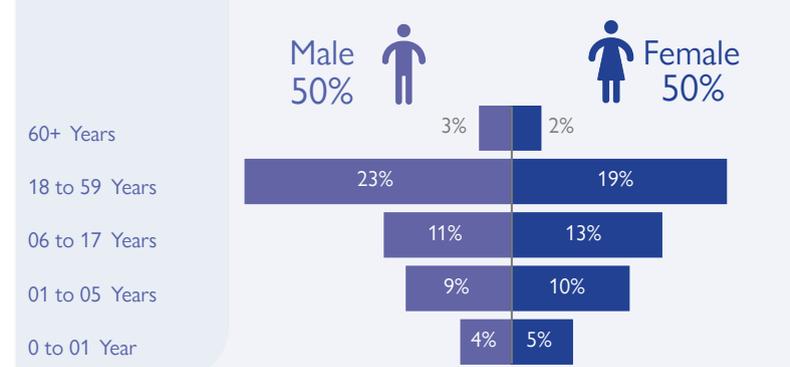
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



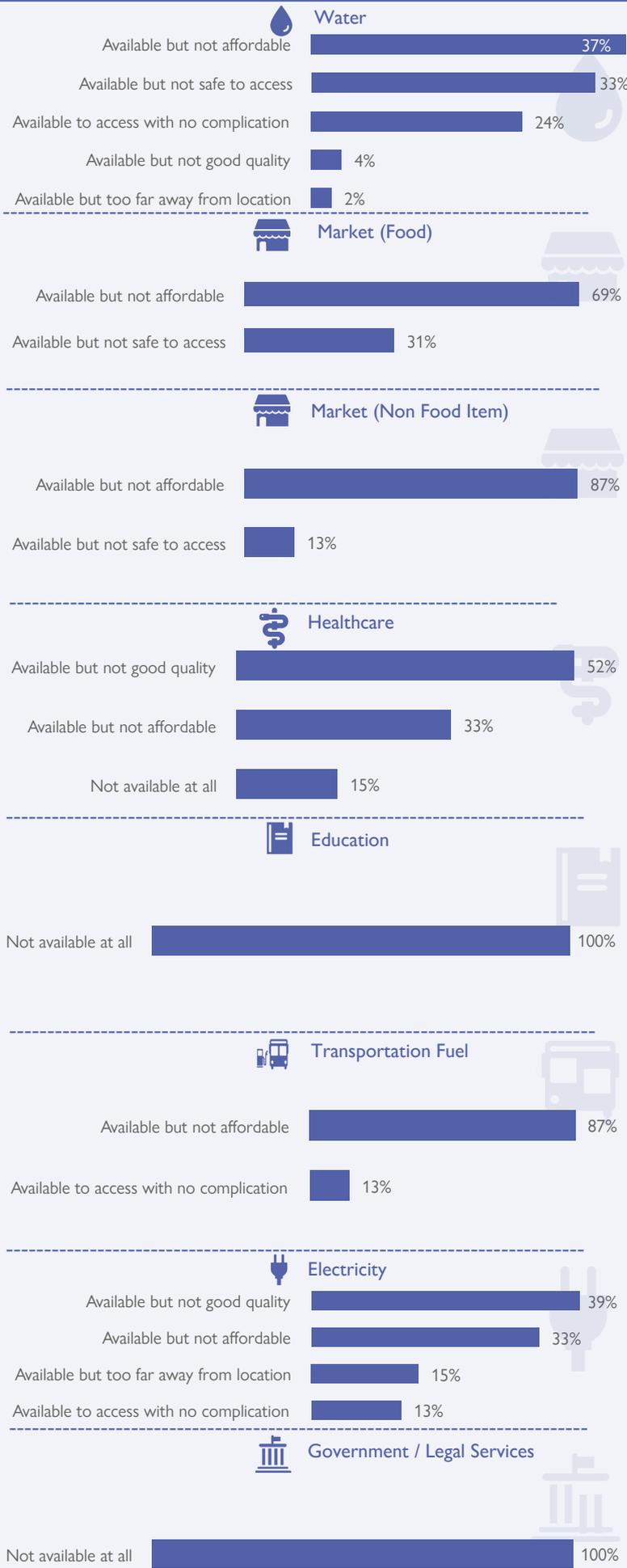
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****

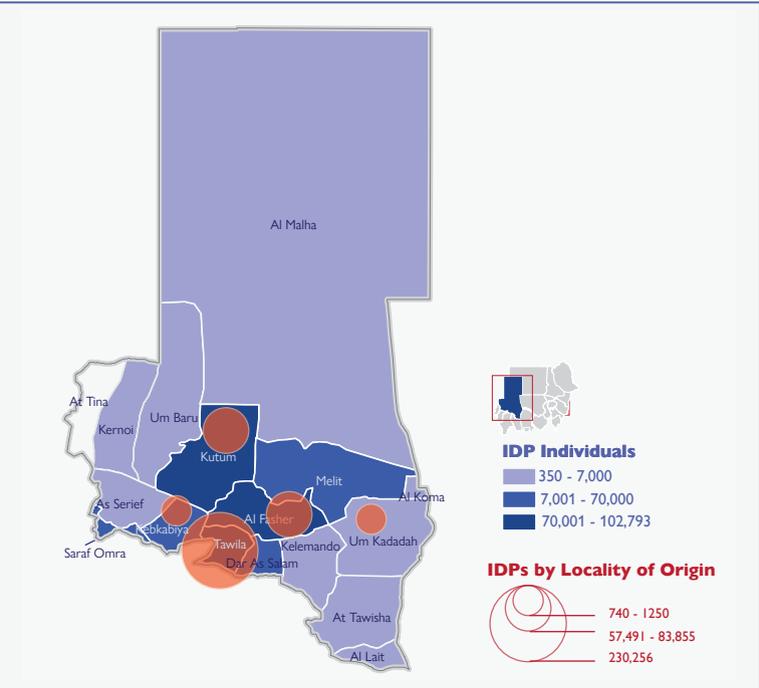


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Displacement by State

North Darfur

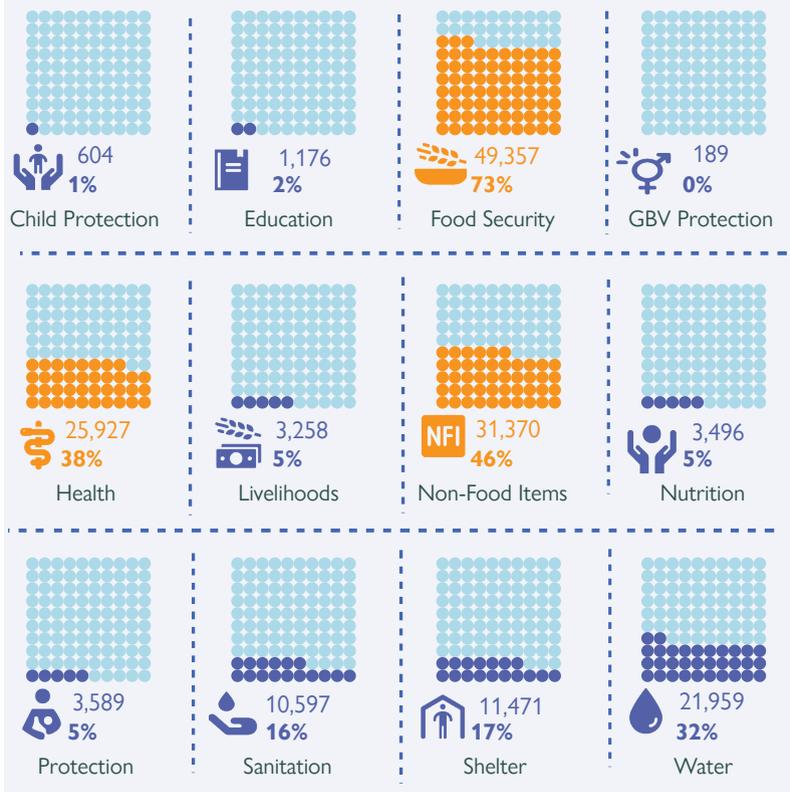


Field teams have reported no dramatic changes in the conflict dynamics since the previous Monthly Displacement Overview. Both the SAF and RSF forces continue to dispute control over the state capital, Al Fasher Town. There are also multiple armed groups present across the state. Juba Peace Agreement Forces in Al Fasher locality to provide protection to commercial sites and activities, and the Sudanese Liberation Army – Abdelwahid (SLA-AW) is present in Tawila locality. While field teams report that negotiation between the conflict parties remain ongoing, the presence of multiple armed groups across the state increases the likelihood of a resumption in conflict – particularly in and around the state capital. Additionally, field teams have also highlighted that inter-communal conflict may also resume in smaller localities as a result of the influx of IDPs there.

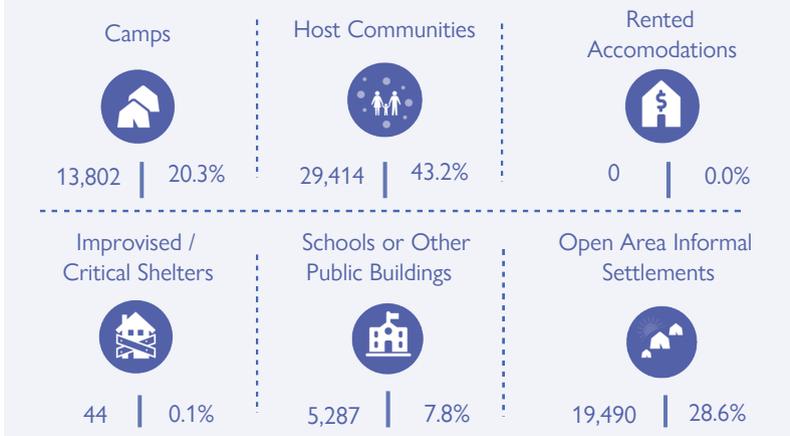
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 340,838 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in North Darfur. The vast majority of these individuals have been displaced from Al Fasher Town, and have sought shelter in various rural villages around the state. This displacement followed episodes of violence in Al Fasher Town since 15 April 2023. However, field teams have also observed arrivals of IDPs from South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, and Khartoum – who have reportedly left in search of better security in areas where they have tribal or ethnic ties. The increase in the IDP caseload has decreased substantially during the previous month. However, mobility among the IDP caseload has remained high as IDPs travel in search of better income opportunities.

Service provision has improved over the previous month. In the first months of the conflict, intermittent clashes between the RSF and SAF across Al Fasher and Tawila localities have led to a sharp decline the rule of law and the widespread looting of marketplaces, governmental entities, and humanitarian organisations. In the absence of recent clashes, security forces have been able to monitor a slow resumption of economic activity. However, these remain limited, and field teams report that both the displaced and non-displaced host community face a generally poor security and economic situation. For example, Al Fasher Town has historically been one of the main junctures for the transport of goods between Khartoum and the wider Darfur region. Damage to civil infrastructure, both in North Darfur and Khartoum, has reduced this economic activity. This has impacted the availability of food and non-food commodities in marketplaces across other states in the Darfur region. Additionally, field teams report general protection concerns such as restrictions in movement, no access to governmental or legal services, discrimination at security checkpoints, and sexual violence – particularly in Dar As Salam and El Fasher localities. Ultimately, field teams note that the humanitarian situation is likely to continue to deteriorate as the wider national conflict continues.

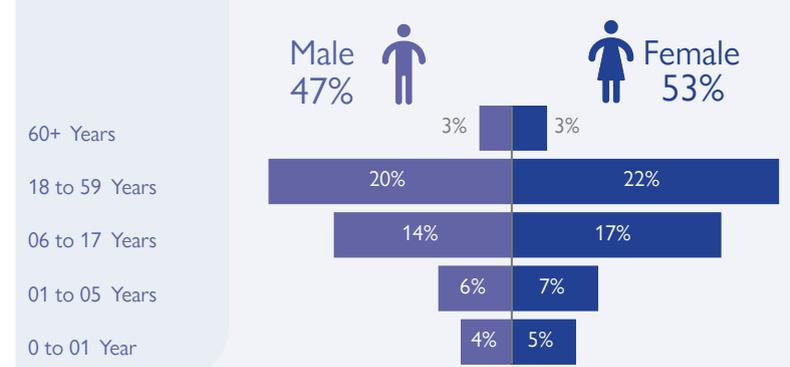
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

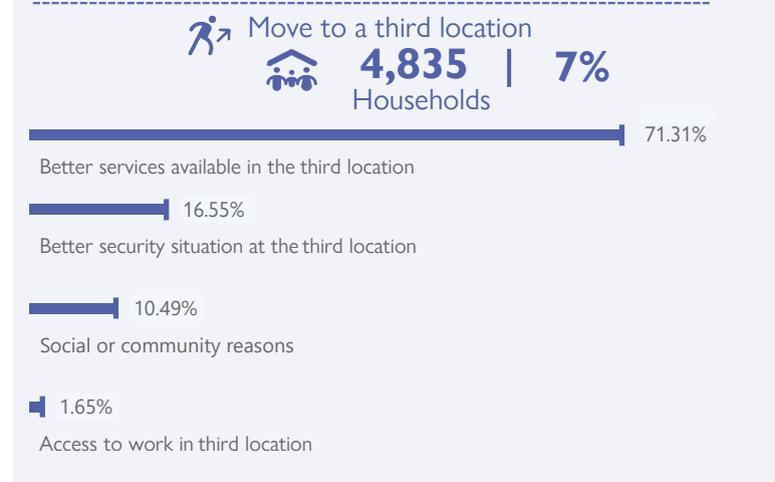
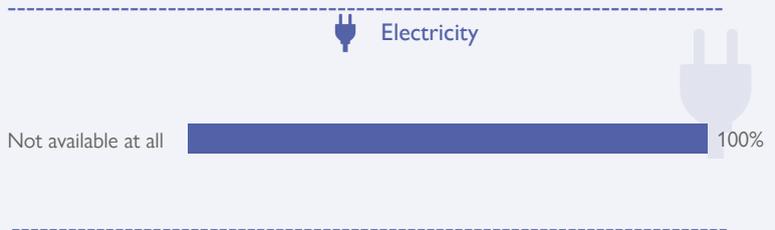
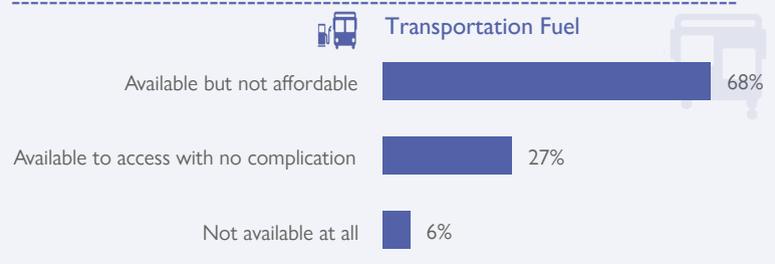
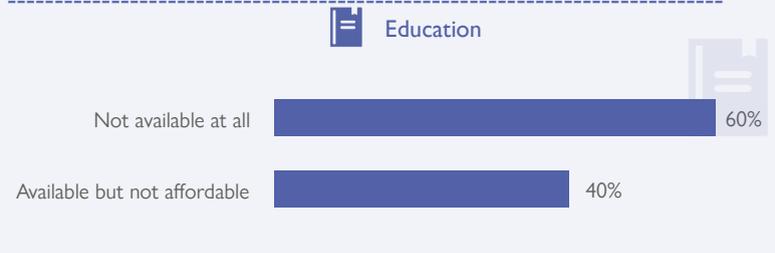
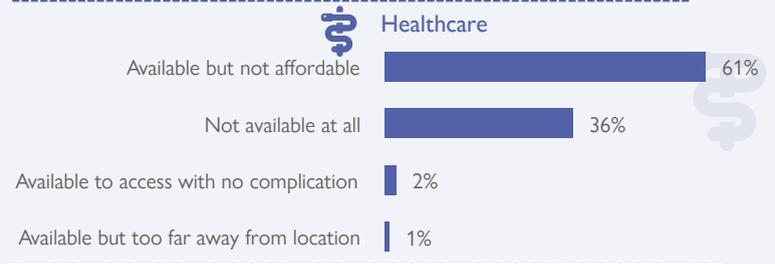
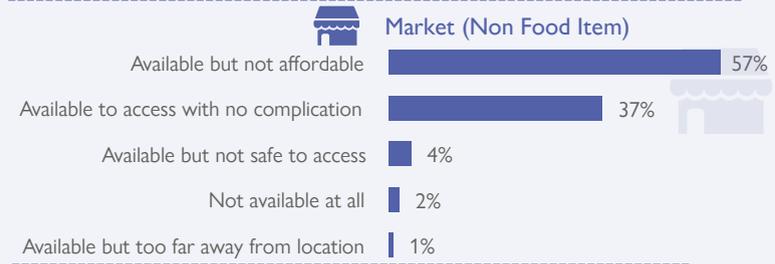
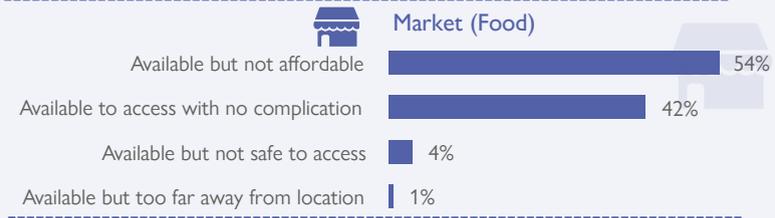


