



DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (03)



NOVEMBER 2023
(25/10 - 28/11)

Sudan Displacement Overview



5,293,622

Displaced Individuals



1,053,712

IDP Households



1,418,255

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

On 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). During November 2023, field teams reported continued incidents of conflict between the RSF and SAF across multiple hotspots in the West of the country, particularly in the Darfur and Kordofan regions. Most notably, between the last week in October and the first week in November, field teams noted that SAF forces departed from their garrisons following fighting around the cities of [Nyala Town](#), South Darfur, [Zalingi](#), Central Darfur, and [Ag Geneina](#), West Darfur. These movements have heavily influenced displacement dynamics in these states. RSF forces have also continued to dispute the state capital of [North Darfur, El Fasher Town](#). Additionally, RSF forces in East Darfur – where field teams had not observed the conflict dynamics present across the rest of the Darfur region – have launched an offensive on the state capital of [Ad Du'ayn Town](#). Field teams highlighted that many of those displaced since the start of the conflict have chosen to seek refuge in locations in East Darfur due to its relative stability and security. As such, the implications for secondary and tertiary displacement will likely be significant. Additionally, escalating tensions in places like El Fasher could produce similar dynamics in the week to come.

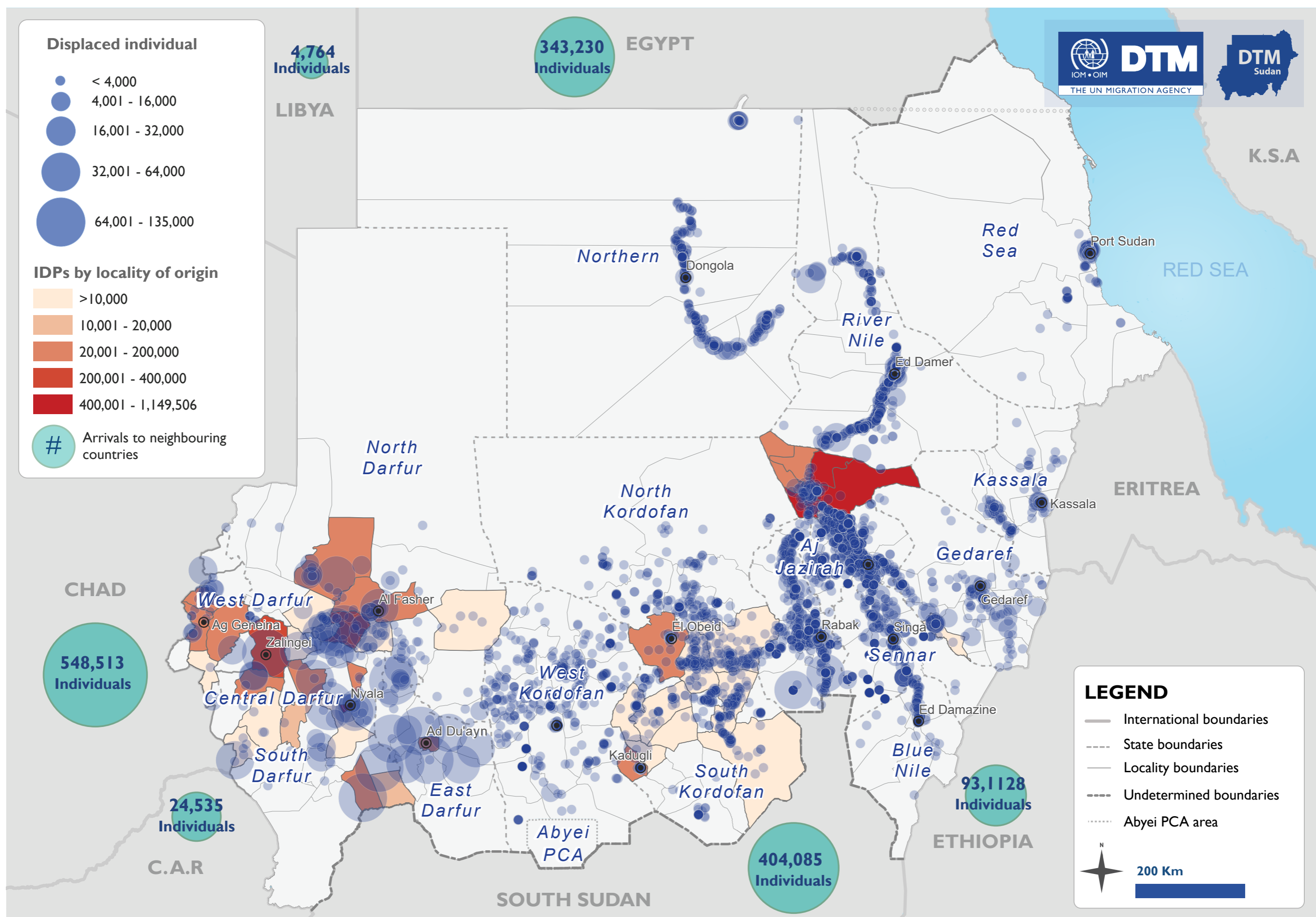
Violence also remained present across the Kordofan and Khartoum region during the reporting period (late October-November). Violence between the RSF and SAF continue has been observed in [El Obeid Town in Sheikan locality](#), [Abu Hamra village](#) in Um Rawaba locality, North Kordofan and in [Jebel Awlia locality](#), Khartoum. While the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPL-M AI-Hilu) continues to be active across West and South Kordofan, no clashes were observed by field teams during November 2023. However, considering recent events across the Darfur region, several armed groups, such as the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudanese Liberation Movement (SLM Mini-Minawi), have [renounced their commitment to neutrality](#). The proliferation of armed groups entering the conflict raises the likelihood that clashes will continue – with subsequent implications for displacement trends, including, but not limited to North Darfur. Furthermore, more localized fighting has emerged as the wider conflict has informed incidents of inter-communal conflict. For example, conflicts between the [Arab Hawazma and Al-Kawahla tribes](#), as well as the [Arab Hawazma and Nuba tribes](#), have been observed in South Kordofan, conflict between the [Zagawah and Arab Abala tribes](#) has been observed in North Darfur, conflict between the [Salamat and Habaniya tribes](#) has continued in South Darfur, and inter-communal clashes erupted between the Angassanah, Funj, and Falata tribes have been observed in [Blue Nile](#).

Field teams have observed the steady growth of the IDP caseload over the month of November 2023. DTM Sudan now estimates that 5,293,622 individuals have been newly displaced since 15 April 2023. Overall, 47% of all counted IDPs have sought refuge across the Darfur and Kordofan regions, whereas the majority (53%) have now been observed in the Northern, Eastern, and Central states. IDPs displaced by the fighting have sought refuge predominantly within areas where they have pre-existing social or tribal networks. For

example, many IDPs from Khartoum – totalling an estimated 3,428,936 individuals (64.77% of the total newly displaced) – have primarily sought refuge across regions of River Nile, Aj Jazirah, White Nile, East Darfur, and Northern states, where other members of their tribes reportedly reside. Field teams note that existing social and tribal networks offer IDPs stronger security and a greater ability to leverage mutual support from the host community. This is evidenced within the findings, which indicate that the majority of the IDP caseload (64%) have sought refuge among the host community. Notably, 12.7% of IDPs have also sought refuge in schools and other public buildings. Field teams have indicated that many of these [IDPs will be affected](#) by recent federal decisions to re-open schools in non-conflict areas along the eastern corridor where, as of late November 2023, large numbers of IDPs reside in these areas and the school openings have the potential to spur relocation of IDPs and/or consolidation of gathering areas.

The living conditions for both IDPs across the country remains dire. The situation is most severe in conflict hotspots across Khartoum, Darfur, and the Kordofan regions. Field teams highlighted that the humanitarian context in Central Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur is at its worst since the conflict began – with local authorities consumed by the conflict and vulnerable communities largely left to support themselves. Improved food security, healthcare services, and non-food items remain the three highest priority needs for households across the IDP caseload. In states where conflict dynamics are less volatile, state authorities have played a more active role in supporting displaced communities. However, field teams highlighted that reliance on humanitarian support and the host community in these states has increased as some IDP households are increasingly pushed to rely on negative coping strategies, which can have potential knock-on effects with respect to social cohesion as resources become more constrained for both IDP and hosting populations. Furthermore, deteriorating living conditions have also influenced movement intentions. For example, a quarter (26%) of IDPs indicated an intention to return to the location of origin – motivated primarily by a lack of savings to remain in their current locations. However, this is not representative of the entire caseload, with the largest proportion of households (41%) indicating they wish to remain in their current locations due to 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 1,418,255 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 64% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 36% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (38.7%), South Sudan (28.5%), and Egypt (24.2%).

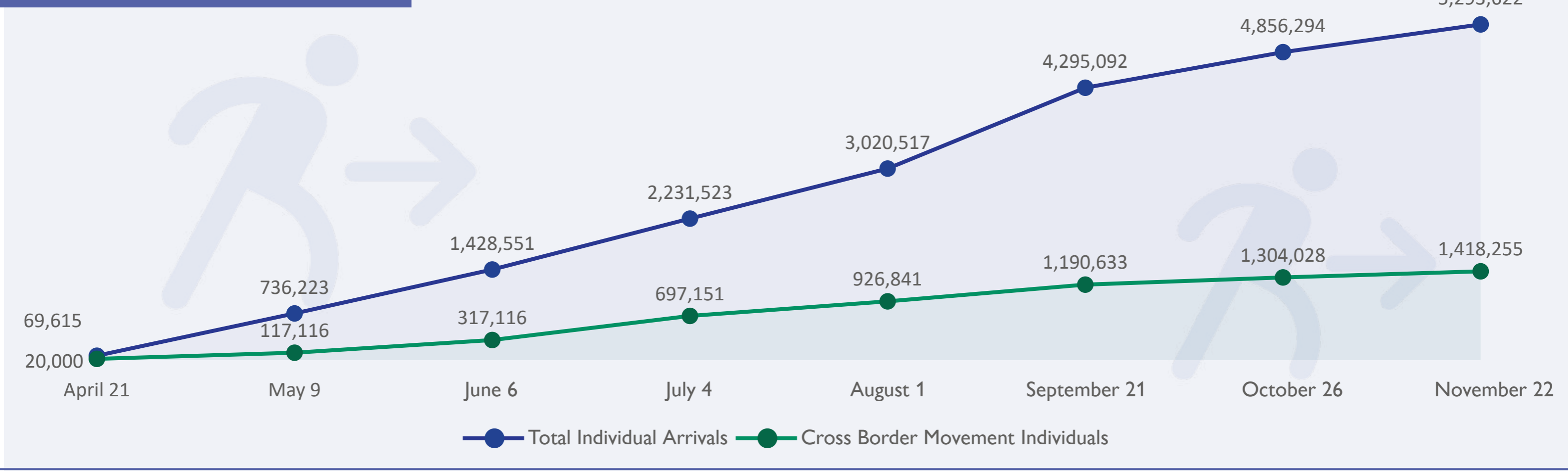


Map 1: Displacement across Sudan since 15 April 2023

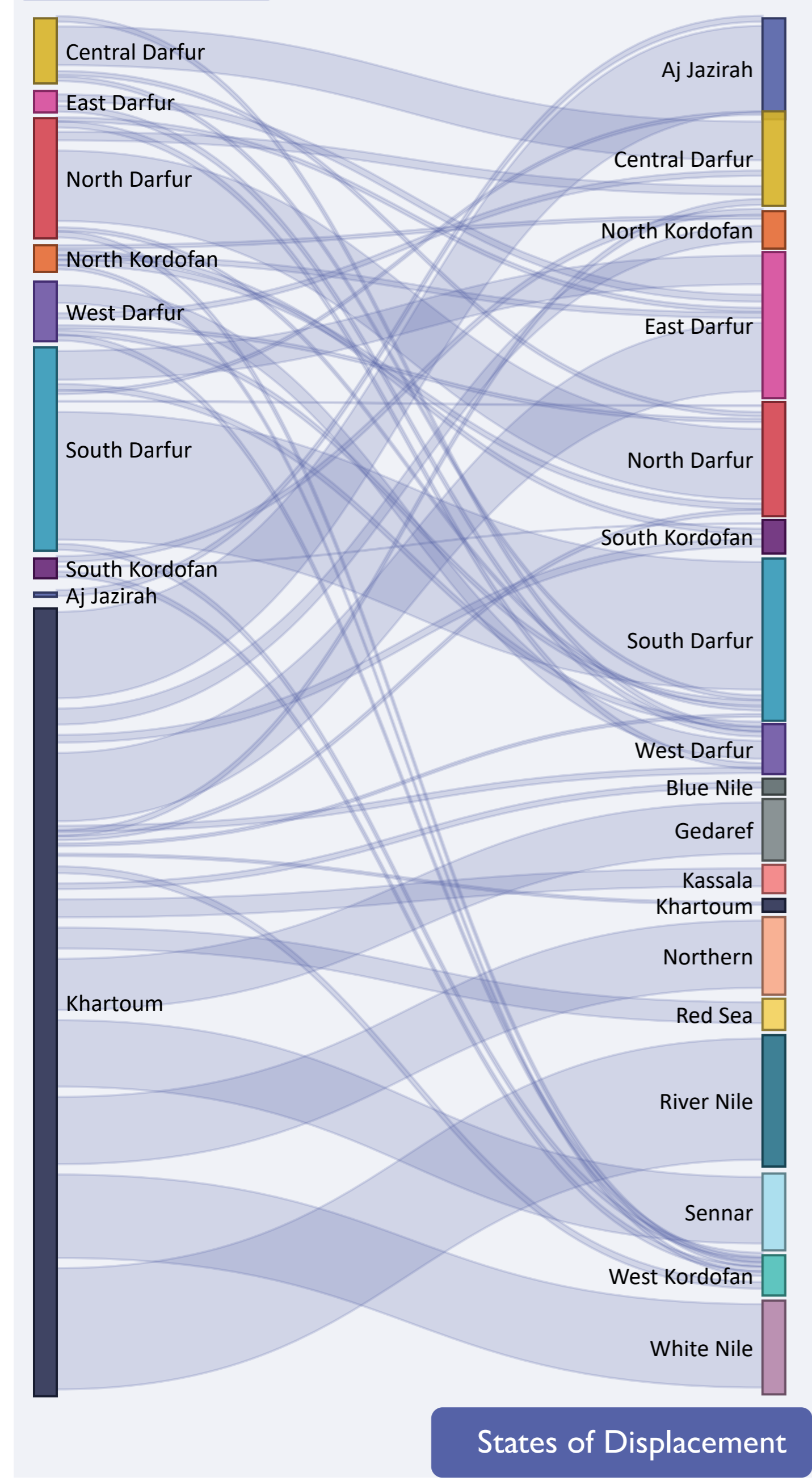
1. The data from many locations has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
2. Field teams collect information on the displacement of foreign nationals in Sudan regardless of whether those individuals have sought international protection or not. Due to the ongoing operational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

DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

Monthly Displacement Timeline



States of Origin

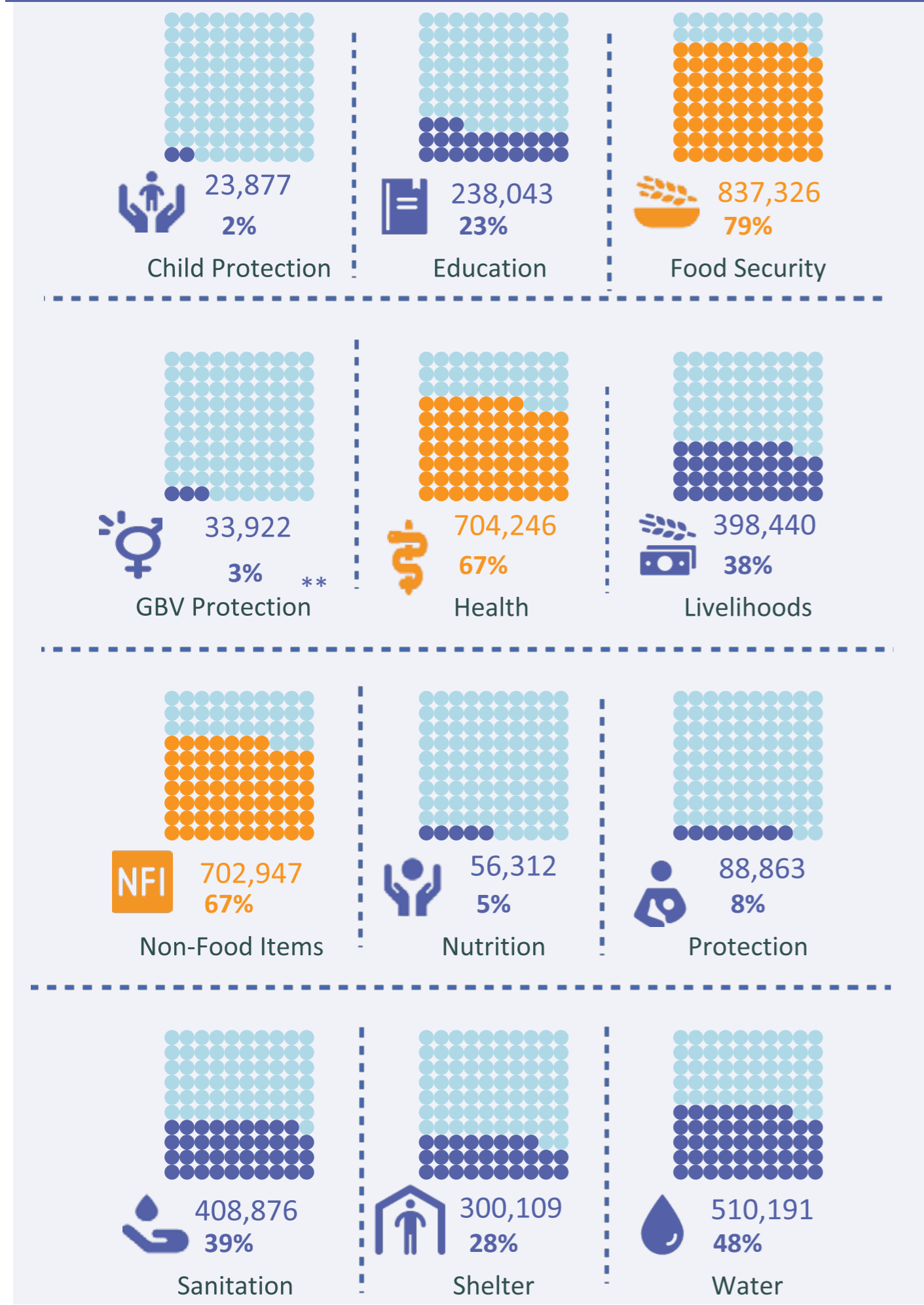


State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,265	445,565	8.43%
Blue Nile	6	93	56,682	1.07%
Central Darfur	8	20	354,795	6.70%
East Darfur	9	20	602,455	11.38%
Gedaref	12	230	275,286	5.20%
Kassala	8	149	115,857	2.19%
Khartoum	7	97	41,538	0.78%
North Darfur	17	100	430,048	8.12%
North Kordofan	8	447	119,734	2.26%
Northern	7	321	353,203	6.67%
Red Sea	6	113	129,785	2.45%
River Nile	7	700	611,892	11.56%
Sennar	7	325	348,979	6.59%
South Darfur	17	39	680,523	12.86%
South Kordofan	14	347	101,971	1.93%
West Darfur	6	33	120,640	2.28%
West Kordofan	14	479	74,122	1.40%
White Nile	9	880	430,547	8.13%
Grand Total	170	5,658	5,293,622	100.00%

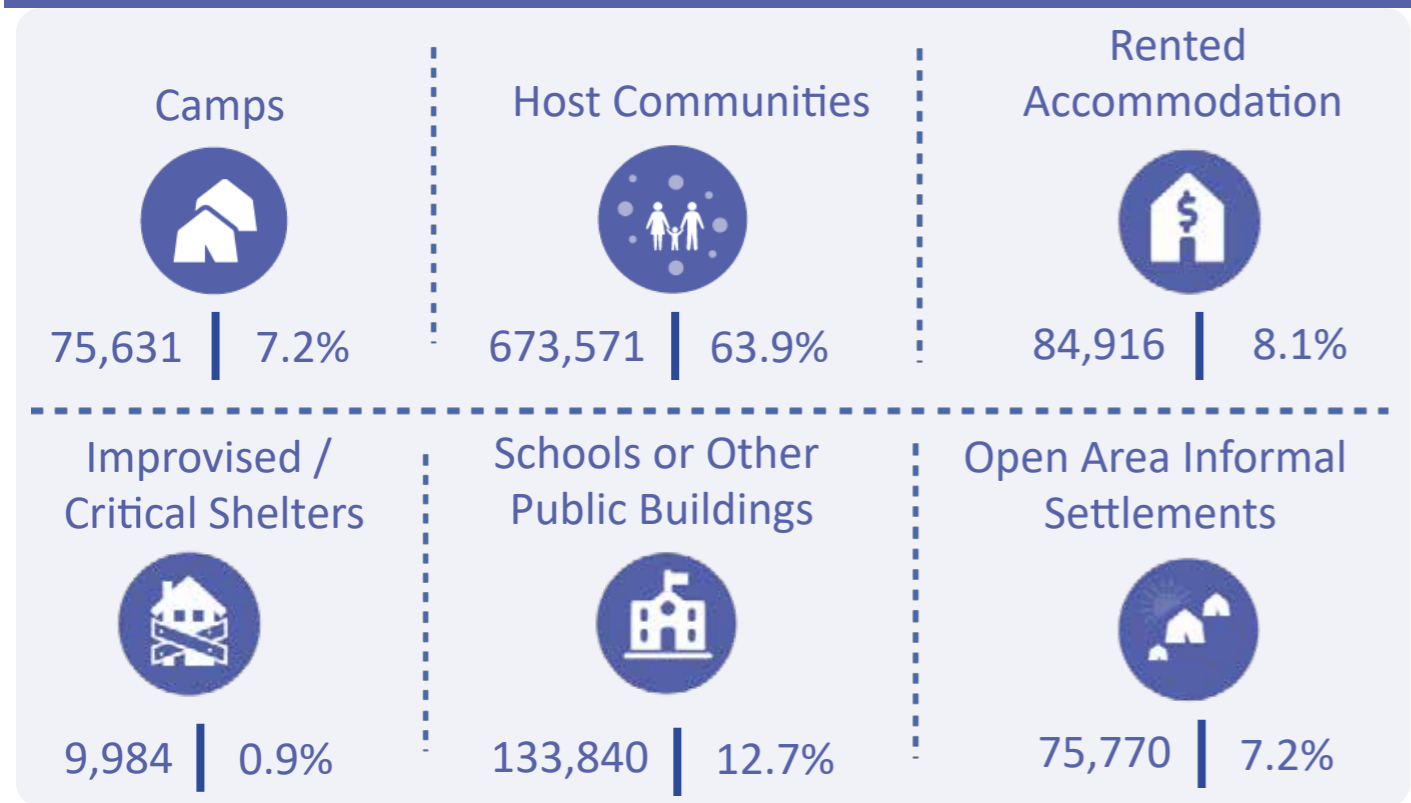
Table 1: Overview of Displacement by State

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

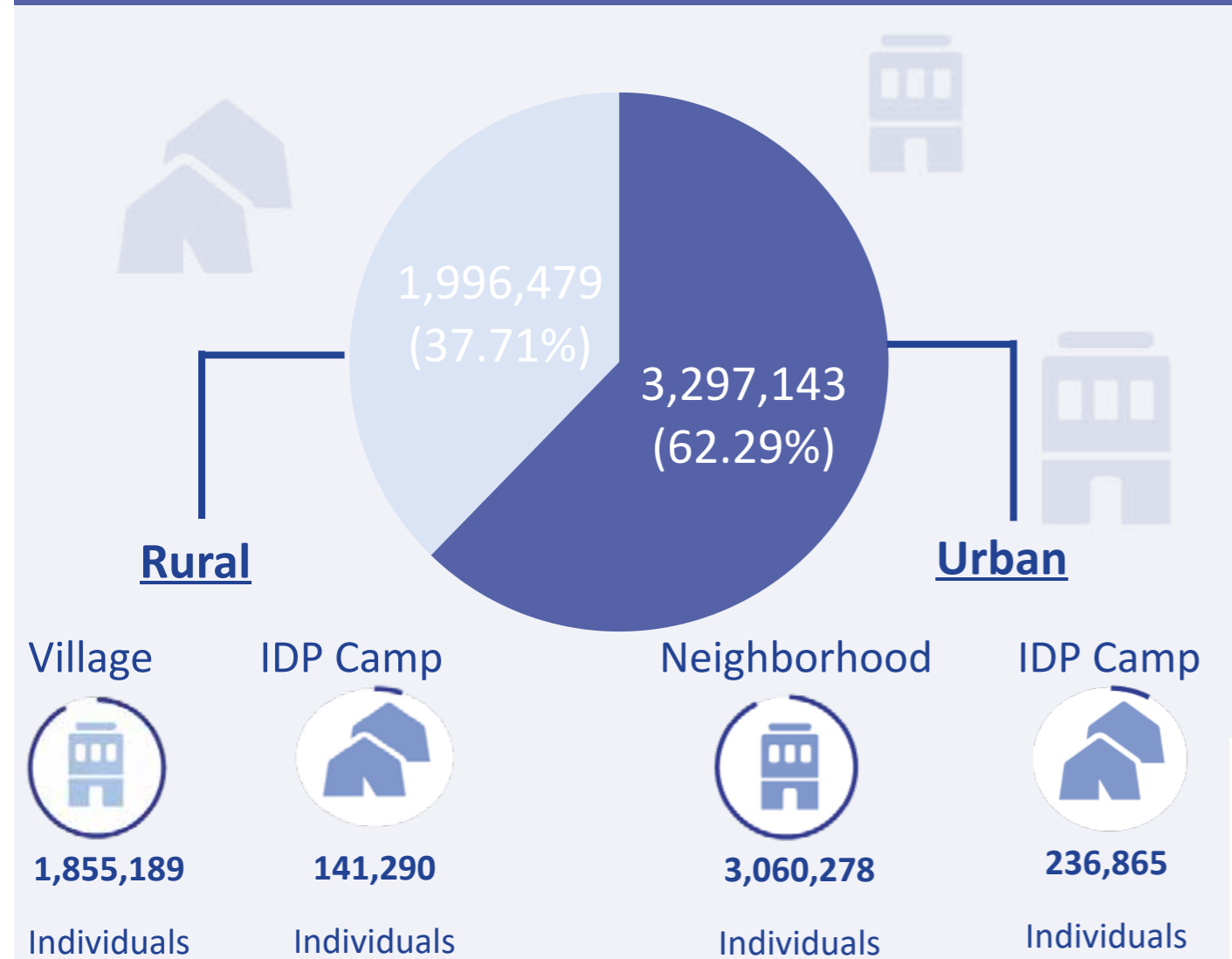
Priority Needs (by households)*



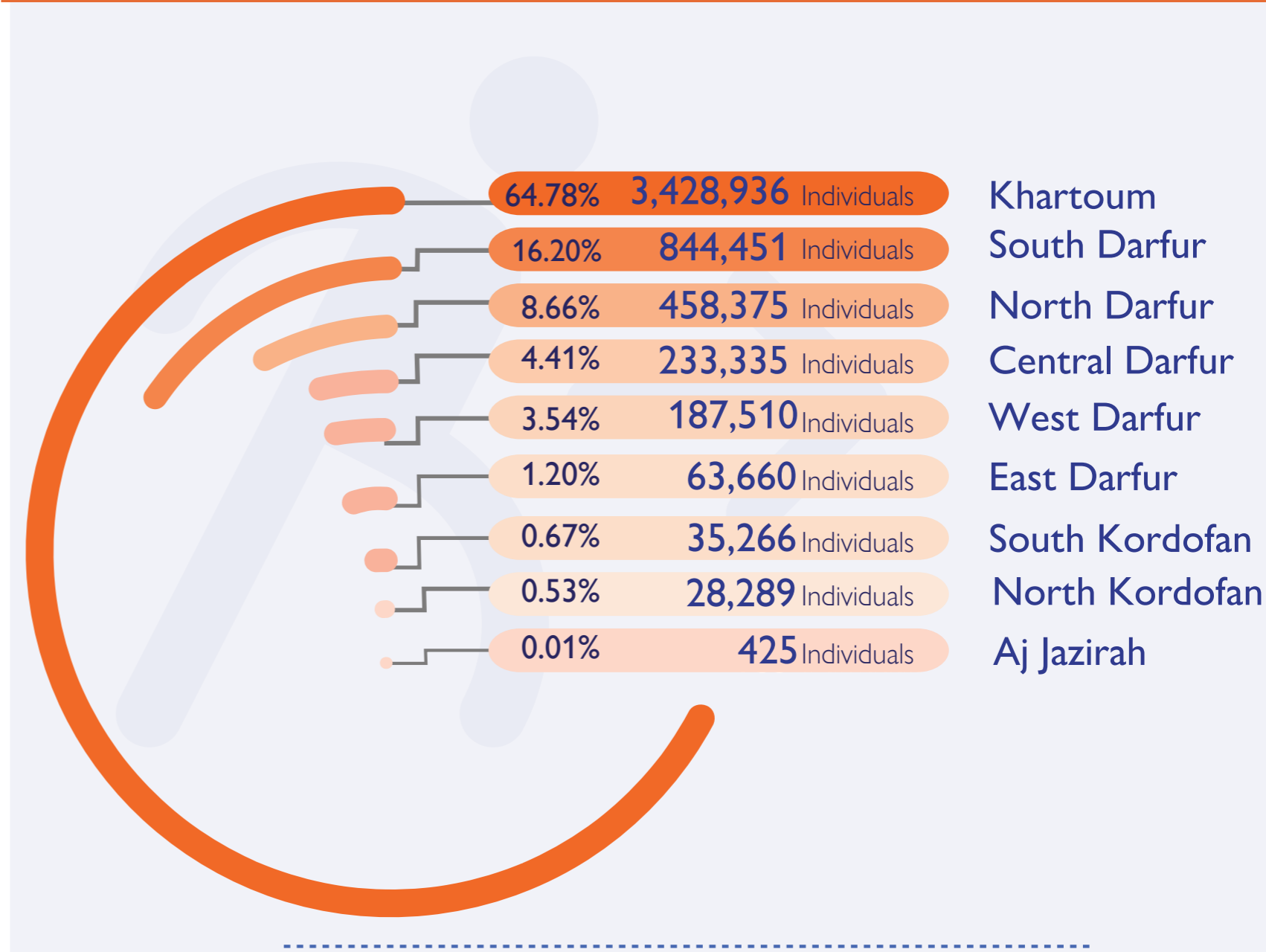
Shelter Categories (by households)



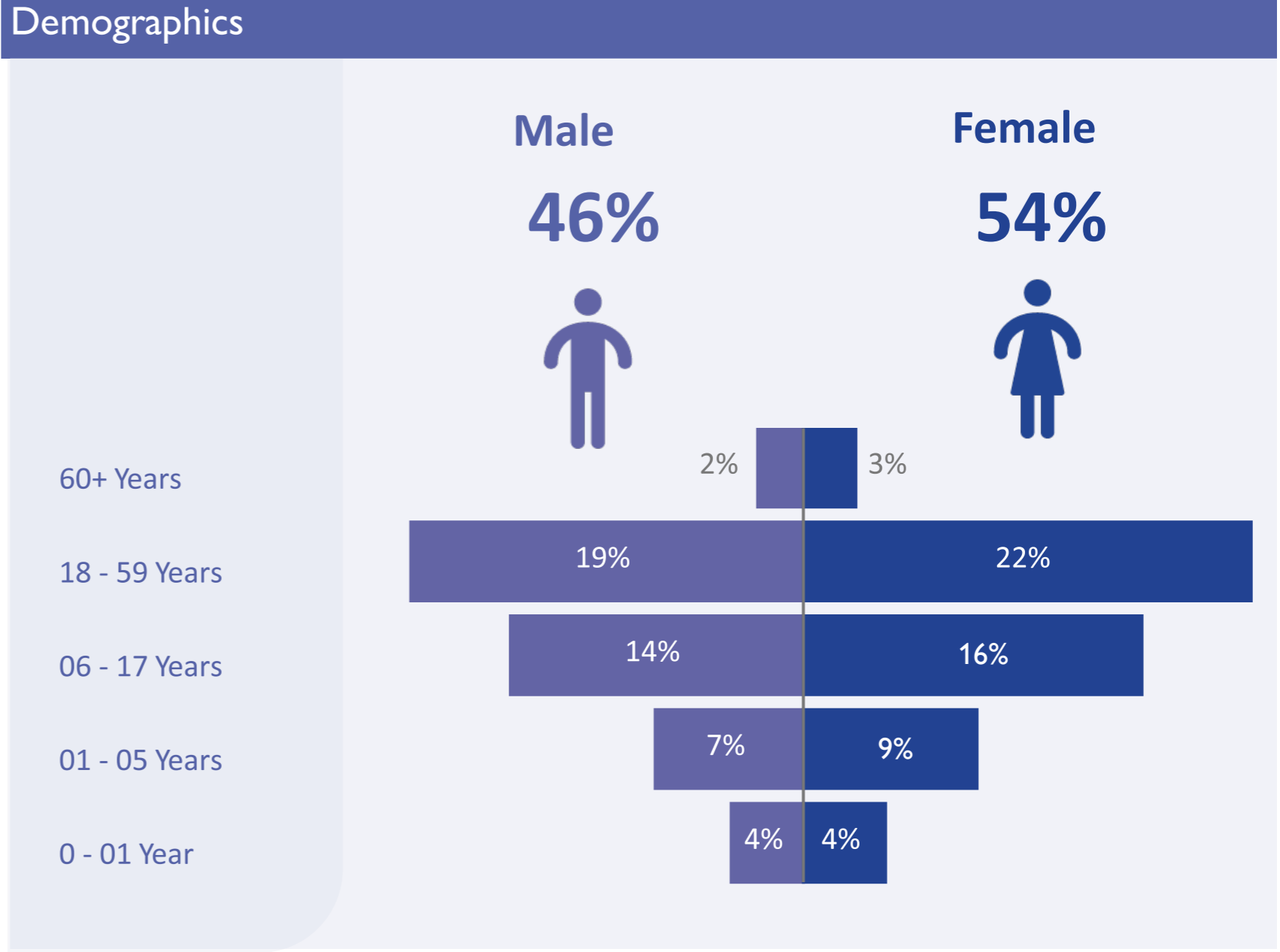
Displacement in Sudan by Location Type



States of Origin



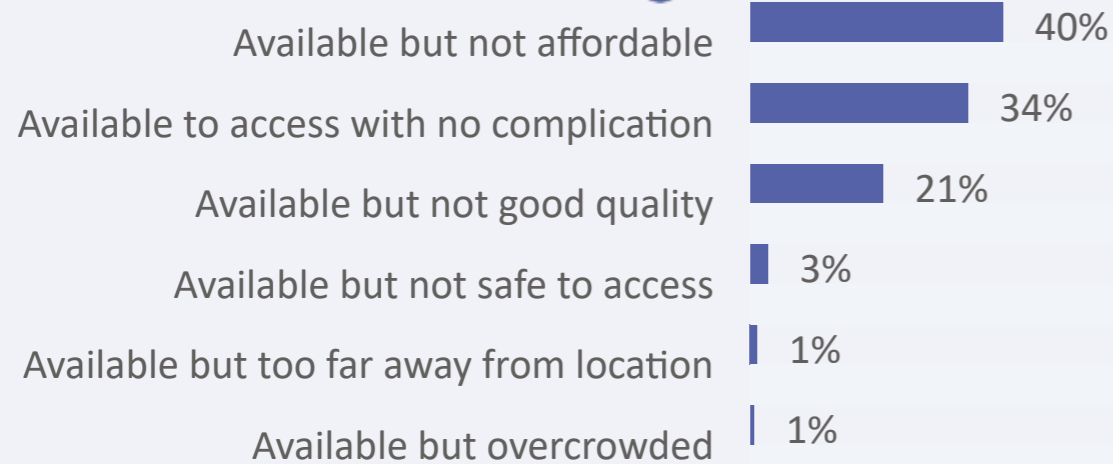
Demographics



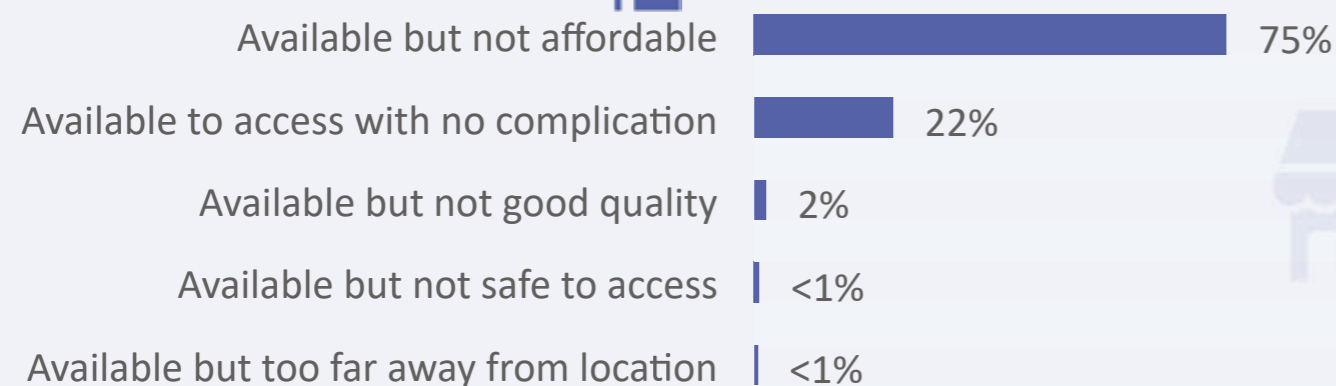
* Priority Needs indicate the number of households among the IDP caseload which have cluster-specific humanitarian needs. Total numbers do not add up to the total number of households | ** GBV (Gender-Based Violence).



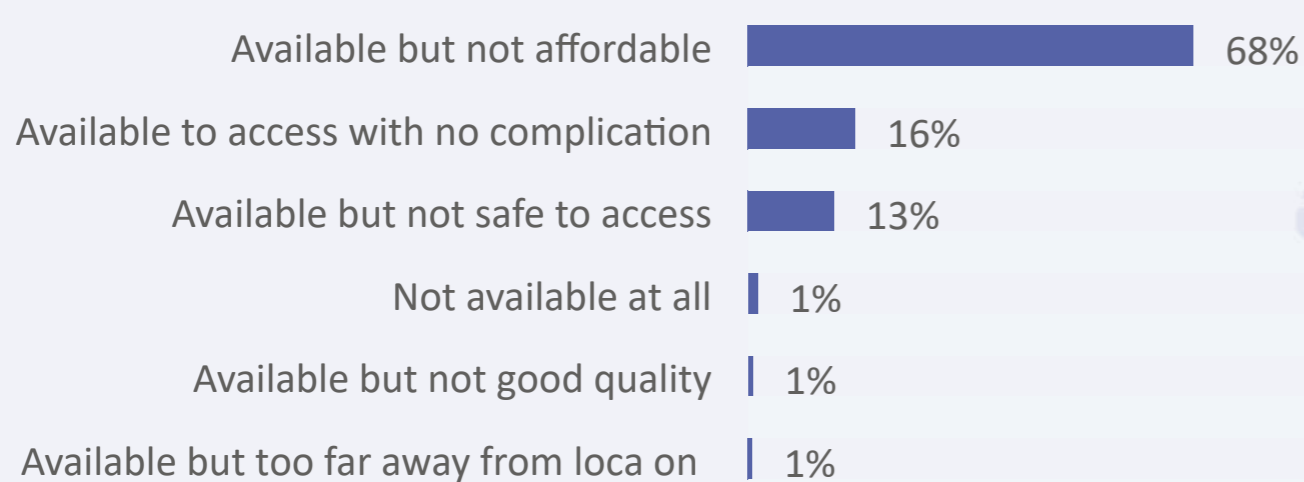
Water



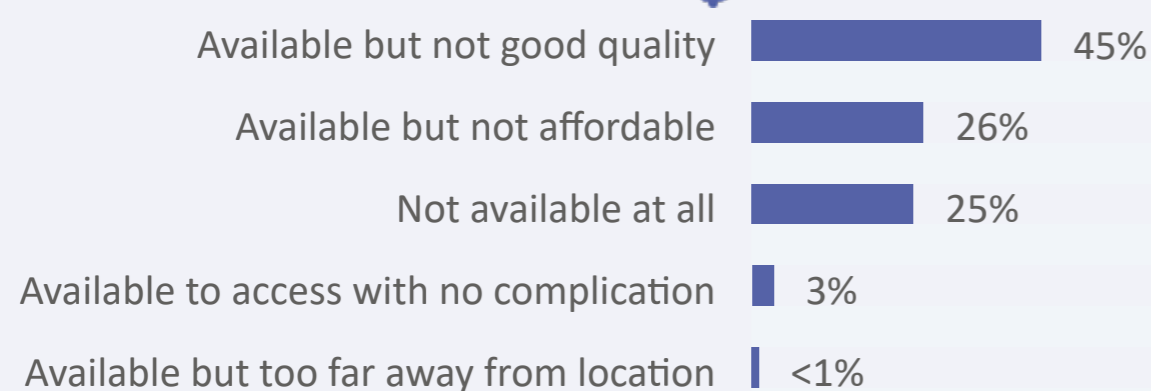
Market (Food)



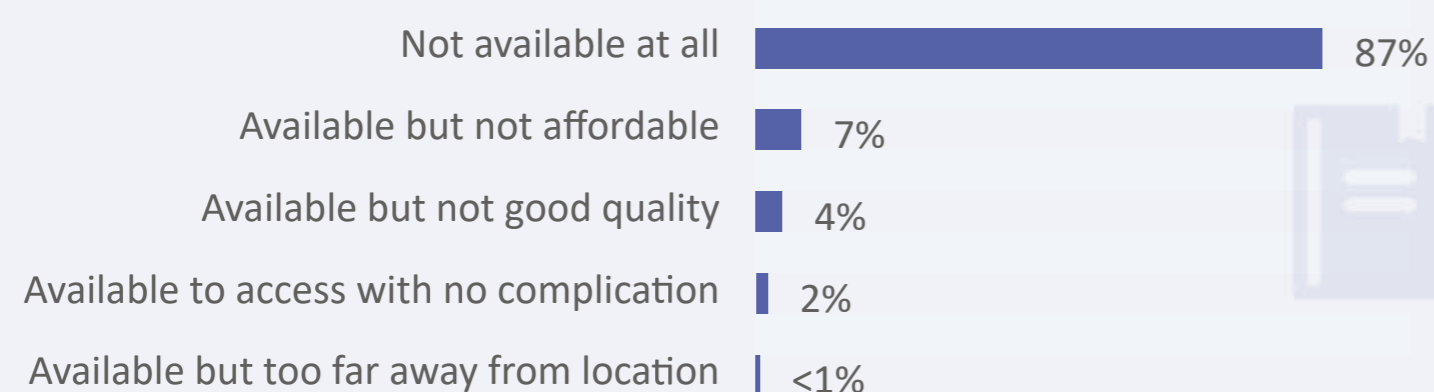
Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



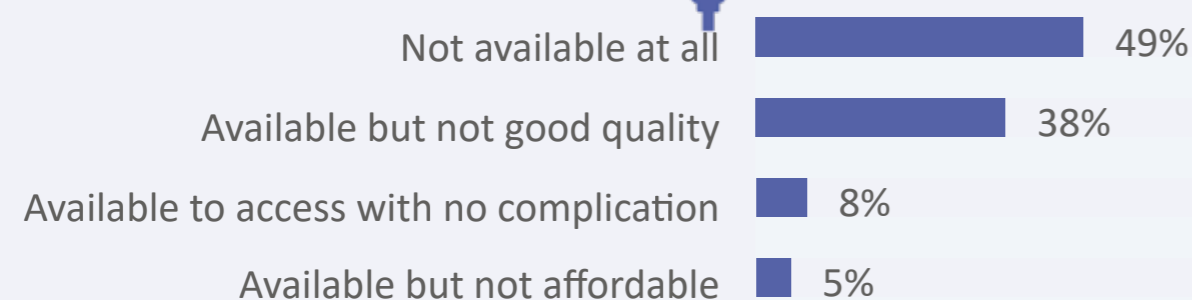
Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



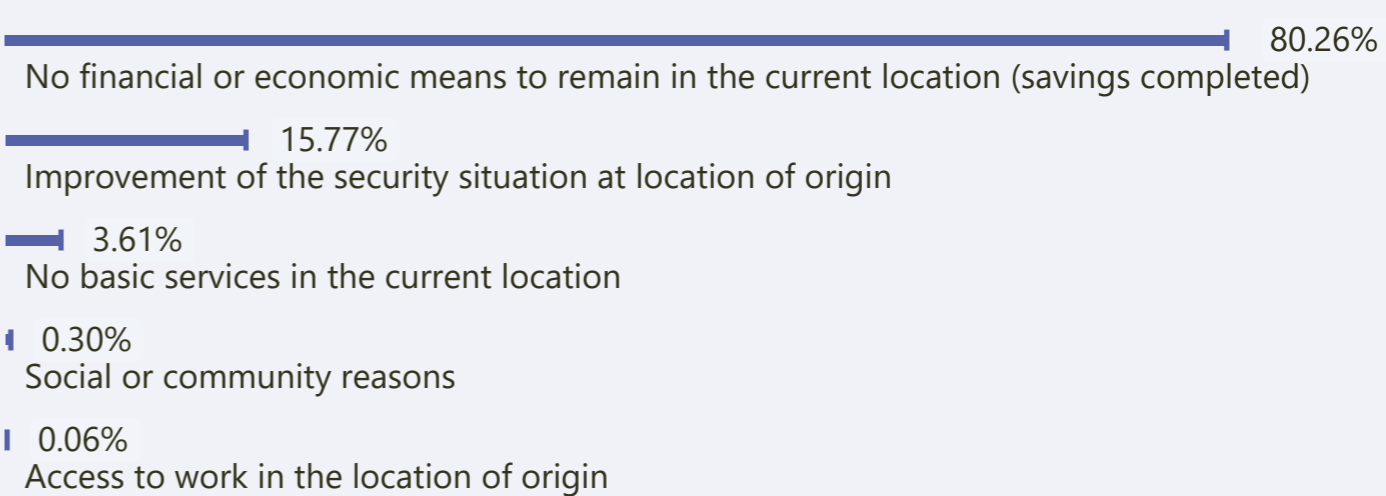
Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



230,555
Households | **22%**



Move to a third location



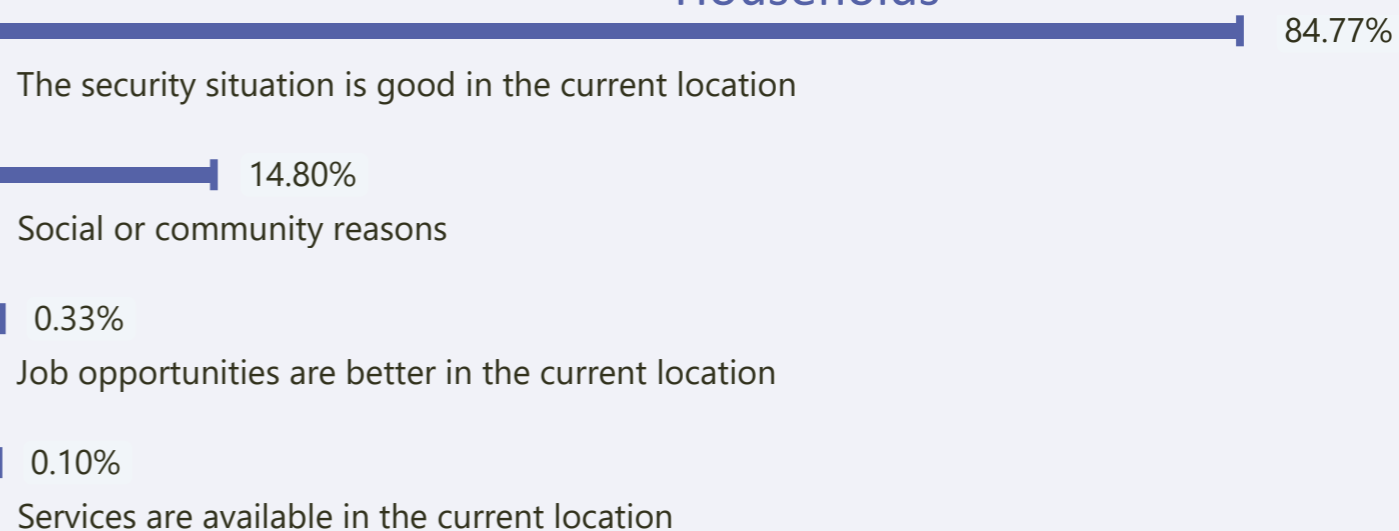
168,189
Households | **16%**



Remain in the current location



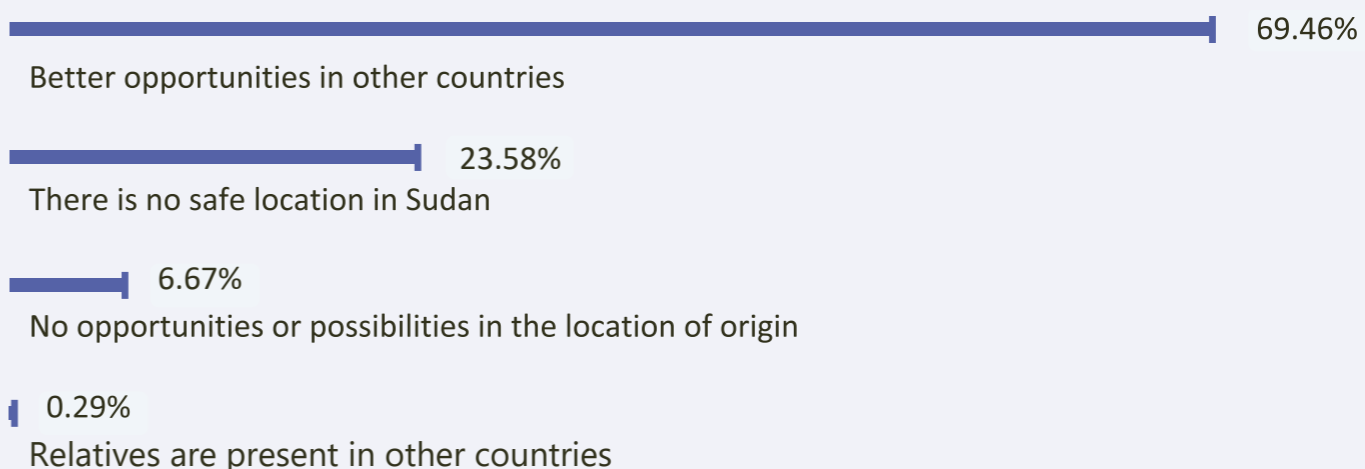
434,201
Households | **41%**



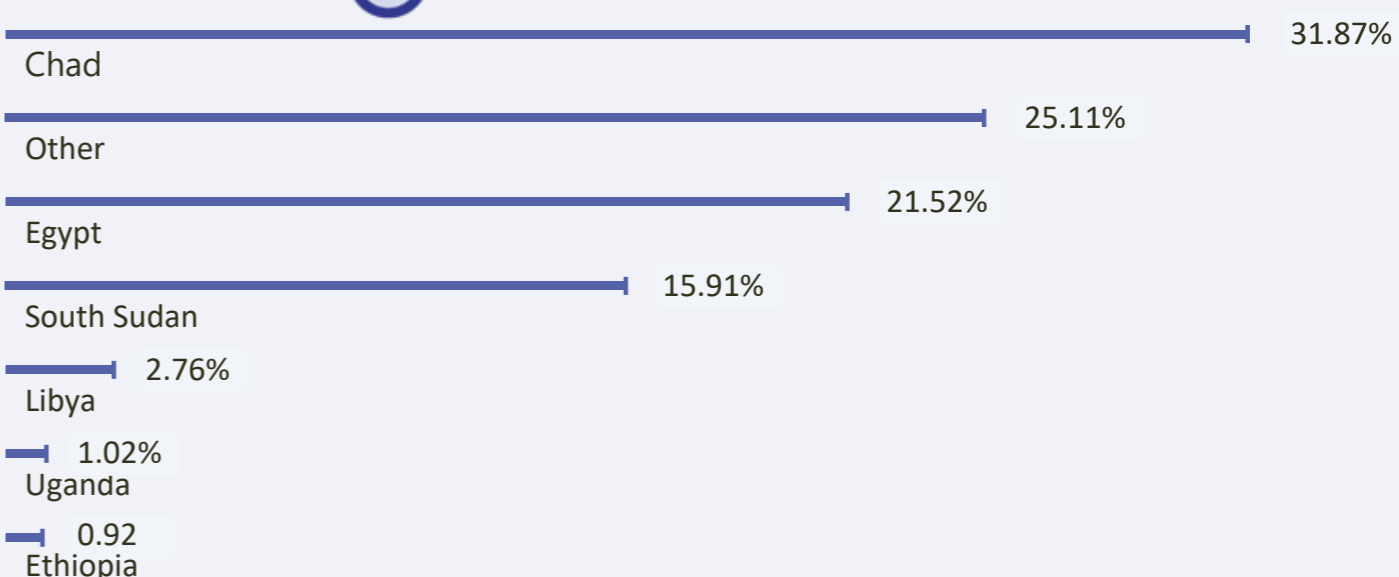
Leaving Sudan to other country



22,576
Households | **2%**



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

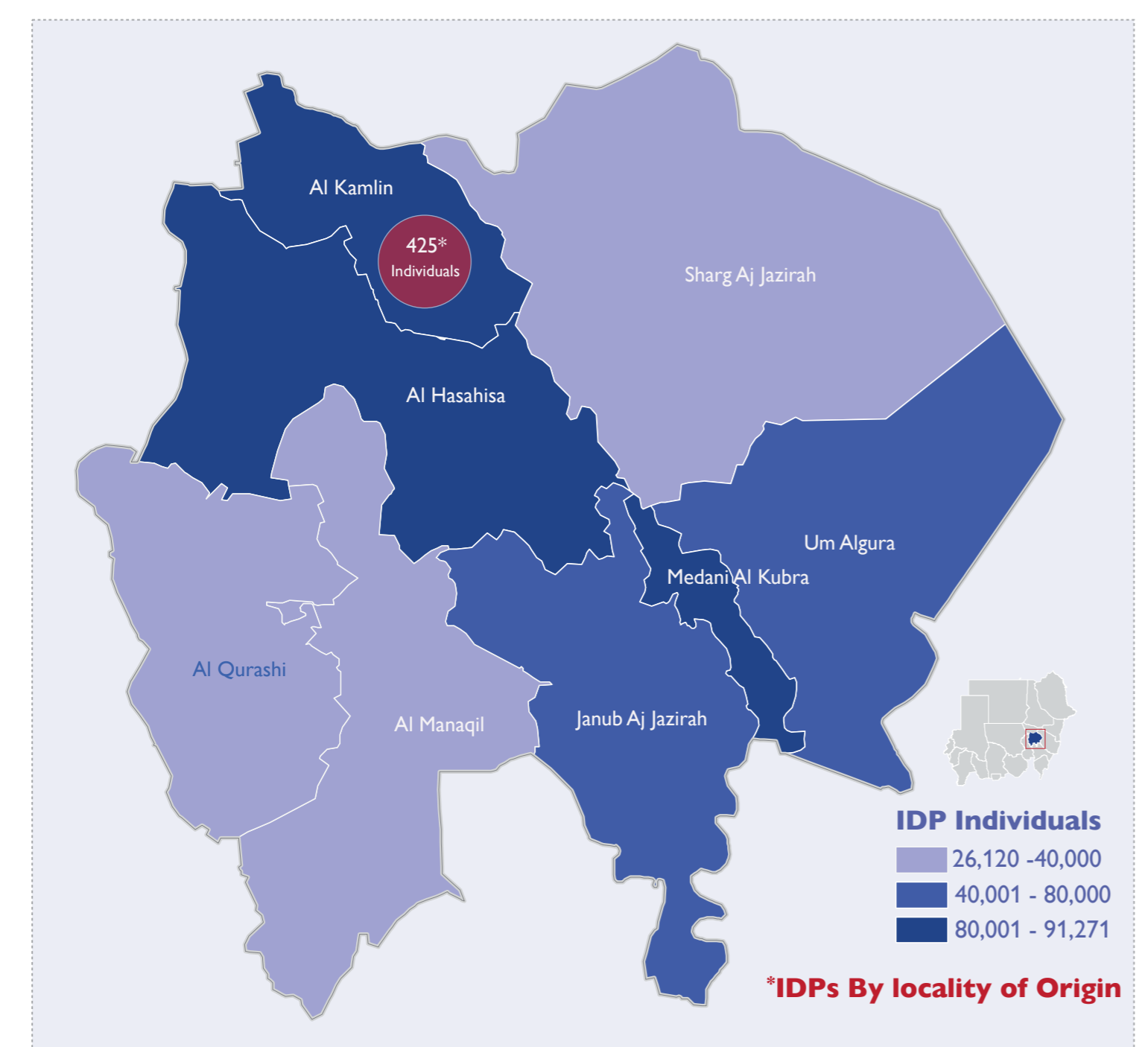


197,741
Households | **19%**

*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence that best describes IDPs' access to services provided in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service categories. **** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement by State

Aj Jazirah

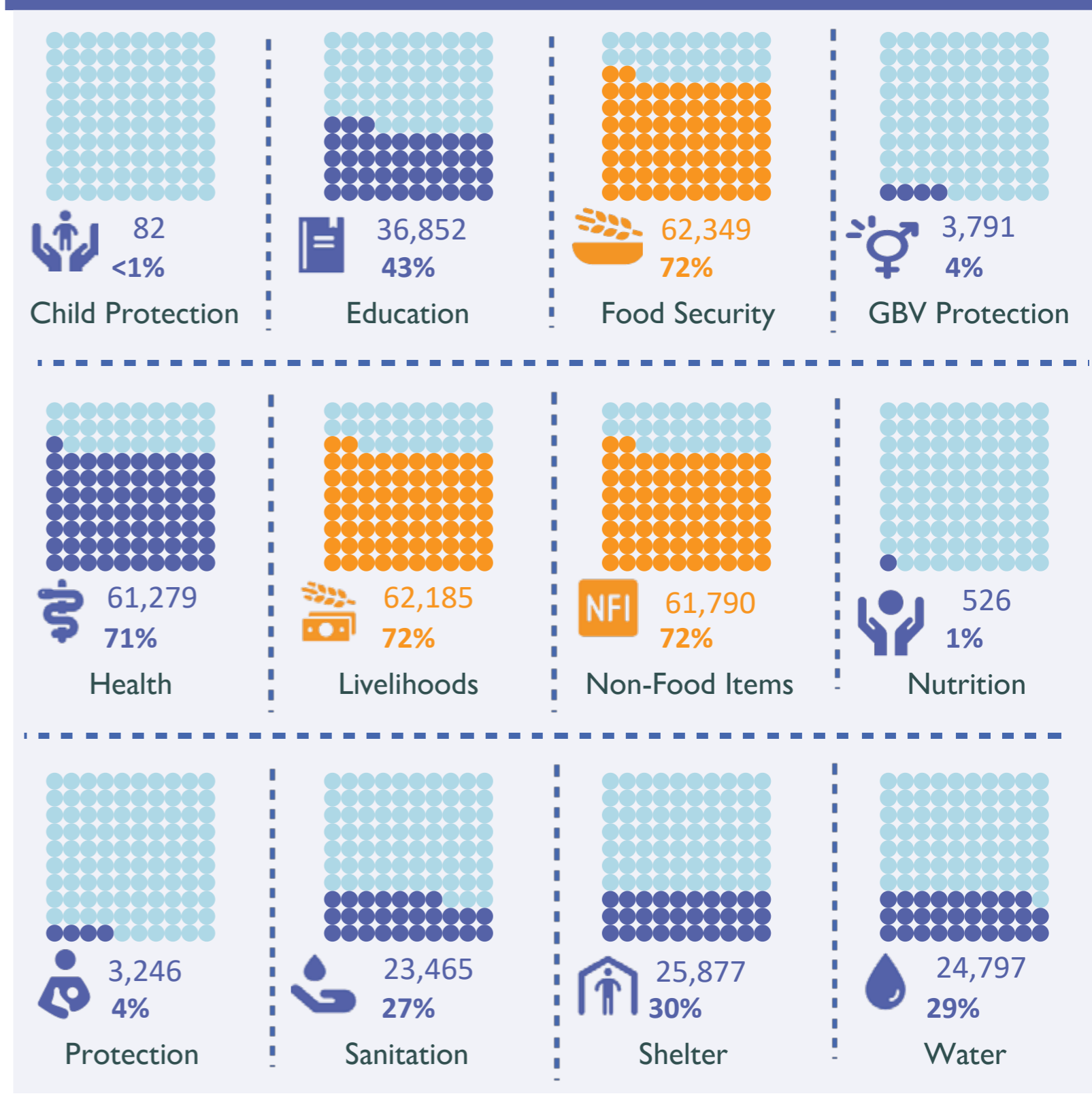


As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 445,565 IDPs sought refuge in Aj Jazirah state since the start of the conflict. Field teams reported that the overwhelming majority of IDPs were displaced from Khartoum state (445,140 IDPs), specifically the southern localities of Jebel Awlia, and Um Durman. Other IDPs were reportedly displaced from within Aj Jazirah (425 IDPs). Within Aj Jazirah, field teams reported that IDPs were primarily concentrated in the localities of Al Hasahisa, Medani Al Kubra, Janub Al Jazirah, Al Qurashi, and Um Algura due to better service provision in these areas. Field teams reported that the ongoing conflict in Khartoum was the main factor driving displacement, in addition to worsening economic conditions.

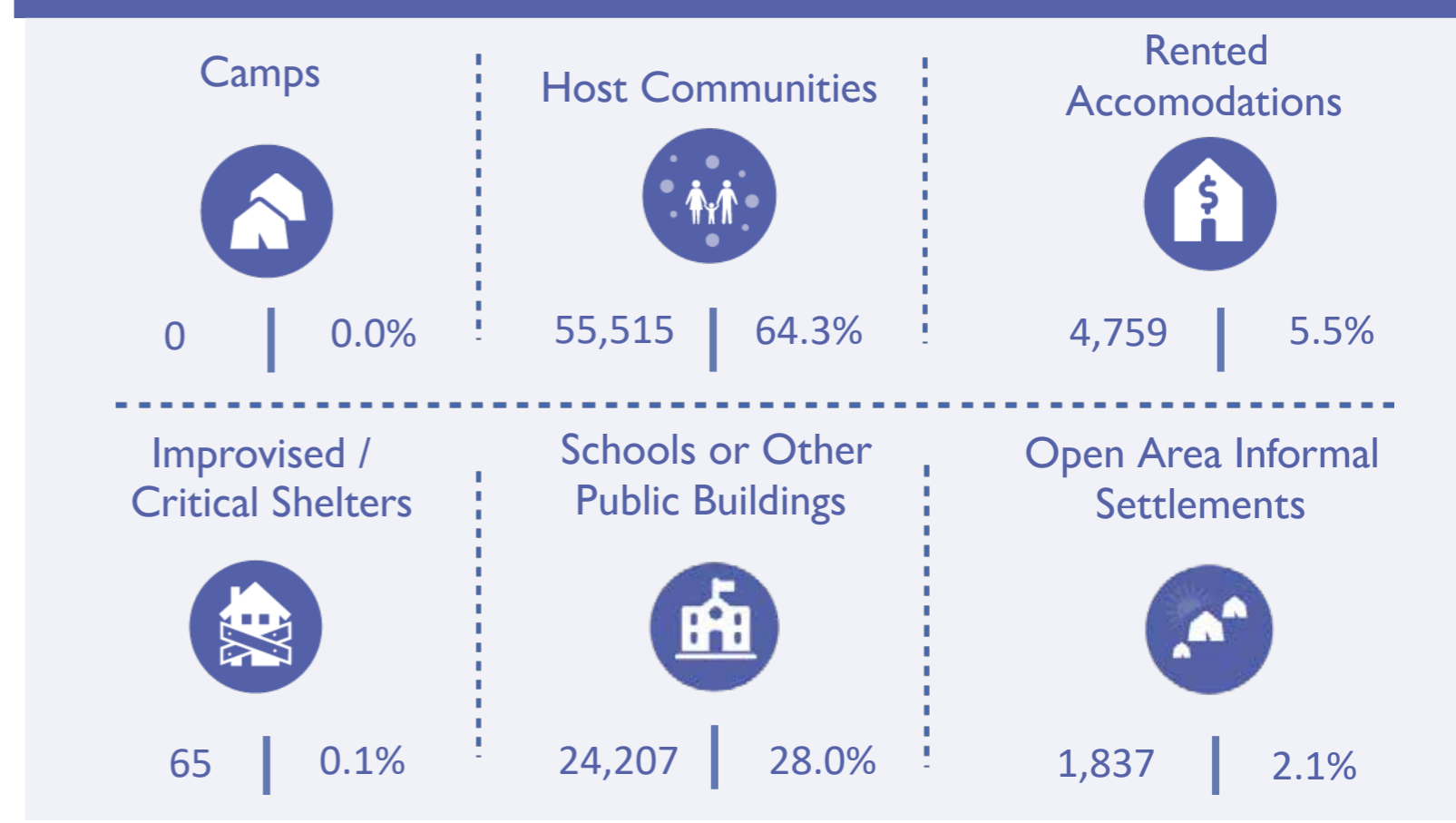
The re-opening of schools may lead to further mobility and secondary displacement. While the majority of IDPs in Aj Jazirah state reside with host communities (64%), an estimated 28 per cent of IDP households are sheltered in schools or other public buildings. Local authorities and committees in Medani Al Kubra and Al Hasahisa localities are reportedly discussing the possibility of re-opening schools and finding alternate shelter solutions for IDPs. Field teams also reported that one school has been re-opened in Janoub Al Jazeira, after IDPs were transferred to another school location. Other localities (including Sharg Aj Jazirah, Al Manaqil, Al Qurashi, Al Kamlin, and Um Algura) do not have a clear policy regarding the re-opening of schools.

In terms of aid and service provision, local authorities have reportedly provided food supplies to displaced communities in shelters. However, reports indicated that food distribution in certain localities, such as Al Hasahisa, was disrupted due to wider insecurity across the country. Field teams also noted challenges related to overcrowding in shelter spaces and the rising prices of basic goods given the poor economic situation. Aj Jazirah has historically relied on importing market goods from Khartoum and East Sudan, and therefore continues to face severe market disruptions due to the ongoing conflict. As a result, there are reported shortages in food, medical supplies, electricity, and water.

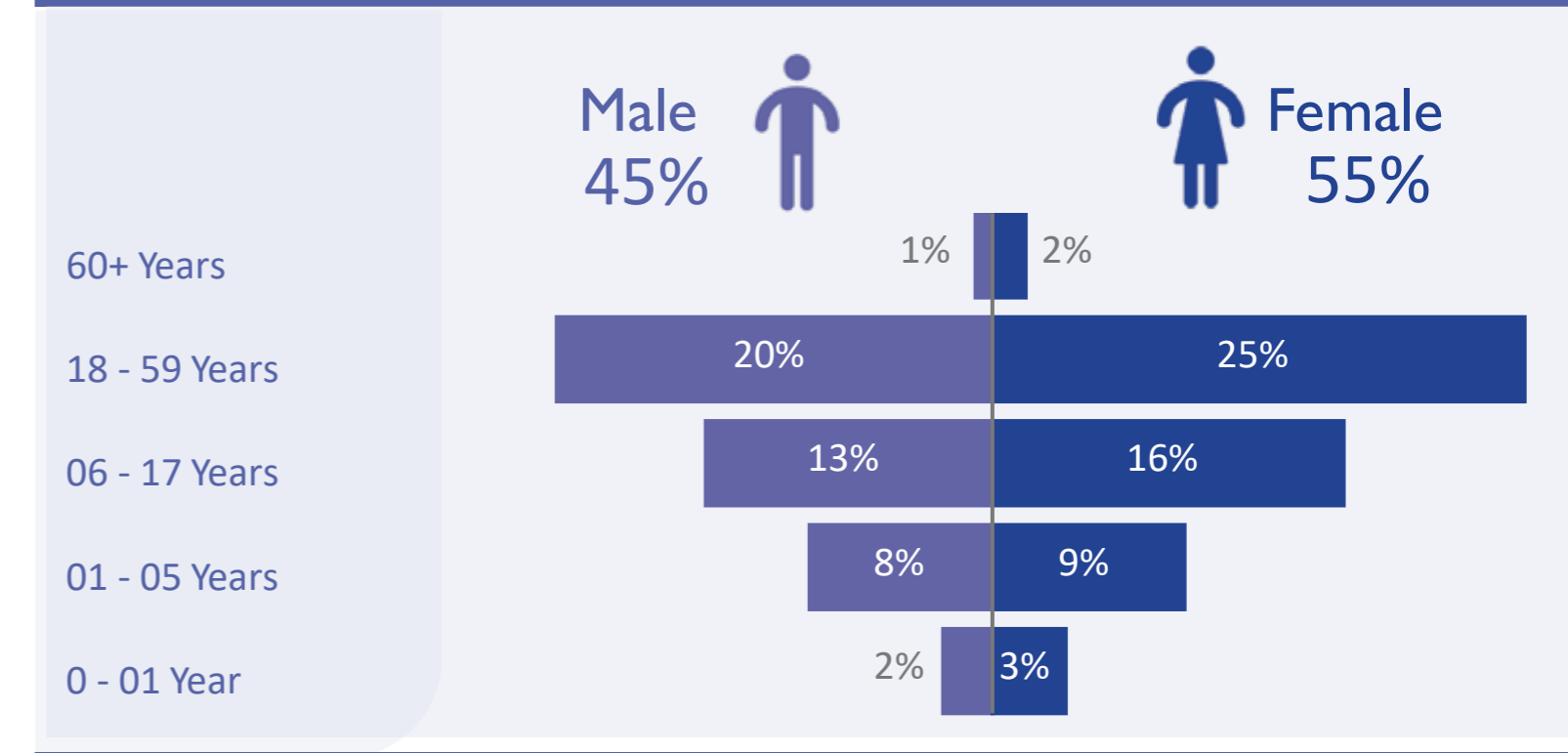
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

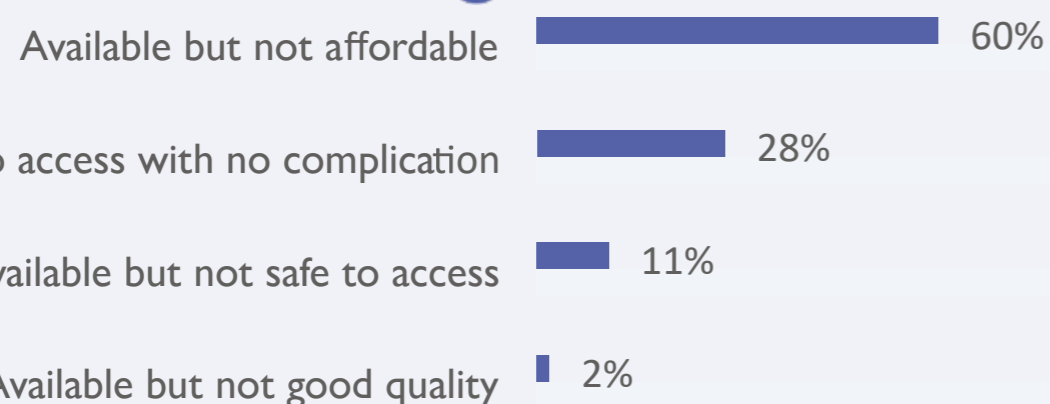


Monthly Displacement Timeline

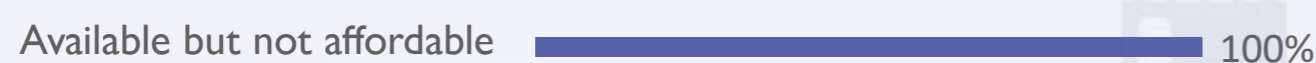


DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

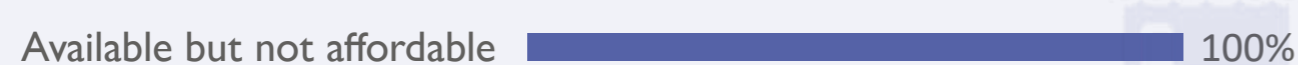
Water



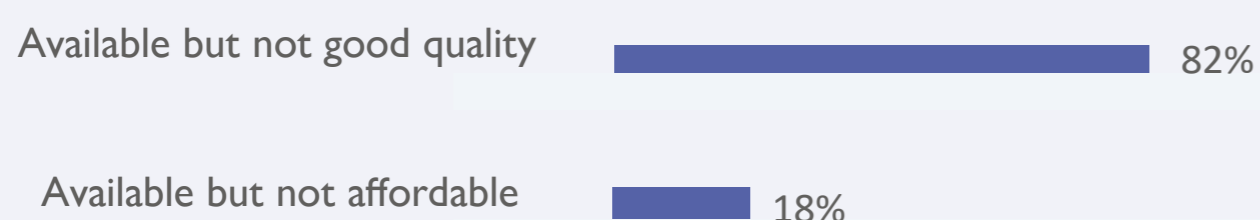
Market (Food)



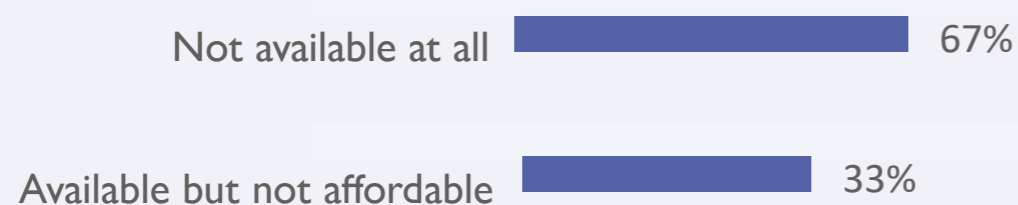
Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