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

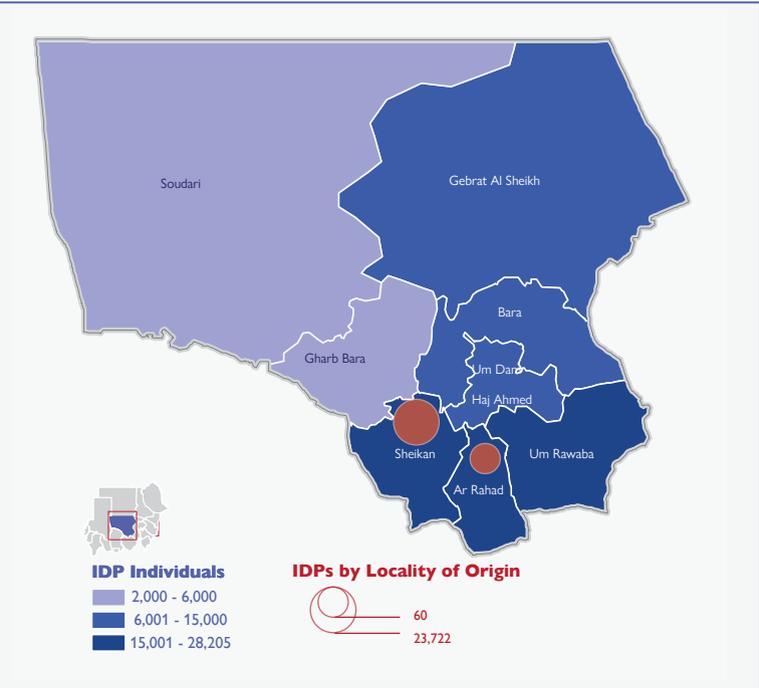




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Displacement by State

North Kordofan



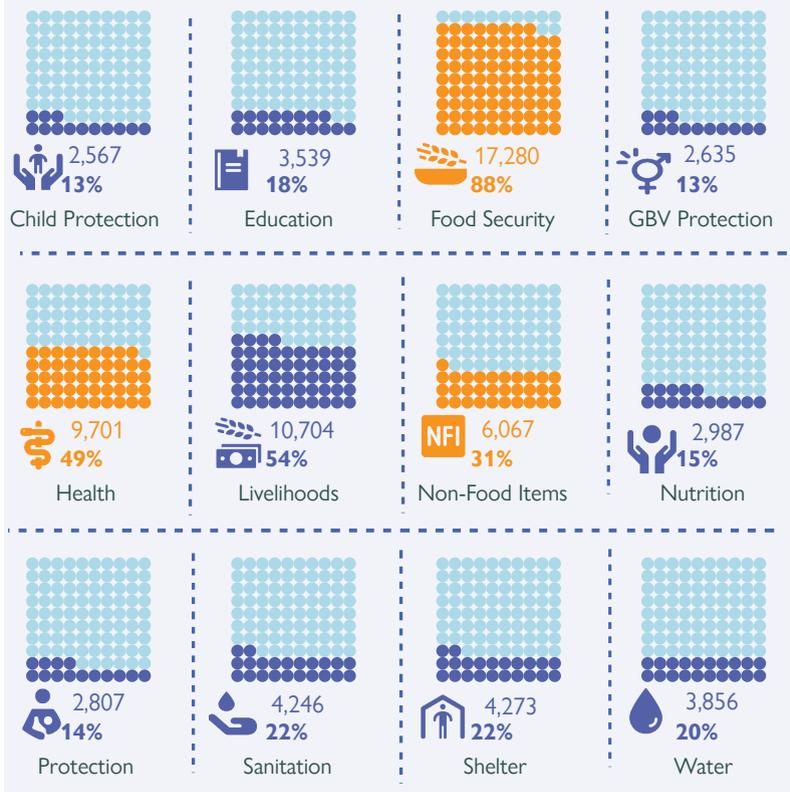
During October, the field team reported that the two warring parties (SAF and RSF) continued to clash primarily in El Obeid Town of Sheikan locality on 8 October 2023, the state capital of North Kordofan – with each attempting to seize control over the town given its strategic location on the national road connecting Khartoum with the Kordofan and Darfur regions. In El Obeid Town, field teams indicated that several neighbourhoods and public buildings (hospitals), and markets has been subjected to shelling, causing rising injuries and fatalities. Clashes also occurred in Wad Ashana village of Um Rawaba locality on 1 October 2023, bordering the national road giving access to White Nile state.

Field teams currently observe an estimated total of 100,686 IDPs in North Kordofan displaced since the start of the conflict – with the majority (about 88%) reportedly arriving from the capital, Khartoum. IDPs have largely clustered in the south of the state, with field teams highlighting that communal relations and service locations acted as major influencers on the movement of IDPs across North Kordofan. As observed, IDPs affected by the conflict in El Obeid Town of Sheikan locality – where North Kordofan has seen the most displacement– have notably stayed within the same locality (about 38% of displacement occurring within this state), primarily where their relatives or tribes live. More than 40% of those IDPs sought shelter in precarious locations within El Obeid, including Schools, Critical Shelters, and Gathering Sites. Whereas, Khartoum-based IDPs have mainly settled within eastern areas of the state, namely Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, and Bara localities (about 67% of arriving IDPs), where they primarily refuged with host communities. The field team reported that these locations provide better services than the remaining areas in North Kordofan, including in relation to Water, Electricity, and Market Goods.

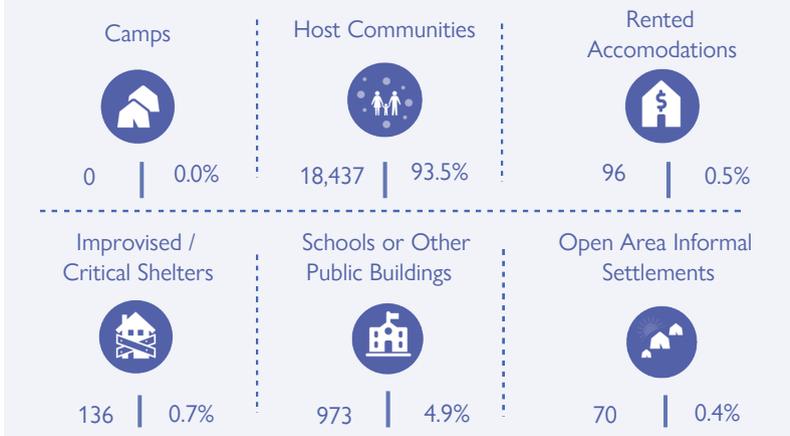
Services provision is generally poor across North Kordofan. In conflict affected areas, especially Sheikan locality (El Obeid Town), the field teams indicated a severe lack in Water and Electricity, with no expectations of restoration soon, while healthcare facilities suffer from shortages of medical supplies. In the meantime, the high prices of existing services in some localities have rendered them inaccessible to many displaced households. Widespread insecurity along major inter-city roads, following frequent incidents of armed theft, has restrained domestic trade as well as the delivery of food and medicine supplies.

The continuation of fighting has largely limited humanitarian operations across North Kordofan, with many displacement locations remaining unreachable for humanitarian actors. In addition, field teams reported severe telecommunication issues and the unaffordability of fuel for domestic travel within this state. As clashes between the RSF and SAF are likely to spread widely across North Kordofan, IDPs living conditions is set to aggravate further as food markets and medicine will become more unaffordable. Additionally, the IDP caseload located close to conflict hotspots (such as Um Rawaba and Sheikan localities) are at the risk of secondary displacement as the armed conflict continues in El Obeid Town.

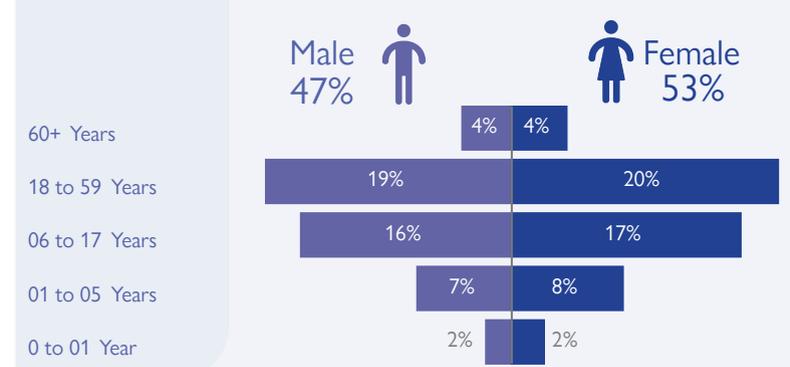
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

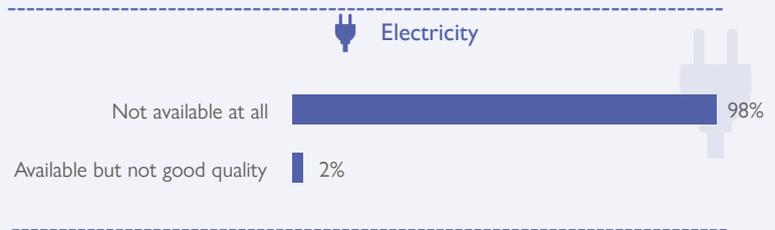
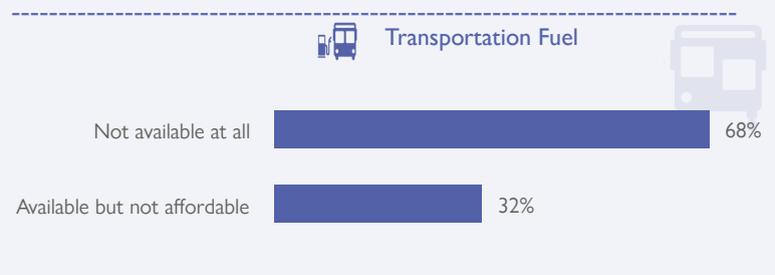
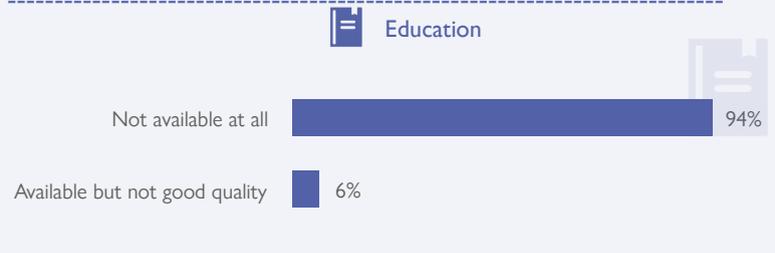
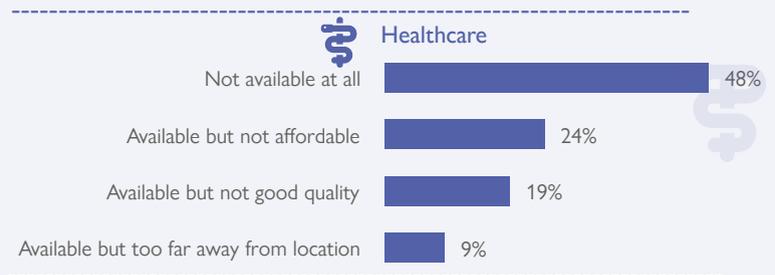
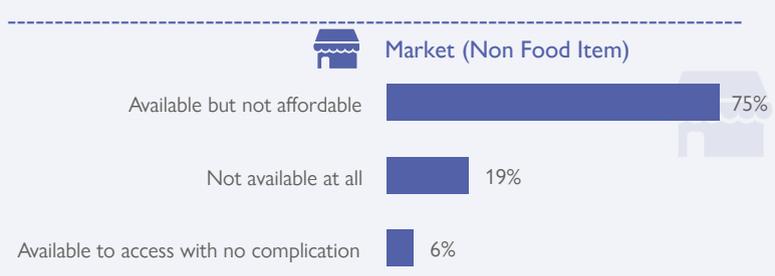
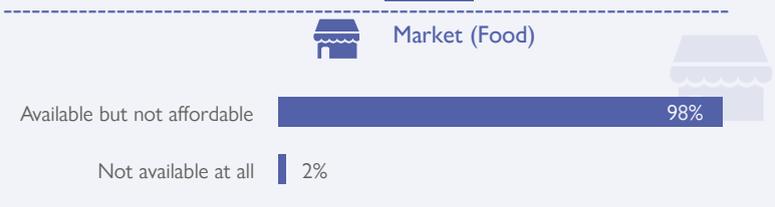
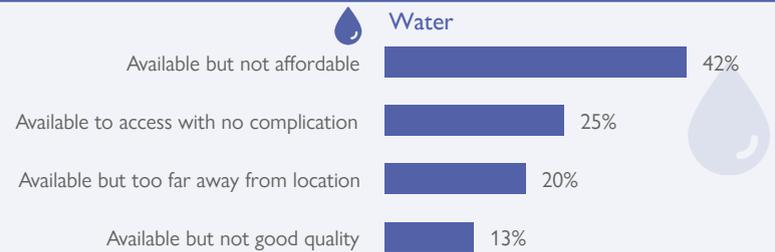


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

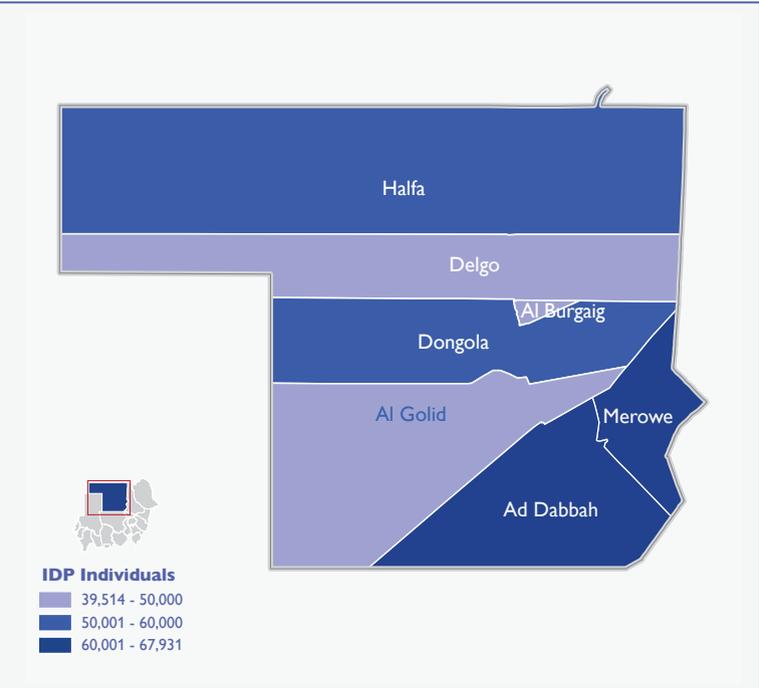




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Displacement by State

Northern

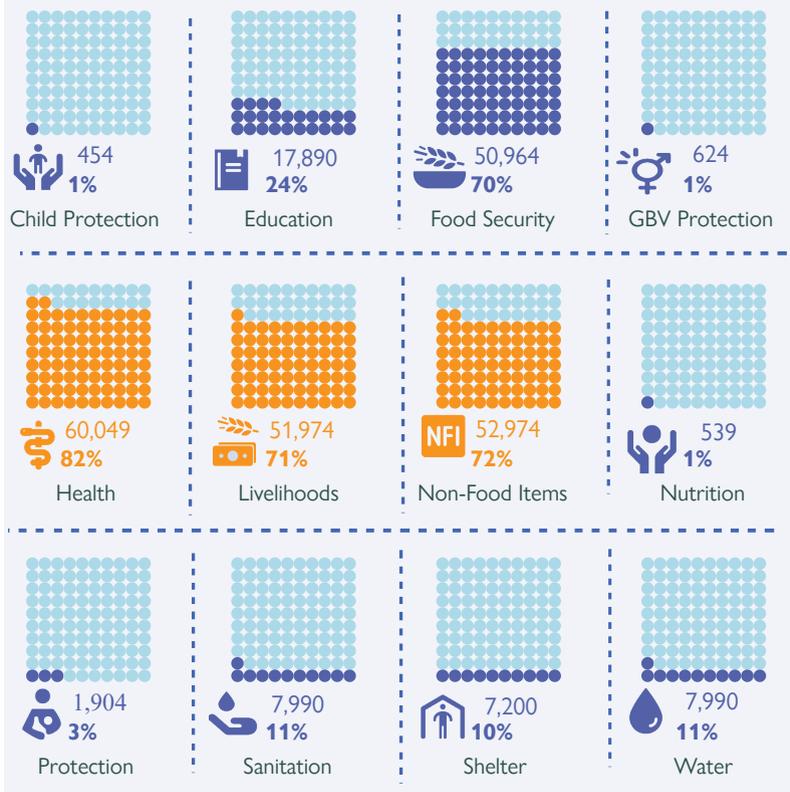


During the month of October, field teams reported a calm situation across Northern State. DTM Sudan currently estimates that 362,516 IDPs, displaced since the start of the conflict, have sought refuge within across locations within Northern state, representing a decline compared to last previous month's report. The majority of IDPs have sought refuge in rural villages with relatives in the host community - reflecting the tribal ties between Khartoum and the states to its North. Field teams have observed movement of IDPs from Northern to other states, like River Nile, in search for improved services, means of livelihood opportunities. Additionally, Northern state continues to serve as a transit point for IDPs seeking refuge abroad through the Halfa or Argeen crossing points.

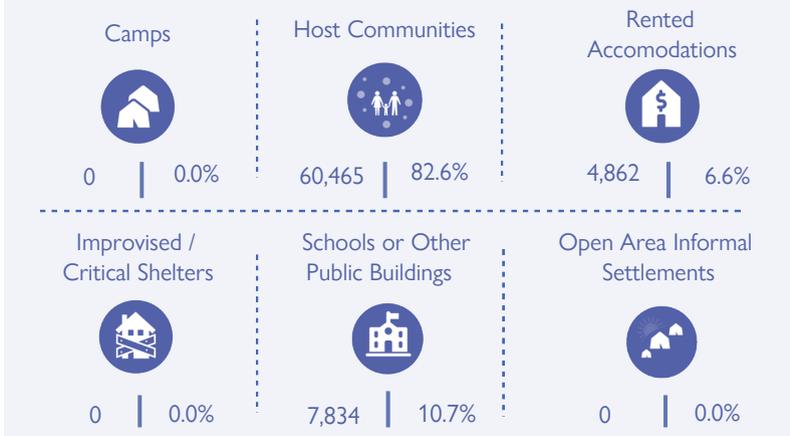
With respect to service provision across the Northern state, field teams have reported the influx of IDPs has severely exhausted existing public services, which are already deteriorated/poor. These challenges encompass limited access to food, water, electricity, and healthcare. Additionally, the prolonged nature of the war and the unaffordability of basic necessities like Food, Shelter, and Transportation/Fuel have affected the displaced and non-displaced host community alike. Field teams indicated that there is an increased reliance on humanitarian aid. It is important to note that humanitarian efforts are already burdened.