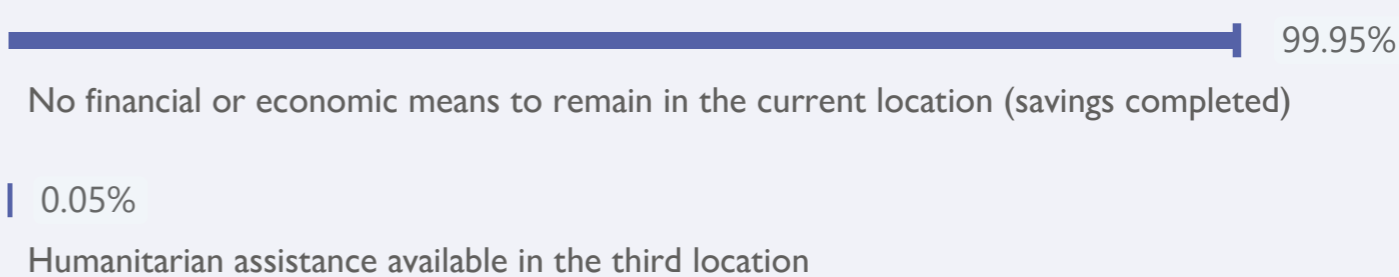
Electricity



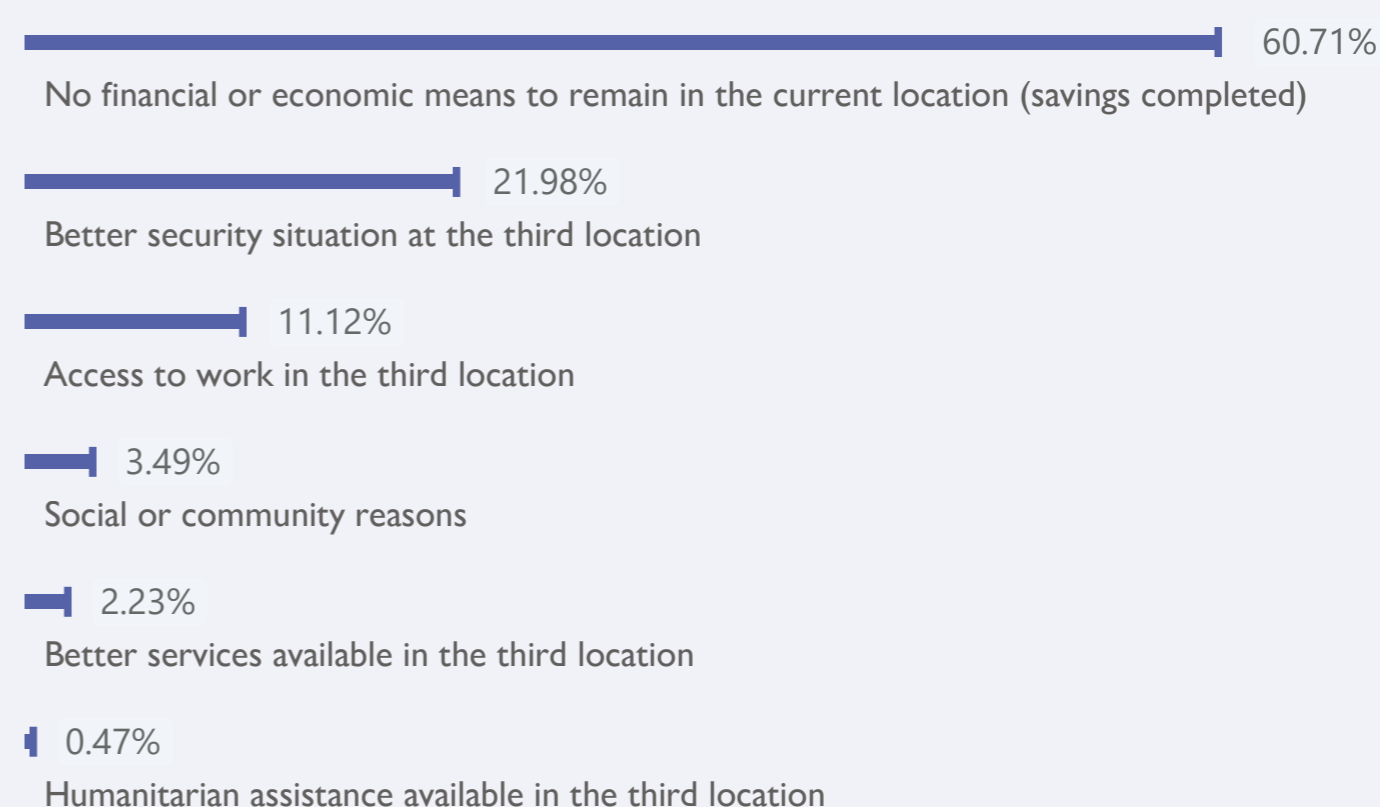
Government / Legal Services



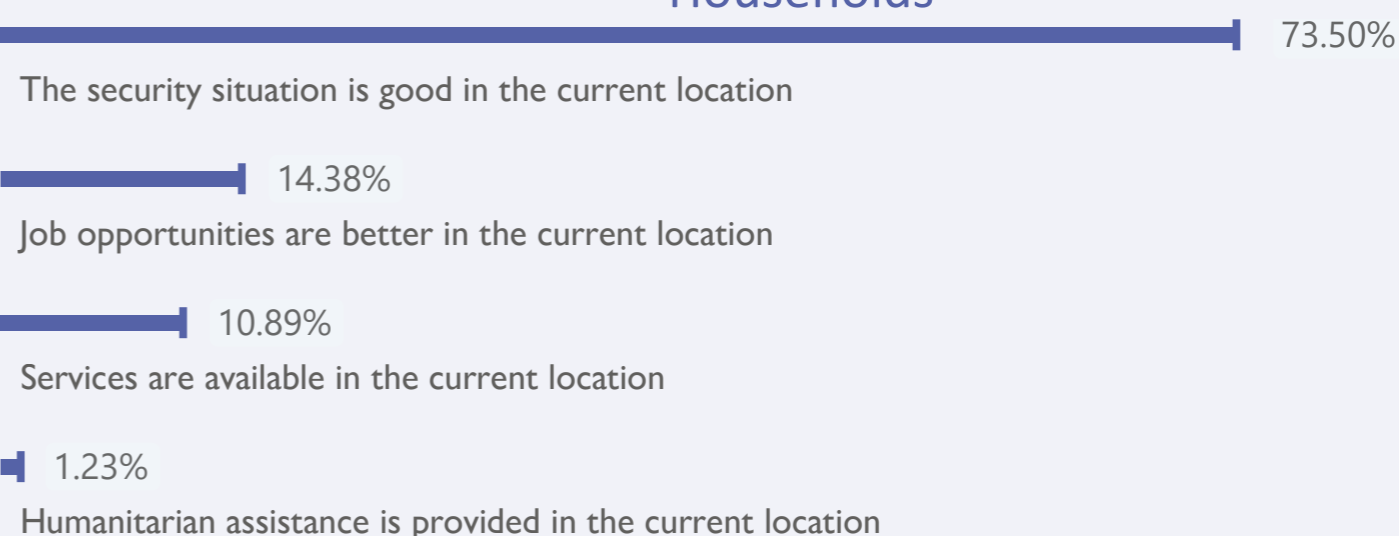
Return to location of origin



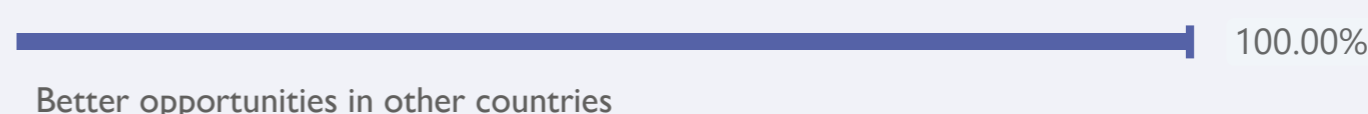
Move to a third location



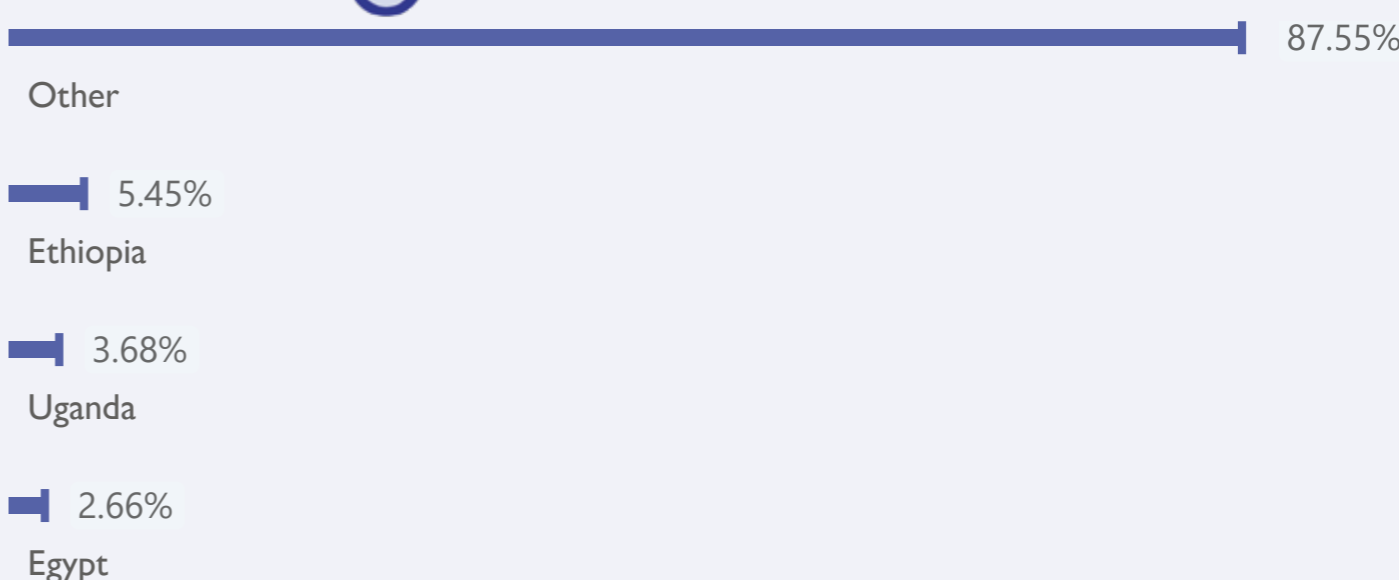
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



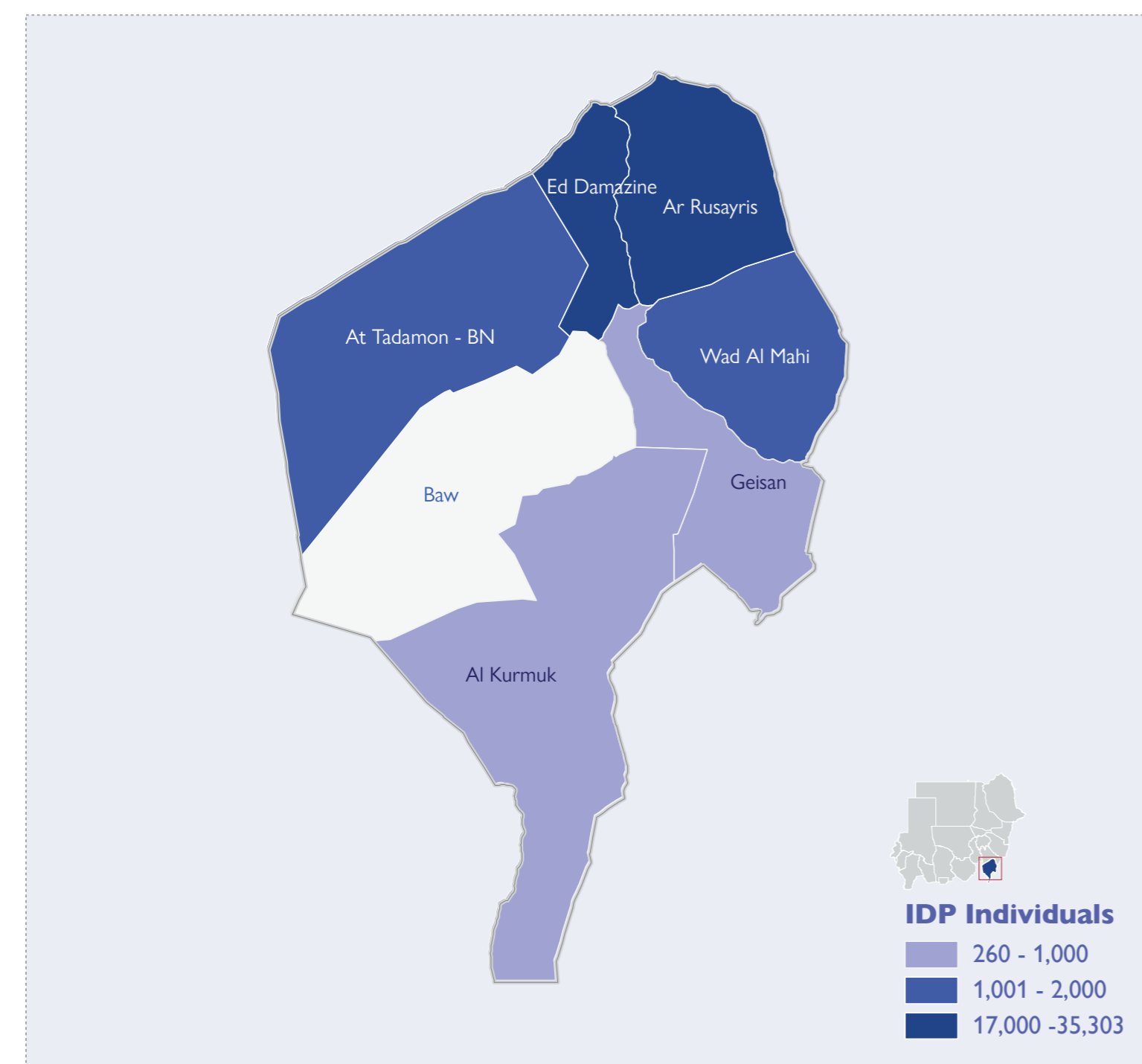
Not Decided (No Plan)



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Displacement by State

Blue Nile

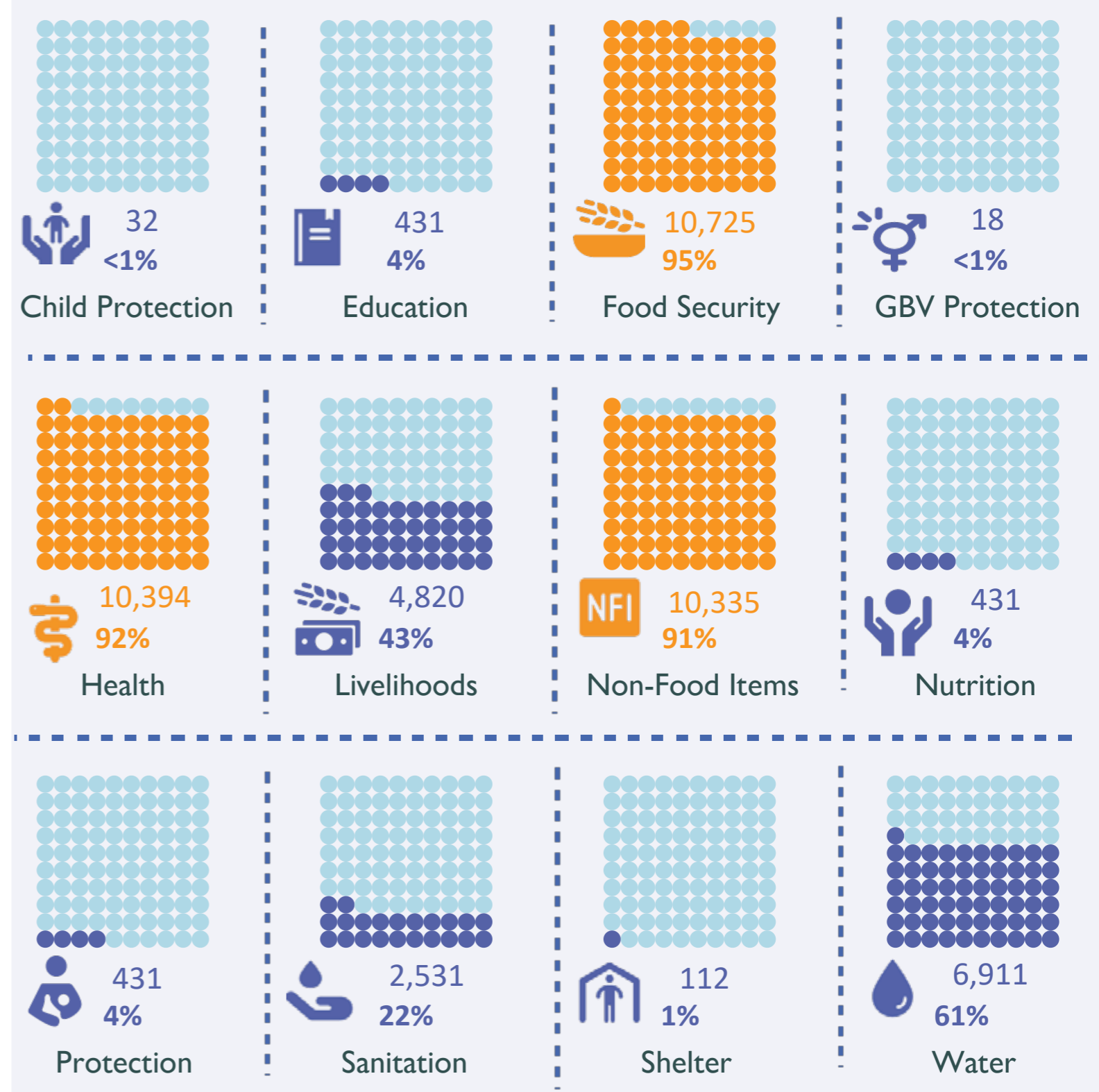


On 13 November 2023, inter-communal conflict erupted in [Dindiro Town of Al Kurmuk locality](#) between Angassanah, Funj, and Falata tribesmen, following a dispute over land accessibility. Similar incidents of inter-tribal violence took place in January, February, and April 2023. However, such clashes do not demonstrate a continual trend at the time of writing. In general, Blue Nile state continues to be absent of the wider conflict dynamics between the two main military parties, RSF and SAF. Additionally, no further clashes have been reported between the SAF and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in the previous month. Field teams reported that general RSF attempts to recruit local Arab tribes have contributed to rising inter-communal tensions within the state. Despite these tensions, no clashes have been observed between the SAF and RSF during the reporting period.

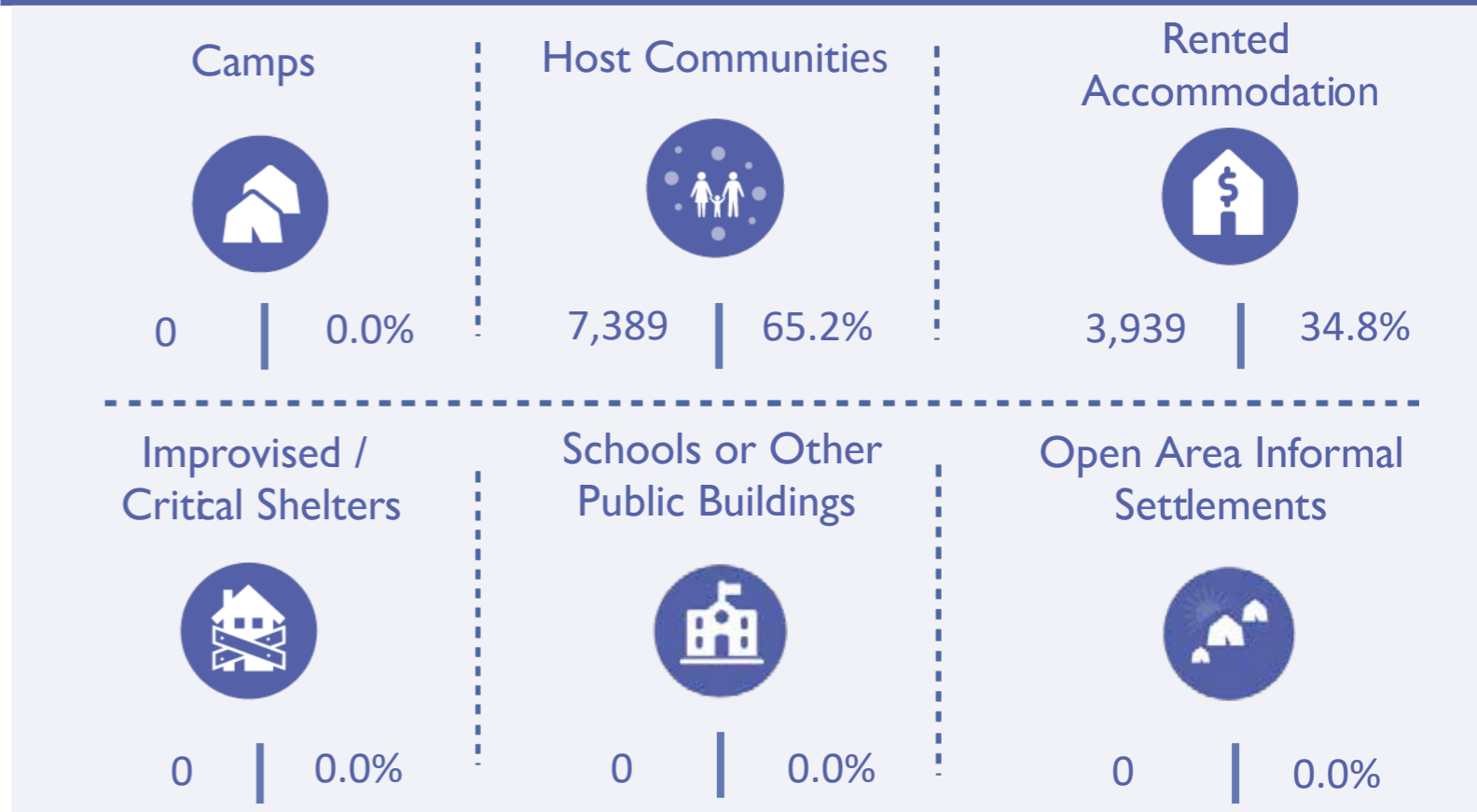
As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 56,682 displaced persons sought refuge in Blue Nile, representing approximately 1.07% of the total displaced population. The IDP caseload rose modestly over the previous month. All IDPs observed in Blue Nile state arrived from the capital, Khartoum, and most settled in an urban environment (36,682 IDPs) as opposed to rural areas (20,000 IDPs). Field teams noted that IDPs typically choose to seek refuge in places where they have prior knowledge and some ethnic or tribal ties—a pattern consistent with displacement trends across the country. However, movement is likely to remain fluid as localities in Blue Nile state are suffering from increasing costs of consumer goods and fuel, unemployment and a dearth of water, sanitation, functional health centres, medication, food and vital non-food items. The rise in fuel prices is also contributing to the increasing prices for goods.

Populations in Ar Rusayris Town and Ed Damazine Town, as well as the surrounding villages, continue to report inadequate quantities of water, as well as insufficient life-saving solutions and medications. Some health centres have become inoperable due to the scarcity of life-saving medicines and liquid air. Subsequently, there is increasing pressure on government hospitals to absorb the rising needs of the displaced community. Informants reported that pregnant and lactating women, infants, and children are suffering from poor nutrition and the overall population has insufficient access to food and vital non-food items. Such findings are concerning as delays in aid delivery are reported, largely due to insecurity, looting and bureaucratic impediments.

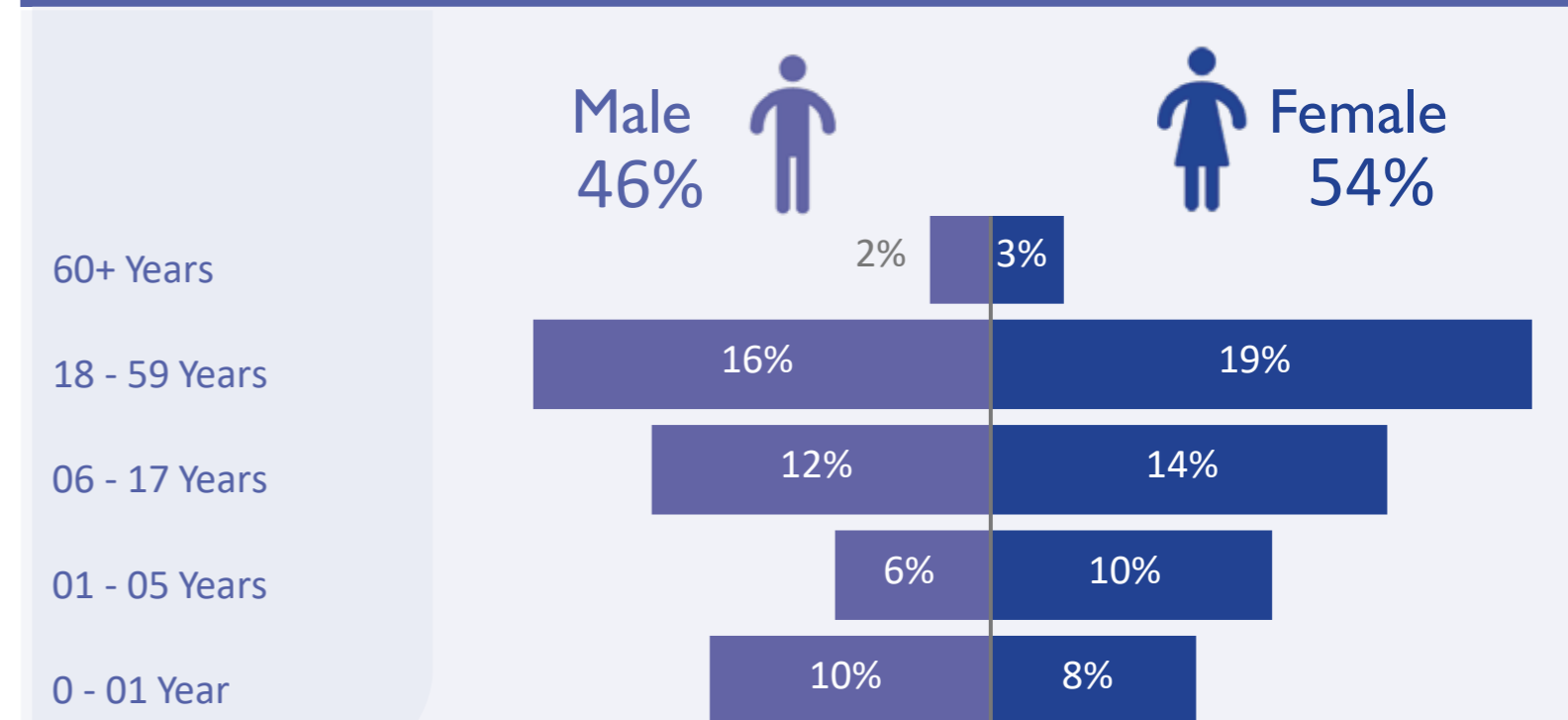
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



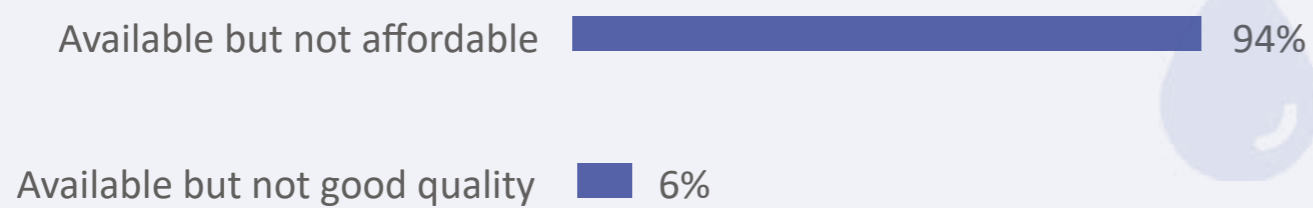
Demographics



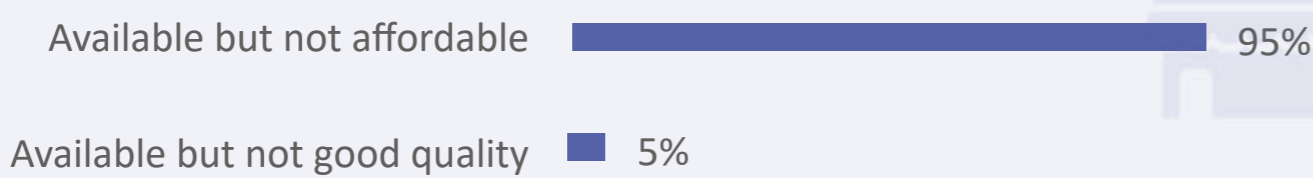
Monthly Displacement Timeline



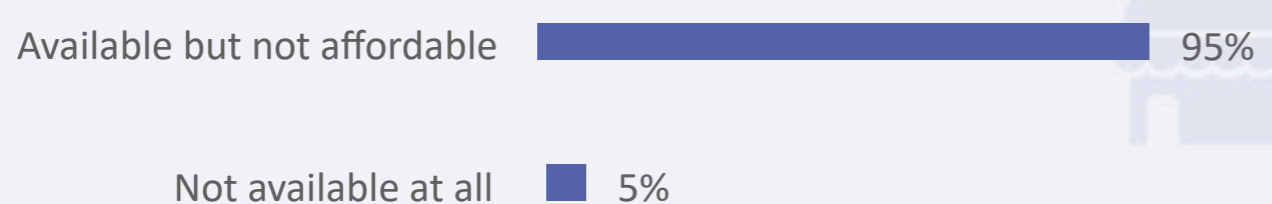
Water



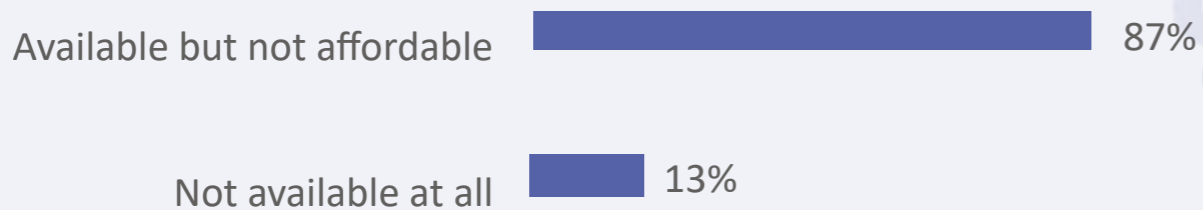
Market (Food)



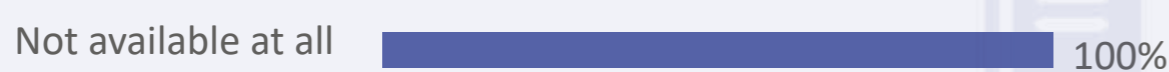
Market (Non-Food Item)



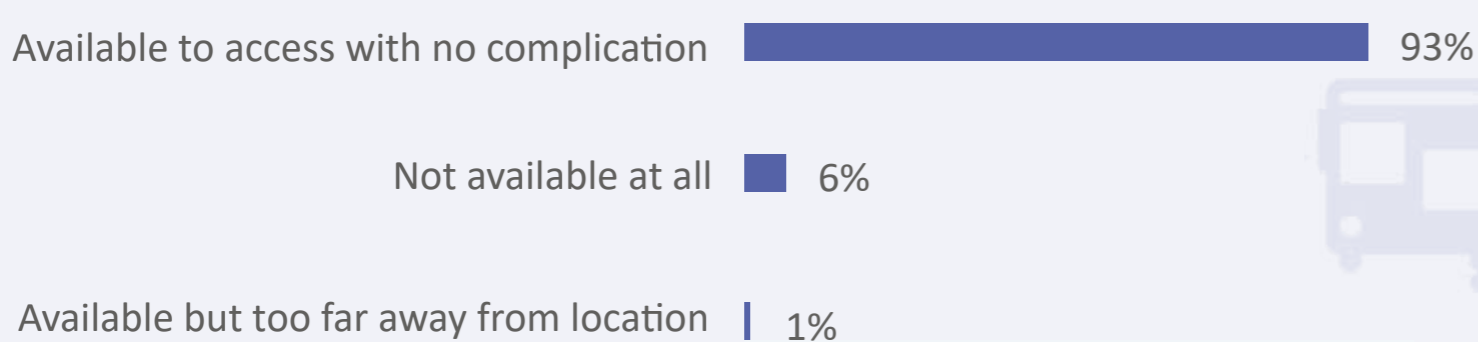
Healthcare



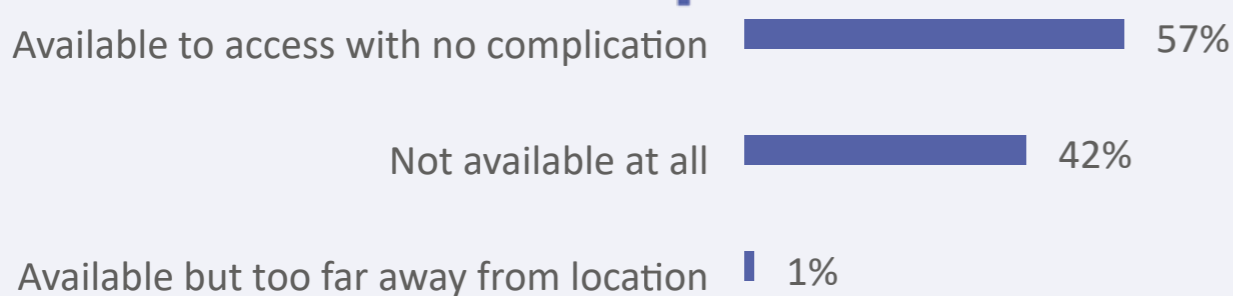
Education



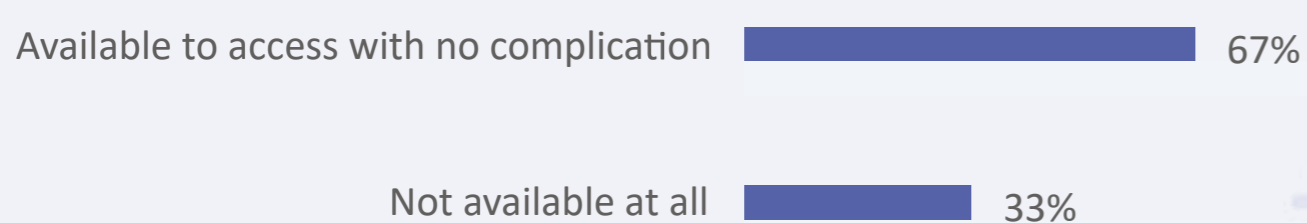
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

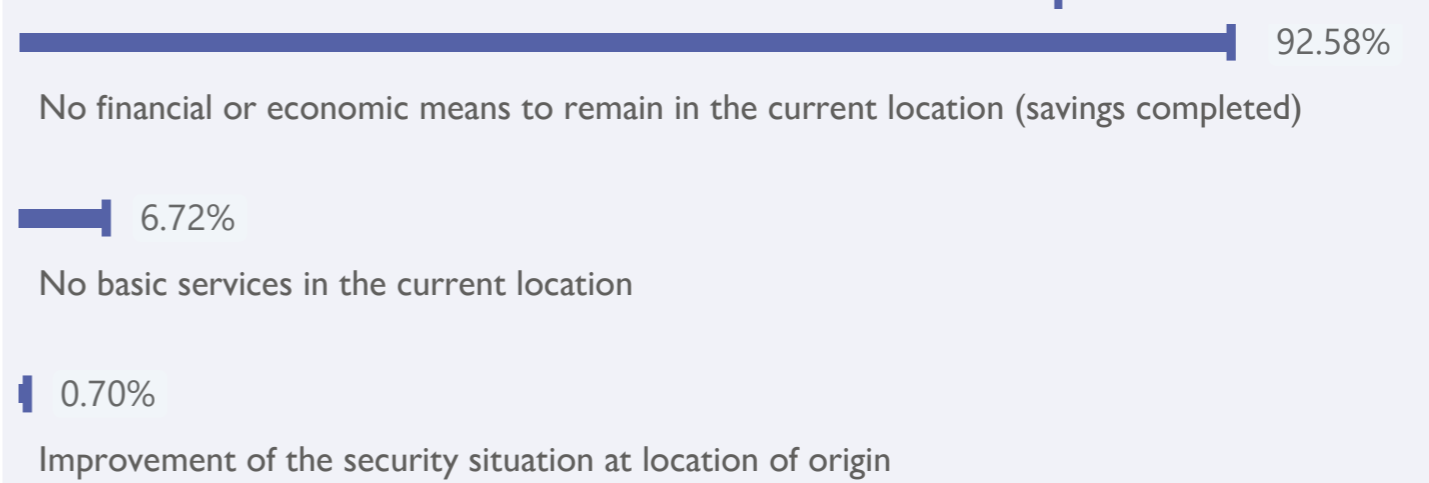


Government / Legal Services



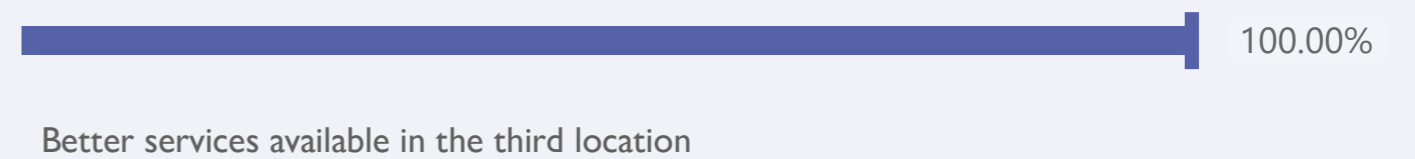
Return to location of origin

3,867 Households | **34%**



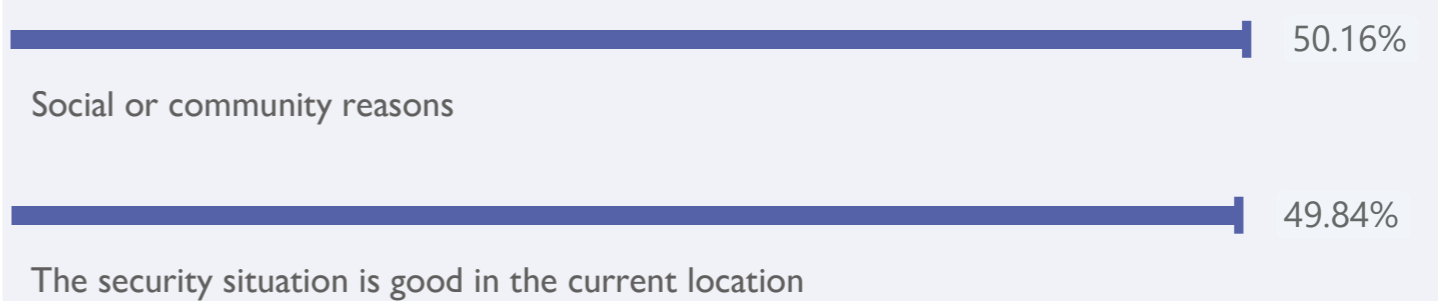
Move to a third location

1,157 Households | **10%**



Remain in the current location

6,264 Households | **55%**

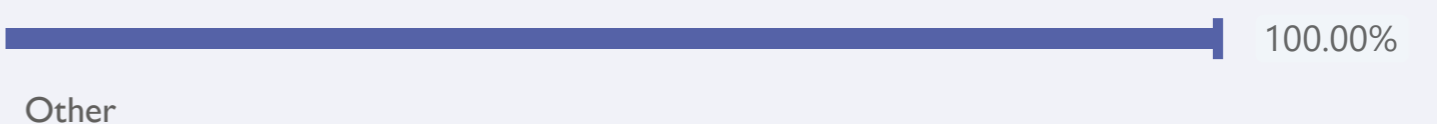


Leaving Sudan to other country

40 Households | **<1%**



Other Countries



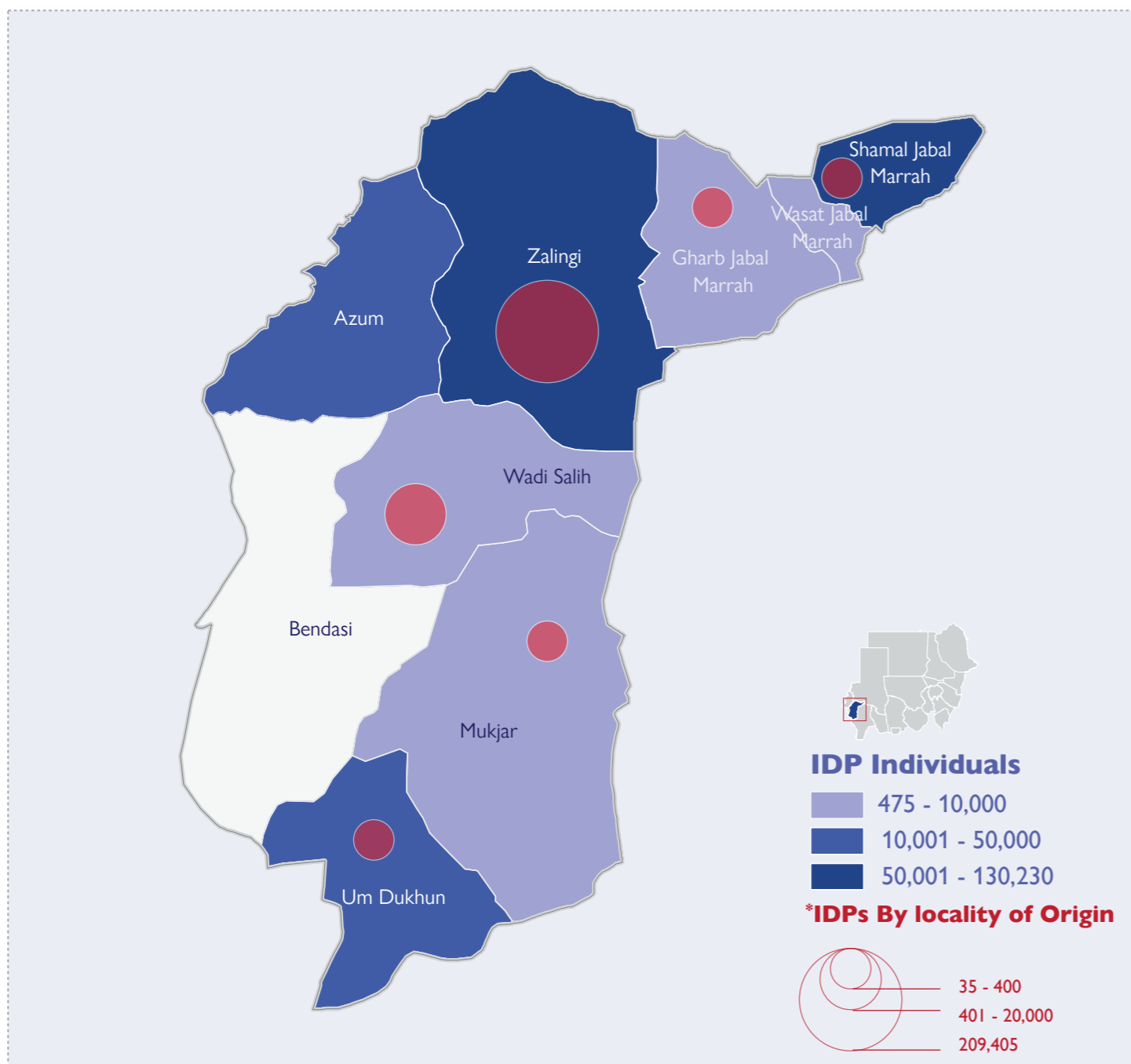
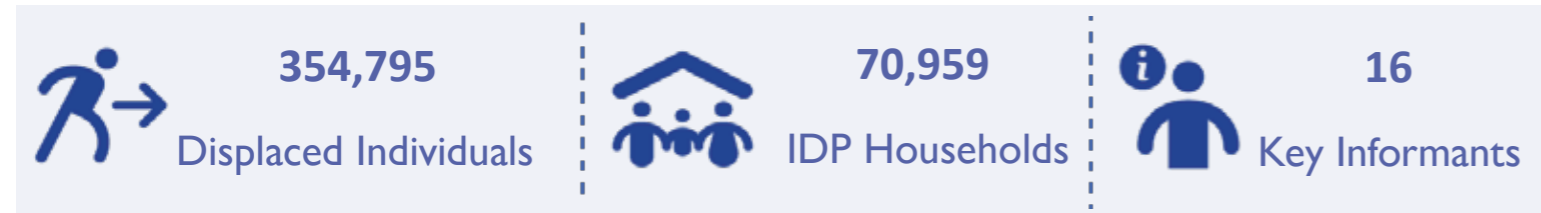
Not Decided (No Plan)

0 Households | **0%**

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Displacement by State

Central Darfur

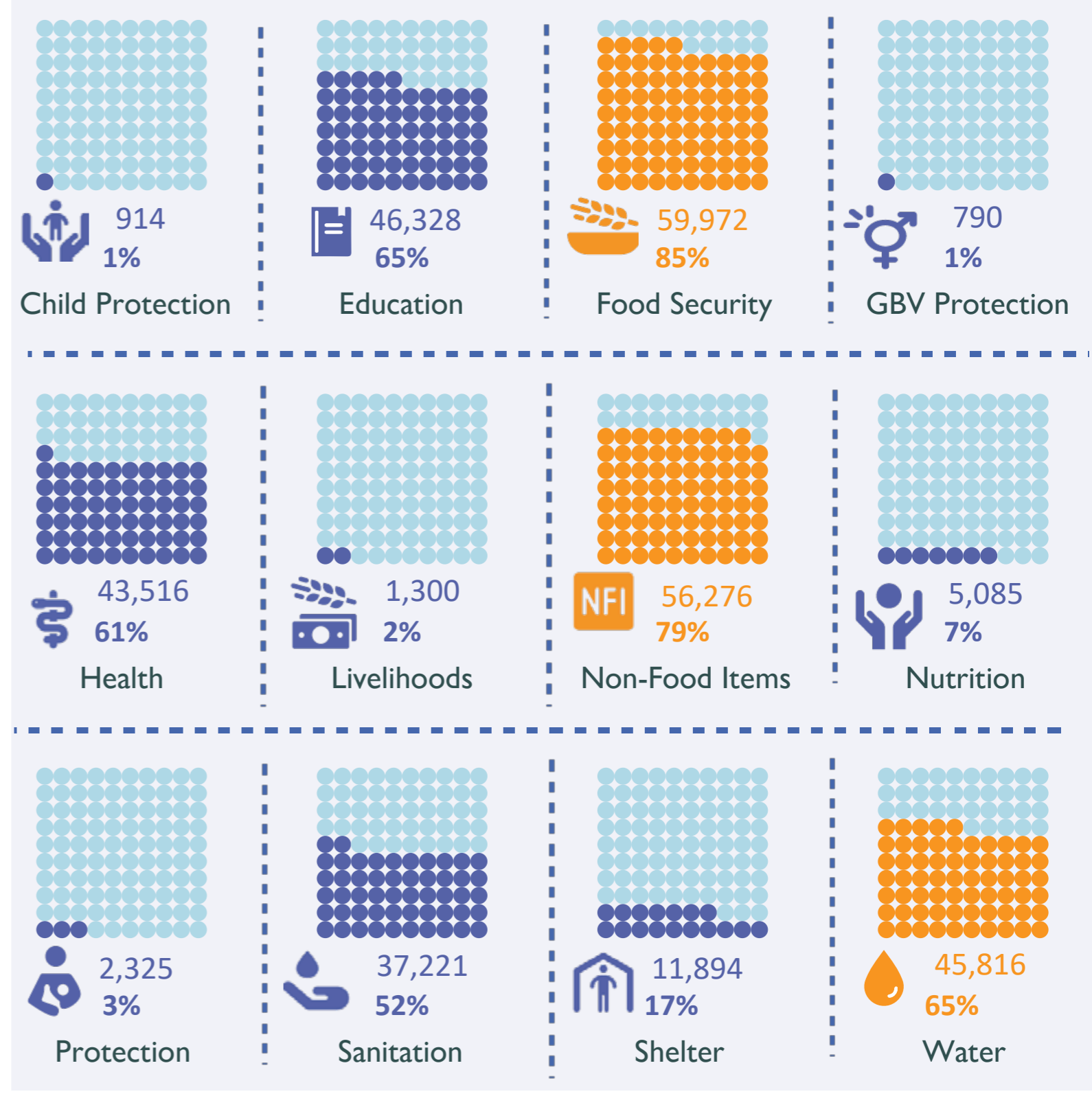


During the previous month, field teams observed escalating violence between the RSF and SAF in the state capital, [Zalingi Town](#). Clashes have primarily been situated around the SAF military compound. Notably, field teams expected relative calm between the SAF and RSF in Central Darfur following the departure of SAF forces from the military compound in Zalingi Town on 31 October 2023. Additionally, field teams highlighted that there is an absence of armed groups across the state – with the exception of the Sudan Liberation Army (Abdel-Wahid) in Gharb Jabal Marrah locality.

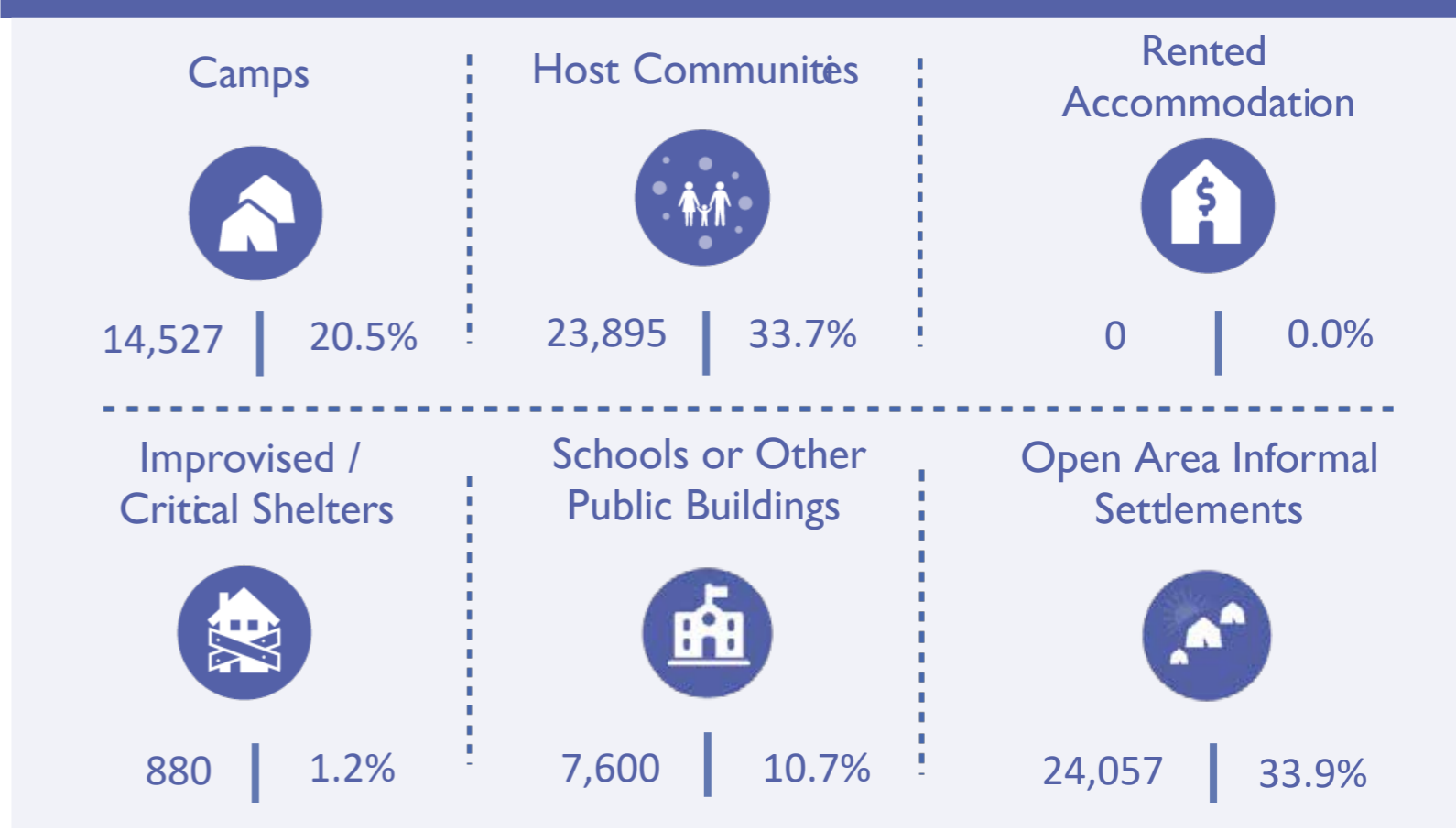
DTM Sudan currently estimates that 354,795 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in Central Darfur. The majority of IDPs were displaced from within Central Darfur (215,530, approximately 61%). The violence observed by field teams has led to widespread displacement from affected neighbourhoods within the town. Much of the displacement was reported as secondary displacement of IDP communities from Al-Hasahisa IDP camp to Hameedia IDP camp. Conflict dynamics have also informed wider displacement internally within the state. For example, on 10 November 2023, many residents of [Nertiti Town](#) in Gharb Jabal Marrah locality fled their homes due to escalating security concerns. Additionally, field teams noted that some IDPs fled locations in Kubum locality in South Darfur following violence between Bani Halba and Salamat tribes. Many of those displaced from that conflict have sought refuge in Mukjar locality in Um Dukhun locality in Central Darfur. Since 15 April 2023, field teams observed that IDP communities arrived from North Darfur, West Darfur, and Khartoum seeking safety from the wider military conflict. These IDPs have typically sought 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 noted that mobility among the displaced caseload continues to be attributed, in part, due to a search for income opportunities and better services.

Field teams indicated that service provision across the state continues to be poor. There is a reported absence of service providers following the destruction of civilian infrastructure and widespread looting, and the humanitarian situation is expected to further decline in the upcoming month given the reported collapse in executive authority across the state. Field teams noted that health services have been poor across the state. Additionally, there is a widespread shortage in food and other supplies, including water. Many remaining government buildings now reportedly serve as shelters for displaced communities. Overall, humanitarian agencies will continue to face numerous logistical and operational obstacles in coordinating their interventions.

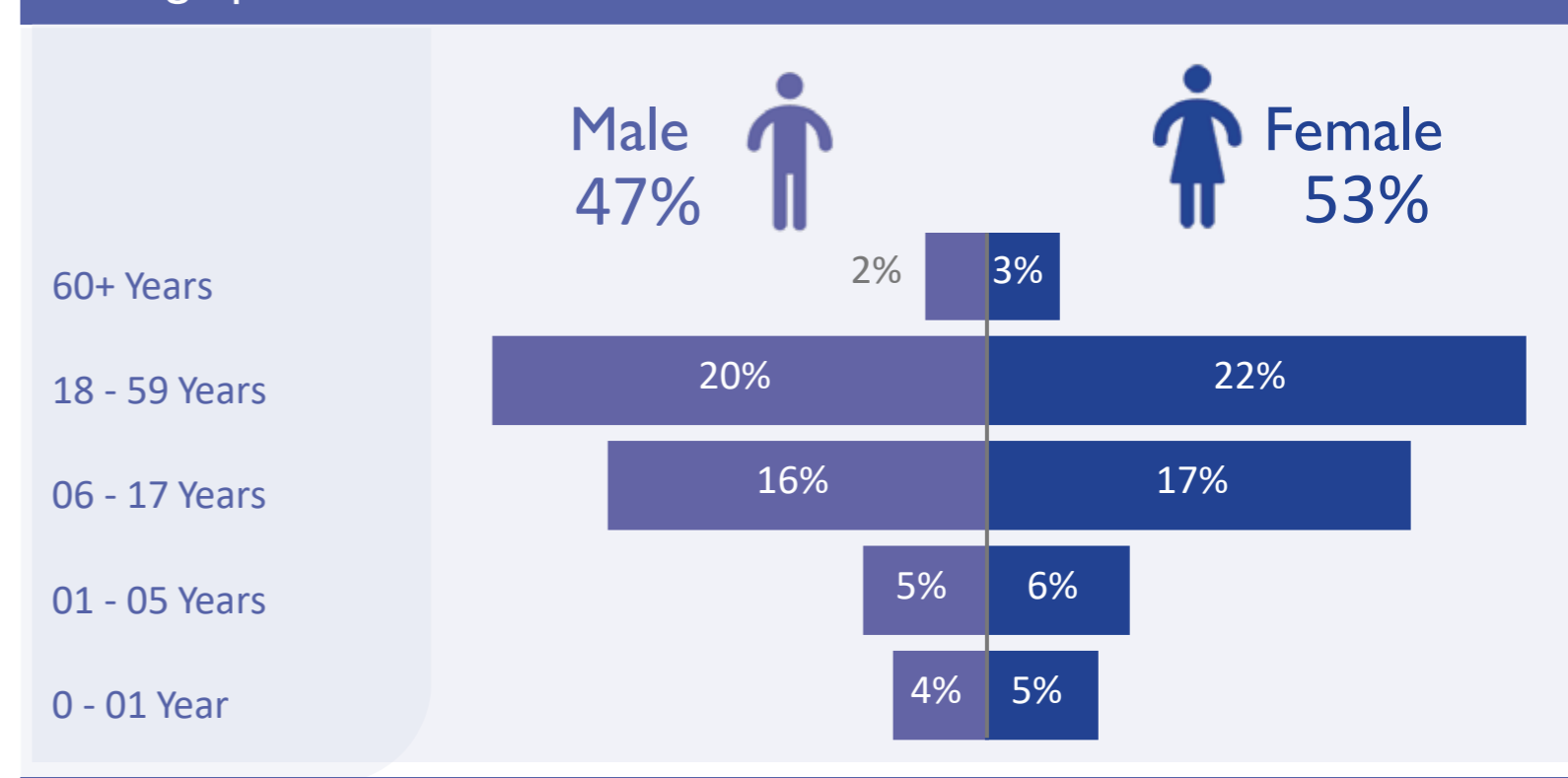
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



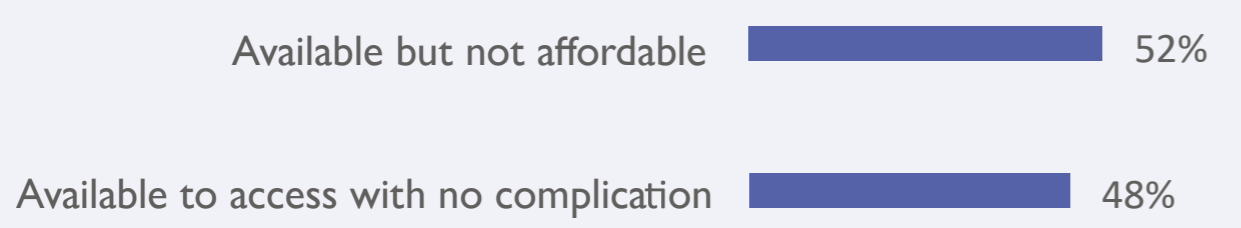
Demographics



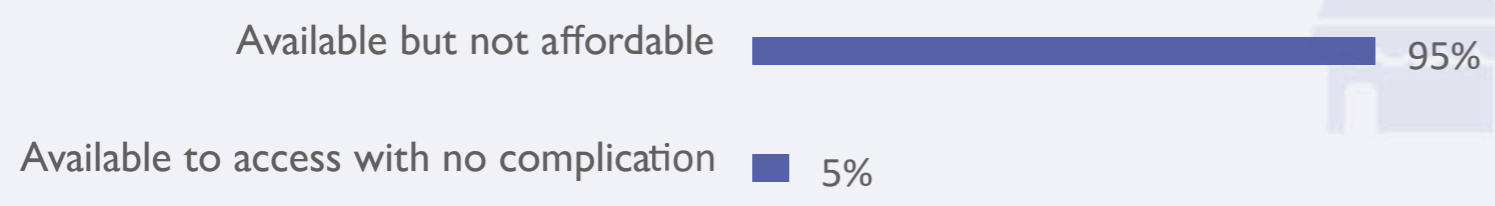
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



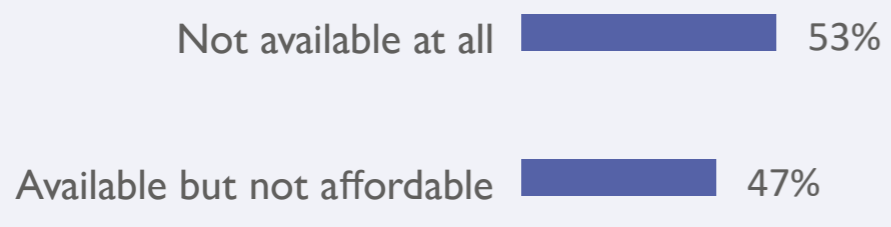
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



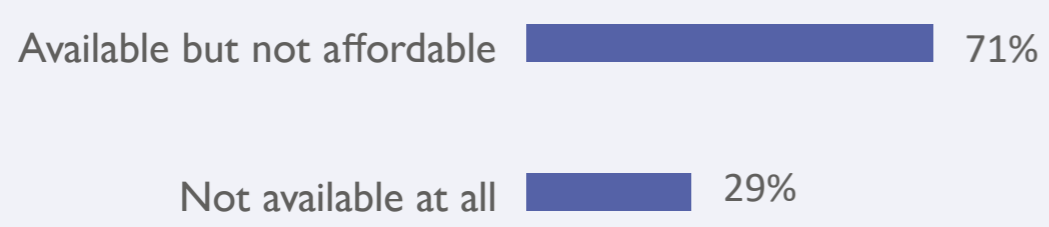
Healthcare



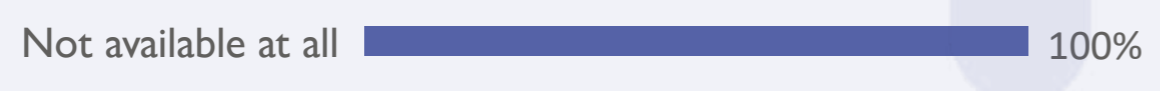
Education



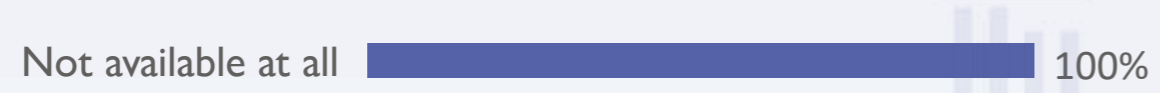
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

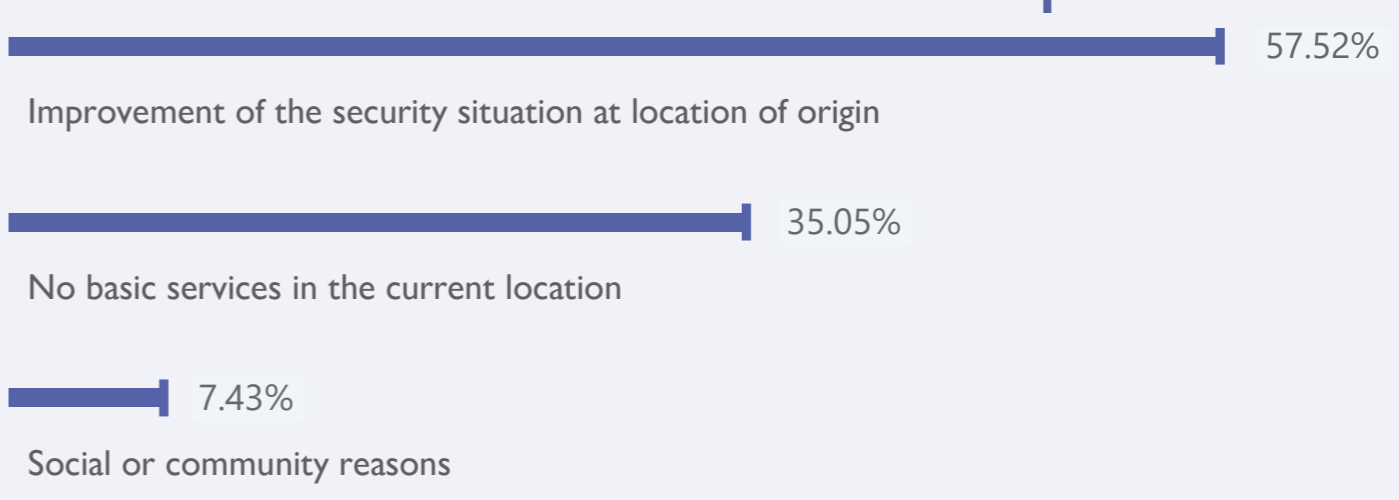


Government / Legal Services



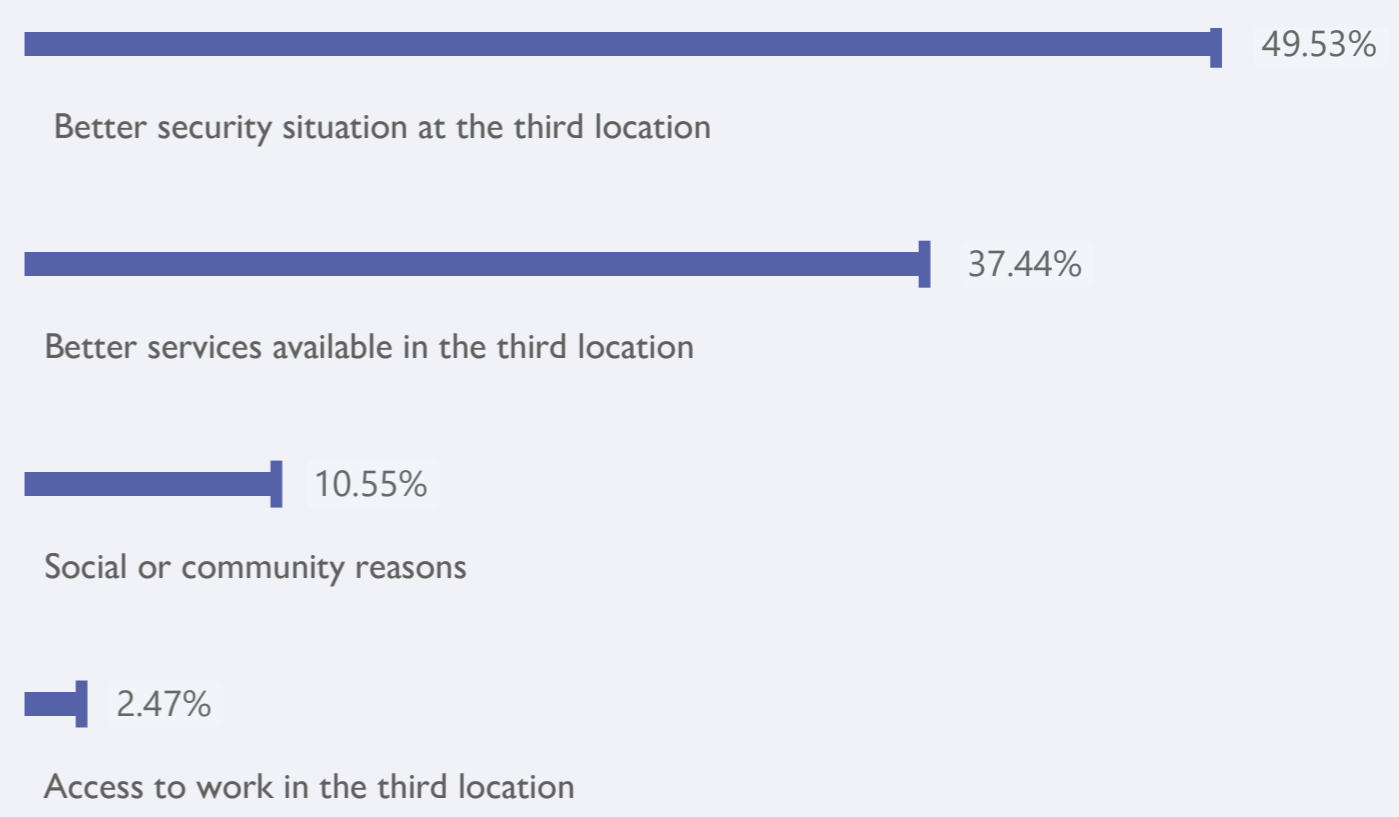
Return to location of origin

8,484 Households | 12%



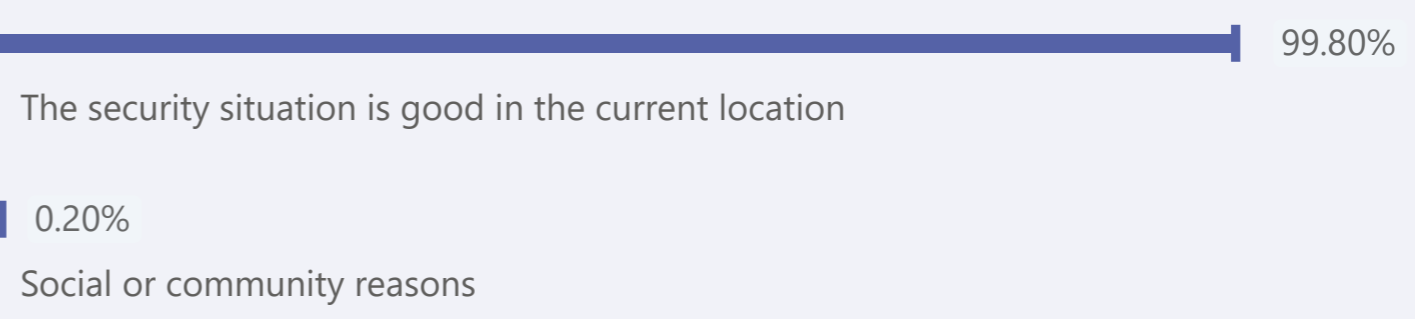
Move to a third location

12,129 Households | 17%



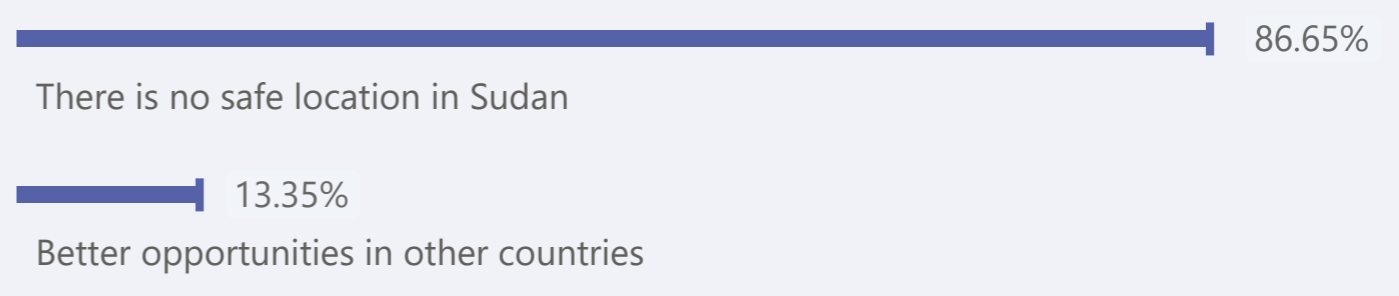
Remain in the current location

49,152 Households | 69%



Leaving Sudan to other country

1,124 Households | 2%



Other Countries



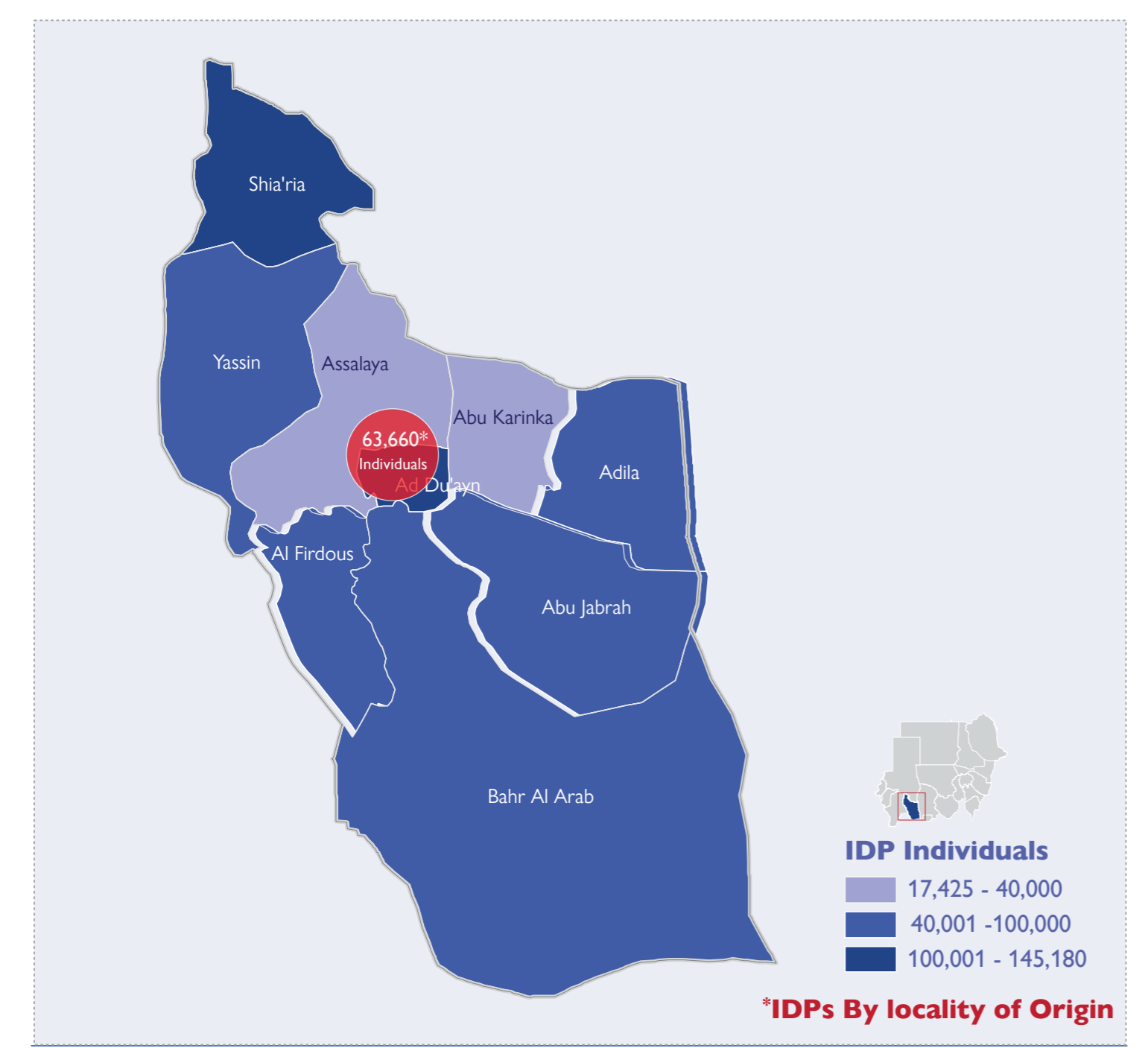
Not Decided (No Plan)

70 Households | <1%

*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence that best describes IDPs' access to services provided in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service categories.*** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement by State

East Darfur

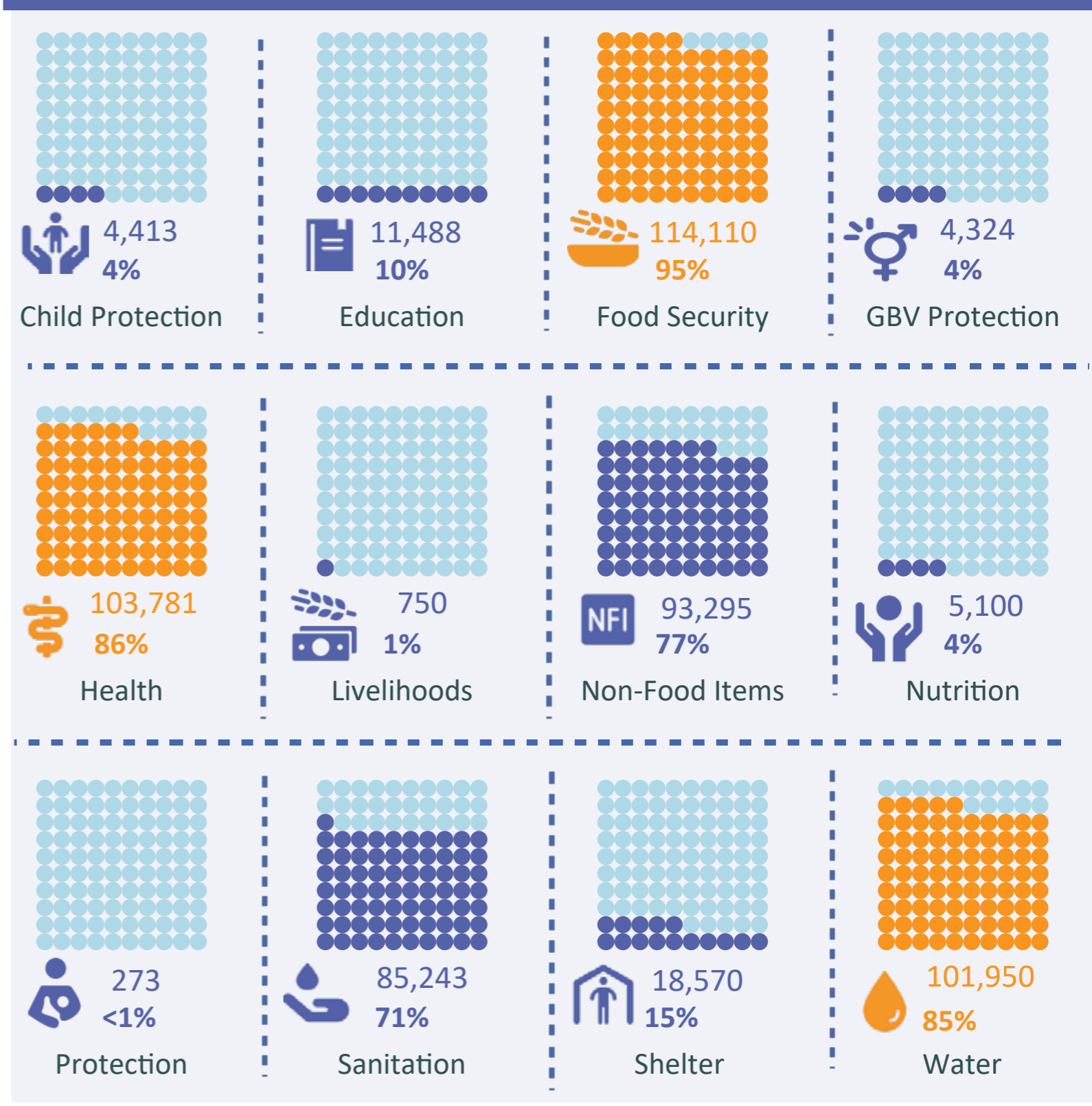


On 20 November 2023, armed clashes erupted between SAF and the RSF in [Ad Du'ayn Town](#) of Ad Du'ayn locality, East Darfur – ending a ceasefire agreement between the local communities' leadership which had been in place since April 2023. Clashes were reported in the military HQ and its surrounding neighbourhoods. Preliminary information indicated that the armed clash led to widespread displacement across East Darfur – with an estimate of between 12,700 and 13,000 households newly displaced from the neighbourhoods of Al Arab, Al Shahinat, Almatar, Alzariba, Al Goaba, Almohajir, and Khour Omer in Ad Du'ayn Town. Field teams observed IDPs arriving from Ad Du'ayn Town across the localities of Abu Karinka, Al Firdous, Assalaya, and Bahr Al Arab in East Darfur, as well as in the neighbourhoods northward of Ad Du'ayn Town. According to informants, Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) armed groups are also present in the state but have not taken an active role in the conflict.

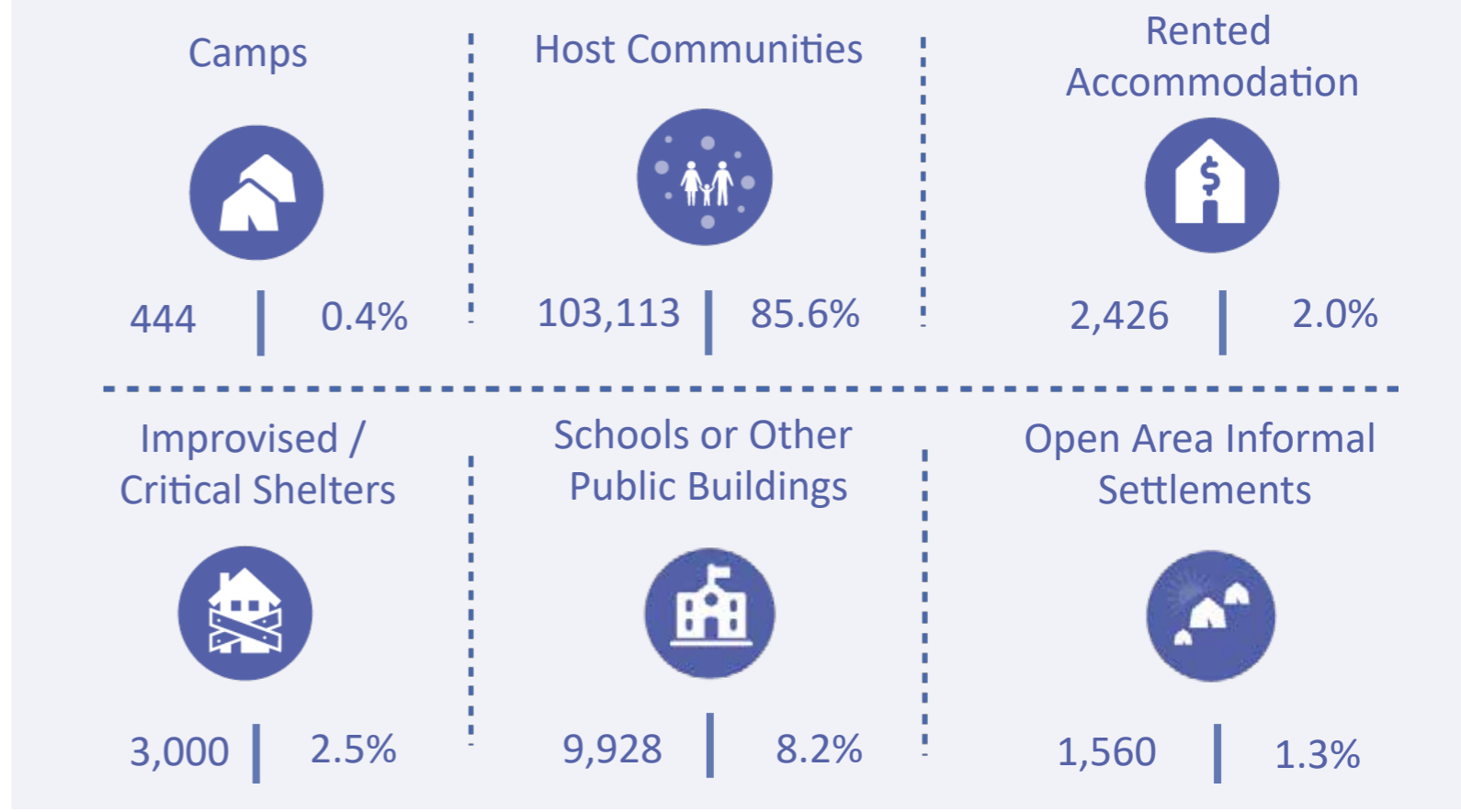
DTM Sudan field teams reported an estimated total of 602,455 IDPs in East Darfur displaced since the start of the conflict. IDPs are mostly arriving from conflict affected areas in Khartoum (about 60% of the observed caseload), Nyala Town, South Darfur (about 30%), East Darfur (about 11%), with smaller proportions arriving from El Fasher in North Darfur and North Kordofan states (less than 2% each). The field team reported that the remaining IDP population are displaced due the recent armed conflict in Ad Du'ayn Town – representing about 11% of the observed caseload. IDPs largely congregated in urban centres such as Ad Du'ayn, Shiarria, Yassin, Bahr Al Arab, and Al Firdous Towns in search of security, and to reside with those of similar tribal or ethnic identity. Field teams reported that the primary factor driving mobility among the pre-20 November 2023 event IDP caseload in East Darfur was a search for income opportunities and cheaper services.