Field teams are closely monitoring the movement trends following the decision made by the local government on the 23 October to reopen schools. This will likely negatively impact those who depend on school buildings for shelter and exacerbate the price of rent which will either result in a spike of IDPs within host families or influence movements to other states.

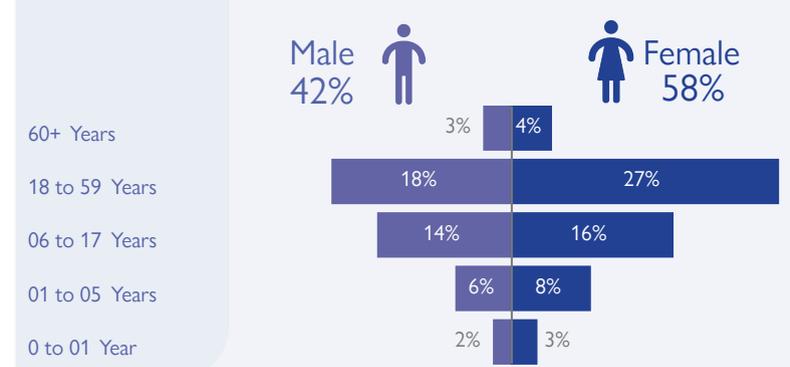
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

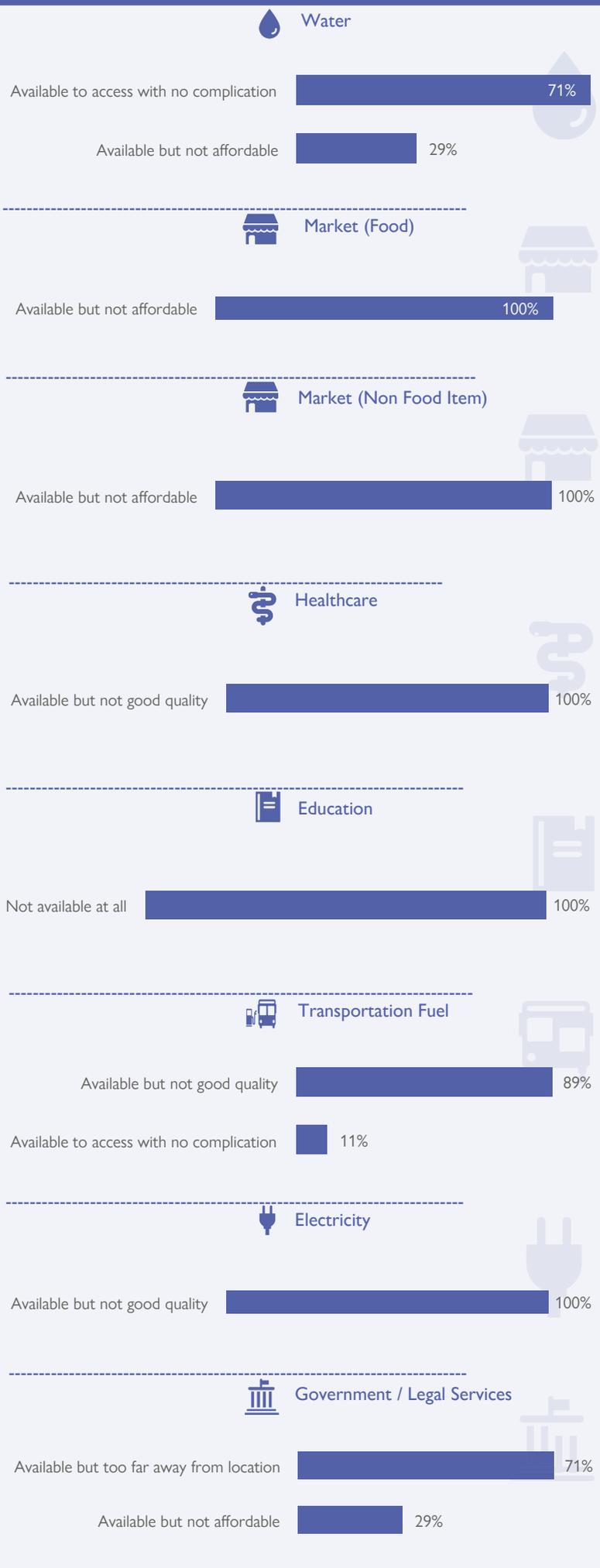


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

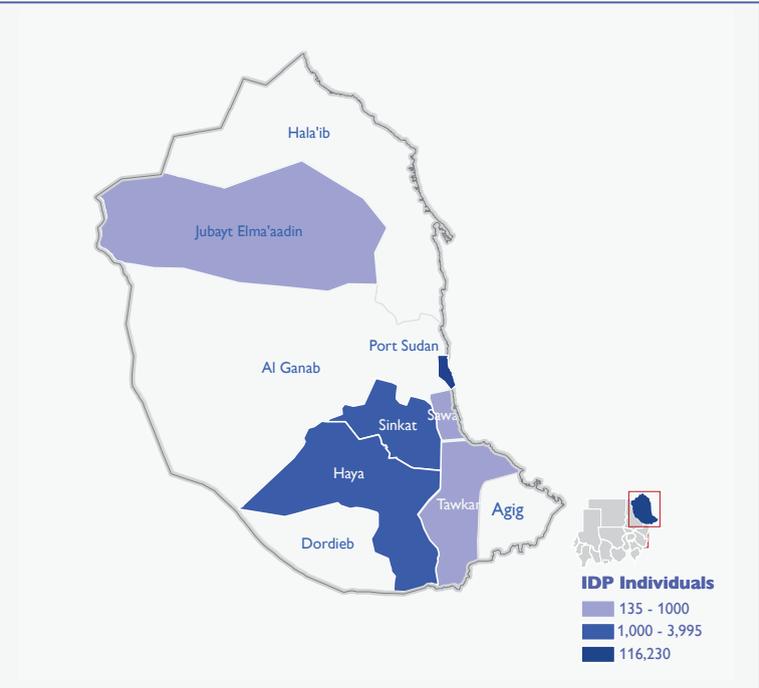




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Displacement by State

Red Sea



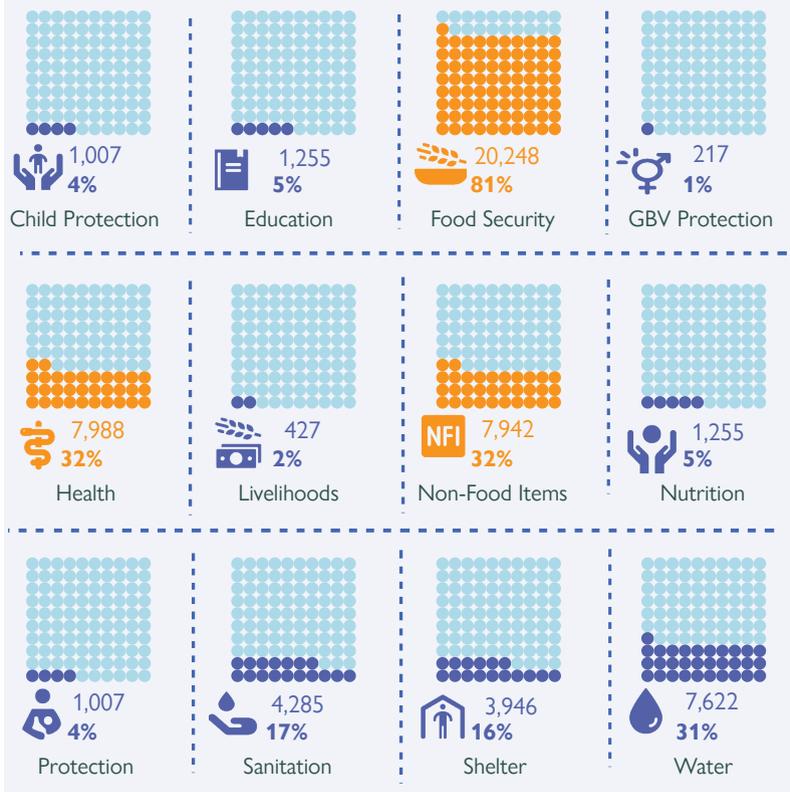
Since the start of the conflict in April 2023, Red Sea has remained free of the conflict dynamics affecting conflict zones in Khartoum, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions. Field teams report that the state's role in Red Sea is one of the strongest across the country, with active assistance programs for displaced households. The Port also still receives international trade – important for distributing humanitarian aid and supplying markets in regions free of conflict. As such, there is a significant international and humanitarian presence in the state capital, Port Sudan – with multiple I/NGOs and civil society initiatives. Moreover, Port Sudan Airport has replaced its counterpart in Khartoum as Sudan's main commercial airport for international travel.

The field team currently estimates a total of 124,470 IDPs across Red Sea state – comprised mostly of those escaping the violence in Khartoum state, as well as some seeking to leave the country through the seaport/airport. Unlike tribal ties which have shaped mobility trends of IDPs in many displacement locations across Sudan, displaced households in Red Sea have largely clustered in urban areas across the state for service concentration in these locations – with the majority of whom observed in Port Sudan city (93%); followed by Sinkat, Sawakin, and Haya Towns (7%). In addition, Red Sea state has also seen a notable influx of non-Sudanese IDPs, making up about 13% of the caseload in this state. Field teams have observed an additional influx of IDPs from other states since passport issuance services started in Red Sea.

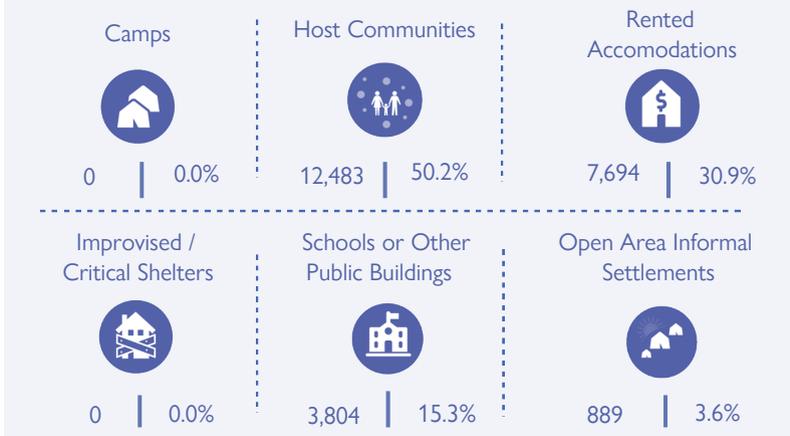
The influx of IDPs has added another layer of pressure on existing infrastructure and the delivery of basic services, especially in Port Sudan city – in particular those relating to Electricity, Water, Sanitation, and Healthcare. The bigger demand has increased the cost of living, including housing, for both IDPs and the non-displaced host community. In response to a general shortage of affordable accommodation, field teams highlight that local authorities have established temporary centres for displaced communities – the majority of which are based in Port Sudan City, hosting about 14% of the reported caseload in this state. According to the field teams, IDPs living at those sites suffer from overcrowding and lack of access to clean Water, Food, Electricity, and Sanitation, making them reportedly vulnerable to communicable diseases.

Ultimately, conflict is unlikely to emerge in Red Sea state in the coming period. However, displacement from Khartoum and other conflict zones is likely to continue to increase as the rainy season ends. In the event that conflict dynamics extend outside Khartoum - such as to Aj Jazirah and River Nile - more IDPs may flee to the Eastern states. Winter temperatures, however, may cause a decline in electricity and water demand, relieving pressure on local infrastructure.

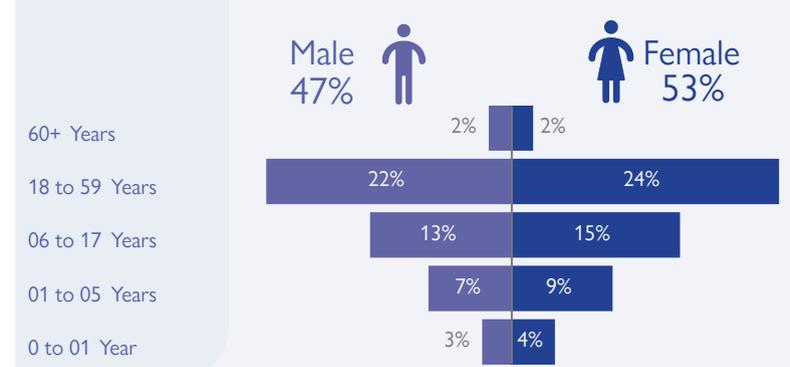
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



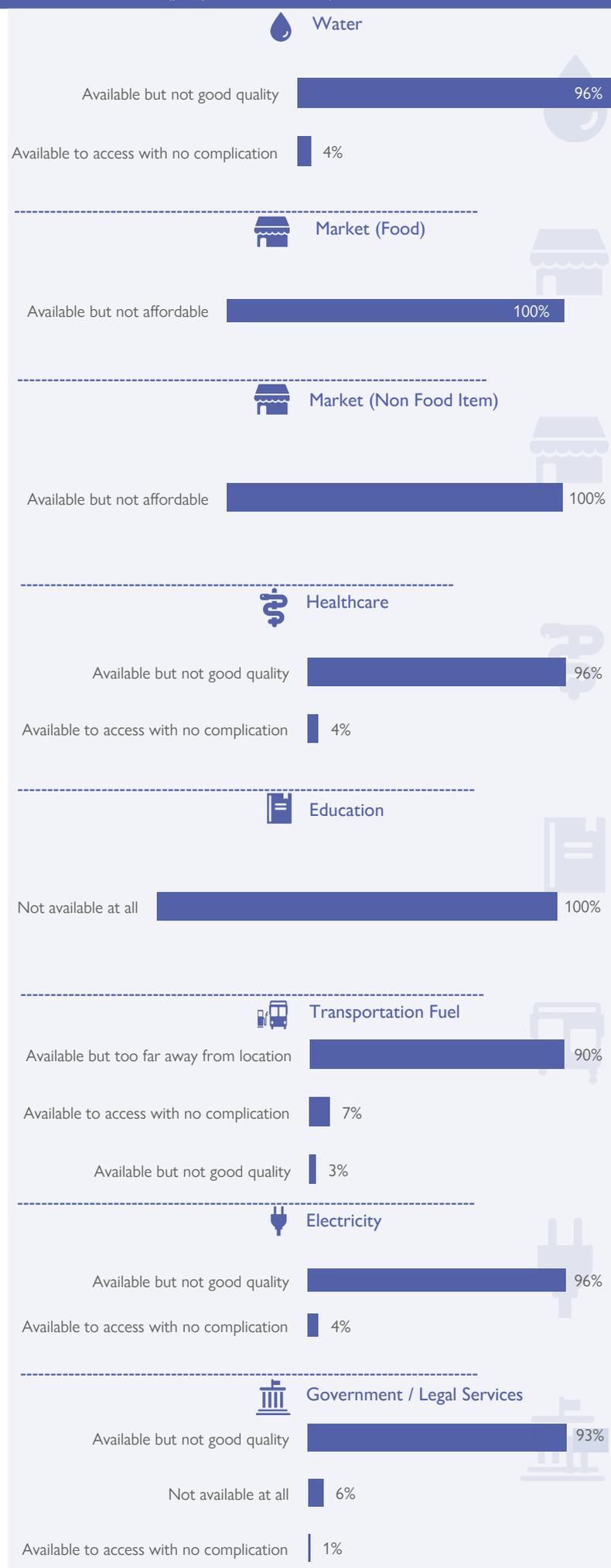
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



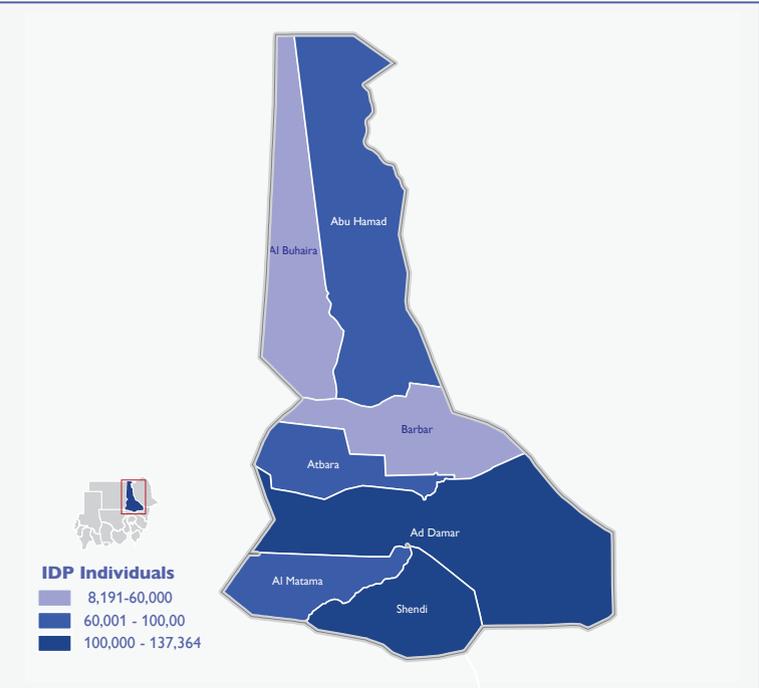
Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****



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Displacement by State

River Nile

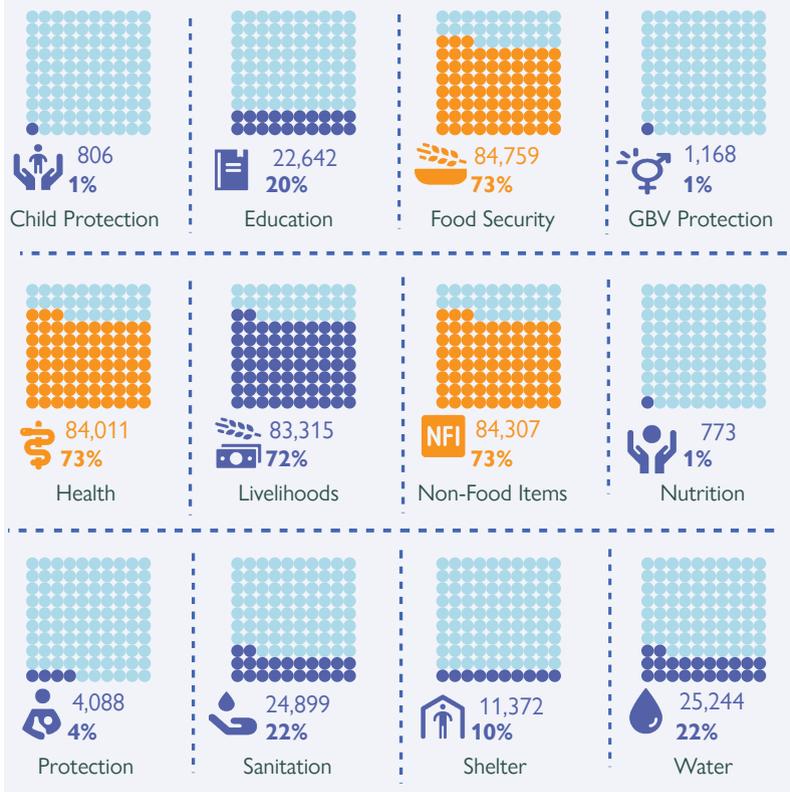


During the month of October, field teams reported incursions of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Hajer El Asaal of Shendi locality. Otherwise, the conflict dynamic remains unchanged across River Nile state. Field teams reported heavy rains and floods affecting several locations within Atbara, Barbar and Ad Damar localities. Field teams reported the displacement of affected individuals as approximately 450 houses were damaged across Atbara Town. Field teams assert that the element of safety, the state's close proximity to the conflict epicentre, as well as the tribal and ethnic ties are the determining factors for IDPs' movement patterns into River Nile state. In addition, the state remains a transit hub for IDPs seeking refuge in to Red Sea state or Northern state.