In addition to the recent armed clash, state and local authorities in East Darfur face widespread bank closures. Bank closures and stifled cash flows are directly hurting IDPs and host communities as all supplies from the central area of Sudan have stopped. The bank closures are also limiting cash for operations and implementation among humanitarian actors trying to deliver services in East Darfur. As a result, food insecurity is expected to rise, and the humanitarian response to the rise is expected to be insufficient compared to the need. In addition to financial services, the provision of legal services remains limited, and field teams reported that local law enforcement play no prominent role across the state.

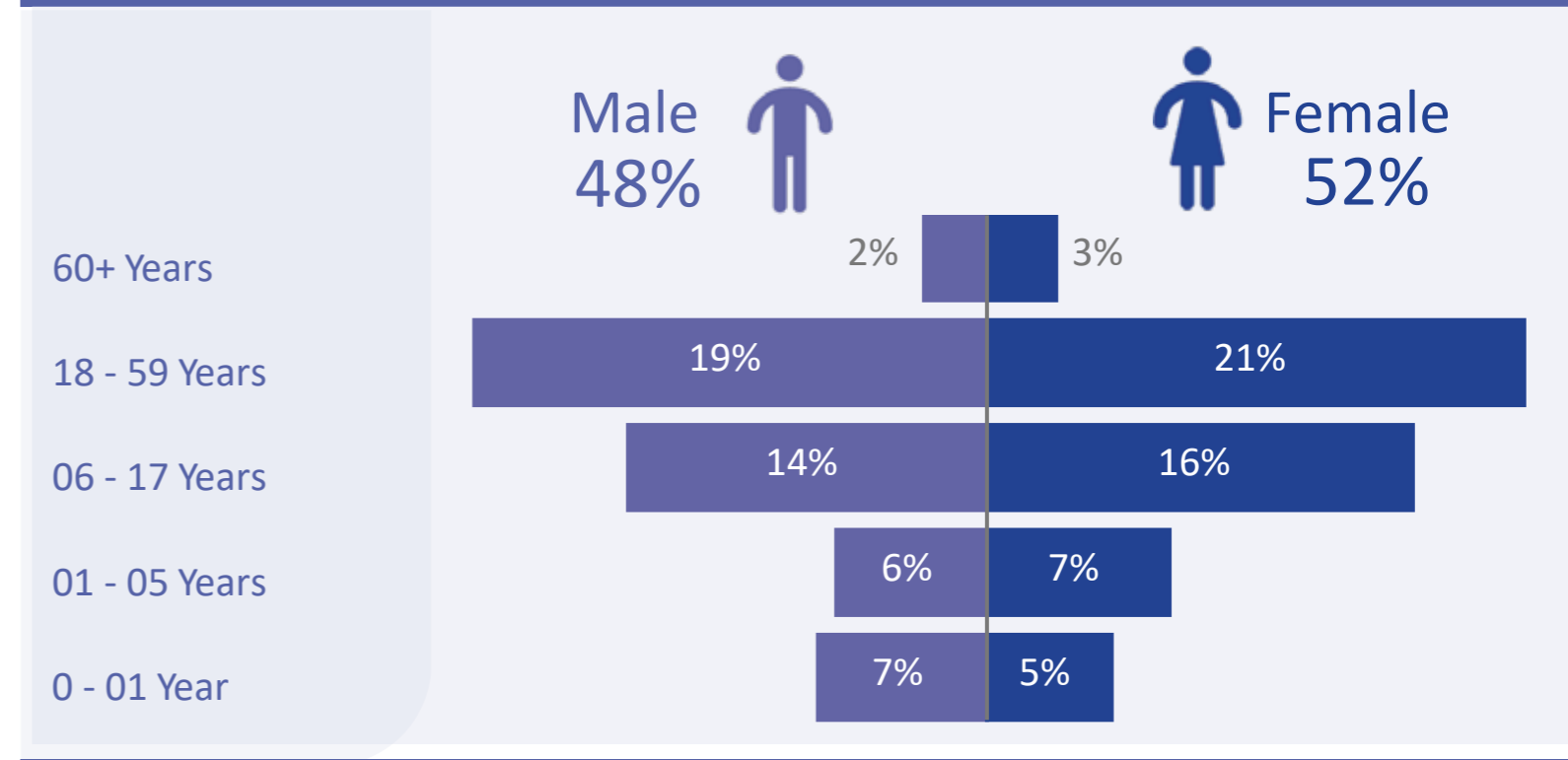
Priority Needs (by households)



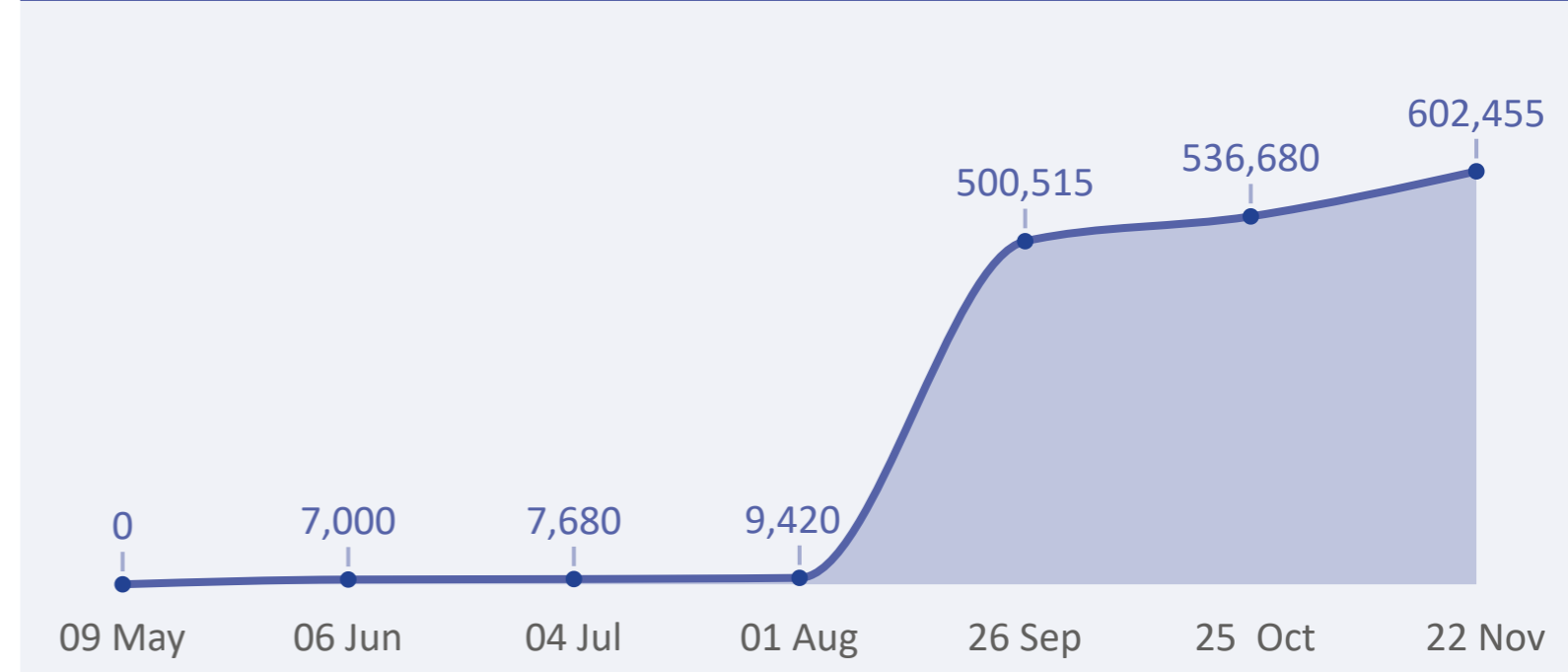
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

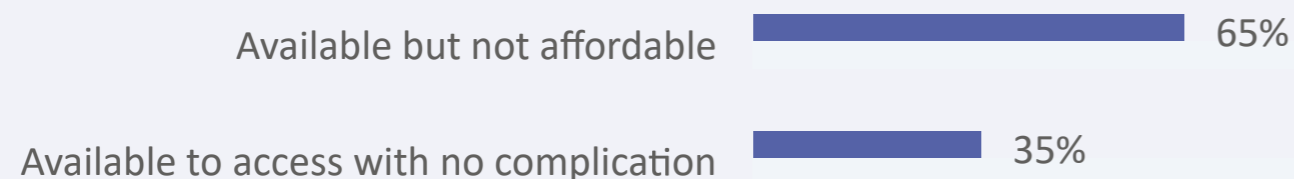




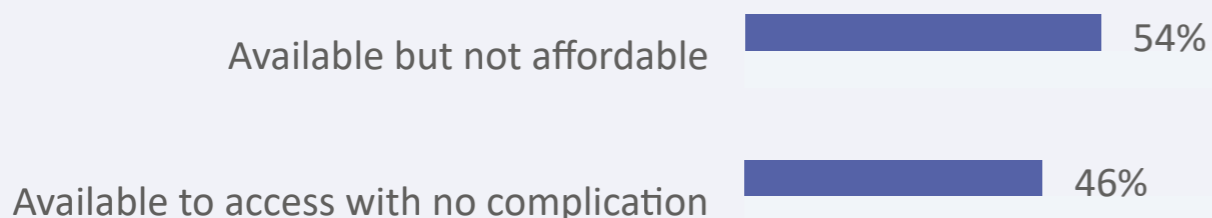
Water



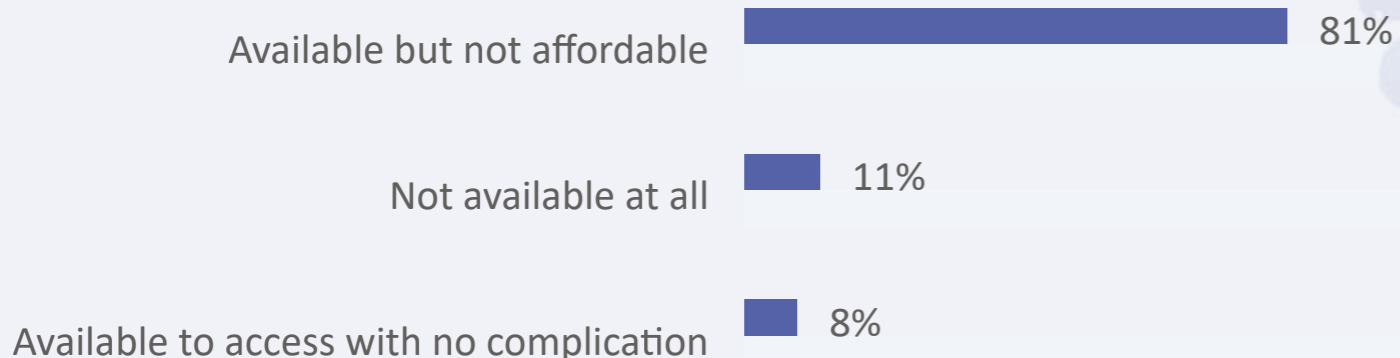
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



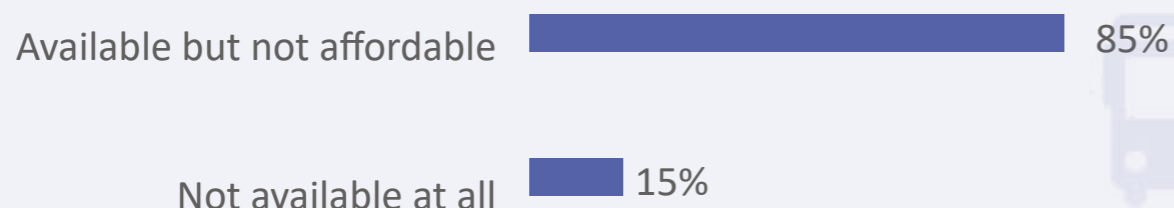
Healthcare



Education



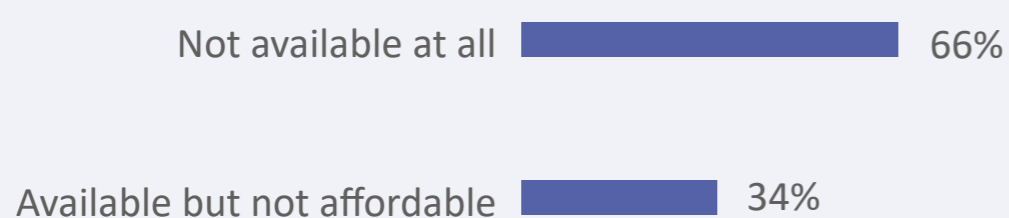
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services

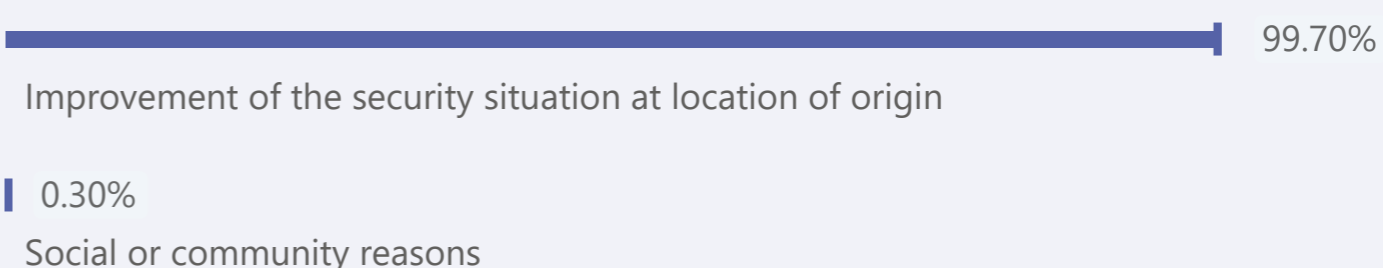


Return to location of origin



13,352
Households

11%

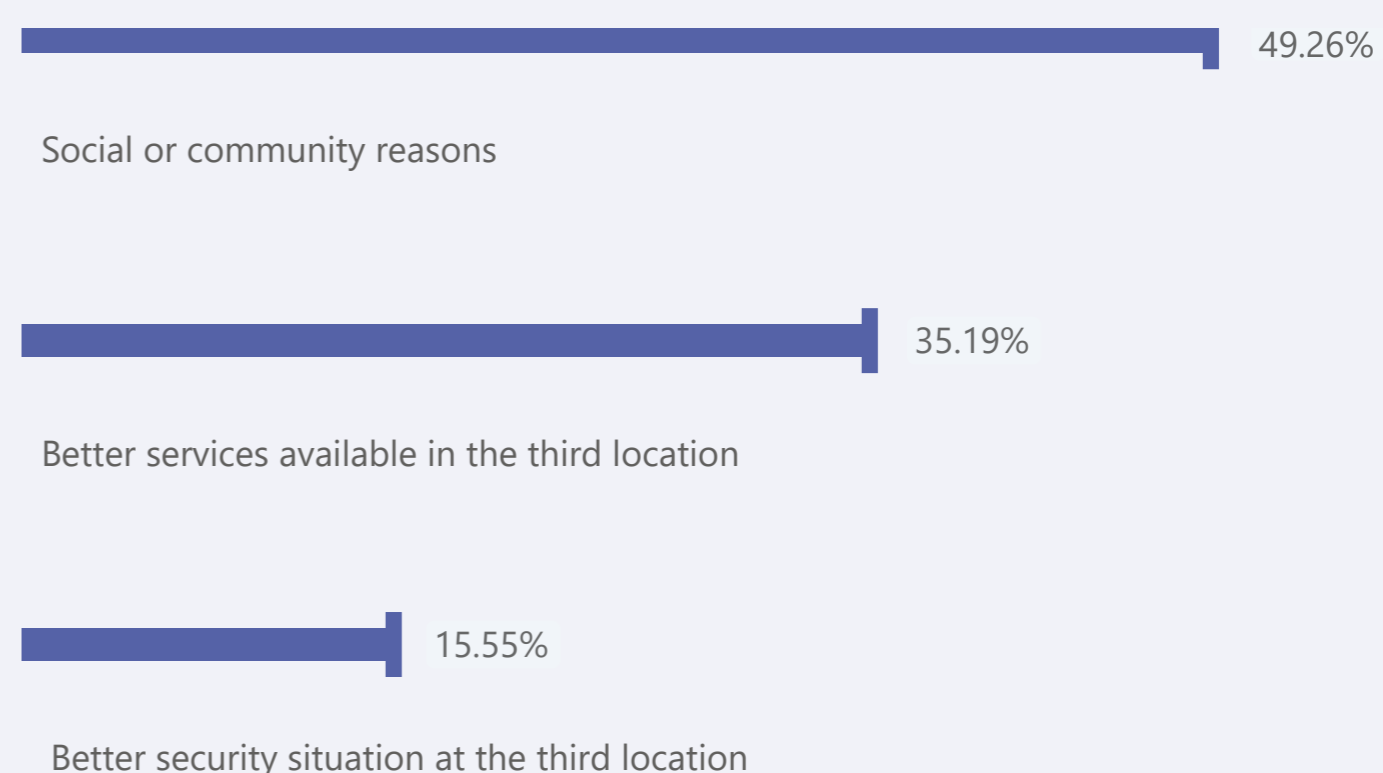


Move to a third location



3,376
Households

3%

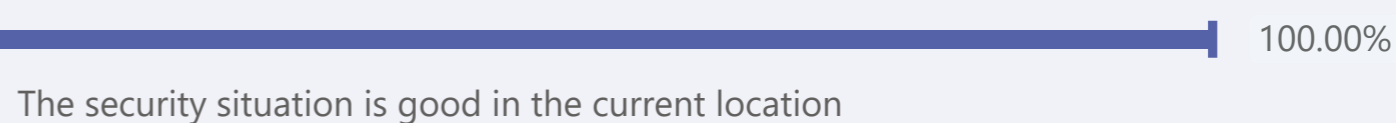


Remain in the current location



100,598
Households

84%

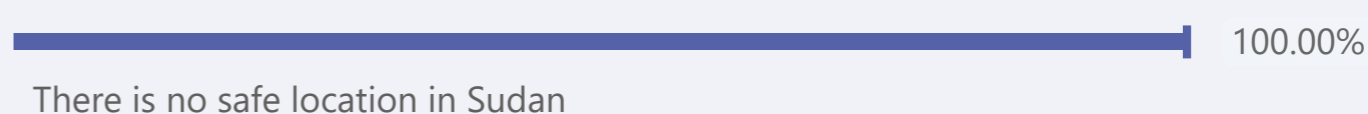


Leaving Sudan to other country

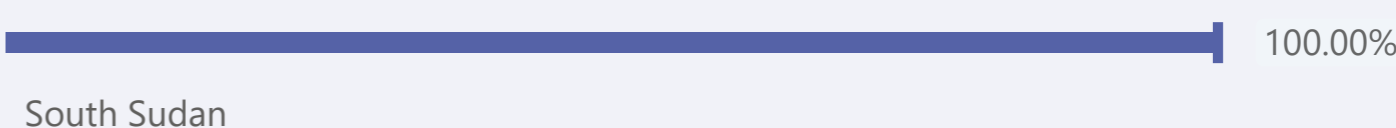


2,245
Households

2%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



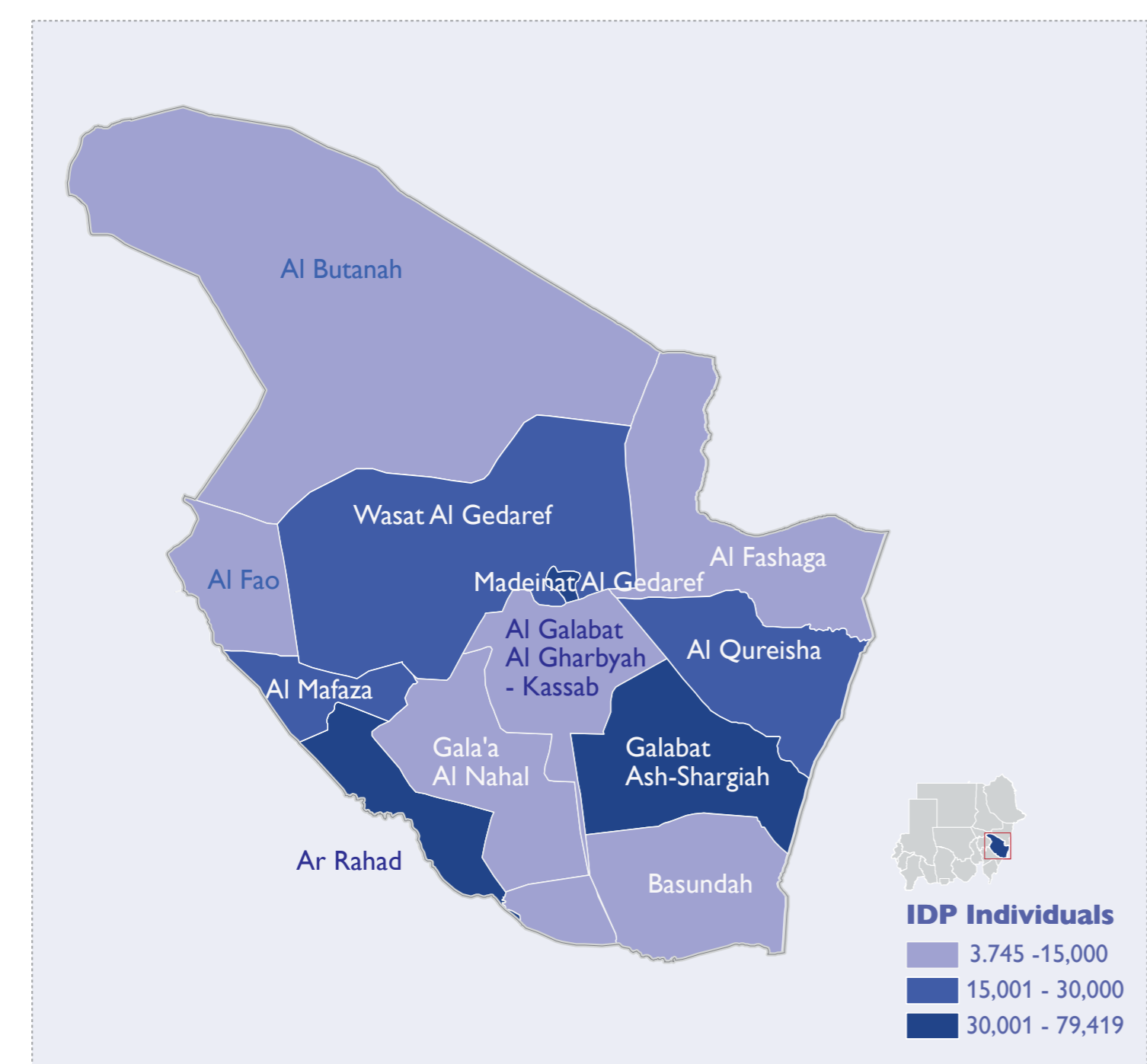
900
Households

1%

*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence that best describes IDPs' access to services provided in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service categories. **** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months.

Displacement by State

Gedaref

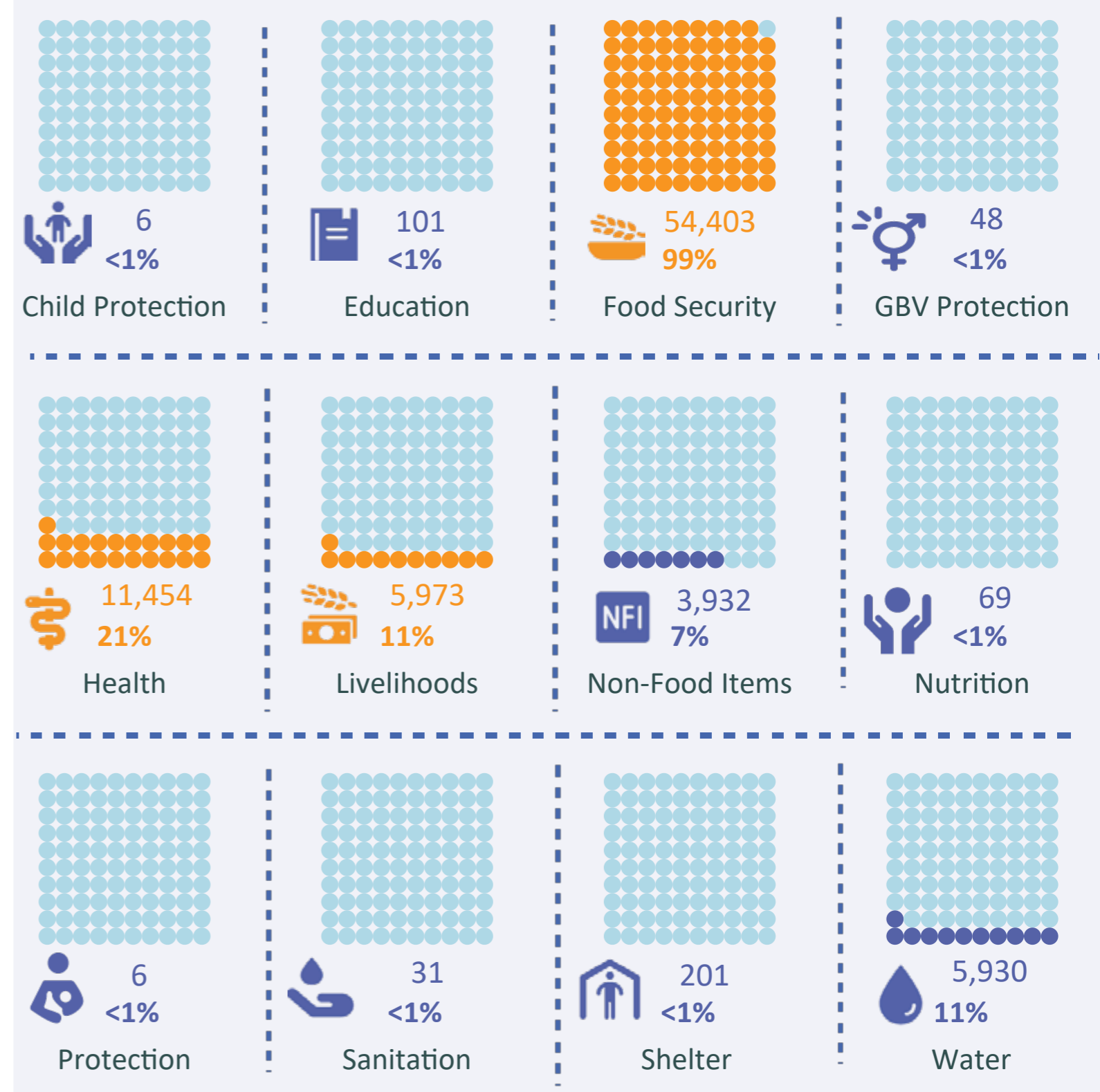


For the month of November, Gedaref state remained free of the conflict dynamics affecting other parts of the country, including inter-communal conflicts. Field teams highlighted that the state's relative safety has made it an appealing destination for IDPs seeking refuge from violence in their states of origin. Moreover, the state serves as a transit point for people travelling to and from Ethiopia, offering an alternative to air travel from Port Sudan, Red Sea.

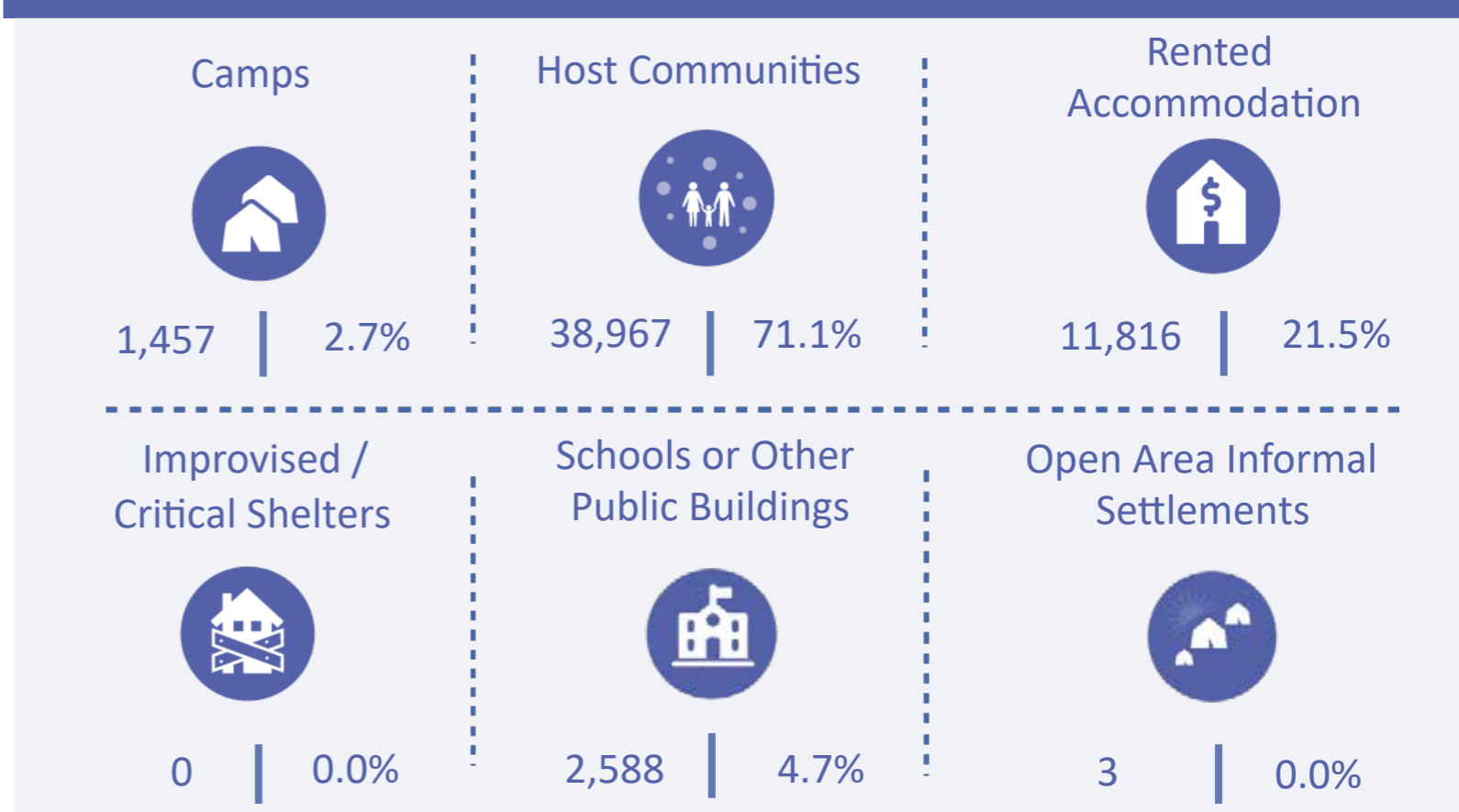
DTM Sudan estimates that Gedaref hosts 275,286 IDPs as of 22 November 2023 who have been displaced since April 15. IDPs are fleeing conflict predominantly from Khartoum locality of Khartoum State. The IDP caseload in Gedaref are mostly congregated in urban neighborhoods in Madeinat Al Gedaref, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, and Ar Rahad localities. Additionally, the majority of IDPs are seeking shelter with host communities (71.07%), with a smaller proportion in rented accommodations (21.55%) or sheltering in schools and other public buildings (4.72%).

DTM's field teams indicated that on [8 November 2023](#), all IDPs sheltering in Al-Rasheed student accommodation, Omer Bin Abdelaziz school, the Old School, and Al-Salmabi school were moved to Osman Bin Afan school and Al-Amiriya school in Gedaref Town, in an effort to implement the local government's decision and reopen schools in Gedaref. Field teams further reported that the state lacks alternative housing to accommodate all displaced households (4.70%), who are currently seeking refuge in schools. Additionally, field teams reported that the state is heavily impacted by diseases such as dengue fever and cholera, creating immense pressure on health services. Disease and the influx of displaced people has caused overcrowding resulting in a decline in environmental and public health conditions.

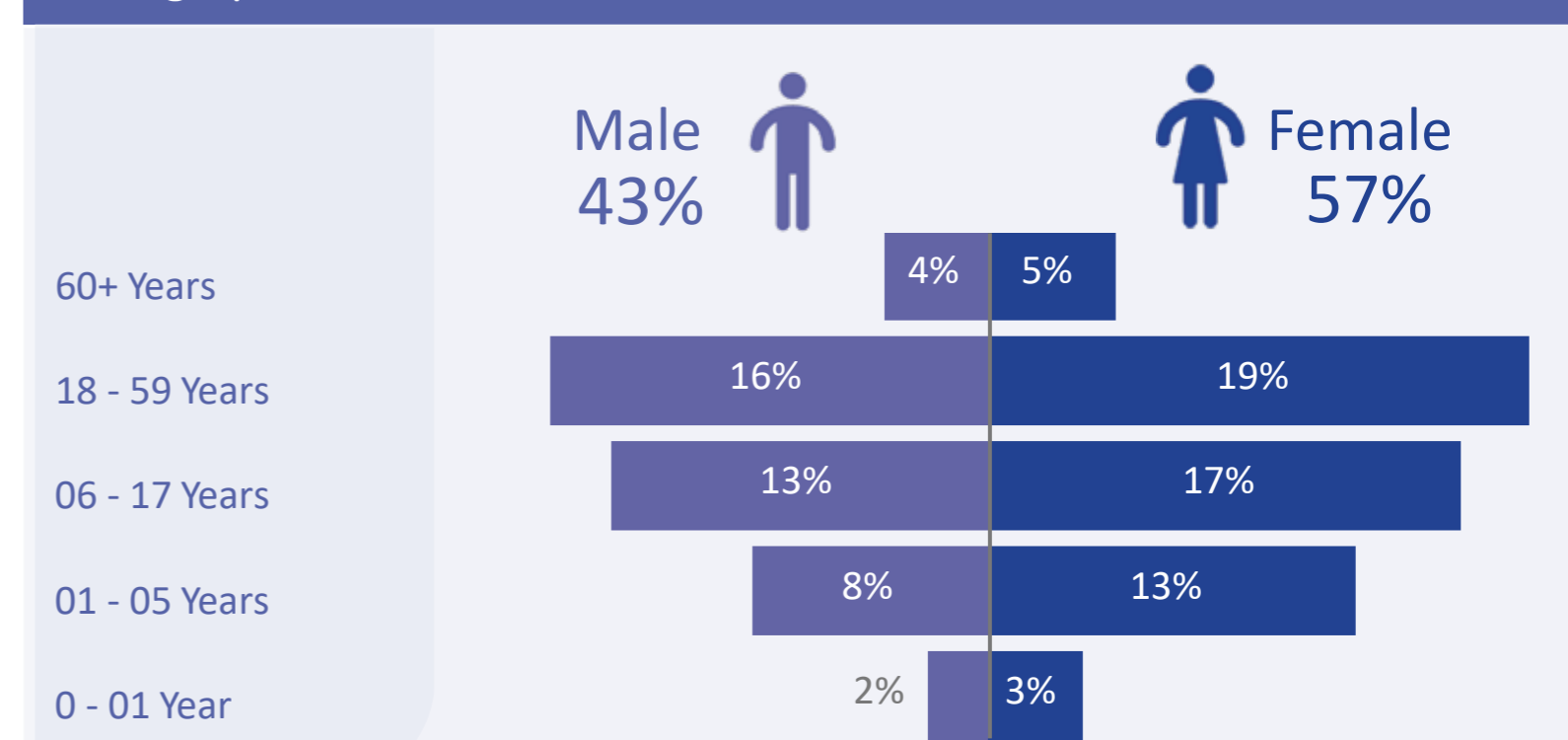
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



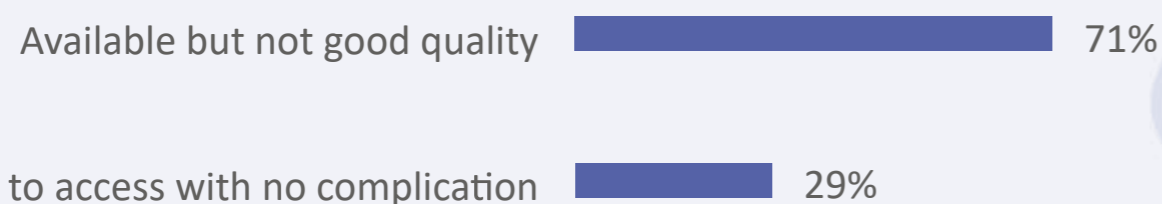
Demographics



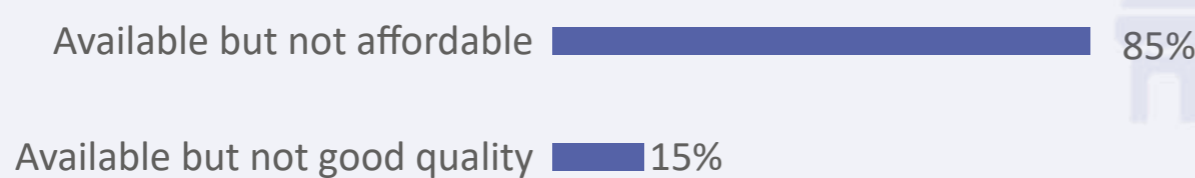
Monthly Displacement Timeline



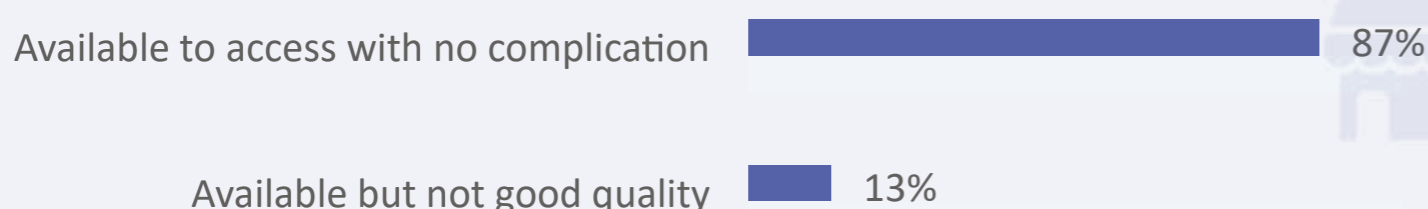
Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



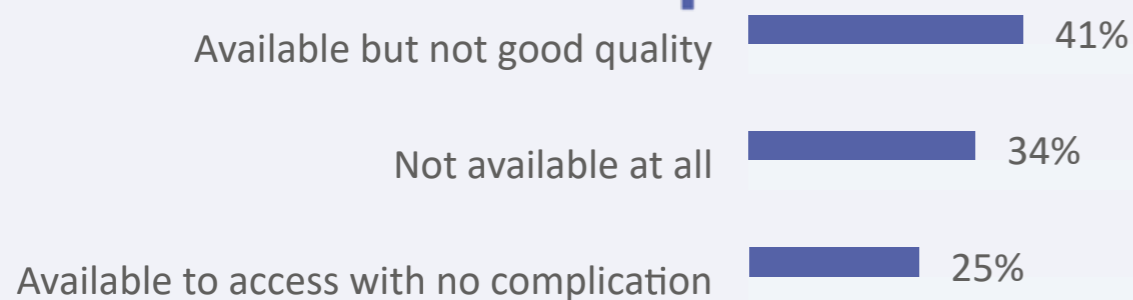
Education



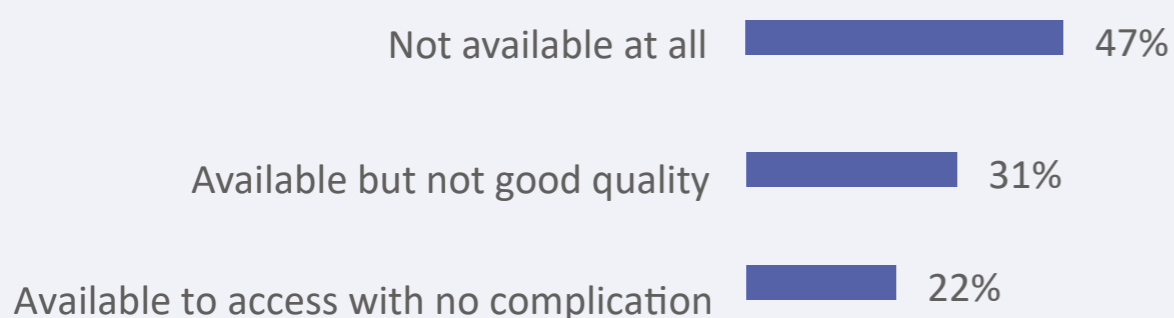
Transportation / Fuel



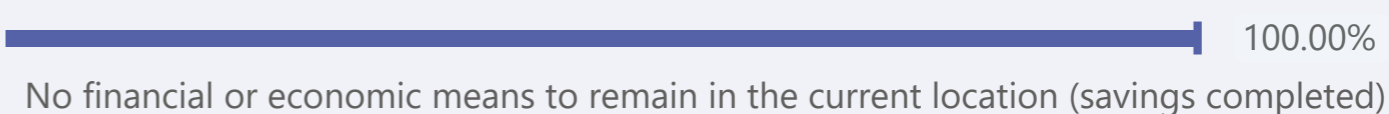
Electricity



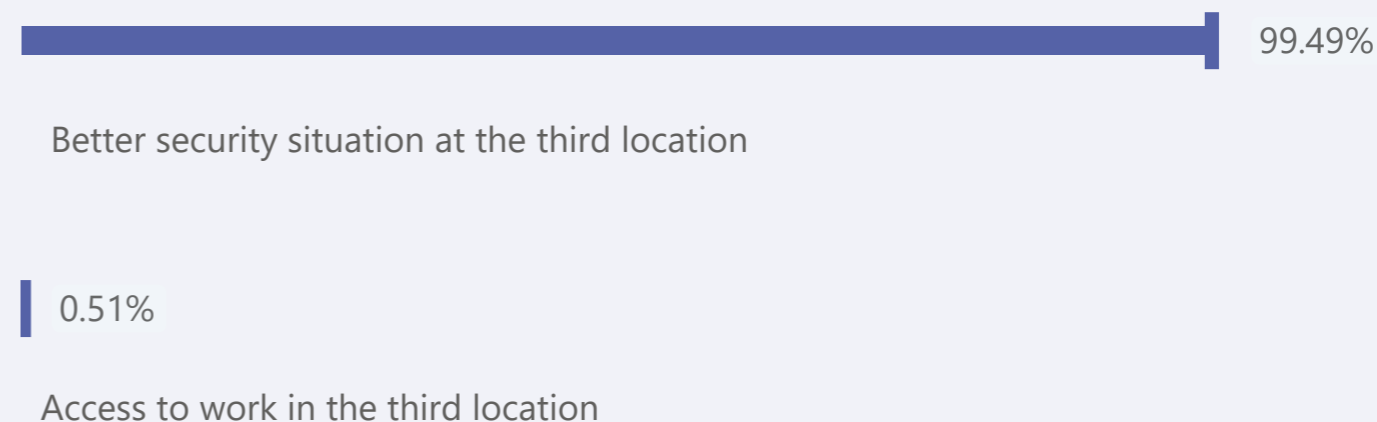
Government / Legal Services



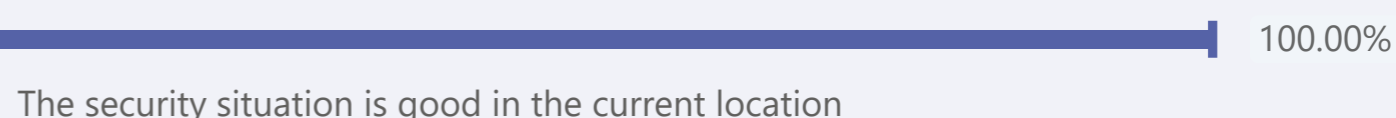
Return to location of origin



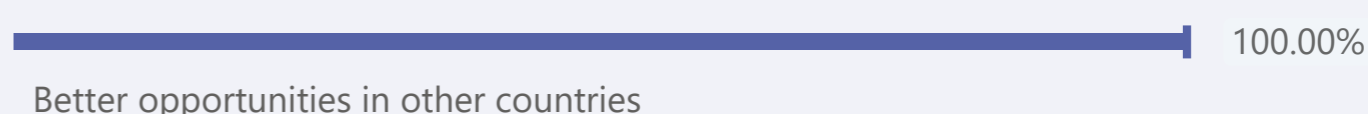
Move to a third location



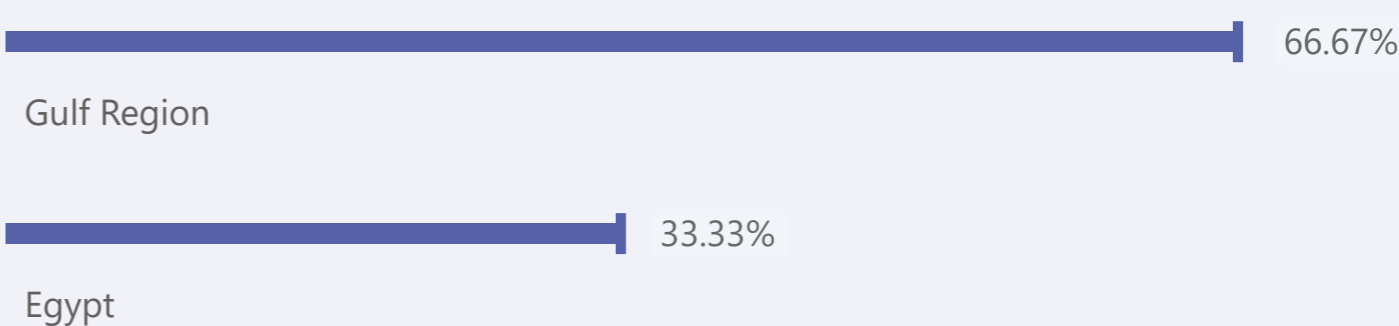
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

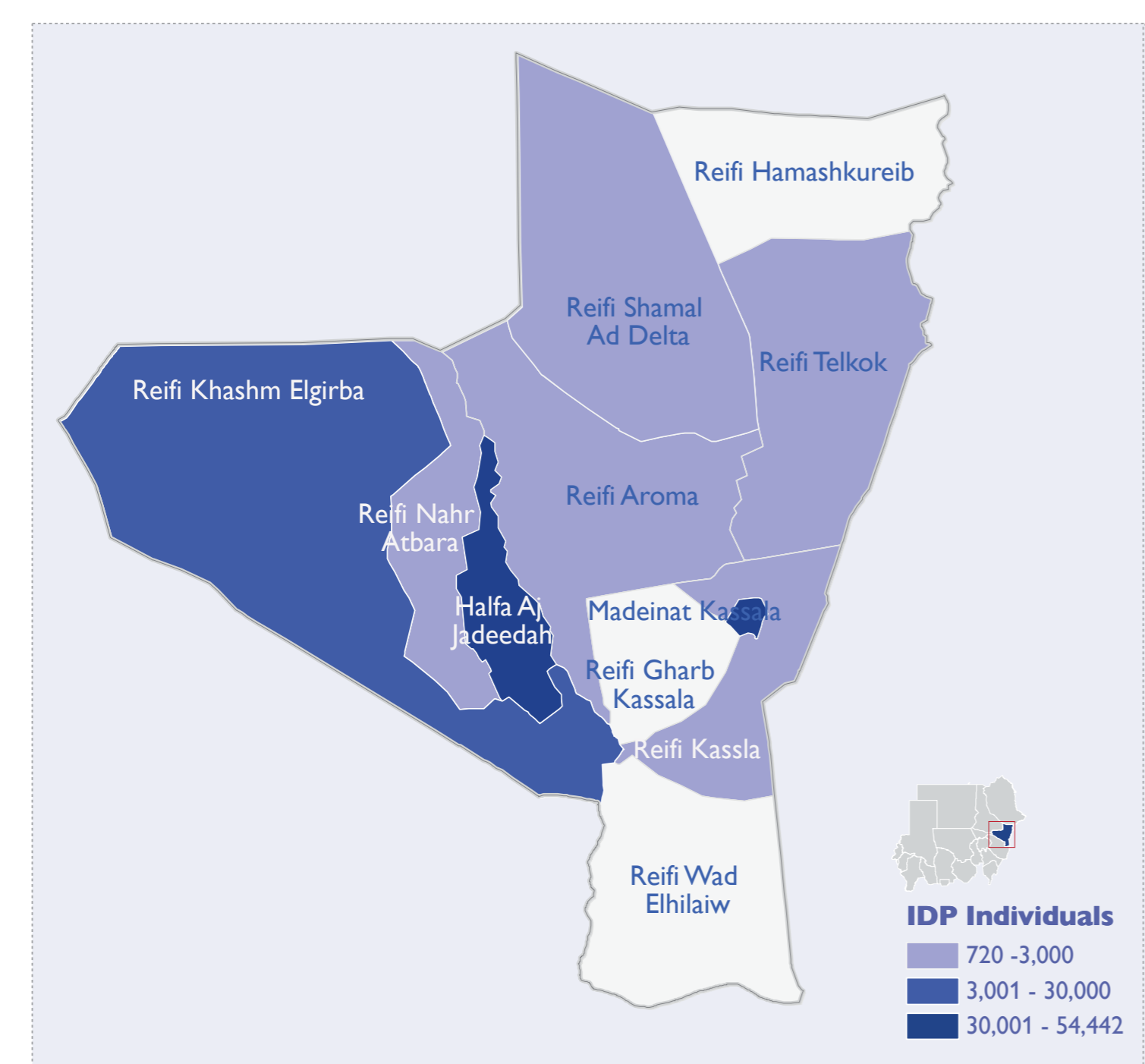


*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state.

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

Displacement by State

Kassala



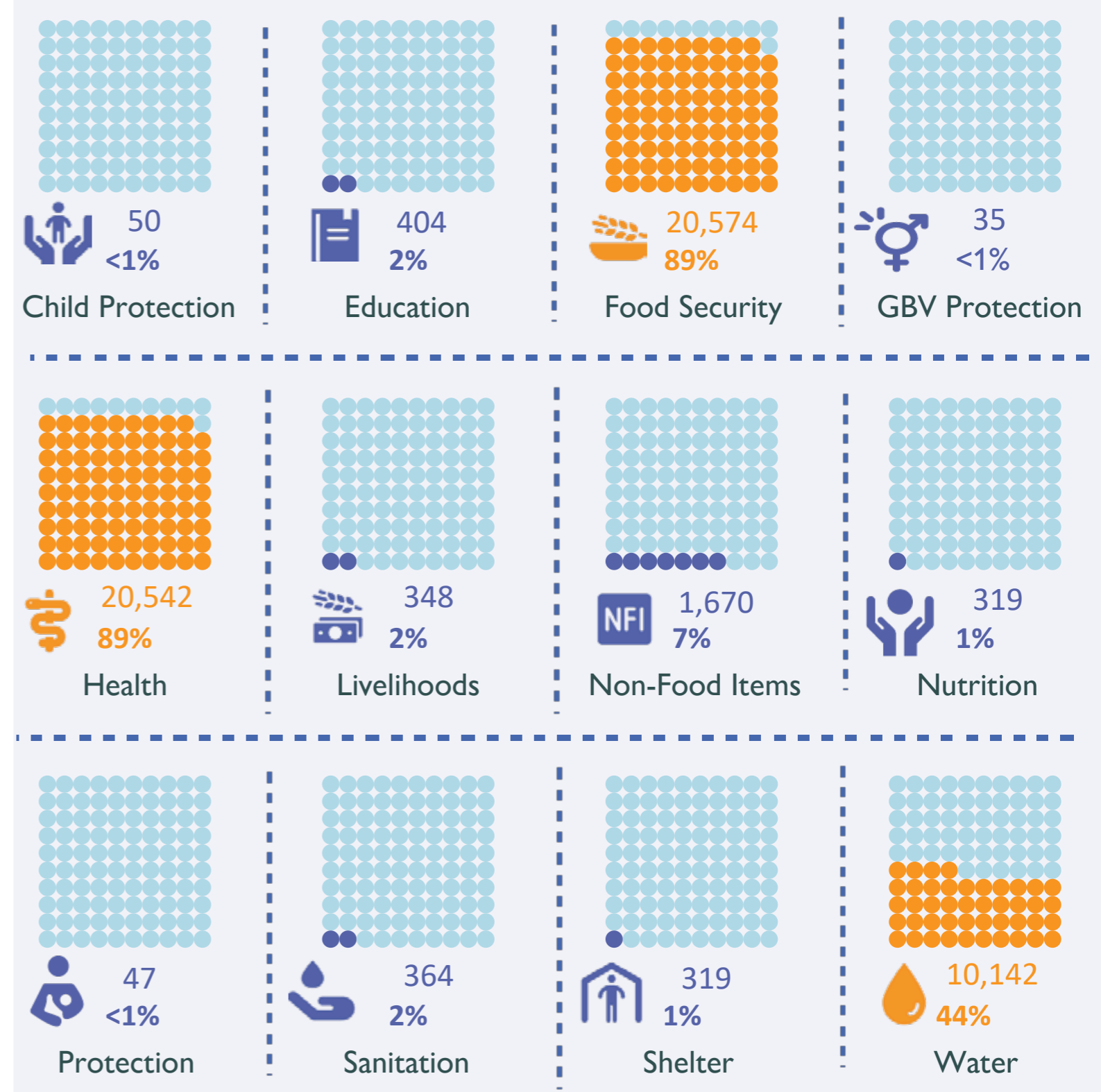
Since the onset of the ongoing conflict on 15 April 2023, field teams observed no incidents of conflict between the RSF and SAF in Kassala state, and confirm no expectations of its eruption in the near future.

DTM field teams observed an estimated total of 115,857 IDPs within Kassala state as of 22 November 2023. This represents a slight decrease from 112,687 recorded in October 2023. All IDPs observed in Kassala were originally displaced from Khartoum, with many IDP households seeking safety in Kassala due to the presence of members of the same tribe— with more than 85% of the caseload displaced in Kassala observed in Halfa Aj Jadeedah and Madeinat Kassala localities. Field teams also observed large movements of IDPs from safe states to Kassala. As reported, urban centers in Kassala state serve as transit points for IDPs who intend to leave the country to Ethiopia or via Red Sea state ports.

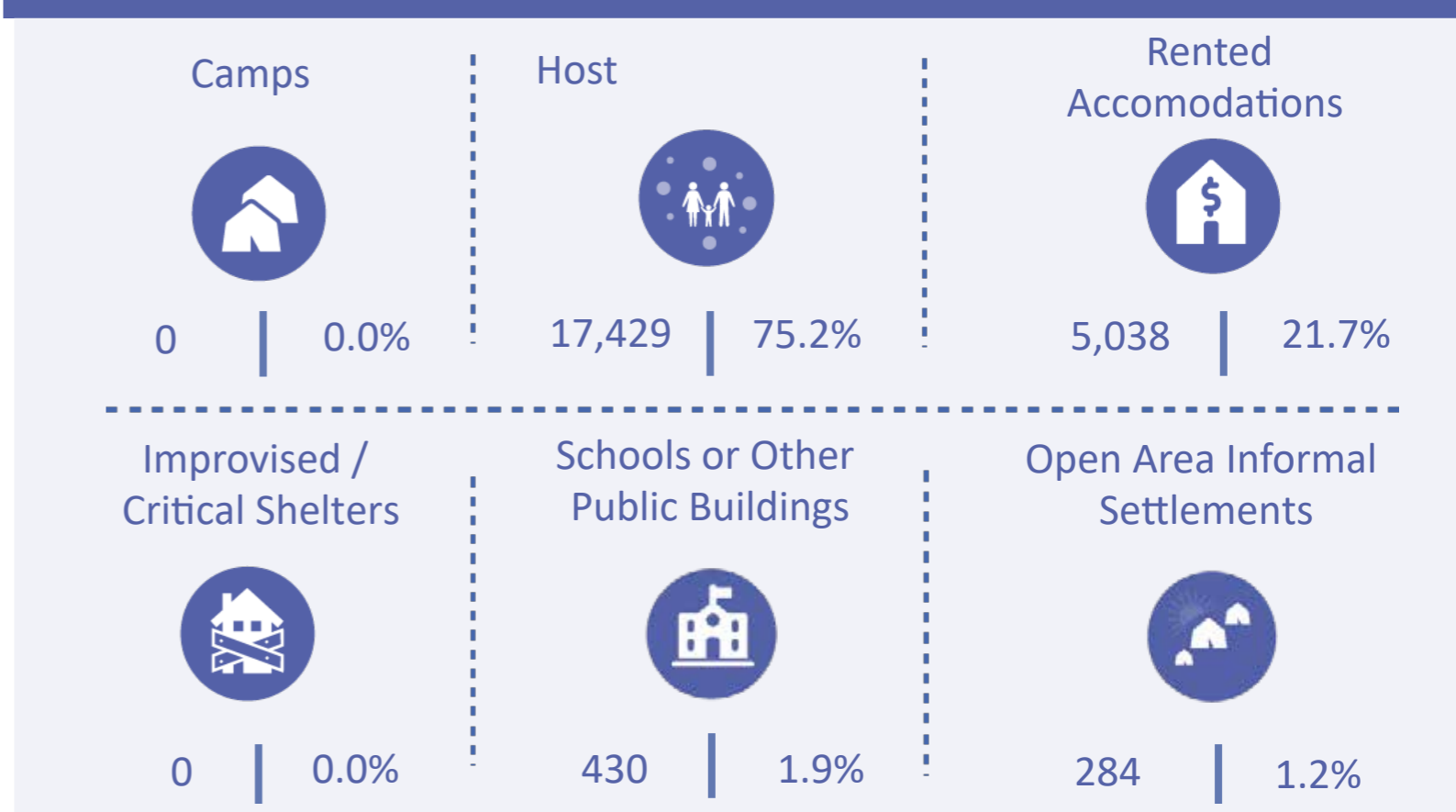
Data findings indicated that most IDPs reside among the host community and in urban areas where they can rely on their networks across host community for social and economic support. Additionally, the field team reported that local authorities are providing food, healthcare, and water to displaced communities, especially those in schools and gathering sites. Field teams indicated that the decision to resume school services is reportedly pending further arrangements by the state authorities – with many IDP households awaiting evictions or relocations from schools. The local teachers committee cited non-receipt of their financial dues as their reason for refusing to resume teaching in the state.

As of 22 November 2023, service provision still faces challenges across Kassala. The field teams reported that public utilities such as electricity, healthcare, and water have continued to experience strains due to limited financial resources and a lack of coordination at the federal level. Markets in the state remain open to communities, but inflation and market disruptions at the national level are causing an increasing number of consumer goods to be imported from Egypt and Ethiopia, leading to higher prices for essential items. Notably, legal services are available, and the judicial systems are reportedly functioning. Ultimately, as the wider conflict continues, the humanitarian needs of both communities are likely to rise.

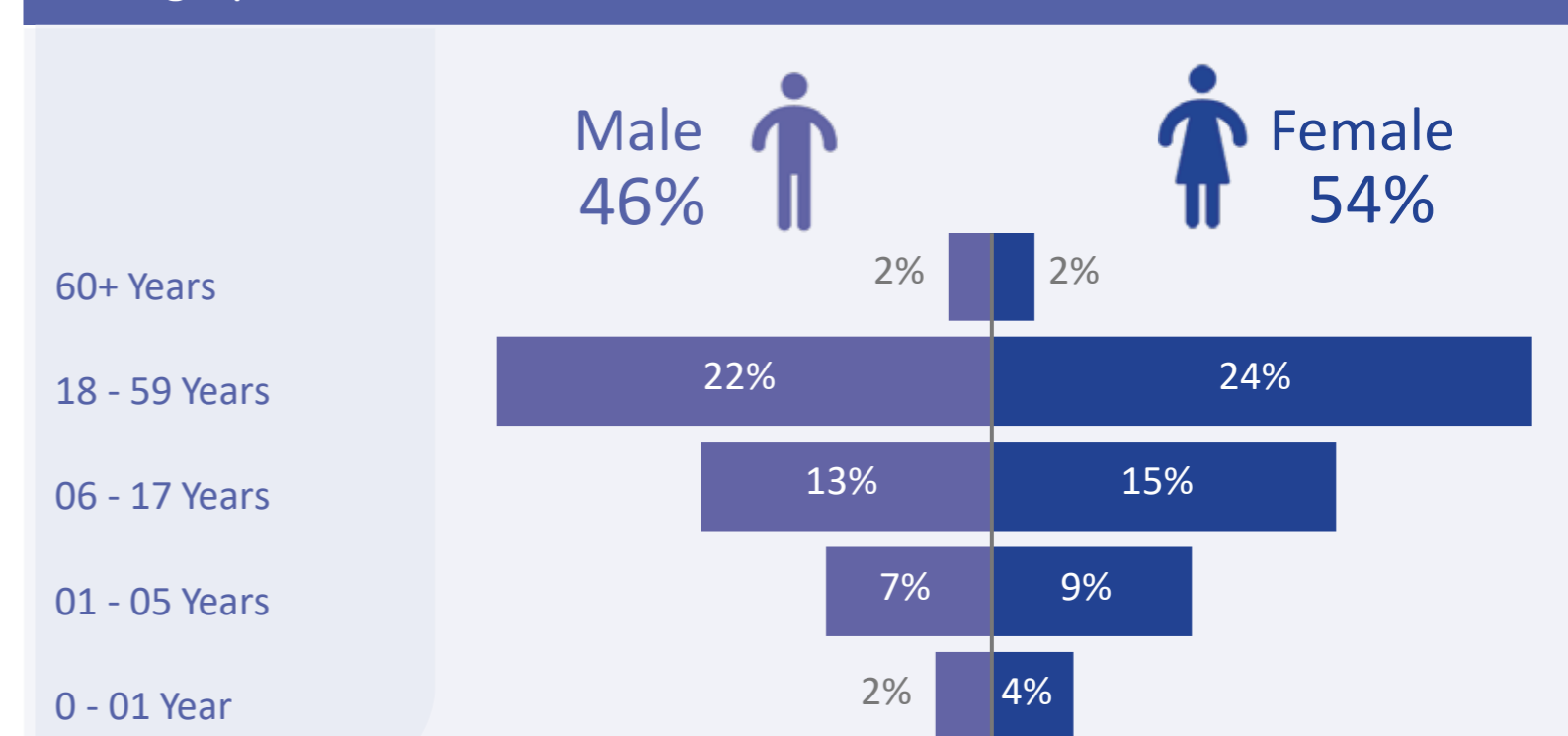
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



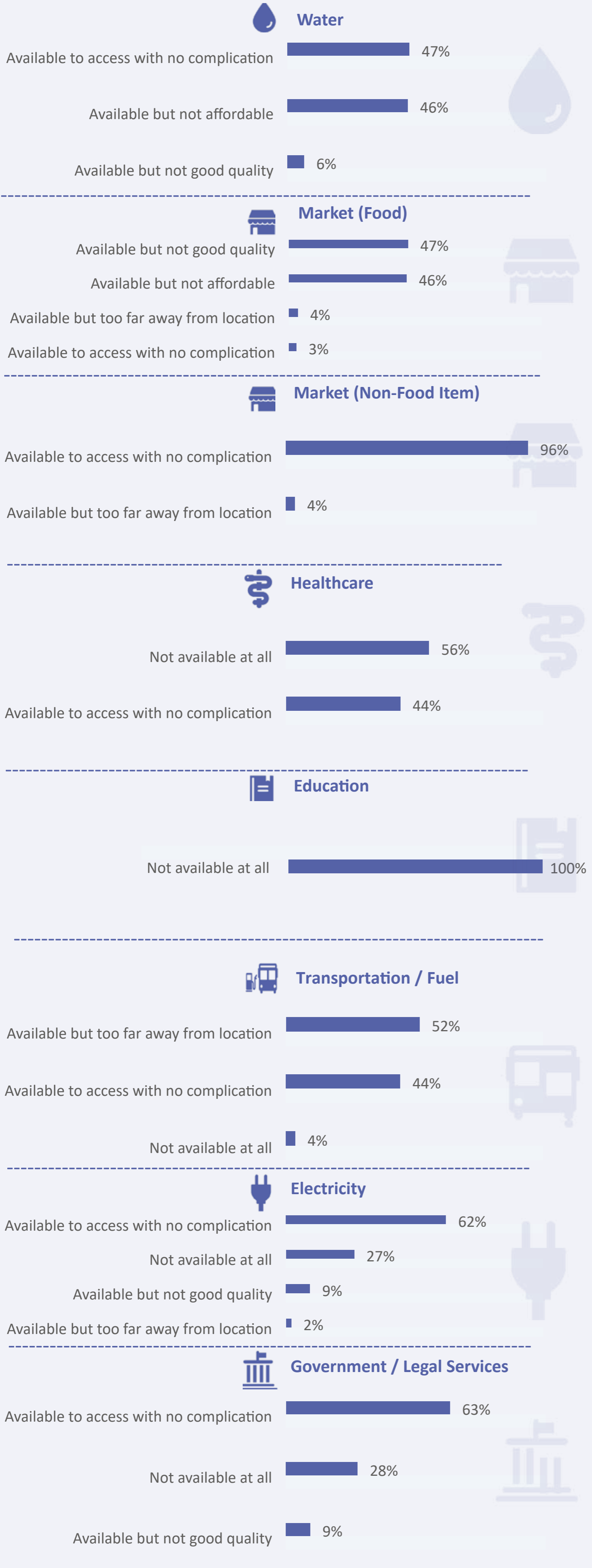
DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

For further information, please contact | Tel.: +249 157 554 600/1/2

E-mail: dtmsudan@iom.int

Website: <http://sudan.iom.int>

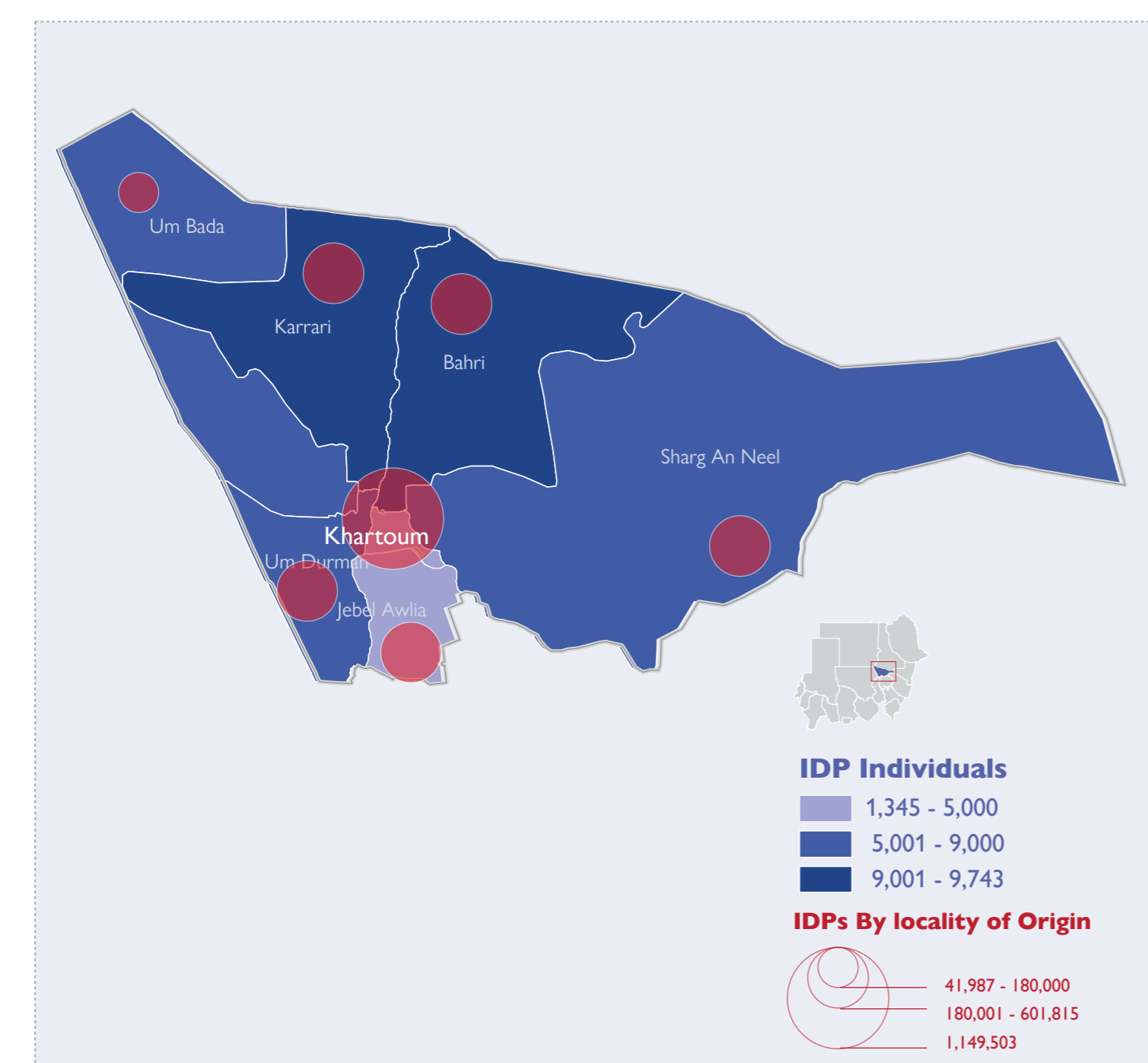
<https://dtm.iom.int/sudan>



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Displacement by State

Khartoum

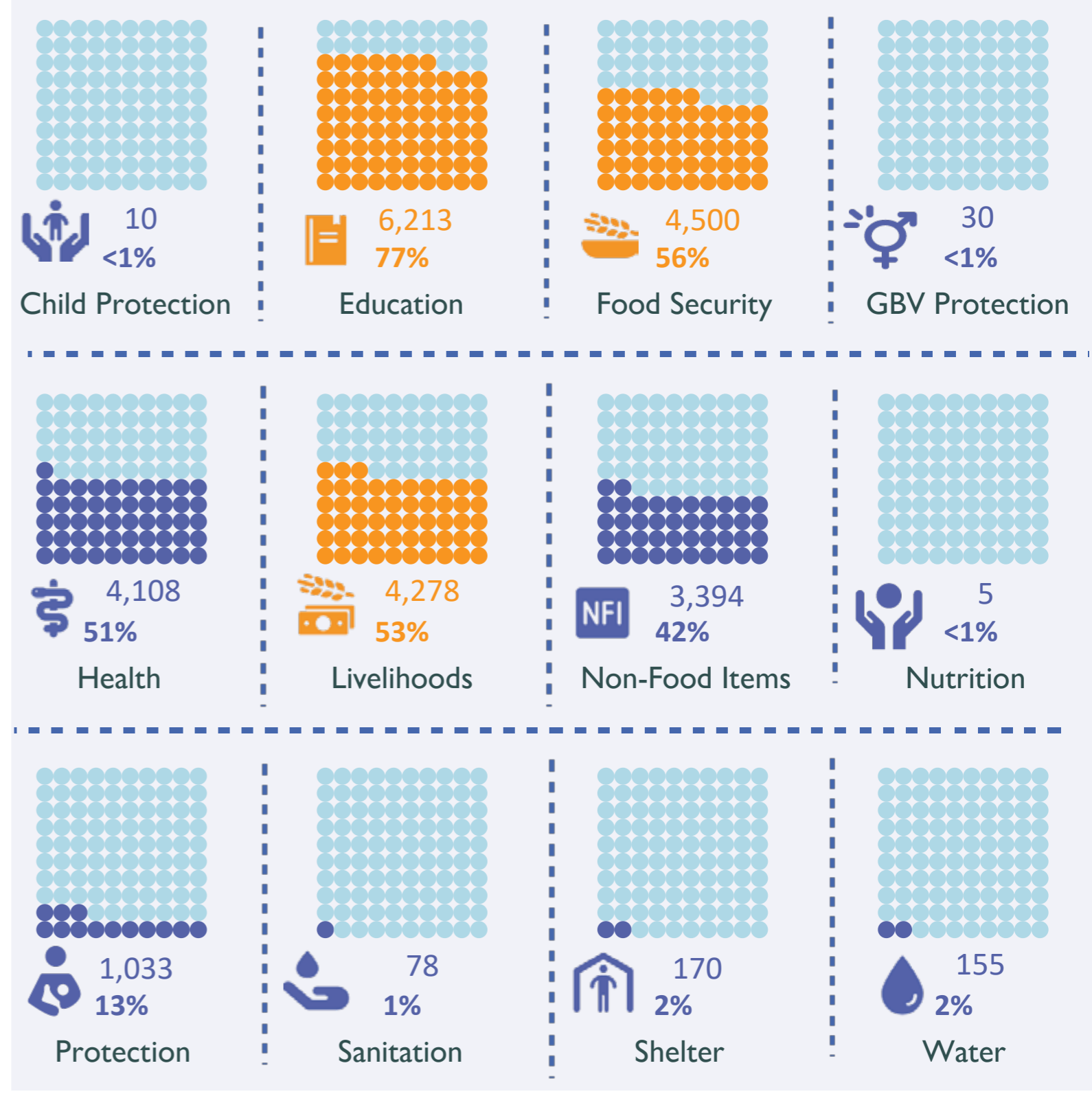


During November 2023, intense fighting continued for the seventh month between the two warring parties (SAF and RSF) in Khartoum state. Field teams observed that widespread shelling affected all seven localities and resulted in the destruction of public and private facilities, including bridges, hospitals, schools, and residential properties. DTM Sudan recorded that the ongoing conflict continues to be the primary factor spurring displacement of IDPs out of Khartoum and estimates that 3,428,936 individuals, (65% of the national total IDP caseload) originated from the capital.

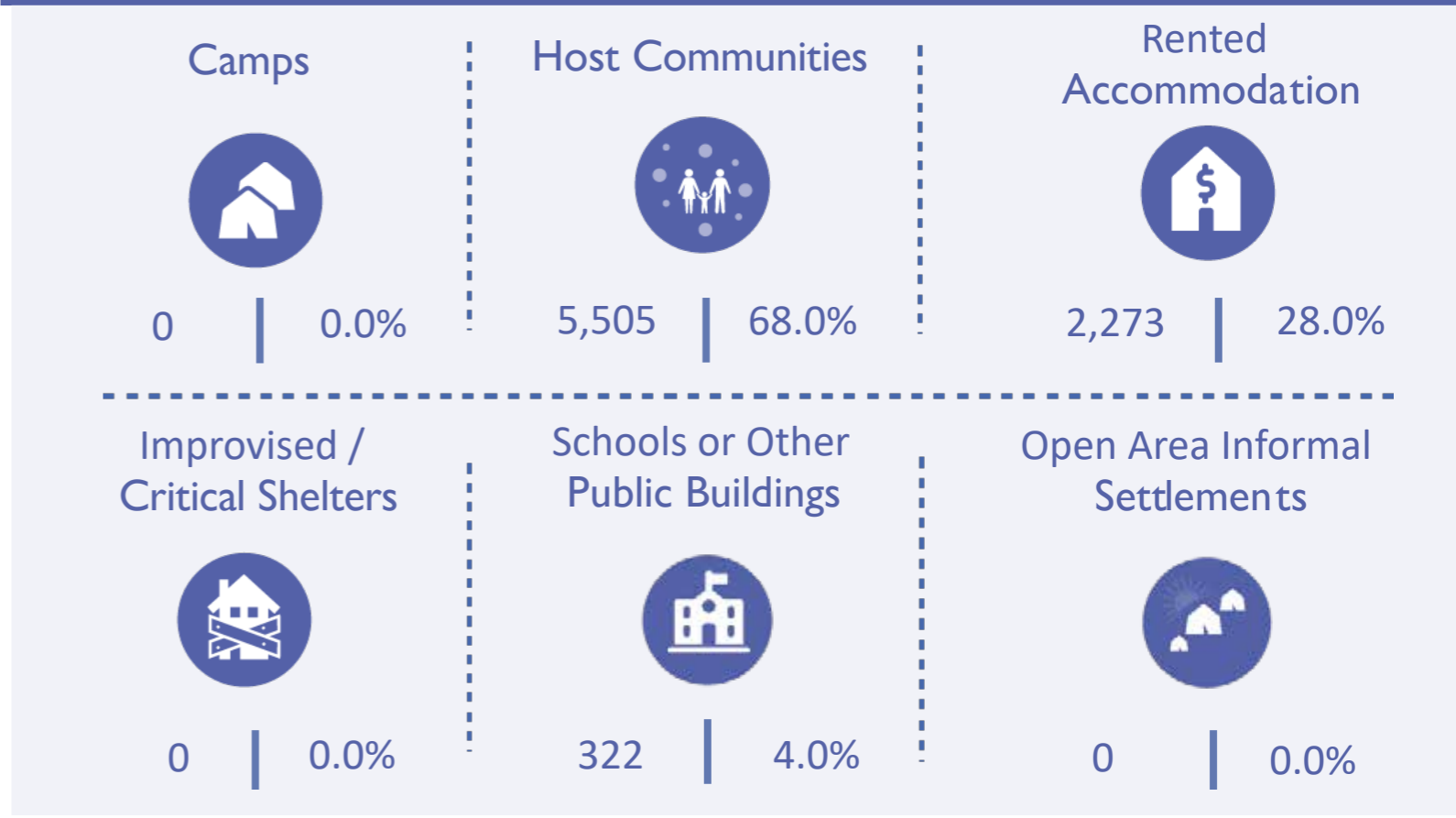
As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 41,538 IDPs, displaced since the start of the conflict, sought refuge in locations within the state. The majority were displaced to Bahri and Um Durman localities. Field teams reported bombardment on 14 November 2023 between SAF and RSF to the south, in [Jebel Awlia locality](#). As a result, widespread displacement of residents was observed by field teams heading south towards White Nile state. Additionally, field teams continued to observe large movement of IDPs northwards following intense fighting in Um Durman and Karrari localities, with residents heading north and following their tribal ties.

With respect to service provision, field teams reported a catastrophic humanitarian situation in Khartoum. Since the state lacks infrastructure for service delivery, field teams reported a widespread lack of access to water, electricity, food, and non-food items. There are also reports of an urgent need for healthcare services, given the number of injuries as well as the growing numbers of cholera cases within the state. Furthermore, field teams reported that residents of Al-Fiteihab of Um Durman locality remain under siege for the second consecutive month, with no access to necessities such as food or water. The indefinite nature of war and the associated insecurity will continue to present significant logistical and operational obstacles for the humanitarian community and obstruct the delivery of relief to Khartoum's vulnerable residents.