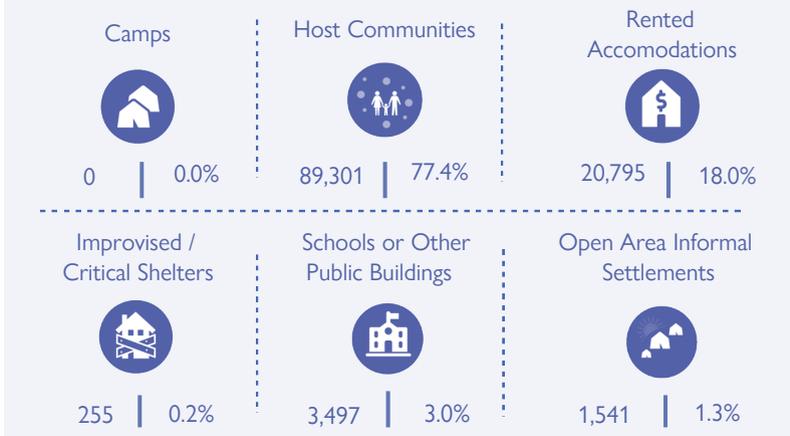
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 577,568 IDPs, displaced since the start of the conflict, have sought refuge in River Nile state, making it the highest IDP caseload across Sudan. They all originally arrived from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities in Khartoum. These displacement trends are expected to fluctuate moving forward, considering the ongoing clashes between RSF and SAF Um Durman and Karari localities, as well as the observed movements reported by field teams from Khartoum towards River Nile state. Furthermore, field teams indicate that the majority of IDPs have congregated within River Nile's rural villages, primarily in the southern localities of Shendi and Ad Damar. Reportedly, tribal ties have largely shaped mobility trends within this state, as such 77% of the observed caseload sheltering with relatives in the host community. Field teams note that local authorities plan to re-open schools across the state in November. This may have an impact on some IDPs (3%), who are currently seeking refuge in local schools.

Field teams indicate that service provision remains generally poor across the state. Field teams reported that IDP communities within River Nile largely depend on local support - which encompass the distribution of food, non-food items, and medications. Additionally, field teams indicate that water and electricity shortages are negatively impacting both displaced and the non-displaced host communities. The stability of livelihoods in River Nile state has also been constrained by the prolonged war, the lack of income-generating opportunities, as well as the increasing prices of basic commodities. The humanitarian context is likely to deteriorate moving forward. Field teams report that ongoing instability may increase the incidence of petty crimes, such as theft and robberies.

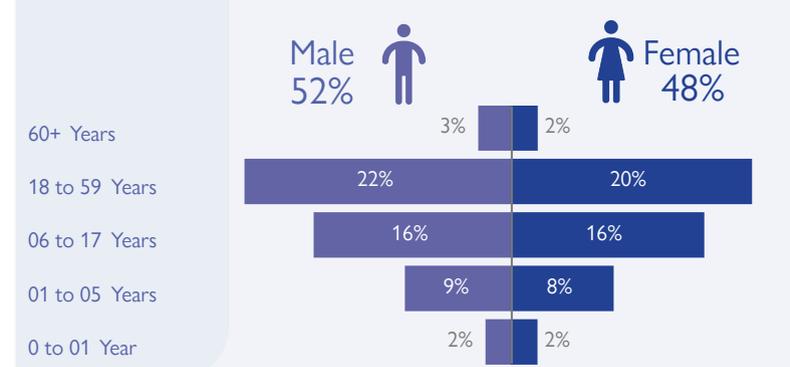
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

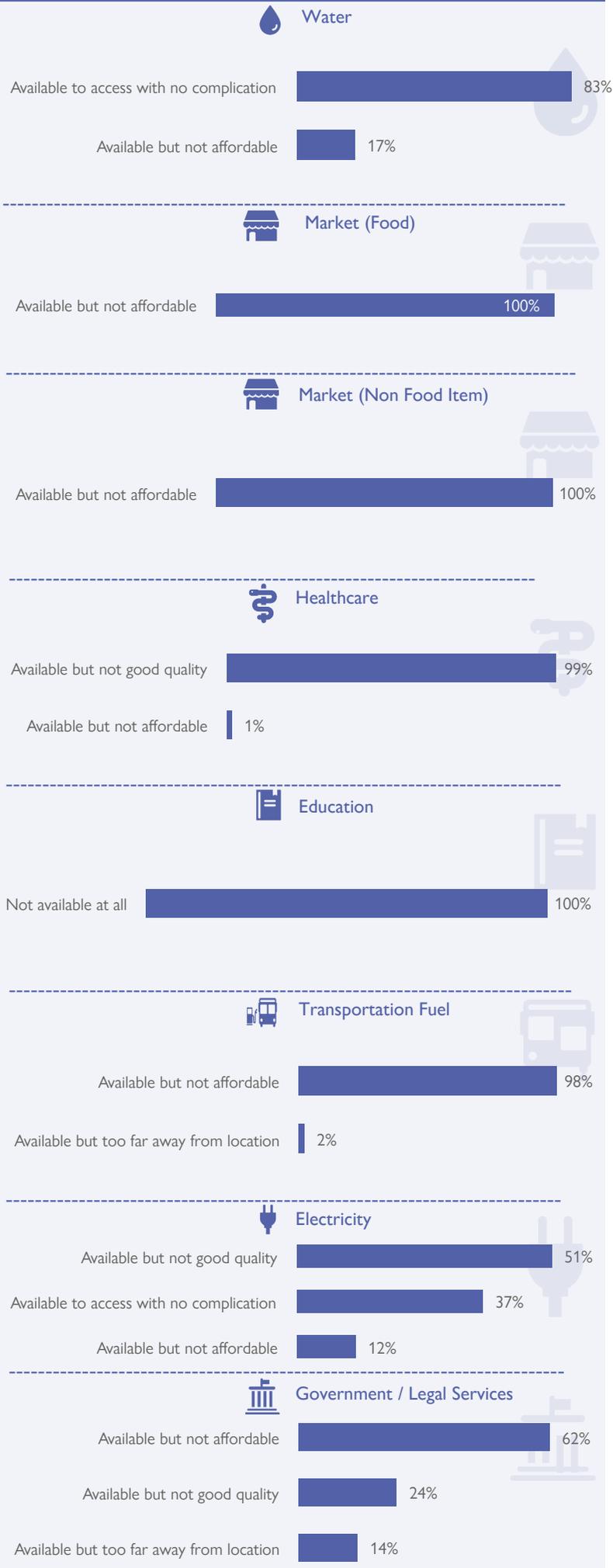


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

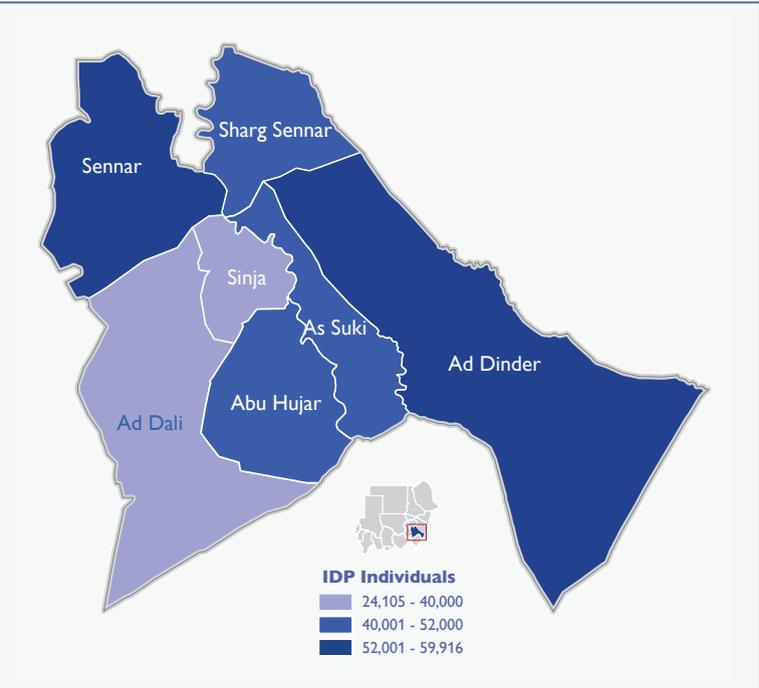




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 **** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement by State

Sennar

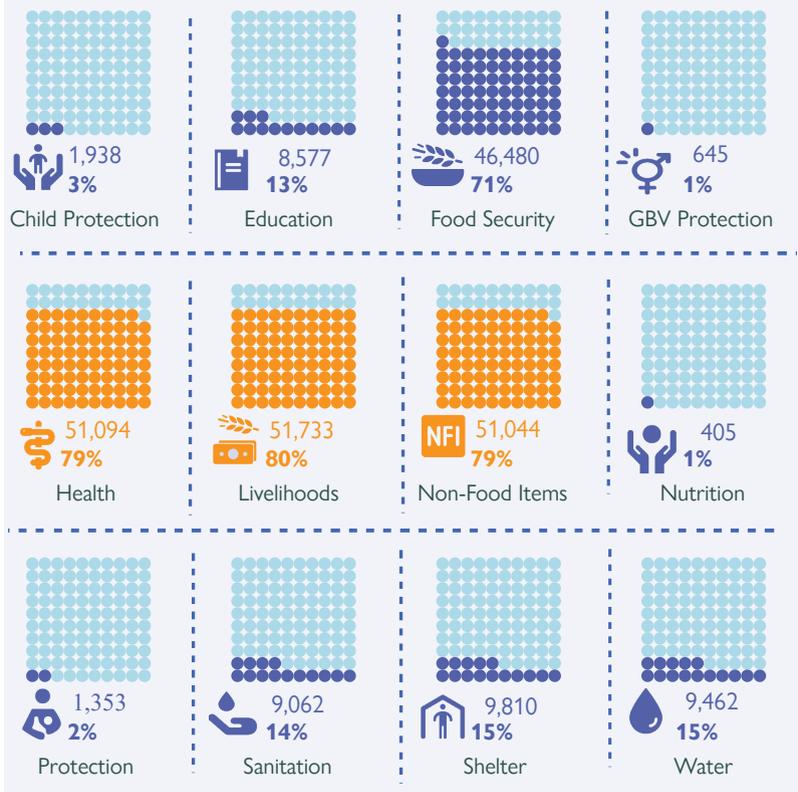


During the month of October, Sennar was absent of the conflict dynamics observed across other regions such as Khartoum, as well as the Darfur and Kordofan regions. DTM Sudan currently estimates that 325,836 IDPs, who were displaced since the beginning of the conflict, have sought refuge in Sennar.

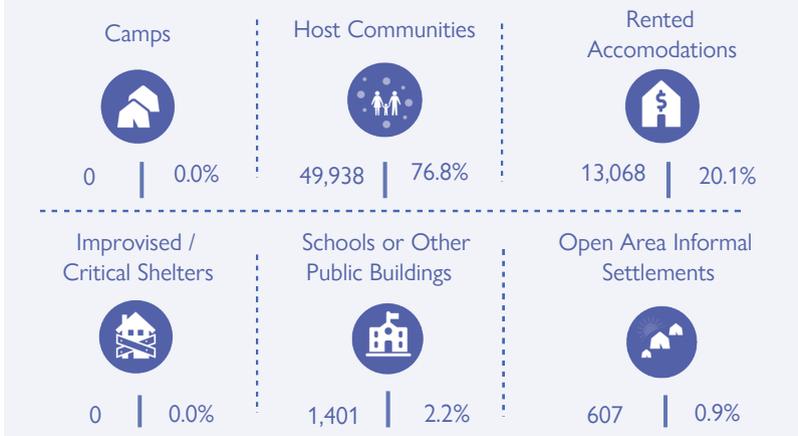
The state has been hosting (7%) of Sudan's total IDP caseload. Field teams have attributed the relatively large caseload to Sennar's stability and the state's distance from the epicentre of the conflict, Khartoum. Additionally, Sennar remains a transit point for those who are looking to cross the border into South Sudan. Furthermore, field teams reported that all of Sennar's caseload largely originates from Khartoum's Um Durman and Jebel Awlia localities, and they are currently displaced to more rural localities such as Ad Dinder, Sennar, and Abu Hujar, which attract IDPs seeking refuge in areas with a similar tribal composition to the communities they fled from in Khartoum. Additionally, field teams have observed mobility of the IDP caseload to Aj Jazirah and White Nile in the search for job opportunities and humanitarian assistance. However, many cannot afford further movement due to the increasing prices of tariffs, driven by the prices of fuel. The implementation of the decision to reopen schools will likely trigger further movement and challenges to those IDPs currently sheltering in schools.

Sennar's service provision is generally poor. Field teams note that the state relies on local efforts to provide basic Food and Non-Food items - which are limited due to the larger conflict's. Field teams cite inadequacies in the provision of Healthcare, Water, Sanitation, Education, and Food across the state. In particular, disruptions to supply chains have increased the cost of basic goods and services. Host families are especially challenged by the inflated prices of basic commodities, given the protracted length of the war and the growing lack of employment/income opportunities. Furthermore, field teams note that the displaced individuals are moving to other states seeking humanitarian aid. These inadequacies are likely to worsen in the near future, negatively impacting both displaced and non-displaced host communities equally.

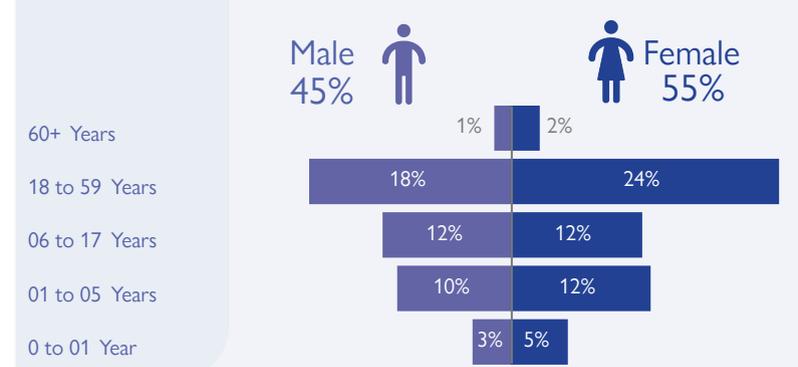
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