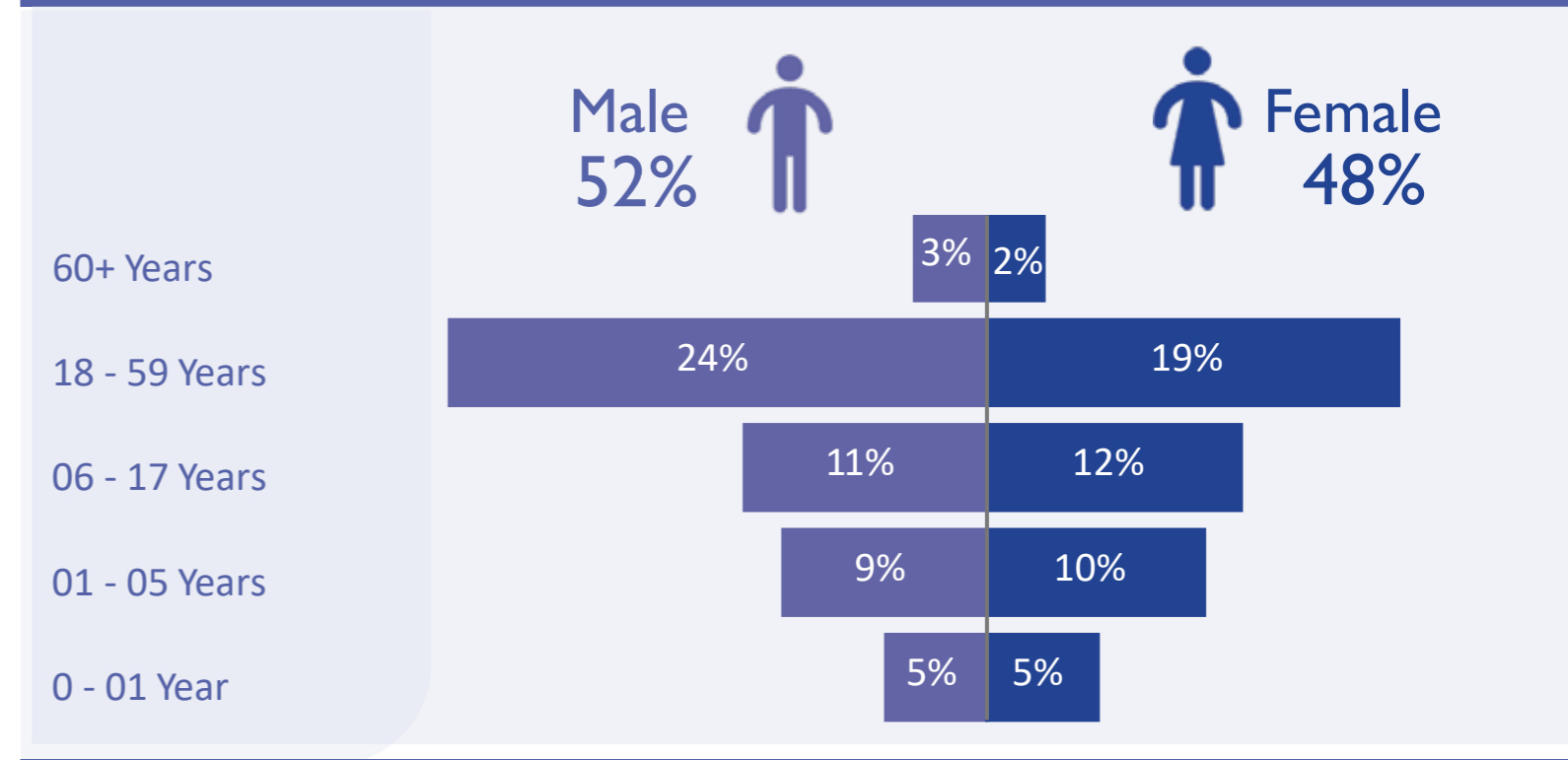
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



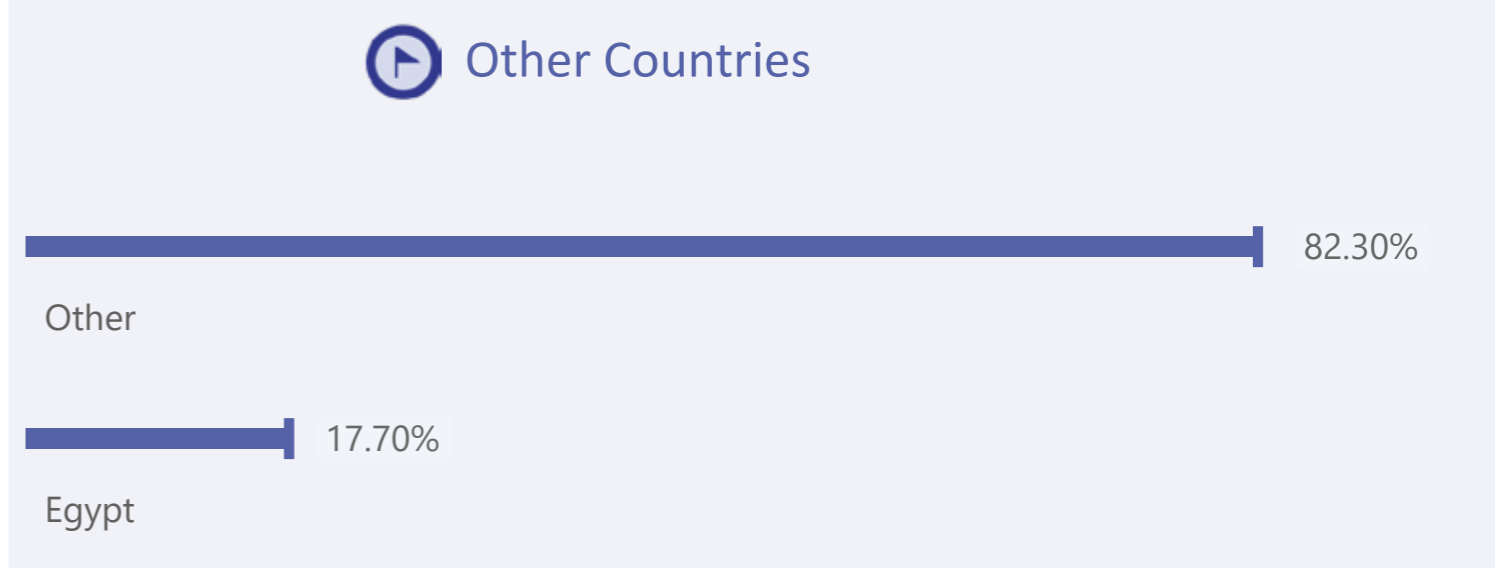
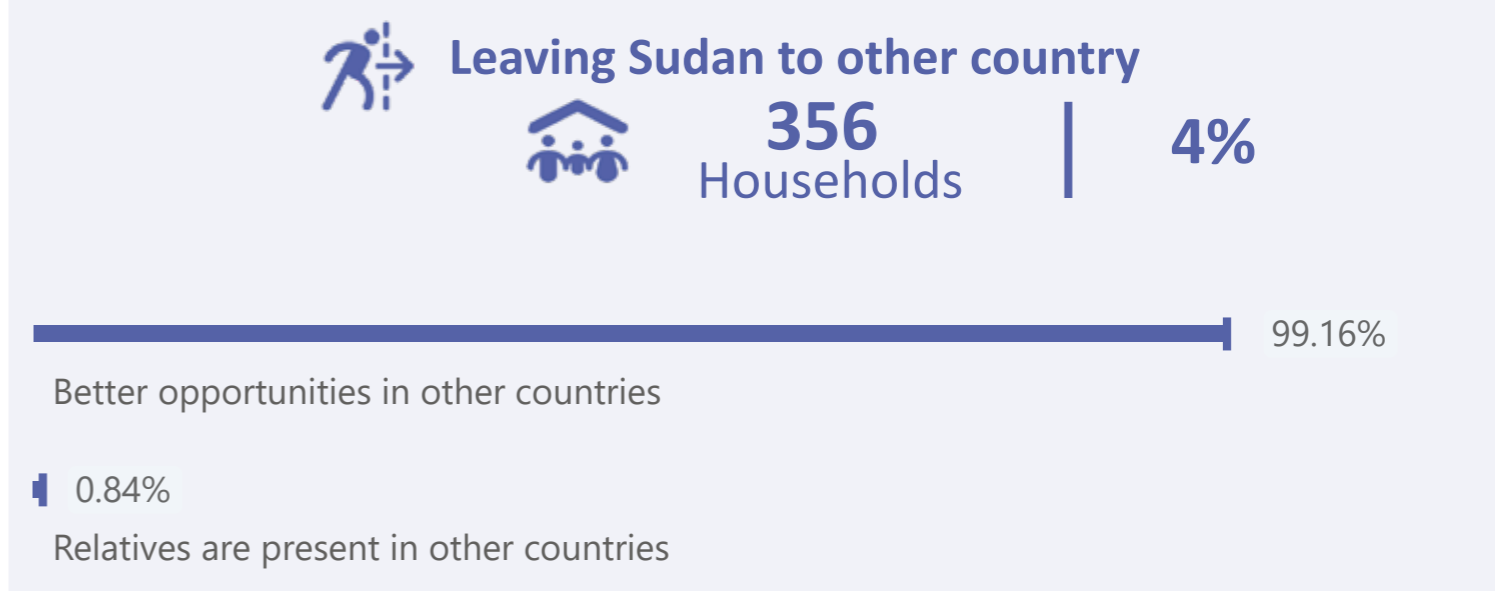
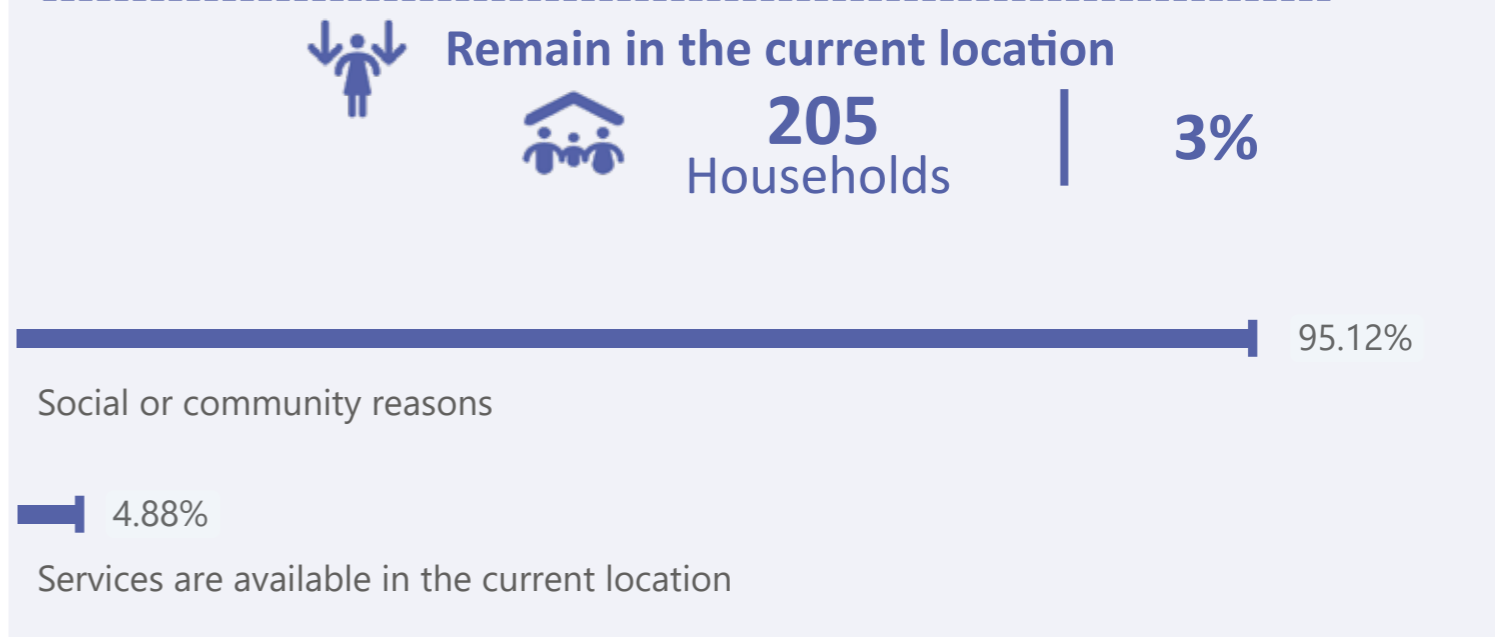
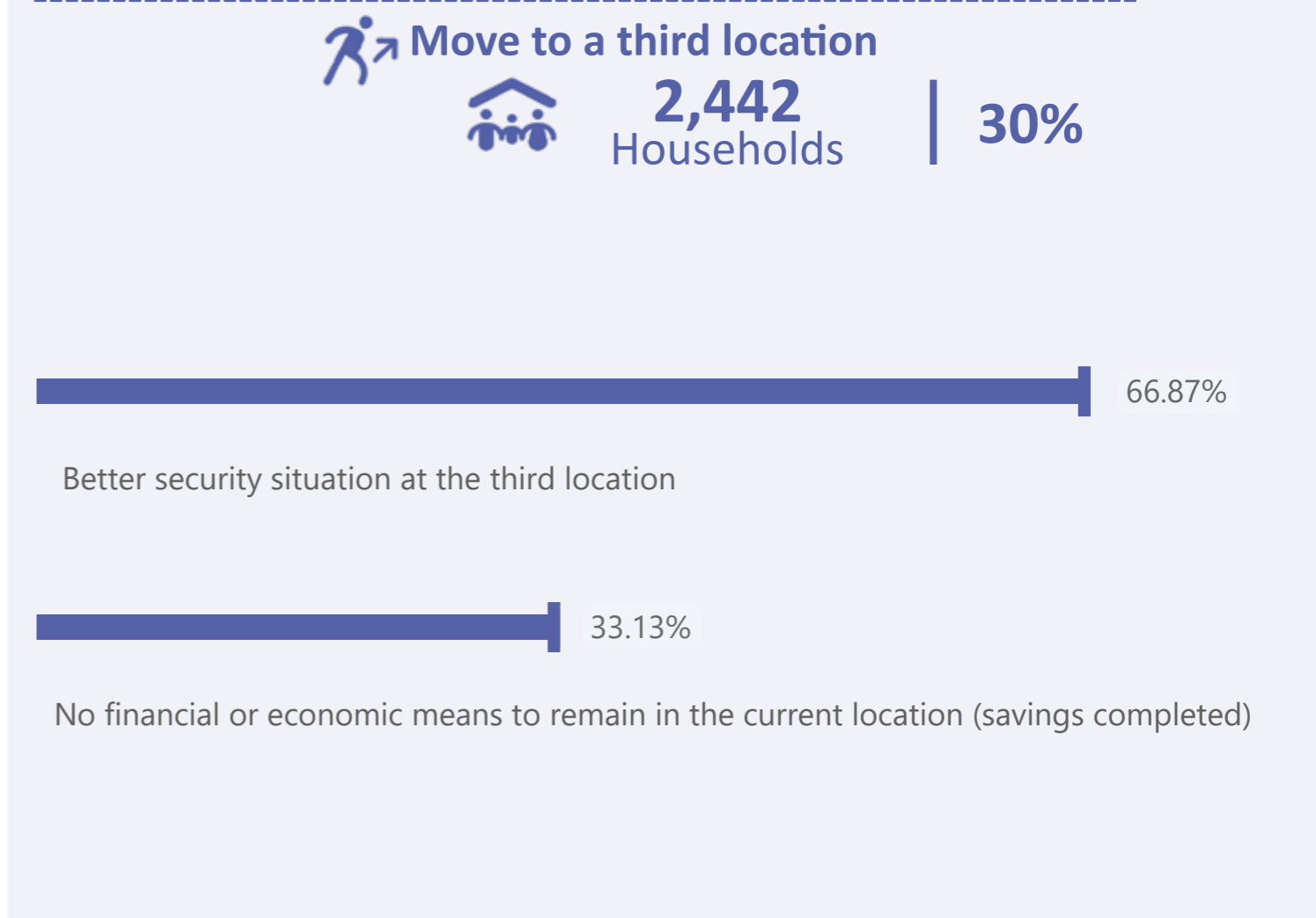
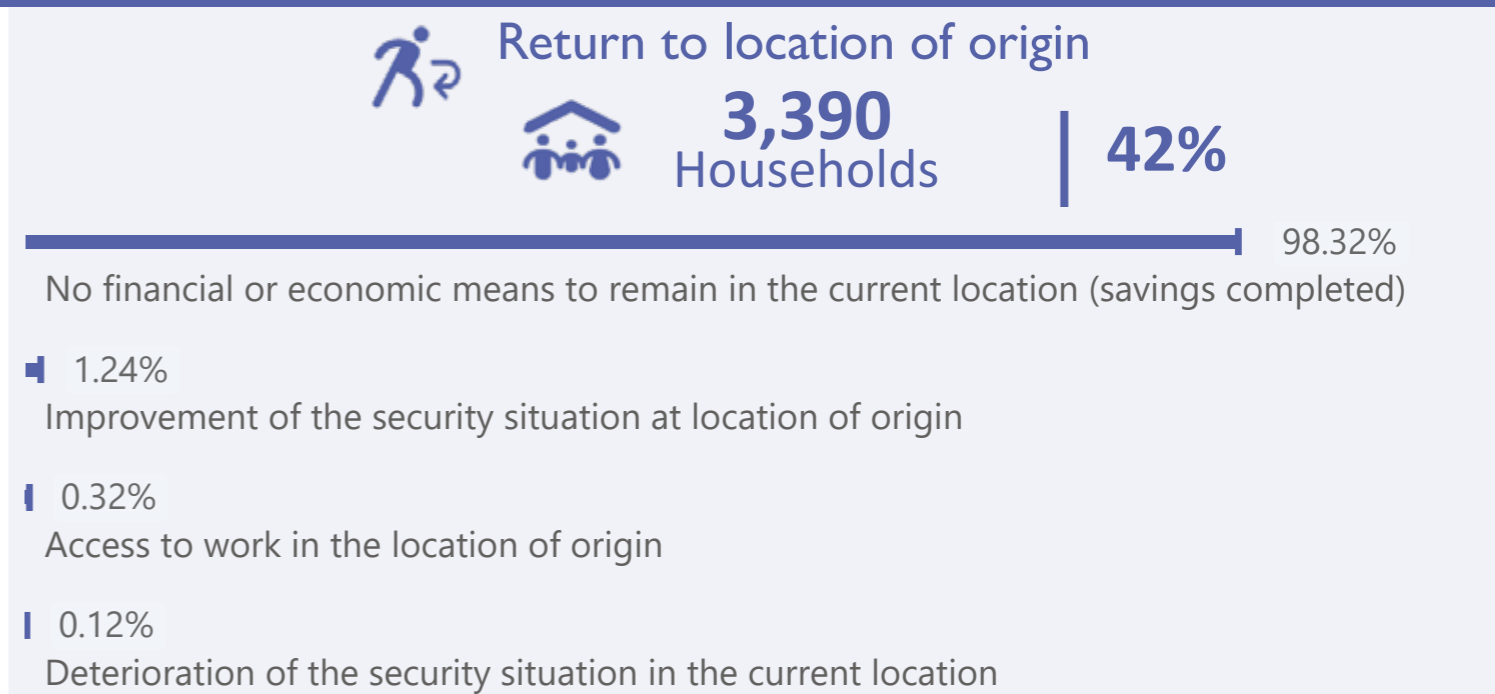
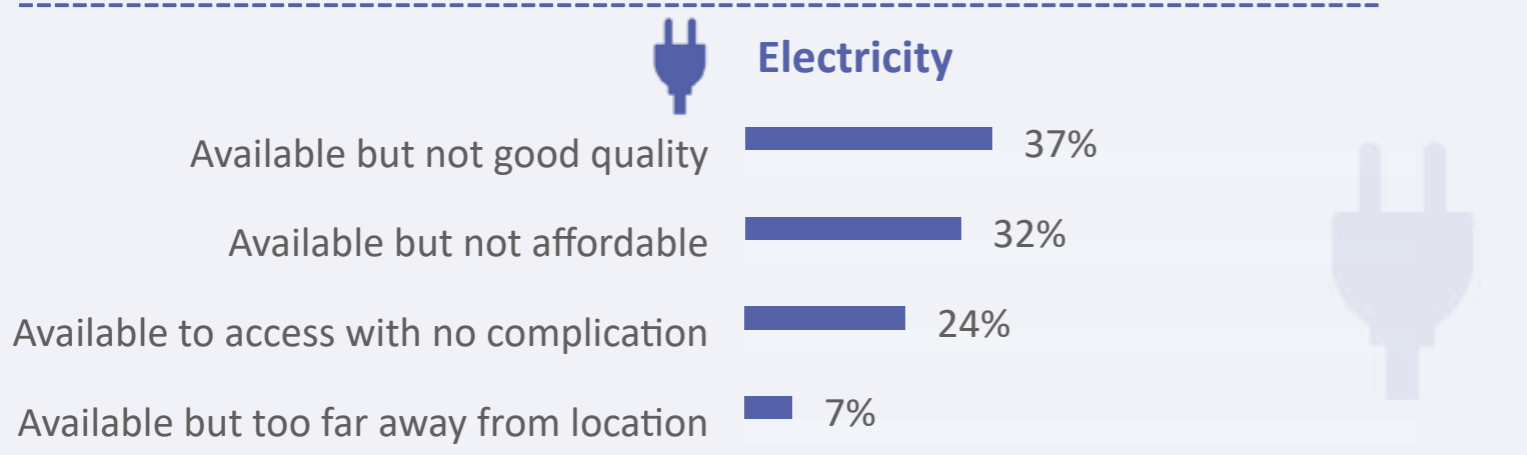
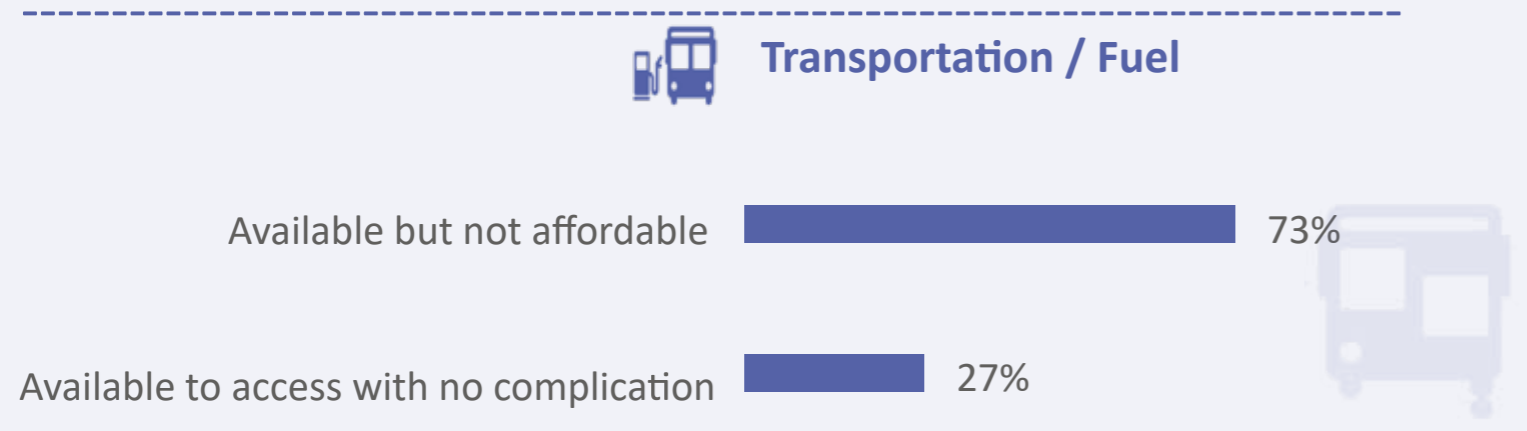
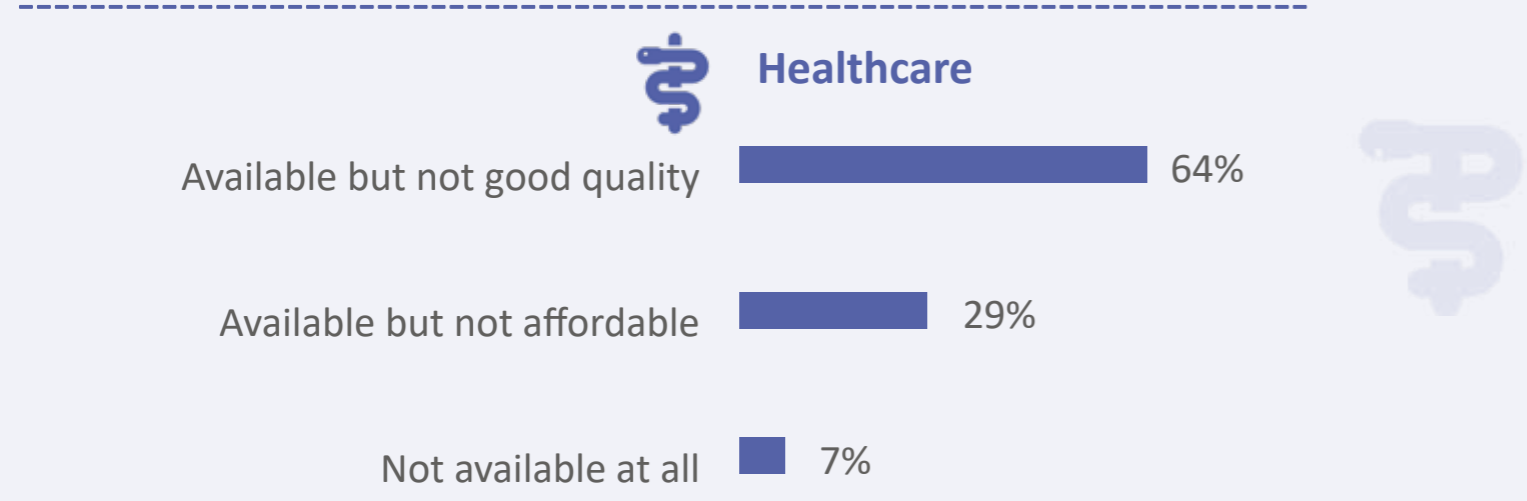
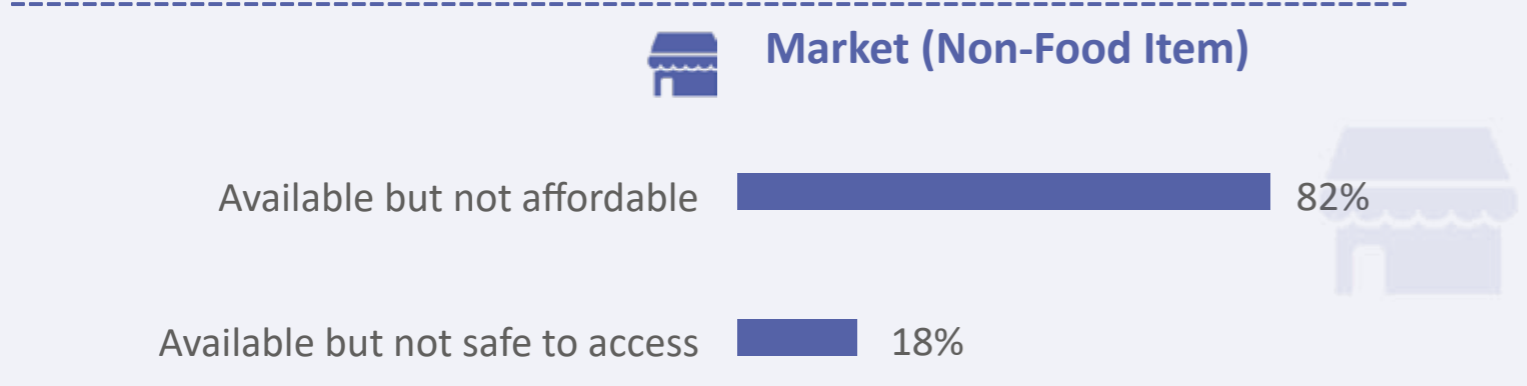
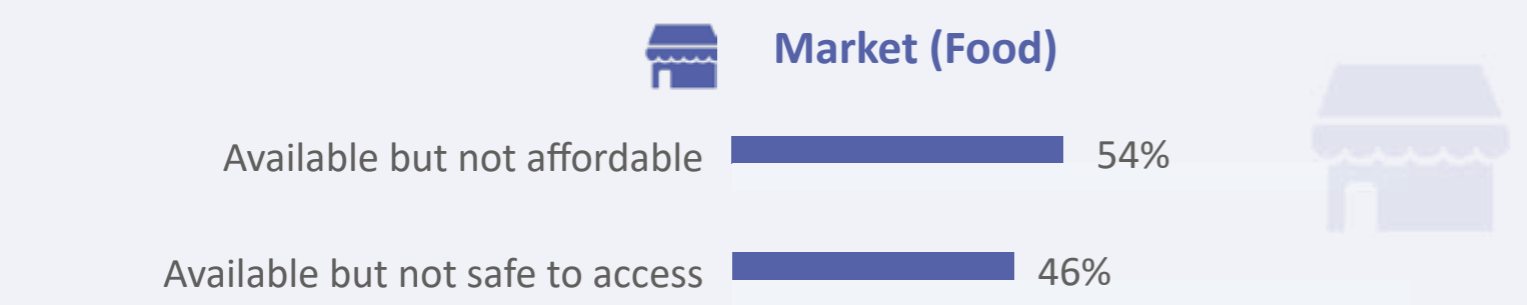
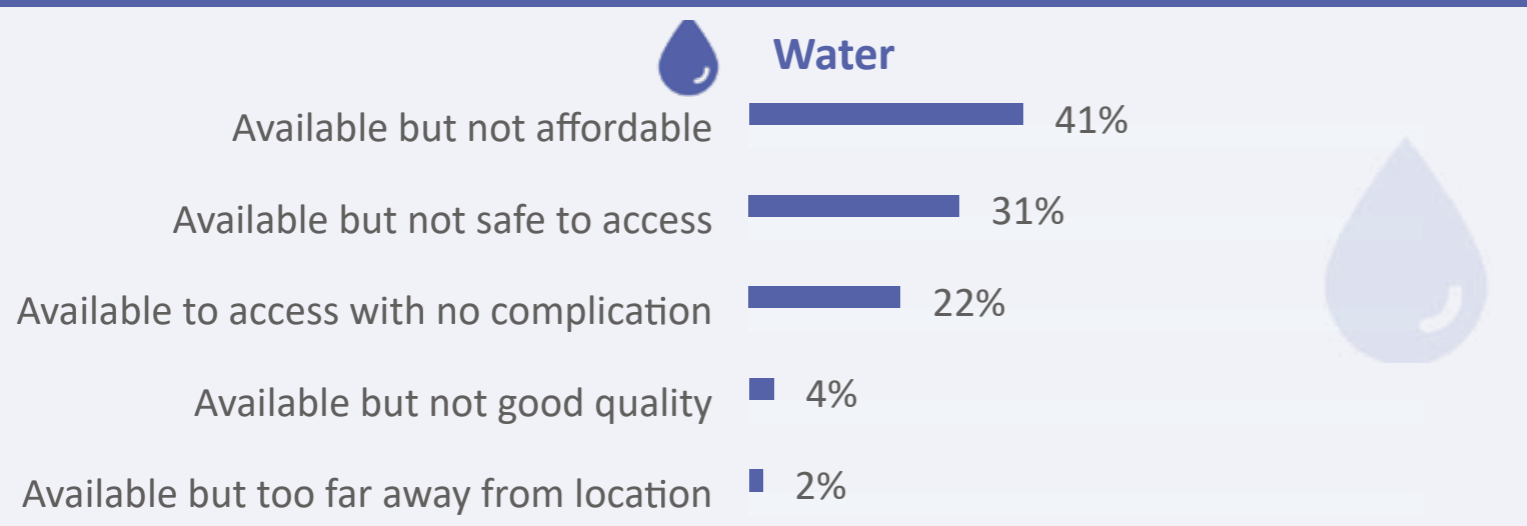
DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

For further information, please contact | Tel.: +249 157 554 600/1/2

E-mail: dtmsudan@iom.int

Website: <http://sudan.iom.int>

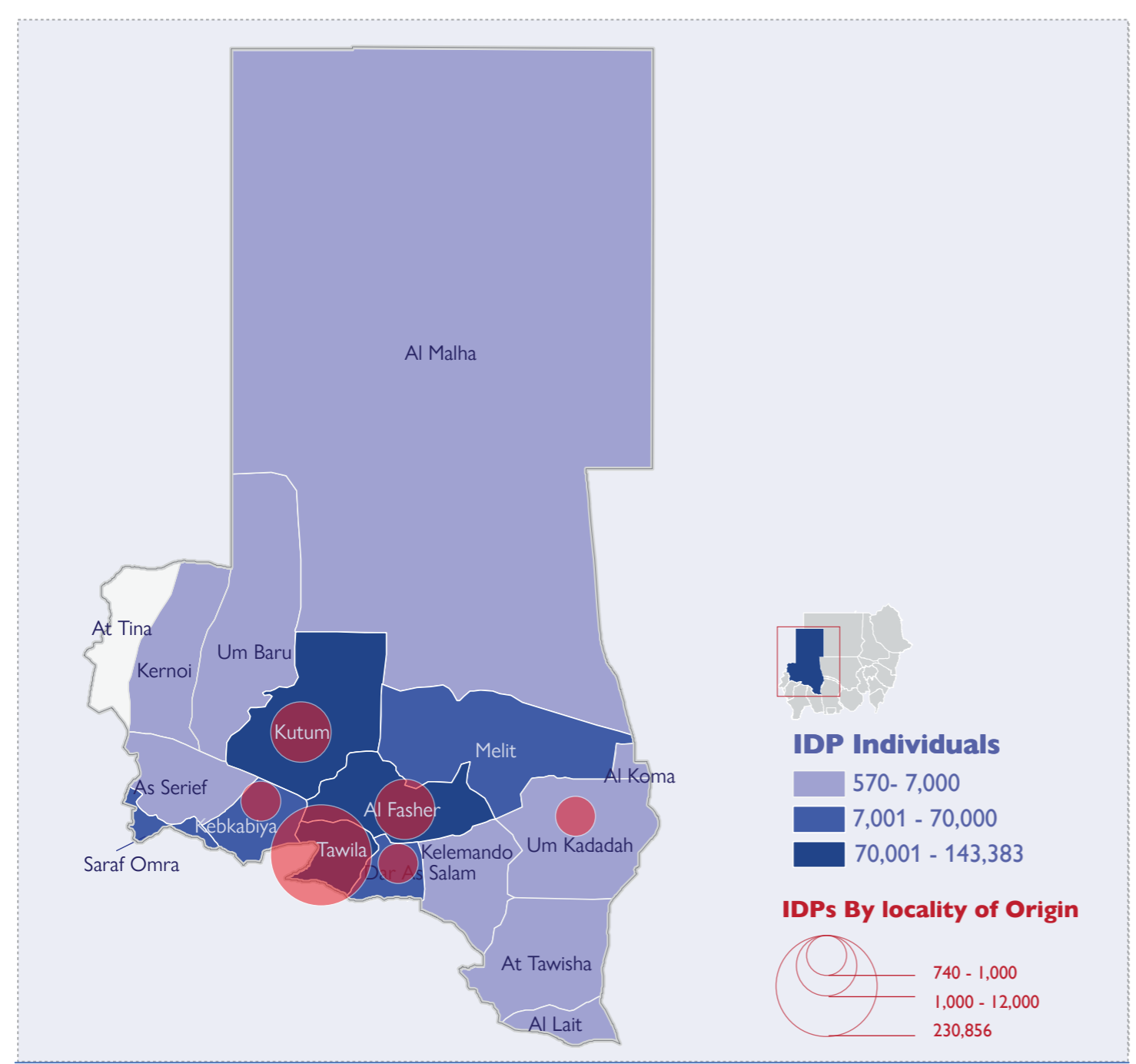
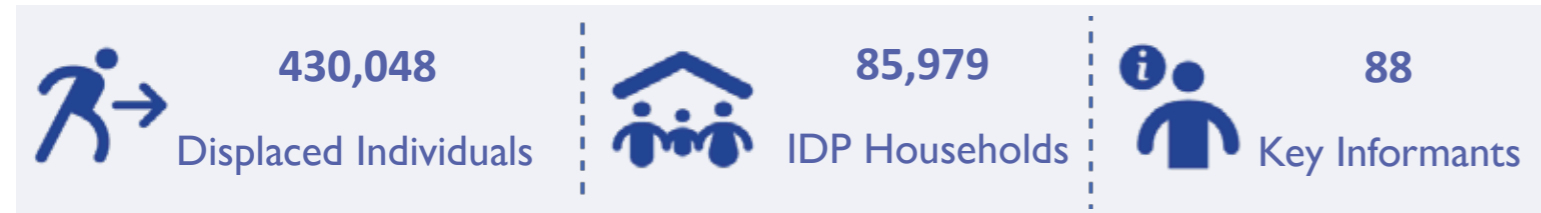
<https://dtm.iom.int/sudan>



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Displacement by State

North Darfur

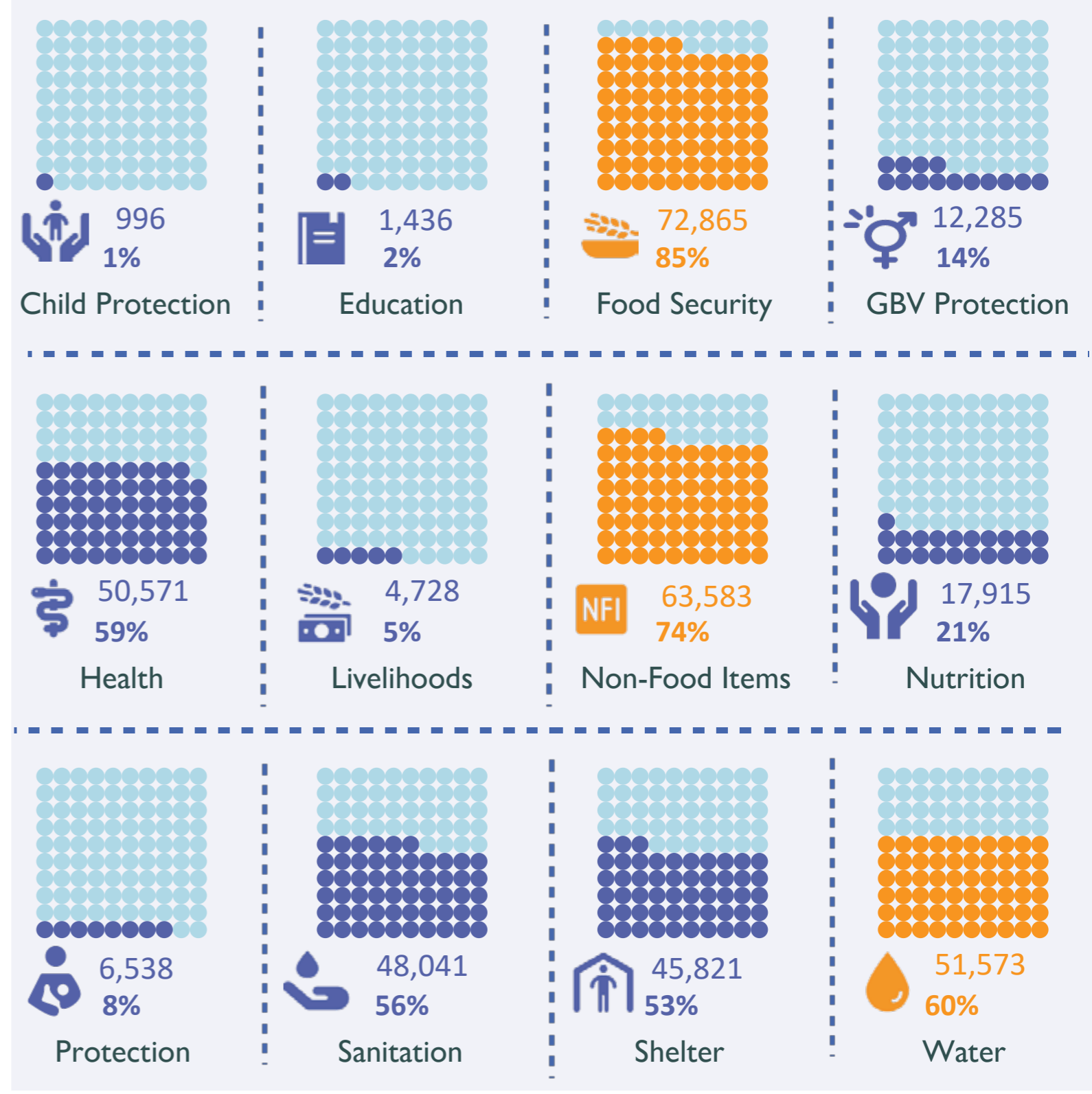


During the time period of mid-October to 22 November, both the SAF and RSF forces continued to dispute the state capital, [Al Fasher Town](#). Field teams reported that while negotiations between local community leaders in Al Fasher remain ongoing, they have been disrupted by wider developments across the Darfur region. Violence has also been observed in towns outside the capital, such as [Um Kadadah Town](#). Additionally, field teams indicated that forces associated with the Sudanese Liberation Army Abdel-Wahid (SLA-AW) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) remain present across the state. The likelihood that conflict erupts soon involving the RSF and SAF forces, or one of the many other armed actors, remains high – especially given the recent [renunciation of impartiality](#) by the SLA-MM and JEM. Furthermore, the influx of IDPs into North Darfur may increase the likelihood of inter-communal conflict, such as recent clashes between Zagawah and Arab Abala tribesmen in [Dar As Salam locality](#).

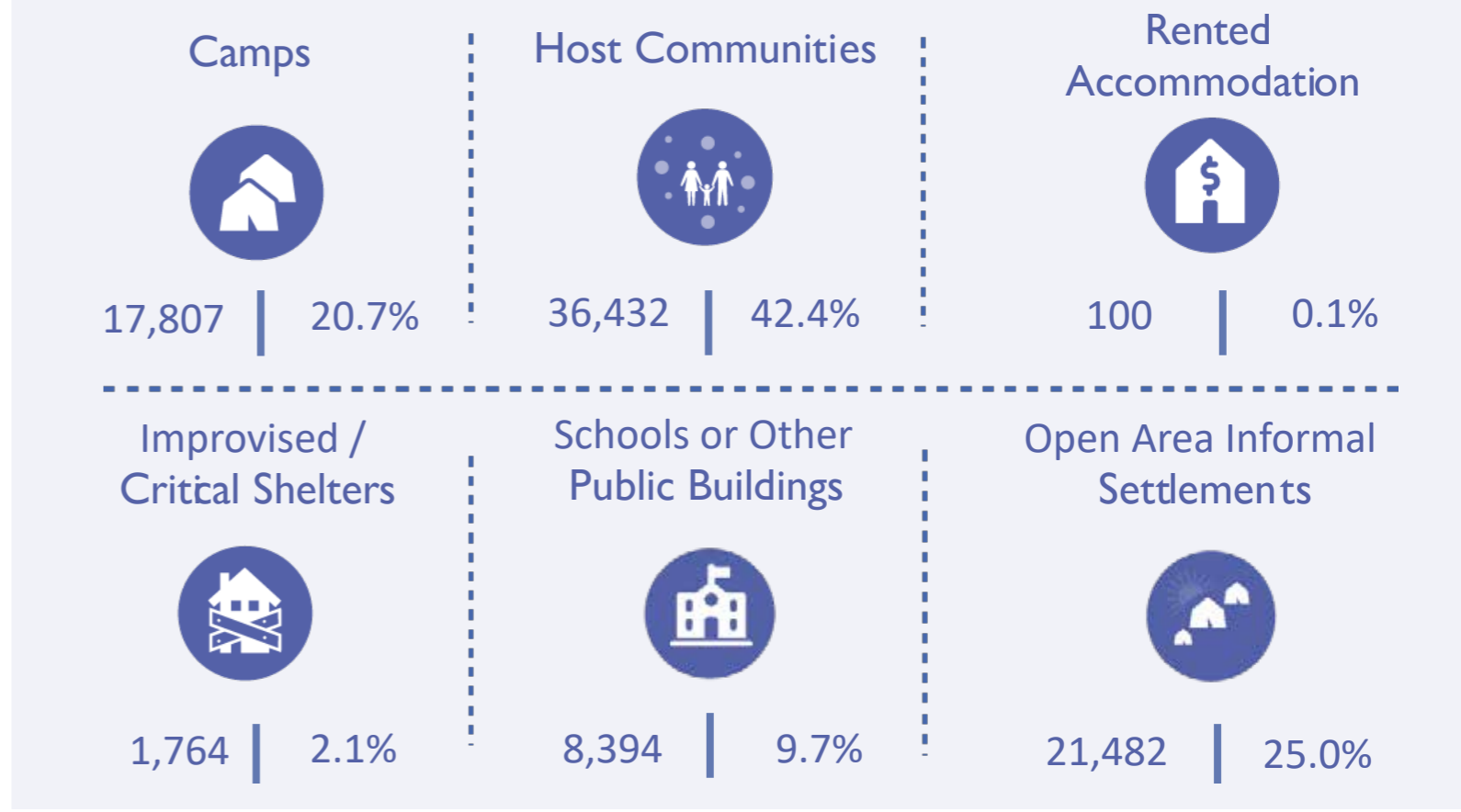
As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 430,048 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in North Darfur. Most of these individuals were displaced from Al Fasher Town. DTM teams reported movement of IDPs from neighborhoods within the North of Al Fasher Town towards the Southern neighborhoods, to escape fighting situated in and around the SAF military compound. Additionally, many displaced communities sought shelter in various rural villages in localities around the state. Furthermore, field teams observed arrivals of IDPs due to violence in state capitals across the Darfur region – such as Nyala Town, Ag Geneina Town, and Zalingi Town. A small proportion of IDPs reportedly arrived from Khartoum. While escaping violence remains the primary reason IDPs move to North Darfur, many IDPs also seek the safety of their existing tribal or community ties present there. Escalating tensions in North Darfur will raise the possibility of secondary and tertiary displacement.

The state capital of North Darfur remains one of the primary economic nodes of the Darfur region. While the wider conflict has led to significant disruptions to supply lines across the country, field teams reported that some economic activity remains across the state. Additionally, the presence of armed actors has afforded greater security for internal movement in comparison to states within Darfur. Despite this, field teams reported that both the displaced and non-displaced host community face a generally poor security and economic situation. Damage to civil infrastructure has impacted the availability of food and non-food commodities in marketplaces. Additionally, there is an acute shortage of fuel, water, and medicine. Given current events across the region, DTM Sudan's focal points highlighted that the humanitarian situation is likely to rapidly deteriorate should the RSF continue to launch offensives in Darfur. As such, humanitarian actors will likely face growing logistical and operational challenges to their operations.

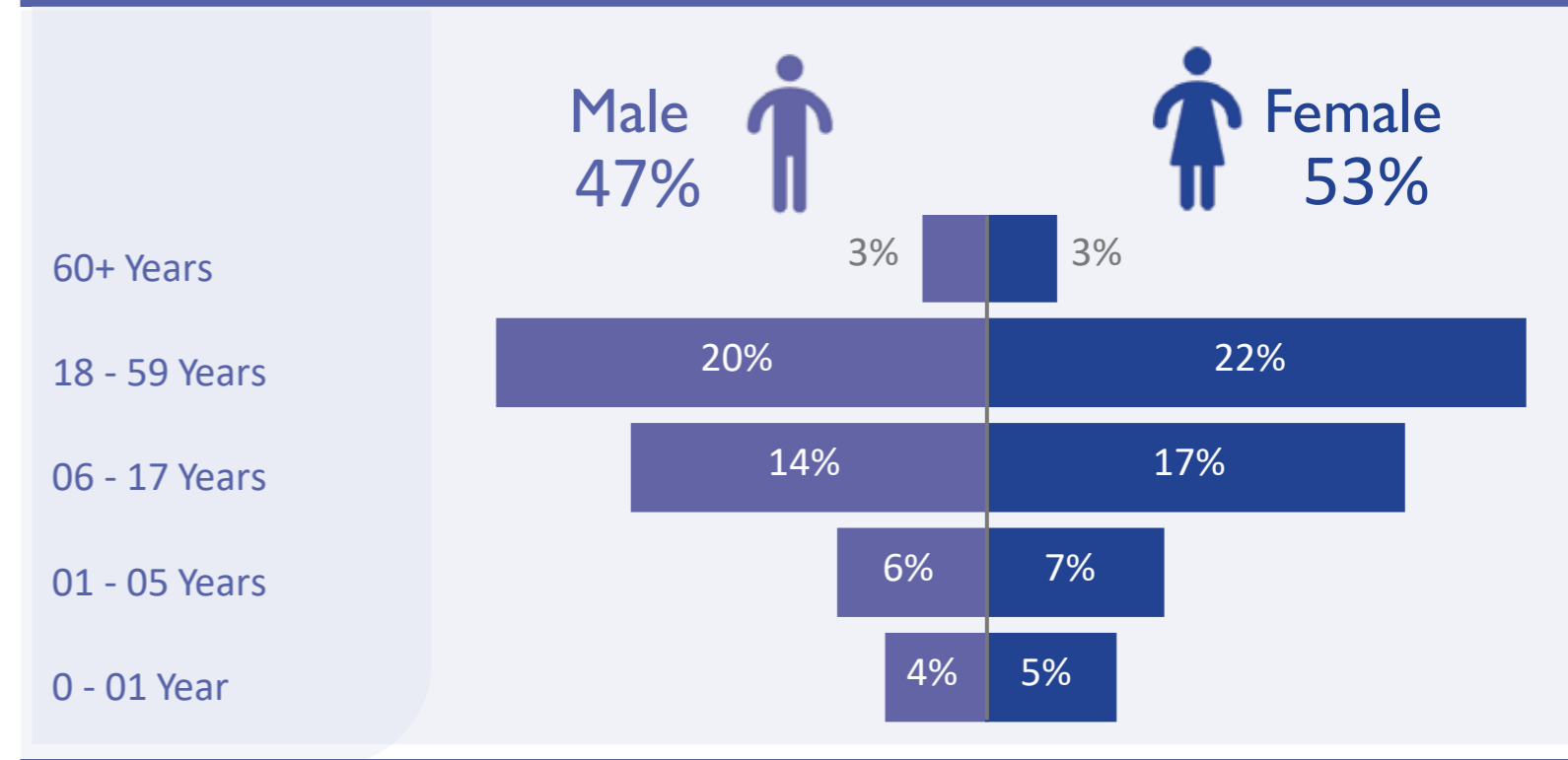
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water

Available but not affordable 63%

Available to access with no complication 36%

Available but not good quality 1%

Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 49%

Available to access with no complication 45%

Available but not safe to access 4%

Available but too far away from location 3%

Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 51%

Available to access with no complication 41%

Available but not safe to access 4%

Available but too far away from location 3%

Not available at all 1%

Healthcare

Available but not affordable 65%

Not available at all 32%

Available to access with no complication 2%

Available but too far away from location 1%

Education

Not available at all 58%

Available but not affordable 42%

Transportation / Fuel

Available but not affordable 65%

Available to access with no complication 30%

Not available at all 5%

Electricity

Not available at all 100%

Government / Legal Services

Not available at all 97%

Available but not affordable 3%

Return to location of origin

19,582 Households | 23%

Improvement of the security situation at location of origin 82.76%

No basic services in the current location 11.45%

No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed) 5.07%

Access to work in the location of origin 0.67%

Social or community reasons 0.05%

Move to a third location

5,593 Households | 7%

Better services available in the third location 66.30%

Better security situation at the third location 23.21%

Social or community reasons 9.06%

Access to work in the third location 1.43%

Access to work in the third location 1.43%

Social or community reasons 1.43%

Access to work in the third location 1.43%

Access to work in the third location 1.43%

Remain in the current location

57,117 Households | 66%

The security situation is good in the current location 99.56%

Social or community reasons 0.44%

Social or community reasons 0.44%

Social or community reasons 0.44%

Leaving Sudan to other country

2,512 Households | 3%

There is no safe location in Sudan 49.16%

Better opportunities in other countries 27.59%

No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin 23.25%

No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin 23.25%

No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin 23.25%

No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin 23.25%

Other Countries

Chad 75.48%

Libya 24.52%

Libya 24.52%

Libya 24.52%

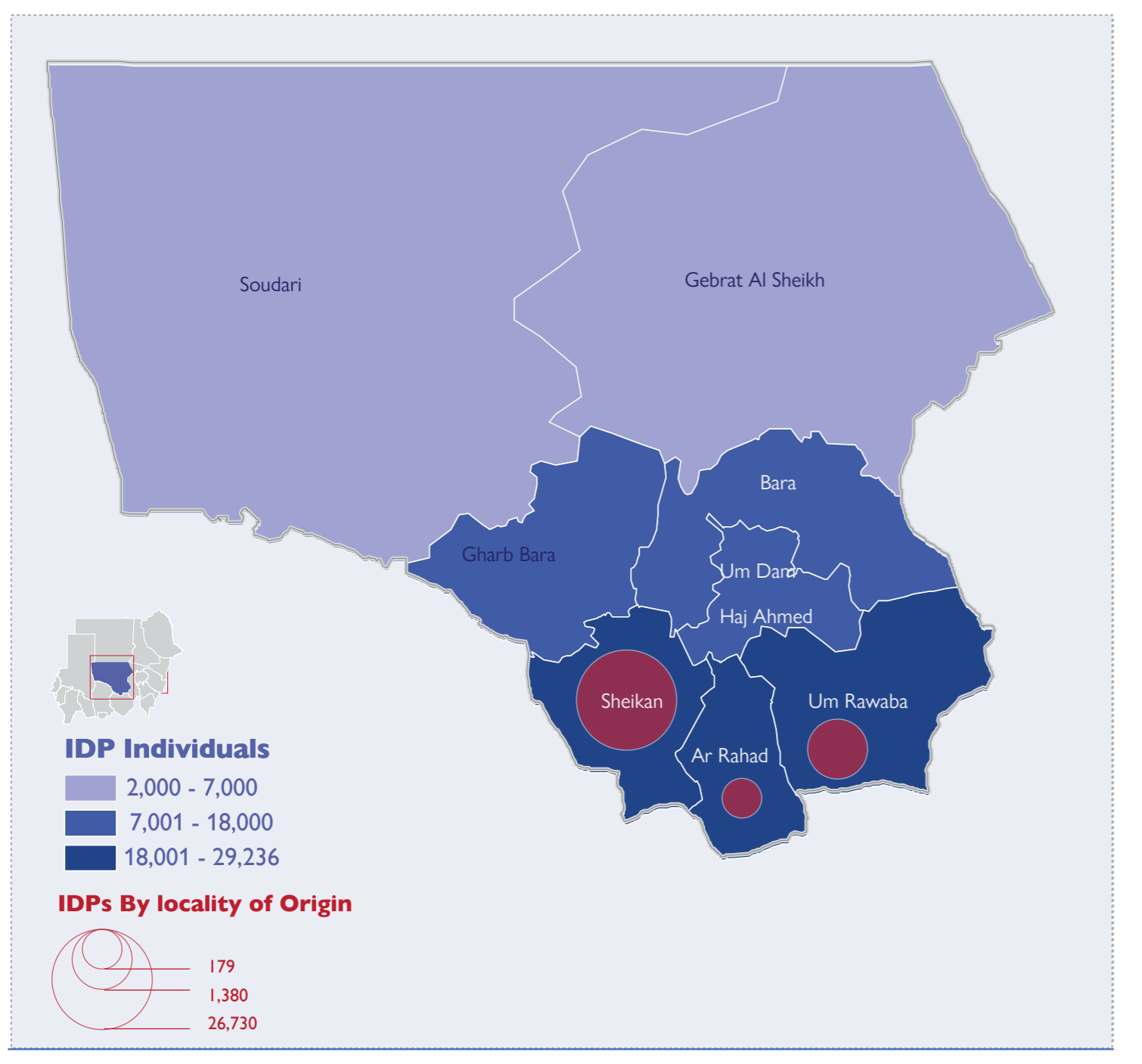
Not Decided (No Plan)

1,175 Households | 1%

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Displacement by State

North Kordofan



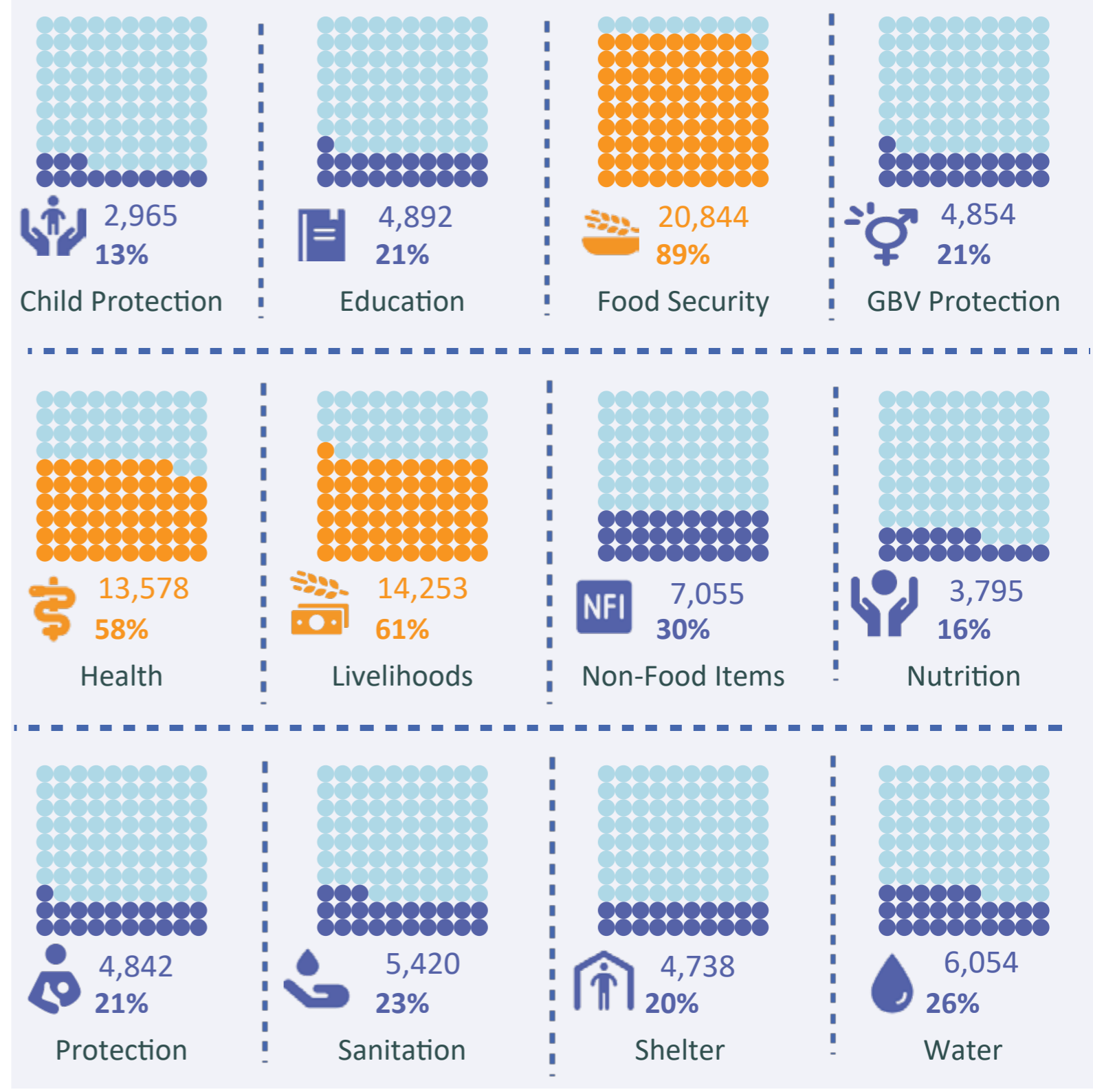
During November 2023, the field team reported that SAF and RSF Forces continued to clash primarily in [El Obeid, the state capital of North Kordofan, on 13 November 2023](#) – with each attempting to secure the town given its strategic location on the national road, which gives access to Khartoum state from Darfur and Kordofan regions. Several residential neighbourhoods and public areas across El Obeid were reportedly affected by clashes, resulting in displacement, injuries, and deaths. The field team also reported incursions by the RSF on the residents of [Abu Hamra' Village in Um Rawaba on 8 November 2023](#), which triggered displacement.

As of 22 November 2023, field teams observed an estimated total of 119,734 IDPs within North Kordofan displaced since the onset of the conflict – with the majority arriving from Khartoum (about 89%). Field teams highlighted that IDP movement across the state is influenced by tribal ties, service provision, and the overall security situation in locations of origin. As observed, Khartoum-based IDPs largely congregated in the south and east of the state – namely in Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, Um Dam Haj Ahmed, and Bara localities (about 80% of arriving IDPs), where they primarily refuged with host communities. According to the field team, these locations provide better services compared to the remaining areas in North Kordofan, including water, electricity, and market goods. While many of IDPs displaced from North Kordofan have left the state (about 60%) - the field team reported that most of the remainder have been observed in El Obeid Town (about 30%) primarily driven by tribal ties. Further, the field team reported that more than a third of the observed caseload within El Obeid sought shelter in precarious locations, including critical shelters and gathering sites.

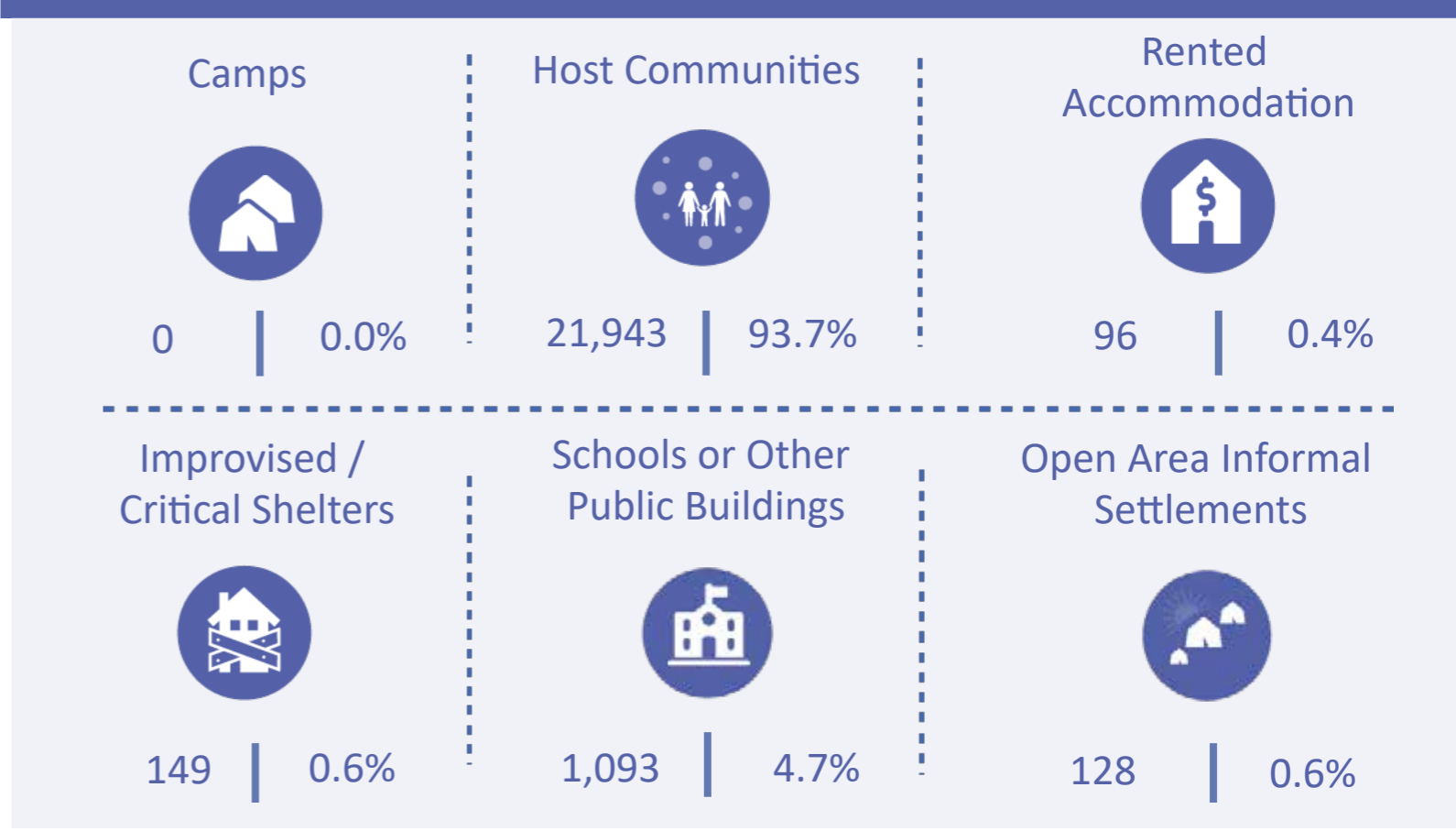
The field team reported that public services are generally poor across North Kordofan. Water and electricity shortages were observed in conflict-affected areas, especially Sheikan locality (El Obeid Town), while medical supplies were in short supply in healthcare facilities. Moreover, the high costs of existing services rendered them inaccessible to many displaced households in some localities. Insecurity along major intercity roads hampered domestic trade and deliveries of food and medicine, following frequent instances of armed theft. Additionally, with the reported setbacks during the rainy season harvest and generalized lack of security, field teams observed notable movements of IDPs from North Kordofan towards White Nile and Sennar states in search of income-generating activities.

Fighting has reportedly limited humanitarian operations across North Kordofan, leaving many displacement sites inaccessible. In addition, field teams reported severe telecommunication issues and the unaffordability of fuel for domestic travel within this state. The reported incursions by the RSF in several locations (see [conflict in Wad Ashana, Um Rawaba](#)) indicates that clashes between the RSF and SAF are likely to spread widely across North Kordofan, further aggravating IDPs living conditions as food markets and medicine will become scarce. Additionally, the IDP caseload clustered in riskier areas (such as Um Rawaba and Sheikan localities) are at the risk for secondary displacement.

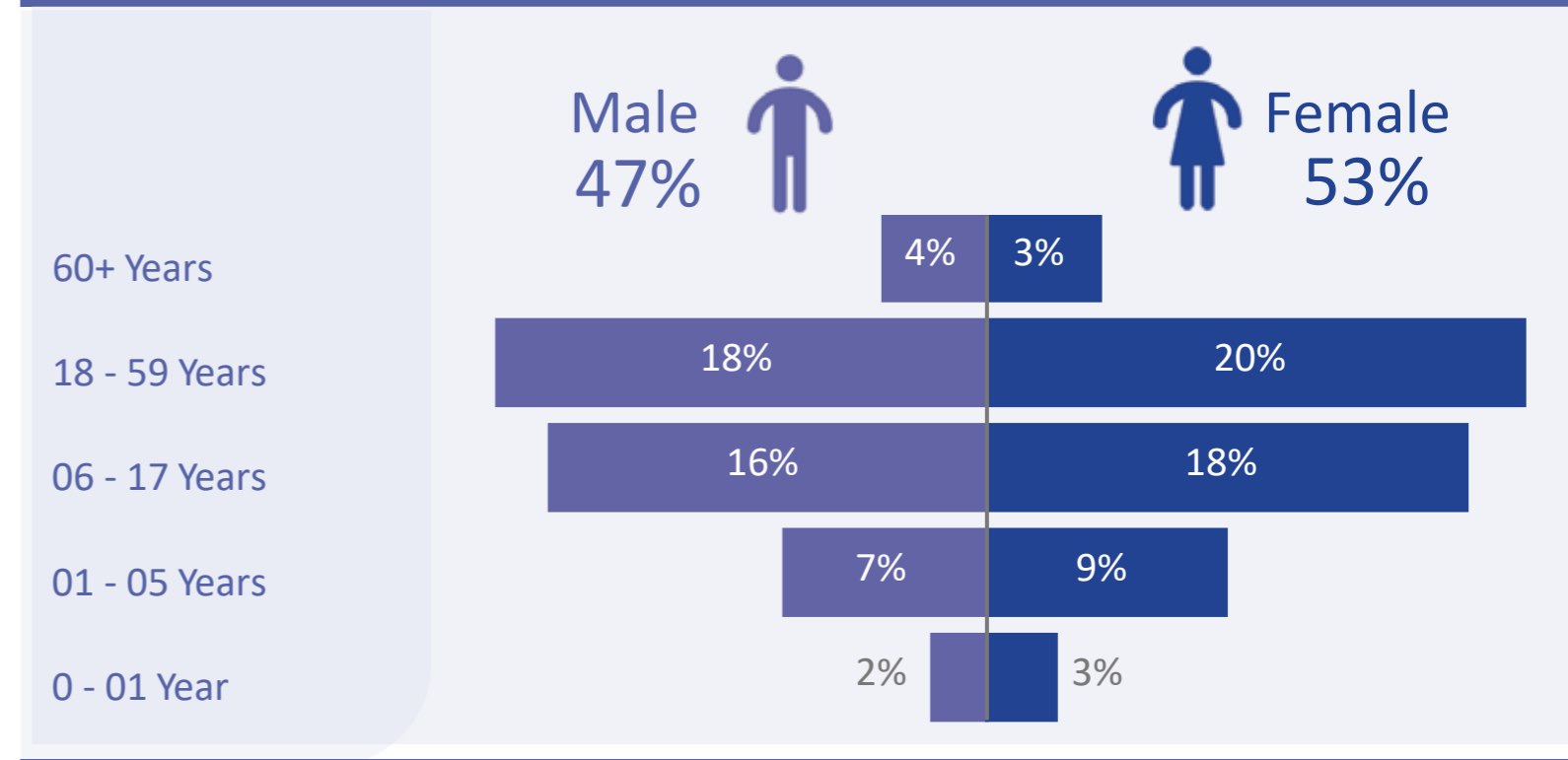
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