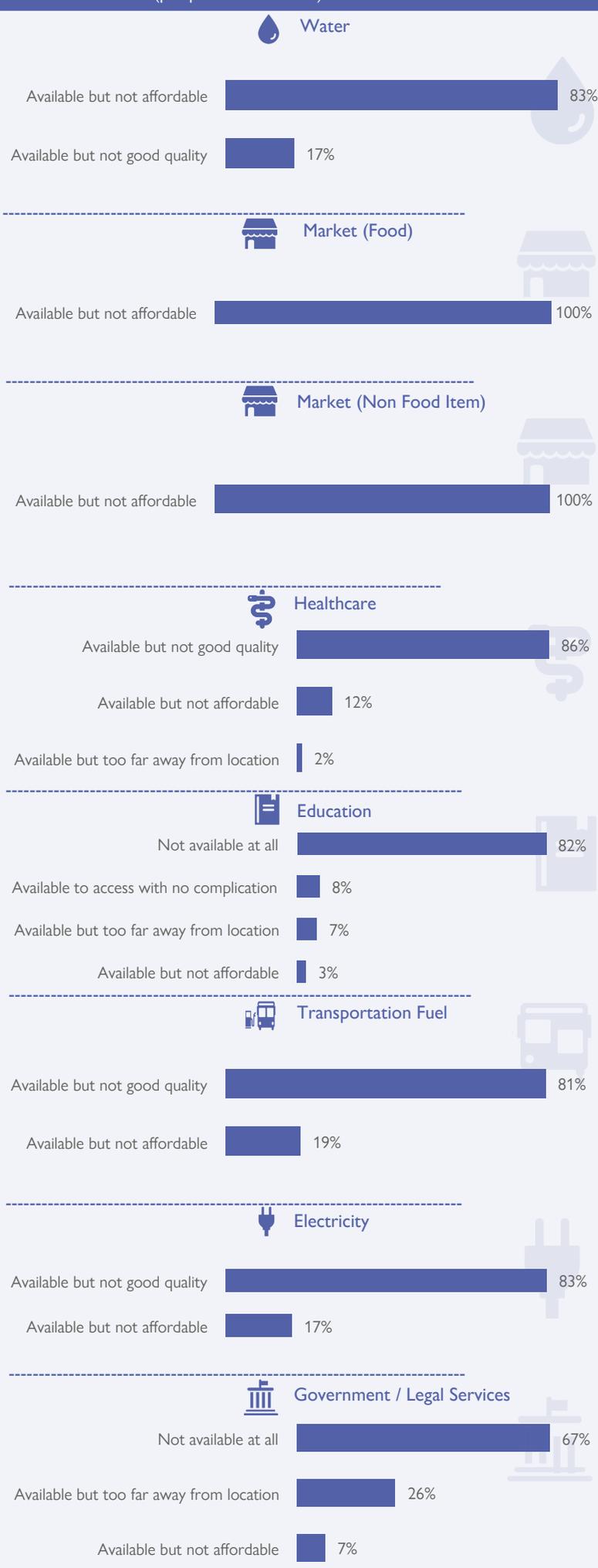


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



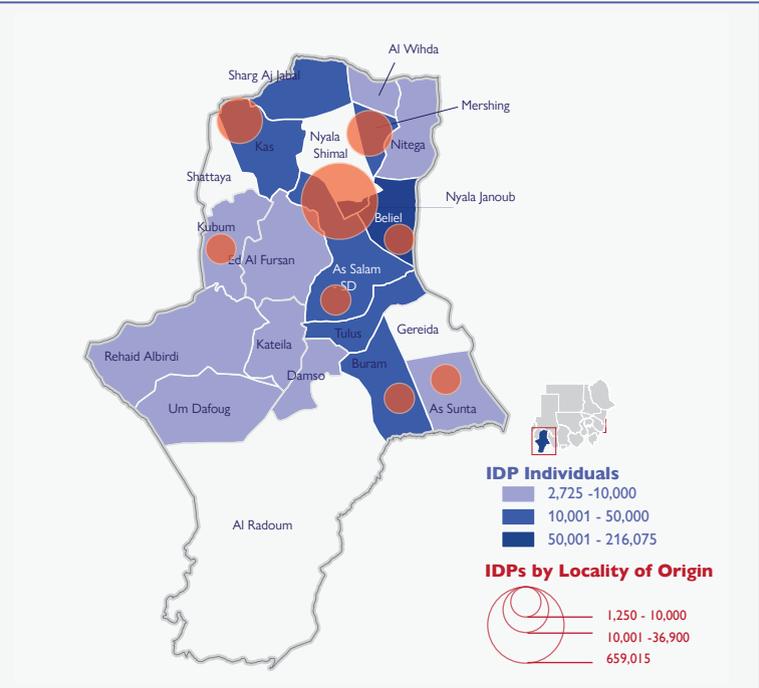


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 **** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement by State

South Darfur

599,538 Displaced Individuals
 119,906 IDP Households
 15 Key Informants

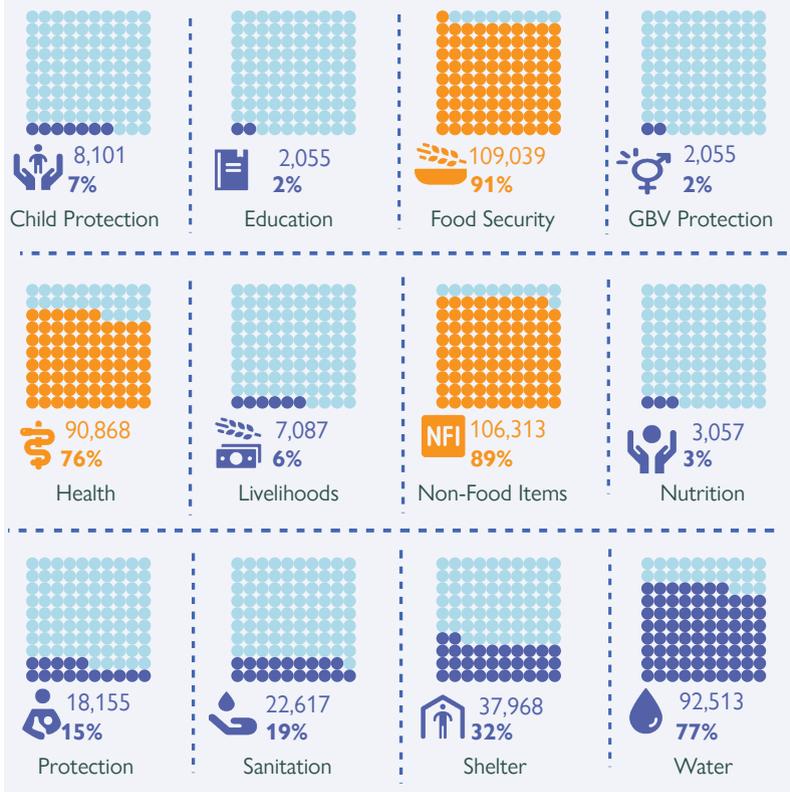


The previous month has seen a dramatic increase in the conflict between the SAF and RSF in and around the state capital, Nyala Town. Field teams have reported that the SAF has responded to a ground-offensive by RSF with airstrikes - which have had devastating consequences for local populations. Accelerated conflict dynamics and the movement of IDPs have triggered inter-communal violence between the Salamat and Bani-Halba tribes in Kubum locality, and Salamat and Habaniya tribes in Buram locality. Field teams also note that there are several smaller armed groups across the state with ties to both the RSF and SAF – making conflict dynamics in South Darfur currently among some of the most volatile after Khartoum.

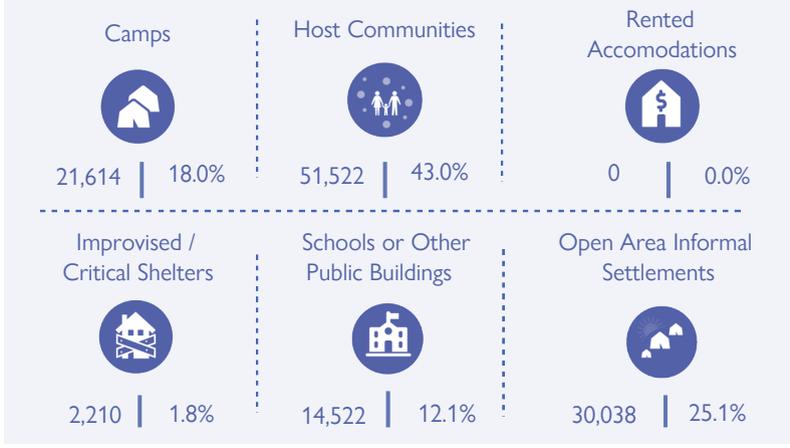
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 599,538 individuals displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in South Darfur. The overwhelming majority of IDPs have been displaced from other locations in South Darfur. The conflict in Nyala Town has displaced approximately two-thirds of the Town's population. While most left Nyala Janoub locality to the surrounding areas, others were displaced to the Western part of the town. Additionally, a small number of IDPs in the state reportedly arrived from Central Darfur or Khartoum following conflict in their locations of origin. Field teams note that IDPs typically travel to locations where they have tribal or ethnic ties. However, movement is reportedly restricted due to poor security across the state, lack of transportation, high prices of fuel, and poor or damaged infrastructure. Field teams highlight the presence of nomads in Beleil, Kateila, and Neteiga localities in line with their movement patterns and the end of the Rainy Season.

Field teams note that services are at their worst condition since the start of the conflict. As a result of the ongoing clashes in Nyala Town, all marketplaces, government entities, and telecommunication services in the state capital are currently non-functioning. State authorities have been consumed by the recent violence, and have remained unable to deal substantially with the impact of clashes and widespread looting. Displaced communities are also reportedly afraid to access public spaces such as local markets for fear of being targeted by one of the armed groups. The twin disruptions to the supply of goods and their distribution has created acute food needs among the IDP caseload. Ultimately, the humanitarian needs of the displaced community across South Darfur are likely to increase dramatically if the current conflict trends continue. For those same reasons, the humanitarian community will also face logical and operational challenges in supporting local authorities to meet these needs.

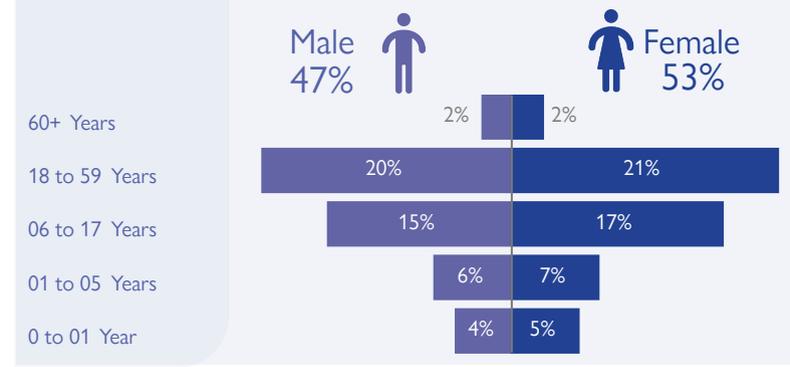
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

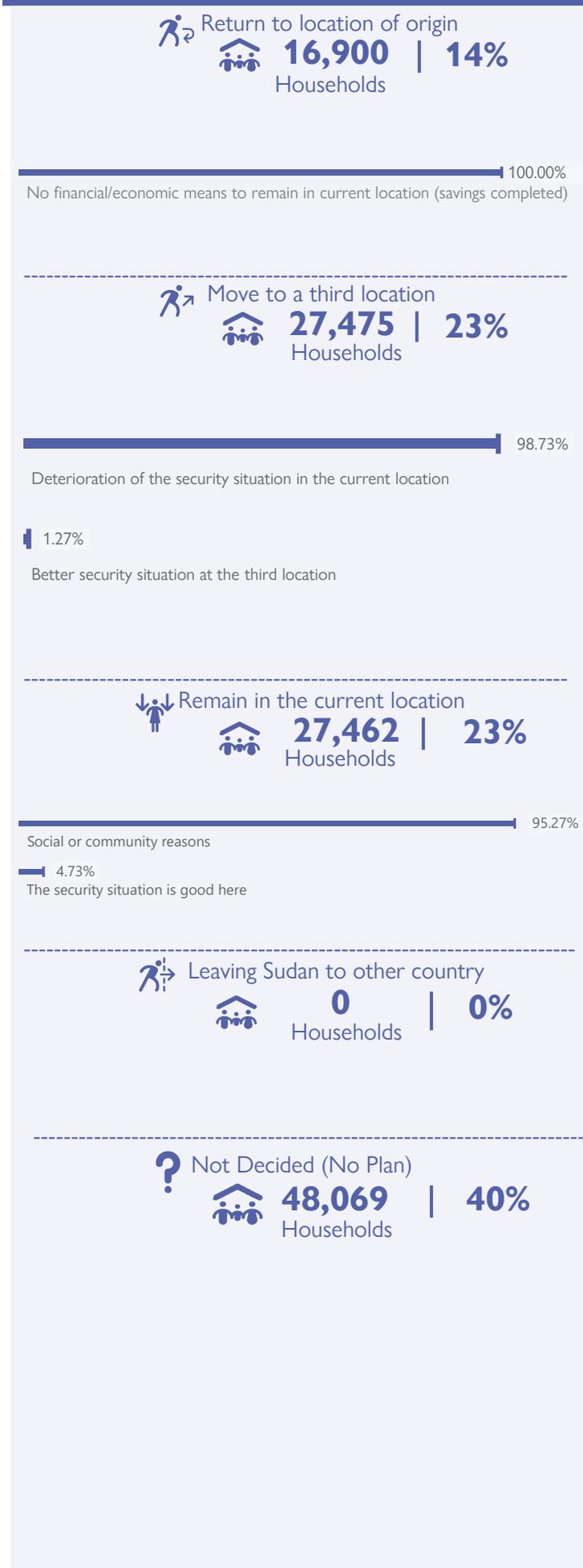
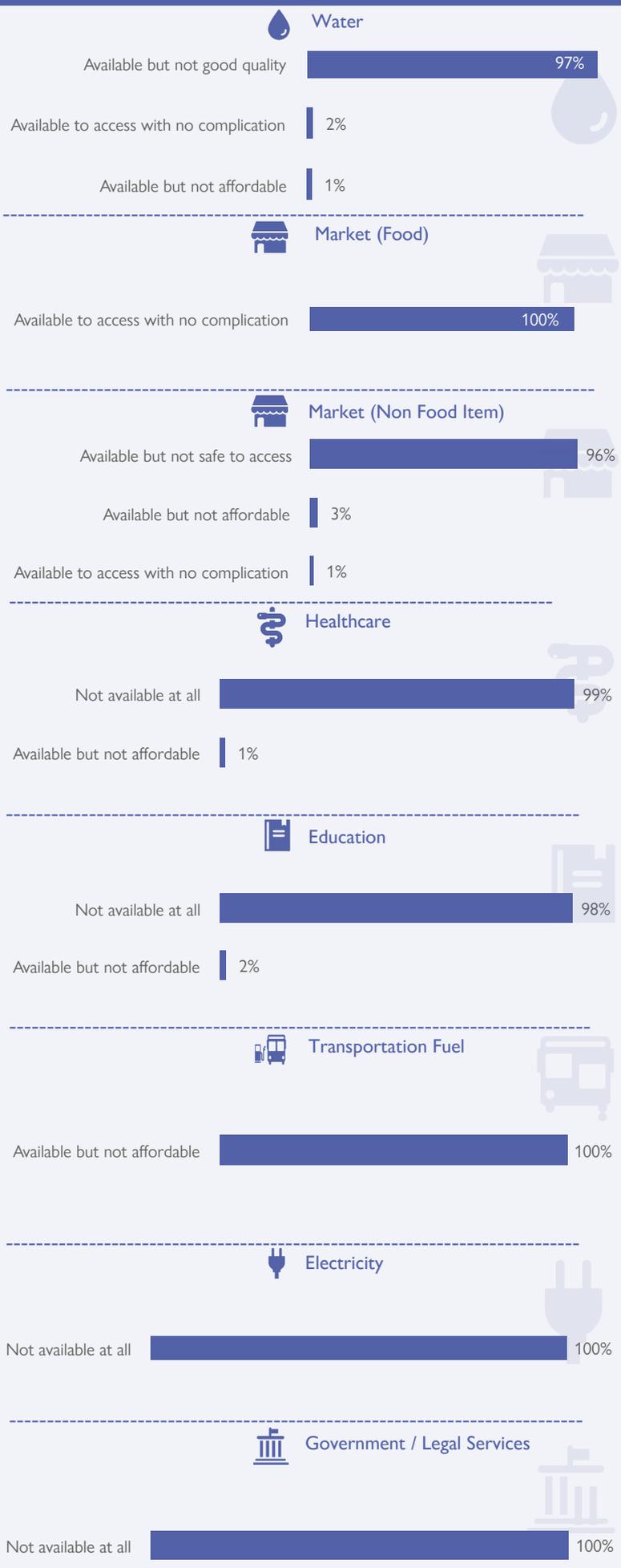


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



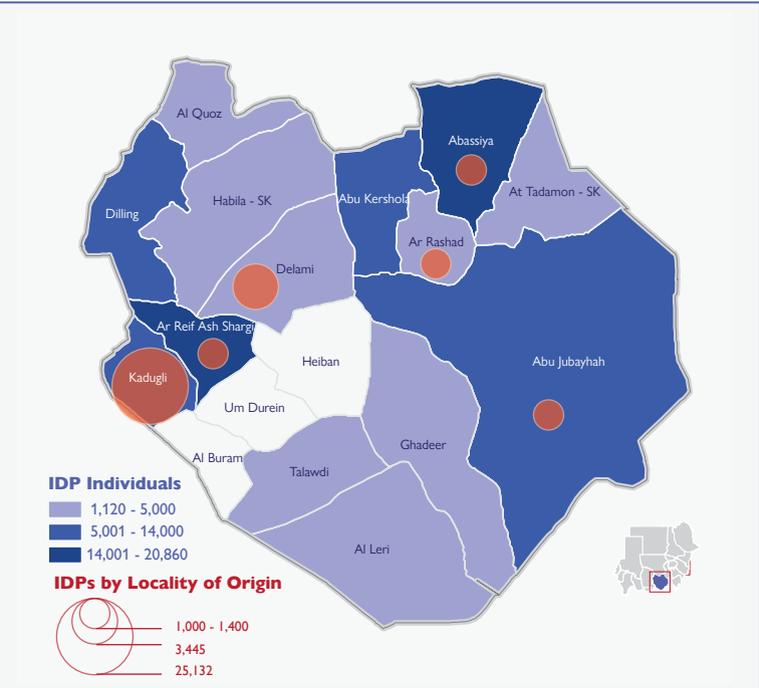


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Displacement by State

South Kordofan

97,336 Displaced Individuals
 19,053 IDP Households
 219 Key Informants

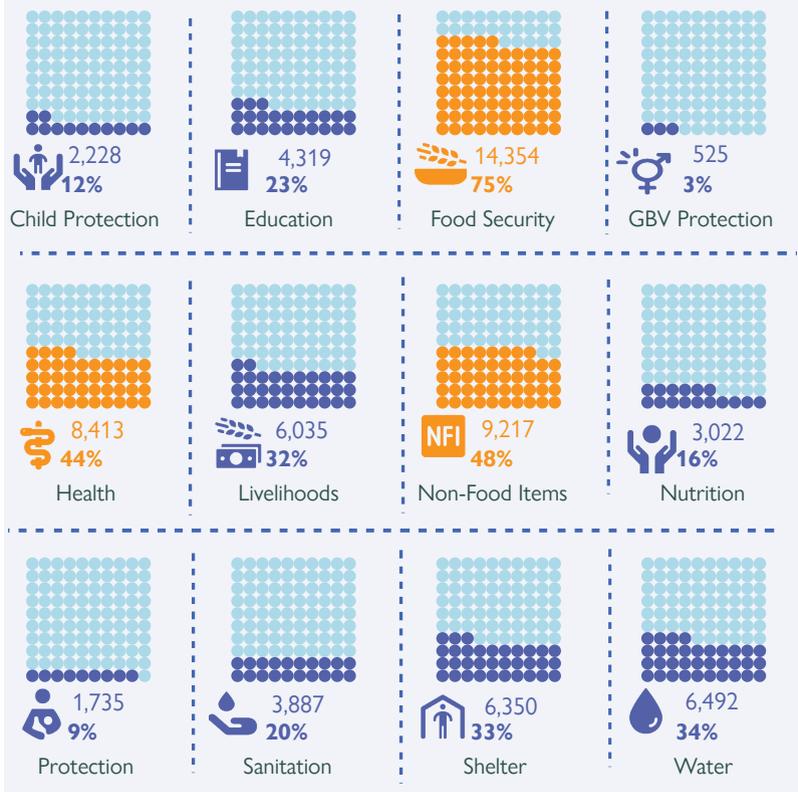


During October, armed conflicts renewed between the SAF and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM, Abdelaziz Al-Hilu wing) in Hajer Almak neighbourhood of Kadugli Town, the state capital of South Kordofan. Commencing June 2023, clashes between the two actors, and thus conflict-driven displacement, has been widespread across South Kordofan affecting several localities. The conflict has affected several towns and villages in Dilling and Abu Kershola localities. More recently, the SPLM has reportedly involved in clashes with Nuba Kajora and Arab Hawazma tribesmen in Dilling Town of Dilling locality on 24 October. The field teams reported offenses on the residents of El Fakharin, Qurdud Nyama, and Al-Marat villages by the Rapid Support Forces in Abassiya locality.