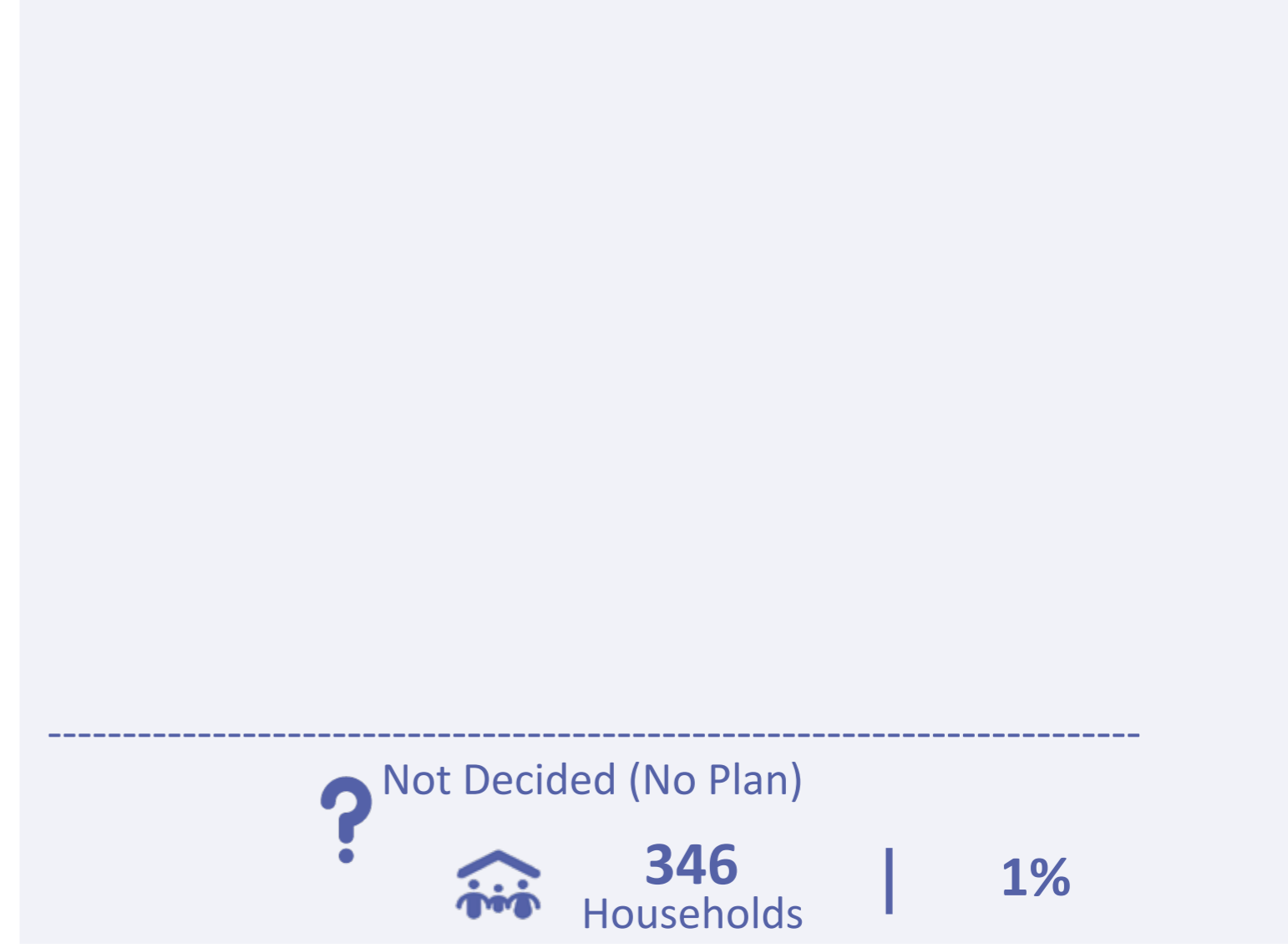
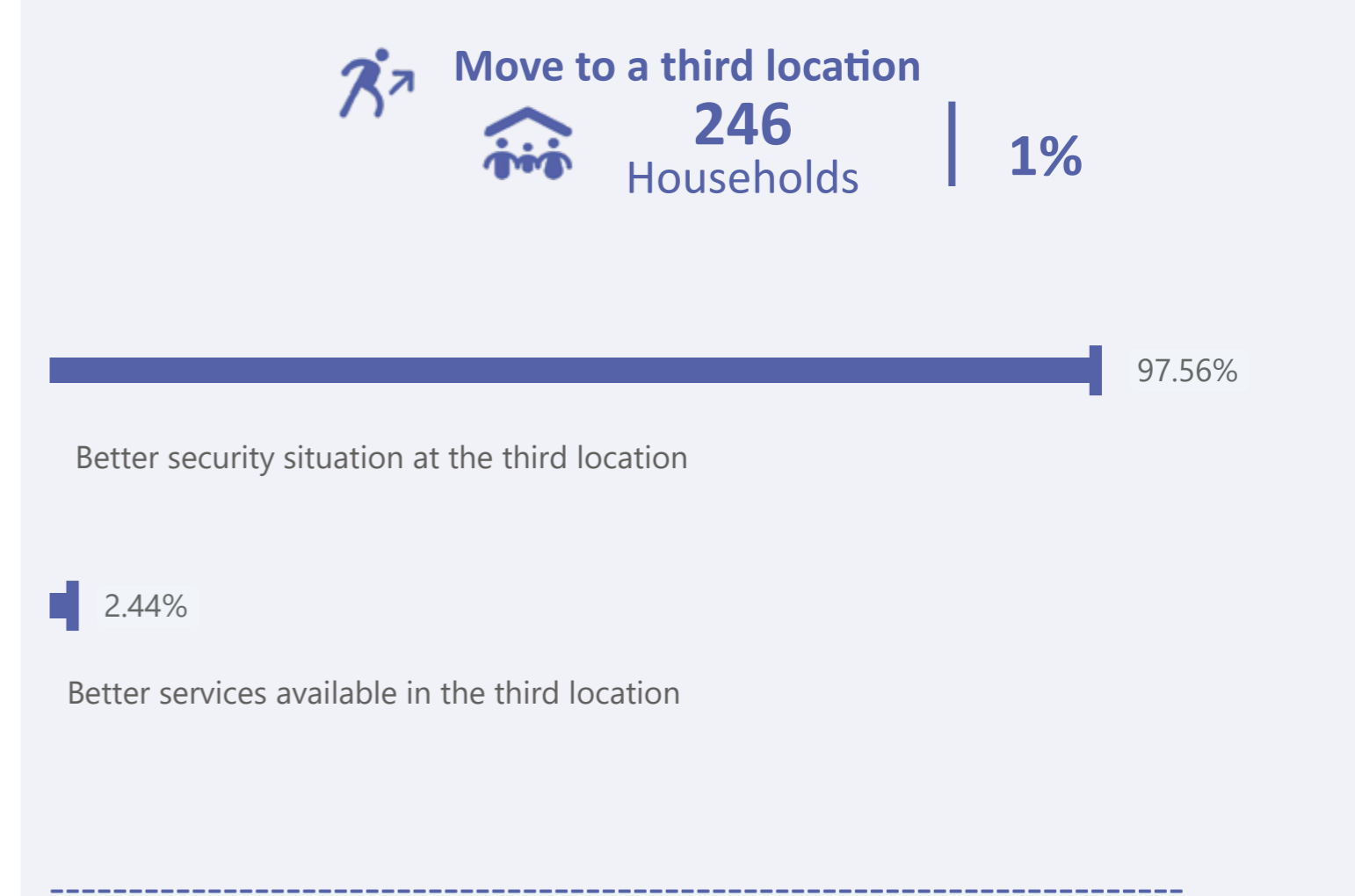
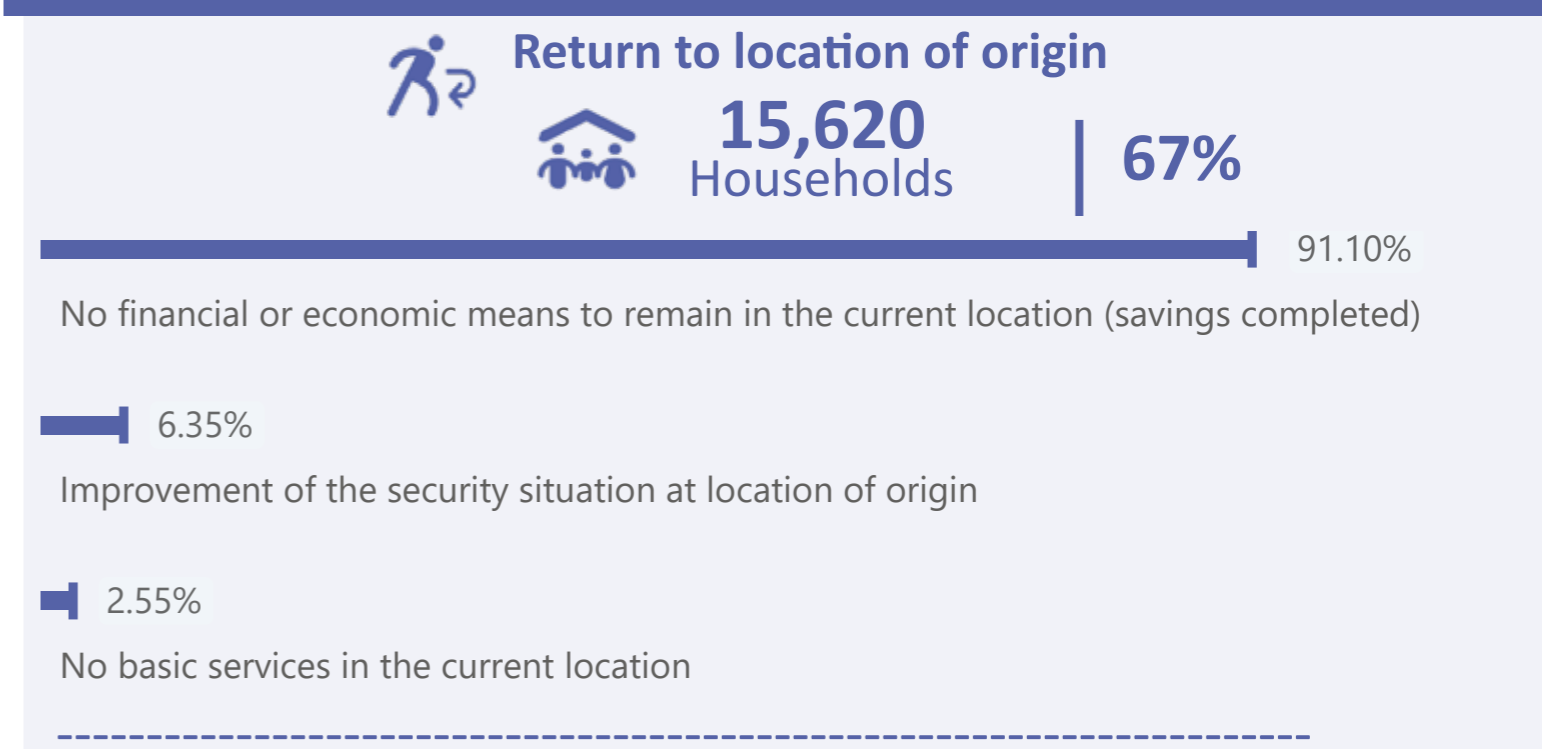
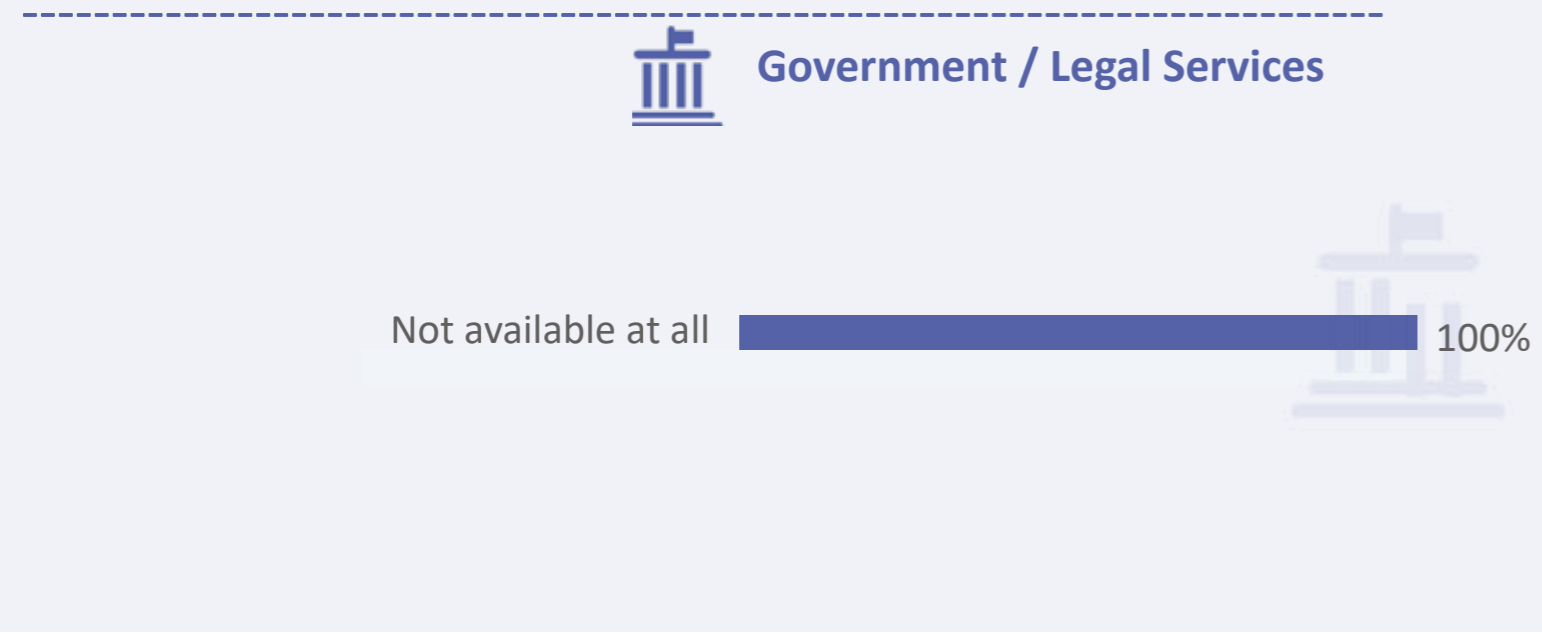
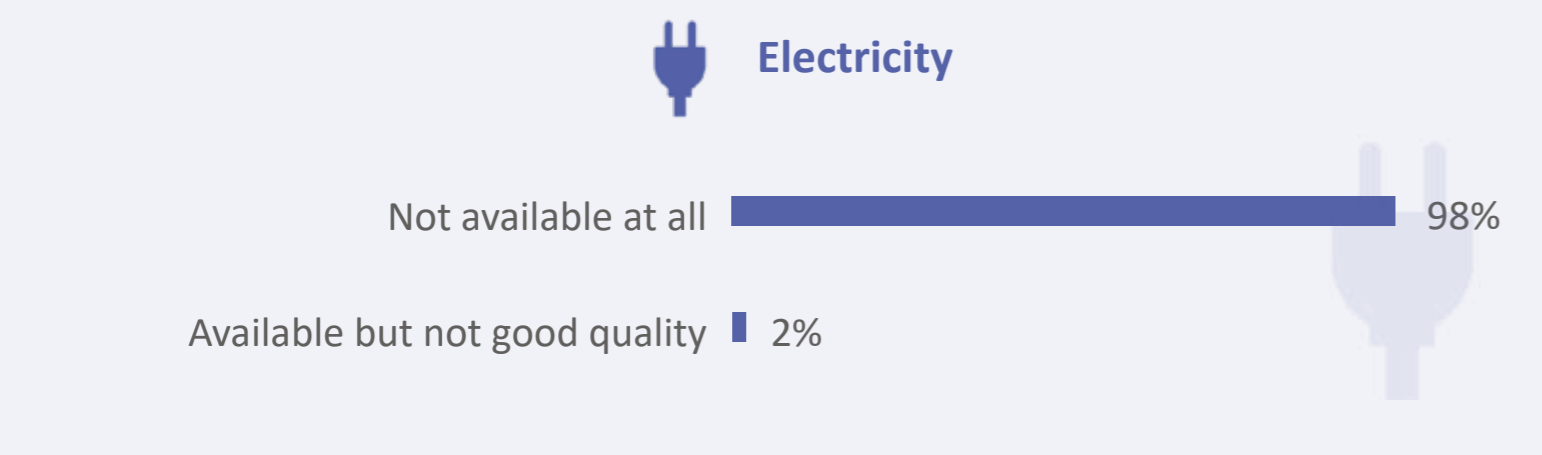
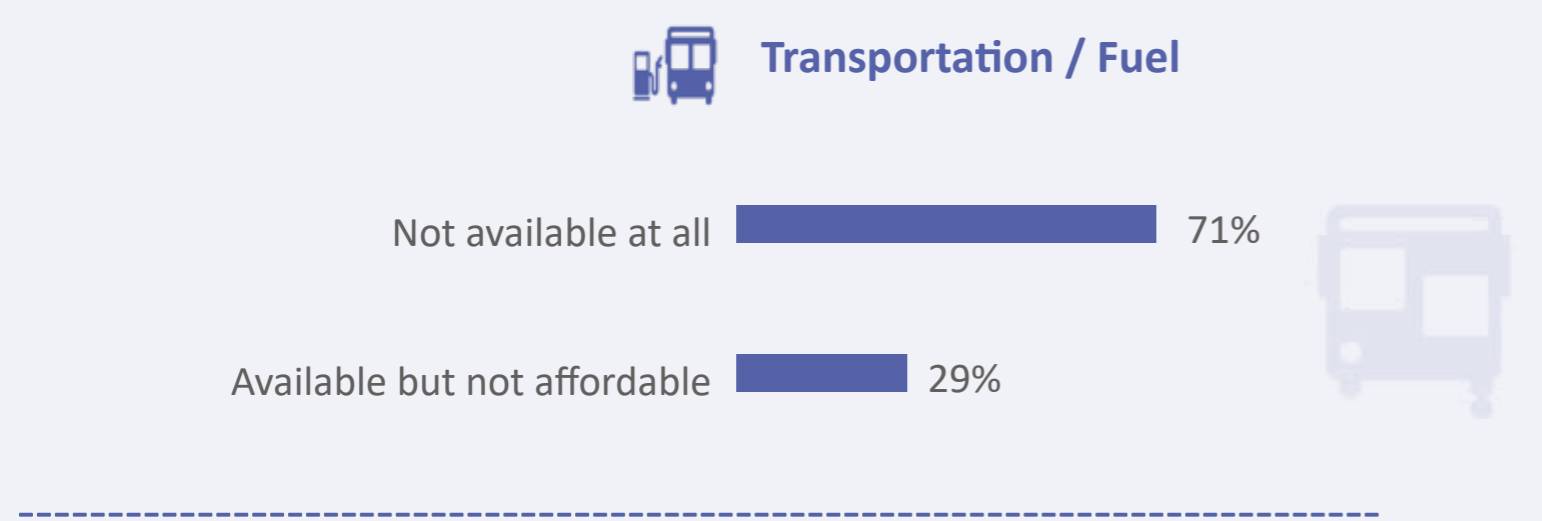
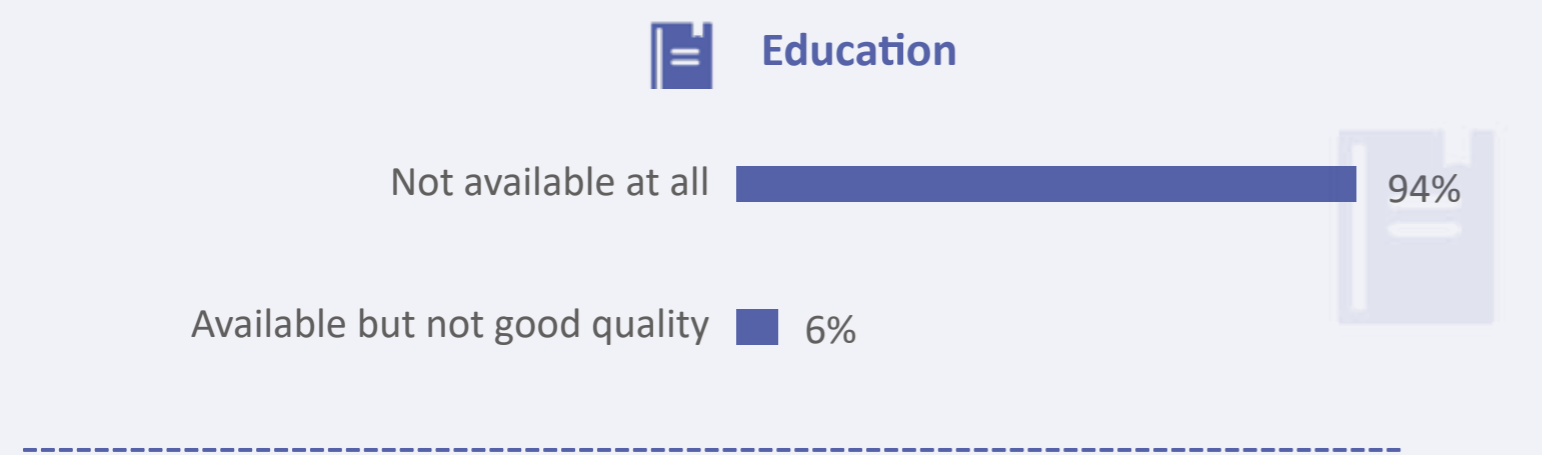
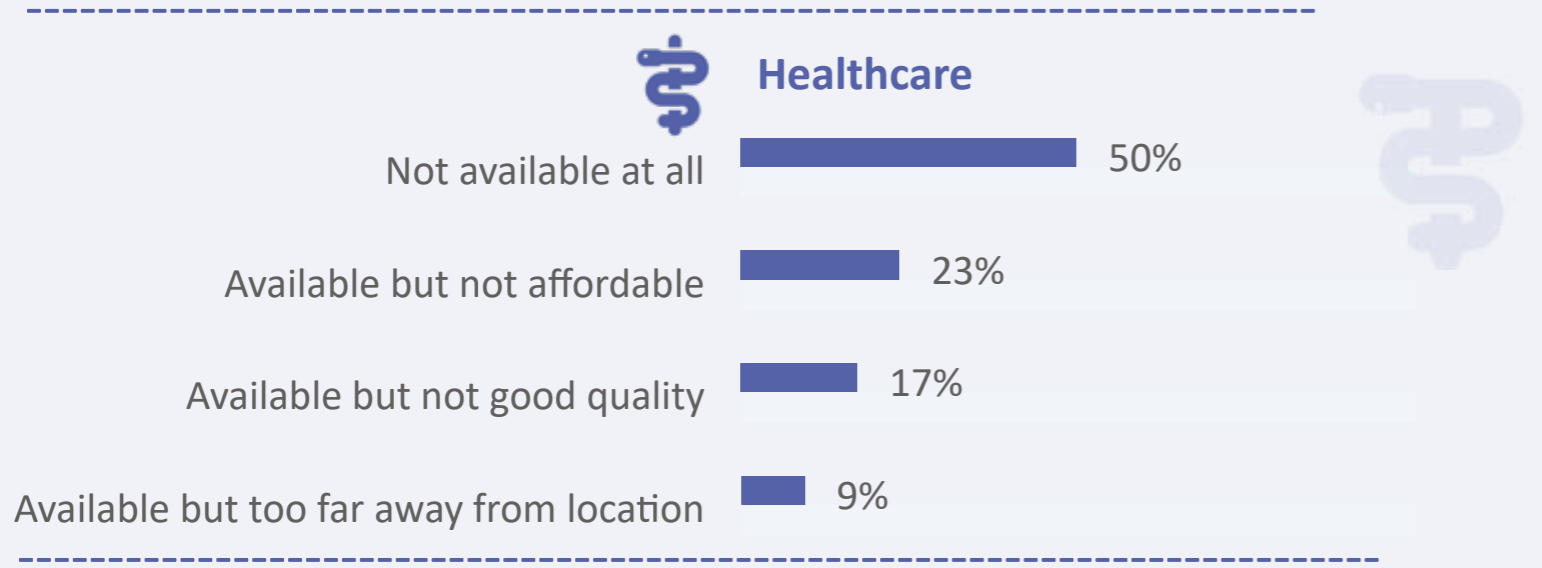
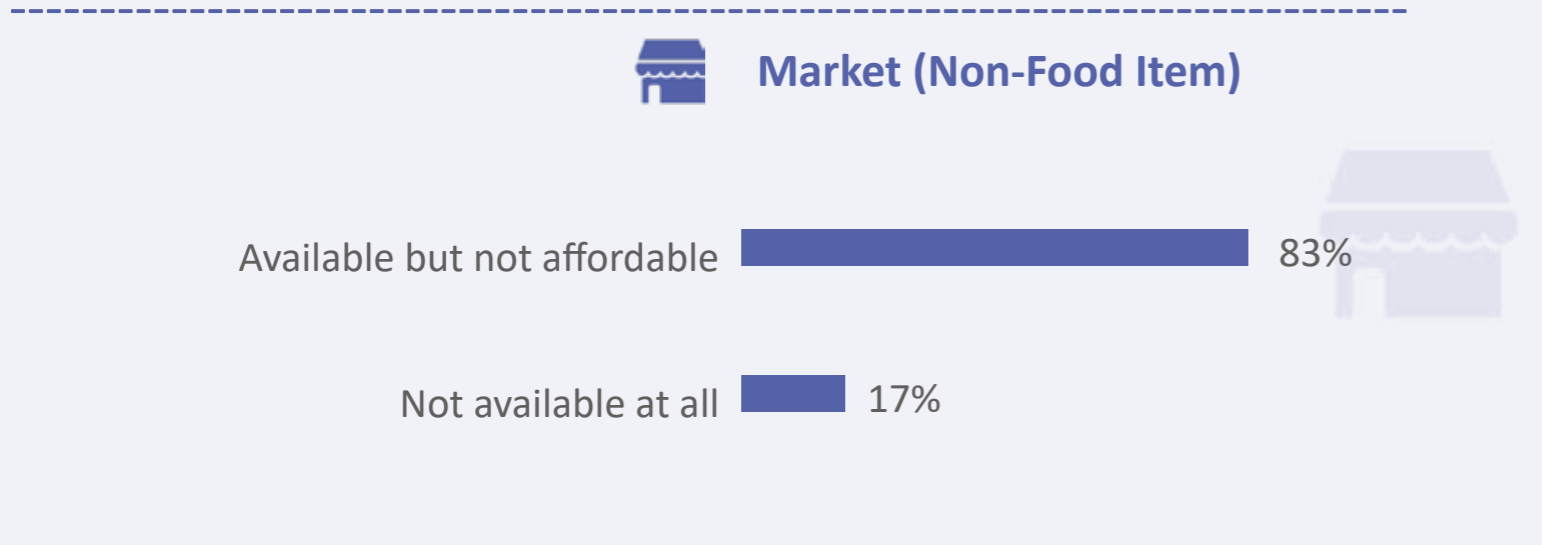
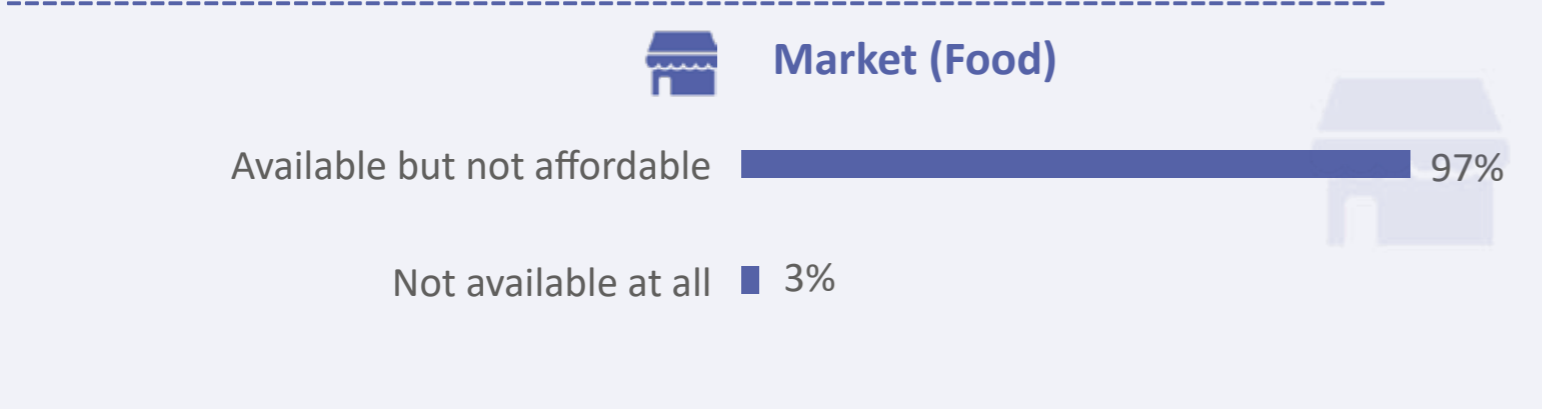
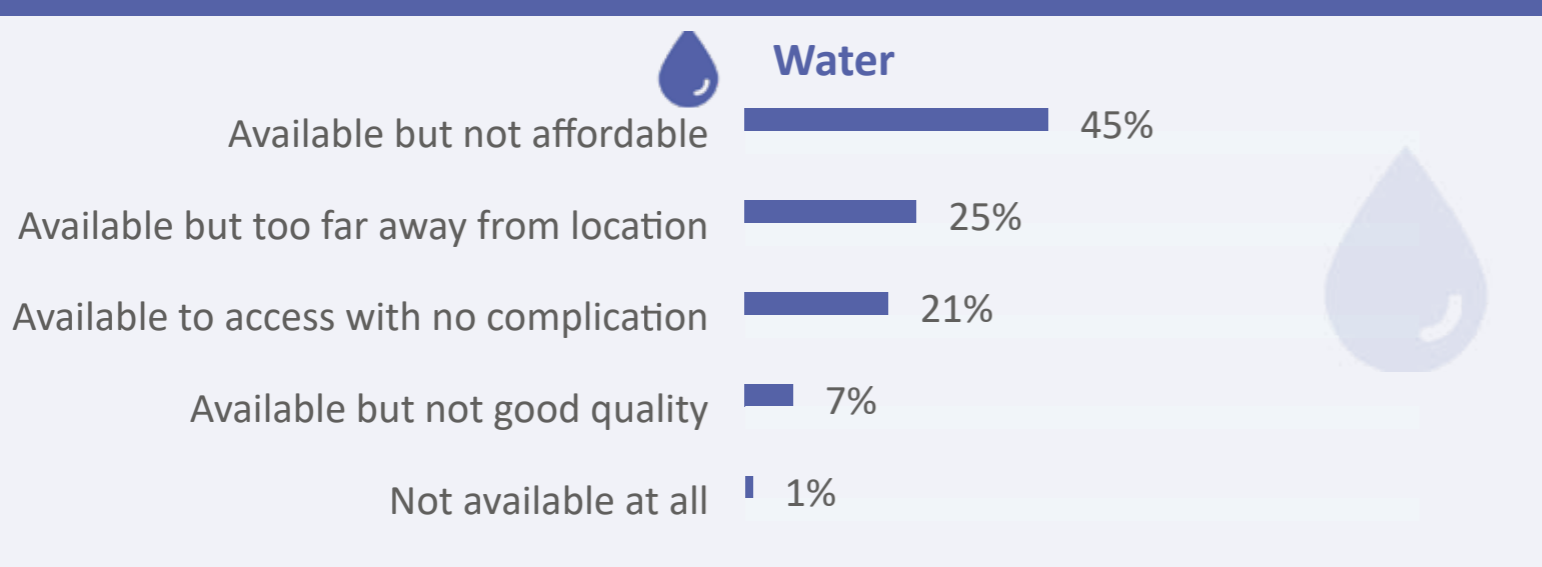
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



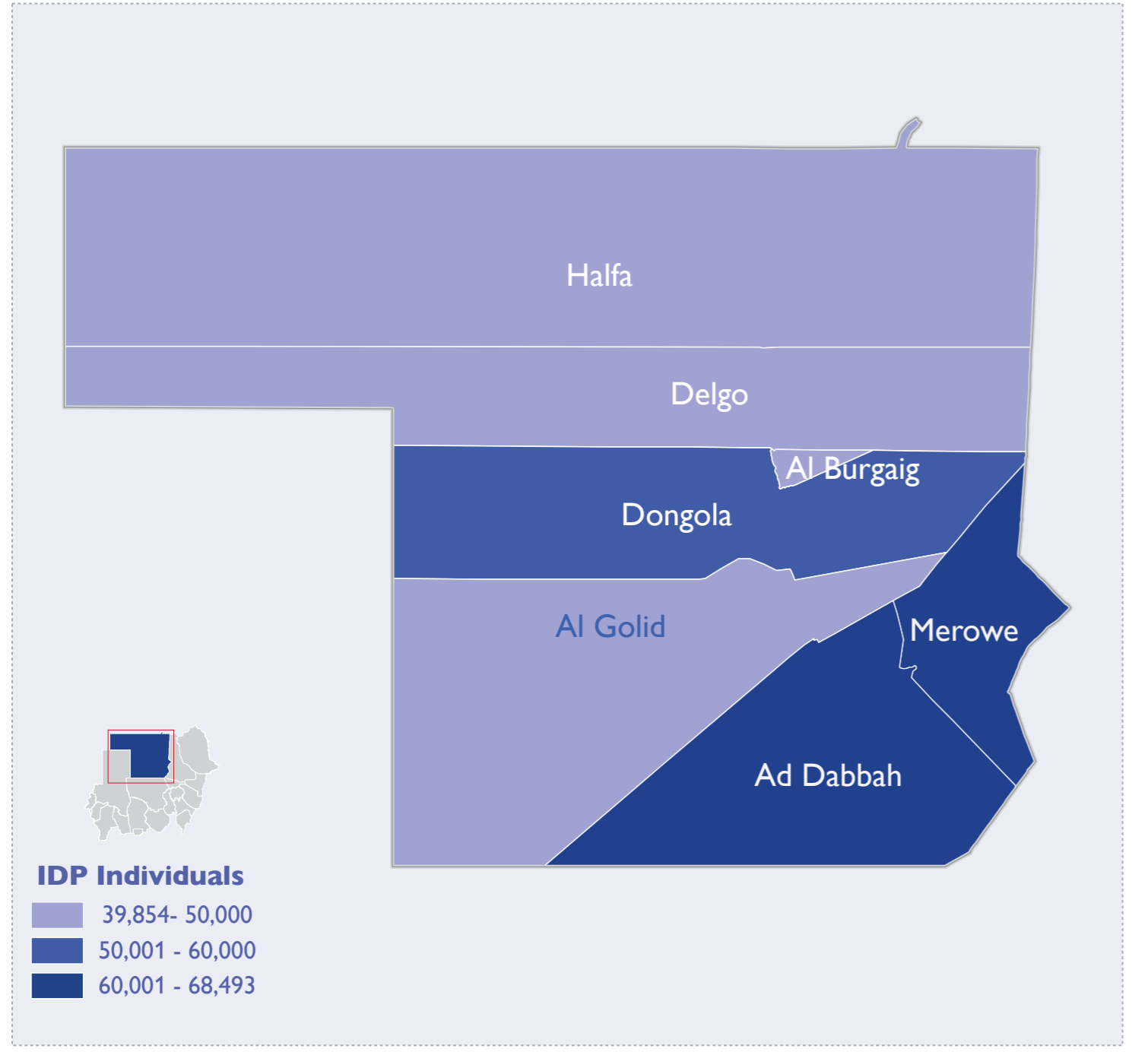
DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS



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Displacement by State

Northern

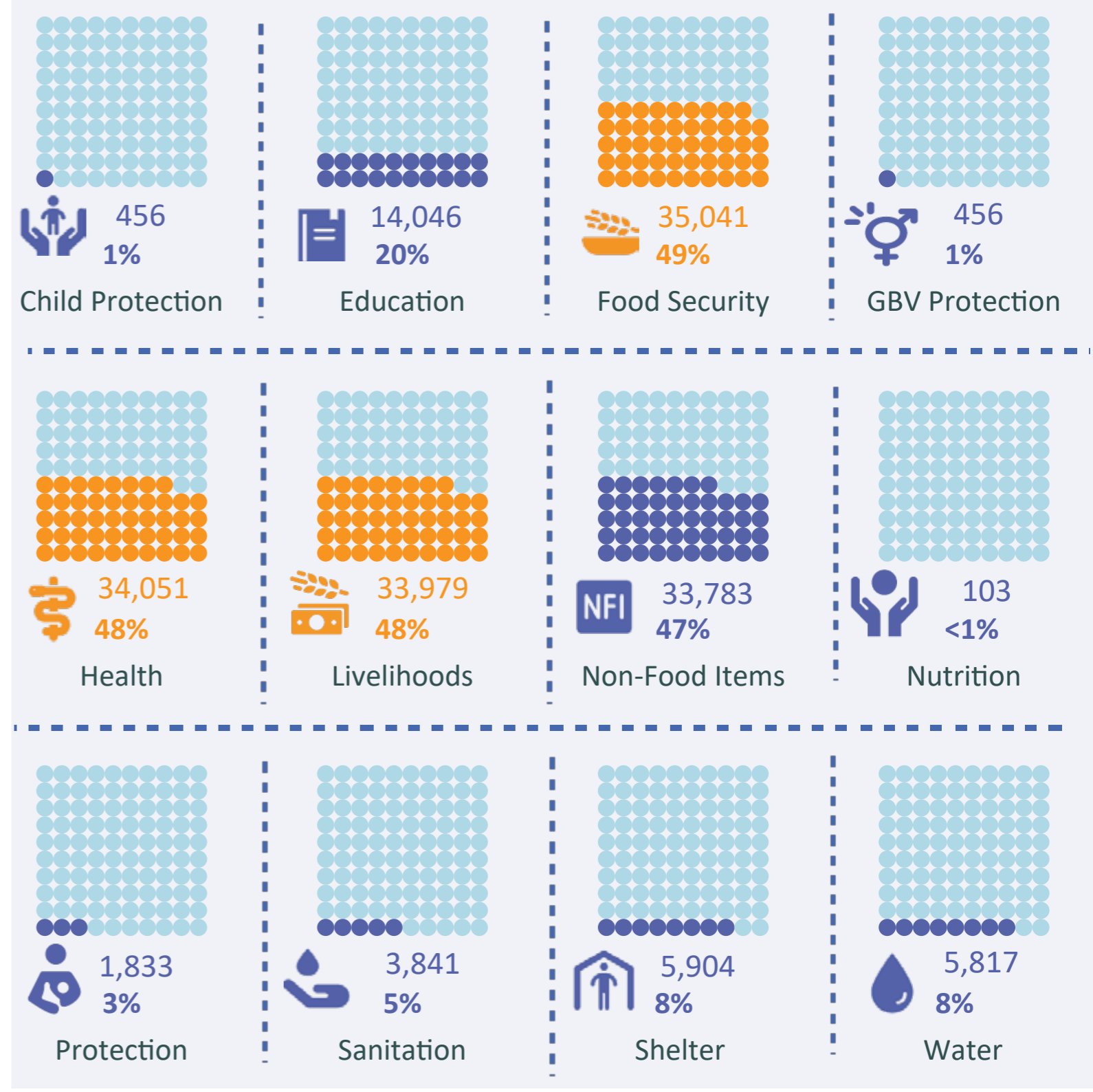


During the month of November, field teams continued to report a calm situation across the Northern state. As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 353,203 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge within Northern state. Field teams observed that all IDPs arrived from Khartoum and sought shelter with relatives and host communities, in locations reflecting their tribal ties. Field teams further observed that the majority of the IDP caseload congregated in rural villages in Ad Dabbah and Merowe localities. The relative security attracted many fleeing violence since the start of the war. Additionally, Northern state continues to serve a transit point for IDPs leaving Khartoum and seeking to cross the border to Egypt or to travel to South Sudan or engage governmental services to do so – particularly in Halfa locality.

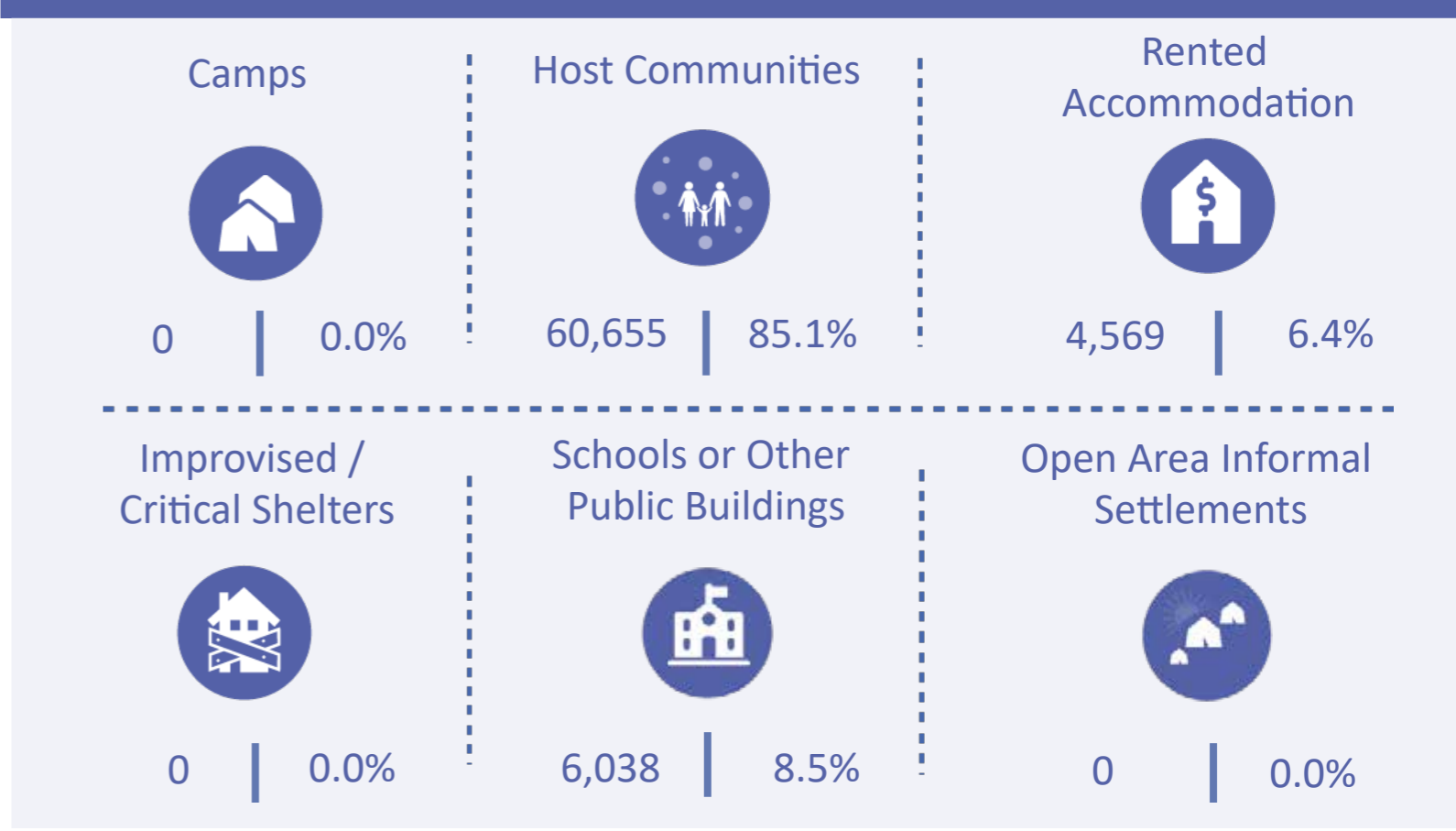
With respect to service provision, the state hosts one of the largest IDP caseloads, which places stress on public services, including healthcare, education, water, sanitation and hygiene services and access to shelter. Key informants reported that food and non-food items are scarce, while others observed IDPs arriving in locations bordering Egypt to buy imported food items, which are cheaper compared to those brought in from southern states. The dire situation is influencing IDPs to move to other states and locations of second displacement. The impact is felt by both displaced and host communities alike. Furthermore, field teams reported that IDPs are primarily dependent on the support of humanitarian organisations.

Field teams reported several financial and logistical issues regarding the reopening of schools, including a lack of transport infrastructure and constraints within the financial system which are hampering the payment of teachers' salaries. These challenges would hinder the local government's efforts to reopen schools in safer states like Northern State.

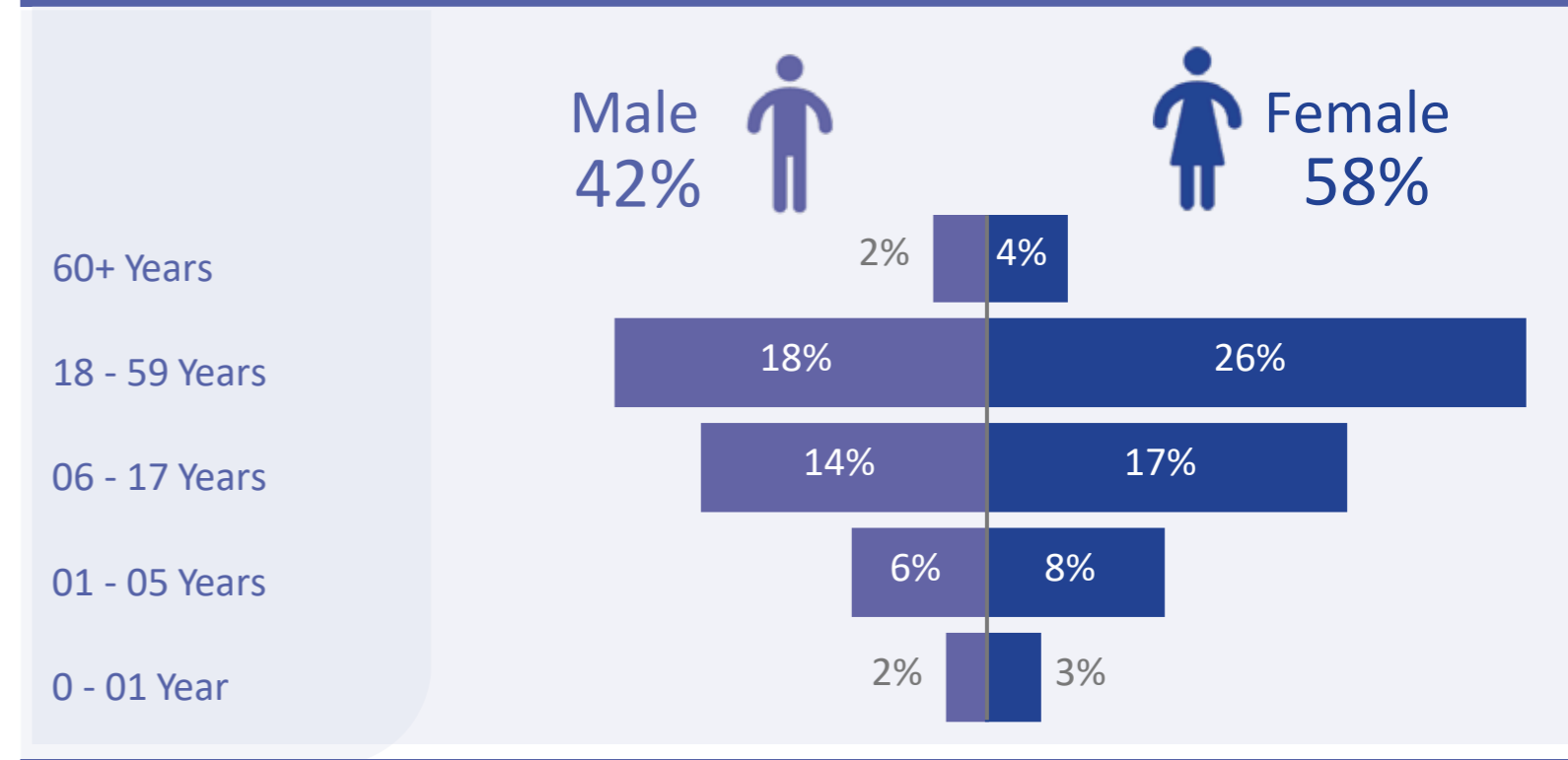
Priority Needs (by households)



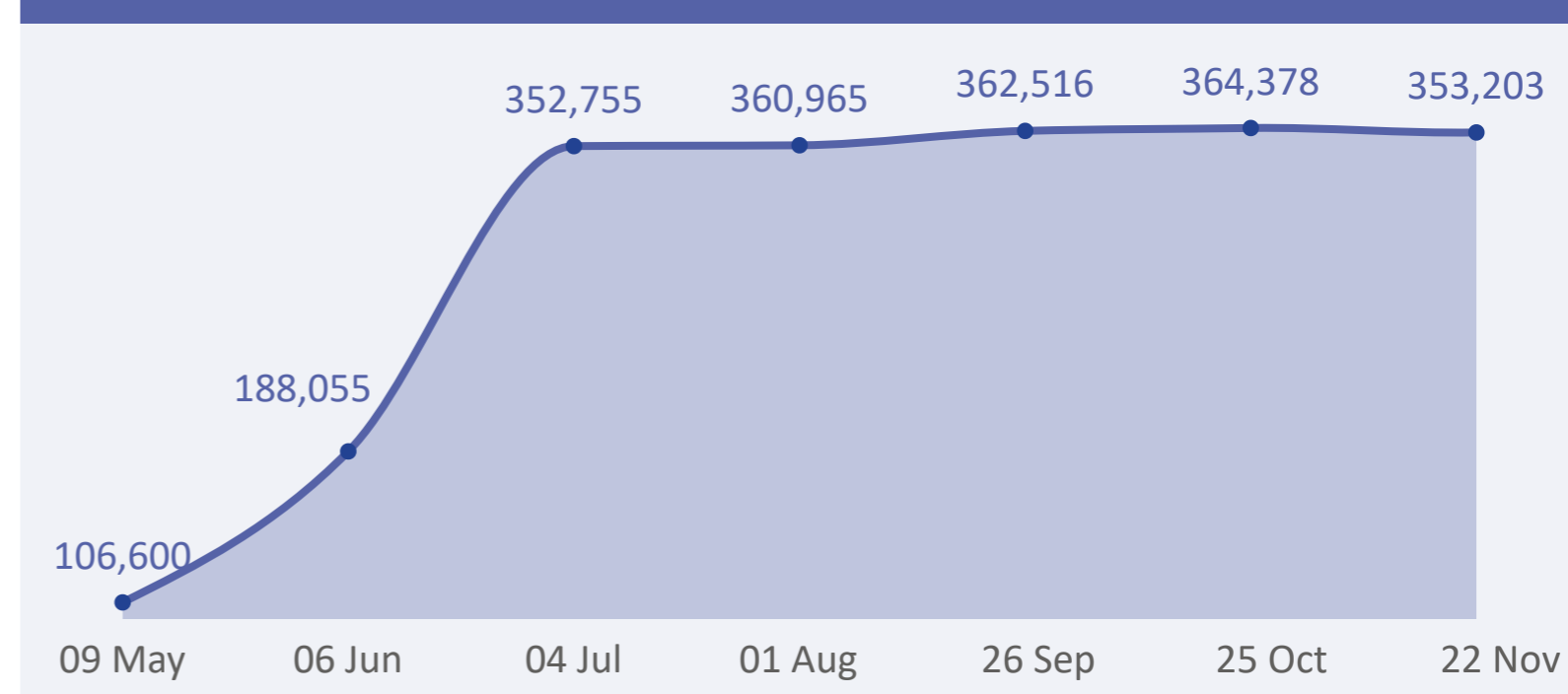
Shelter Categories (by households)



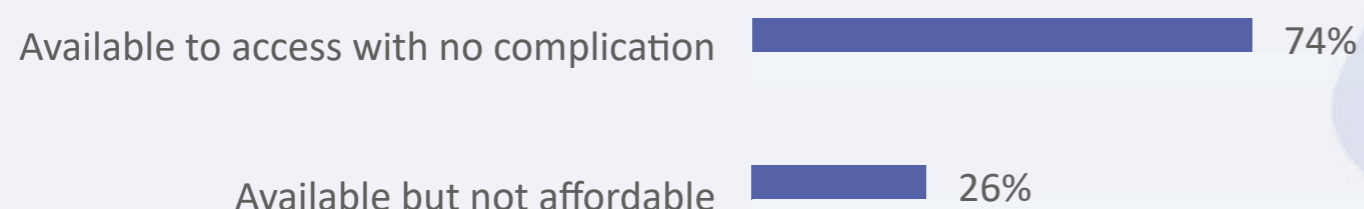
Demographics



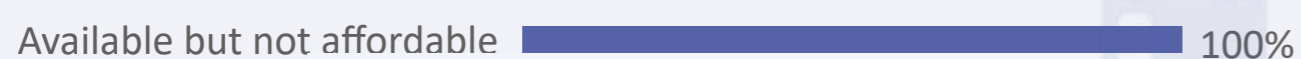
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



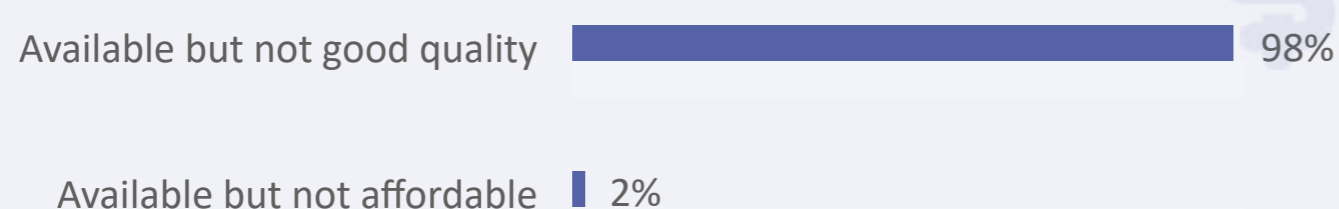
Market (Food)



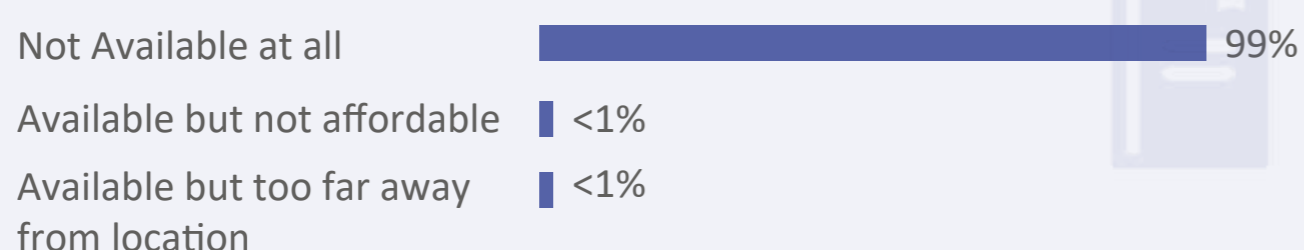
Market (Non-Food Item)



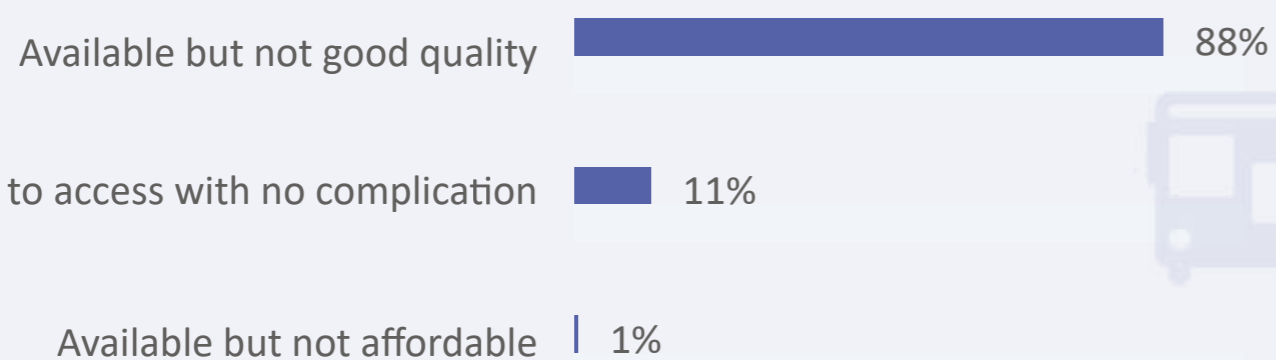
Healthcare



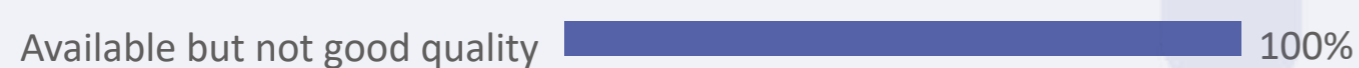
Education



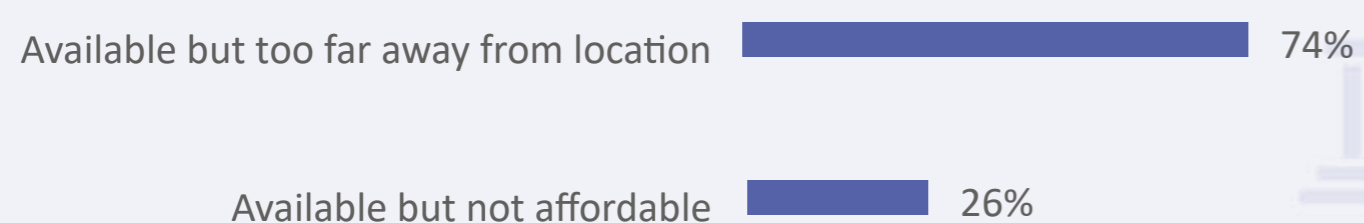
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



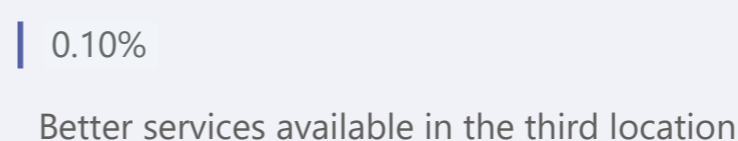
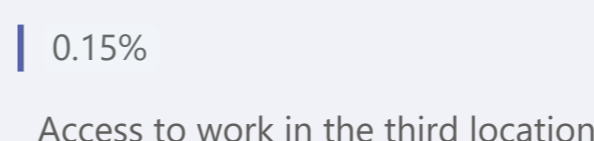
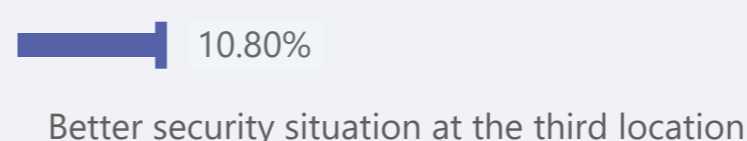
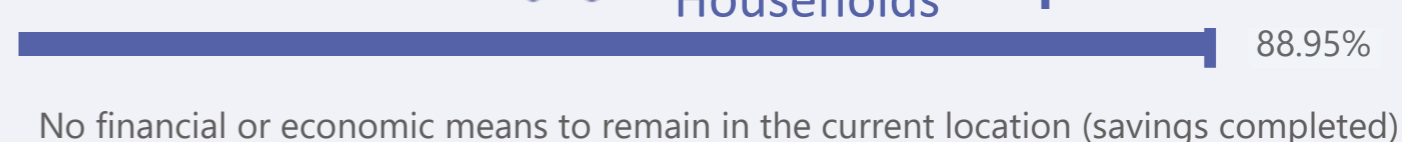
Government / Legal Services



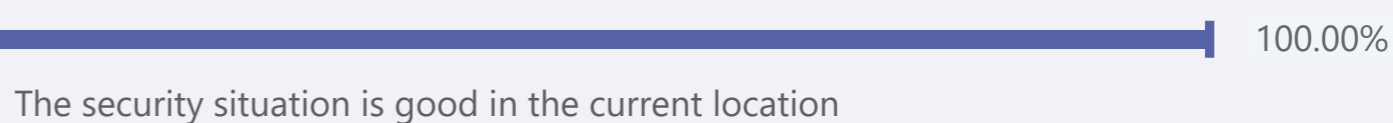
Return to location of origin



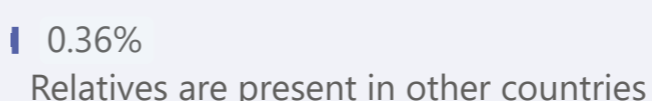
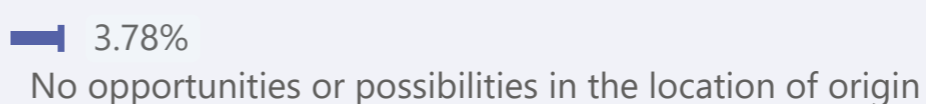
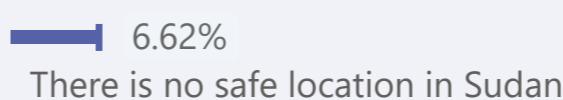
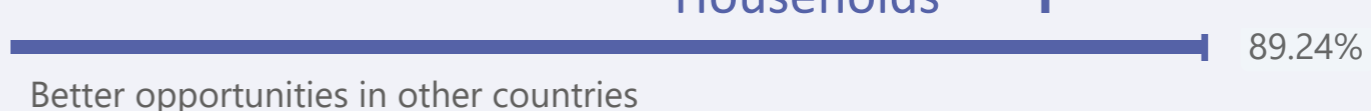
Move to a third location



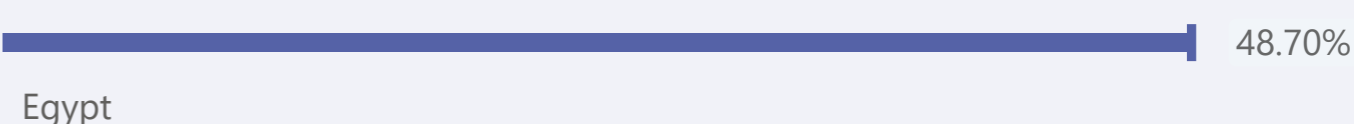
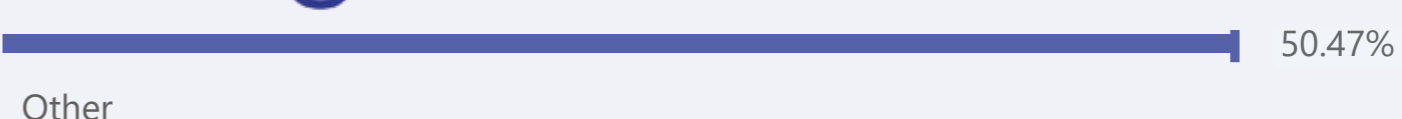
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



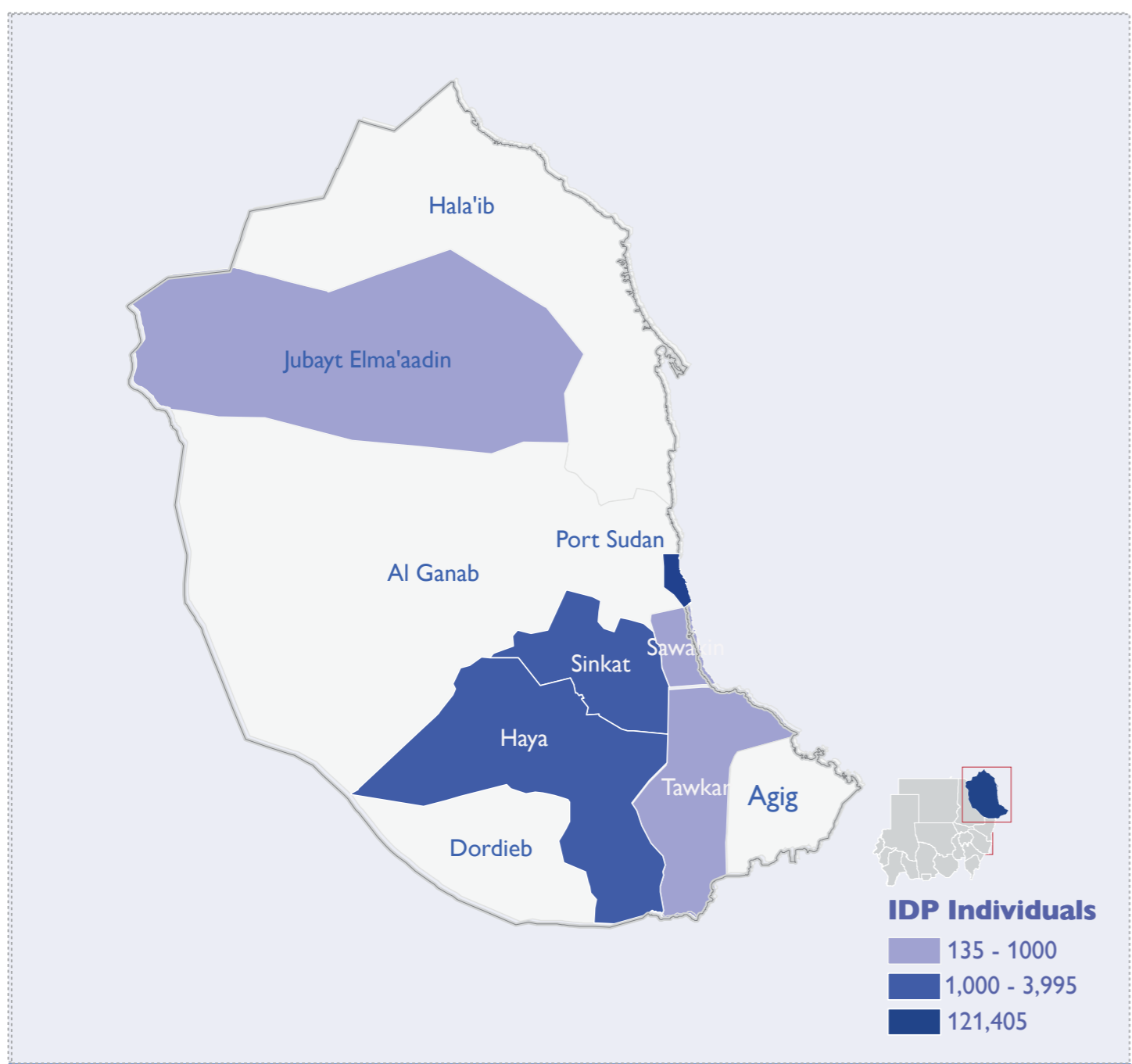
Not Decided (No Plan)



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Displacement by State

Red Sea



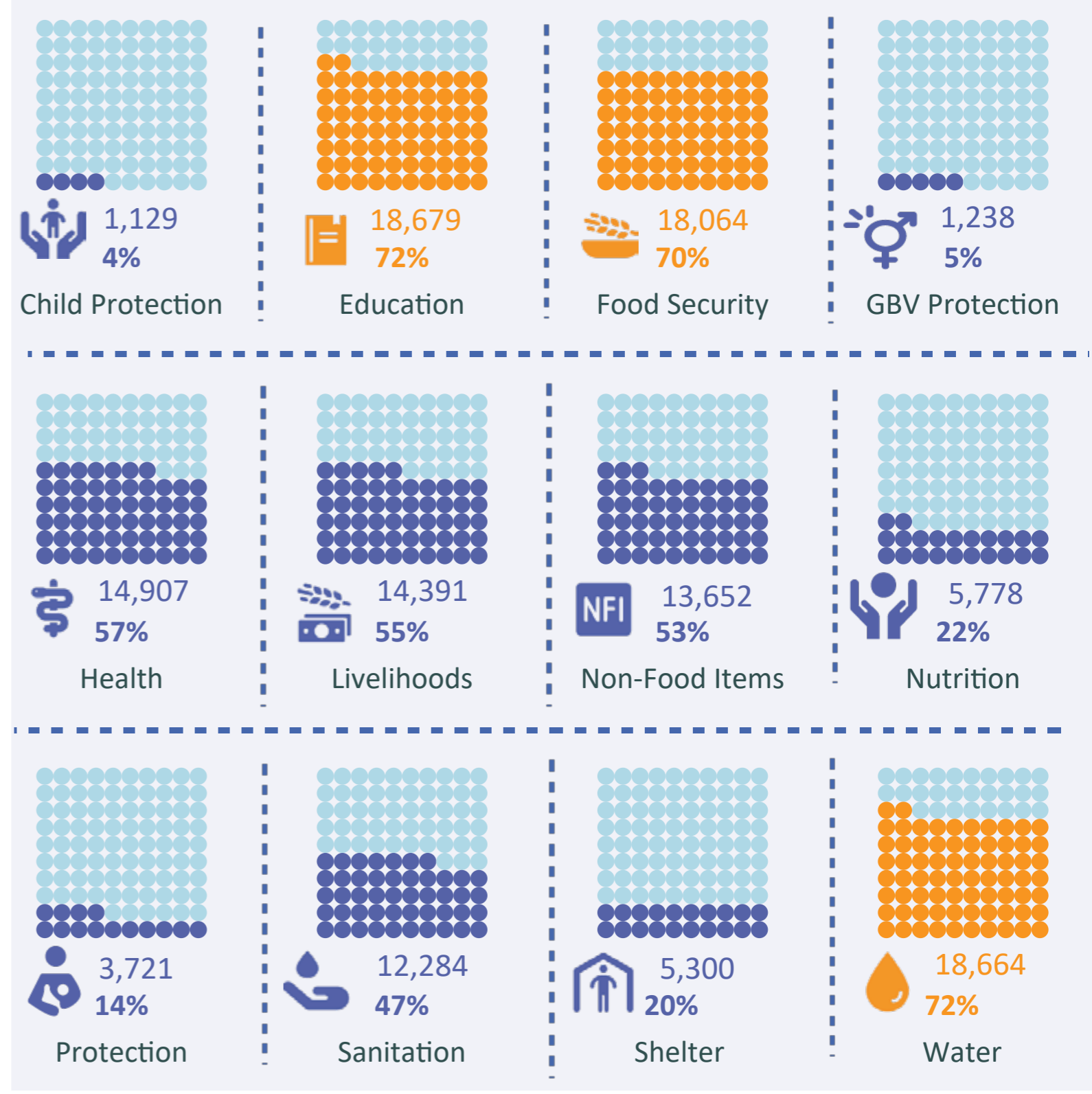
Since the start of the conflict in April 2023, Red Sea has remained free of the conflict dynamics affecting conflict zones in Khartoum, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions. The state capital of Red Sea, Port Sudan, has a significant presence of governmental authorities. During November, the state witnessed heavy rains and floodings across locations in [Port Sudan](#) and [Sawakin](#) localities, which caused the partial destruction of about 190 houses and other commercial buildings.

Field teams observed an estimated total of 129,785 IDPs across Red Sea state – representing an increase of about 3.5% since the October 2023 [IOM DTM Sudan Displacement Overview](#). As reported by the field teams, the IDP caseload is comprised of those escaping the violence in Khartoum state. Field teams also reported an additional influx of IDPs from other states since passport issuance services started in Red Sea, as some seek to leave the country through Port Sudan Airport or Sawakin Seaport. Notably, displaced households have largely clustered in urban areas across the state to access services in these locations – the majority of whom are residing in Port Sudan city (94% of IDPs in Red Sea); followed by Sinkat, Sawakin, and Haya Towns (2% of the IDPs in Red Sea). In addition, Red Sea state hosts about 13% of the total non-Sudanese IDPs population observed across Sudan.

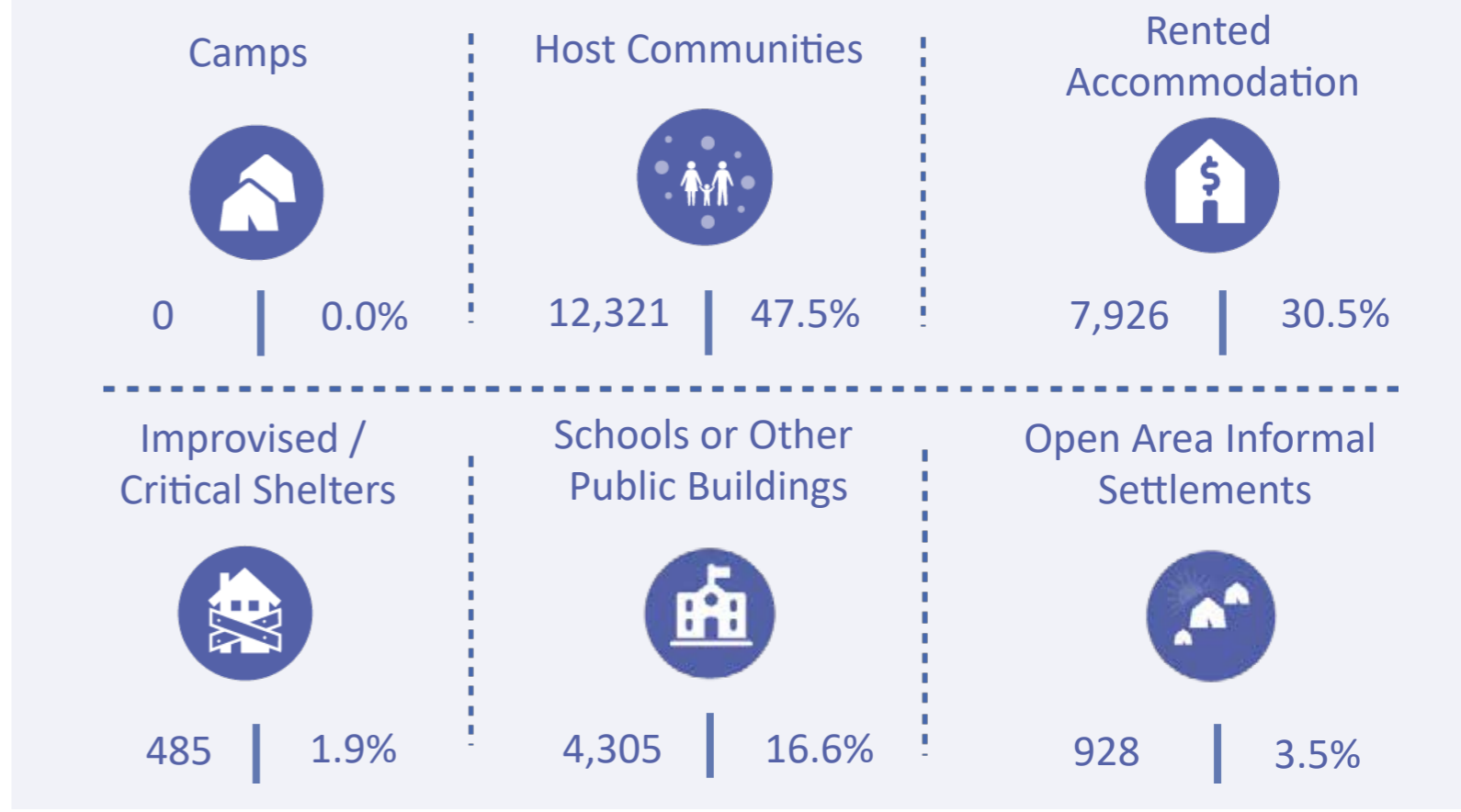
The influx of IDPs has added another layer of pressure on existing infrastructure and the delivery of basic services, especially in Port Sudan city. Electricity, water, sanitation, and healthcare services are particularly constrained. It is possible that the forthcoming colder temperatures will reduce the demand for water and electricity, relieving pressure on local infrastructure. The growing demand on services has increased their cost, rendering them unaffordable for both IDPs and the non-displaced host community. Additionally, the field team reported that high rental costs have caused IDPs to move outside the state in search of cheaper accommodation.

In the beginning of the conflict, field teams highlighted those local authorities established temporary centres for displaced communities, mostly in public buildings, in response to a general shortage of affordable accommodation. Notably, as of 22 November, about 31% of the observed caseload in Red State were hosted in schools and public buildings – the majority of whom are based in Port Sudan City. Field teams reported that sites are overcrowded and provide limited access to clean drinking water, electricity, and sanitation, making them more prone to health concerns and communicable diseases. Field teams reported that Red Sea state is unlikely to observe any clashes in the coming months due to its distance from conflict epicentres. As the rainy season ends, displacement from Khartoum and other conflict zones is likely to continue to rise. If conflict extends outside Khartoum, such as in Aj Jazirah and River Nile, more IDPs are likely to flee to the Eastern states.

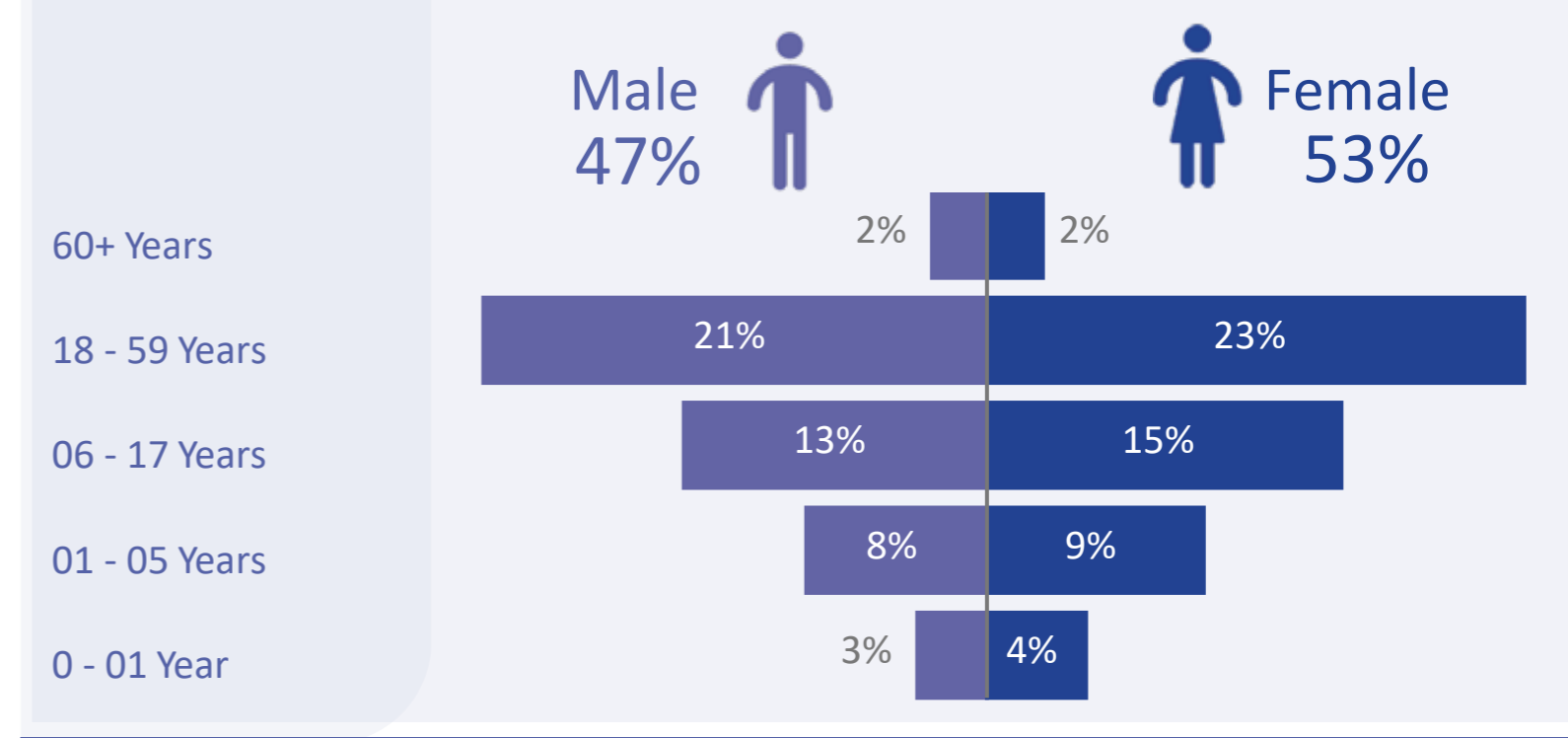
Priority Needs (by households)



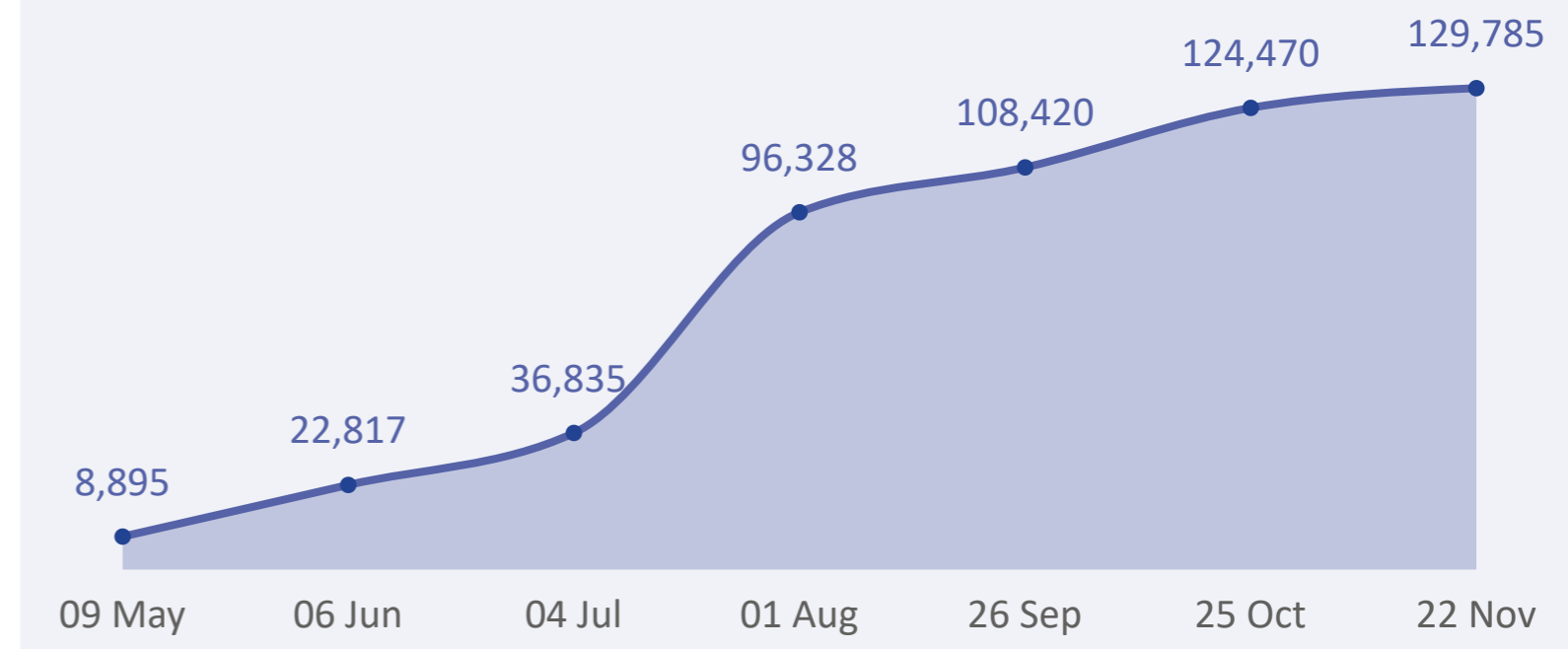
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



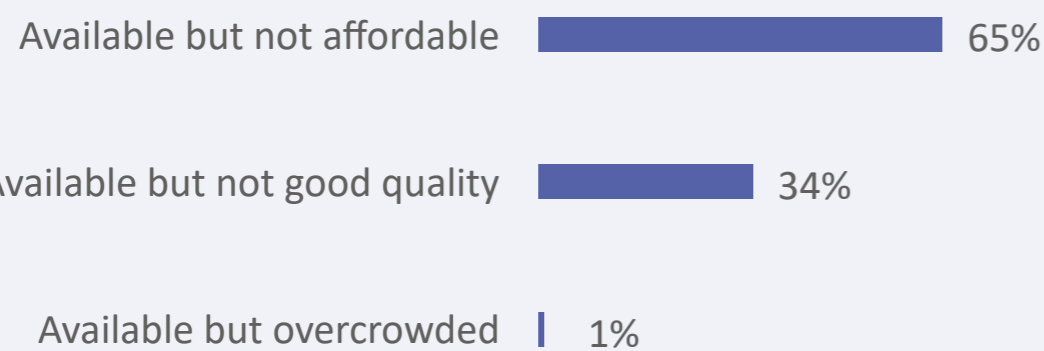
Monthly Displacement Timeline



DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS



Water



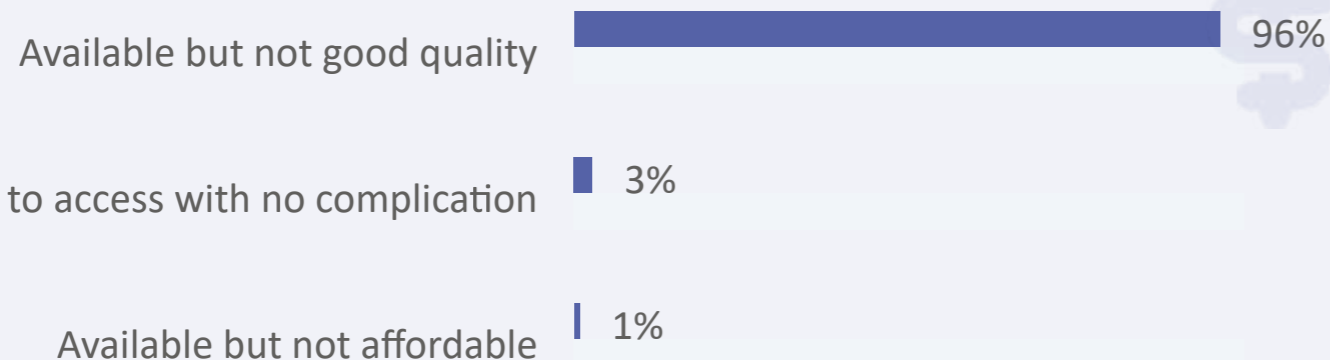
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



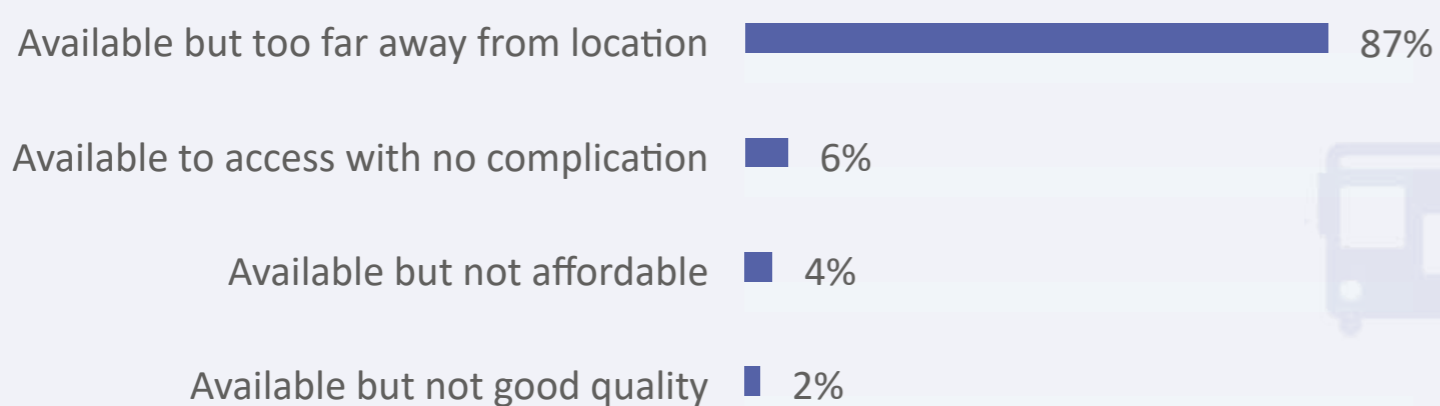
Healthcare



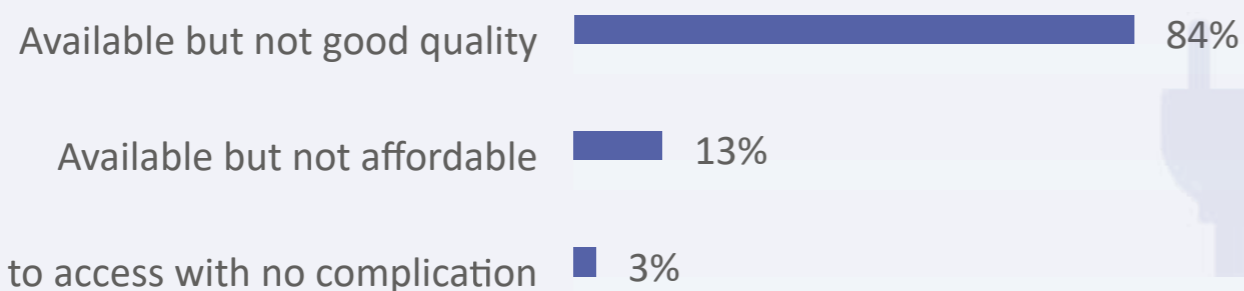
Education



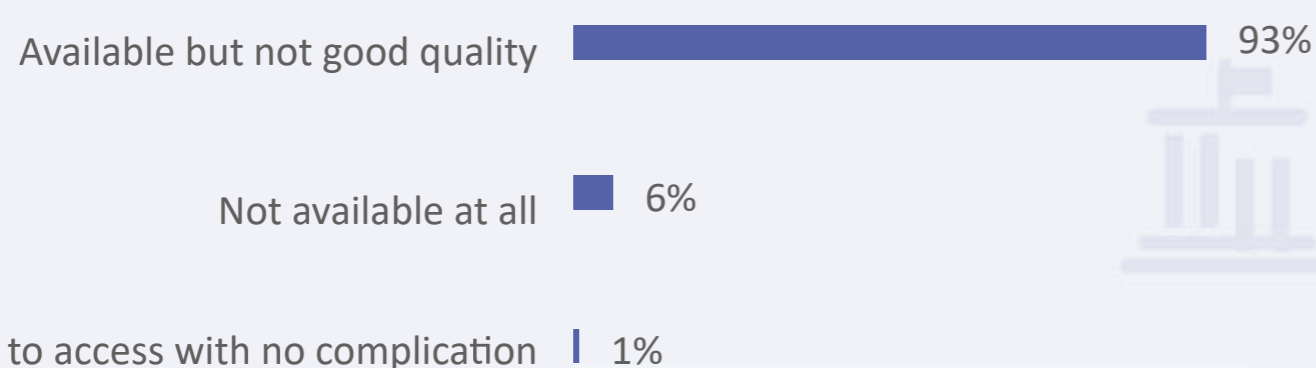
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services

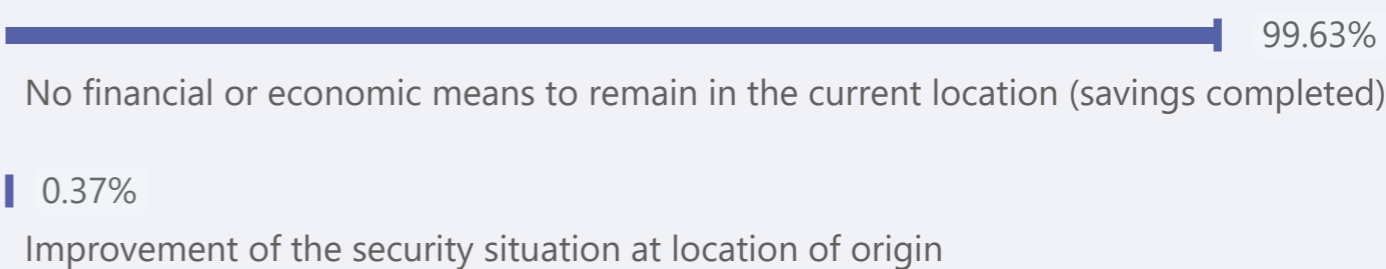


Return to location of origin



1,338
Households

5%

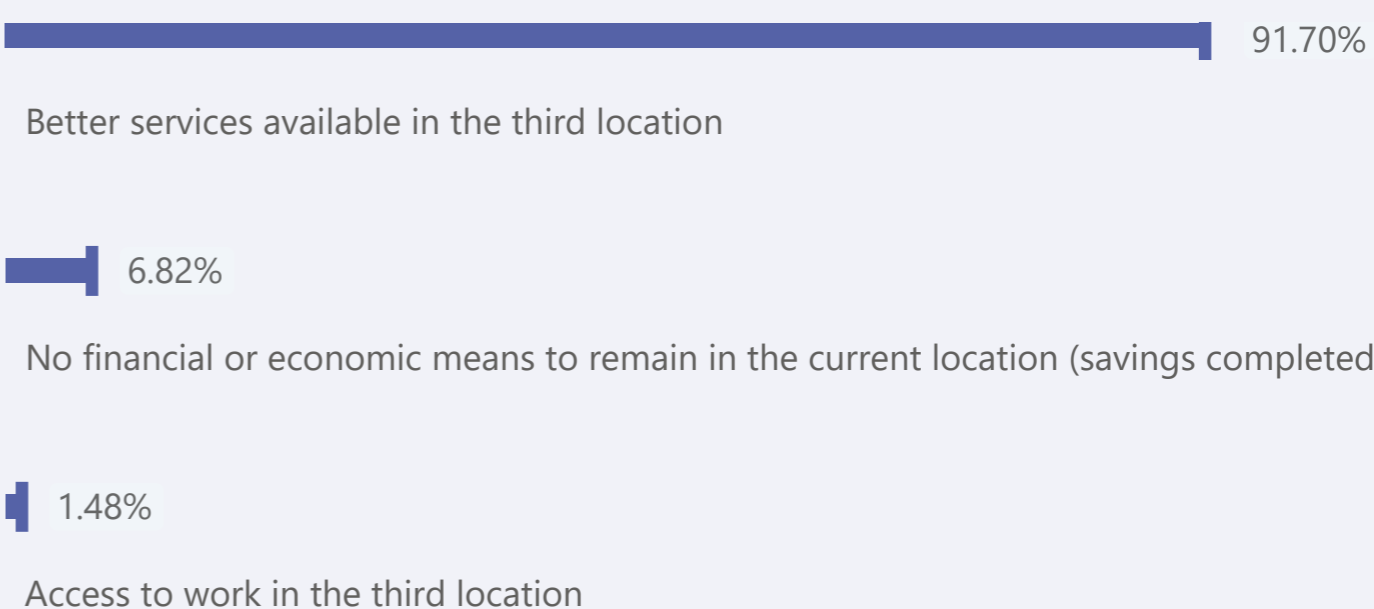


Move to a third location



880
Households

3%

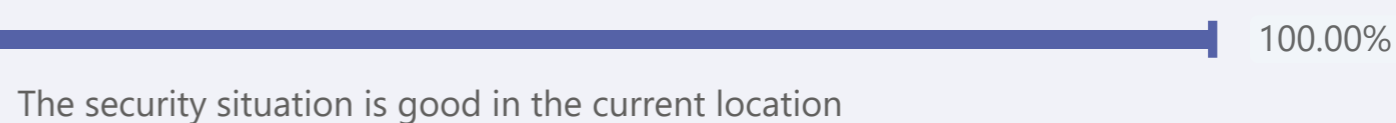


Remain in the current location



17,601
Households

68%

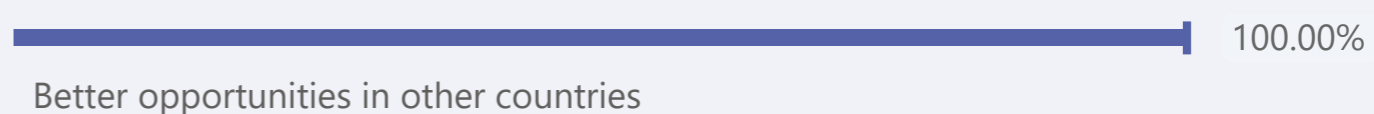


Leaving Sudan to other country

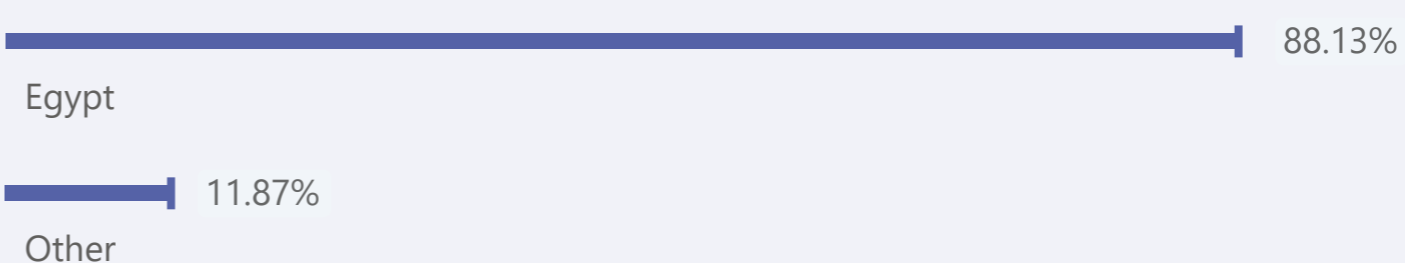


3,116
Households

12%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



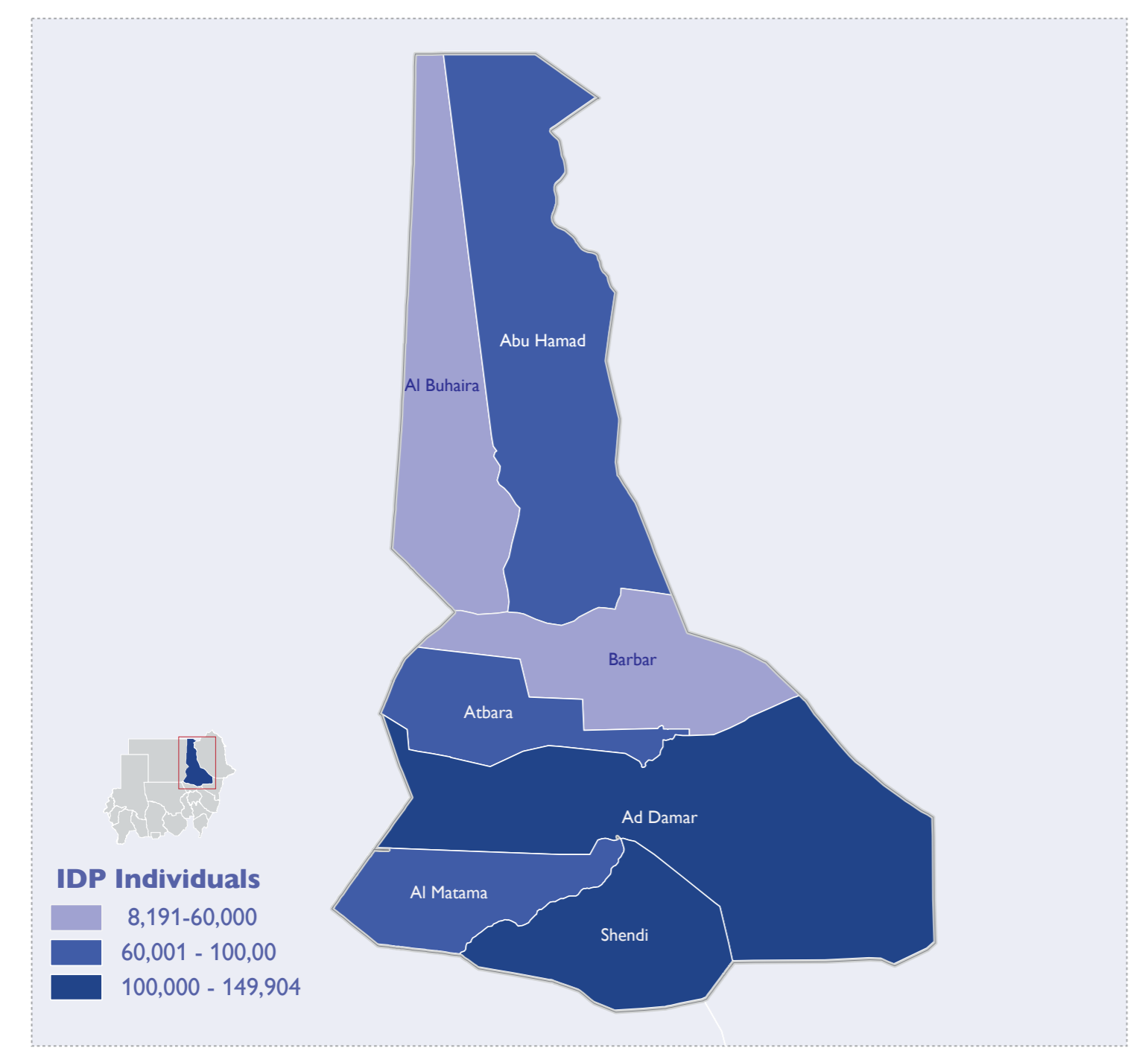
3,030
Households

12%

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Displacement by State

River Nile



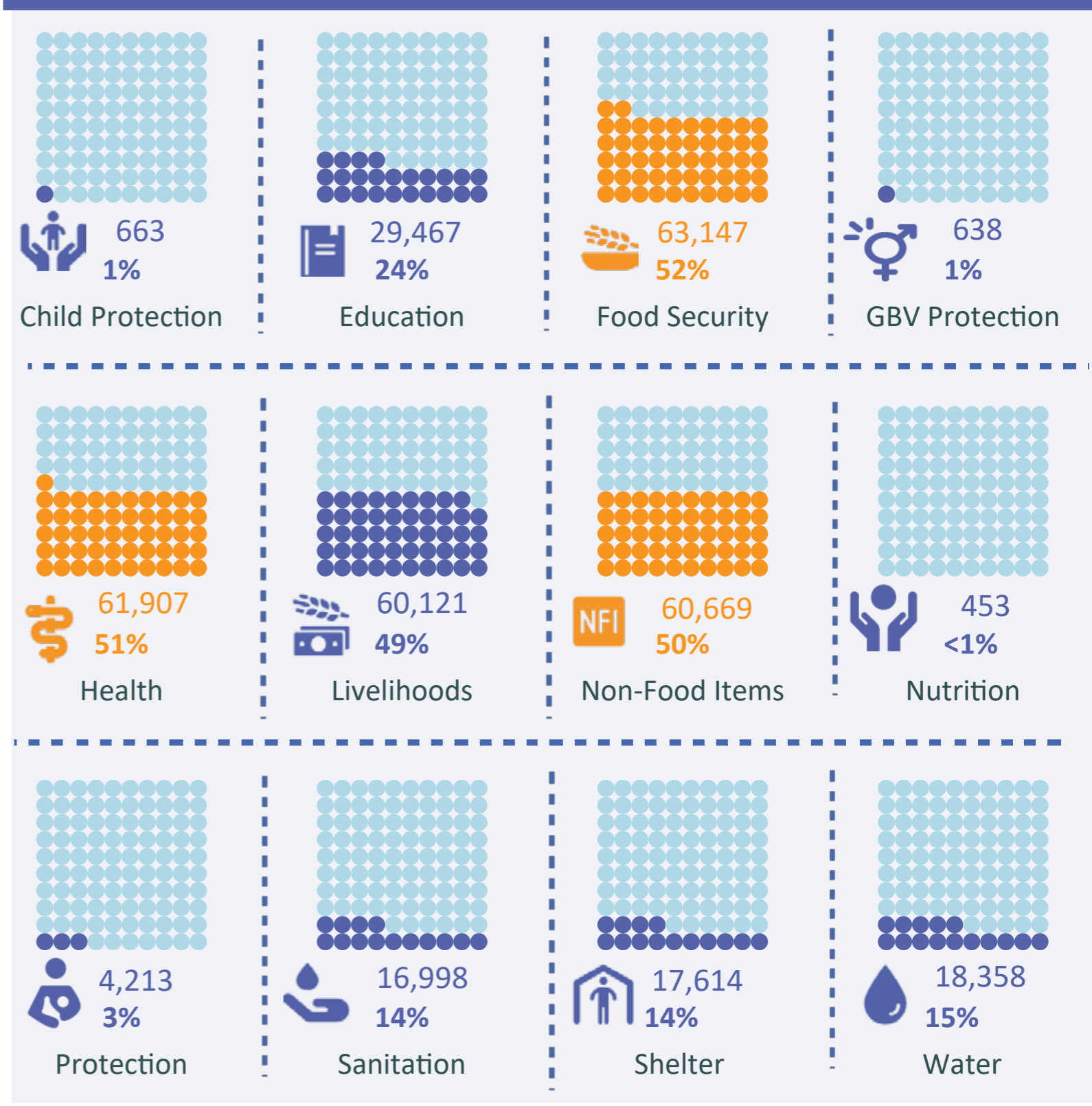
During the month of November, field teams reported the presence of Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in local markets in Shendi locality, particularly in locations such as Al-Awateeb and Hajar Al-Asal villages, as well as in Al-Basabeer Administrative Unit. However, no clashes or displacement has been reported. Overall, safety remains a major concern given the state's proximity to the conflict epicentre.

As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 611,892 IDPs, displaced since the start of the conflict, sought refuge within locations across River Nile state. All arrivals are from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities of Khartoum state, and the majority sought refuge in rural villages within Shendi and Ad Damar localities, within host communities. The state's proximity to Khartoum, as well as the IDPs' tribal ties within River Nile, are two main factors influencing arrivals across localities. With respect to mobility trends within the state, many IDPs left to second or third locations in search of employment opportunities, affordable rental prices, and better services.

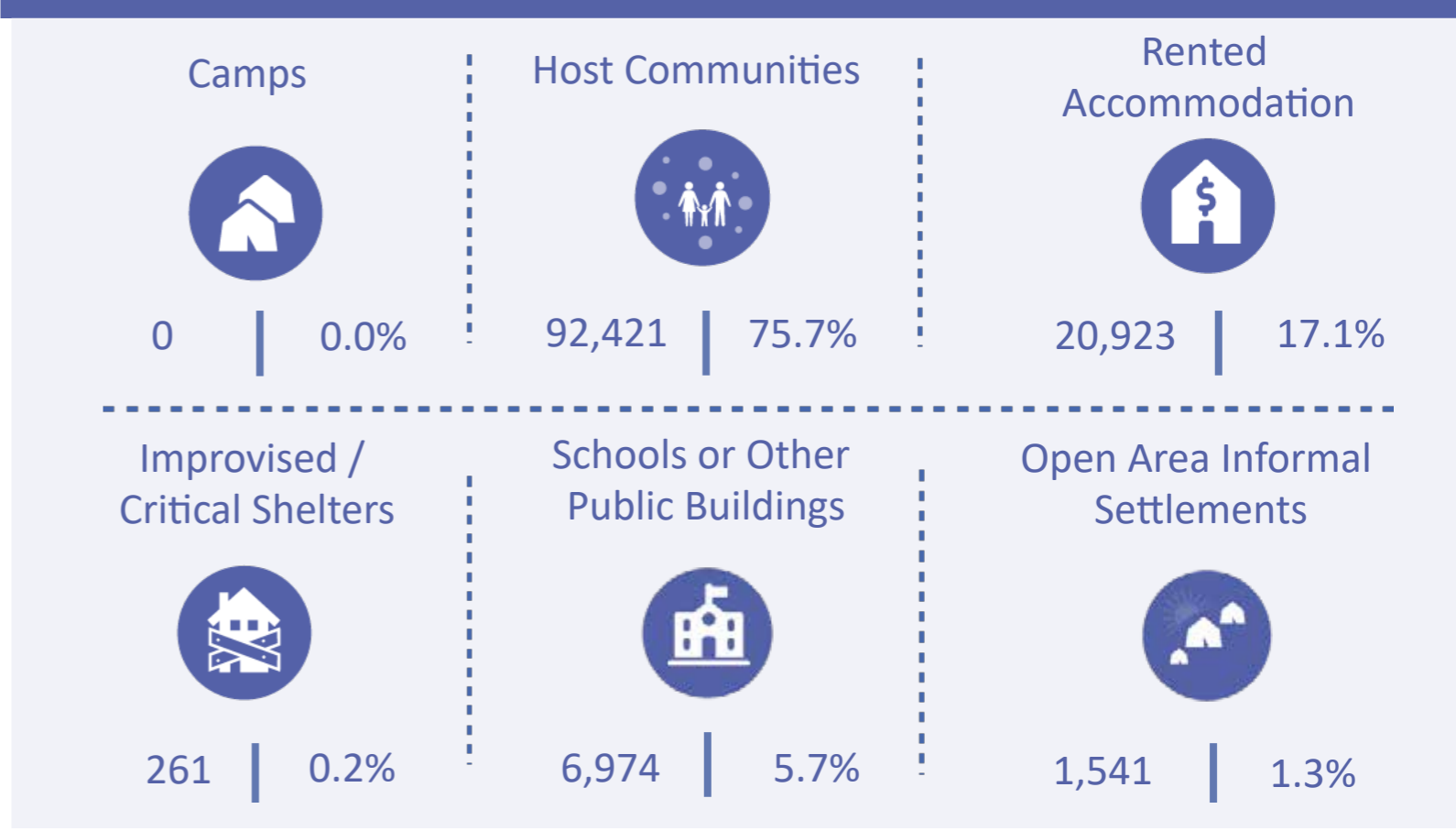
Furthermore, field teams indicated that the decision to open schools has significantly influenced mobility within the state; several schools reportedly opened on 13 November 2023, including within Atbara, Barbar, and Shendi localities. Many IDPs who were previously seeking refuge in schools were moved to other public buildings, including government buildings, Khalwas (Islamic centers), and hospitals.

Field teams reported that service provision remains poor across the state. The increase in the IDP caseload reportedly had a severely negative affect on the availability of services. The IDP caseload within the state largely depends on the efforts of local, regional, and international organisations to provide humanitarian assistance, which includes the supply of food and non-food items. A large proportion of IDPs remain in need of assistance and, without additional support, such there is a significant risk that the circumstances will further deteriorate.

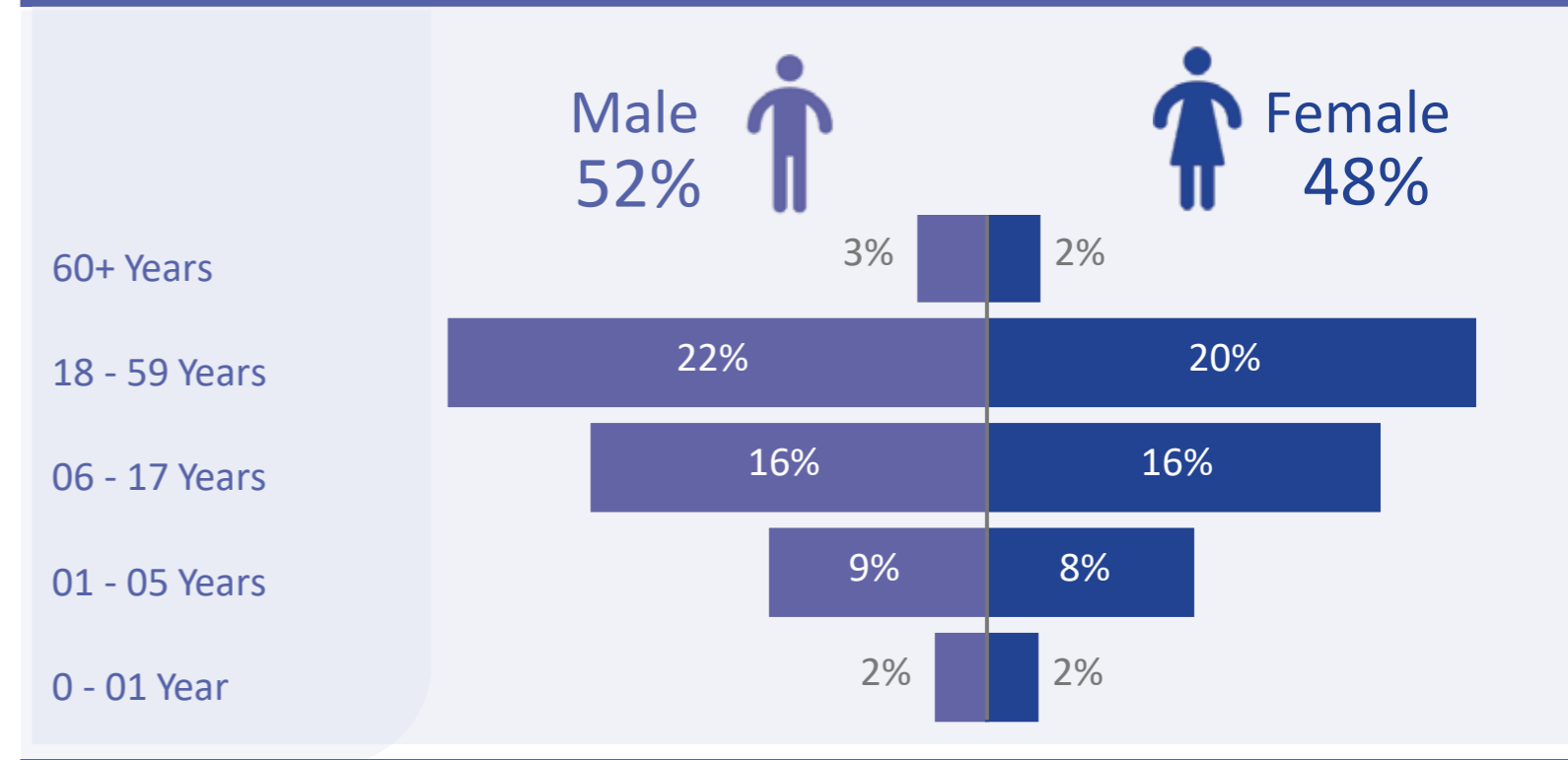
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



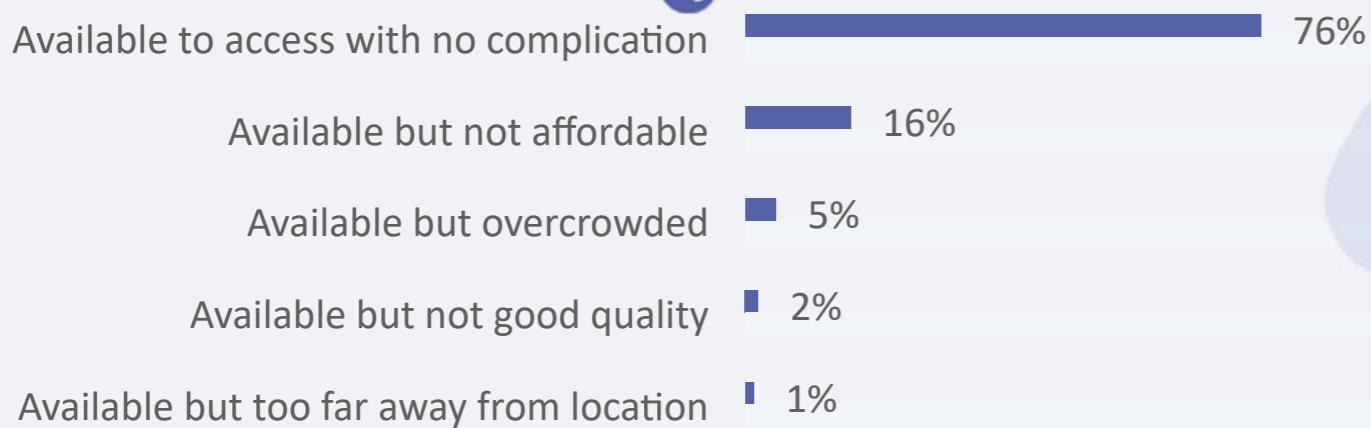
Monthly Displacement Timeline



DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS



Water



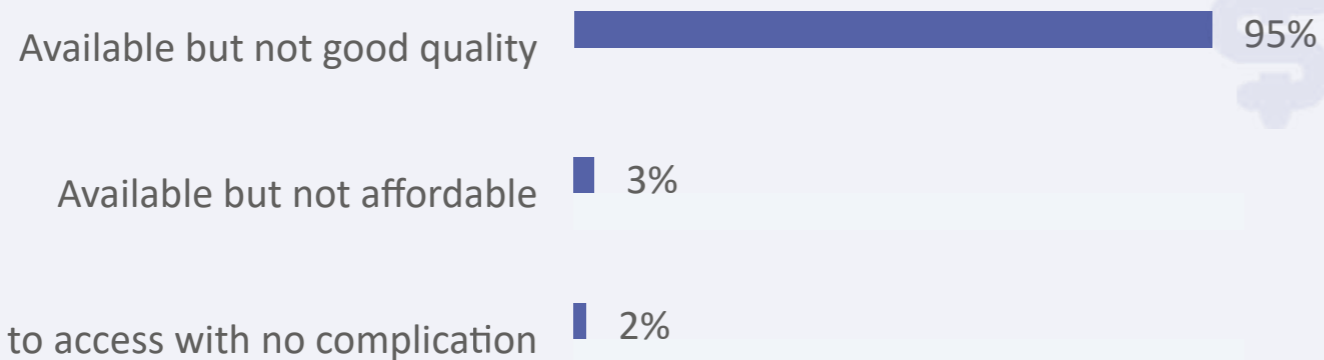
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



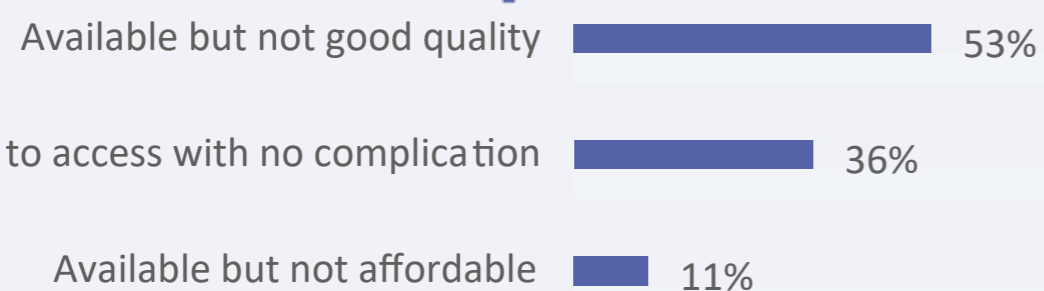
Education



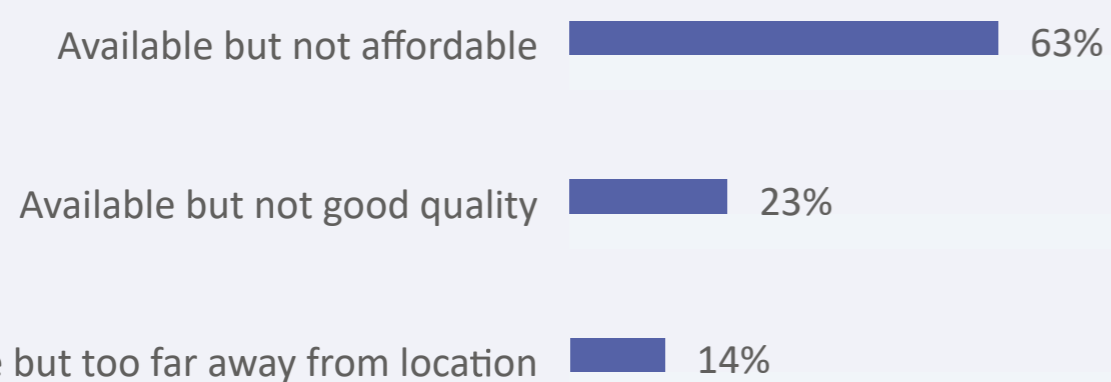
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



28,143
Households

23%



Move to a third location



24,070
Households

20%

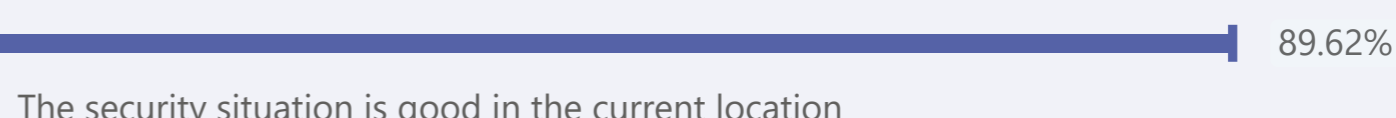


Remain in the current location



44,210
Households

36%

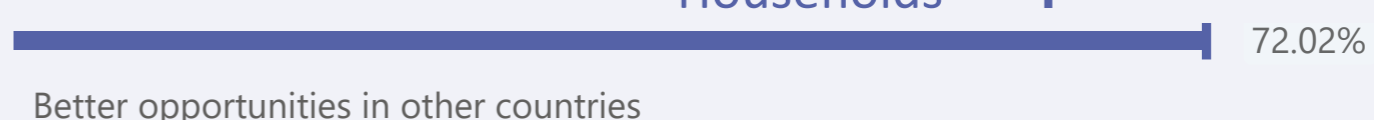


Leaving Sudan to other country



3,125
Households

3%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



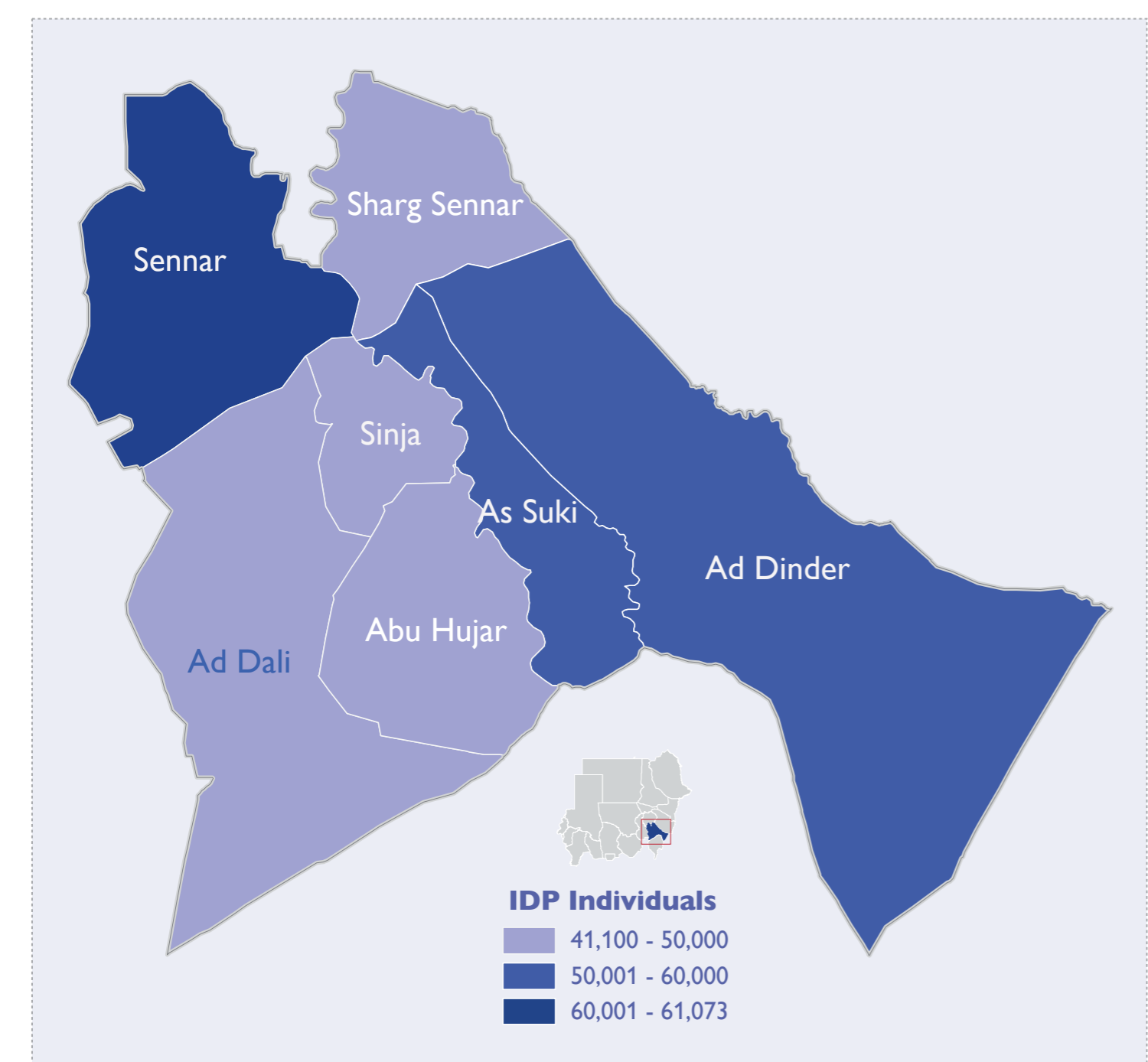
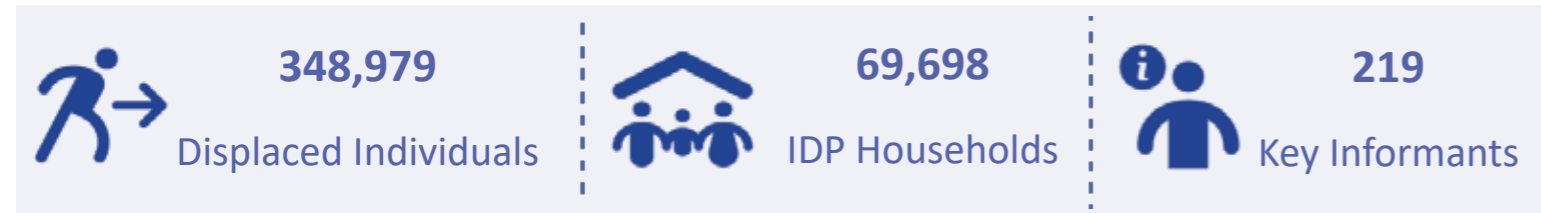
22,571
Households

18%

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Displacement by State

Sennar



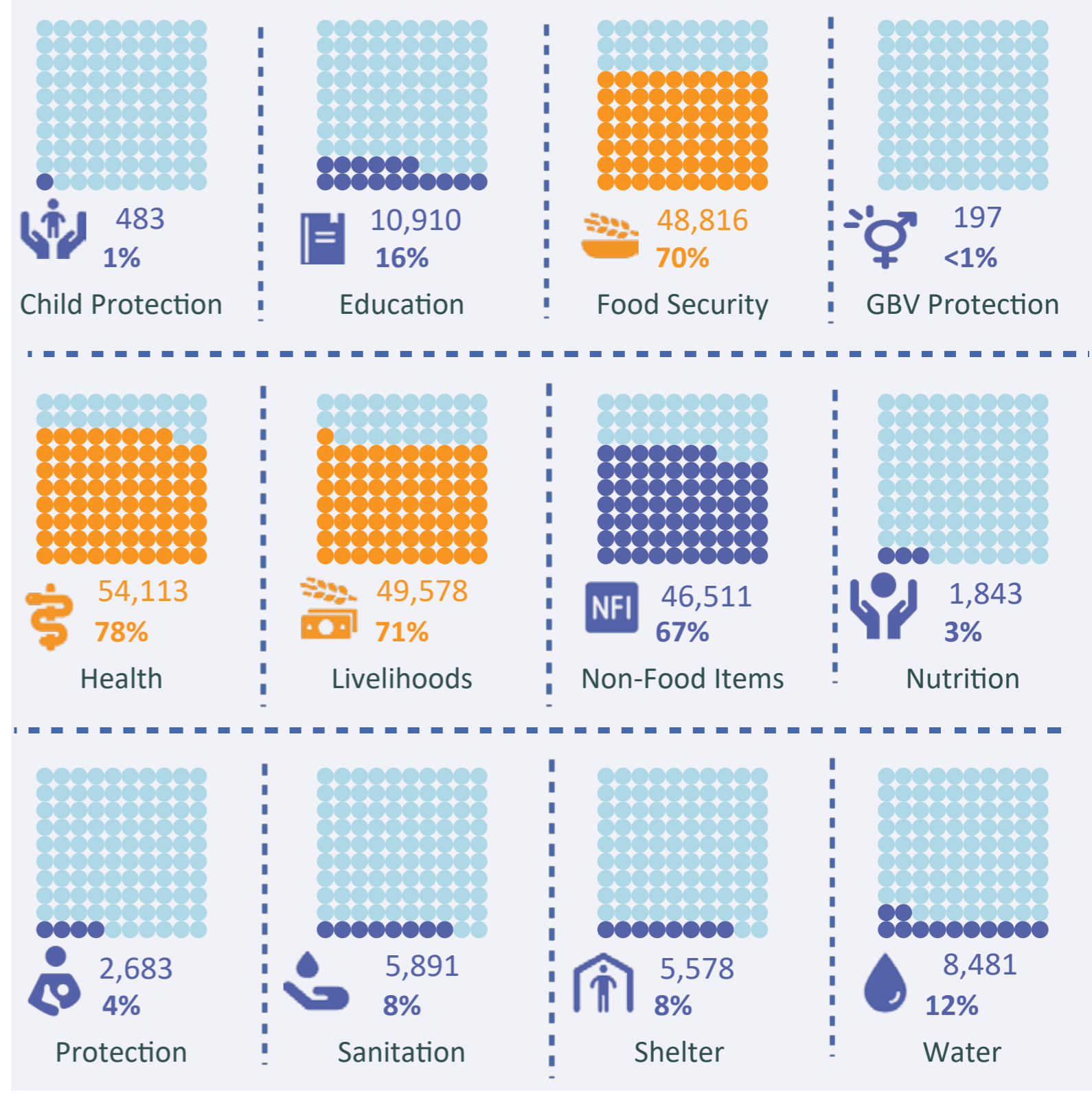
During the month of November, Sennar remained absent of the conflict dynamics present in Khartoum and to the West of the country. Consequently, IDPs continued to arrive in the state to escape fighting in their states of origin. As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 348,979 IDPs, displaced since the start of the conflict, sought refuge within locations across Sennar state. All individuals arrived from Um Durman, Jebel Awlia, and Khartoum localities of Khartoum state and sought refuge in urban neighbourhoods, with host communities, or in rented accommodations. Field teams reported that most IDPs resided in locations that already host significant proportions of their relative tribe across Sennar, Ad Dinder, and Abu Hujar.

Field teams reported that Sennar remains a major transit point for those looking to cross the border to South Sudan. According to reports from key informants, the lack of income and employment opportunities, along with overall economic hardship, are the main factors influencing IDPs' mobility to other states. However, many cannot afford to move due to increasing transport and fuel prices.

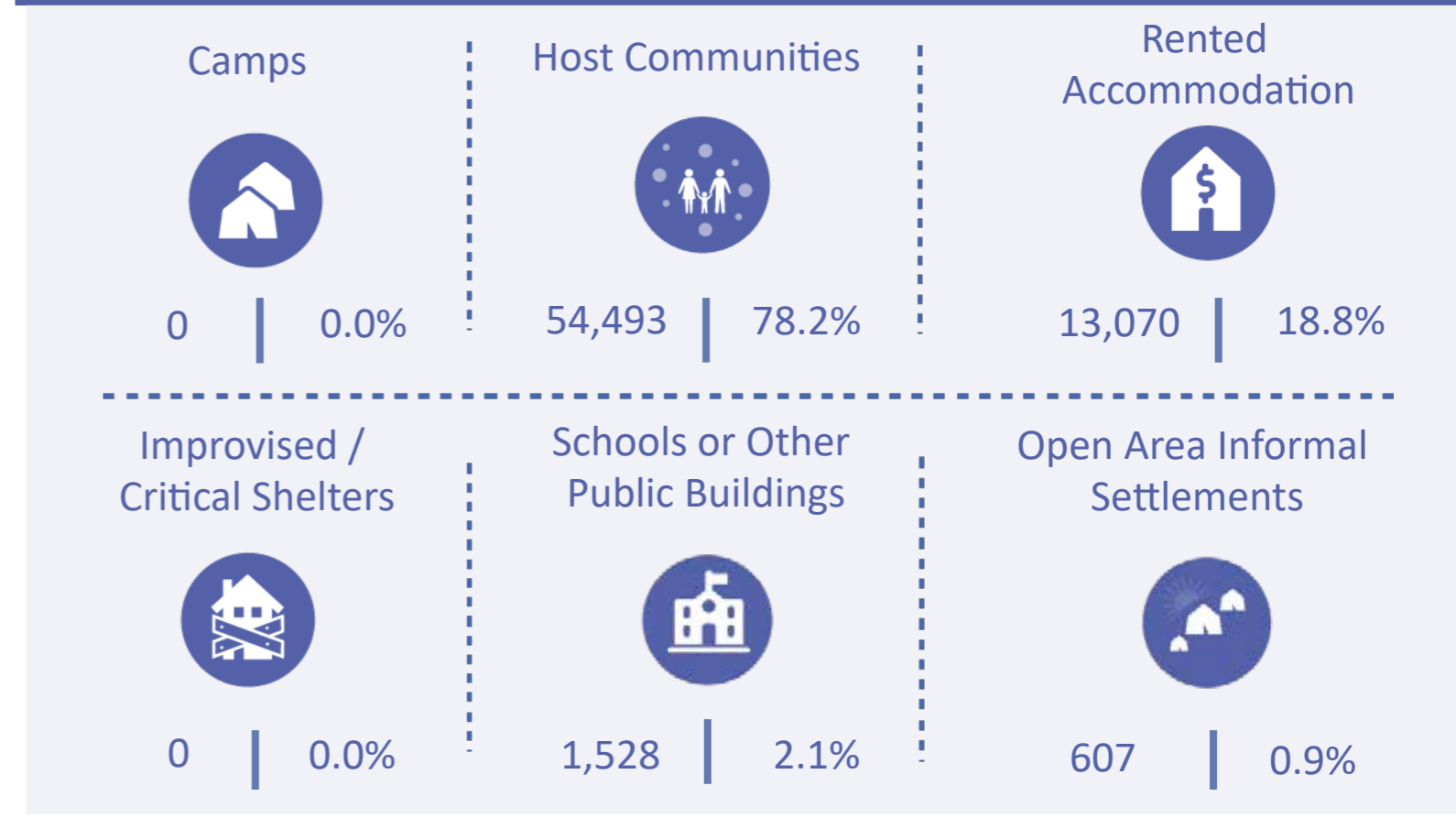
DTM Sudan anticipates that mobility will increase following the decision to open schools. Field teams reported that in Sennar locality, IDPs were given an opportunity to move to other locations. In Abu Hujar, Sharig Sennar, and Ad Dinder localities, schools have reportedly remained closed due to financial, logistical, and operational issues.

Additionally, field teams reported poor provision of services across the state of Sennar. The majority of the IDP caseload relied on public efforts and humanitarian assistance provided by regional and international organisations. Field teams reported that health services were provided to displaced persons in Sinja Hospital of Sinja locality. Despite this, there are overall inadequacies in much-needed services such as water, electricity, healthcare, sanitation, education, and food. Field teams further reported that the economic situation and the strain on supply chains have burdened both displaced and host communities.

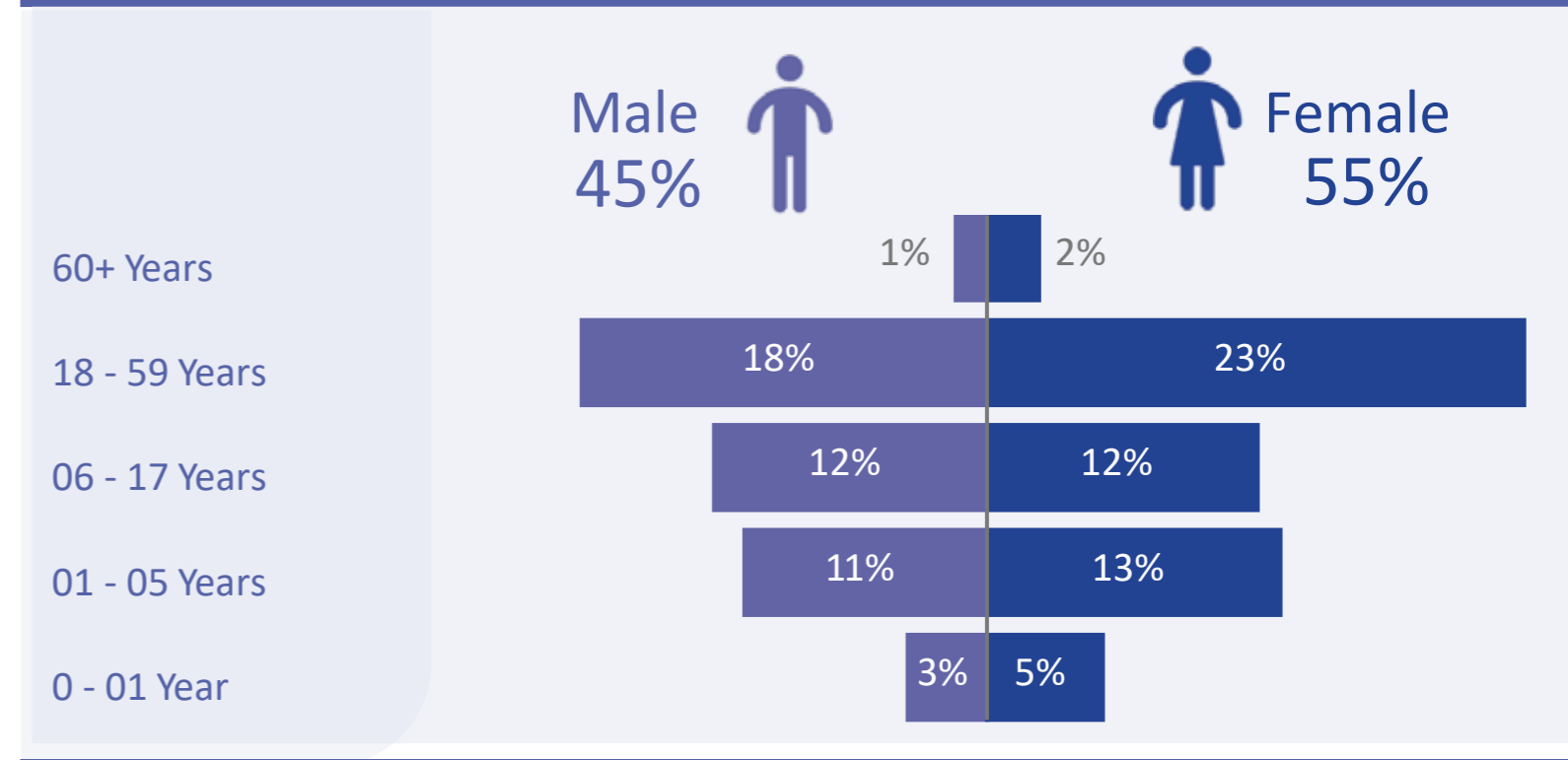
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

For further information, please contact | Tel.: +249 157 554 600/1/2

E-mail: dtmsudan@iom.int

Website: <http://sudan.iom.int>

<https://dtm.iom.int/sudan>



Water

Available but not affordable 73%

Available but not good quality 20%

Available to access with no complication 6%

Available but too far away from location 1%



Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 100%



Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 99%

Available but not good quality 1%



Healthcare

Available but not good quality 87%

Available but not affordable 11%

Available but too far away from location 2%



Education

Not available at all 84%

Available to access with no complication 7%

Available but too far away from location 6%

Available but not affordable 3%



Transportation / Fuel

Available but not good quality 70%

Available but not affordable 30%



Electricity

Available but not good quality 84%

Available but not affordable 16%



Government / Legal Services

Not available at all 59%

Available but too far away from location 37%

Available but not affordable 3%



Return to location of origin



11,374
Households

16%

96.53%

No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed)

3.47%

No basic services in the current location



Move to a third location



27,777
Households

40%

50.08%

Better security situation at the third location

49.40%

No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed)

0.52%

Access to work in the third location



Remain in the current location



3,900
Households

6%

92.56%

The security situation is good in the current location

5.10%

Job opportunities are better in the current location

2.33%

Social or community reasons



Leaving Sudan to other country



274
Households

<1%

87.59%

Better opportunities in other countries

10.58%

Relatives are present in other countries

1.83%

No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin



Other Countries

79.20%

Other

8.76%

Gulf Region

4.74%

Egypt

3.66%

Uganda

1.82%

Kenya

1.82%

South Sudan



Not Decided (No Plan)



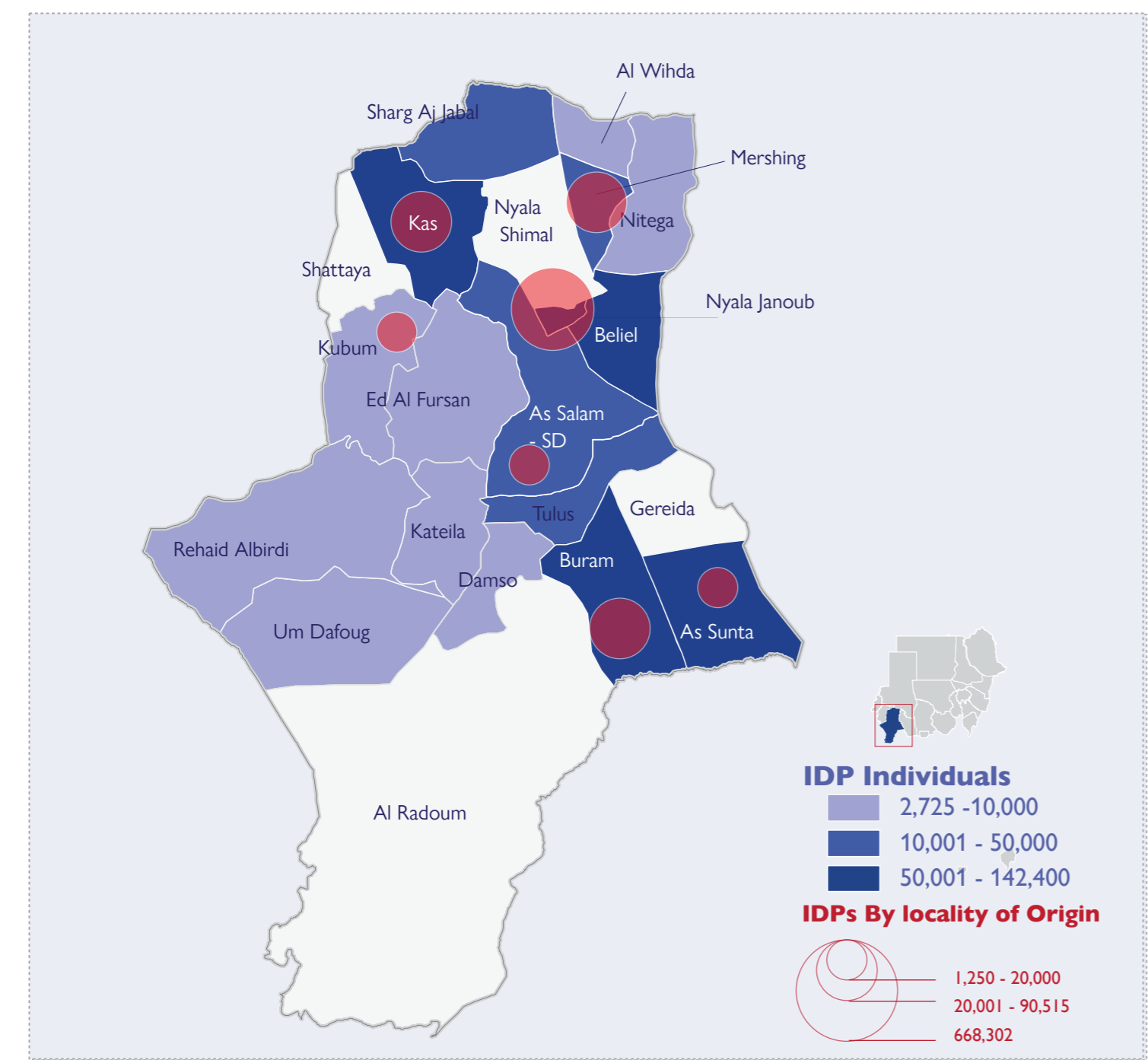
26,373
Households

38%

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Displacement by State

South Darfur

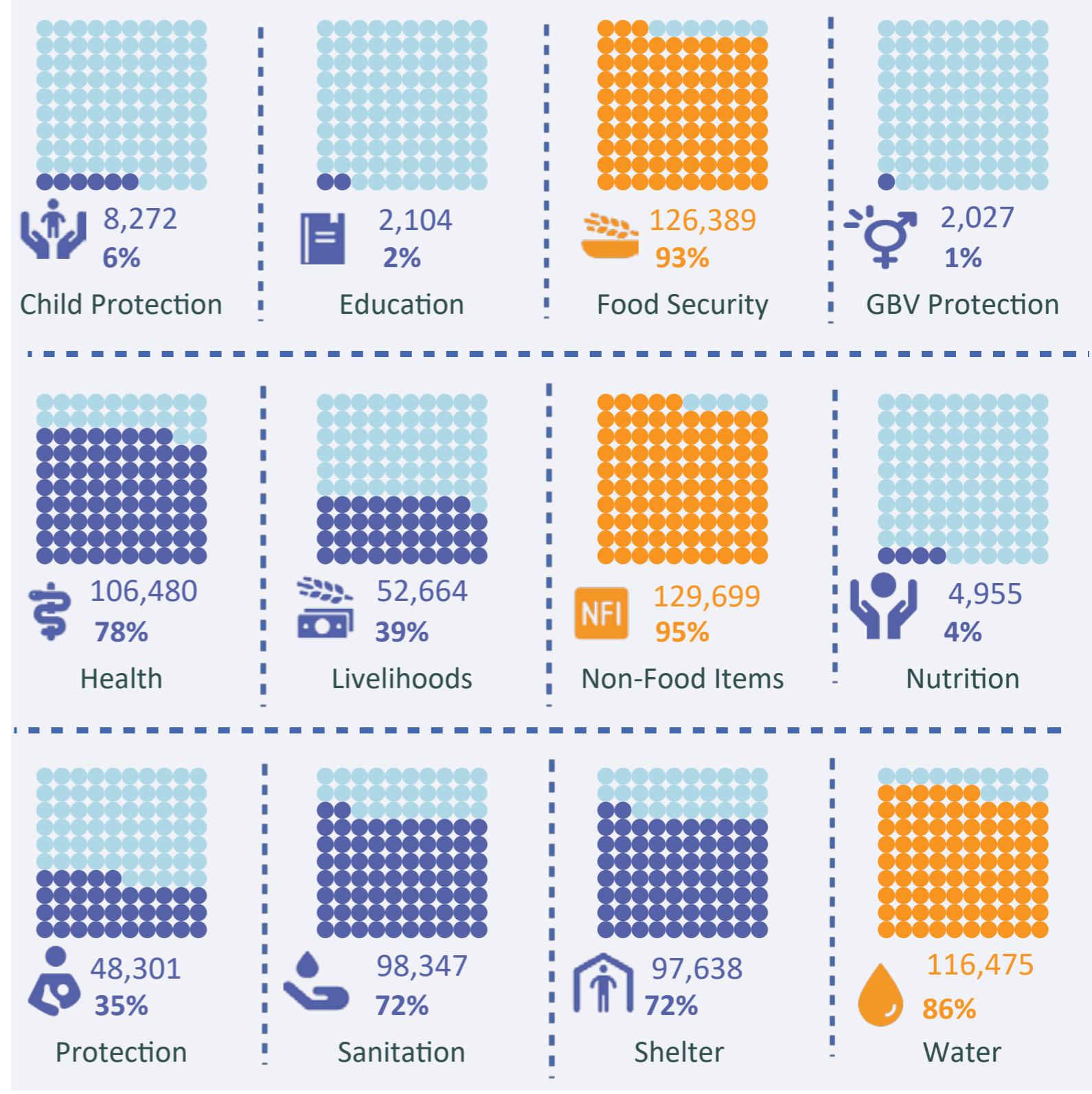


Conflict between the SAF and RSF continued in South Darfur around the state capital, [Nyala Town](#) in Nyala Janoub locality, with violence escalating around the military compound and in the neighbourhoods of An Nahda, As Salam, Aljeer and Khartoum Biliel. Clashes concluded on 26 October 2023, upon the departure of SAF forces from the town's military compound. Since then, field teams reported that the primary source of violence in the state has been inter-communal, with previous clashes between Salamat and Habaniya tribesmen renewing in [Buram locality](#).

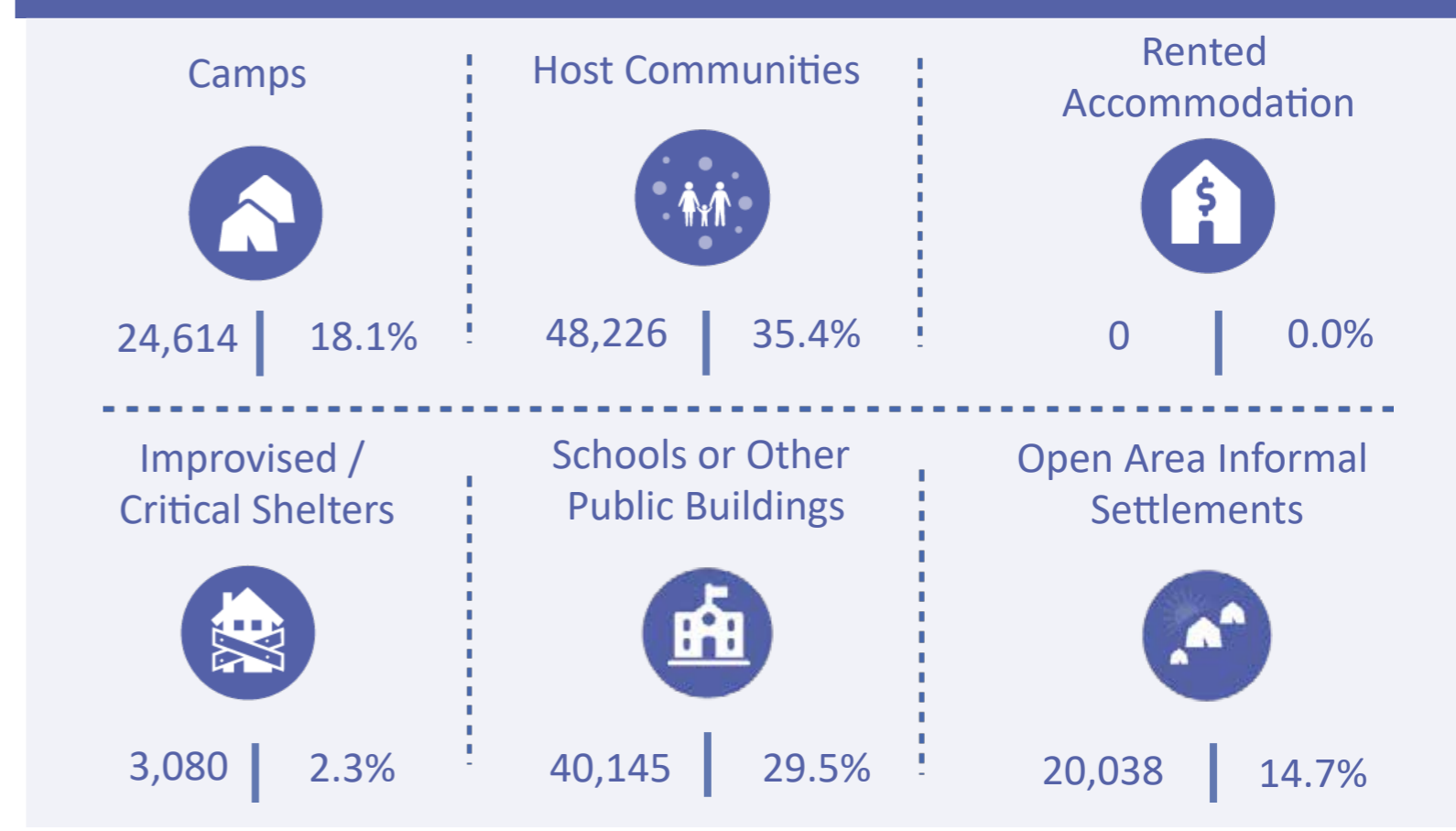
As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 680,523 individuals displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in South Darfur. The overwhelming majority of IDPs were displaced from other locations in South Darfur. Events around the Nyala Town in November led to continued displacement of communities outside of the state capital. However, there remains a significant proportion of the IDP caseload in South Darfur who were displaced within Nyala Town following the recent destruction. Furthermore, while many have left Nyala Janoub locality to the surrounding areas, other IDPs sought refuge in South Darfur's large and established IDP camps, such as Otash IDP camp, Al Salam IDP camp, Al Serief IDP camp, and Kalma IDP camp. A smaller proportion of IDPs in the state have reportedly arrived from more widespread locations across the Darfur region – including from Central Darfur, West Darfur, North Darfur, as well as from Khartoum. The primary reason motivating the movement of IDPs was to escape of violence in their locations of origin. However, it should be noted that IDPs typically choose to seek refuge in locations where they may find those of a similar tribal or ethnic identity as it allows for a stronger security guarantee and the potential of obtaining communal support.

Field teams highlighted that damaged infrastructure, the inaccessibility of rural areas, and generalised insecurity remain key features in South Darfur. Additionally, violence in the state led to the destruction and looting of many established local markets. Displaced communities were also reportedly afraid to access public spaces due to fear of discrimination. As a result, displaced communities across South Darfur face some of the worst humanitarian challenges outside of Khartoum. Despite a reduction in the violence, there was a reported widespread breakdown in the authority of state authorities to provide meaningful service delivery across the state. The twin disruptions to the supply of goods and their distribution, created acute food insecurity among the IDP caseload. Ultimately, displaced community across South Darfur are likely to become increasingly at-risk in the coming months. The ongoing violence, poor security, and general inaccessibility will also present logistical and operational challenges to the humanitarian actions to support displaced populations.

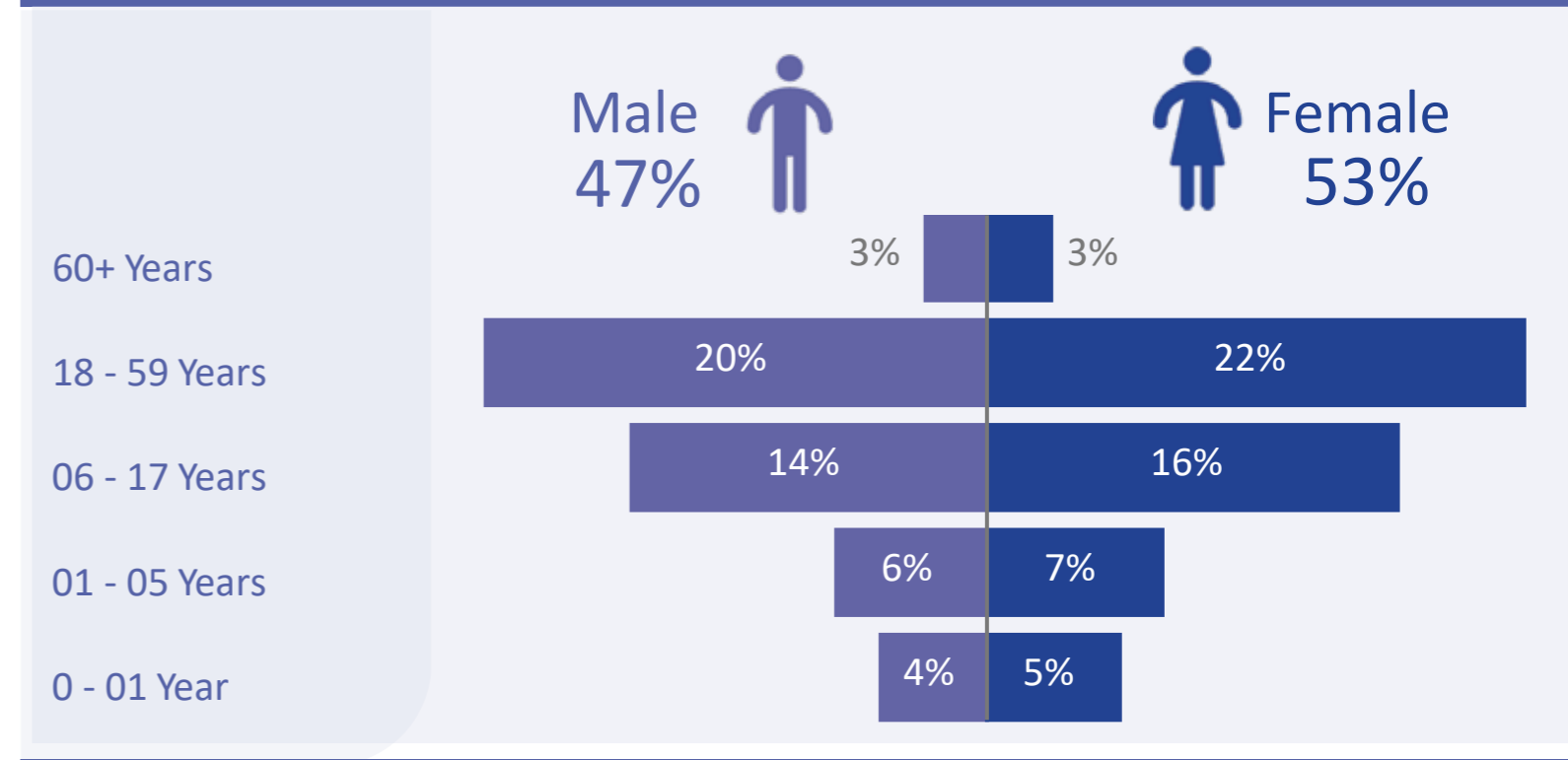
Priority Needs (by households)



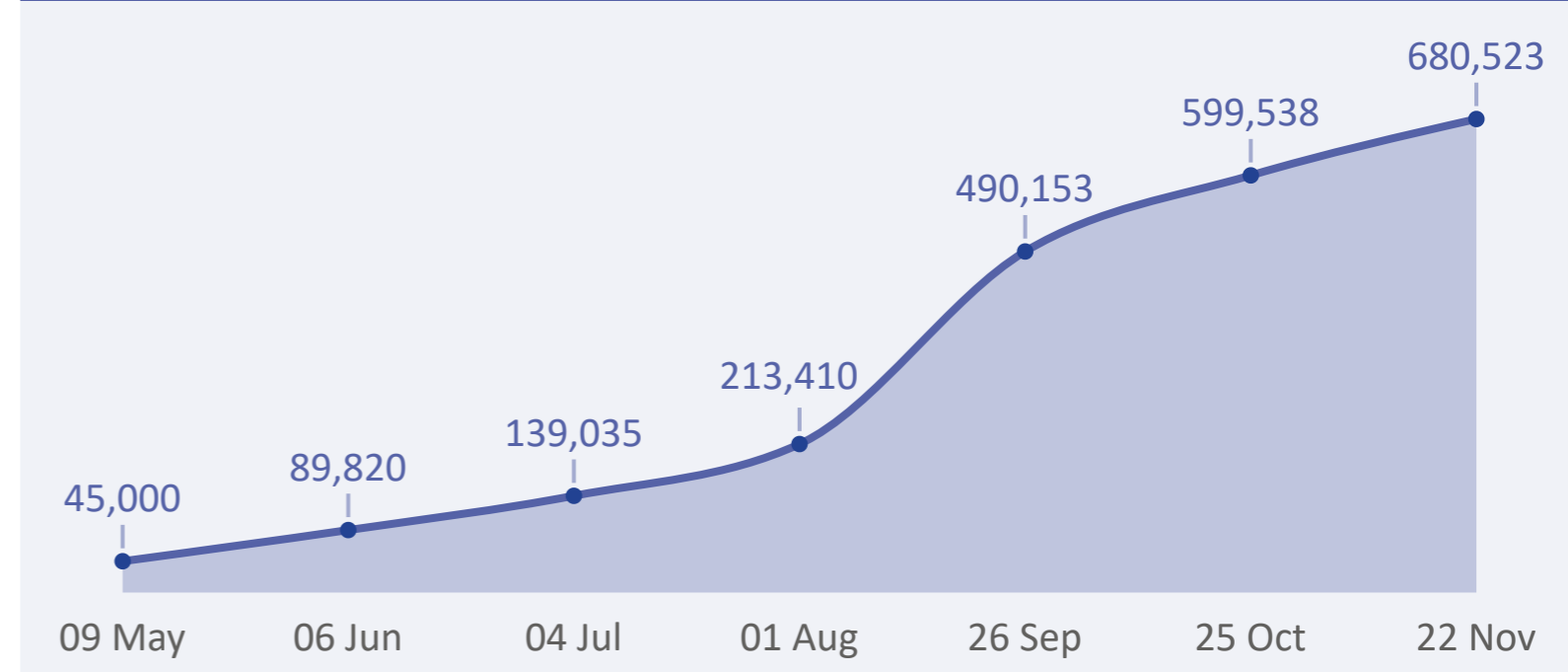
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

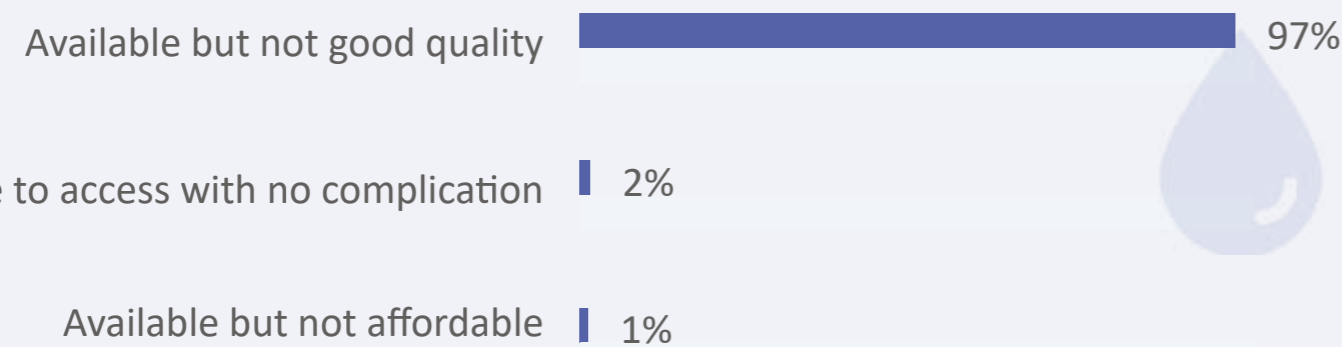


Monthly Displacement Timeline



DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS

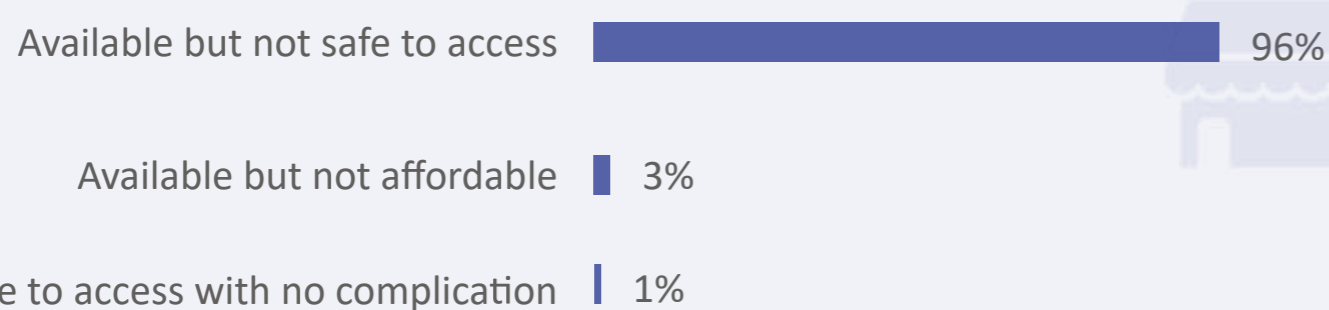
Water



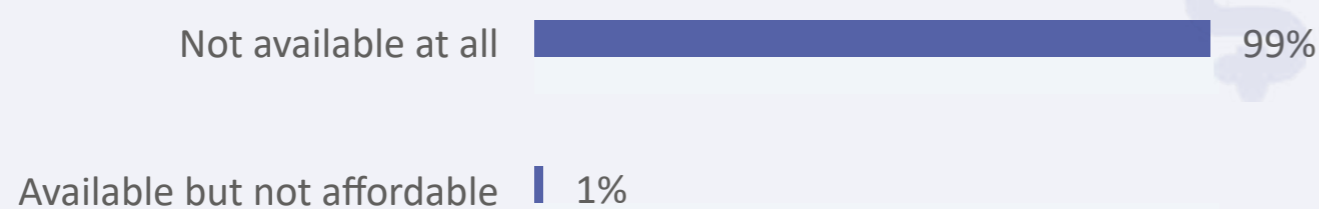
Market (Food)



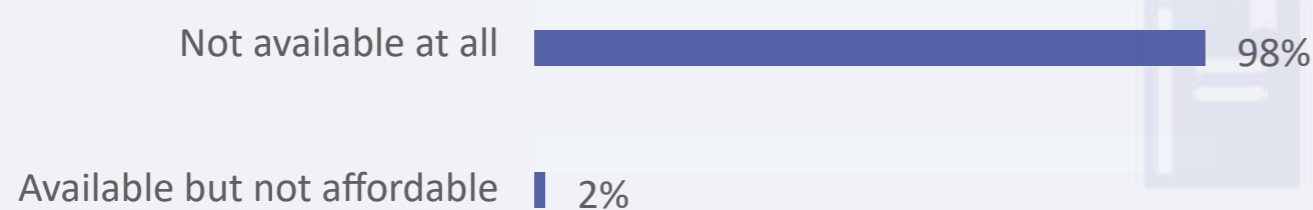
Market (Non-Food Item)



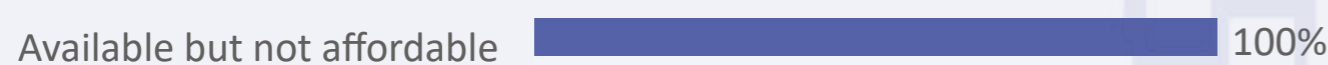
Healthcare



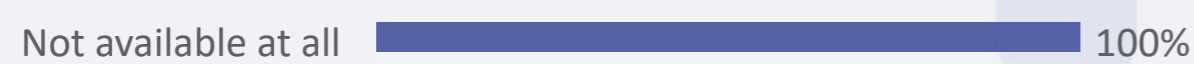
Education



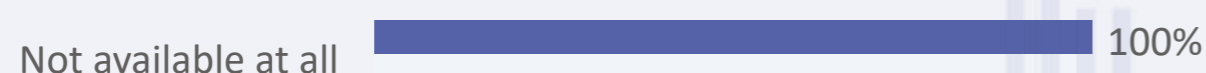
Transportation / Fuel



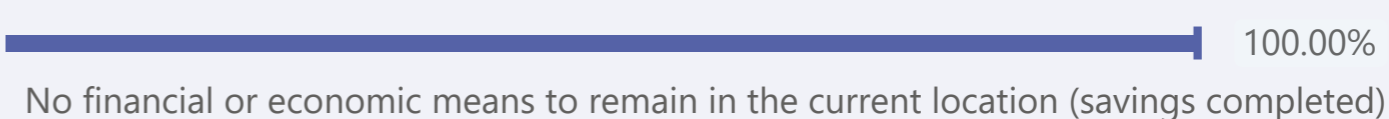
Electricity



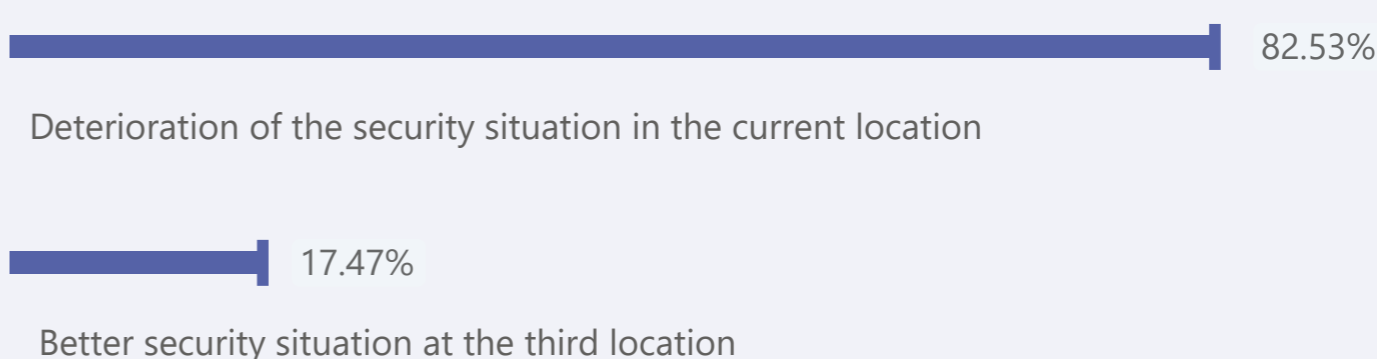
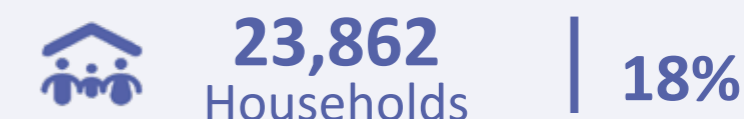
Government / Legal Services



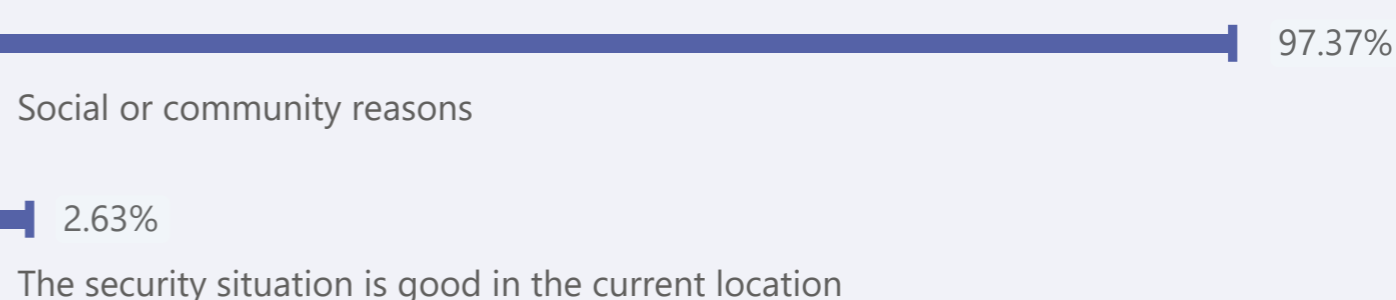
Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



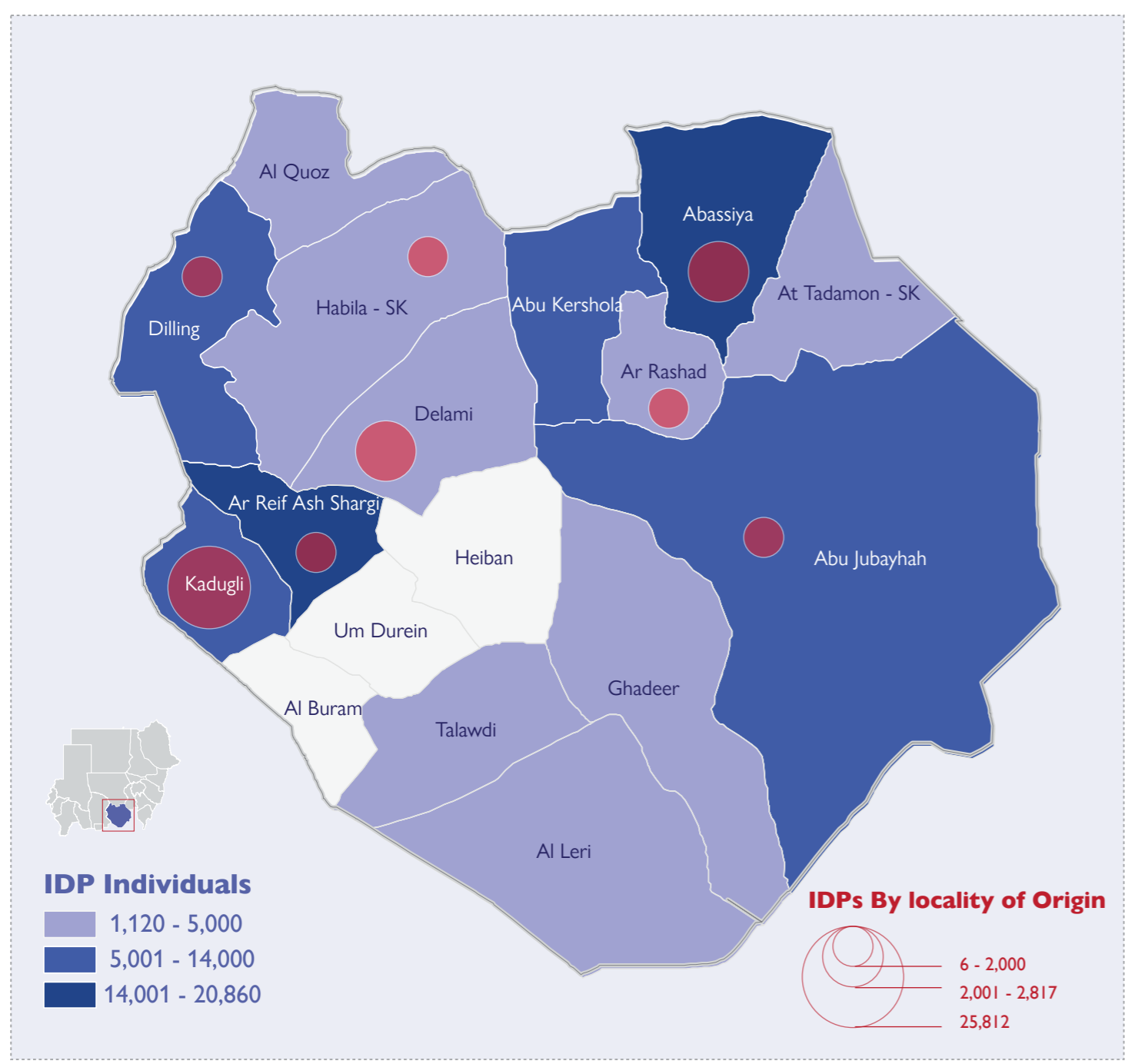
Not Decided (No Plan)



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Displacement by State

South Kordofan



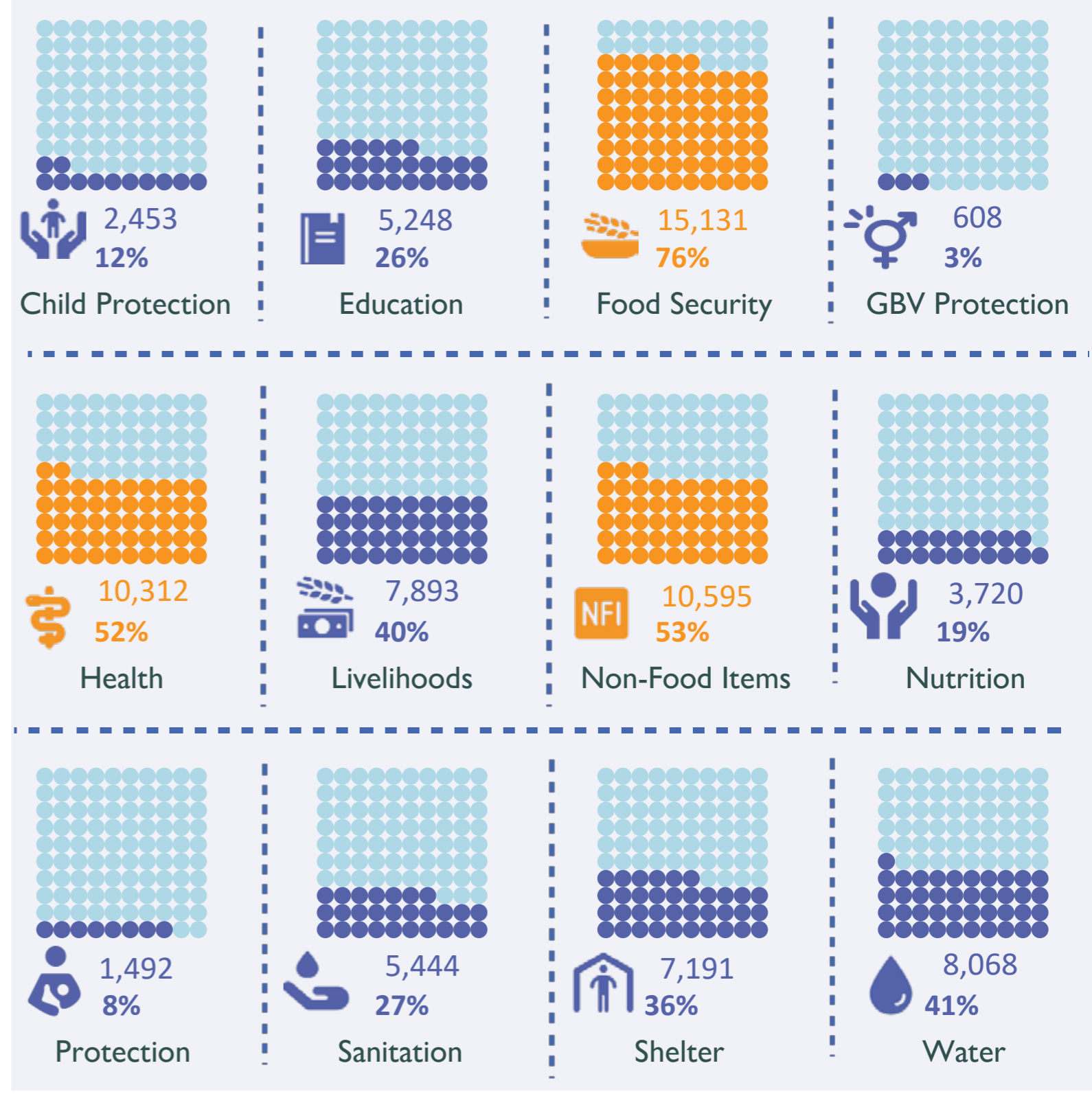
During November, the field teams reported a relatively calm condition in Kadugli Town, the state capital of South Kordofan, following a series of armed clashes between SAF and the Sudanese People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM, Abdelaziz Al-Hilu wing) during the previous months. Commencing in June 2023, clashes between these two actors, and thus conflict-driven displacement, were widespread across South Kordofan, affecting Um Durien, Dilling, Habila, Abu Jubayhah, and Abu Kershola localities. More recently, the field team reported that Arab Hawazma tribesmen engaged in an inter-communal conflict with Al-Kawahla tribesmen in [Haboub Village of Ghadeer locality on 3 November](#) and Nuba tribesmen in [Khour Aldeleib Village of Abu Kershola locality on 17 November](#), which led to displacement. These events follow previously reported clashes between Arab Hawazma, Nuba Kajora, and the SPLM in [Dilling Town of Dilling locality on 24 October](#).