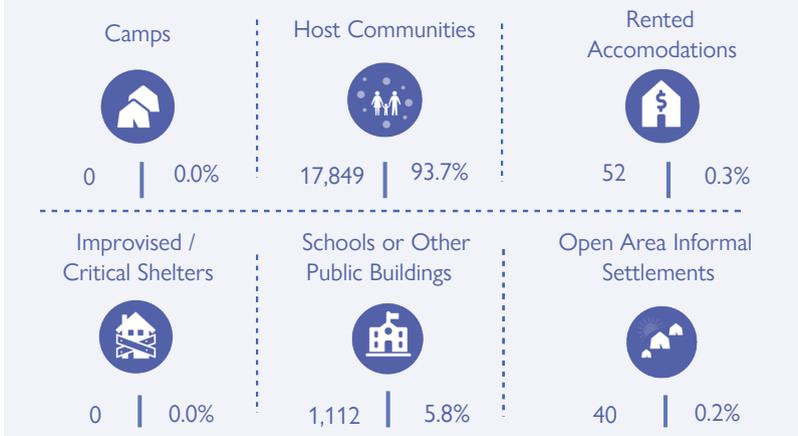
Field teams have observed an estimated total of 97,336 IDPs across South Kordofan since 15 April 2023 – many of whom are reportedly arriving from Khartoum (66% of the caseload within this state), scattered in locations where their relatives or tribes live across several localities. Furthermore, the field team indicated that longstanding tensions between Nuba and Arab communities have largely influenced displacement trends within the state. Additionally, as violence clustered in Kadugli Town following SPLM offensives, most conflict-induced displacement occurred in the town. Notably, field teams observed that affected residents of Arab origin have largely fled North to El Kuok Town in Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality – in fear of being targeted by SPLM forces. Those IDPs constitute 62% of the reported displacement occurring in this state. Comparatively, field teams note that most IDPs of non-Arab ethnicities have not left Kadugli Town, but rather remained displaced within it, sheltering in precarious conditions among the host community or in schools. The state also saw an influx of IDPs from El Obeid Town, North Kordofan, who have also settled with their relatives in Abu Jubayhah, Habila, and Kadugli localities.

The field team has reported a dire humanitarian condition across South Kordofan – severely lacking essential services, including Food and Healthcare. The ongoing conflict and insecurity has limited IDP movements, and thus accessibility to services, in remote locations. Beyond the widespread insecurity, the deteriorating economic situation has led to high increases in the prices of food and medicine – further exacerbating IDP's vulnerability. Moreover, IDP's inability to generate income in their current displacement locations has left IDP households largely dependent on assistance from the host community. Indeed, the humanitarian community is facing a number of challenges to resume its operations given the ongoing clashes, widespread insecurity, and general inaccessibility resulting from the rainy season. Conflict is likely to continue throughout South Kordofan, possibly refuelling historic communal tensions, and its negative effects on the IDP caseload will continue.

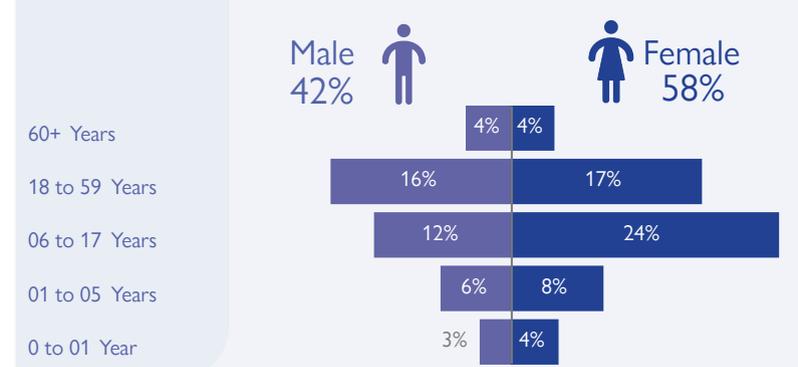
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



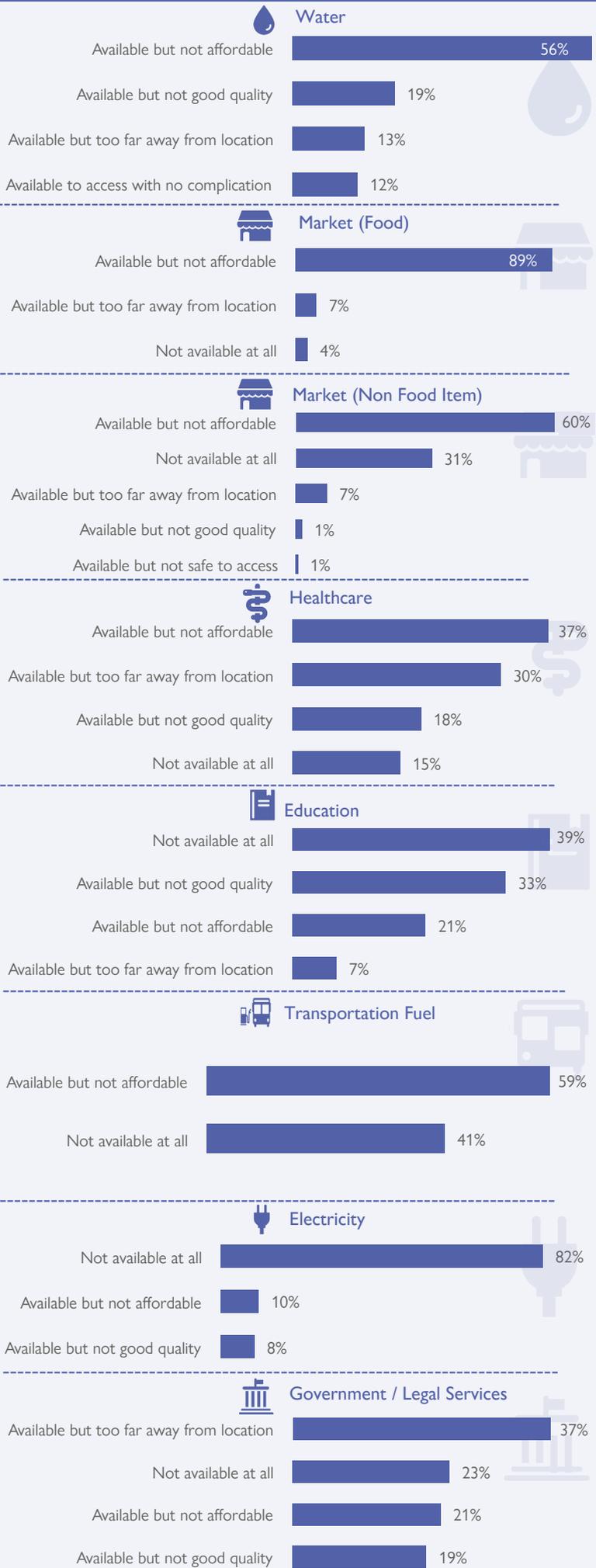
Demographics



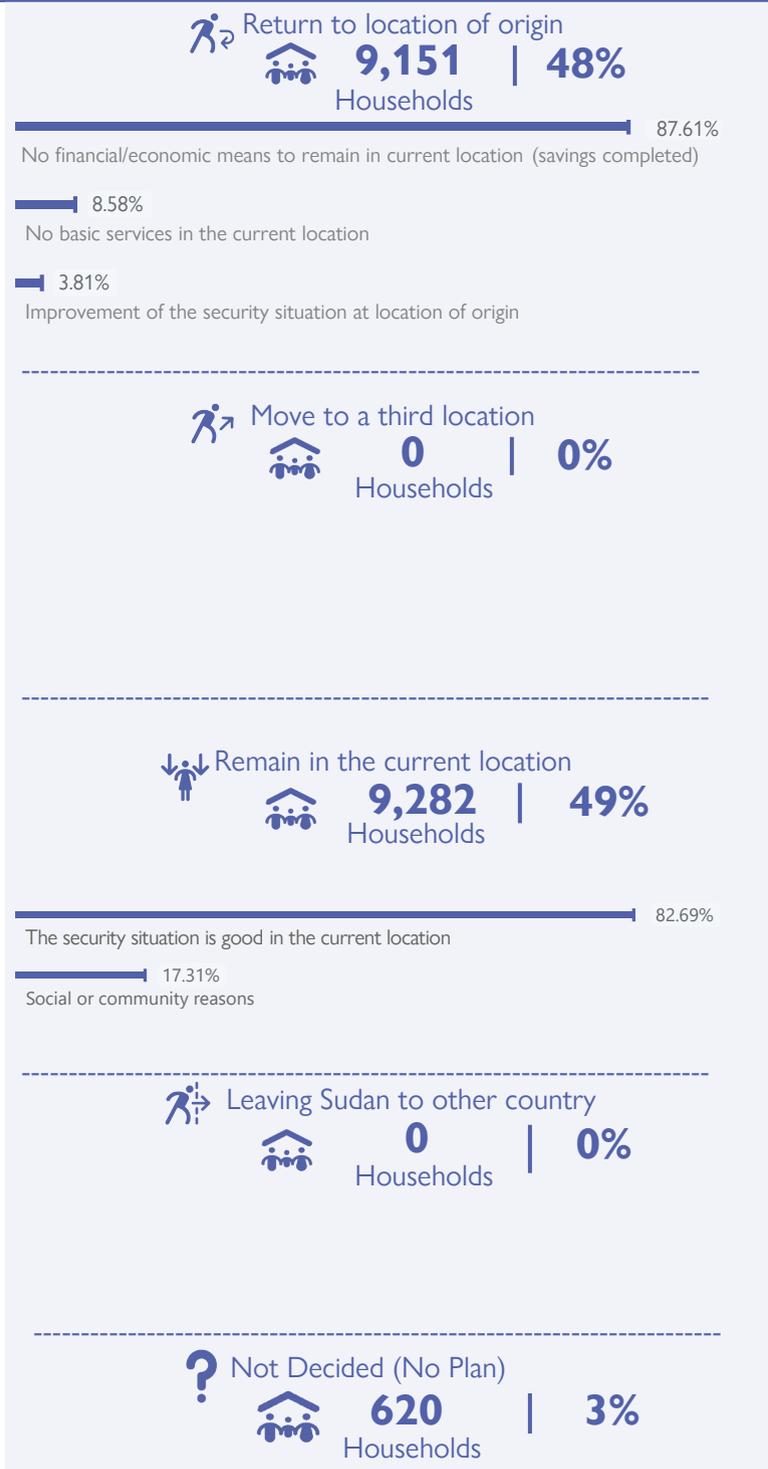
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****

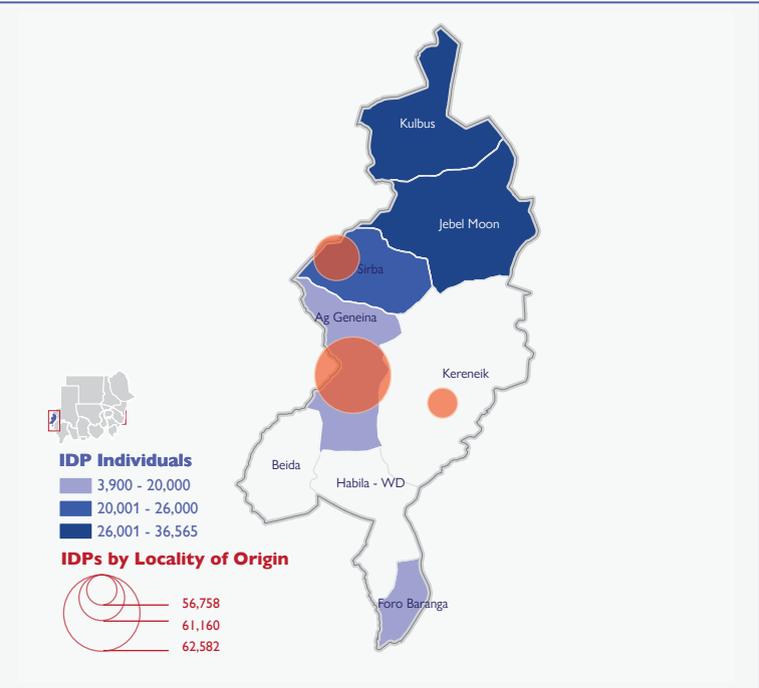


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Displacement by State

West Darfur

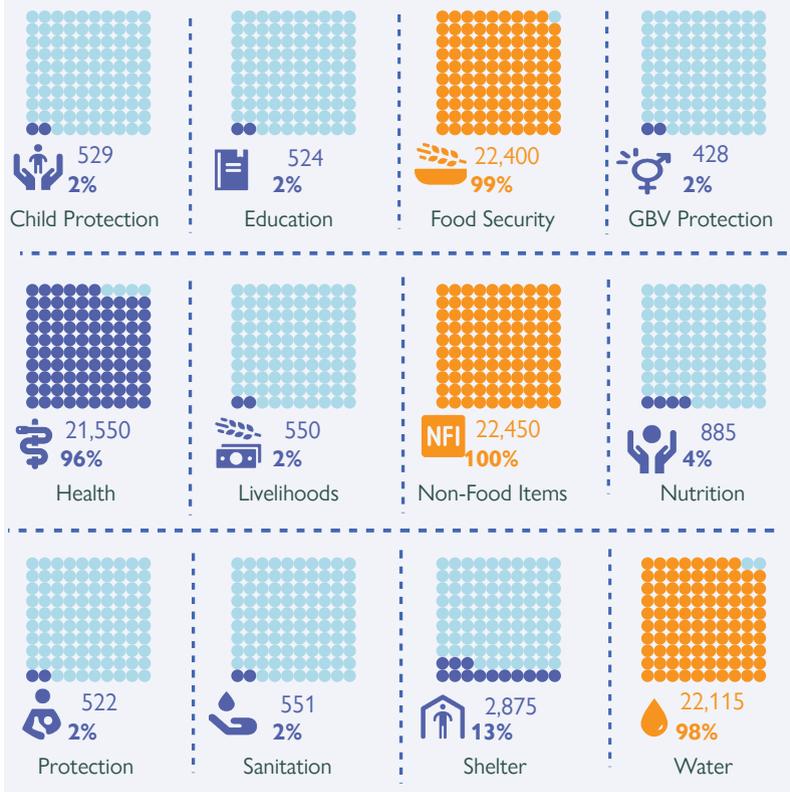


Field teams report that conflict dynamics in West Darfur have remained stable yet tense. In the first few months of the conflict, West Darfur was the site of some of the worst violence outside of Khartoum. However, during the previous month, there have been no direct clashes between the RSF and SAF forces. This is despite both parties having deployed military forces across the state. Other armed groups include the Sudanese Liberation Army (Khamis-Abakar faction) in Ardamata, Ag Geneina, and Kulbus localities, as well as a number of Arab armed groups around Ag Geneina and Sirba localities. The high number of armed actors increases the likelihood that conflict could re-erupt. Field teams also report high inter-communal tensions in Kulbus locality as an extension of conflict between the Salamat and Bani Halba tribes in South Darfur. However, local community leaders and the native administration have been able to prevent the security situation from escalating into violence on that matter.

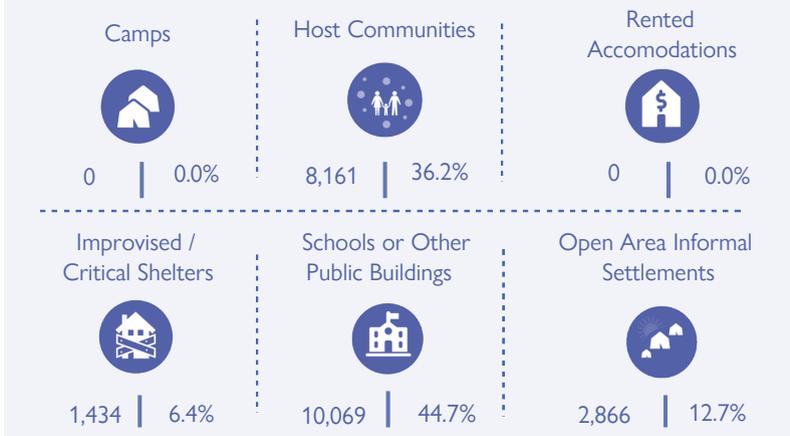
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 112,650 individuals displaced since the start of the conflict have sought refuge in West Darfur. The vast majority of IDPs in the state have been displaced from other locations in West Darfur – with a small proportion of IDPs being displaced from Khartoum, East Darfur, Central Darfur, and North Darfur. At the beginning of the conflict, field teams reported huge displacement of households into Chad – particularly from conflict hotspots such as Ag Geneina Town. These individuals typically travelled across the border to seek the security in areas where they may have similar ethnic or tribal ties. These factors have also motivated displacement within West Darfur and across the Darfur region – in particular from West Darfur to locations across North, Central, and East Darfur. Much of the displaced communities have been previous victims of displacement many times over during to the area's conflict-prone history.