As of 22 November 2023, field teams reported an estimated total of 101,971 IDPs across South Kordofan since 15 April 2023 – many of whom reportedly arrived from Khartoum (over 65% of the caseload within this state), and are scattered across several locations where their relatives or tribes live. As violence was largely concentrated in Kadugli Town following SPLM offences, most conflict-induced displacement was observed in the town, representing 73% of the displacement occurring in this state. Due to widespread mobility restrictions, more than 90% of IDPs from South Kordofan have not left the state, but rather remained displaced within it.

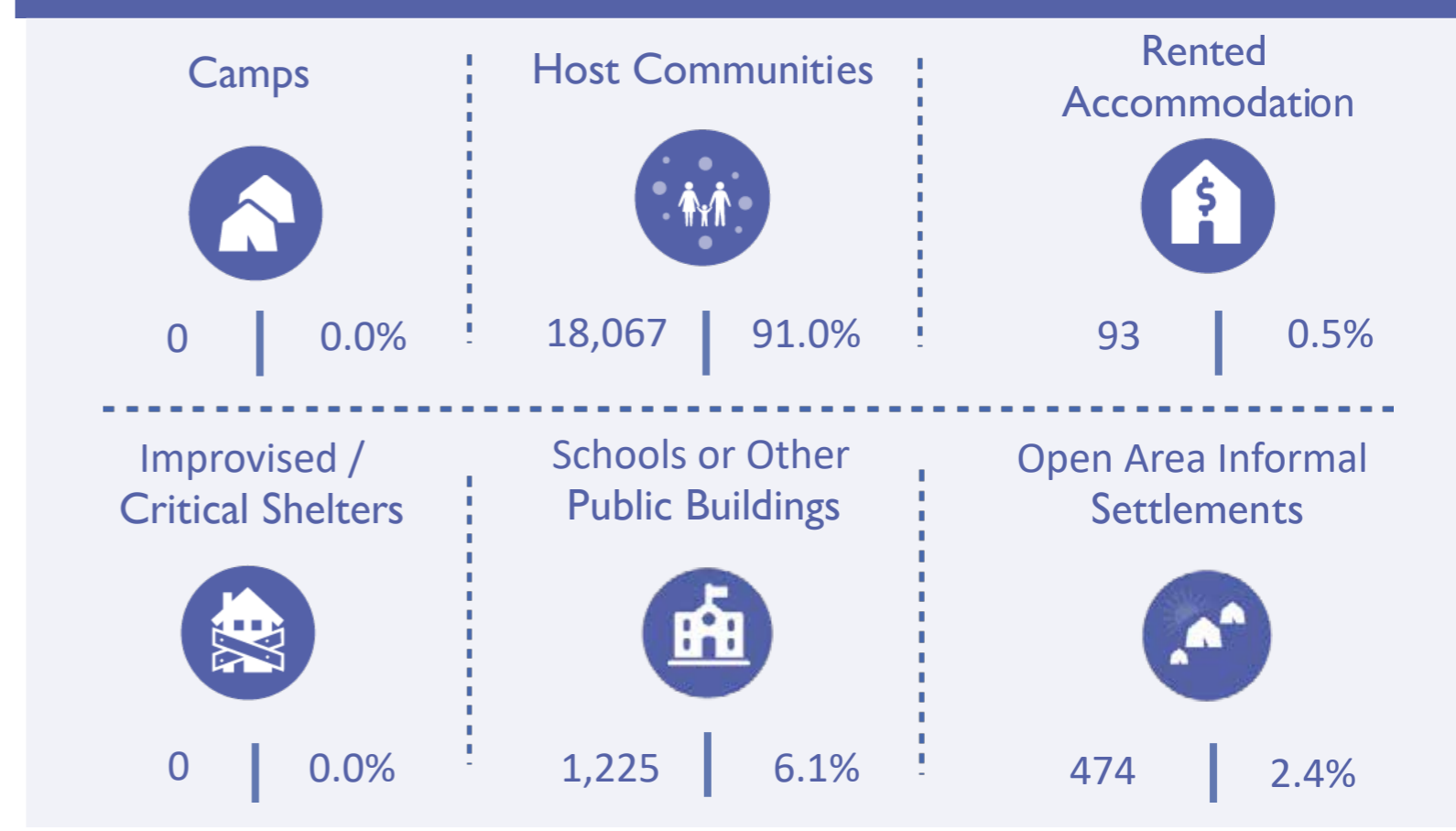
Additionally, the field team indicated that the long-standing Nuba-Arab tensions have also significantly influenced displacement trends. This was observed in the mass movement of Arab residents to El Kuok Town in Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality for fear of being targeted by SPLM-N forces. Those IDPs make up 59% of the reported displacement occurring in this state. In comparison, field teams noted that most IDPs of non-Arab ethnicities remain displaced within Kadugli Town, sheltering among the host community or in schools. There have also been influxes of IDPs from El Obeid Town, North Kordofan, who settled with their relatives/tribes in Abu Jubayhah, Habila, and Kadugli.

Finally, the field team reported dire humanitarian conditions across South Kordofan as essential services are severely lacking. IDP households continue to face the challenge of soaring food and medical costs. Further, the ongoing conflict and insecurity limited IDP movements, and thus accessibility to affordable services in remote locations is limited. Additionally, it is anticipated that the reported poor agricultural harvest in South Kordofan may lead to food scarcity across the state – further exacerbating IDP's vulnerability as many IDP households are largely dependent on the host community for assistance. South Kordofan is likely to remain in conflict, potentially refuelling historical communal tensions, with detrimental effects on the IDP caseload.

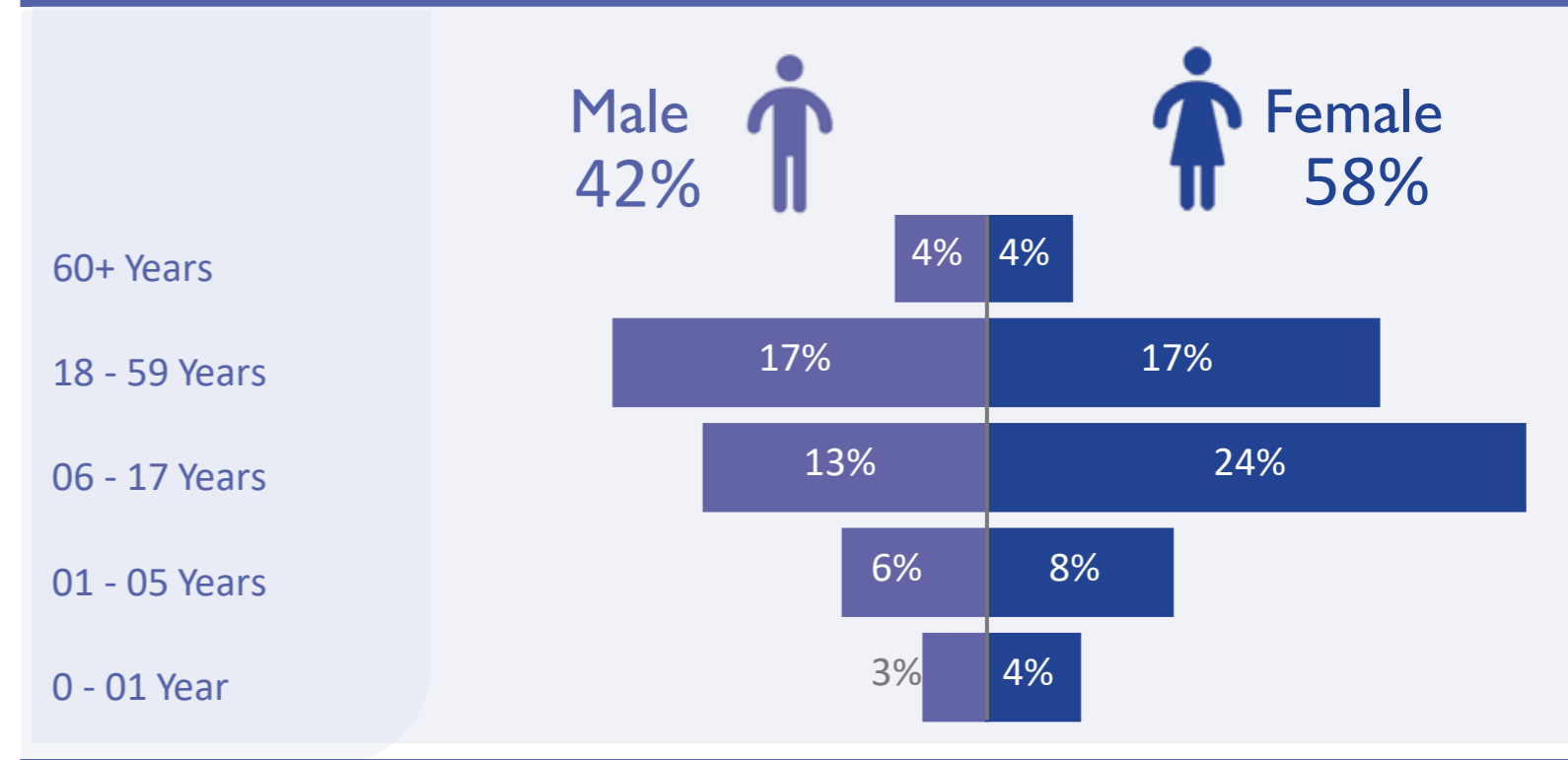
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



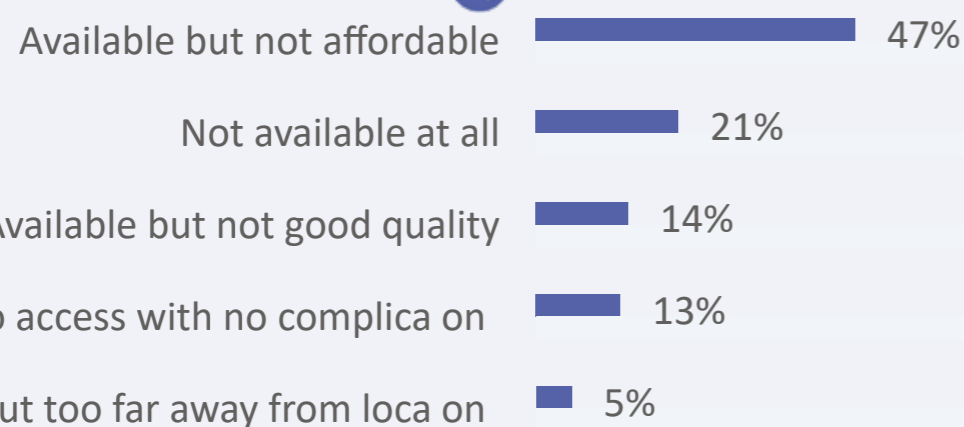
Monthly Displacement Timeline



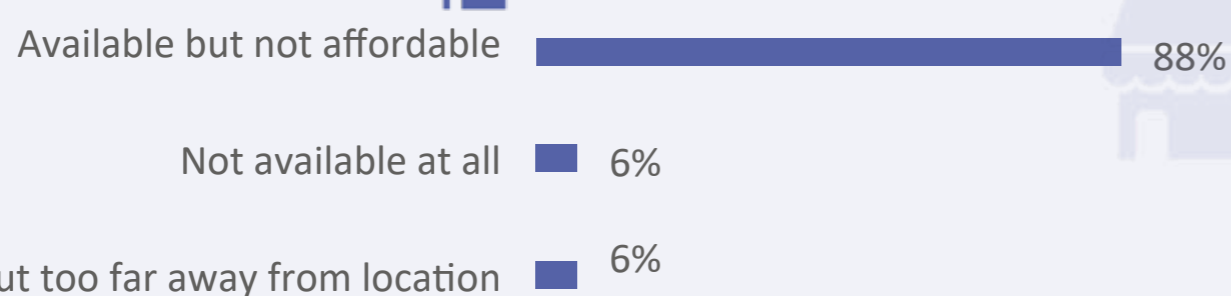
DTM SERVICES & CONTACTS



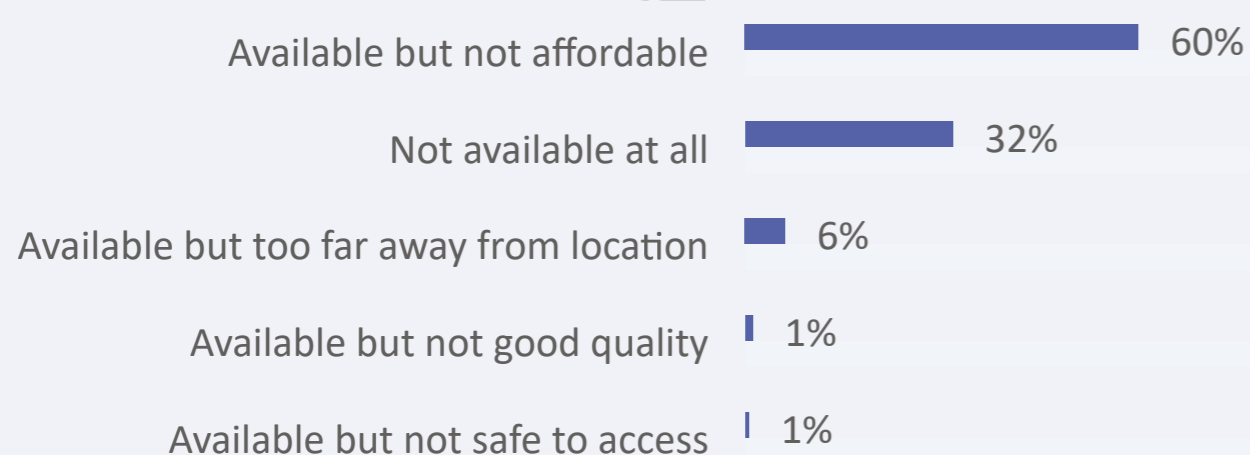
Water



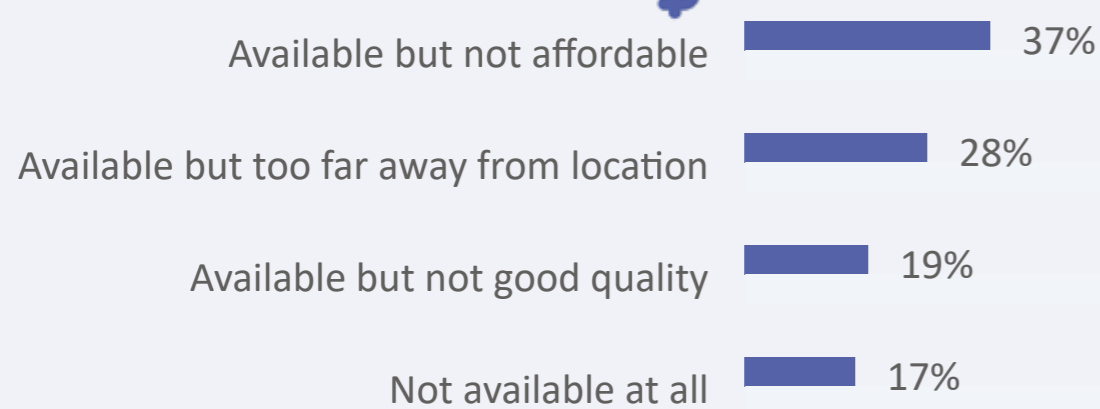
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



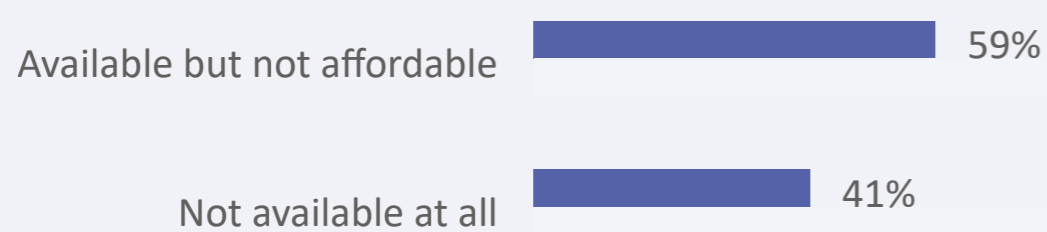
Healthcare



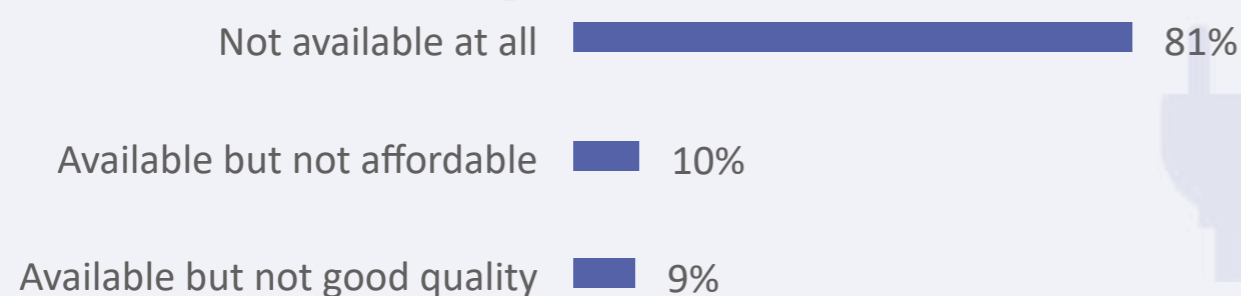
Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

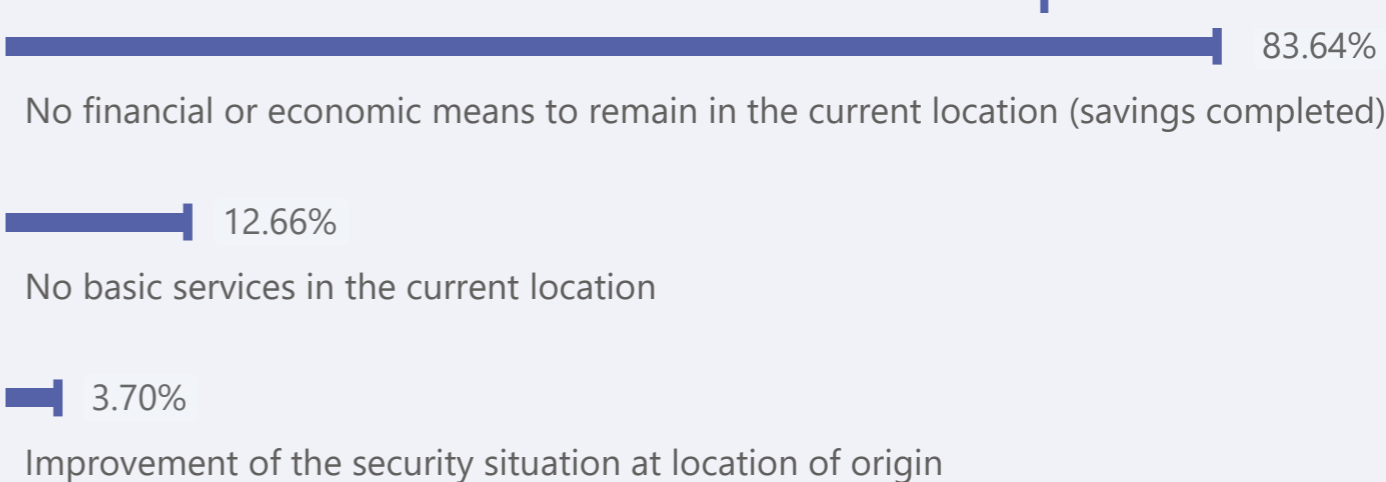


Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin

9,496 Households | **48%**



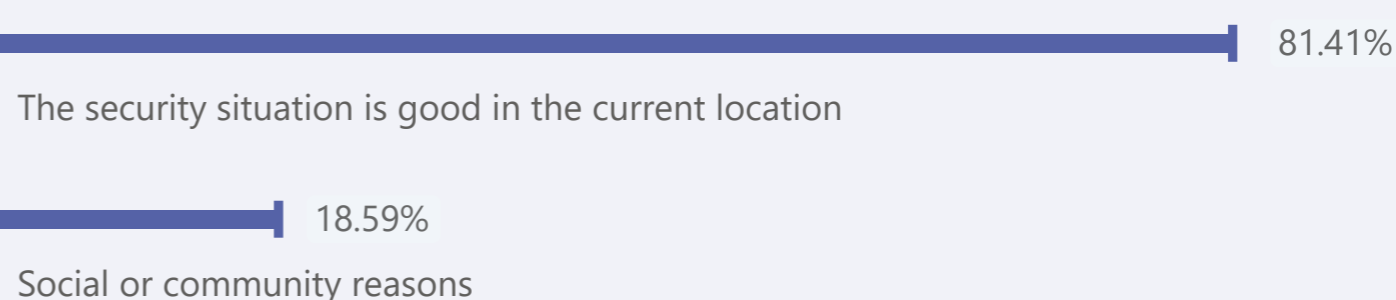
Move to a third location

0 Households | **0%**



Remain in the current location

9,796 Households | **49%**



Leaving Sudan to other country

0 Households | **0%**



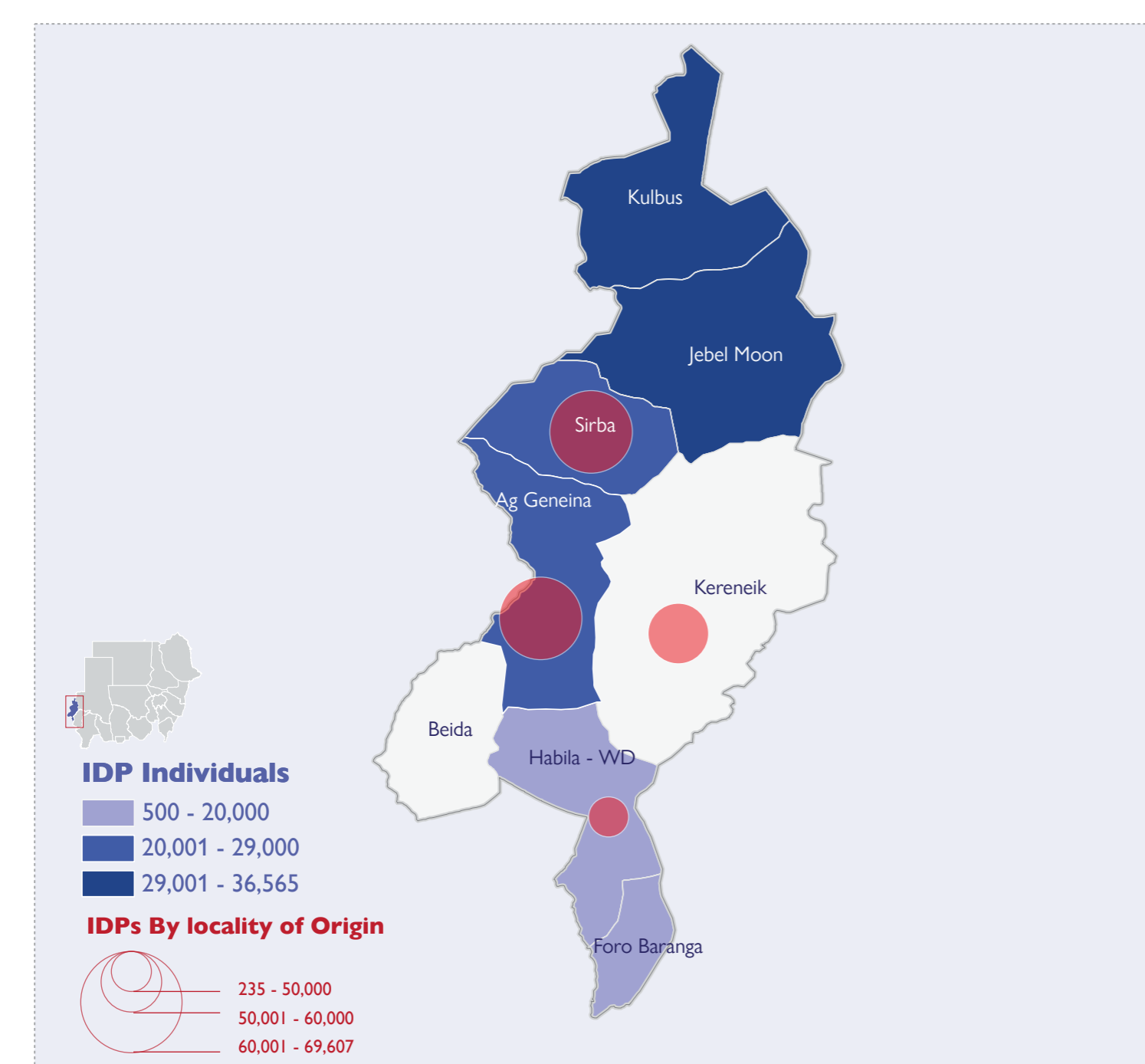
Not Decided (No Plan)

567 Households | **3%**

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Displacement by State

West Darfur

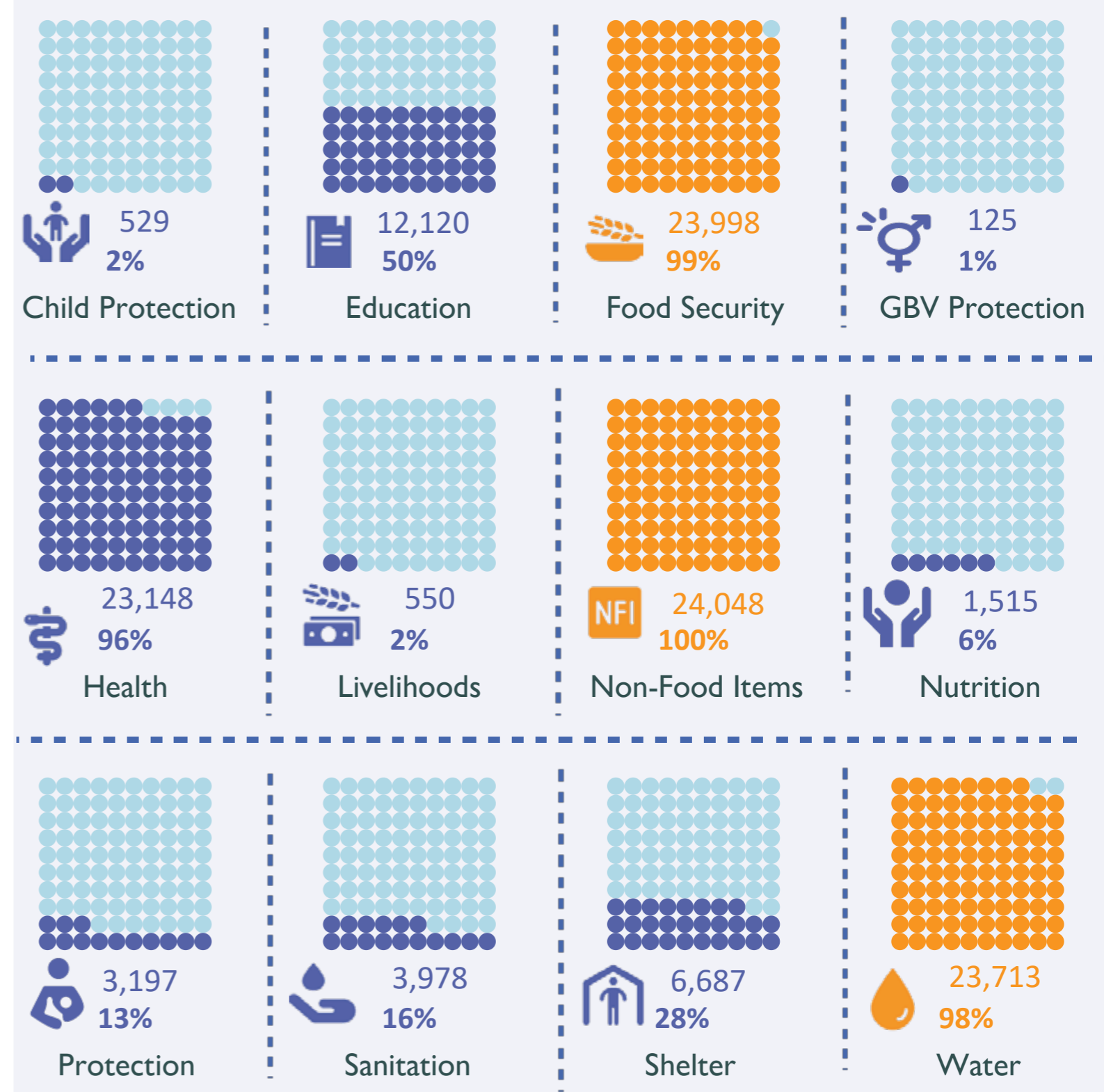


In early November 2023, field teams reported renewed clashes between the RSF and SAF around [Ag Geneina locality](#), West Darfur. This violence was among some of the worst since the conflict began. It is also worth noting that SAF forces reportedly departed from their military garrison in Ag Geneina Town on 4 and 5 November 2023. In the following weeks, conflict dynamics stabilised, with no further incidents of military conflict. However, other armed groups including the Sudanese Liberation Army (Khamis-Abakar faction), remain present within the state, as well as several Arab armed groups around Ag Geneina and Sirba localities. The high number of armed actors increases the likelihood that conflict could re-erupt.

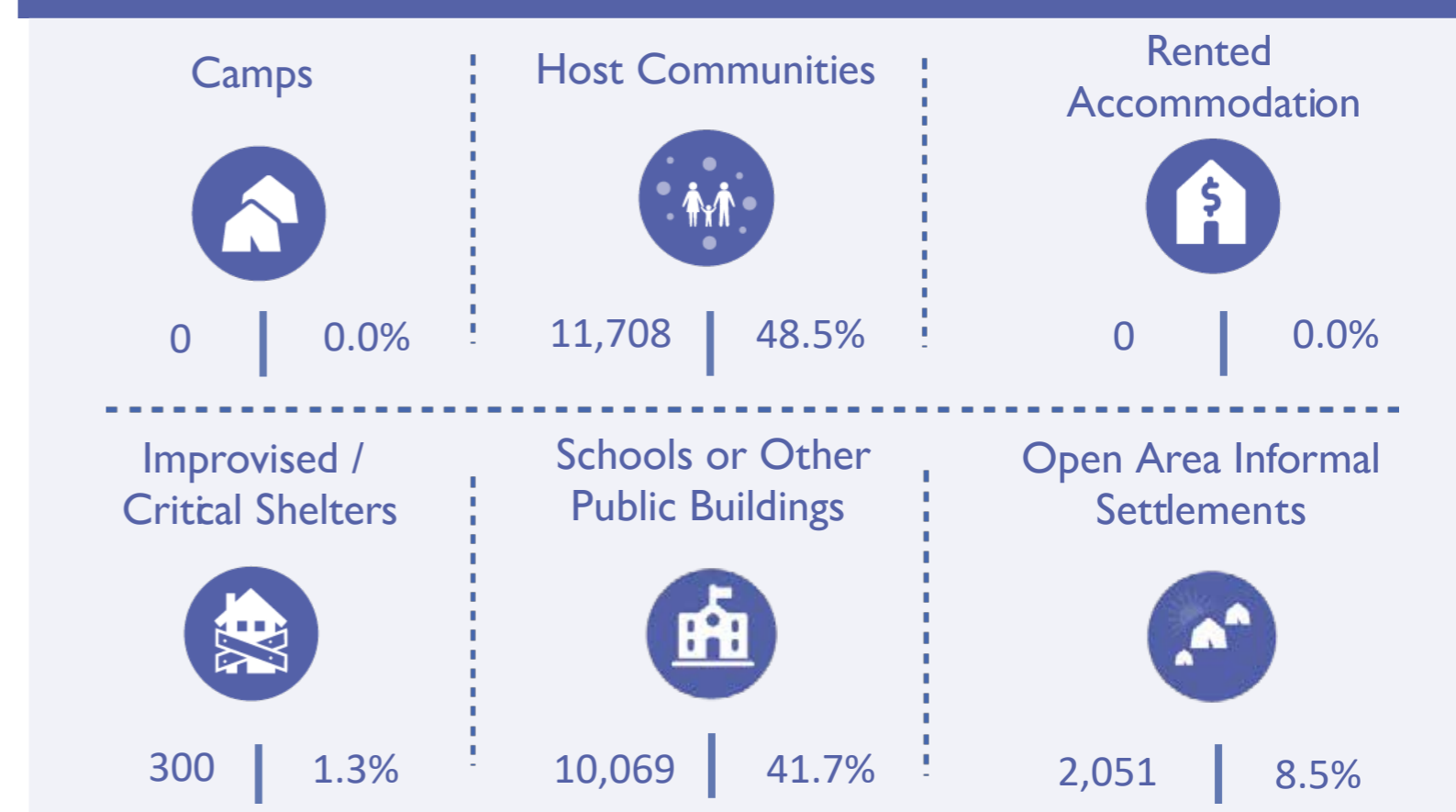
As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 120,640 individuals displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in West Darfur. Initial displacement trends observed in April 2023 accelerated over the previous month. Given recent incursions by the RSF into SAF strongholds within Ag Geneina locality, an increasing number of individuals were displaced from [Ardamata Town](#), [Ardamata IDP camp](#), and [Dorti IDP camp](#) into villages across the surrounding areas and towards the border with Chad. The vast majority of the IDP caseload across West Darfur were displaced from other locations within the state. However, a proportion of IDPs also arrived from locations within Khartoum, East Darfur, Central Darfur, and North Darfur. Many of those displaced from West Darfur sought refuge across the Chadian border, where they may seek security guarantees from the Chadian government, access to communal and tribal networks of mutual support, or to obtain support from humanitarian actors operating along the border. Many of the displaced communities were previous protracted subjects of displacement during the area's conflict-prone history.

Field teams reported that the insecurity that emerged since 15 April 2023 has led to a complete breakdown in the capacity of local authorities to provide services to West Darfuri residents. The destruction of infrastructure, the widespread looting of commercial and residential districts, and market disruptions have had a severe impact on the livelihoods of the displaced and non-displaced host communities. Additionally, field teams reported that the prevalence of protection concerns in West Darfur are among the highest across the country – with many civilians facing discrimination and arbitrary violence given the collapse in the rule of law. Field teams noted that food insecurity and a lack of 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 is likely to face logistical and operational challenges to reach vulnerable communities in West Darfur, and the continuation of violence will likely lead to the further deterioration of living standards for IDPs.

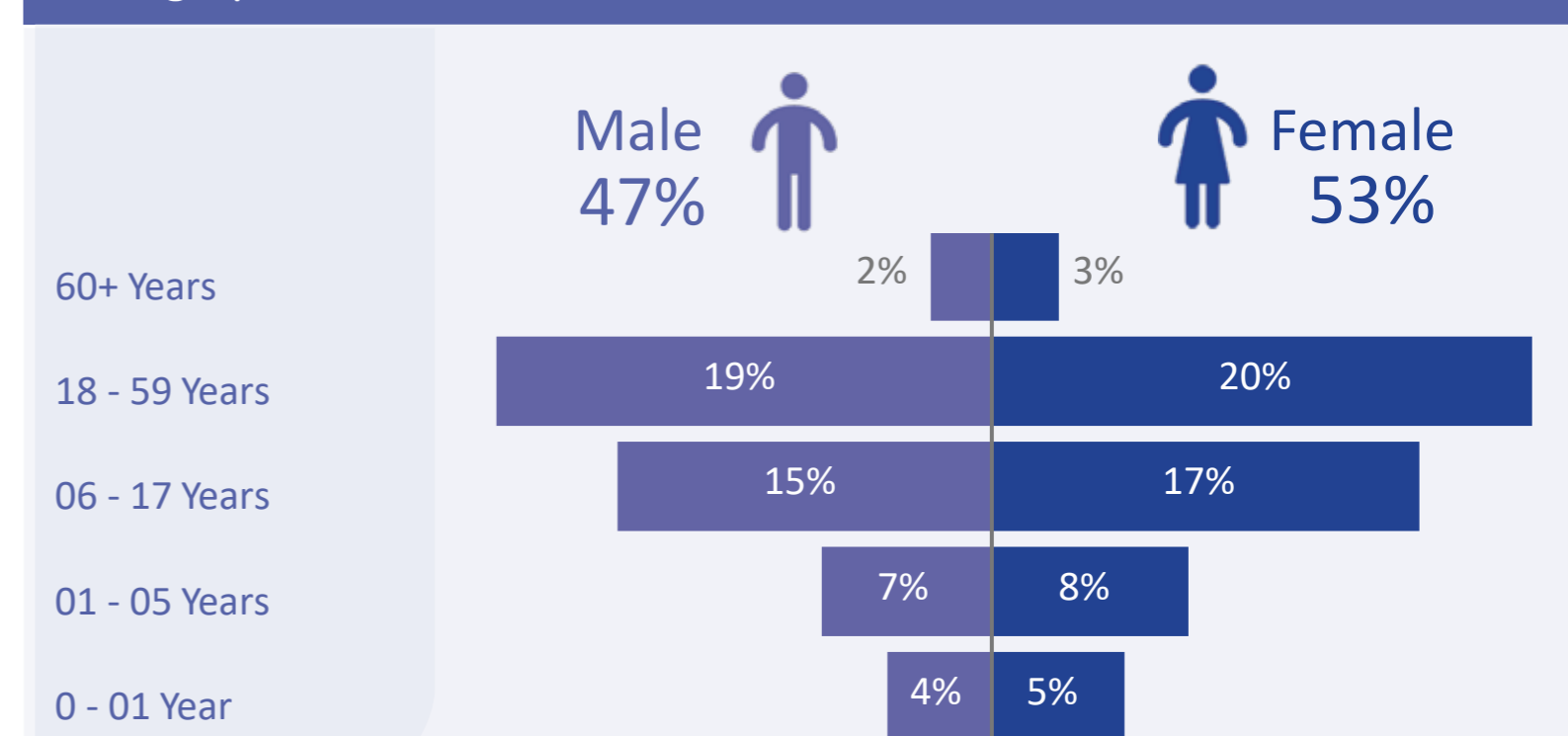
Priority Needs (by households)



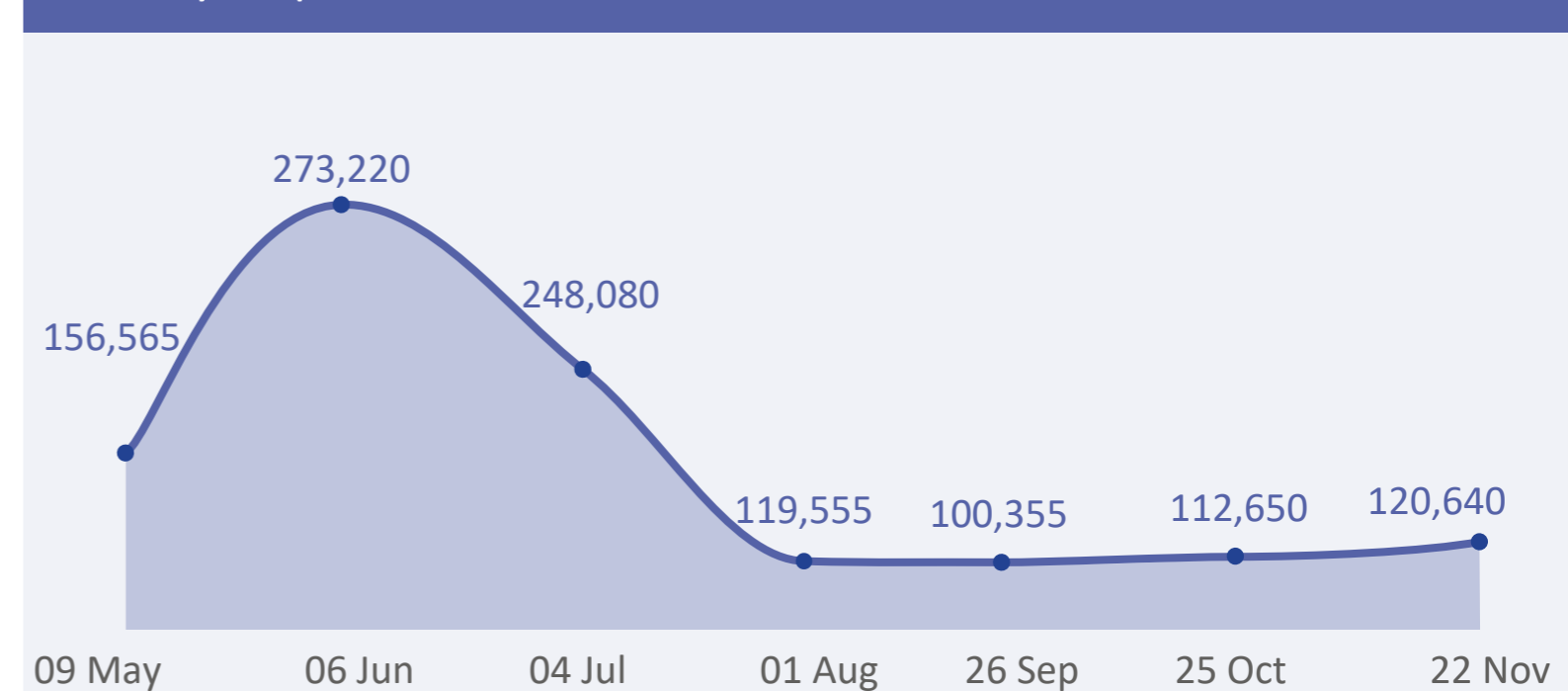
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water

Available but not affordable 75%

Available to access with no complication 23%

Available but not safe to access 2%

Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 48%

Available to access with no complication 42%

Available but not safe to access 8%

Available but too far away from location 2%

Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 48%

Available to access with no complication 42%

Available but not safe to access 8%

Available but too far away from location 2%

Healthcare

Available but not affordable 83%

Not available at all 17%

Education

Not available at all 100%

Transportation / Fuel

Available but not affordable 83%

Available but not safe to access 9%

Not available at all 5%

Available but too far away from location 3%

Electricity

Not available at all 100%

Government / Legal Services

Not available at all 100%

Return to location of origin

512 Households | 2%

100.00%
Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

Move to a third location

3,395 Households | 14%

82.92%
Better security situation at the third location

14.72%
Better services available in the third location

2.36%
Social or community reasons

Remain in the current location

15,961 Households | 66%

91.79%
The security situation is good in the current location

8.21%
Social or community reasons

Leaving Sudan to other country

4,260 Households | 18%

79.93%
Better opportunities in other countries

19.01%
There is no safe location in Sudan

1.06%
No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin

Other Countries

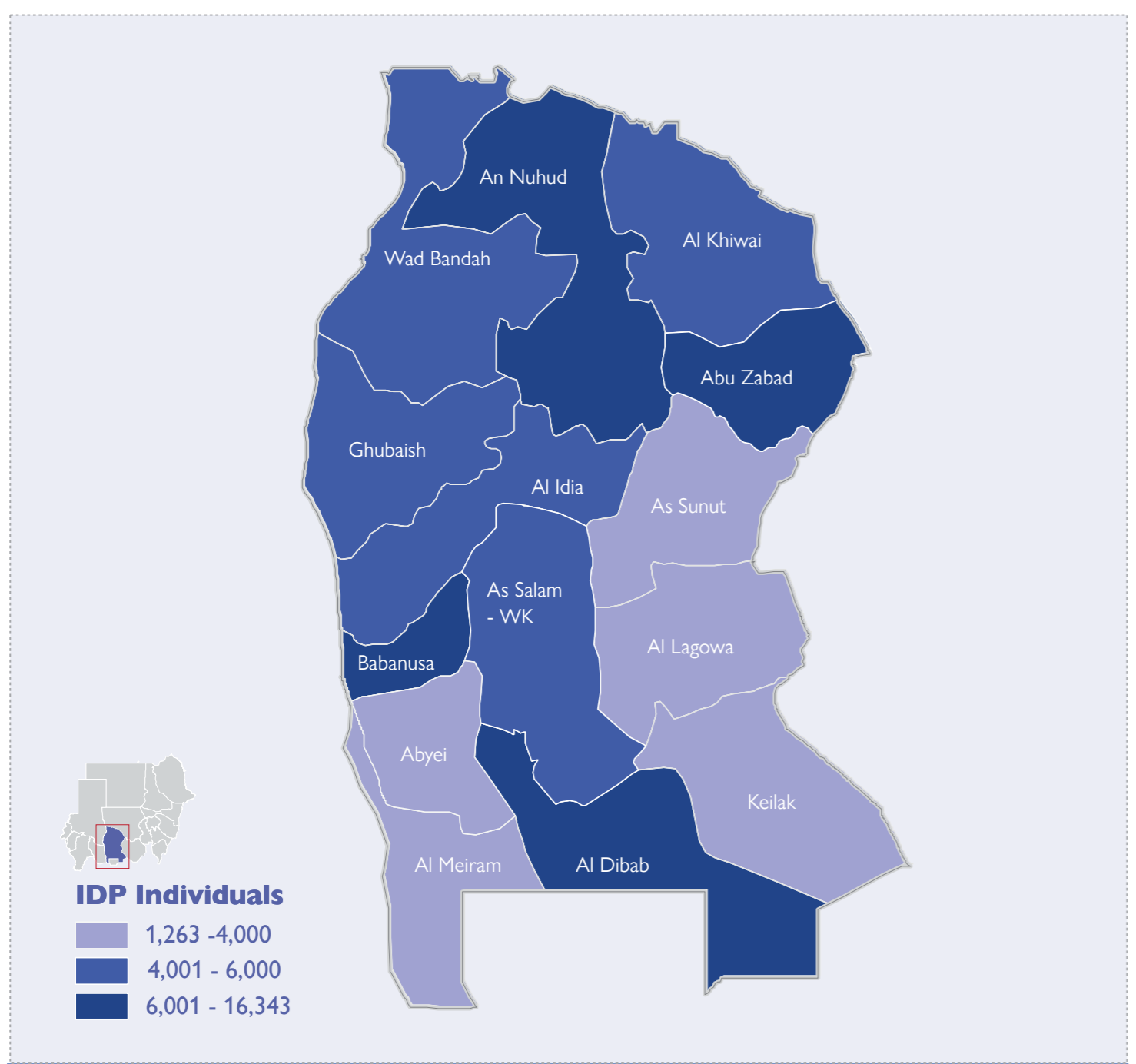
100.00%
Chad

Not Decided (No Plan)

0 Households | 0%

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West Kordofan



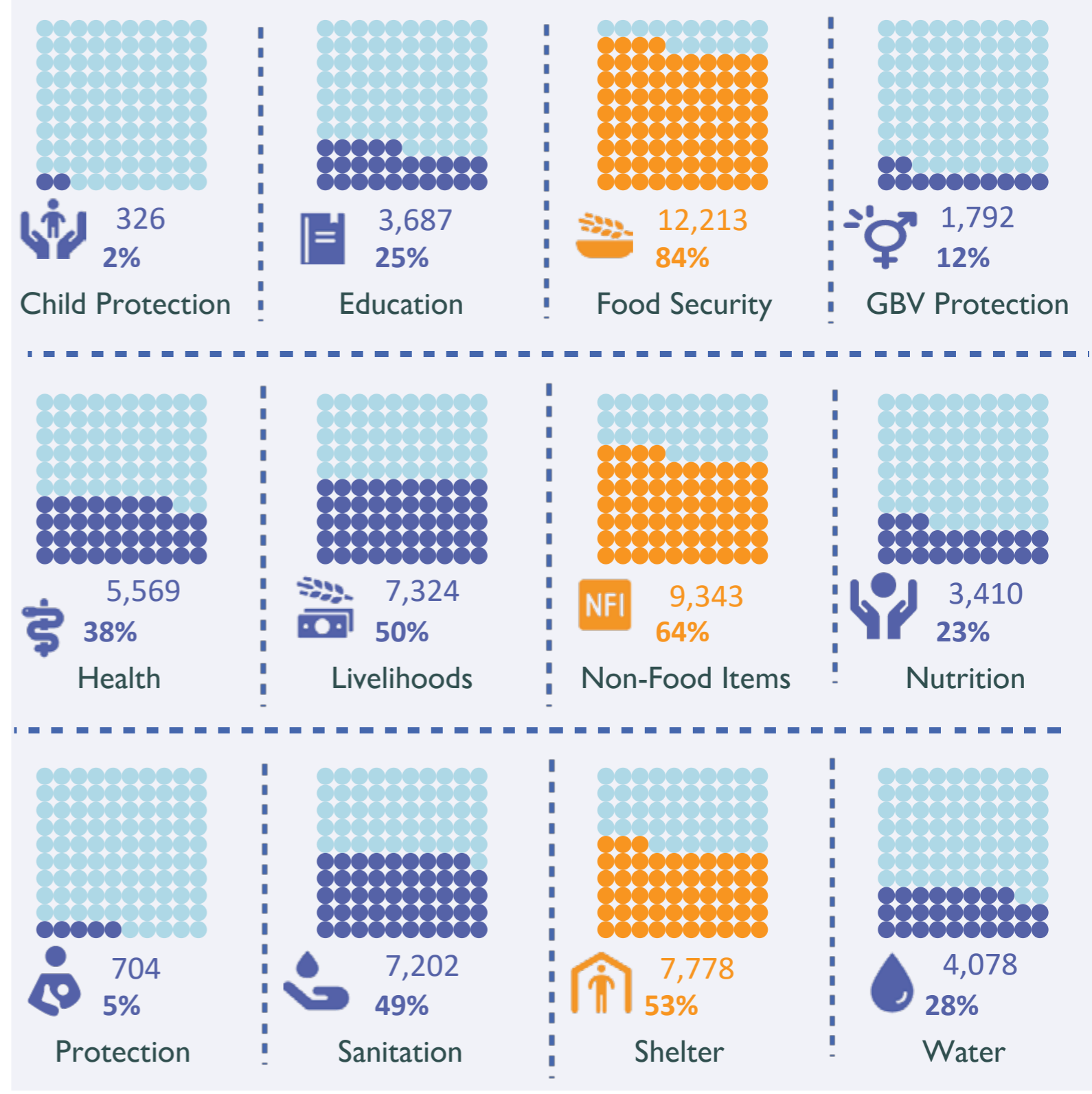
In November, field teams indicated that circumstances in West Kordofan remained relatively calm, despite the presence of both conflicting parties (SAF and RSF) in the North-West and East of the state. It was reported that the Northern and Southern areas of West Kordofan hosted other armed groups – a Misseriya armed group in Al Meiram and Al Dibab, and Dar Hamar armed group in An Nuhud. The field team noted that general insecurity was widely observed across the state, similar to the rest of the Kordofan region, with reports of armed thefts in Al Khiwai and As Salam localities.

Field teams reported that West Kordofan has become a safe refuge for IDPs affected by the wider military violence in Khartoum state, as well as the Kordofan and Darfur regions. According to updates from 22 November 2023, West Kordofan hosted an estimated total of 74,122 IDPs – about 84% of whom arrived from the capital, Khartoum; followed by North and South Kordofan states (14%), and the Darfur region (2%).

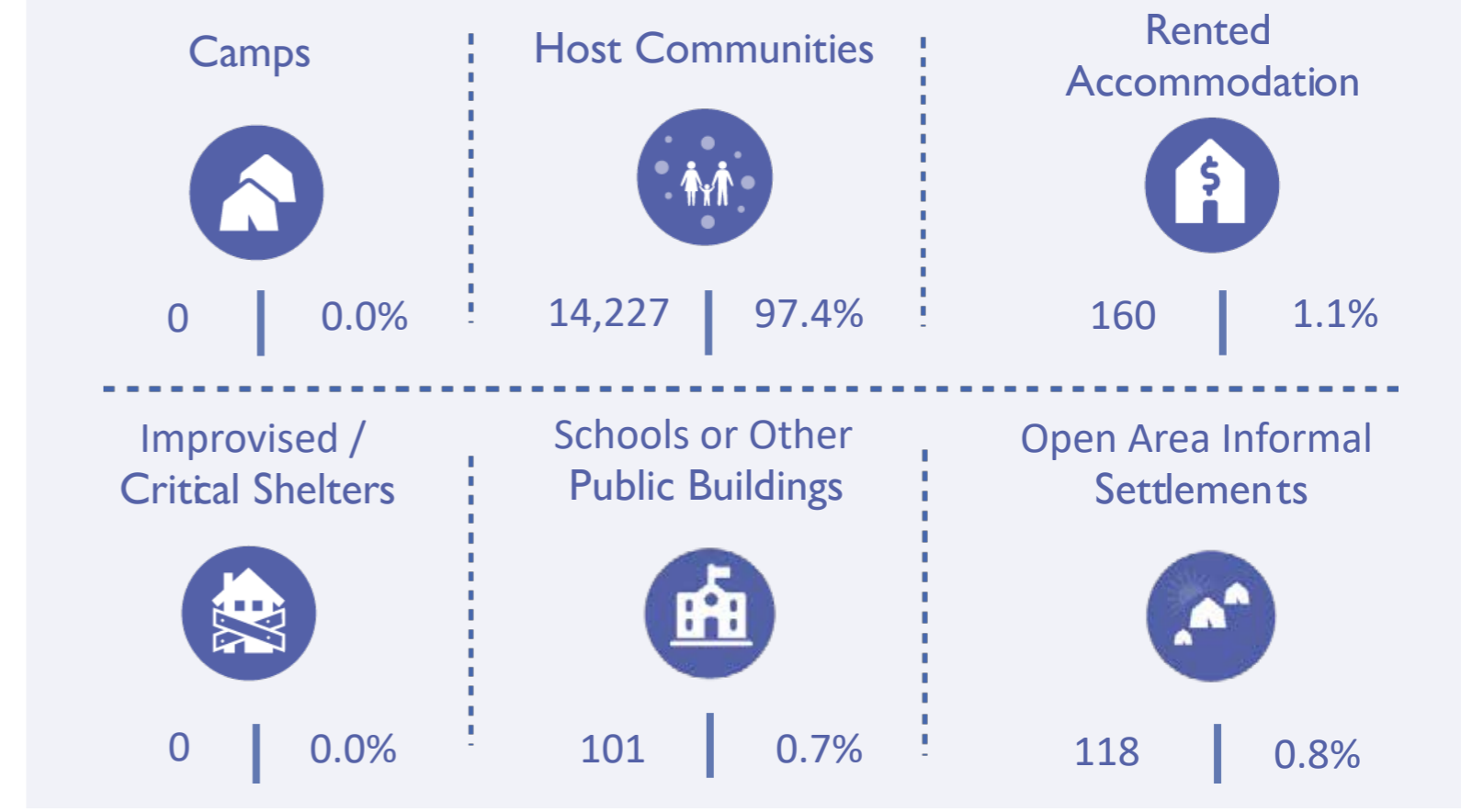
Like the rest of the Kordofan region, tribal ties have shaped the mobility of IDPs within this state – with more than 97% of total IDPs residing within host communities. The field team cited that IDPs of Misseriya origin largely settled to the South whereas Dar Hamar tribesmen settled in the North. Observations of the geographical distribution of IDPs across West Kordofan indicated that arriving IDPs sought safety in locations where their relatives/tribes reside, in areas closest to their home states. The majority of IDPs affected by conflicts in North and South Kordofan – about 82% of arriving IDPs from these states –settled primarily in the Eastern areas, including Al Khiwai, Abu Zabad, As Sunut, Al Lagowa, and Keilak localities. In comparison, all IDPs arriving from North, South, and West Darfur states settled in the western localities, such as Wad Bandah and Babanusa.

The field team indicated that service provision remains poor across West Kordofan, especially services related to food access, healthcare services, and water provision. The widespread insecurity remains a barrier for IDPs in accessing essential services, with the majority depending largely on host communities for food and shelter. IDPs' vulnerability is aggravated by the lack of protection mechanisms as security forces are reportedly not playing a significant role in enforcing the rule of law. Meanwhile, there are access challenges to humanitarian operations, as most locations hosting IDP communities are inaccessible because the major national roads pass through conflict hotspots in North and South Kordofan states. As the wider conflict continues, clashes and outbreaks remain probable between the RSF, SAF, as well as local armed groups in the upcoming months, which would further complicate circumstances for IDPs and accessibility for humanitarian interventions.

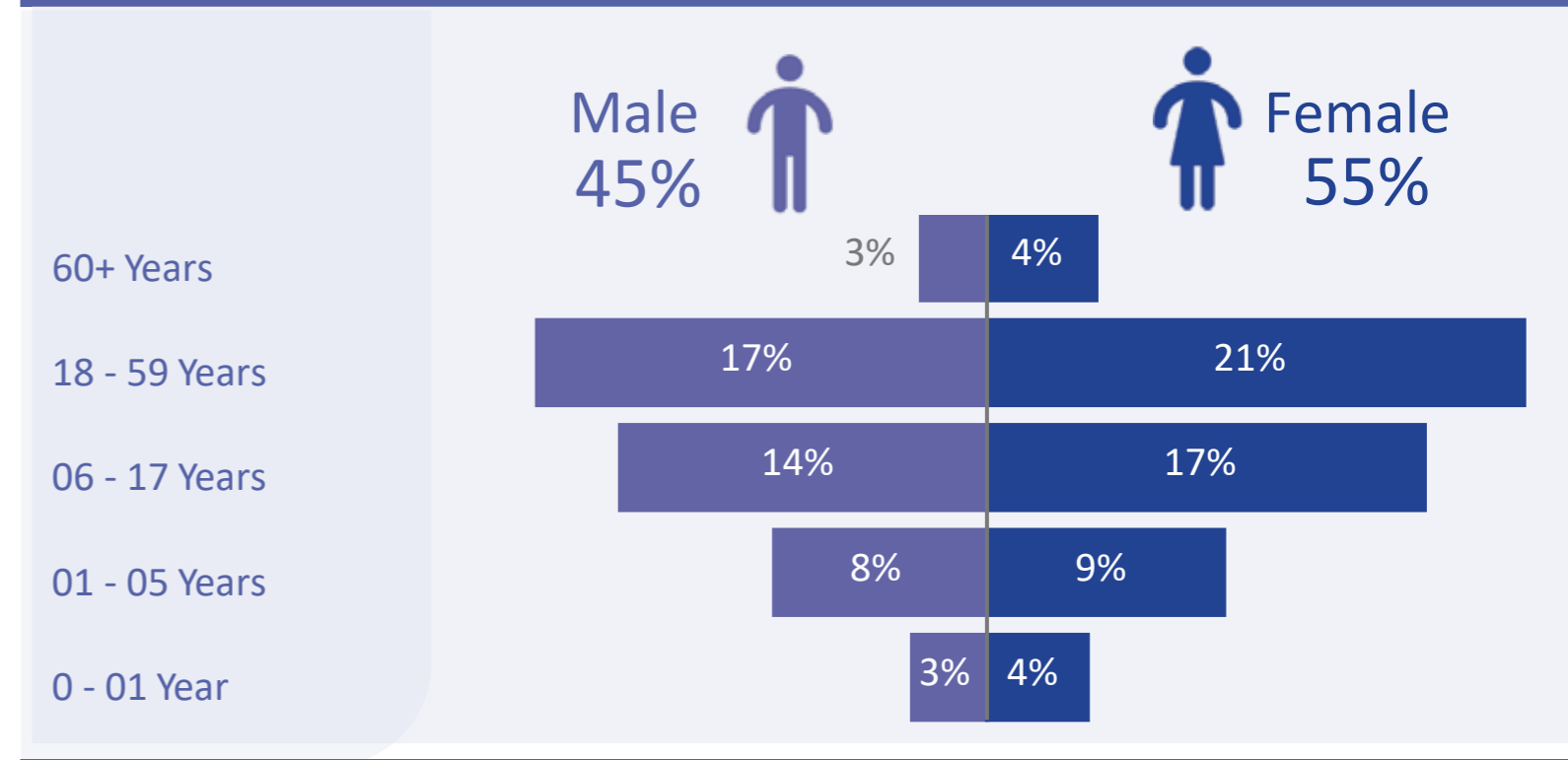
Priority Needs (by households)



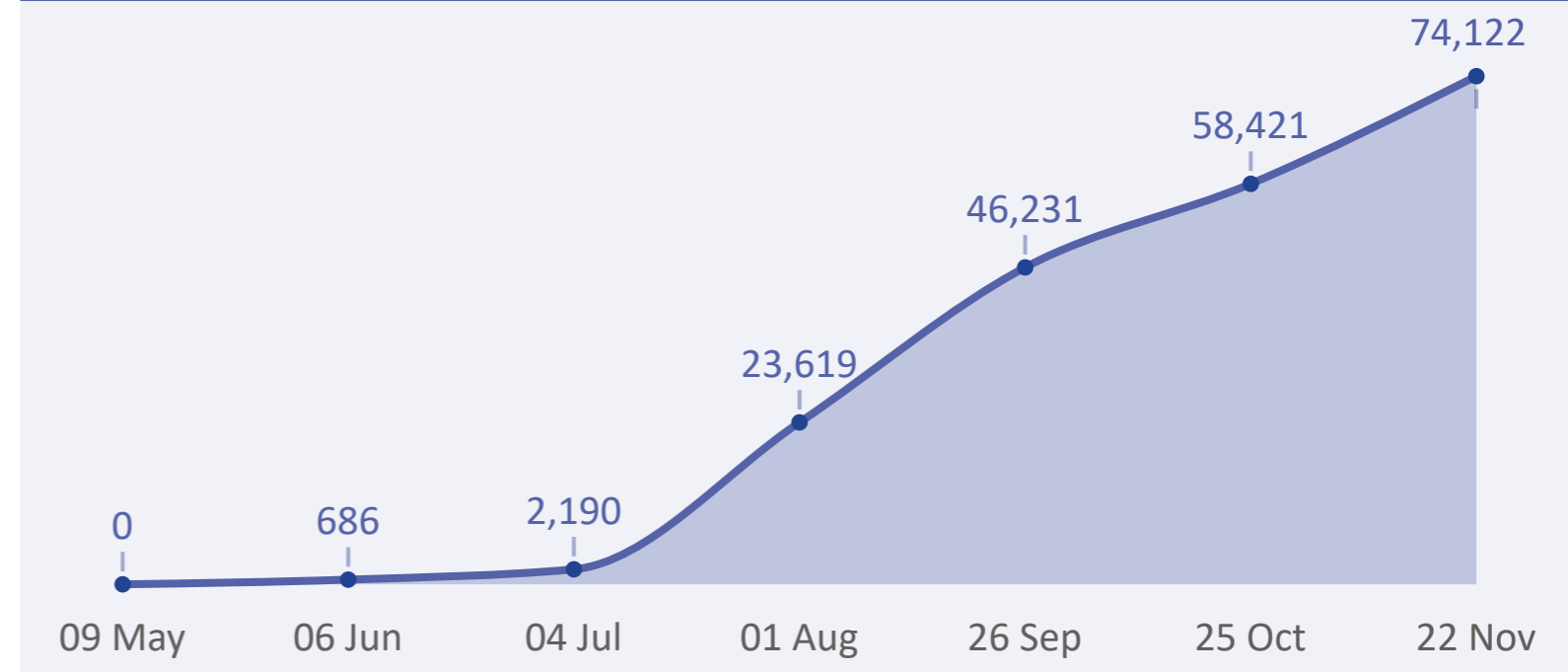
Shelter Categories (by households)

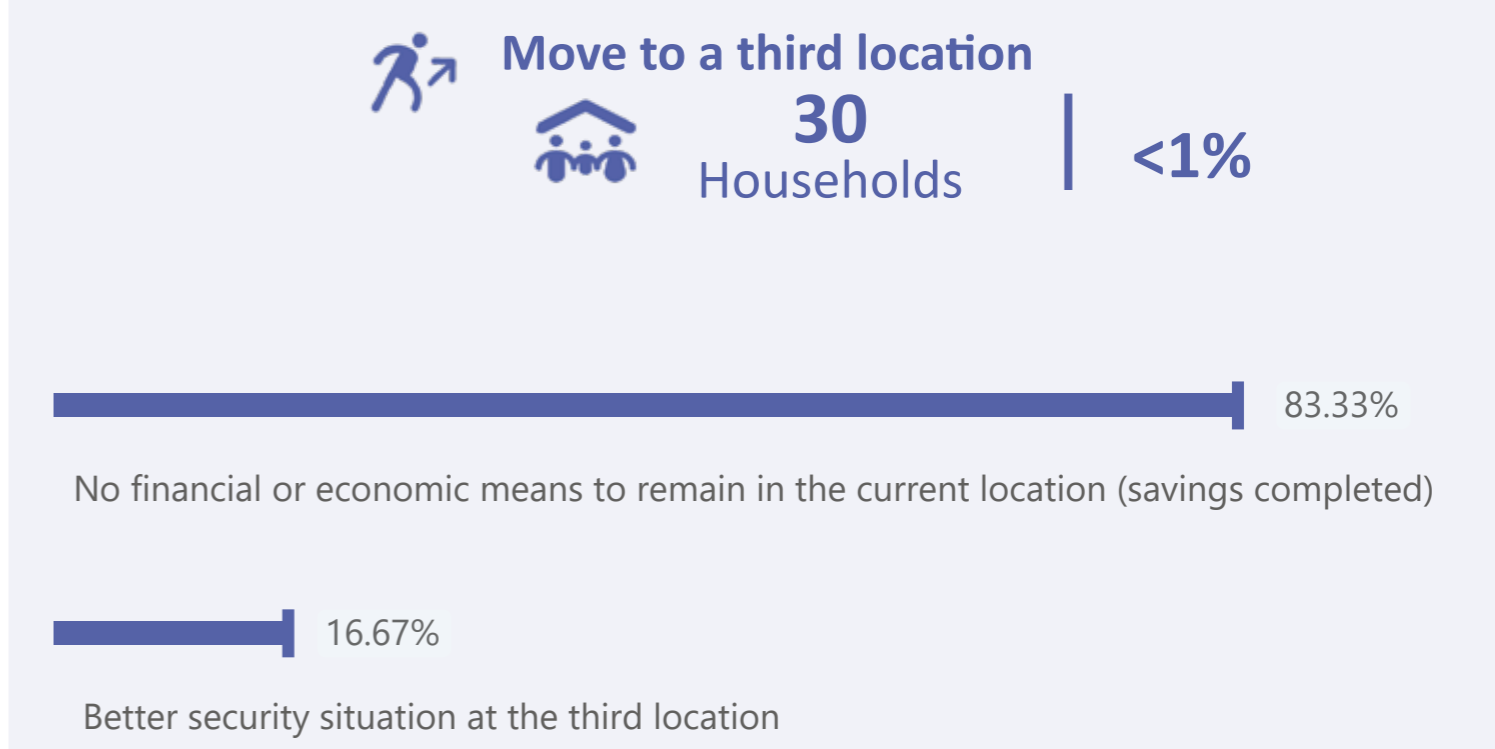
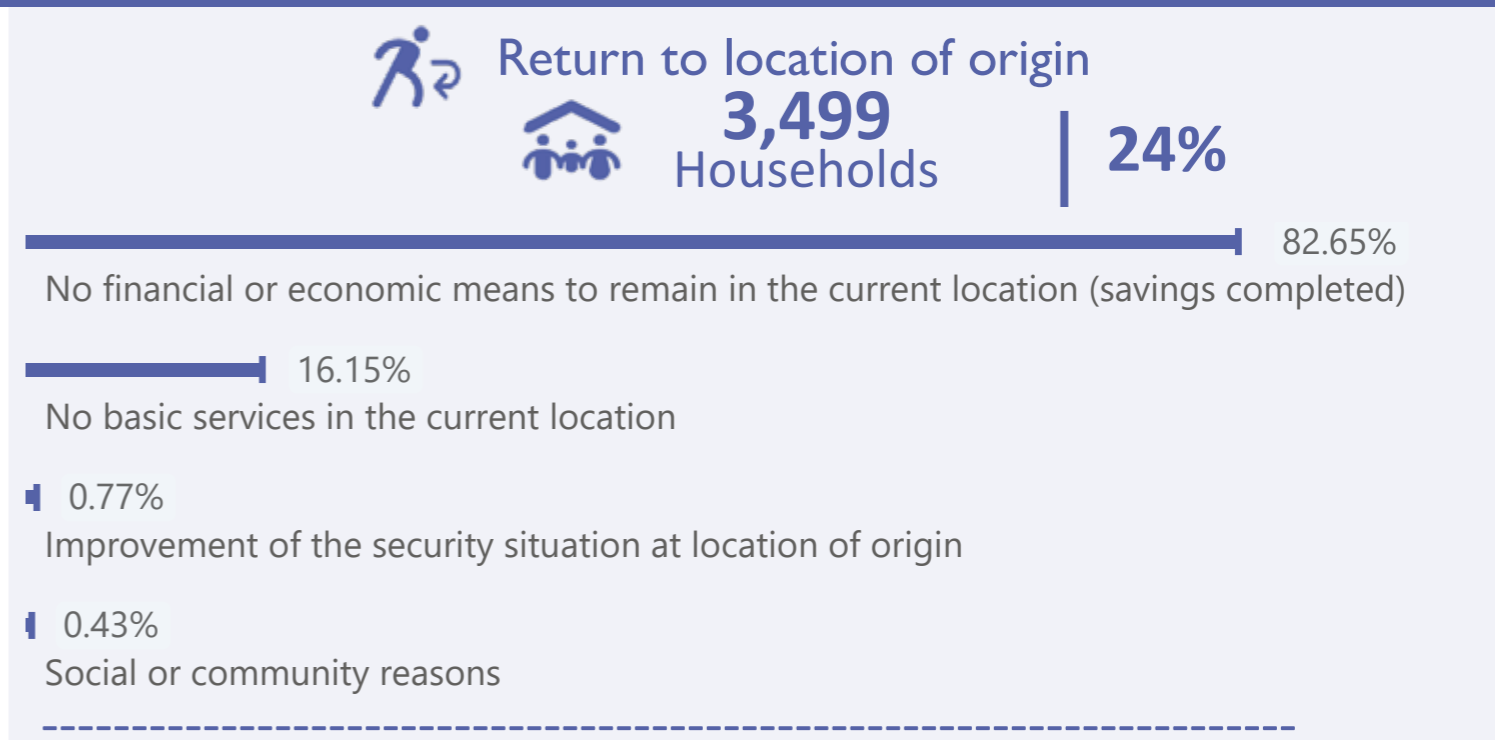
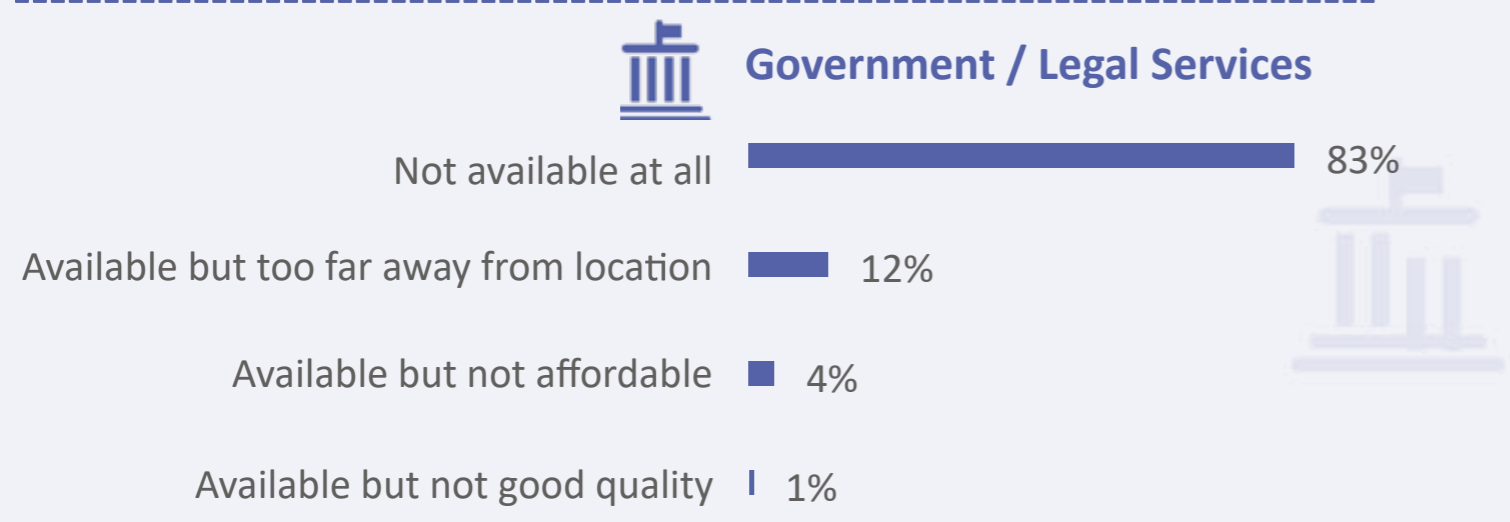
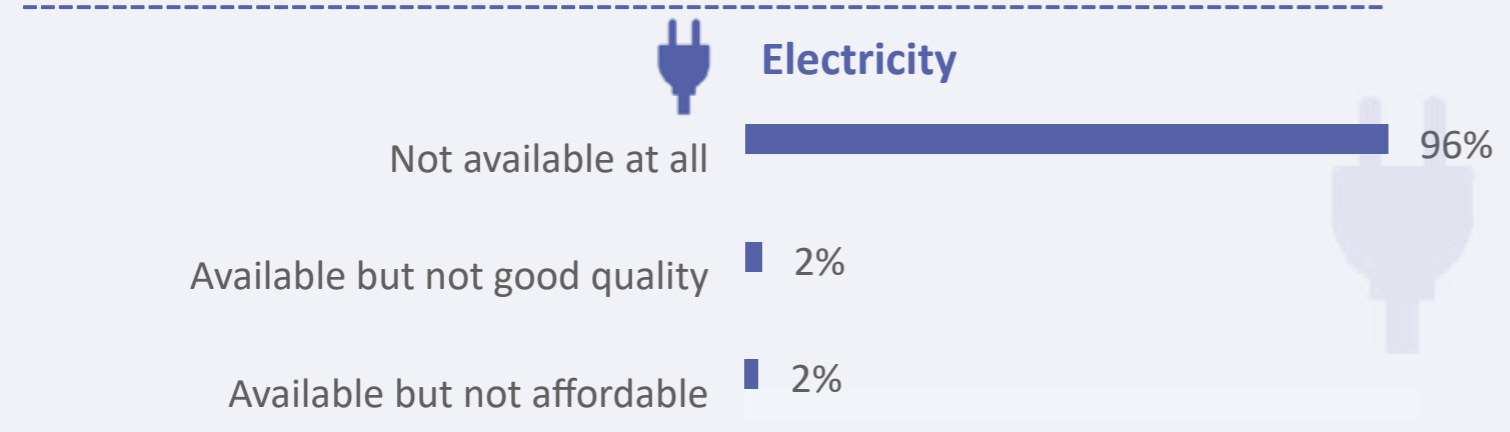
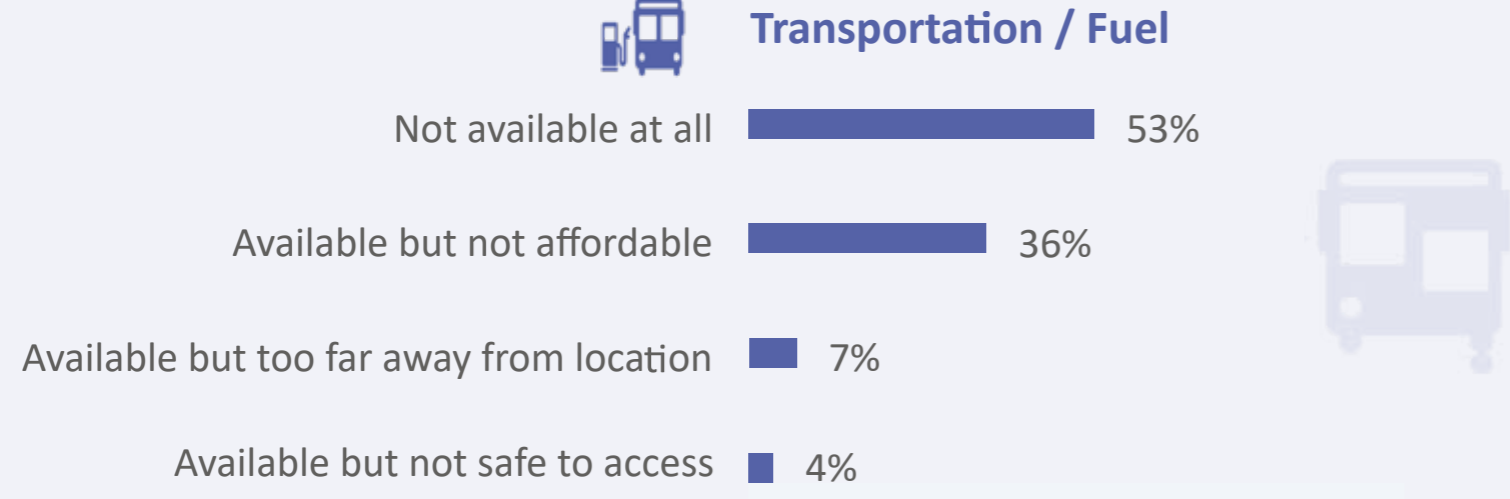
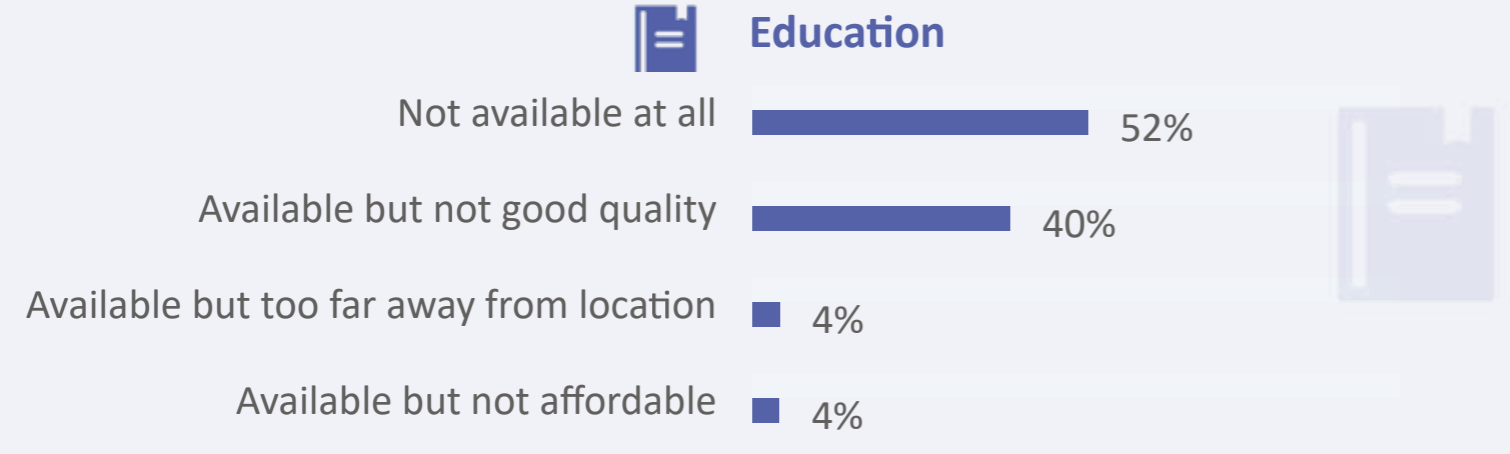
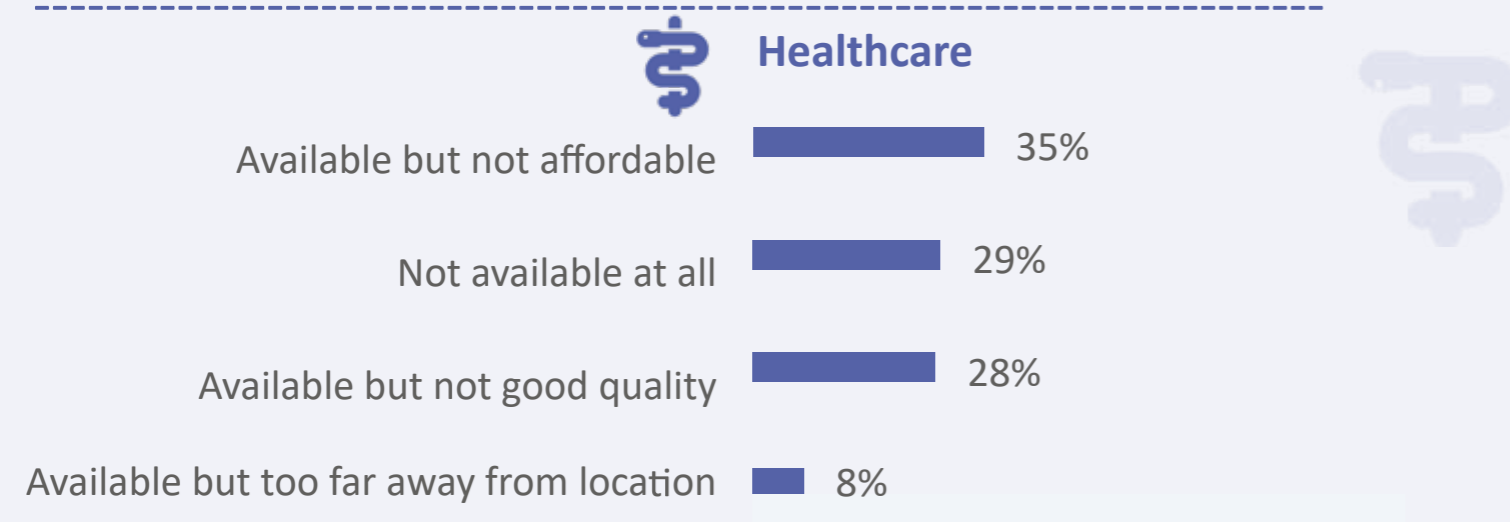
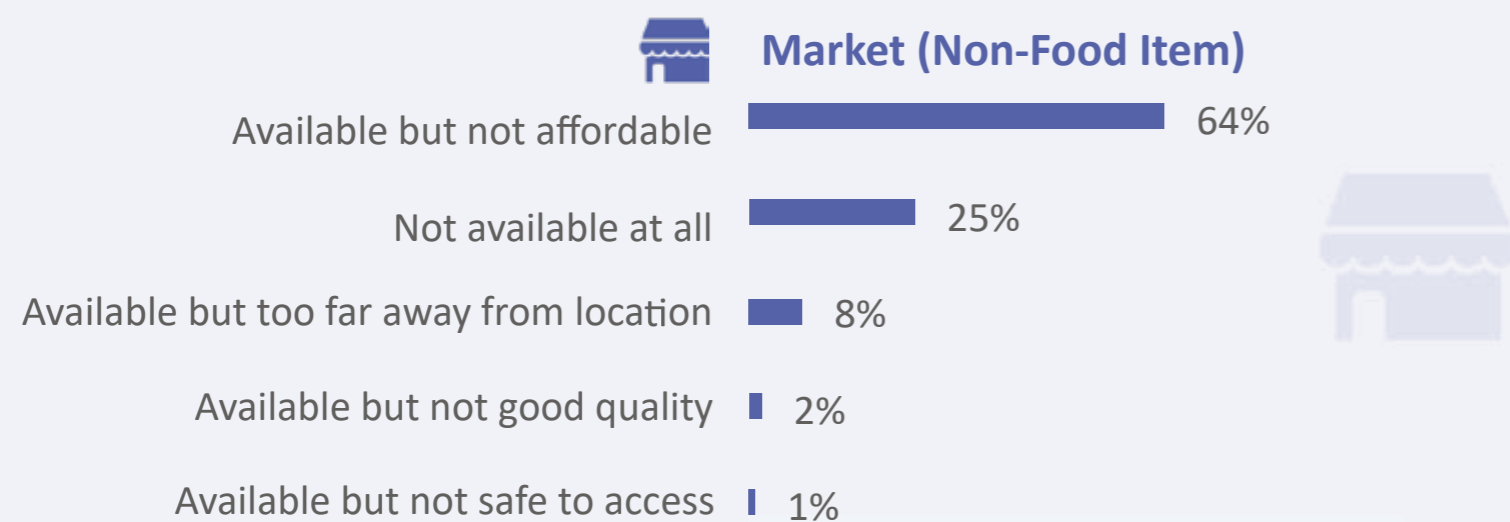
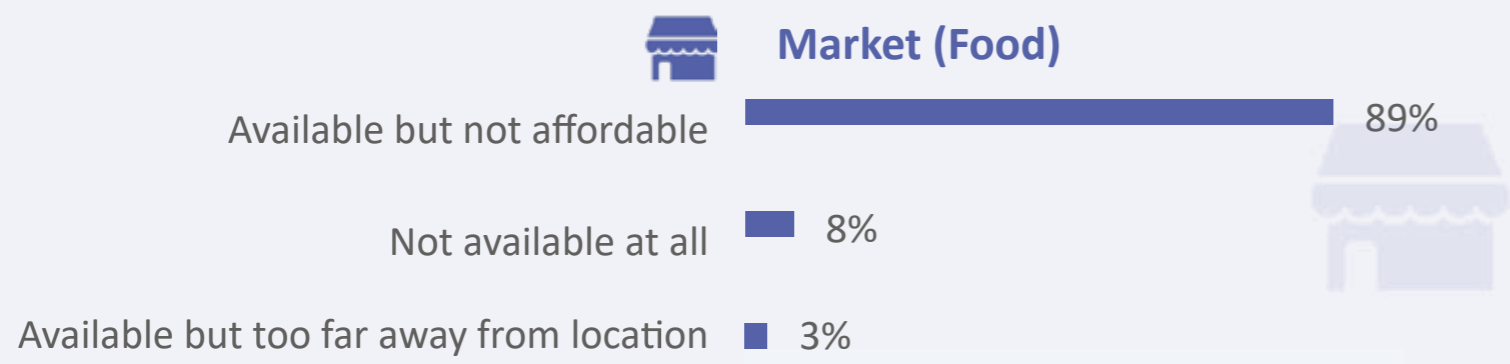
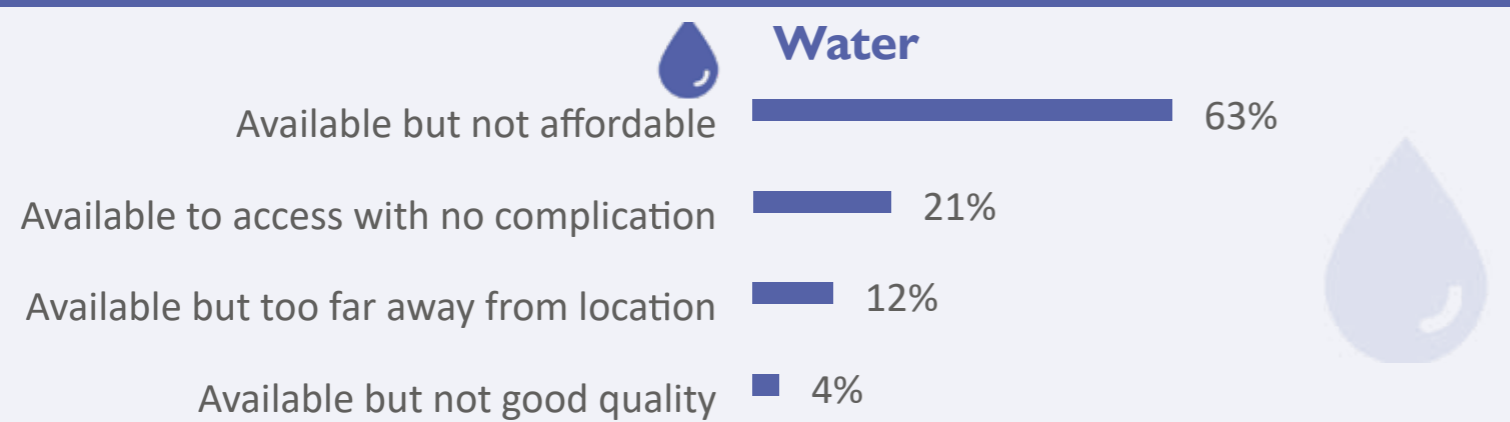


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline





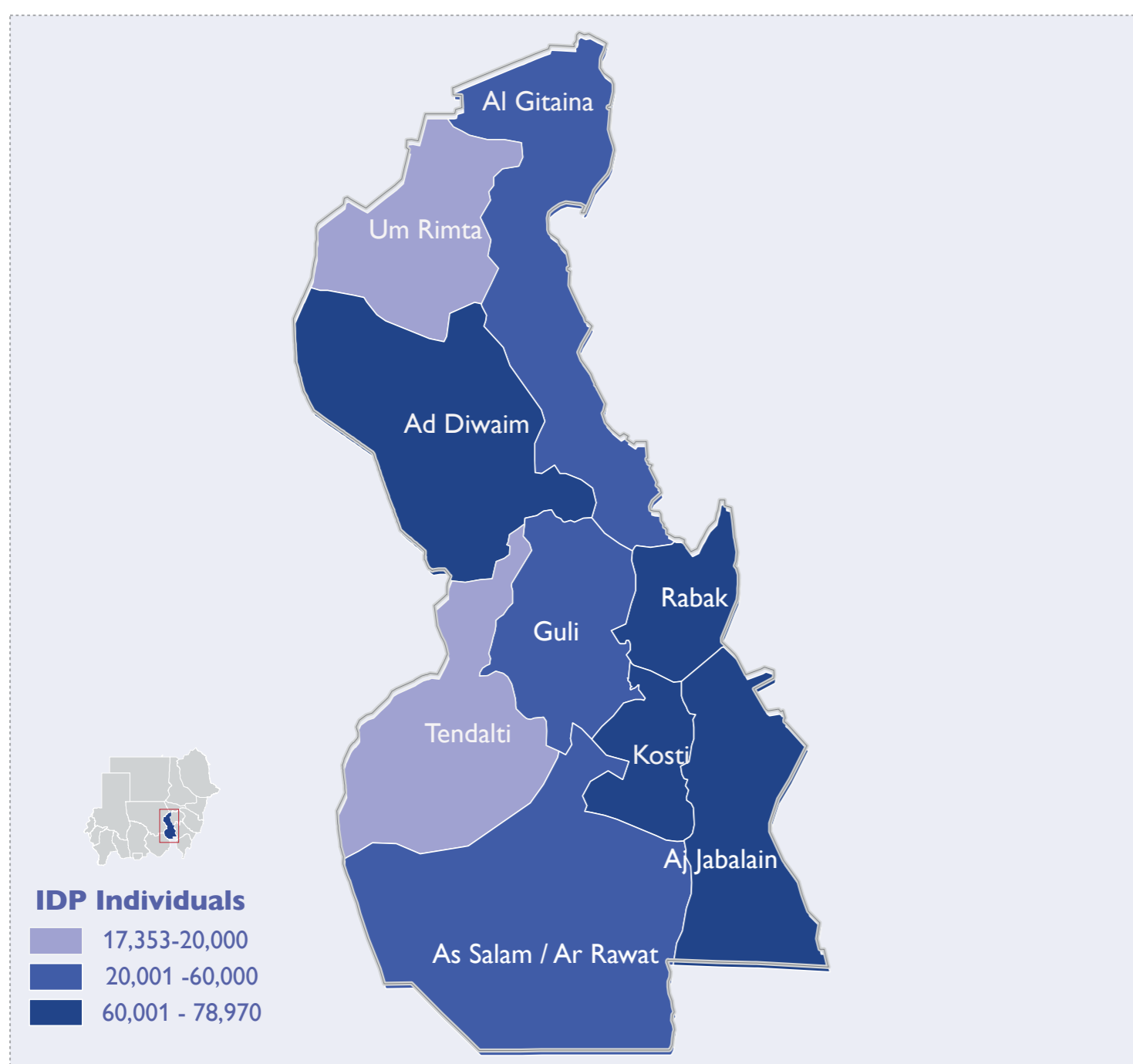
Other Countries



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Displacement by State

White Nile



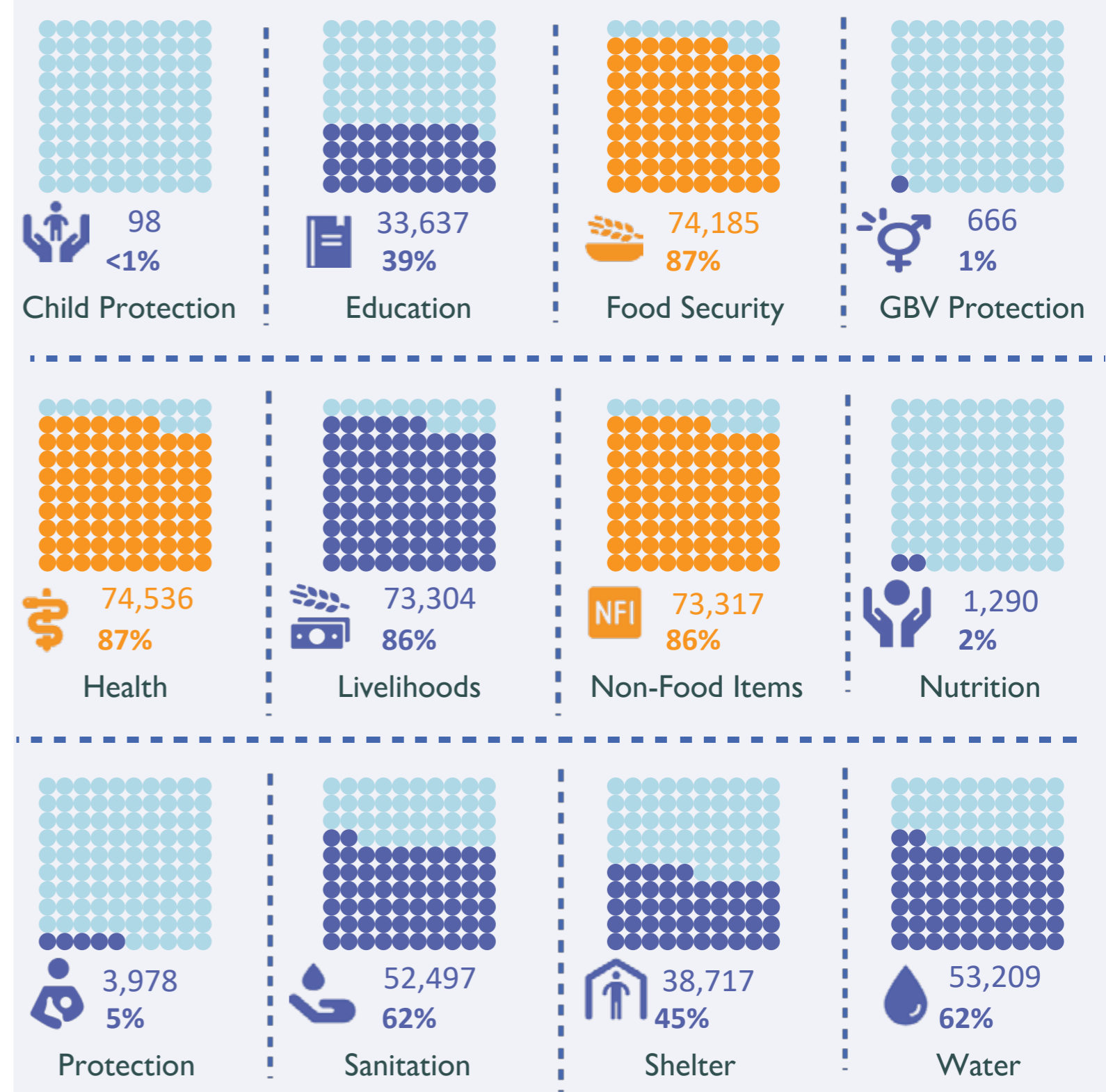
While White Nile has not experienced the same level of conflict as more contested regions in Sudan, [field teams reported displacement in the villages surrounding Al Gitaina town due to escalating security concerns](#). This follows previous displacement from the adjacent [lebel Awlia](#) locality, Khartoum state on 12 November 2023.

As of 22 November 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 430,547 IDPs sought refuge in White Nile state since the start of the conflict. The field team estimated that all IDPs observed across the state originated from Khartoum and reside in nine localities. Field teams reported that rental prices continue to rise, which led the majority of IDPs in White Nile to stay with host families (60%), in formal camps (20%), or at schools and other public buildings (10%). As a result, the decision to re-open schools may impact future mobility and displacement patterns. Authorities reportedly decided to open all schools across White Nile state, except for schools in Kosti, Rabak, and Ad-Duwain since schools in these localities were hosting particularly large numbers of IDPs.

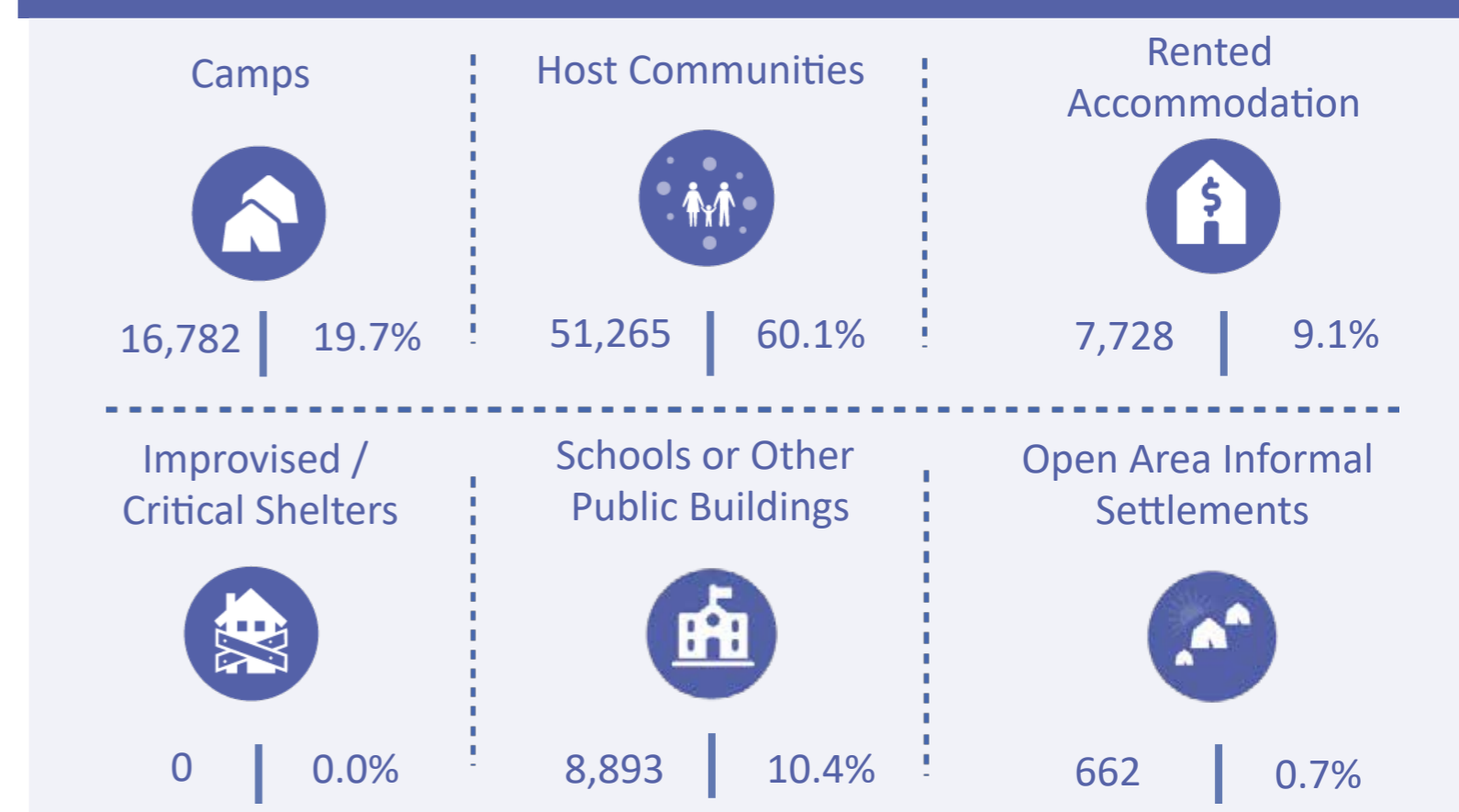
The White Nile state also continues to host the highest proportion of foreign nationals (21% of all foreign nationals recorded in Sudan) – primarily observed across locations in Aj Jabalain, As Salam/Ar Rawat, and Kosti localities. Additionally, the state hosts one of the largest refugee camps in Sudan, accommodating many South Sudanese nationals. Field teams indicate that White Nile serves as a transit state for those seeking to enter South Sudan – with pendular movements across the border.

Service provision in White Nile state remains more cohesive than in other conflict areas. However, the state's poor infrastructure, rural environment, and growing displaced population create significant humanitarian needs. Field teams have reported that the continued rise in the cost of basic goods has resulted in an increased dependence on humanitarian aid for food, non-food items, and financial support. There is also a notable lack of access to Food, Water, Healthcare, and Electricity. Additionally, field teams have received growing reports of outbreaks in malaria and diarrheal illnesses among the displaced population, as well as high levels of malnutrition among children across the state.

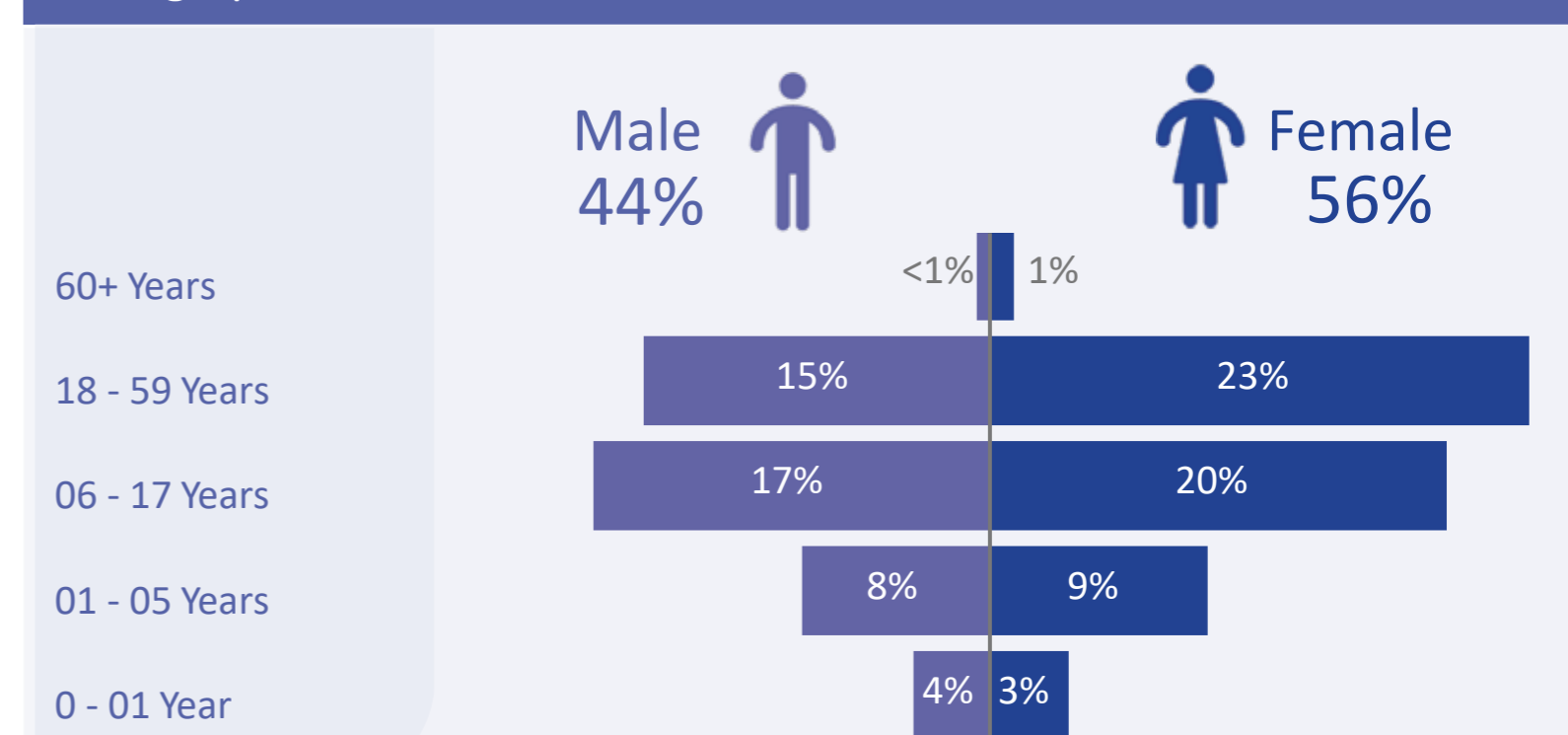
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



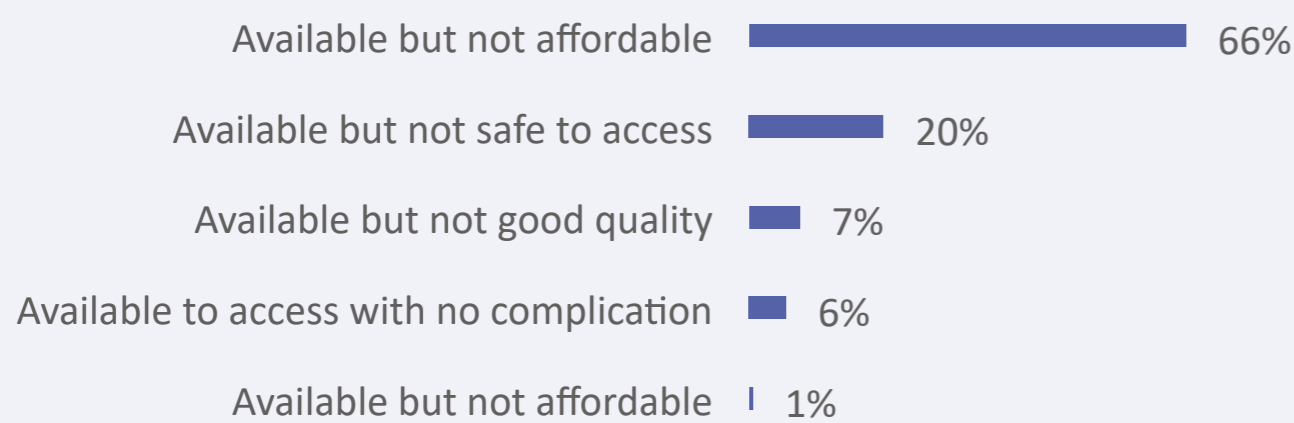
Demographics



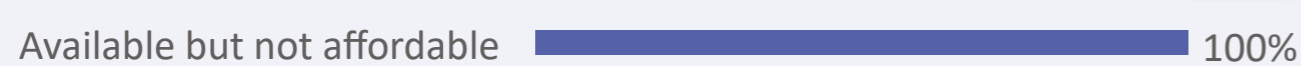
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



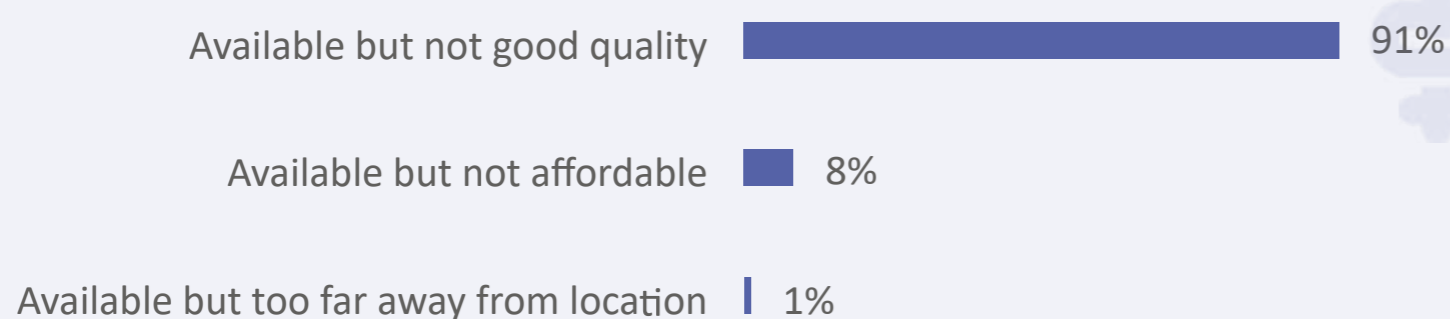
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



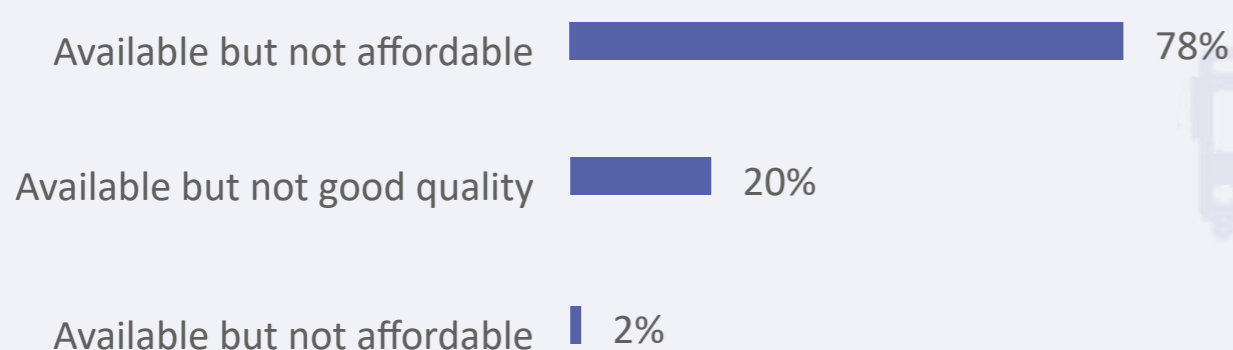
Healthcare



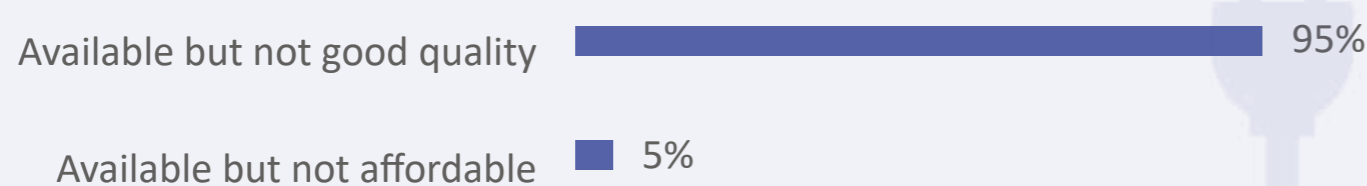
Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

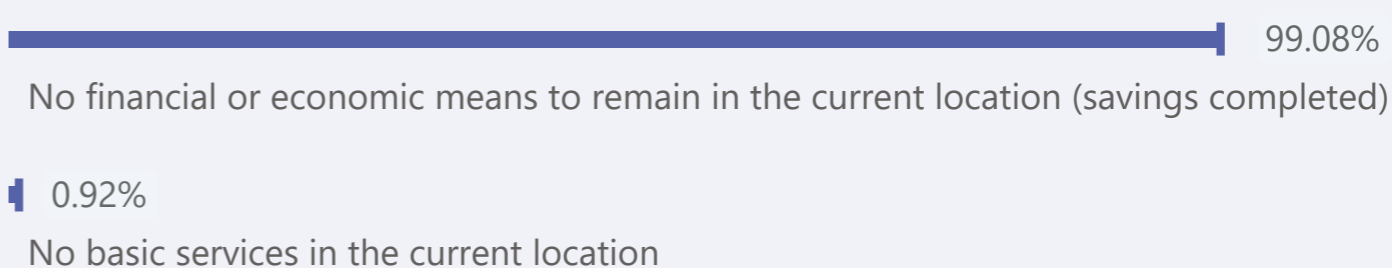


Government / Legal Services



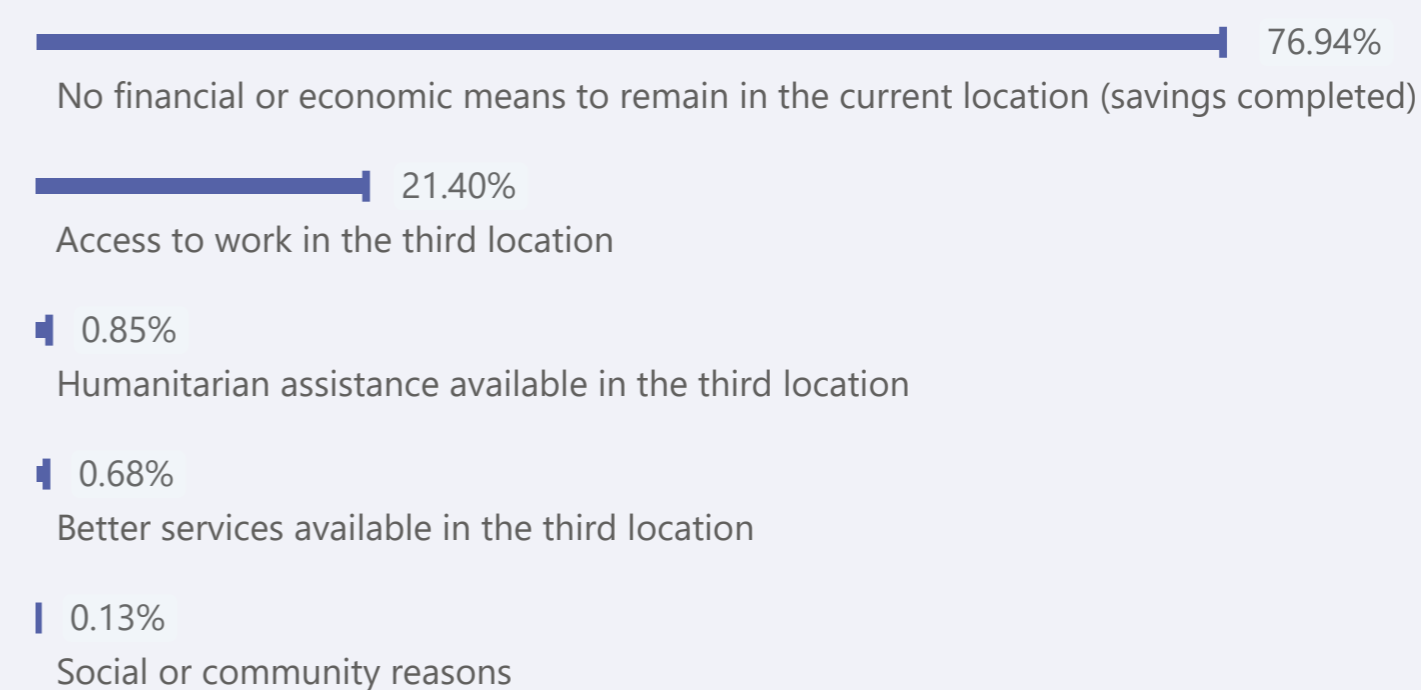
Return to location of origin

29,963 Households | 35%



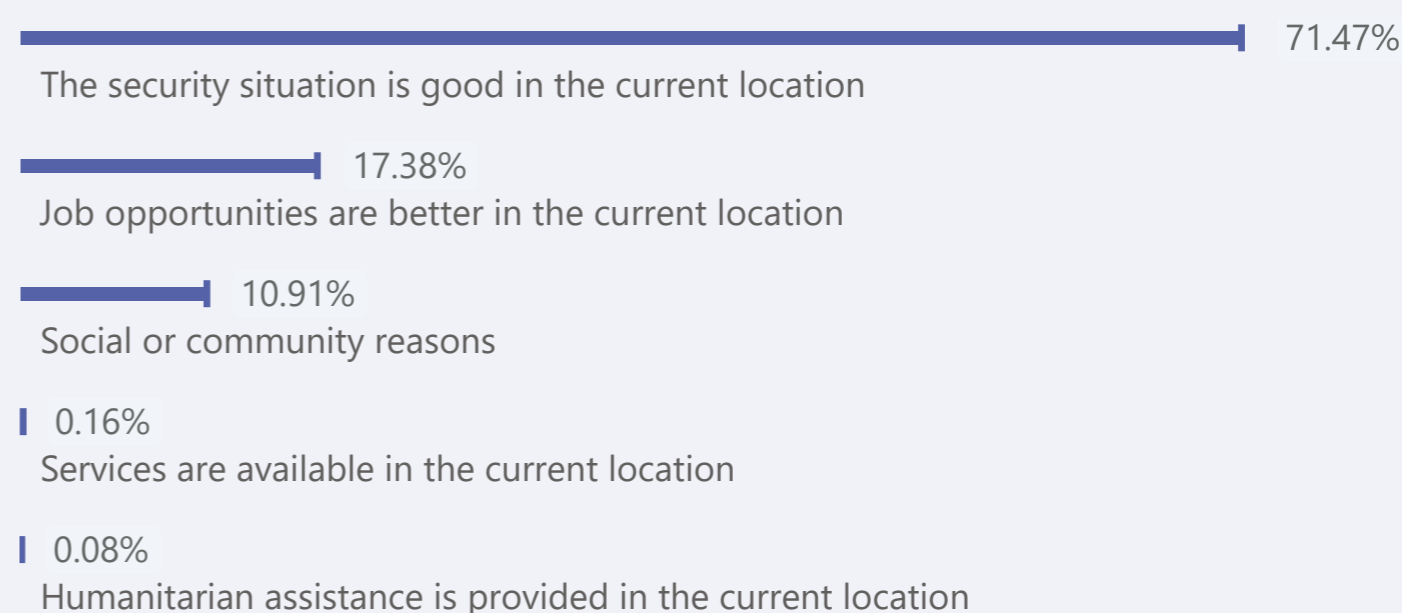
Move to a third location

18,732 Households | 22%



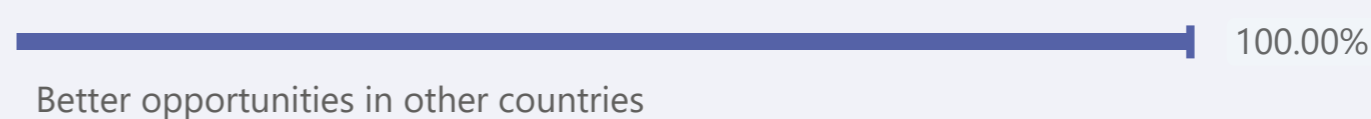
Remain in the current location

3,757 Households | 4%

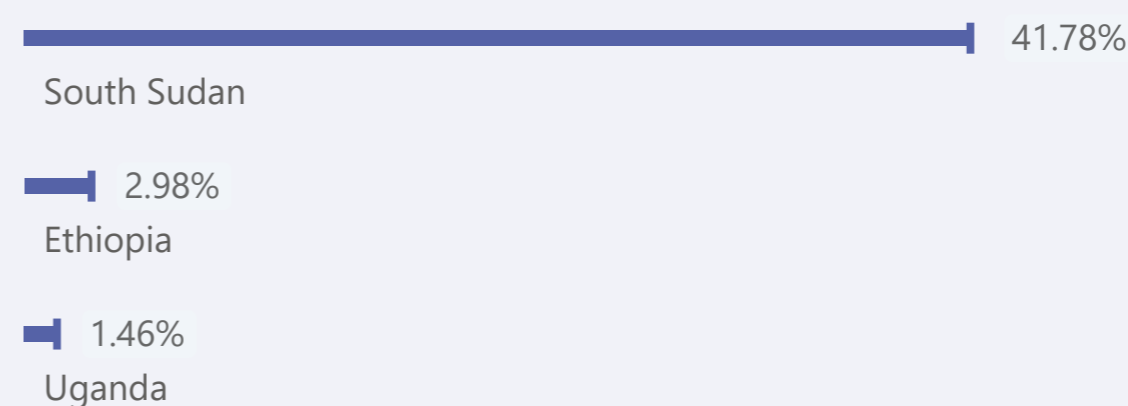


Leaving Sudan to other country

3,194 Households | 4%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

29,684 Households | 35%

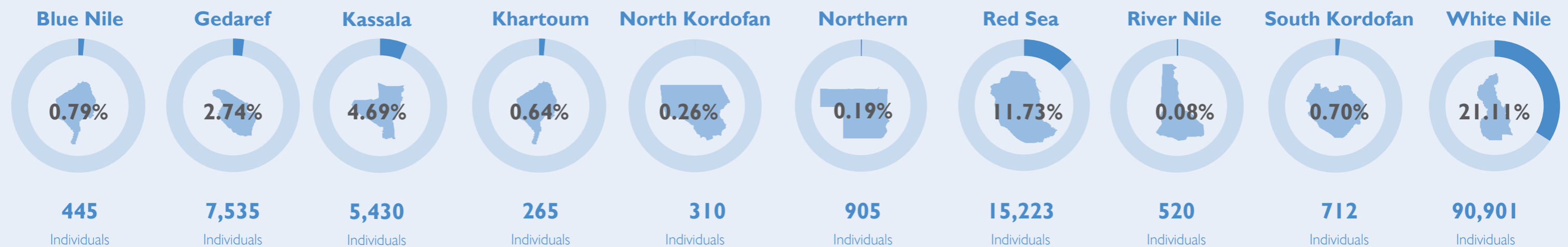
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Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

 **121,996** → **2.30%**¹
individuals

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 121,996 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 2.30% of total IDPs across Sudan) as of 22 November 2023. These individuals were reportedly located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, and White Nile states. DTM estimated that the IDP caseload in the remaining states were all Sudanese nationals. Most foreign nationals (90,901

IDPs) are in White Nile state – where they constitute 21.11 per cent of the IDP caseload in that state. In comparison, foreign nationals constitute smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (11.73%), Kassala (4.69%), Gedaref (2.74%), Blue Nile (0.79%), South Kordofan (0.70%), Khartoum (0.64%), North Kordofan (0.26%), Northern (0.19%), River Nile (0.08%).



Graph 2: Displacement of Foreign Nationals

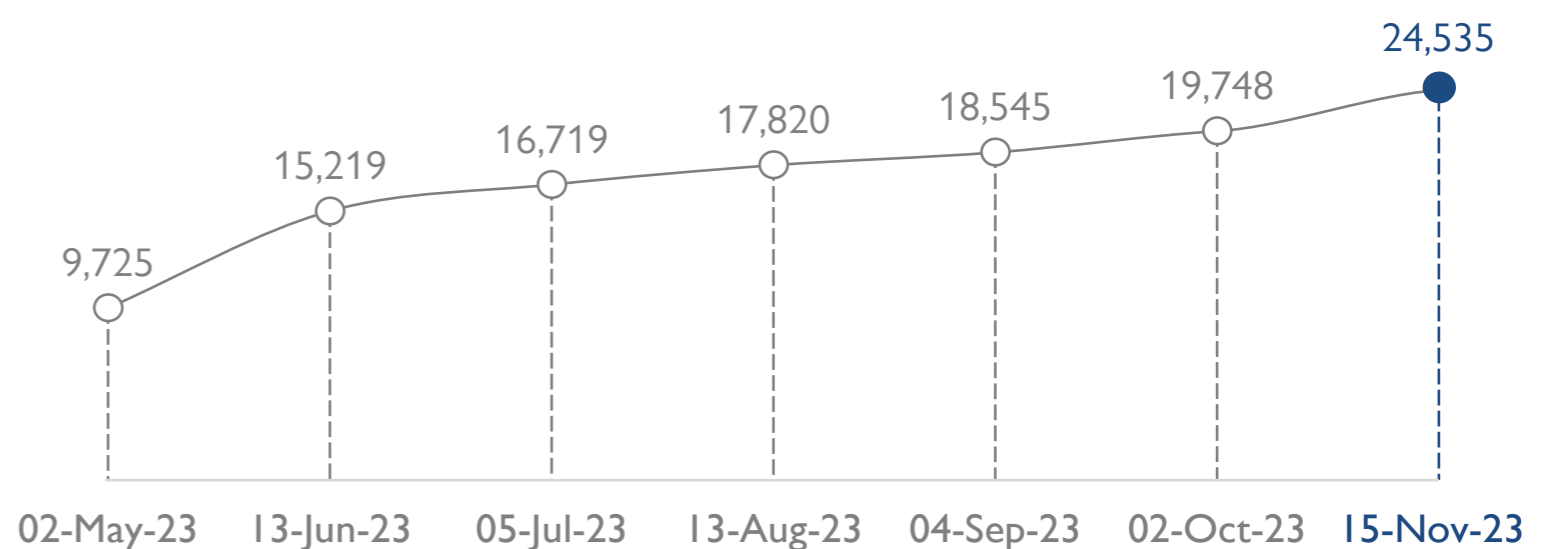
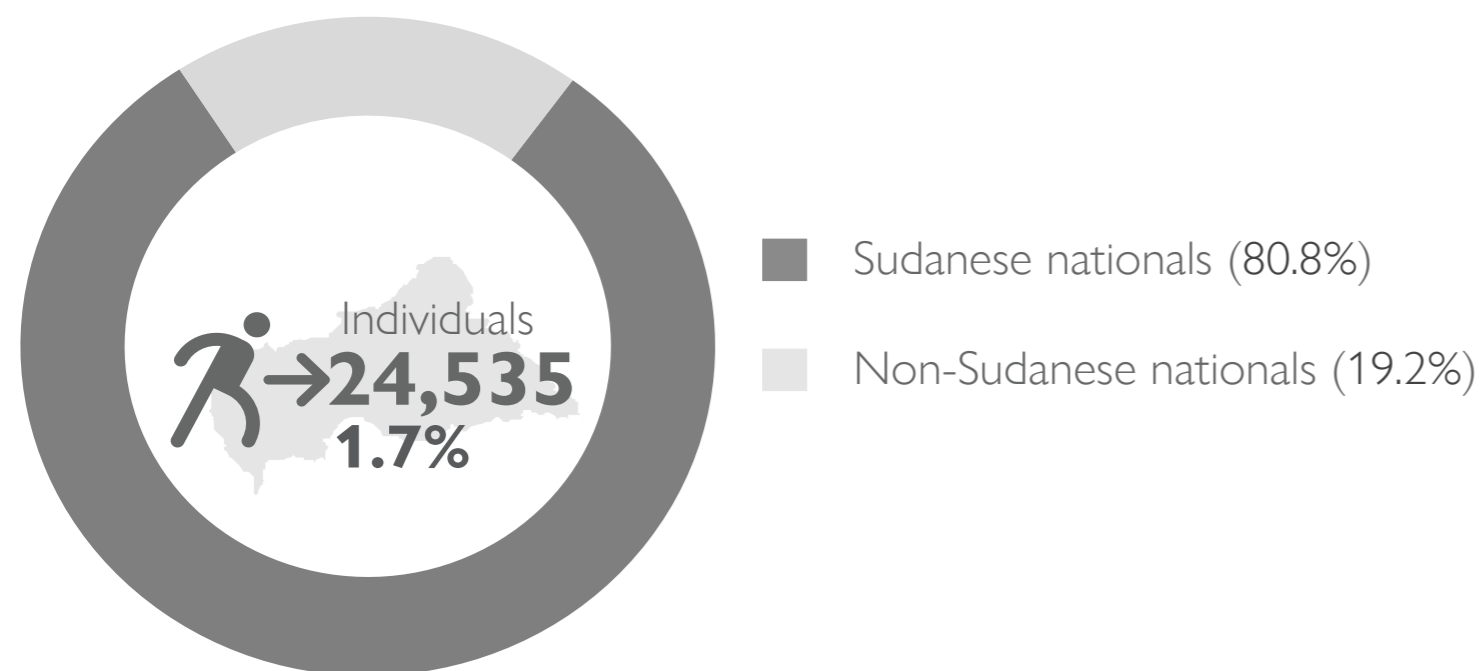
Note: This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals among the IDP caseload observed across all 18 states.

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

 **1,418,255**
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 1,418,255 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 64% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 36% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (38.7%), South Sudan (28.5%), and Egypt (24.2%)

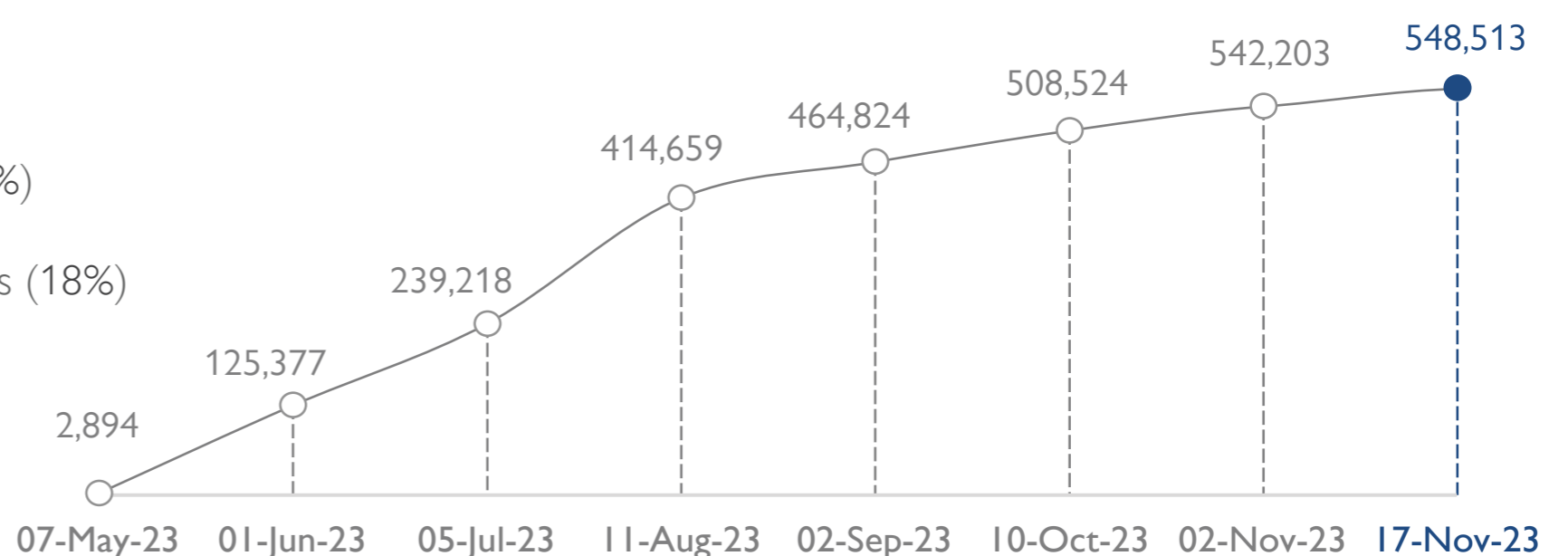
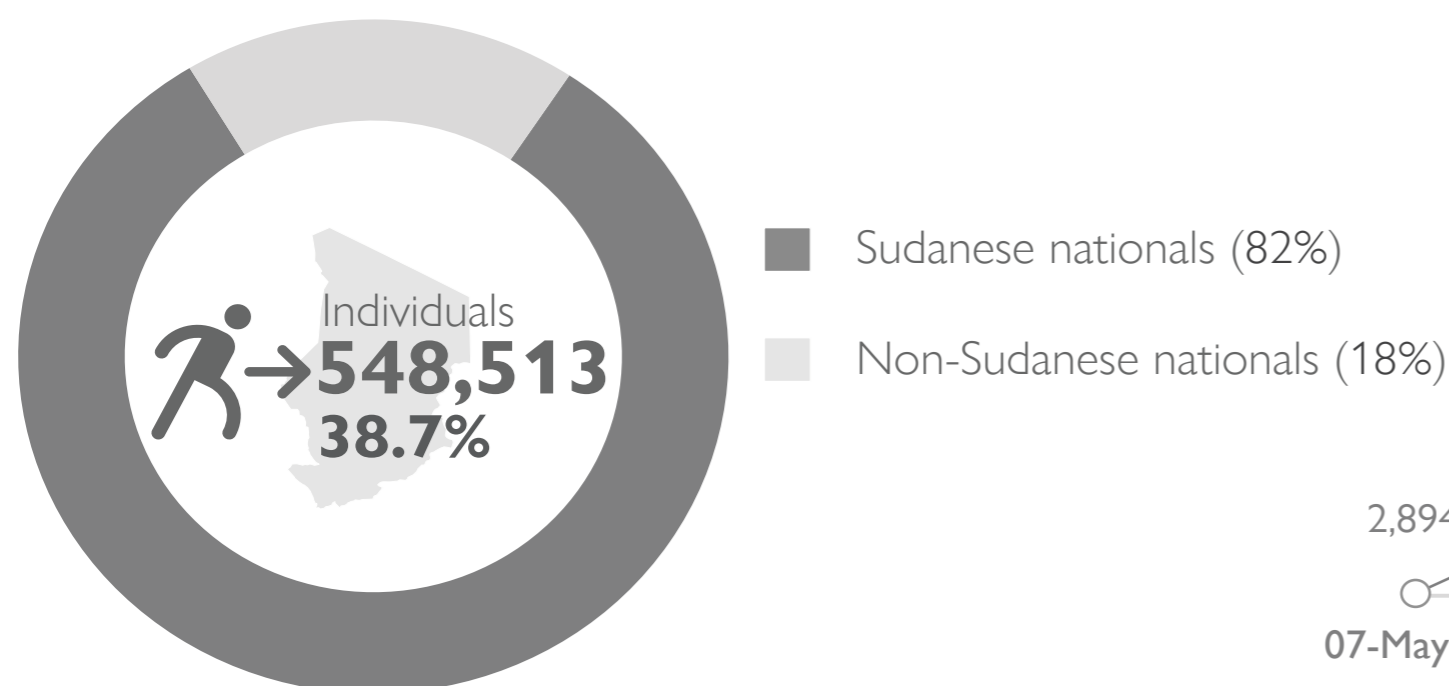
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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

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

CHAD¹

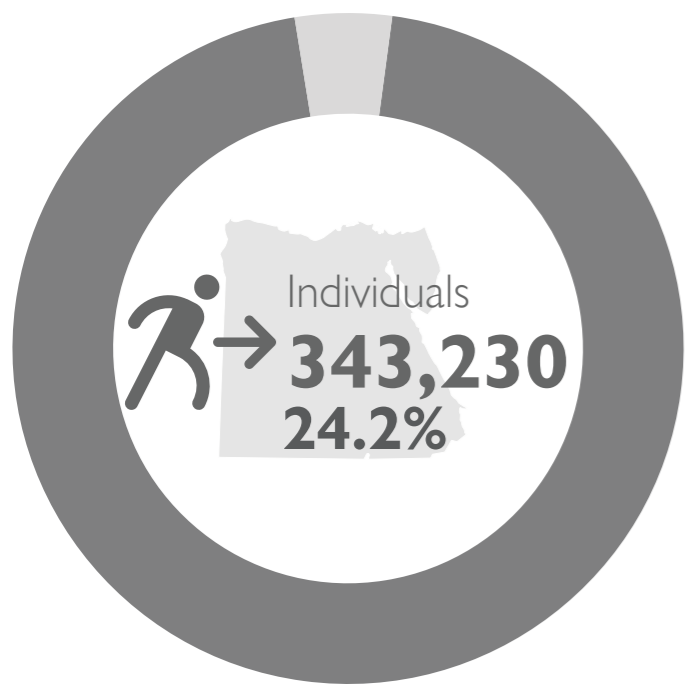


Source: IOM, UNHCR

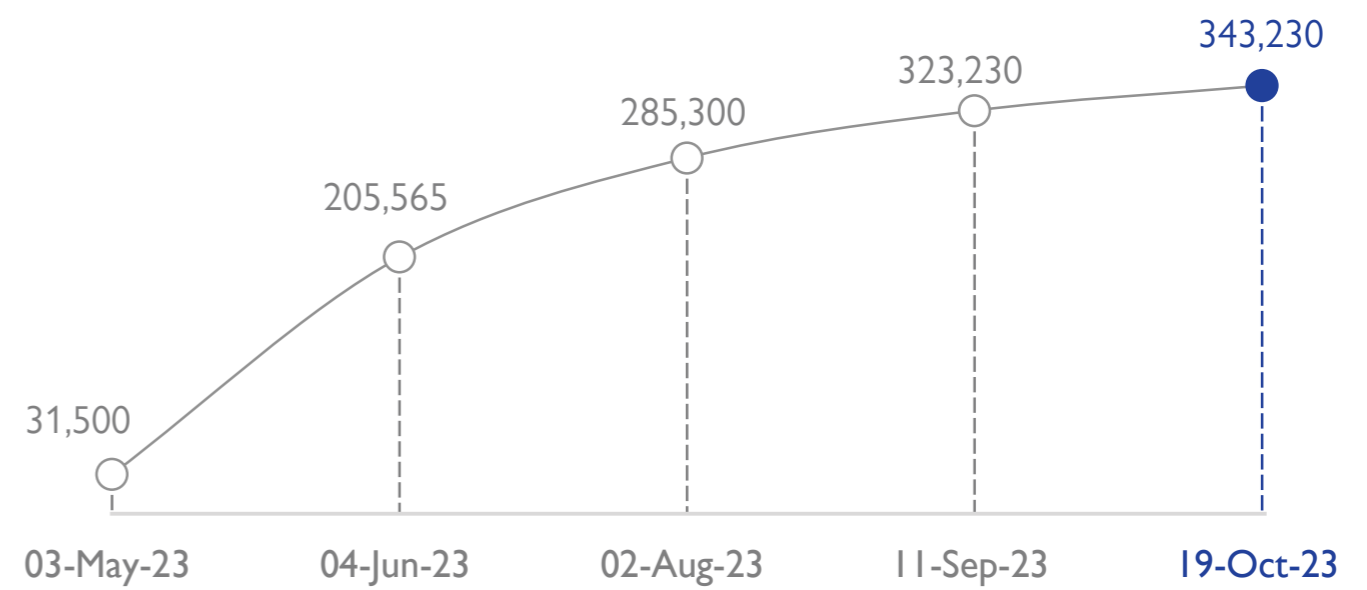
Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad

1. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit [DTM Chad website](https://dtm.chad.iom.int).
2. According to the last available update from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of 19 October 2023

EGYPT



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

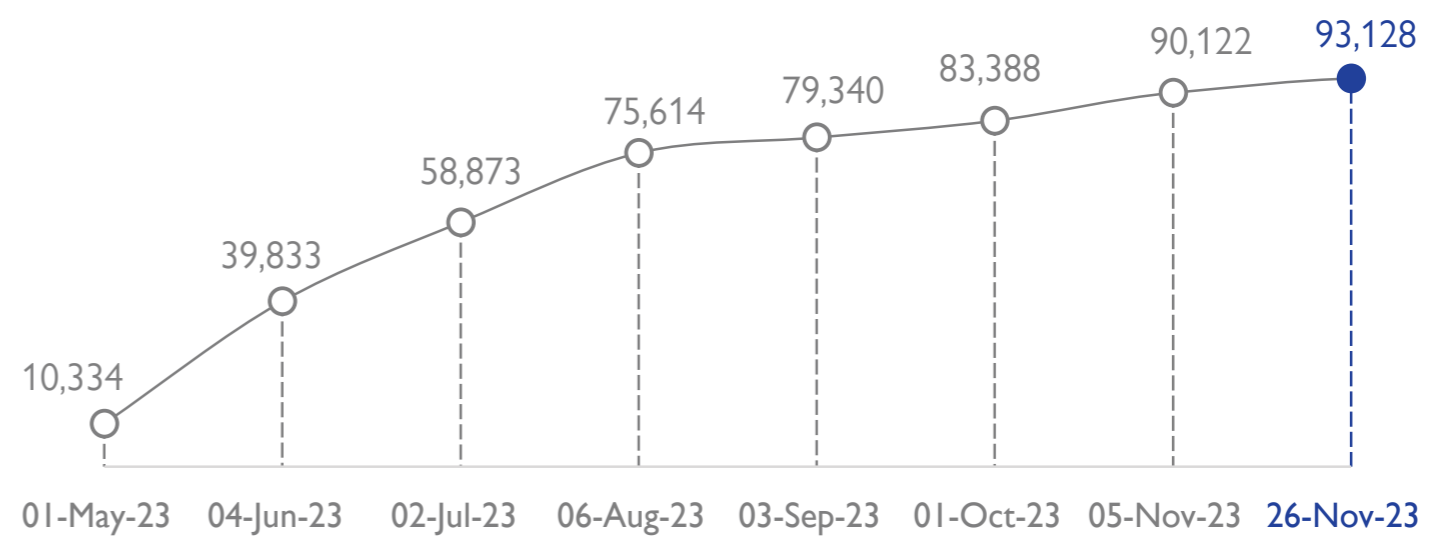


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

ETHIOPIA¹

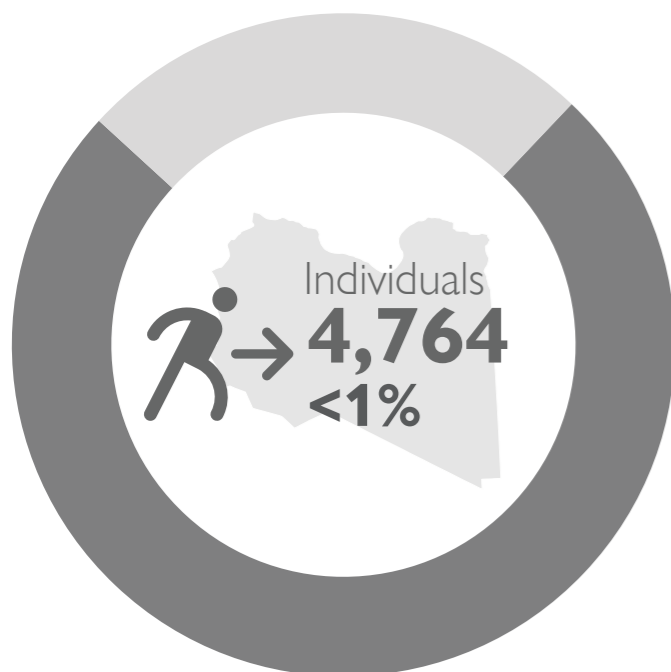


Source: IOM

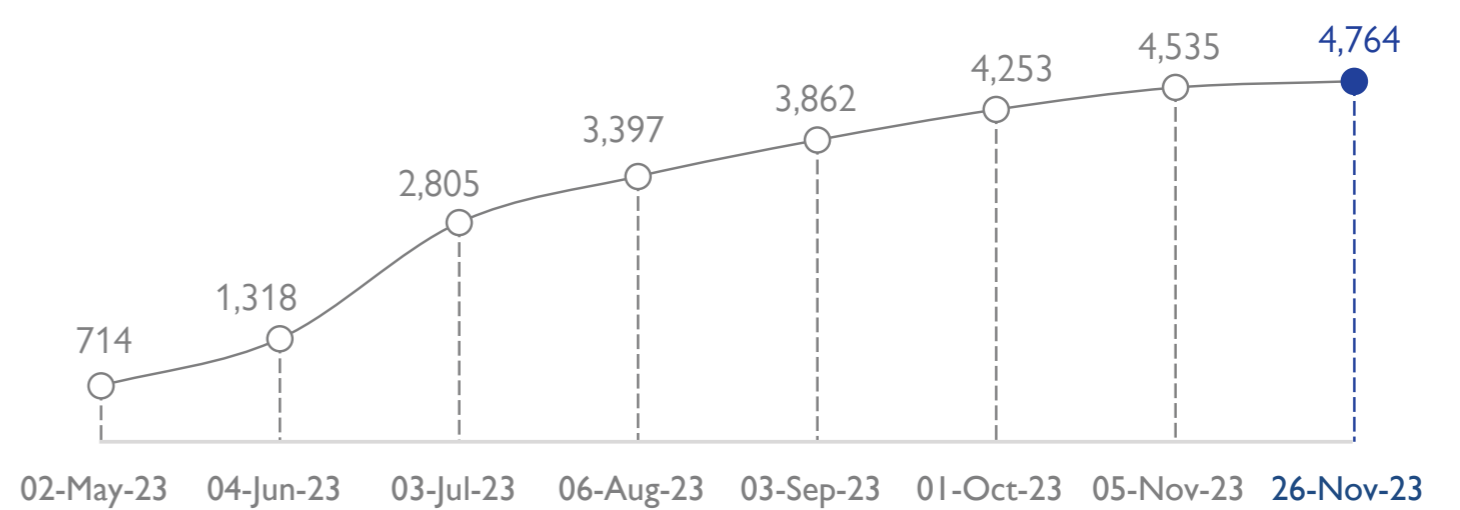


Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

LIBYA



Source: IOM

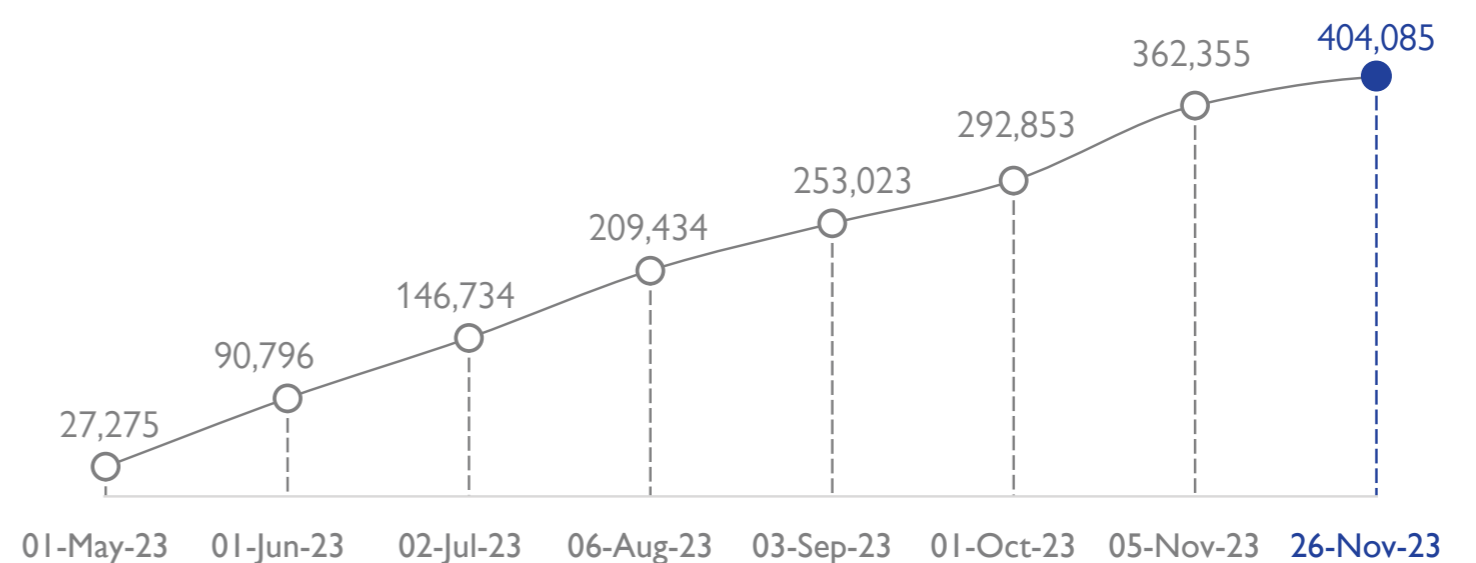


Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

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 350 field-based enumerators and a robust system of over 2,000 key informants across the country, DTM Sudan has conducted data collection activities over the past month 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.

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