Due to the intense fighting, local authorities have faced severe limitations in their capacity to provide services to local residents. Destruction of infrastructure, the widespread looting of commercial and residential districts, and hyperinflation have had a severe impact on local economies. While local markets have reportedly begun to stabilise following a prolonged period of conflict, field teams indicate that market access is largely dependent on tribal and geographic factors. Additionally, many residents face discrimination in accessing areas (and marketplaces) and the high cost of fuel/transportation limits commercial travel. Field teams note that food security and livelihoods are of particular concern, and mobility among the IDP caseload is high as IDPs seek better services and income opportunities elsewhere. Overall, the humanitarian community will continue to face logistical and operational challenges to reach vulnerable communities in West Darfur, and any renewal of violence will lead to the further deterioration of living standards for IDPs.

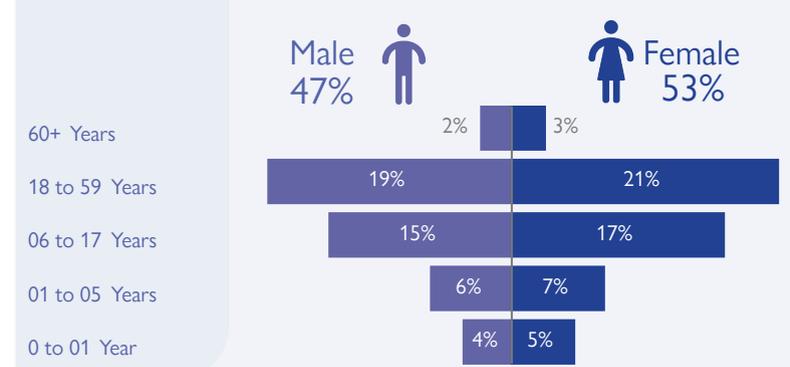
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***



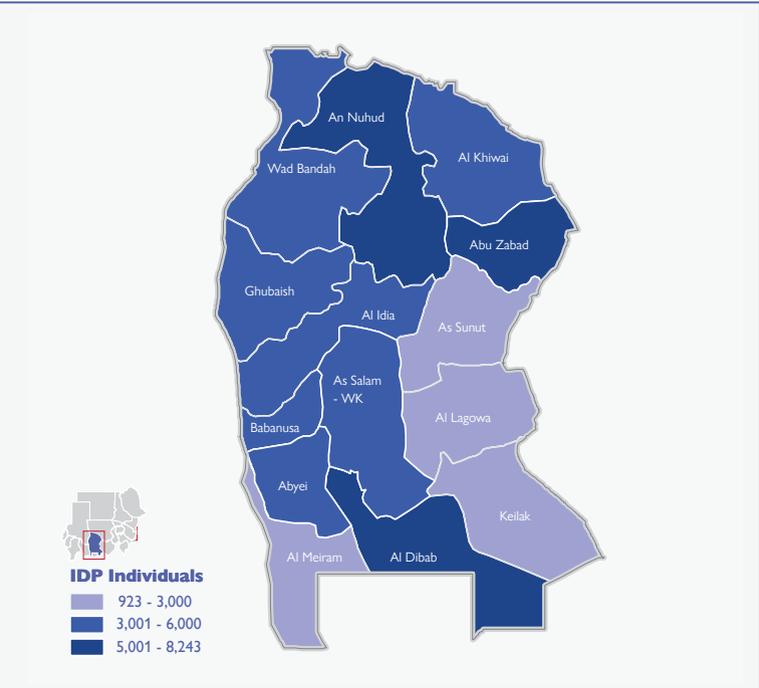
Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****



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Displacement by State

West Kordofan

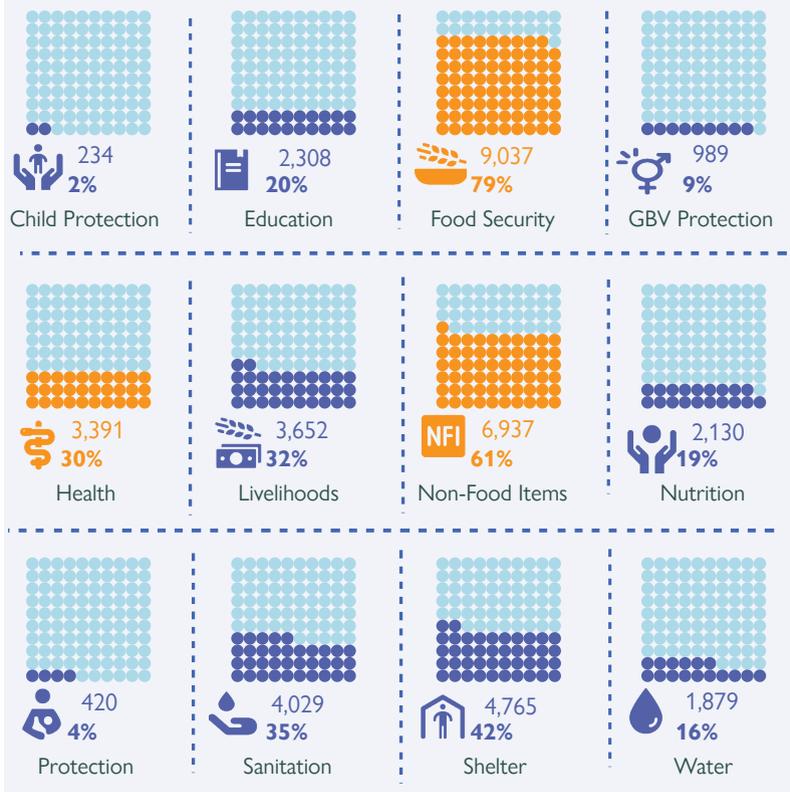


During October, the SAF still maintains its garrisons in Babanusa, As Salam, Al Idia, and An Nuhud localities in the West and North of the state, while the RSF are reportedly present in Abu Zabad and As Sunut localities in the east. The field teams reported recent offenses by SPLM Forces on the residents of [Lagawa Town of Al Lagowa locality on 24 October](#). The North and South of West Kordofan also contains other armed groups – Misseriya armed groups in Al Meiram and Al Dibab, and Dar Hamar armed groups in An Nuhud. The field team has also reported general insecurity across the state – in particular that of armed thefts along major roads.

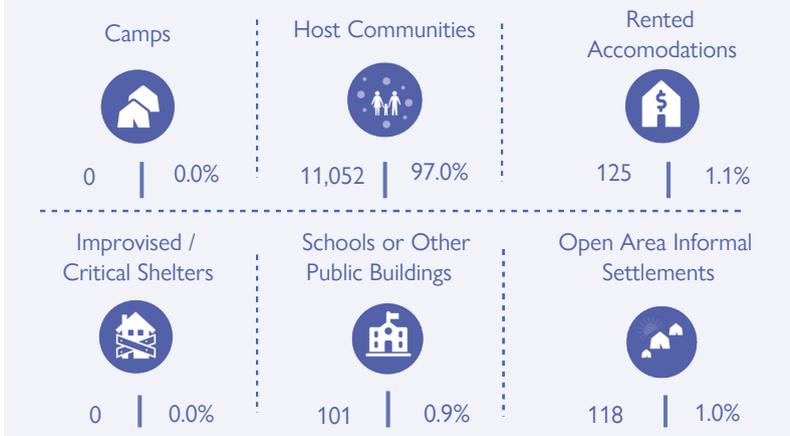
West Kordofan has become a safe sanctuary for IDPs affected by the wider military violence in Khartoum, Kordofan, and Darfur. As reported by the field team, West Kordofan currently hosts an estimated total of 58,421 IDPs – about 85% of whom are arriving from the capital, Khartoum; followed by North and South Kordofan (14%), and Darfur (1%). Based on the information provided by the field teams, arriving IDPs have sought safety in areas closest to their home states – as evident from examining the geographical distribution of IDPs. To exemplify, the vast majority of arriving IDPs affected by conflicts in North and South Kordofan (about 65% and 92% respectively) have settled primarily in the Eastern areas, including Al Khiwai, Al Lagowa, and Keilak localities. Contrary to this, arriving IDPs from North, South, and West Darfur states have settled in the western areas, such as Wad Bandah and Babanusa localities. Indeed, tribal ties have also acted as a factor in shaping mobility trends within West Kordofan similarly to the rest of the region. As observed, IDPs of Misseriya origin, for instance, have headed South, namely in Abyei, Al Meiram, Al Dibab, Keilak, Al Lagowa, As Sunt, Babanusa, and As Salam localities, whilst those of Dar Hamar origin headed North towards the localities of An Nuhud, Al Khiwai, Wad Bandah, Ghubaish, and Al Idia.

Despite relatively calm conditions in West Kordofan, access to Food, Markets, Healthcare, Water, and Education remains poor. Moreover, the field team reported that armed robberies along major roads, compounded with the increase in travel expenses, have prevented IDP households from accessing necessities in remote locations. The barriers to accessing sufficient food supplies are even higher for IDPs – with the majority of whom depending largely on host communities for food and shelter. Furthermore, field teams have noted concerns about the protection of vulnerable populations in West Kordofan, where security forces have reportedly paid minimal attention to enforcing the rule of law. In the meantime, the humanitarian sector is facing notable challenges to resume operations given the looting of UN offices in El Fula town, the widespread insecurity of major roads, and the growing protection concerns. Indeed, West Kordofan growing inaccessibility is the greatest challenge of all, given the fact that all major national roads pass through conflict area in North and South Kordofan. As the wider conflict continues, outbreaks of clashes remains probable between the RSF, SAF, as well as local armed groups in the upcoming months – further complicating IDPs condition, and thus humanitarian challenges.

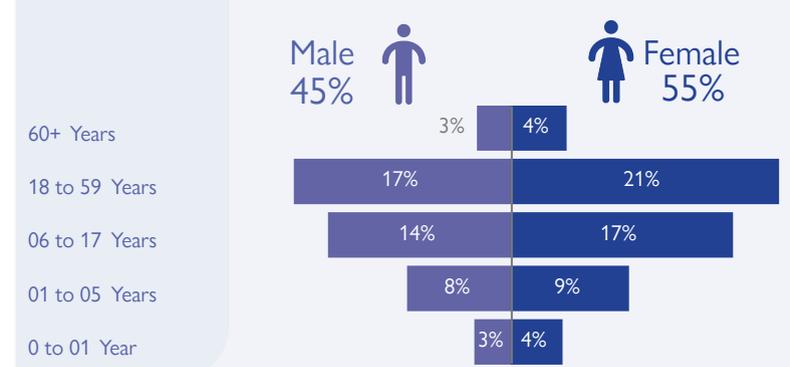
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

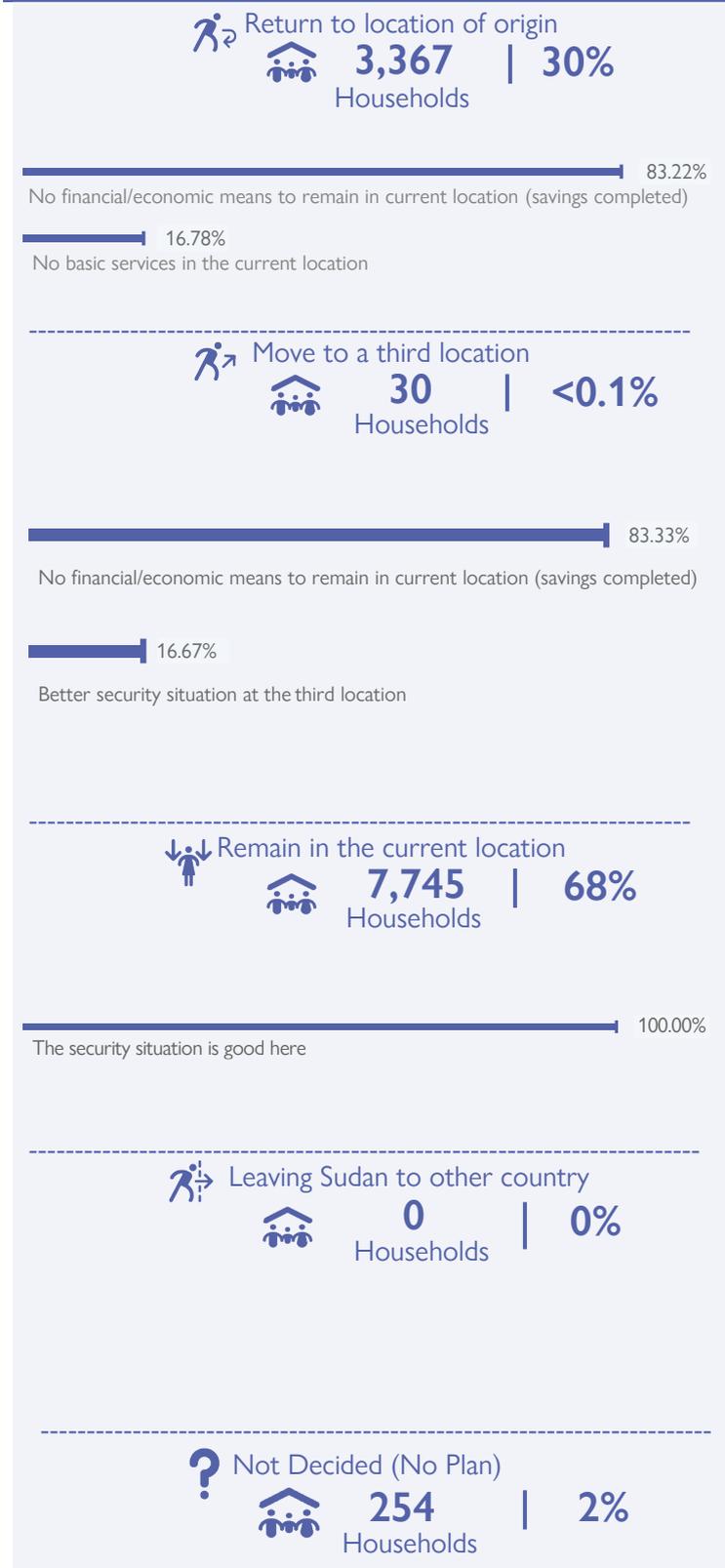


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

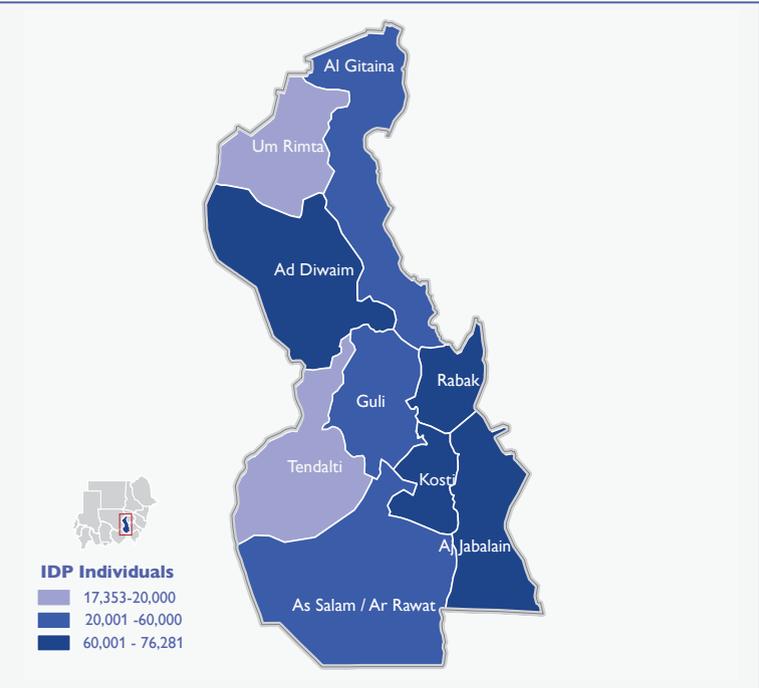




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Displacement by State

White Nile

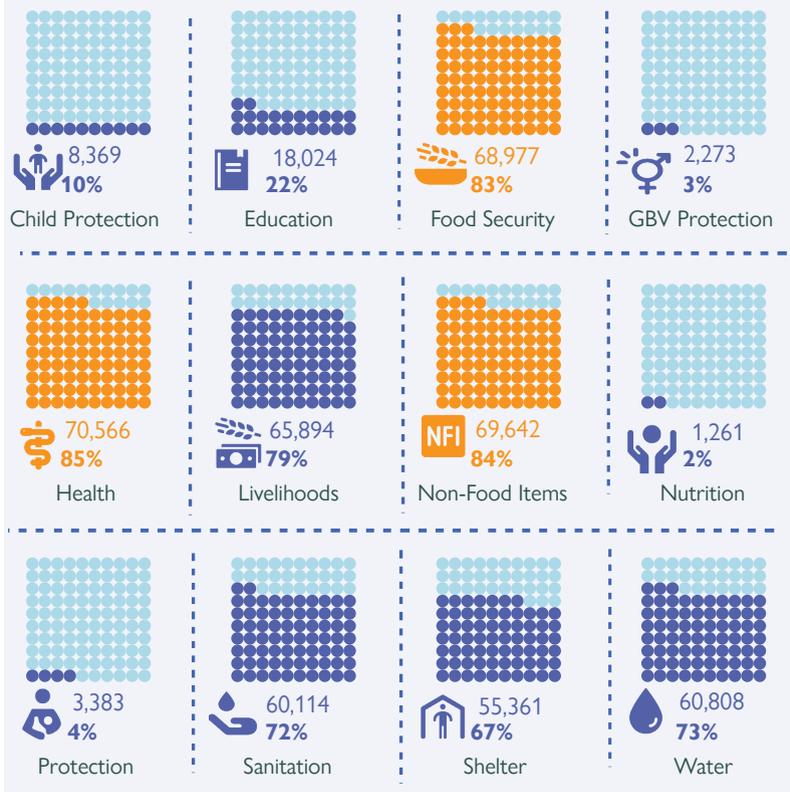


Over the last six months, White Nile has largely remained absent of the wider conflict dynamics that have emerged in more contested regions. However, during October, field teams indicated that RSF deployed forces to Al-Alaga village in Al Diwaim locality, White Nile, which borders Wad Ashana village. This deployment took place shortly after the attacks in [Um Rawaba, North Kordofan](#).

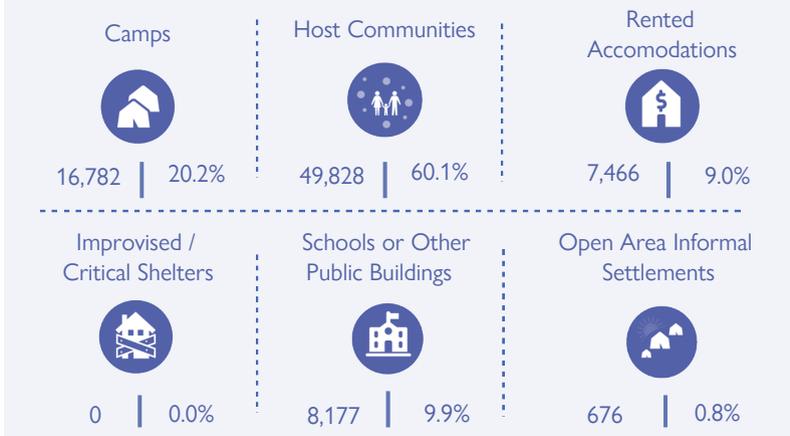
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 416,328 IDPs, displaced since the beginning of the conflict, have sought refuge in White Nile state. The majority of IDPs have originally arrived from Khartoum, with field teams reporting that a proportion have arrived from North Kordofan following the growing tension in Um Rawaba's neighbouring villages. All IDPs originating from North Kordofan have sought refuge in Tendalti Locality, while those originally from Khartoum have congregated in Ajabalain and Al Duwaim localities. Furthermore, field teams reported that the state hosts the highest number of foreign nationals across Sudan. Foreign nationals, the majority of which are from South Sudan, are seeking refuge in camps and with host communities. They further observed that the rise in rental prices is influencing the decrease in rented displacement and the increase in camp displacements. As in other state, the decision to reopen schools may further influence mobility among the IDP caseload. White Nile state remains a dominant port for cross-border movement, especially for foreigners.

As for the provision of services, field teams have observed an acute situation across White Nile. The majority of displaced individuals depend on efforts made by local authorities to distribute Food, Non-Food Items, as well as provide financial support. Field teams have indicated shortages in food supplies, water, electricity, and medical equipment. Additionally, aid distribution predominantly takes place in in camps, with limited access for those displaced among the host community. The instability of livelihoods and the worsening economic situation will likely lead to further mobility among the IDP caseload in the coming months.

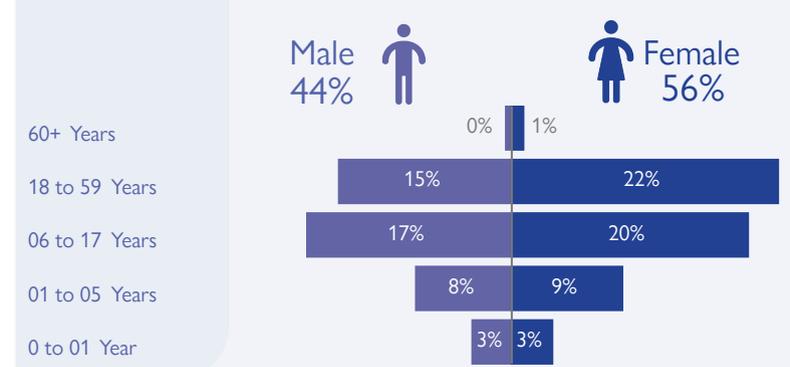
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

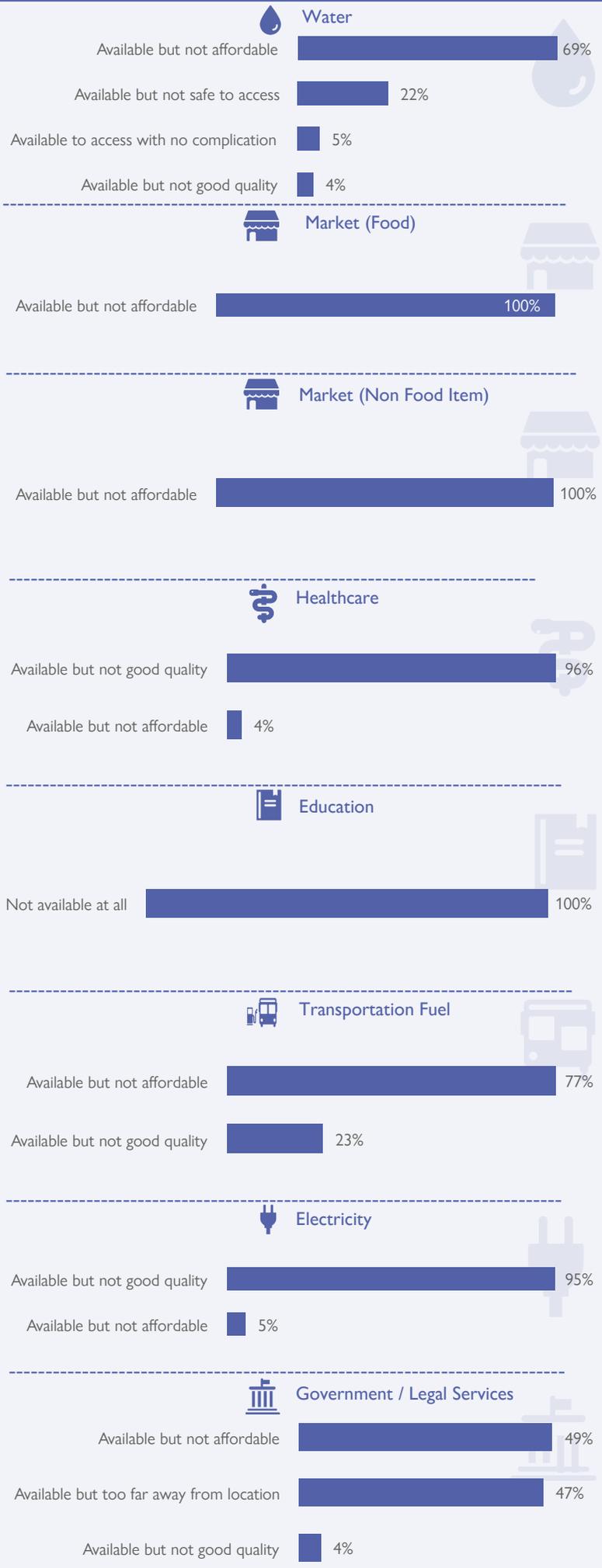


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline





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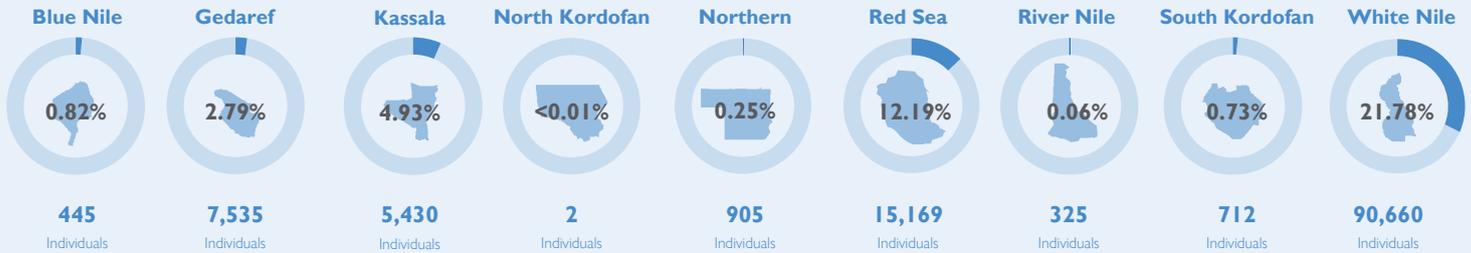
**** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

 **121,183** → 2.50%¹
individuals

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicate that 121,183 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 2.50% of total IDPs across Sudan). These individuals are located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, and White Nile states. DTM estimates that the IDP caseload in the remaining states are all Sudanese nationals. The majority of foreign nationals (90,660 IDPs) are

located in White Nile state – where they constitute 25.78% of the IDP caseload in that state. In comparison, foreign nationals constitute smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (12.19%), Kassala (4.93%), Gedaref (2.79%), Blue Nile (0.82%), South Kordofan (0.73%), Northern (0.25%), River Nile (0.06%), and North Kordofan (<0.01%).



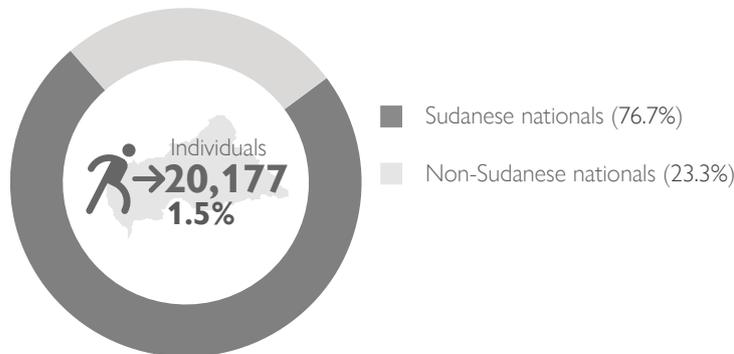
Displacement of Foreign National
Note: This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals among the IDP caseload observed across all 18 states.

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

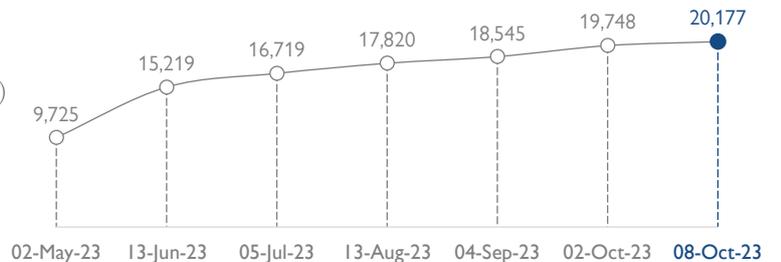
 **1,304,028**
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

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

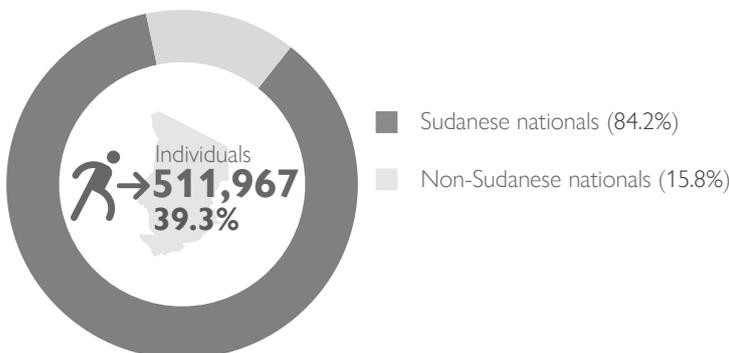


Source: IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees (CNR)

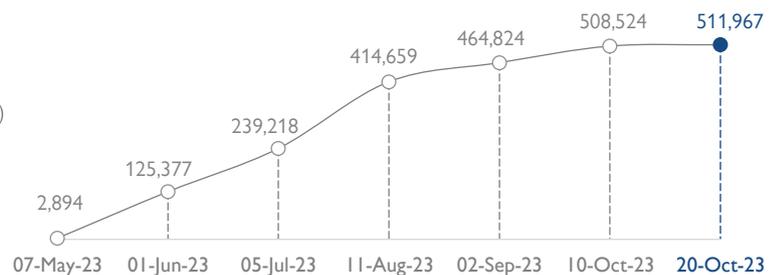


Graph 3: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Central African Republic

CHAD²



Source: IOM, UNHCR



Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad

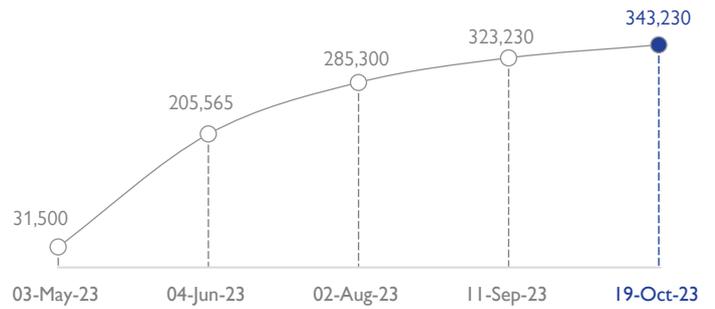
1. This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.

2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit [DTM Chad website](https://dtm.chad.iom.int).

EGYPT



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

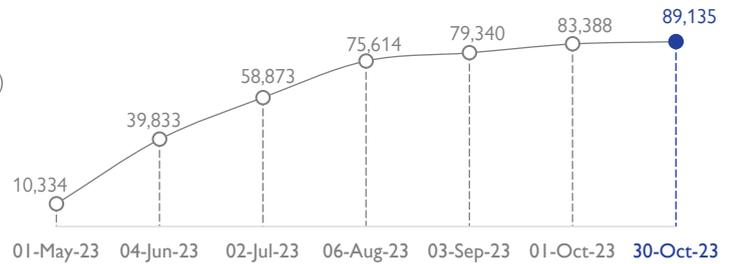


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

ETHIOPIA¹

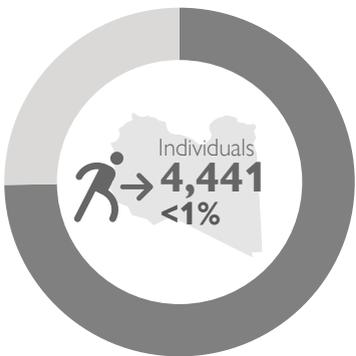


Source: IOM

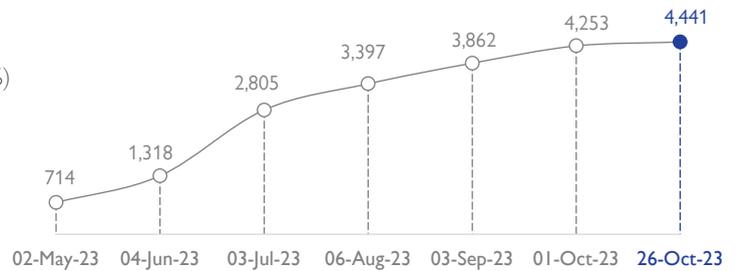


Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

LIBYA



Source: IOM

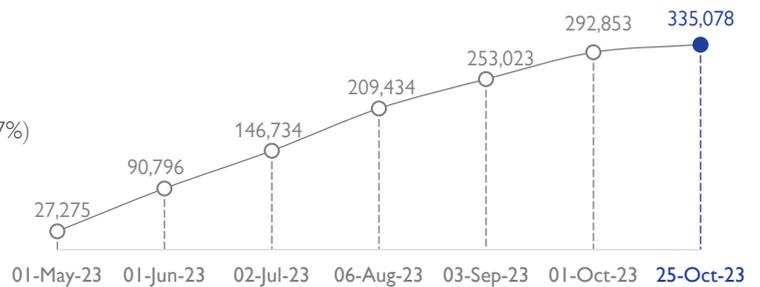


Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

SOUTH SUDAN²



Source: IOM, UNHCR



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

1. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Ethiopia, please visit [Population Movement from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa Dashboard](#).

2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to South Sudan, please visit [Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan Dashboard](#).

Methodology

Overview

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been actively operating in Sudan for over a decade, consistently delivering vital updates on human mobility, including displacement, return, and population needs assessments. These updates serve as valuable resources for informing humanitarian efforts within the country.

Recent Activity

Since the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023, involving the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), DTM Sudan has significantly expanded its operations. DTM has produced weekly outputs, offering location level data on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), their places of origin, shelter types, and other key indicators. This information has been regularly disseminated through our weekly situation reports and weekly snapshots.

Enhancing Data Collection

Recognizing the need for more detailed insights into the IDP situation, including priority needs, access to services, intentions, and demographic breakdowns of the affected population, we have undertaken a comprehensive review of our data collection tool. In collaboration with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, we have developed a new tool - building on the key informant methodology utilised as part of the Mobility Tracking exercise - to better inform humanitarian response operations, aligning with the DTM global methodology.

Data Collection Process

Leveraging our extensive network of over 300 field-based enumerators and a robust system of over 1500 key informants across the country, DTM Sudan has conducted data collection activities over the past five weeks to create this monthly Sudan Displacement overview. This data has been gathered through direct and remote interviews with multiple key informants at the location level, verified through triangulation of the information with multiple sources and site observations.

Our network of key informants includes representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian aid workers, tribal and religious leaders, as well as other influential community figures. This diverse group contributes to the depth and accuracy of our data. Additionally, we have collected sex and age breakdowns through sample interviews with at least 100 households in each locality. Finally qualitative data collection has also supported contextual analysis.

Report Content: This report provides essential information at both the country and state levels: including the number of displaced individuals, their places of origin, shelter types, priority needs by sector, access to services, and future intentions for the upcoming three to six months. This report also includes information on mixed cross-border movements to neighbouring countries, collected in coordination with IOM missions in those respective countries.

DTM Sudan intends to provide this monthly situation overview regularly, in addition to our weekly displacement snapshot report, which offers timely updates on displacement on a weekly basis.

More Information

For detailed insights into DTM's active methodologies, please refer to [DTM Sudan's Active Methodological Components](#) or contact the IOM Sudan DTM team. All reports are available at <https://dtm.iom.int/sudan>. Datasets at the location level are available upon request.

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.

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.

With the support of:

