

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (04)



DECEMBER 2023
(28/11 - 27/12)

Sudan Displacement Overview



5,856,777

Displaced Individuals



1,165,764

IDP Households



1,523,350

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

On 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). During December 2023, Sudan experienced a wave of displacement that was unprecedented since the start of the conflict. Field teams also reported continued incidents of conflict between the RSF and SAF across multiple hotspots in the West of Sudan, most notably in the Darfur and Kordofan regions. In the Darfur regions, DTM monitored multiple clashes in [Al Fasher](#) and [Tawila](#) in North Darfur, and in [Nyala Town](#) and [Kateila locality](#) in South Darfur. In the Kordofan regions, DTM monitored clashes in [Agari Village](#), [Wad Ghubeish Village](#), and [Ar Rahad town](#) of Ar Rahad locality, in [Gebrat Al Sheikh](#), [Bara Town](#), and [Um Rawaba town](#) in North Kordofan; clashes in [Kondmaia Village](#) and [Takma village](#) in Dilling, multiple clashes in Al Quoz, [Dibebad Town](#), and clashes in [Dilling and Habila localities](#) in South Kordofan; and [Al Idia](#), [Babanusa](#), and [Wad Bandah](#) in West Kordofan.

Since 15 December 2023, Aj Jazirah state witnessed widespread clashes between RSF and SAF in [Medani Al Kubra](#) and [Sharg Aj Jazirah](#) localities—marking a notable shift in both conflict and displacement dynamics across the country. Field teams estimated that more than 509,796 individuals were displaced due to the recent escalations across Aj Jazirah. Of those, the field teams indicated that approximately 234,000 IDPs were subjected to secondary displacement, with an additional 275,796 IDPs newly displaced from Aj Jazirah state. While IDPs reportedly sought shelter in safer locations within Aj Jazirah (about 205,460 IDPs), many other, fled Aj Jazirah (estimated at more than 304,336 IDPs) to Sennar, White Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, River Nile, and Northern State. The potential further southern and eastern expansion of the conflict will likely lead to secondary displacements as people seek refuge in safer states.

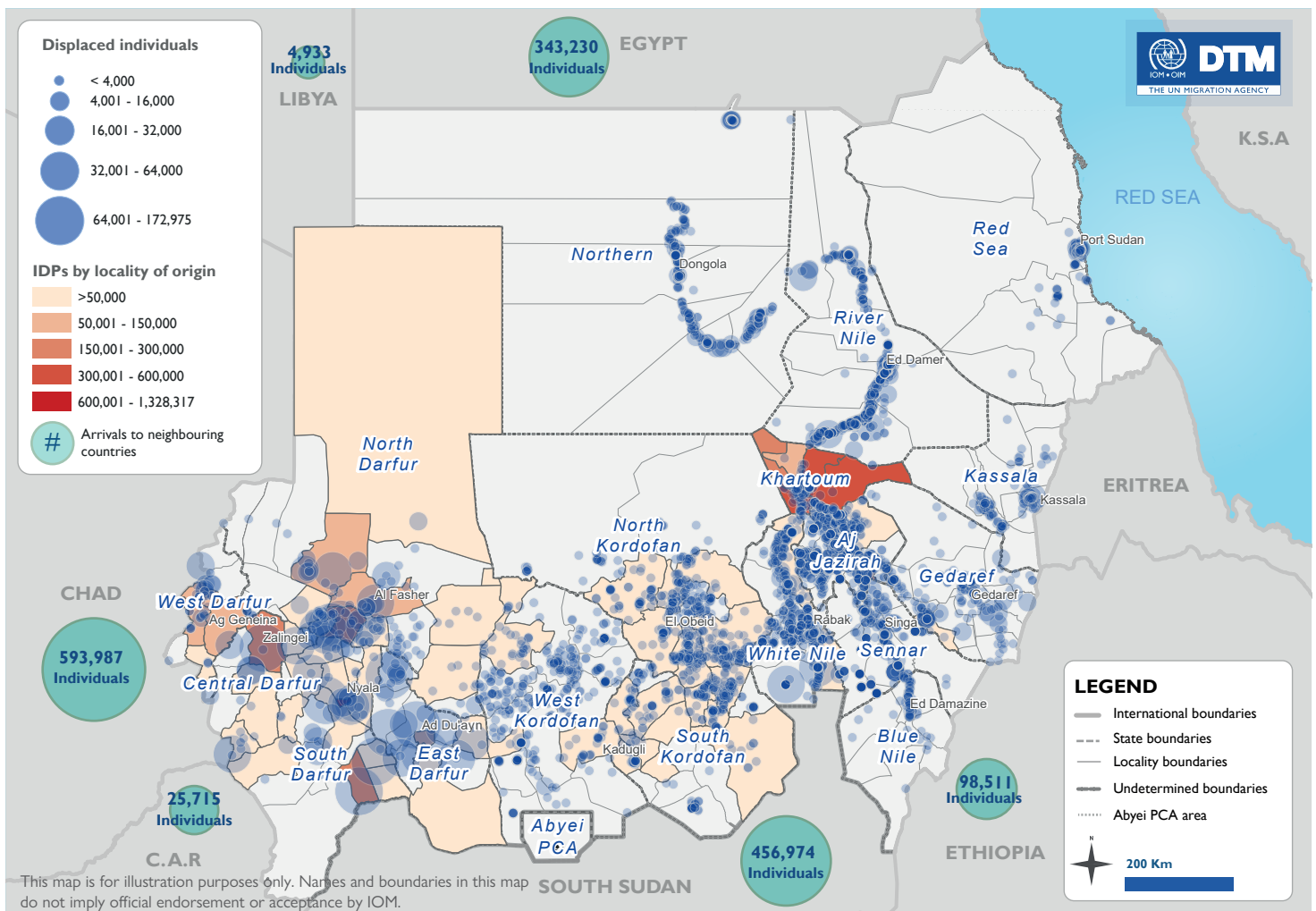
Field teams observed the steady growth of the IDP caseload over the month of December 2023. DTM Sudan now estimates that 5,856,777 individuals have been newly displaced since 15 April 2023. Overall, 45 per cent of all counted IDPs sought refuge across the Darfur and Kordofan regions, whereas the majority (55%) were observed in the Northern, Eastern, and Central states. IDPs displaced by the fighting sought refuge predominantly within areas where they have pre-existing communal ties. For example, many IDPs from Khartoum—totalling an estimated 3,568,848 individuals (61% of the

total caseload across Sudan)—have primarily sought refuge across regions of River Nile, Aj Jazirah, White Nile, East Darfur, and Northern states, where other members of their tribal ties reportedly reside. Field teams noted that existing 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 (65%) have sought refuge among the host community. Notably, 13 per cent of IDPs also sought refuge in schools and other public buildings. Additionally, of the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 122,596 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan).

The humanitarian situation across all 18 states remains dire, especially in the Darfur and Kordofan regions. Across Sudan, the three highest reported needs included food, health, and non-food items among IDPs. Specifically, field teams reported severe hunger and food insecurity in conflict hotspots, including in Aj Jazirah, Darfur, and Kordofan regions. Reported challenges linked to food insecurity included high food prices, issues with food production, and ongoing displacement. In addition, there are issues with water access and inaccessible healthcare, [including rising reported cases of cholera across Sudan, in South Kordofan, Sennar, Aj Jazirah, Khartoum, Kassala, and Gedaref](#).

Field teams also reported difficulties in accessing humanitarian aid due to continuing insecurity, unstable network and telecommunications, rising prices for food and non-food goods, and supply chain issues resulting in a decreased availability of commodities and fuel. Notably, humanitarian aid operations were [suspended in Aj Jazirah](#) on 15 December due to clashes. As a result of the clashes, many IDP communities experienced secondary and tertiary displacement in conflict hotspots.

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 1,523,350 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. A total of 62 per cent or approximately 948,467 Sudanese arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 38 per cent estimated foreign nationals and returnees. For further information and a state-by-state breakdown of events between 28 November and 25 December, please see below.



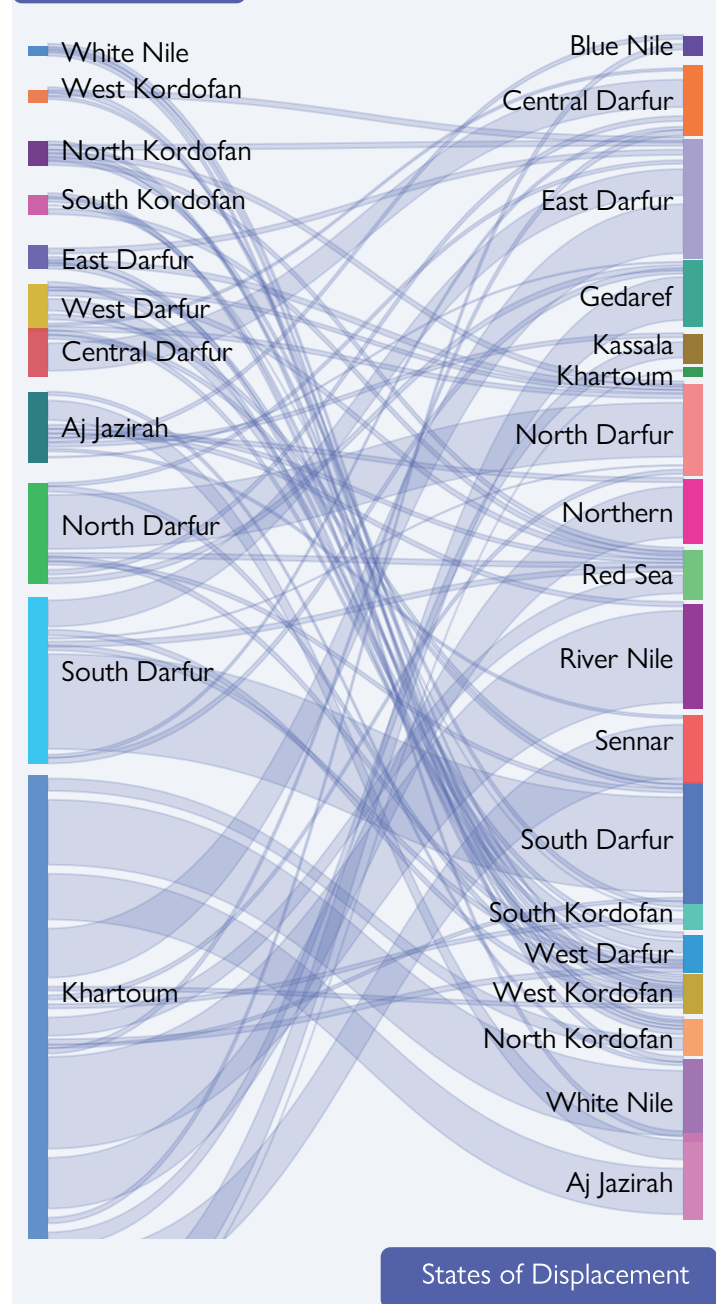
Map 1: Displacement across Sudan

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

Monthly Displacement Timeline



States of Origin

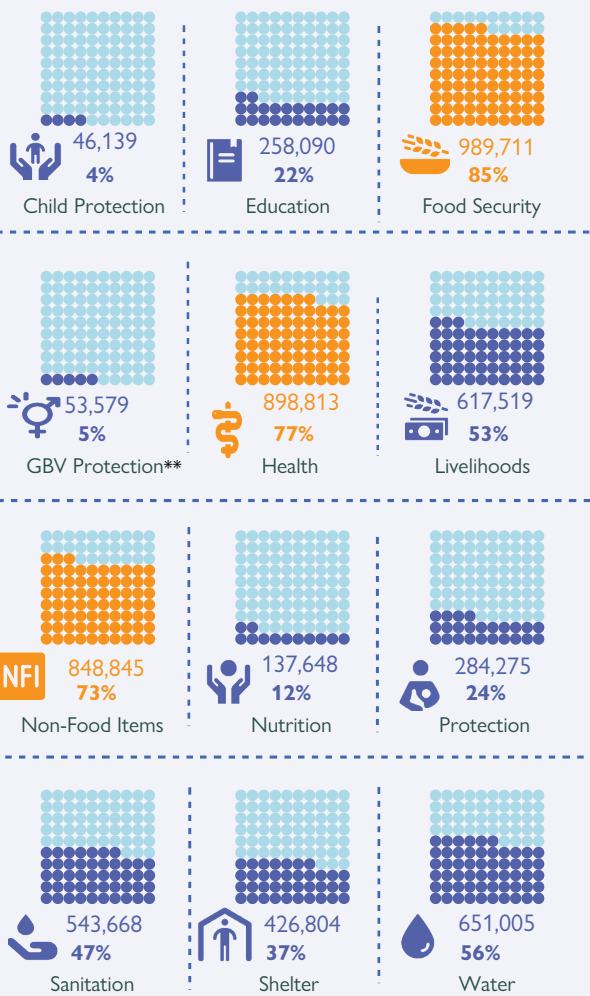


State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,475	504,276	9%
Blue Nile	6	95	86,230	1%
Central Darfur	8	20	360,385	6%
East Darfur	9	27	658,830	11%
Gedaref	12	245	352,097	6%
Kassala	8	150	150,307	3%
Khartoum	7	104	39,503	1%
North Darfur	17	113	454,248	8%
North Kordofan	8	532	135,790	2%
Northern	7	323	378,626	6%
Red Sea	6	122	182,238	3%
River Nile	7	809	645,644	11%
Sennar	7	326	408,689	7%
South Darfur	17	39	694,593	12%
South Kordofan	14	351	107,570	2%
West Darfur	7	40	123,835	2%
West Kordofan	14	501	96,875	2%
White Nile	9	887	477,041	8%
Grand Total	171	6,159	5,856,777	100%

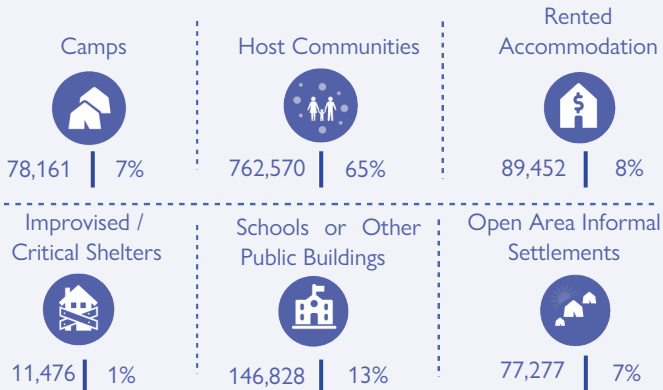
Chart 1: Movement of IDPs from State of Origin to State of Displacement

Table 1: Overview of Displacement by State

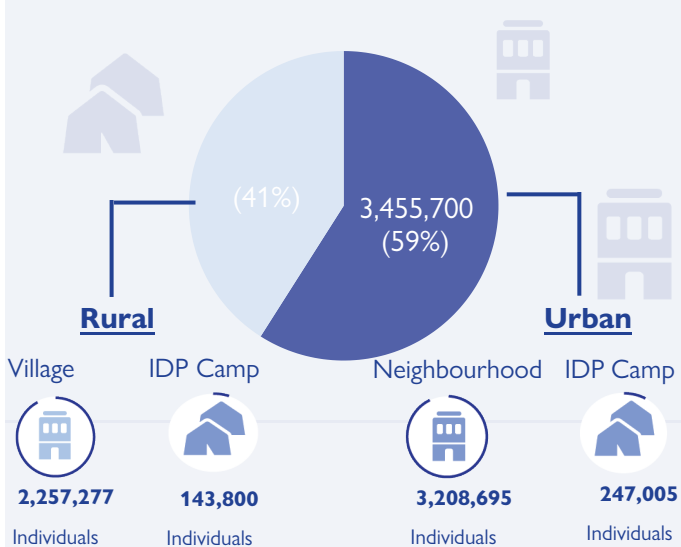
Priority Needs (by household)*



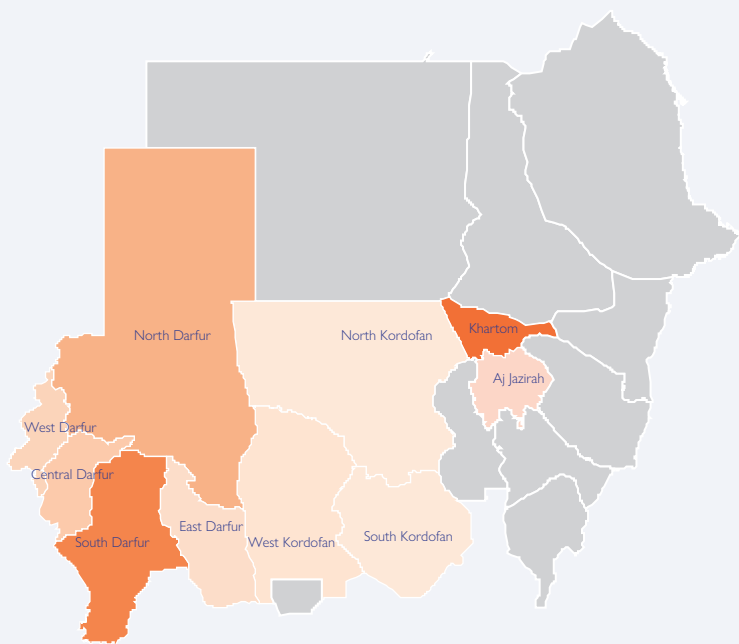
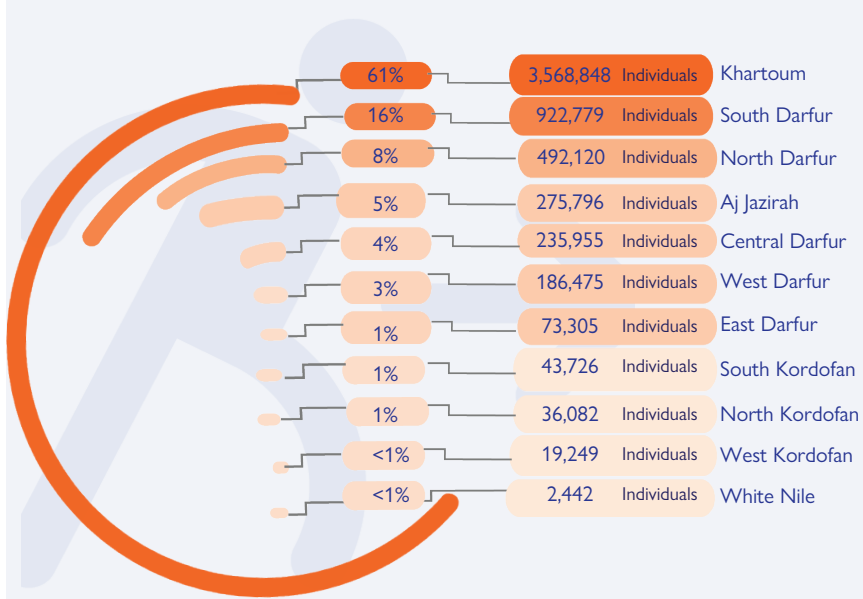
Shelter Categories (by households)



Displacement in Sudan by Location Type



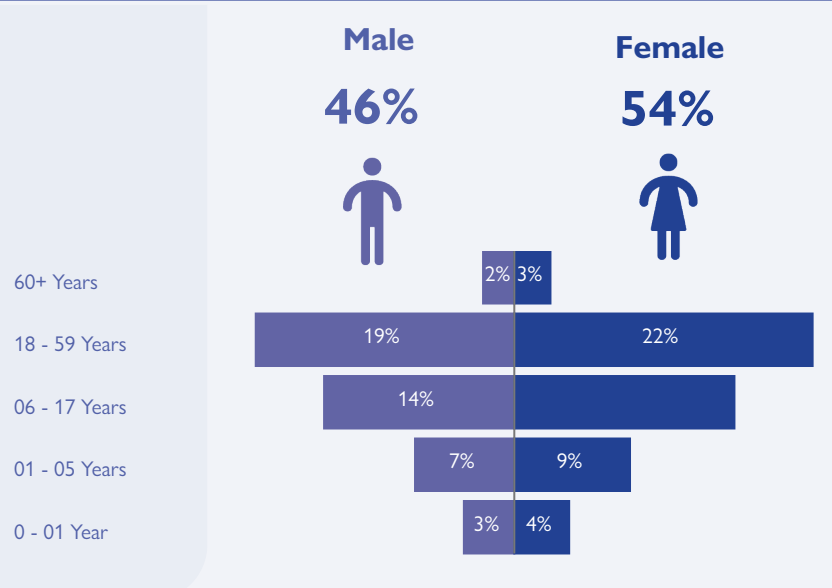
States of Origin



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

Map2: States of Origin

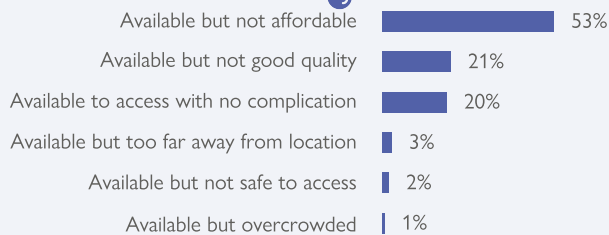
Demographics



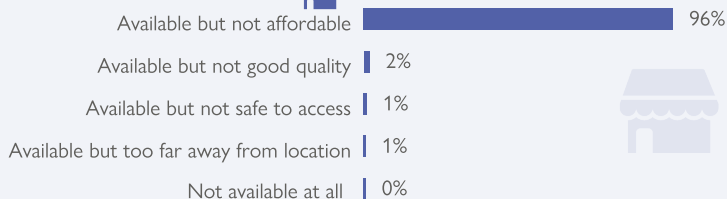
* Priority Needs indicate the number of households among the IDP caseload which have cluster-specific humanitarian needs. Total numbers do not add up to the total number of households | ** GBV (Gender-Based Violence).*** Total may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.



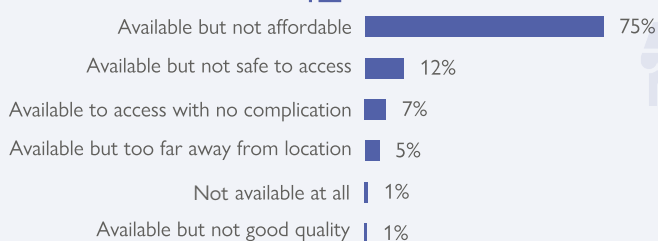
Water



Market (Food)



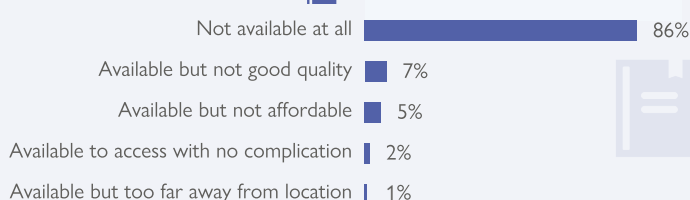
Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services

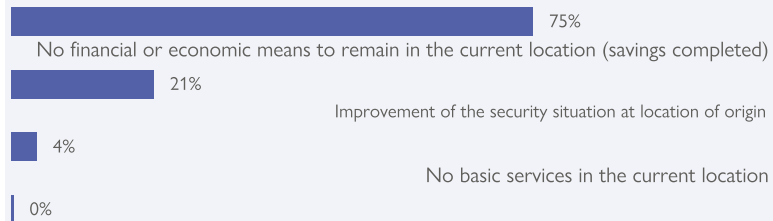


Return to location of origin



239,153
Households

21%

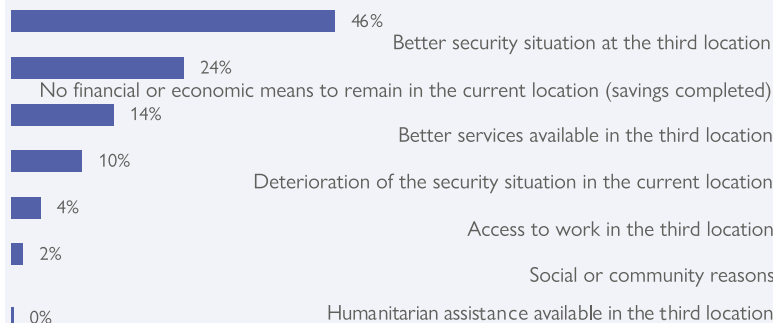


Move to a third location



219,919
Households

19%

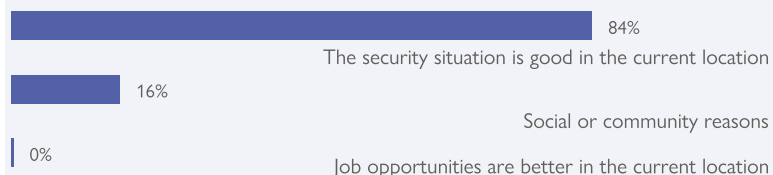


Remain in the current location



500,466
Households

43%

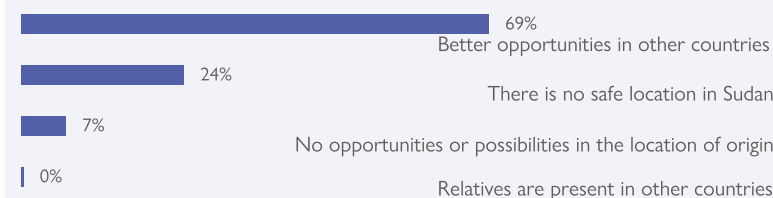


Leaving Sudan to other country

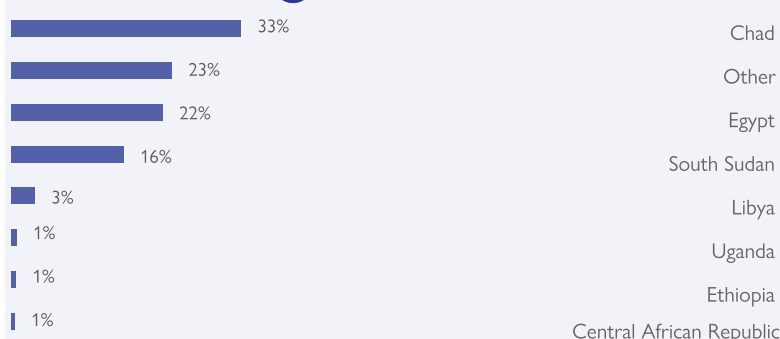


22,179
Households

2%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

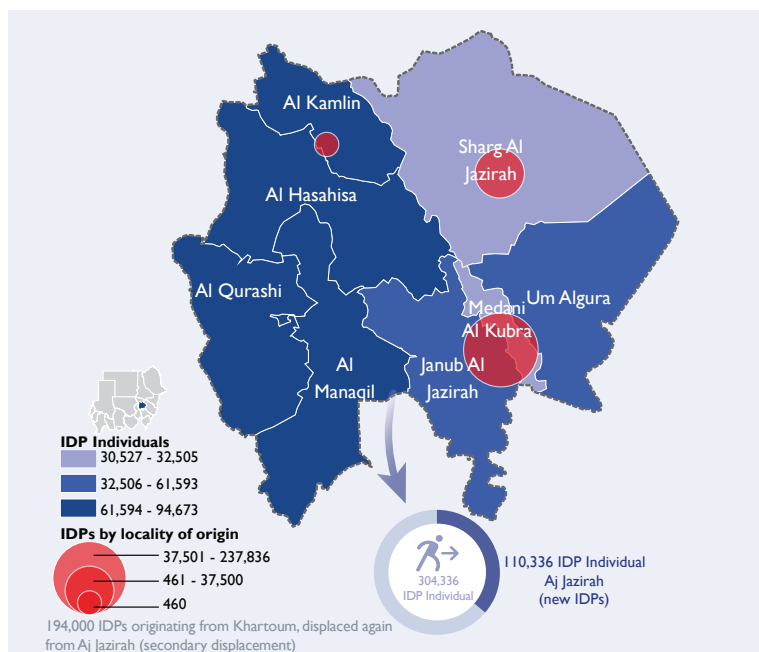


184,046
Households

16%

*** 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. 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. totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding

Aj Jazirah



Since 15 December, DTM reported that clashes between SAF and RSF in Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities, leading to widespread displacement across the state. Clashes were reported across Wad Madani town and its surrounding villages. The clashes occurred in the wake of violence in Abu Qutah village of Al Hasahisa village, Aj Jazirah on 14 December.

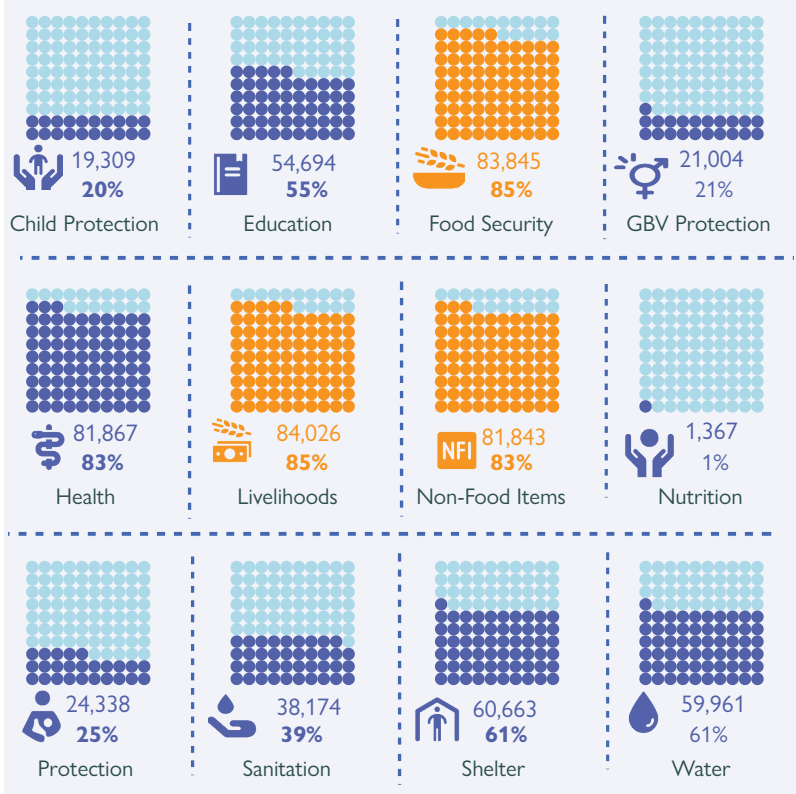
As of 23 December 2023, DTM estimated that 504,276 IDPs sought refuge in Aj Jazirah since the start of the conflict on 15 April 2023, the overwhelming majority of whom were displaced from Khartoum (337,584, or approximately 67%). Field teams reported the conflict in Aj Jazirah resulted in the secondary displacement of approximately 234,000 IDPs who had previously sought shelter in Aj Jazirah from Khartoum state. Additionally, the field team reported that about 275,796 IDPs were newly displaced from Aj Jazirah state. In total, the field teams estimated that more than 509,796 individuals were displaced due to the recent escalations across Aj Jazirah.

While many IDPs have reportedly sought refuge in safe locations within Aj Jazirah state, field teams reported that other IDPs fled to neighbouring states: approximately 64,551 IDPs arrived in Gedaref state; approximately 30,000 IDPs in Kassala state; approximately 60,000 IDPs in Sennar state; approximately 40,000 IDPs in White Nile state; approximately 30,000 IDPs in River Nile state; and approximately 50,000 IDPs in Red Sea state. Field teams reported that IDPs fled to Sennar state, with the intention to transit to White Nile, Blue Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala states and potentially cross borders into South Sudan and/or other neighbouring states. Many reportedly fled by foot due to limited transportation options.

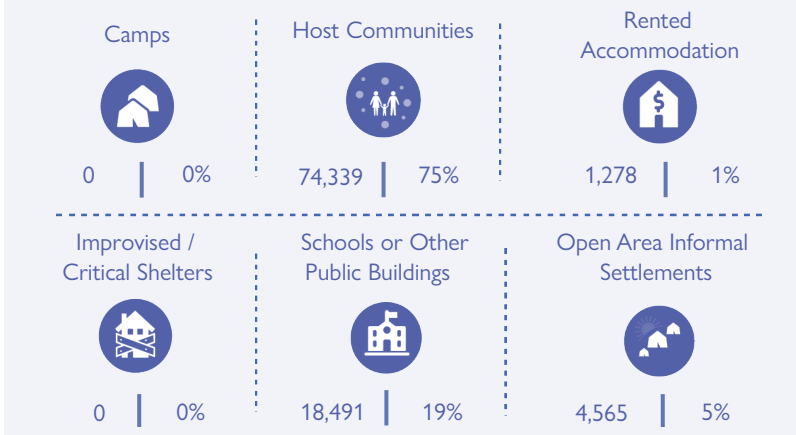
Others remained displaced within Aj Jazirah due to road closures, limited transportation options, a lack of safe routes, and exceedingly-high fuel prices—anecdotally reported as priced near \$100 USD per litre in some markets. The field team report that newly displaced individuals have primarily fled to relatively safer localities within Aj Jazirah. Specifically, field teams observed the arrival of about 40,500 IDPs in Al Qurashi locality, 34,500 IDPs in Al Manaqil, 25,500 IDPs in Janub Aj Jazirah, 19,500 IDPs in Um Algura, and 13,500 IDPs in Al Hasahisa localities Aj Jazirah. Displacement in Aj Jazirah remains highly fluid.

Due to the clashes, United Nations Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) announced the [suspension of all humanitarian programming](#) across Aj Jazirah, until further notice. Prior to the most recent clashes, field teams reported significant humanitarian needs throughout Aj Jazirah state, including a severe cholera outbreak and widespread food insecurity. Healthcare access and the treatment of cholera represent major challenges, especially in the wake of the recent clashes. Field teams also reported significant challenges due to inoperable telecommunication networks resulting from the lack of fuel. As the clashes unfold, humanitarian actors are likely to face continued logistical, security, and operational challenges.

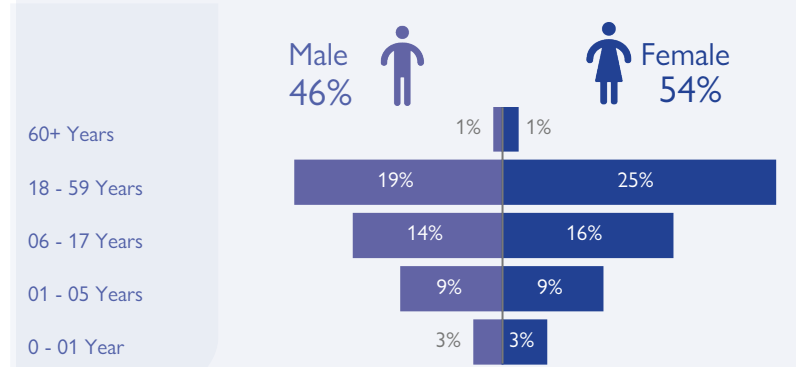
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water

Available but not affordable 77%

Available to access with no complication 22%

Available but not good quality 1%

Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 95%

Not available at all 5%

Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 95%

Not available at all 5%

Healthcare

Available but not good quality 86%

Available but not affordable 10%

Not available at all 5%

Education

Not available at all 87%

Available but not affordable 13%

Transportation / Fuel

Available but not affordable 96%

Not available at all 4%

Electricity

Available but not good quality 95%

Available but not affordable 5%

Government / Legal Services

Available but not affordable 64%

Not available at all 36%

Return to location of origin



6,745 Households

7%

100%

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

0% Humanitarian assistance available in the third location

Move to a third location



49,012 Households

50%

97%

Better security situation at the third location

2%

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

0%

Access to work in the third location

0%

Better services available in the third location

0%

Social or community reasons

Remain in the current location



22,263 Households

23%

87%

The security situation is good in the current location

Social or community reasons

9%

Humanitarian assistance is provided in the current location

3%

Job opportunities are better in the current location

2%

Leaving Sudan to other country



897 Households

1%

100%

Better opportunities in other countries

Other Countries

89% Other

5%

Uganda

3%

Ethiopia

2%

Egypt

1%

Kenya

Not Decided (No Plan)



19,756 Households

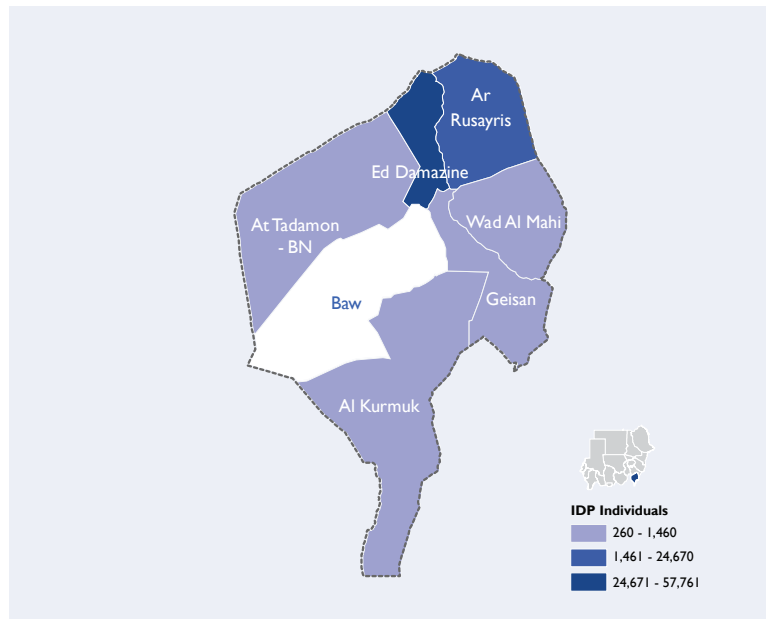
20%

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Displacement by State

Blue Nile

- 86,230 Displaced Individuals
- 17,260 IDP Households
- 99 Key Informants



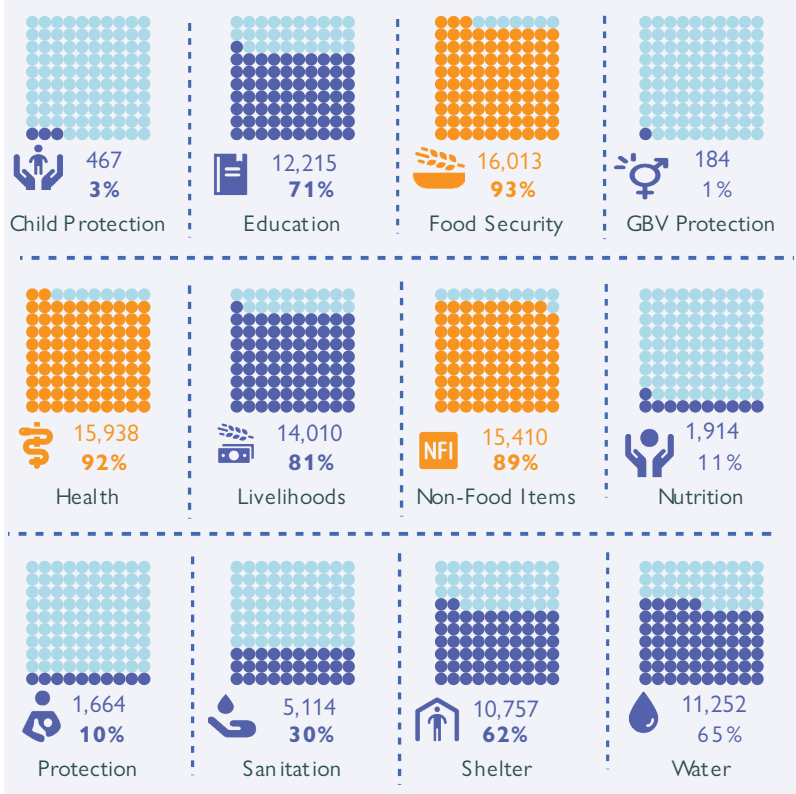
On 10 December 2023, DTM Sudan observed 70 households from Al Kurmuk Town of Al Kurmuk locality, Blue Nile displaced to Ed Damazine Town of Ed Damazine locality, Blue Nile. Field teams reported that affected residents initially sought refuge across the border into Ethiopia, following reported clashes between the SPLA (Joseph Tagu) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) on 10 July 2023. As of 11 December, the approximately 60 households displaced on 10 December returned to Blue Nile, to a secondary location of displacement.

Following significant clashes in Aj Jazirah state that began on the 15th of December, IOM DTM reported that 86,230 individuals were displaced into Blue Nile state. Anecdotal reports indicated that IDPs are transiting through Sennar, but that the road between Al Jazairah and Sennar was closed by RSF, and therefore IDPs may be moving in and through Blue Nile state. Exact numbers of those on the move could not be verified at this time.

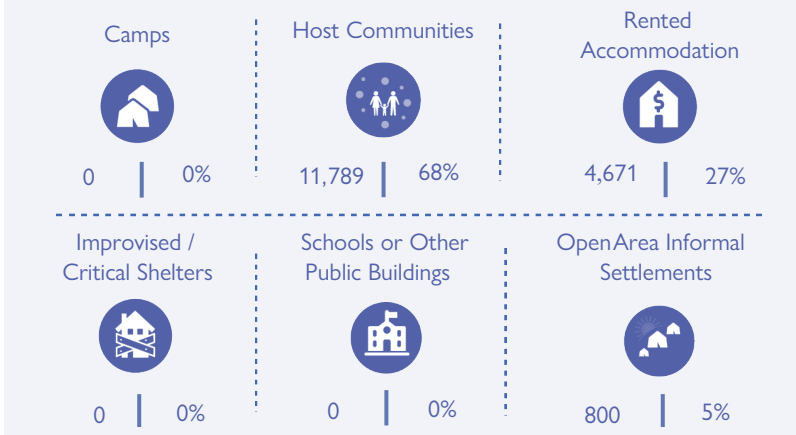
Furthermore, on the morning of 21 December 2023 Blue Nile state authorities announced a state of emergency and implemented statewide curfews from 18:00-06:00, due to the violence and disruption in Aj Jazirah which began on the 15th of December. The curfew is limiting movements, including of those who recently displaced into Blue Nile earlier in the week and those intending to transit through Sennar into Blue Nile. DTM field staff estimated that 15,000 IDPs were seeking refuge in Blue Nile as of 23 December, representing approximately 17% of the total displaced population. The IDP caseload has risen modestly over the previous month. However, movement is likely to remain fluid as the context between armed groups is shifting frequently and localities in Blue Nile continue to suffer from increasing costs of consumer goods and fuel, unemployment and/or nonpayment of salaries and a dearth of vital commodities and services.

Populations continue to report suffering from inadequate quantities of water (particularly in Roseires and Damazine localities), as well as insufficient food, life-saving solutions and medications. Informants reported an increase in malaria rates in rural areas, especially in Al Tadamon locality, during the month of December and reported that the available treatments were ineffective. Informants also reported incidents of schistosomiasis in areas where displaced people gathered in northern Damazin locality (Shamar and Ahmar Mogi) and a severe shortage of life-saving medicines. According to informants, children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers were suffering disproportionately from ill health and informants reported that the greatest needs statewide were food, non-food commodities and nutrition support.

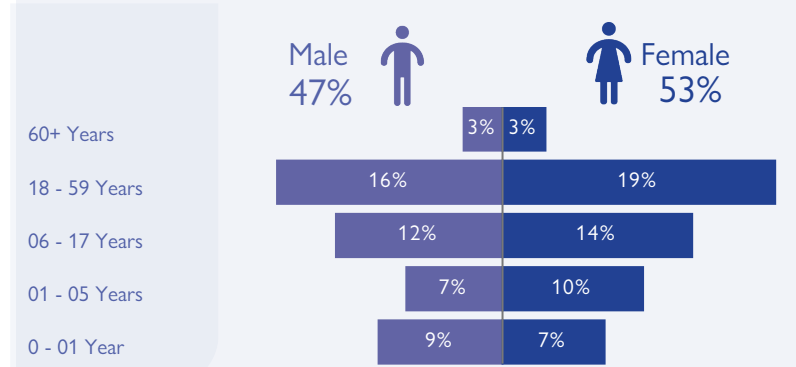
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water

Available but not affordable 73%

Available but not good quality 23%

Available but too far away from location 4%

Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 84%

Available but too far away from location 13%

Available but not good quality 4%

Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 86%

Available but too far away from location 11%

Not available at all 3%

Healthcare

Available but not affordable 89%

Not available at all 8%

Available but not good quality 2%

Available but too far away from location 1%

Education

Not available at all 100%

Transportation / Fuel

Available to access with no complication 88%

Available but not affordable 5%

Not available at all 4%

Available but too far away from location 3%

Electricity

Available to access with no complication 44%

Not available at all 24%

Available but not good quality 17%

Available but not affordable 13%

Available but too far away from location 1%

Government / Legal Services

Available to access with no complication 45%

Not available at all 41%

Available but not affordable 9%

Available but not good quality 5%

Return to location of origin

2,689 Households | 16%

90%

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

8%

No basic services in the current location

2%

Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

Move to a third location

3,480 Households | 20%

57% Better security situation at the third location

43% Better services available in the third location

Remain in the current location

11,036 Households | 64%

The security situation is good in the current location

68%

32% Social or community reasons

Leaving Sudan to other country

55 Households | 0%

100% Better opportunities in other countries

Other Countries

91%

Other

9%

Egypt

Not Decided (No Plan)

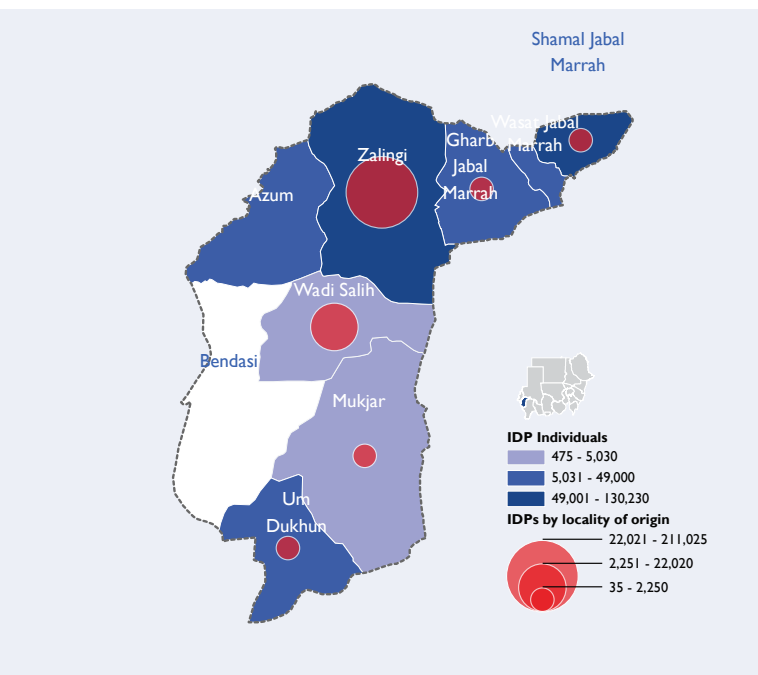
0 Households | 0%

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Displacement by State

Central Darfur

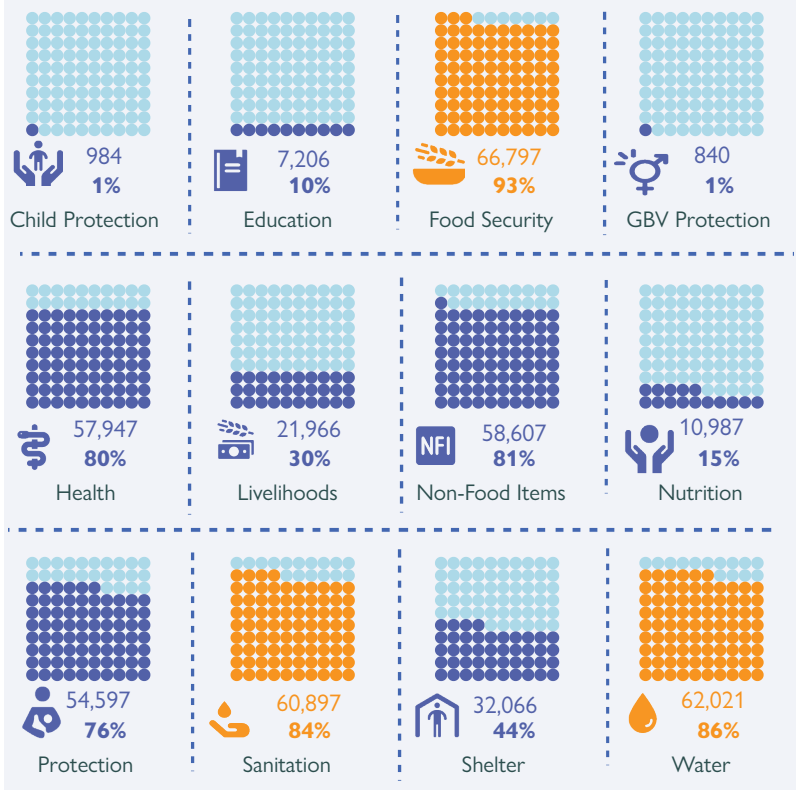
360,385 Displaced Individuals
 72,077 IDP Households
 16 Key Informants



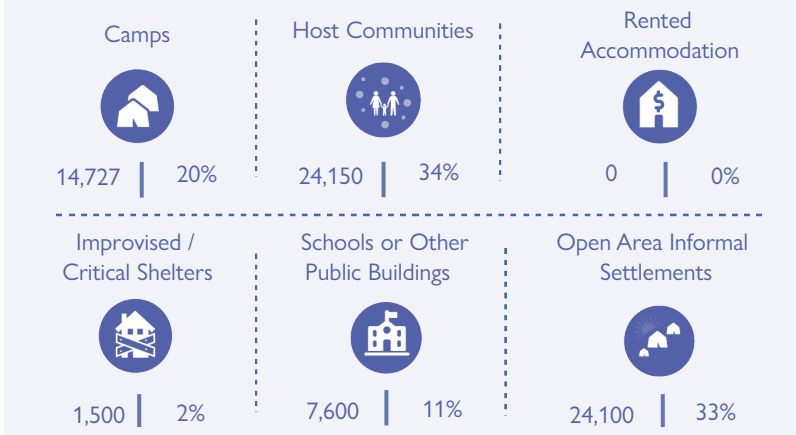
DTM estimated that 360,385 IDPs were displaced since that start of the conflict, with the majority (approximately 217,540 IDPs) displaced from within Central Darfur. Field teams noted that since the departure of SAF forces at the end of October 2023, there were major clashes in Central Darfur. There were also no reported instances of inter-communal fighting. Nevertheless, field teams reported widespread looting and robbery of commercial and personal property, in addition to instances of localized insecurity.

IDPs in Central Darfur reported sheltering with host communities (34%), in gathering sites (33%), and in formal camps (20%). Many IDPs have reportedly moved within the past month due to the lack of services and economic opportunities. Many government institutions were looted or burnt down, leaving little service provision in the region. IDPs also faced barriers in moving to other localities due to the imposed movement restrictions and non-functional telecommunication networks. Due to lack of service provision, there are severe shortages of food, water, and non-food supplies.

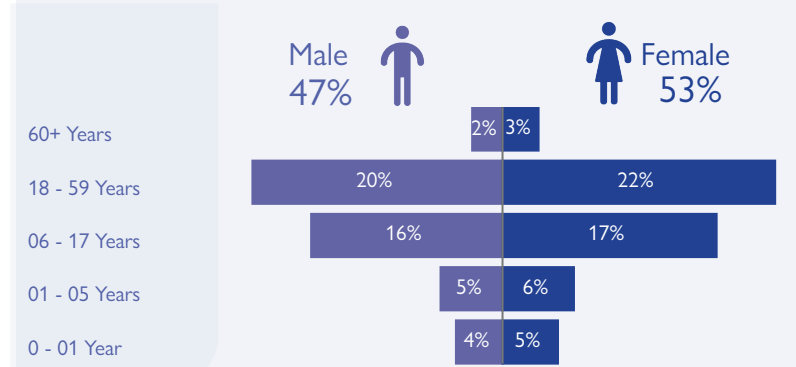
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water

Available but not affordable 100%

Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 100%

Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 100%

Healthcare

Not available at all 54%

Available but not affordable 46%

Education

Not available at all 100%

Transportation / Fuel

Available but not affordable 70%

Not available at all 30%

Electricity

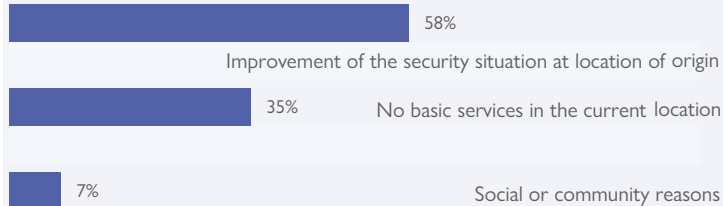
Not available at all 100%

Government / Legal Services

Not available at all 100%

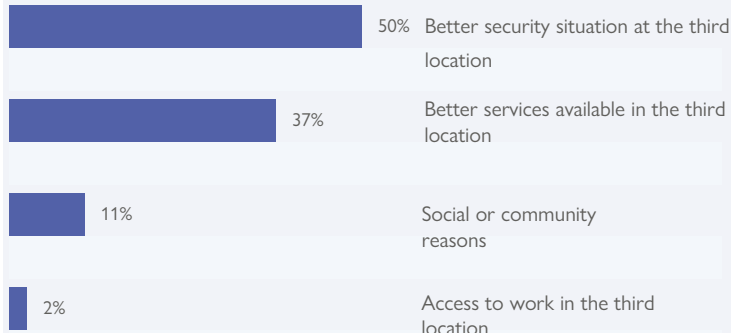
Return to location of origin

8,527 Households | **12%**



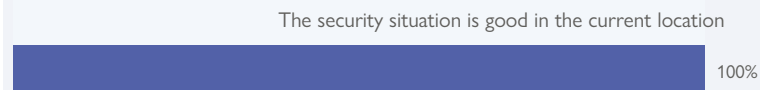
Move to a third location

12,129 Households | **17%**



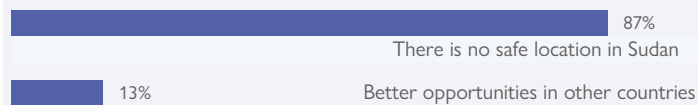
Remain in the current location

50,227 Households | **70%**

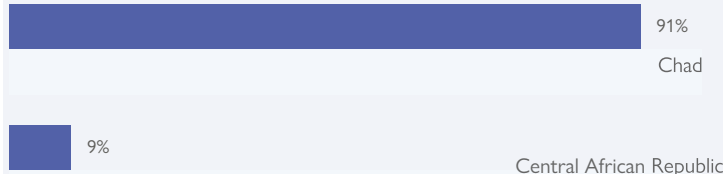


Leaving Sudan to other country

1,124 Households | **2%**



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

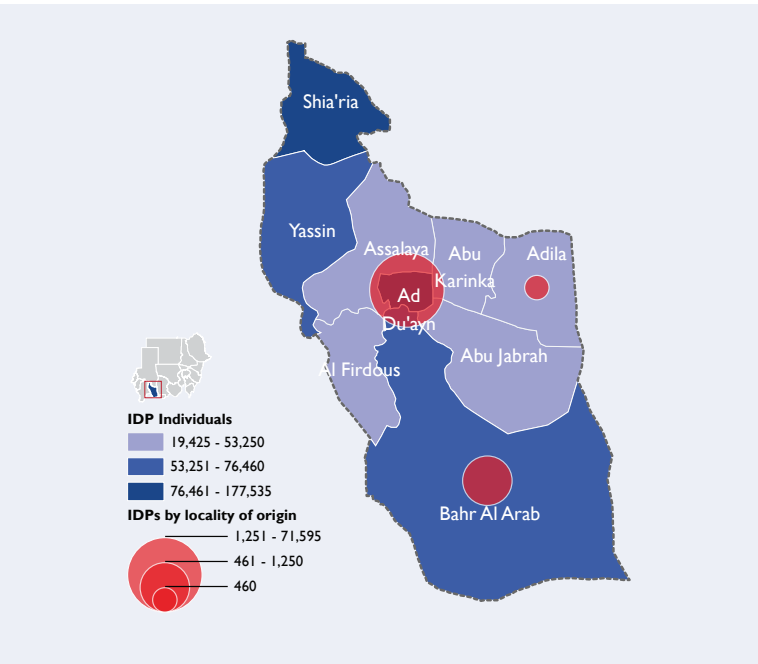
70 Households | **<1%**

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

658,830 Displaced Individuals
 131,746 IDP Households
 29 Key Informants



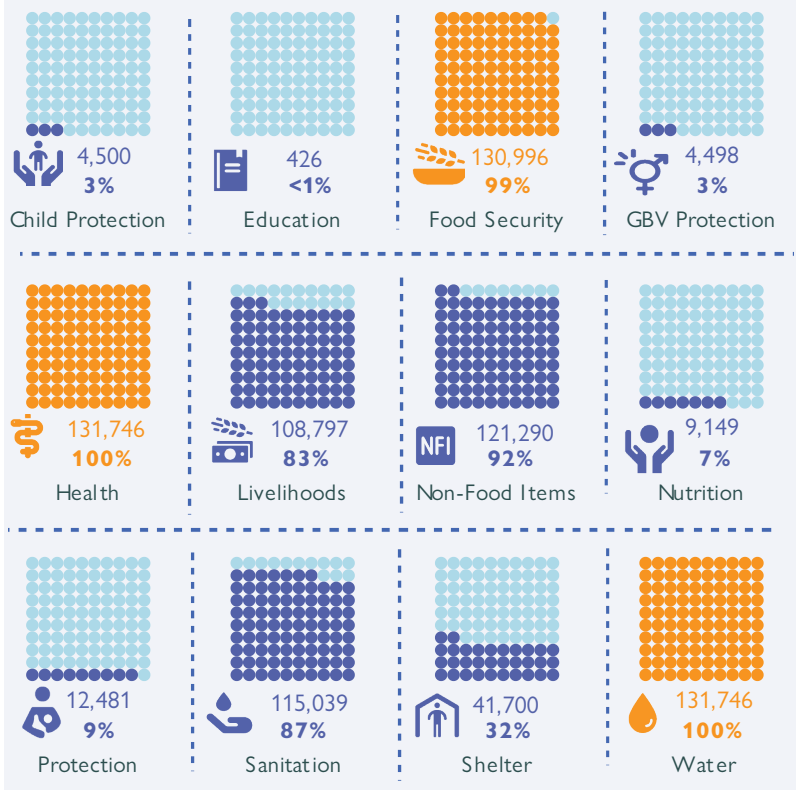
In November 2023, armed clashes erupted between SAF and the RSF, breaking a ceasefire agreement between the local communities' leadership which was in place since April 2023. According to field teams, since 21 November 2023, East Darfur has been controlled by RSF and SAF has withdrawn from the area entirely. As a result of the RSF's military pressure and presence, there were no clashes reported in East Darfur during the month of December 2023. However, field teams anticipate that SAF is likely to conduct airstrikes in RSF-controlled areas of the state.

Preliminary information indicated that the armed clash led to widespread displacement across East Darfur – affected households were displaced from the neighbourhoods of Al Arab, Al Shahinat, Almatar, Alzariba, Al Goaba, Almohajir, and Khour Omer in Ad Du'ayn Town. The 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 were also present in the state but have not taken an active role in the conflict.

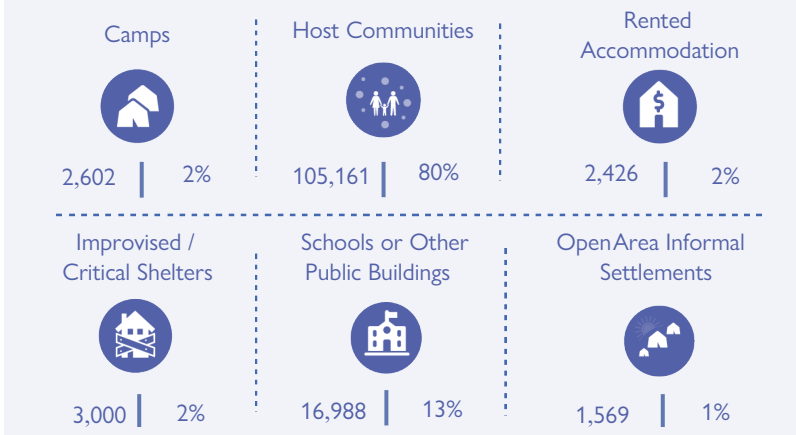
DTM Sudan field teams reported an estimated total of 658,830 IDPs in East Darfur displaced since the start of the conflict, representing an increase of about 56,375 since the previous month. IDPs were mostly arriving from conflict affected areas in Khartoum (358,480 IDPs of the observed caseload) and Nyala Town, South Darfur (about 209,180 IDPs), with smaller proportions arriving from El Fasher in North Darfur (13,900) and North Kordofan (approximately 3,910 IDPs).

More recently displaced populations arrived from Nyala, South Darfur, and some from North Darfur due to the most recent conflict between SAF and RSF in Aldean. Populations moving to East Darfur were primarily seeking relatively improved security and greater economic opportunities.

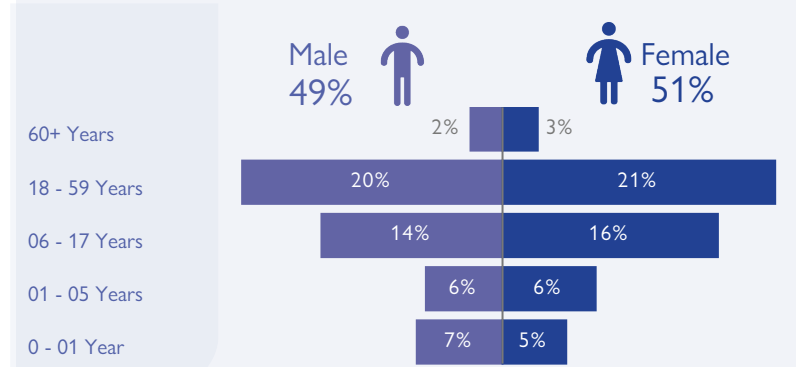
Priority Needs (by households)



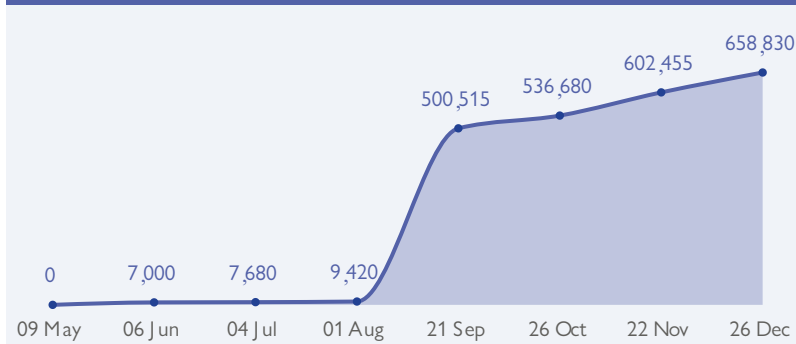
Shelter Categories (by households)



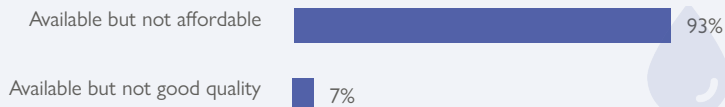
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



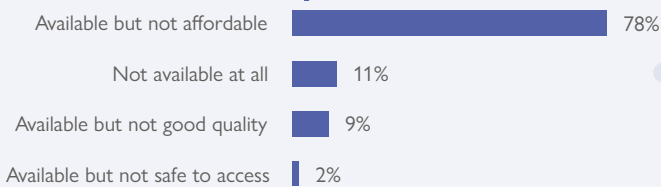
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



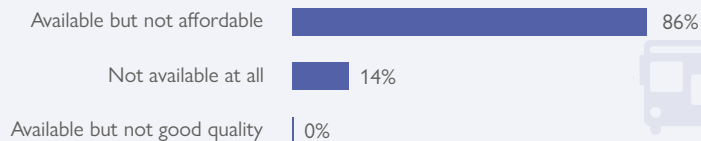
Healthcare



Education



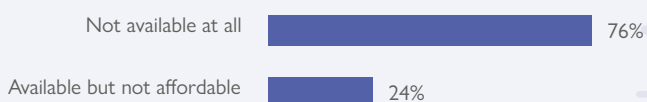
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

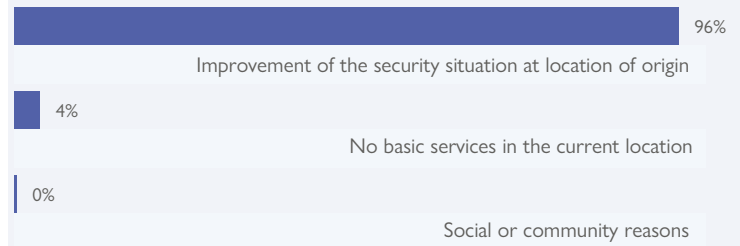


Government / Legal Services



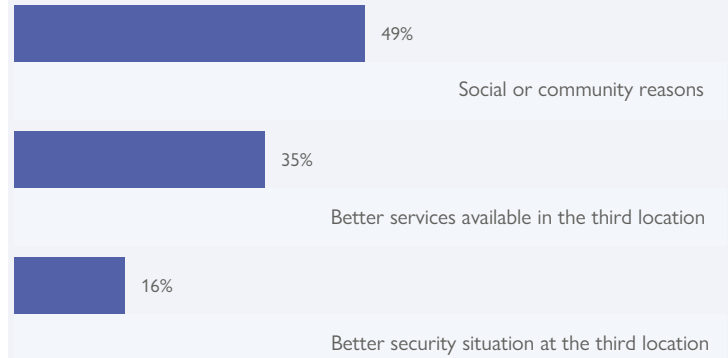
Return to location of origin

17,000 Households | 13%



Move to a third location

3,376 Households | 3%



Remain in the current location

108,225 Households | 82%

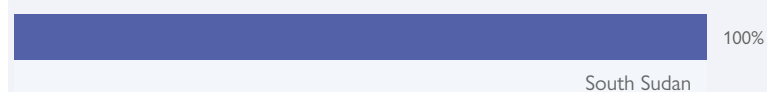


Leaving Sudan to other country

2,245 Households | 2%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

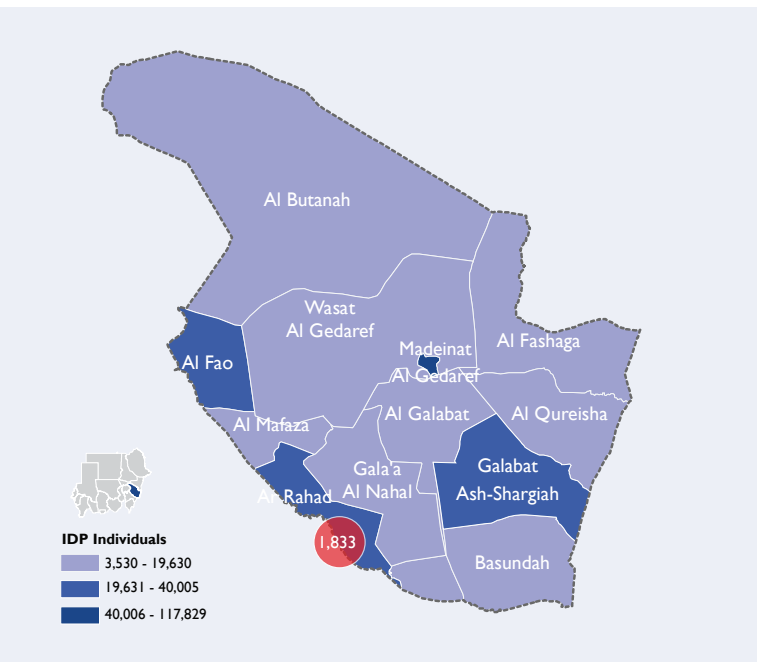
900 Households | 1%

*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living 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. Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding

Displacement by State

Gedaref

352,097 Displaced Individuals
 69,842 IDP Households
 142 Key Informants

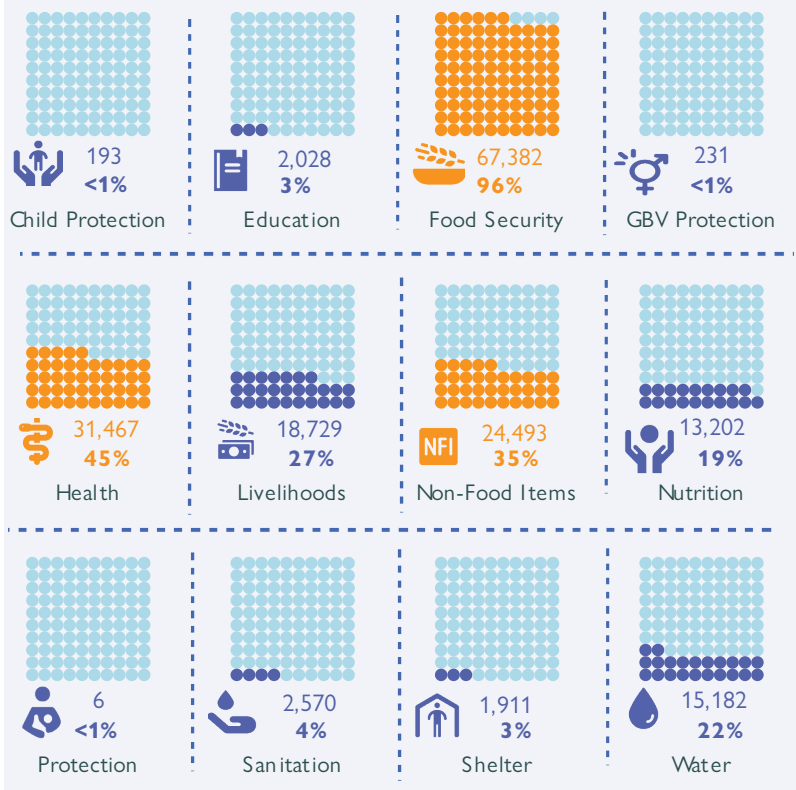


During December, the situation in Gedaref state remained calm with no significant security concerns. However, on 8 December 2023, field teams reported that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) attacked Umm Shedida village of Al Butanah locality, where they looted personal and commercial property as well as attacked the village's police station. This incident, however, did not impact displacement across the state. Gedaref continues to serve as a major transit point for those traveling to Ethiopia, providing an affordable alternative compared to Port Sudan in the Red Sea.

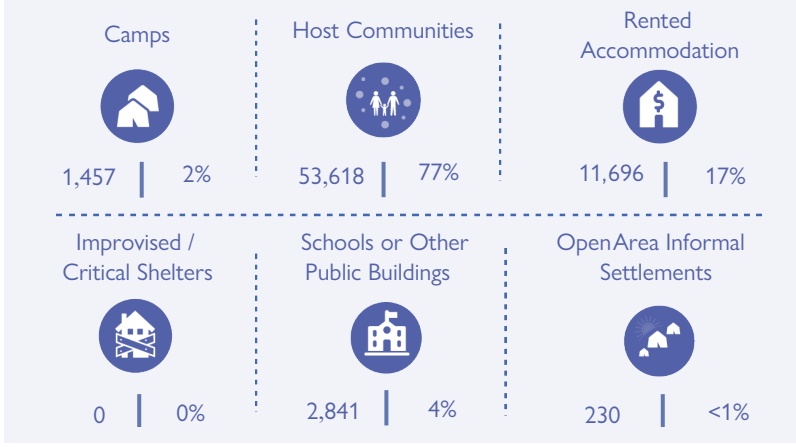
DTM Sudan estimated that, as of 25 December, 352,097 IDPs sought refuge in Gedaref since the onset of the conflict. The majority were reportedly from Khartoum (320,416 IDPs), but with the recent eruption of conflict in Aj Jazirah, field teams reported that Gedaref hosted 64,551 IDPs, as of 23 December 2023 constituting 18.3 per cent from Aj Jazirah. Most IDPs were concentrated in urban neighbourhoods in Madeinat Al Gedaref, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, and Ar Rahad localities, seeking shelter with host communities and in rented accommodations. Field teams also confirmed that the government took no further steps to open schools, eliminating the risk of further displacement for those sheltering in schools.

With respect to service provision, field teams reported a dire humanitarian situation in Gedaref, despite the presence of numerous humanitarian organizations operating across the state. Reportedly, the influx of IDPs affected the availability of food items, non-food items, and health services. Furthermore, there is an ongoing cholera outbreak in the state, with over 8,267 cases in Gedaref according to the United Nation's World Health Organization (WHO), and a heightened risk for the spread of virulent diseases such as dengue fever, with a risk that these diseases will and spread to other regions.

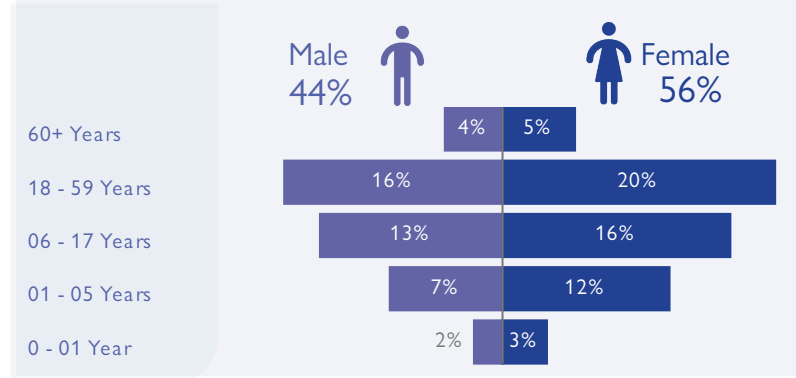
Priority Needs (by households)



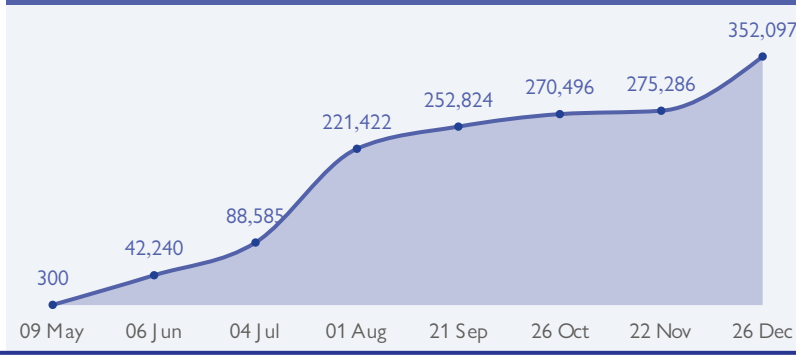
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



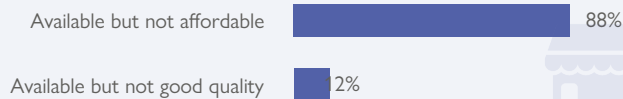
Monthly Displacement Timeline



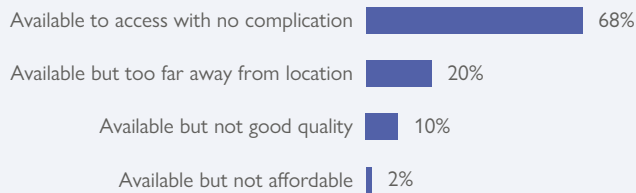
Water



Market (Food)



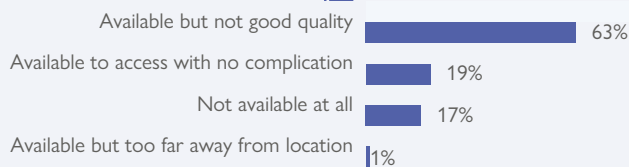
Market (Non-Food Item)



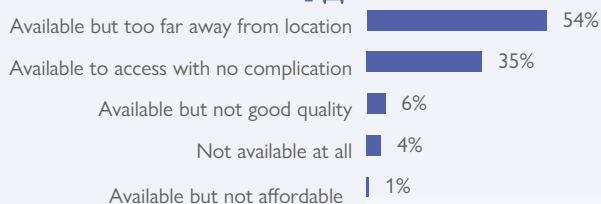
Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services

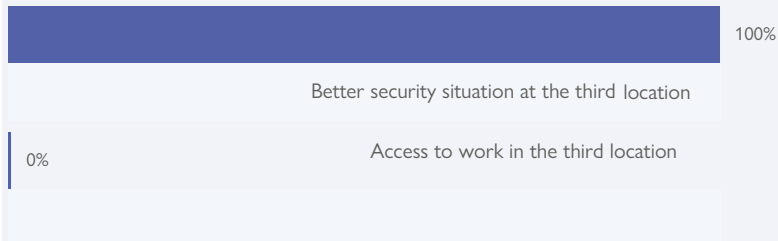


Return to location of origin



No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (depleted/exhausted all savings)

Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



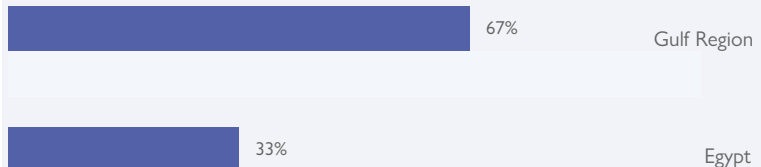
The security situation is good in the current location

Leaving Sudan to other country



Better opportunities in other countries

Other Countries



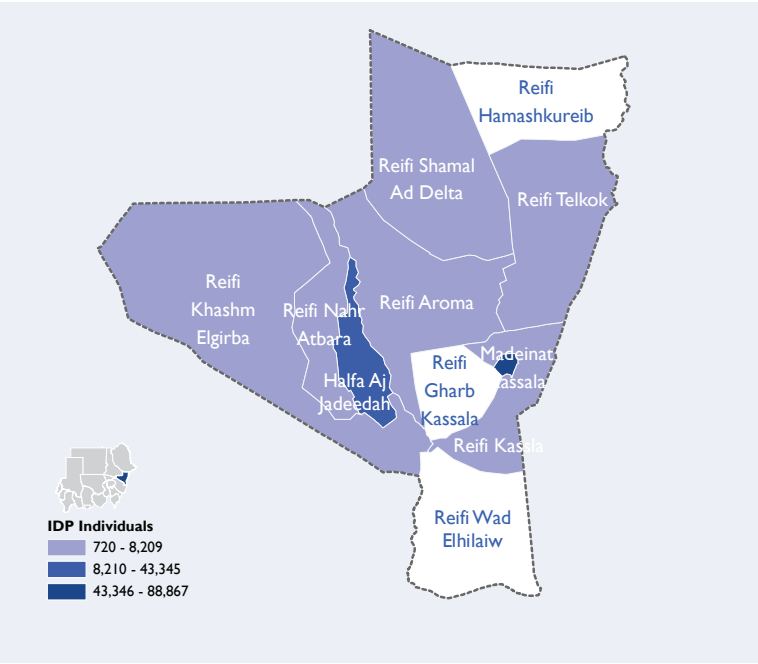
Not Decided (No Plan)



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Displacement by State

Kassala

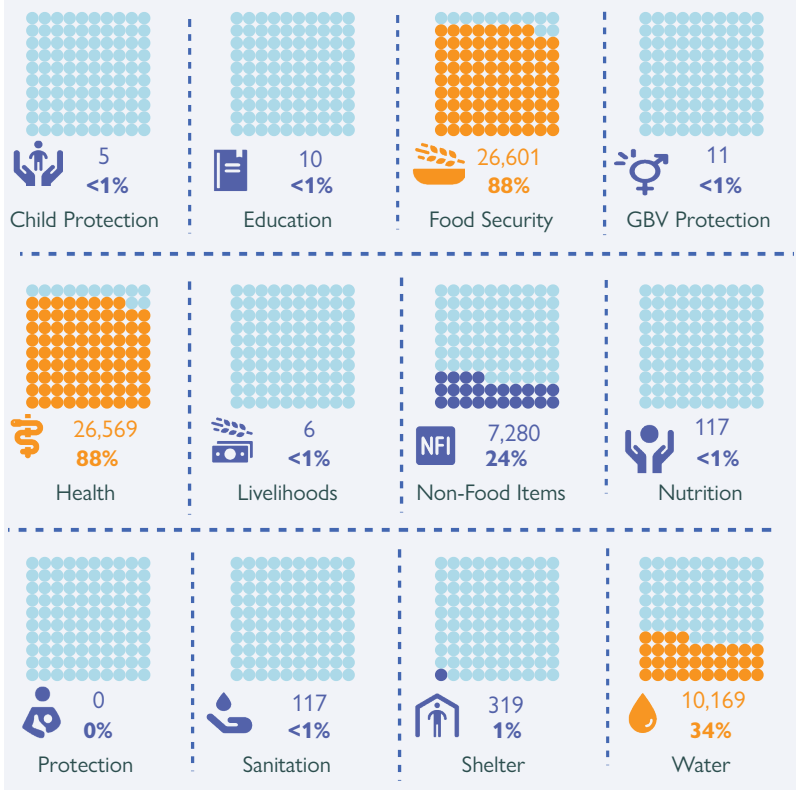


Field teams did not report significant clashes between SAF and RSF in Kassala state during the month of December. There were an estimated 150,307 IDPs within Kassala, as of 23 December 2023. The vast majority (93Per cent) were originally displaced from Khartoum.

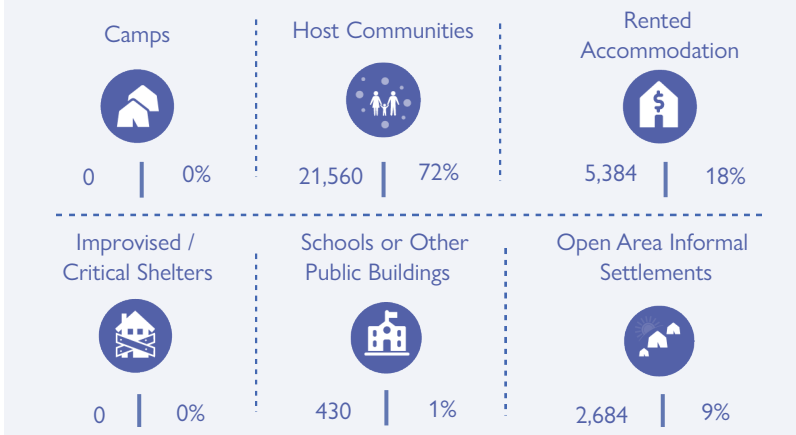
In the wake of the clashes in Aj Jazirah, field teams reported approximately 30,000 IDPs fled to Kassala. Field teams noted that urban centres in Kassala continued to serve as transit points for IDPs intending to reach other states in Eastern and Northern Sudan or to leave Sudan to reach the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or United Arab Emirates via Eritrea.

Many IDPs reportedly sought safety in Kassala due to tribal connections, with 72 per cent of IDPs reportedly residing with host communities in urban centres. However, 18 per cent lived in rented accommodation and 9 per cent in gathering sites, where they reported challenges accessing accommodation due to rising rental prices. More broadly, field teams reported rising prices in food, non-food items, and services. In terms of health, field teams received anecdotal reports of dozens of cholera cases, including a few deaths. These reports align with the [Sudan Health Cluster which reported](#) an alarming increase in the rapid diagnostic test (RDT) positivity rate (reported by WHO as 72% on 20 December 2023), signalling an increasing speed of transmission.

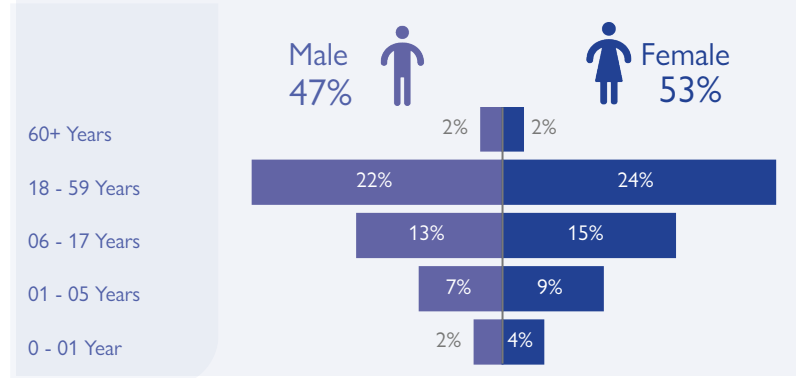
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

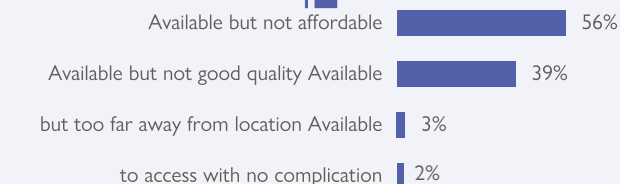




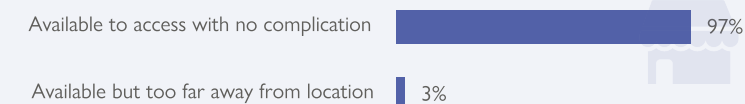
Water



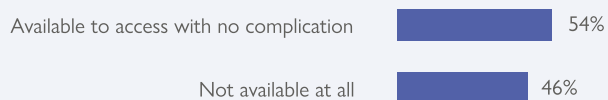
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



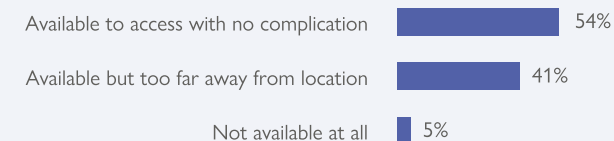
Healthcare



Education



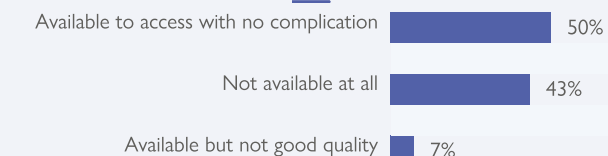
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



6,625 Households

22%

No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (depleted/exhausted all savings)



Move to a third location



10,389 Households

35%

Better services available in the third location



Remain in the current location



13,044 Households

43%

The security situation is good in the current location

74%

26%

Social or community reasons



Leaving Sudan to other country



0 Households

0%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



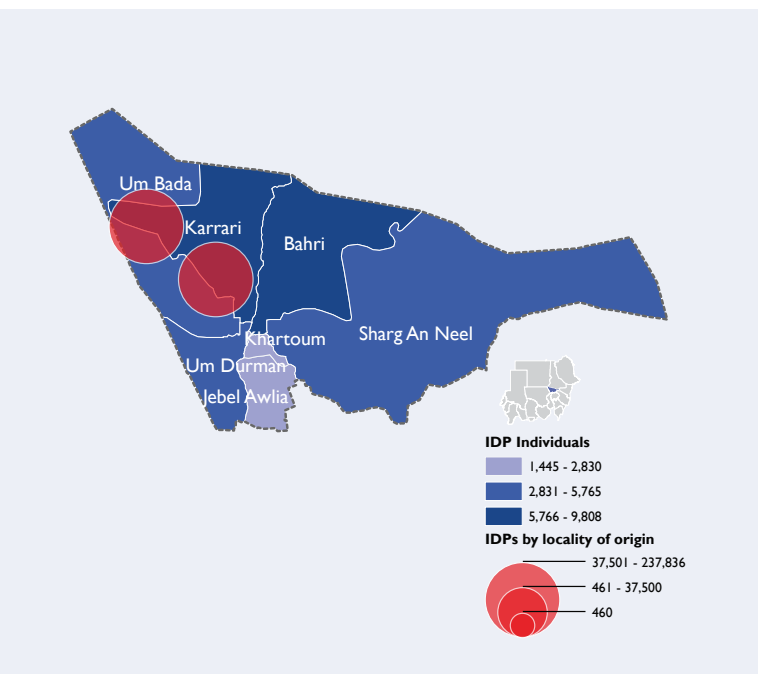
0 Households

0%

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Displacement by State

Khartoum

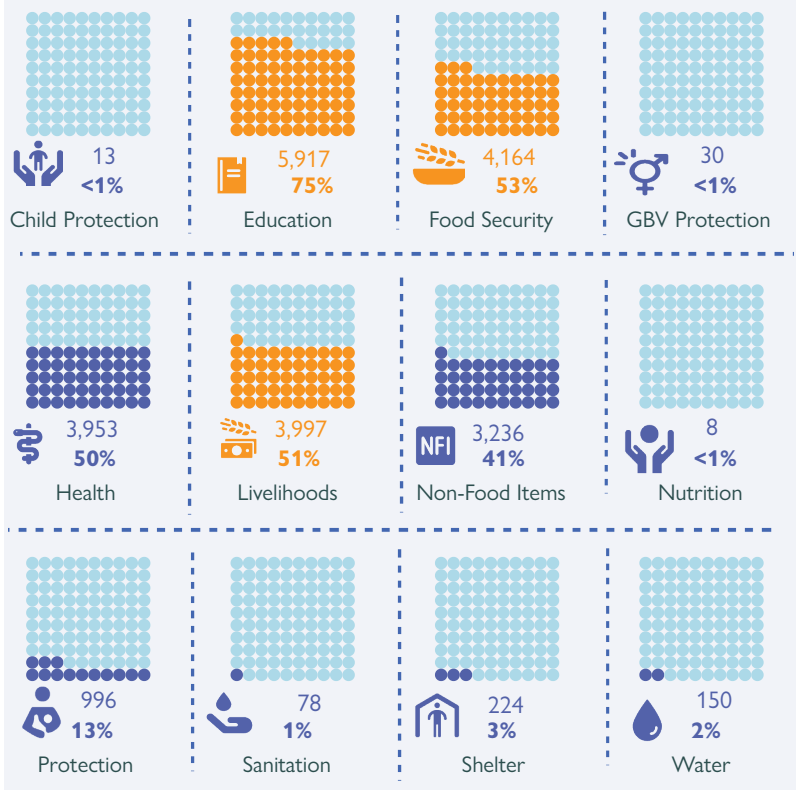


In December, Khartoum experienced the eighth month of hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Field teams reported ongoing shelling across all seven localities, resulting in the destruction and looting of private and public infrastructure, including bridges, hospitals, and schools. The ongoing violence has impeded the mobility of individuals seeking refuge within the state or in other states.

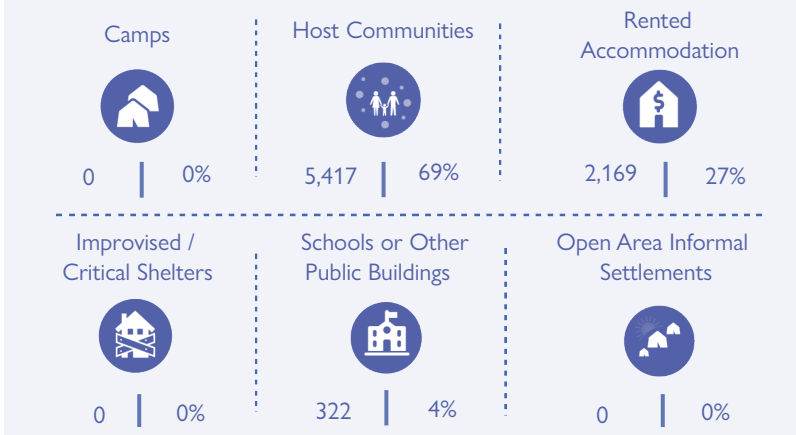
DTM Sudan recorded that the ongoing conflict continues to be the primary factor influencing the displacement of IDPs from Khartoum. As of 25 December, DTM Sudan estimated that 3,568,848 individuals, constituting 61 per cent of the national total IDP caseload, originated from the state. Many IDPs who initially fled from Khartoum sought refuge in Aj Jazirah before experiencing secondary displacement due to the recent clashes in Aj Jazirah. Additionally, as of 21 December 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 39,503 IDPs, who were displaced since the start of the conflict, sought refuge in urban neighborhoods across locations within Khartoum state. The majority were seeking refuge in Bahri, Khartoum, and Um Durman localities with host communities (69 per cent) or in rented accommodation (27 per cent), in locations that align with their tribal ties.

The humanitarian situation in Khartoum remains challenging. Widespread clashes have been detrimental to service provision, leaving most residents without access to water, food, and non-food items. Damage to key healthcare infrastructure impeded access to basic health services, field teams reported an increase in cholera cases. Furthermore, residents of Al-Fiteihab and Banat in Um Durman locality were reportedly under siege for the third consecutive month, and therefore lacked access to necessities including food and water. The ongoing violence in Khartoum, combined with the unfolding clashes and the suspension of humanitarian operations in Aj Jazirah, is very likely continue to hinder humanitarian responses.

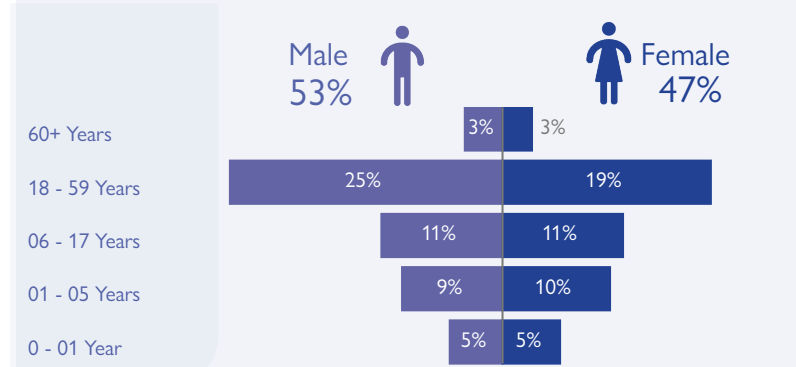
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



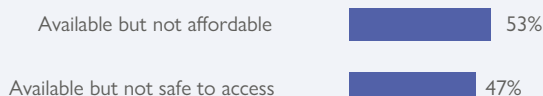
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



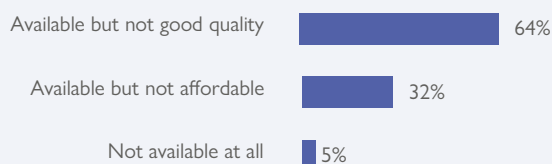
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



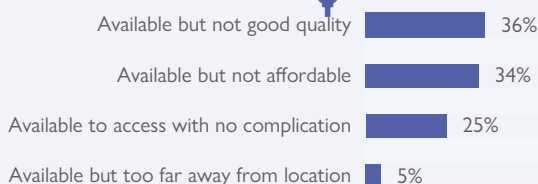
Education



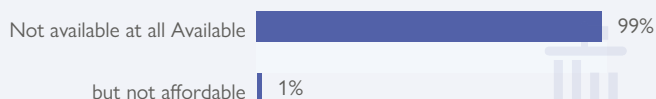
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

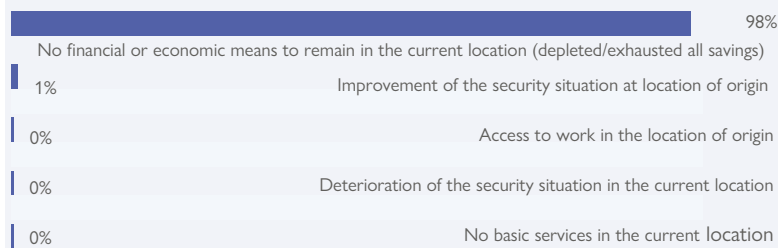


Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin

3,320 Households | **42%**



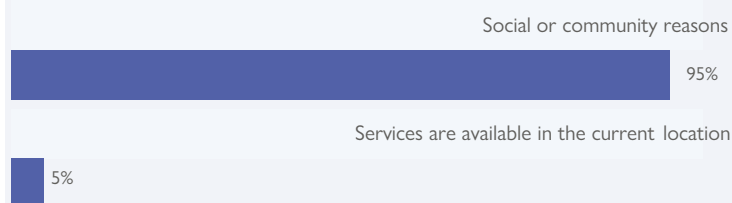
Move to a third location

2,346 Households | **30%**



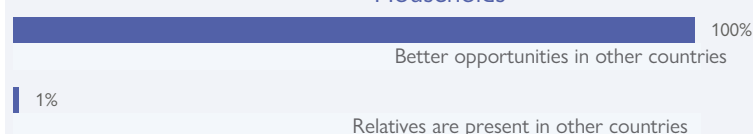
Remain in the current location

210 Households | **3%**

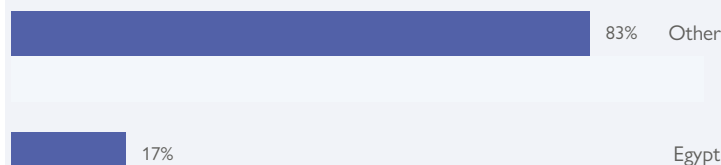


Leaving Sudan to other country

351 Households | **4%**



Other Countries

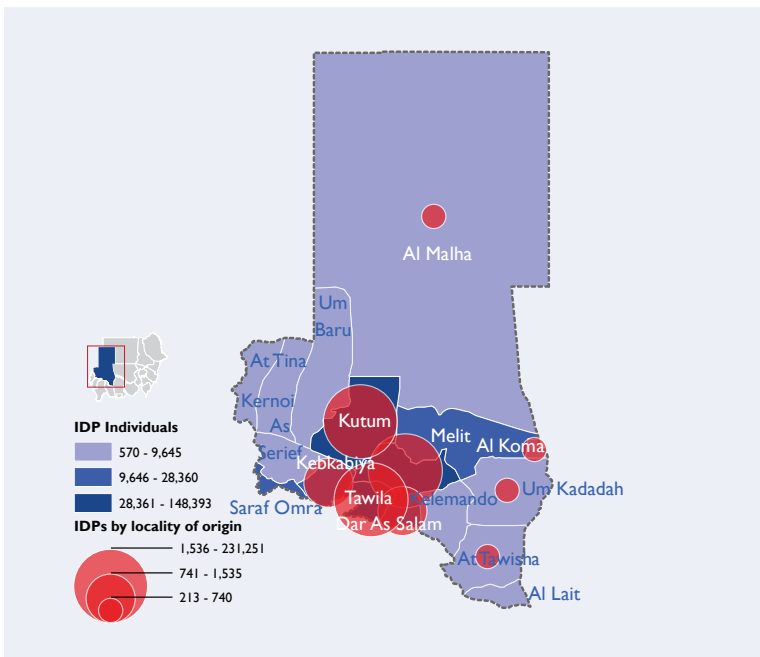


Not Decided (No Plan)

1,681 Households | **21%**

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North Darfur



Over the course of December 2023, SAF and RSF forces continued an ongoing dispute within and for the state capital, [Al Fasher Town](#) of North Darfur. Disputes increased following the November 2023 renunciation of impartiality by the SLA-AW and JEM. As of 25 December, DTM Sudan estimated that 454,258 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in North Darfur. Most of these individuals were displaced from North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur.

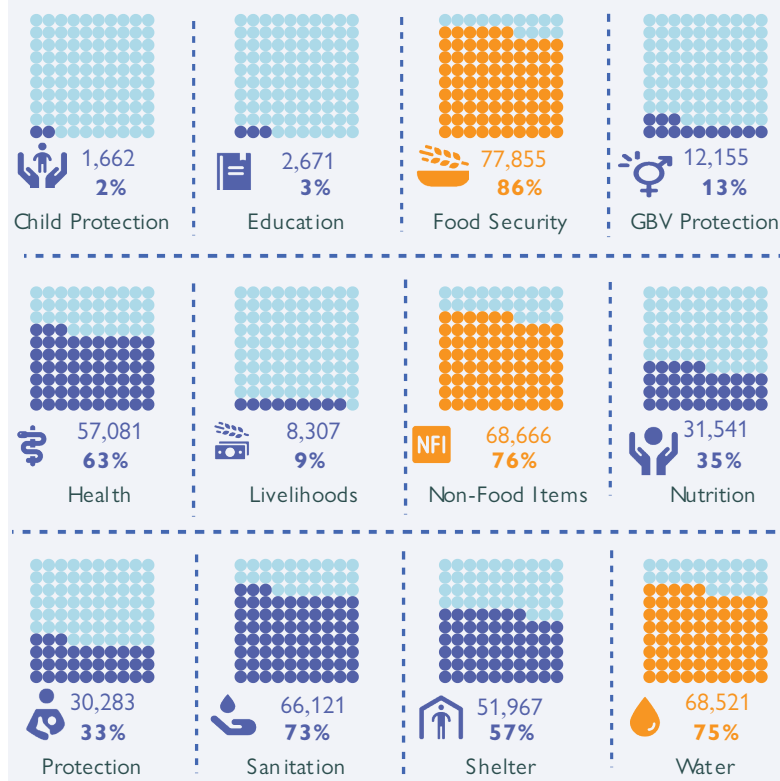
On the 29th and 30th of November 2023, inter-communal clashes erupted between Zagawah, Al Tanhur, Al Burti, and Arab Abala tribesmen in [Sarafaya, Um Oshosh, and Hilat Khamis villages of Al Fasher locality](#). As a result of the violence, one individual was reportedly killed and approximately 400 households were displaced to Jakho I village of Al Fasher locality. On 10 December 2023, clashes erupted between the Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA – Abdelwahid) and Arab armed groups in [Massala village of Tawila locality, North Darfur](#). Approximately 160 households were displaced to the mountains on the outskirts of the village and returned shortly thereafter. As part of the clash, 70 houses were reportedly burnt down, and people were displaced to the southern neighbourhoods within Al Fasher town. [On 16 December 2023, clashes renewed between SAF and RSF in the north-eastern part of Al Fasher Town](#). As result of the violence, three individuals were reportedly killed, and 10 others were injured. Field teams reported that approximately 150 households were displaced, including from Abu Shock and Al Salam IDP camps, to eastern neighborhoods within Al Fasher Town.

According to DTM field teams, the mobilization of joint forces continues in Al Fasher. In December, SAF continued to have a large presence in Al Fasher town and maintained checkpoints in most downtown entrances. In addition, SLA /Abdulwaheed, reportedly arrived in Al Fasher town, and maintained a continued presence in Tawila locality to support SAF. JPA also reportedly provided protection to the markets and humanitarian compounds in Al Fasher. By comparison, the RSF held a limited presence but remained in the eastern part of El Fasher town, including the arrival point, where supplies arrive to the Darfur region from Kosti.

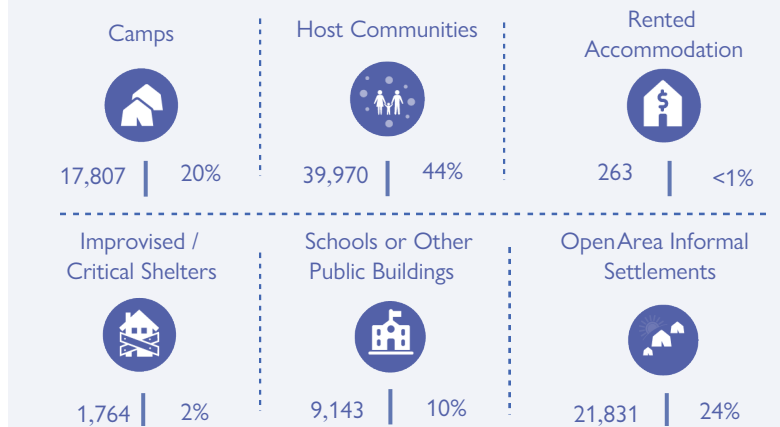
Field teams reported a shortage of humanitarian supplies, widespread bank closures and an increasing need for basic services. Local authorities in North Darfur wereworking in coordination with humanitarian actors to provide services such as water, sanitation, and hygiene support (WASH), healthcare services and food. However, their efforts are constricted by a reported lack of resources in the state and insecure road access. Humanitarian actors are likely to face continued logistical and operational challenges to their operations given the current events in the region and the fact that key points of entry and markets are now in areas of conflict.

Although needs are high across all sectors, field teams specifically reported significant protection needs given the limited access to legal assistance, insecure physical safety, a lack of accessible documentation, and overall lawlessness. Field teams reported instances of arbitrary arrest/detention, harassment, coercion, gender-based violence and forced child recruitment, as well as arrests of women and girls in Kutum, Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra localities. The presence of different armed groups in the state, including militia groups, contributed to a tense and insecure atmosphere. The risk of potential clashes, including intercommunal violence, remains high.

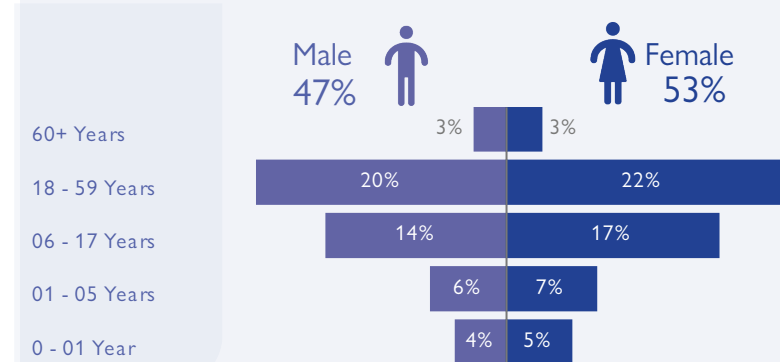
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

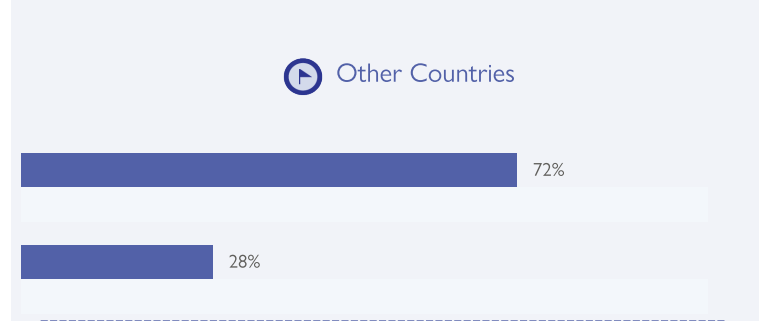
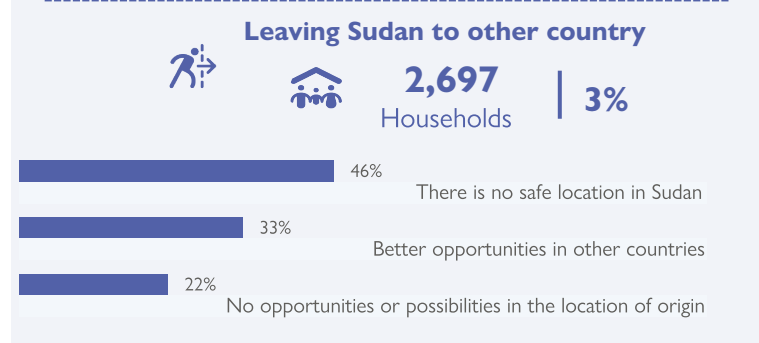
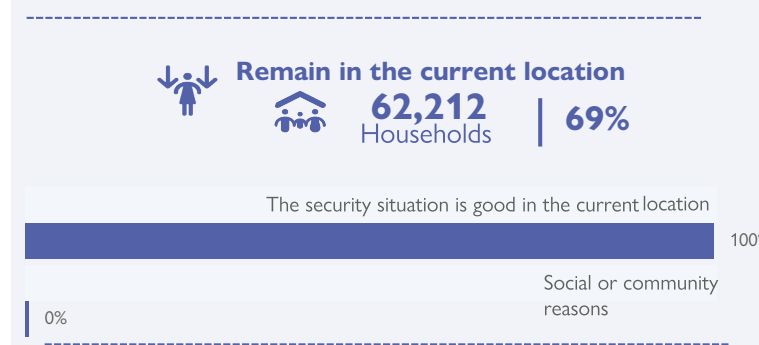
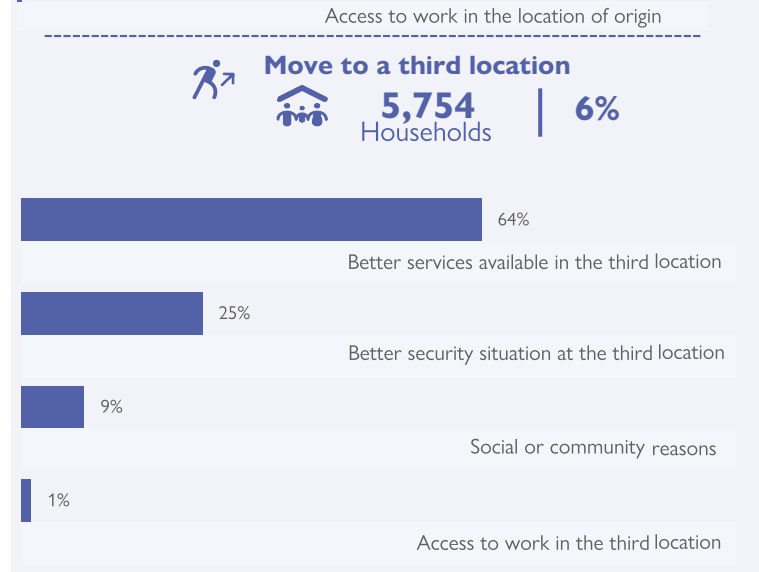
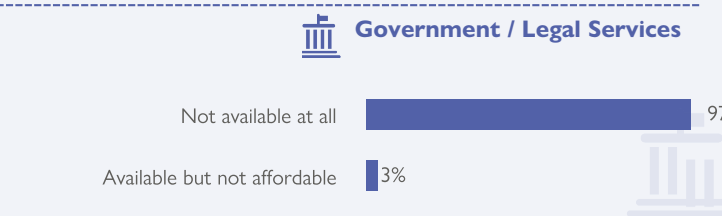
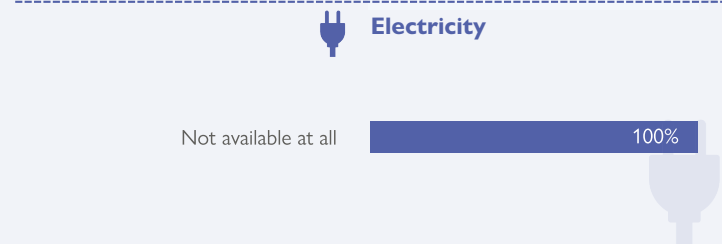
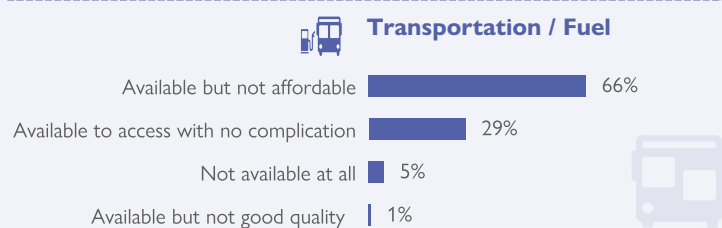
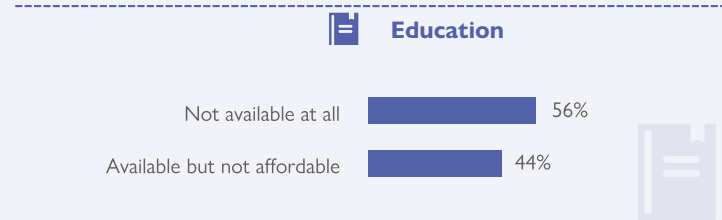
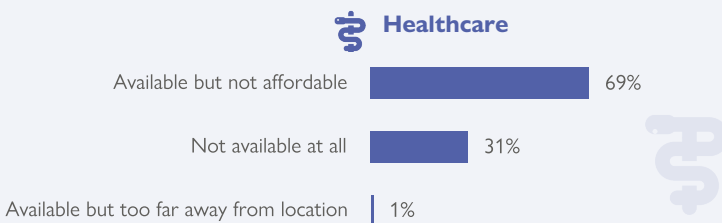
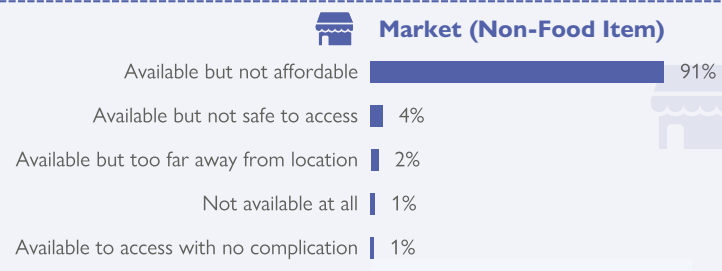
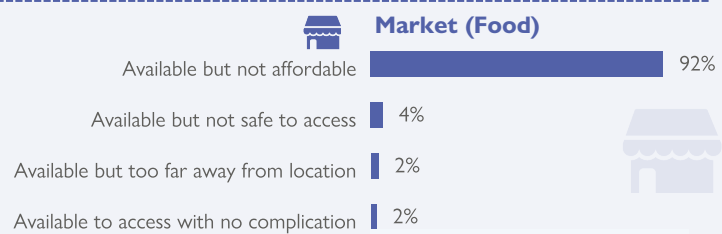
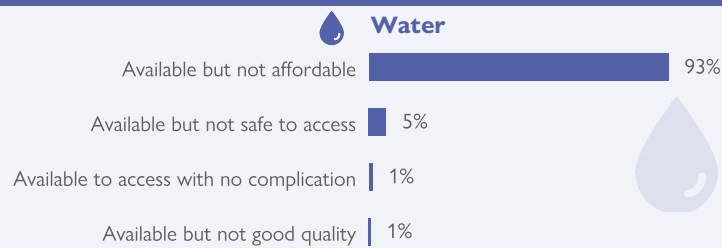


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

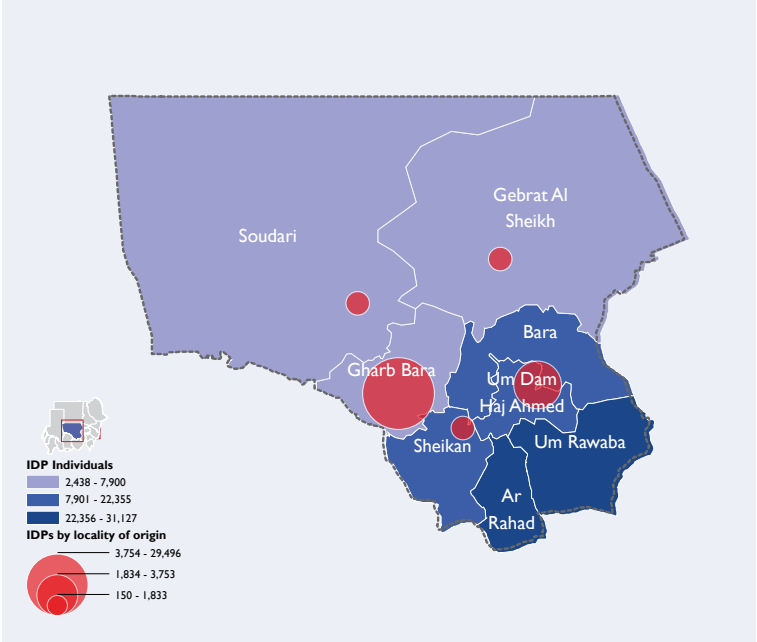




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Displacement by State

North Kordofan



During December, field teams reported an increasing number of incidents of violence across North Kordofan state. Reportedly, armed clashes erupted between the two actors in **Gebrat Al Sheikh Town of Gebrat Al Sheikh locality on 8 and 10 December**, displacing 150 individuals. Additionally, the field team reported incursions by the RSF on Ar Rahad Town of **Ar Rahad locality and Bara Town of Bara locality** on 8 and 12 December 2023, which triggered the displacement of 26 households.

Furthermore, an **intercommunal conflict erupted on 15 December 2023 between Al Asra and Shanabla tribesmen in Um Rawaba Town of Um Rawaba locality**. The reported spread of violence across North Kordofan in the localities of Ar Rahad, Bara, and Um Rawaba, and Gebrat Al Sheikh posed serious security concerns for the protection of both IDPs and their host communities. The concern is even greater for IDPs considering that more than 67 per cent of IDPs observed across North Kordofan were located in these localities.

The field team observed an estimated total of 135,790 IDPs within North Kordofan displaced since the onset of the conflict, the majority of whom arrived from Khartoum (approximately 88%). The state also hosted IDPs originating from West Kordofan and North Kordofan, as well as White Nile state. In line with historic trends, tribal ties and ethnic relations influenced where IDPs sought refuge within North Kordofan. However, the worsening security situation across the state is playing an increasingly prominent role in secondary displacement, irrespective to tribal ties.

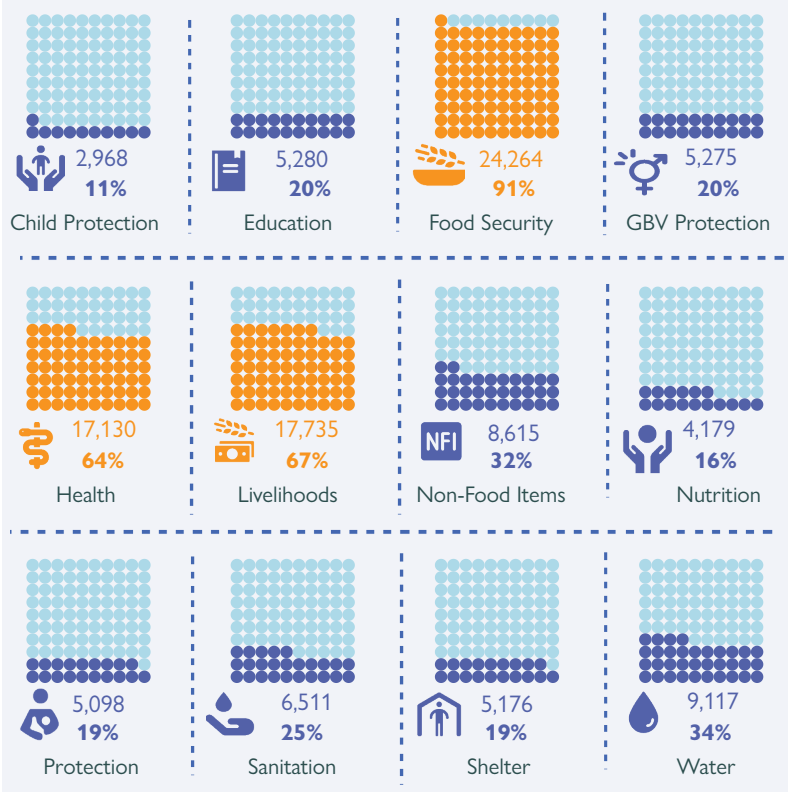
As reported, Khartoum-based IDPs were observed settling in the south of the state, namely in Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, Um Dam Haj Ahmed, Sheikan, and Bara localities (about 87 per cent of arriving IDPs), where they primarily sought shelter with host communities. Compared to the remaining areas in North Kordofan, these locations provided better services (including water, electricity, and market goods) and job opportunities.

In total, the conflict in North Kordofan led to the displacement of about 36,082 IDPs as of 20 December 2023. Individuals were displaced mostly from El Obeid Town, Sheikan locality. Of those displaced in North Kordofan, only 40 per cent remained within the state – mostly observed in El Obeid Town because it provided communal relations. Further, the field team reported that 13 per cent of the observed caseload within El Obeid sought shelter in precarious locations, including critical shelters and gathering sites.

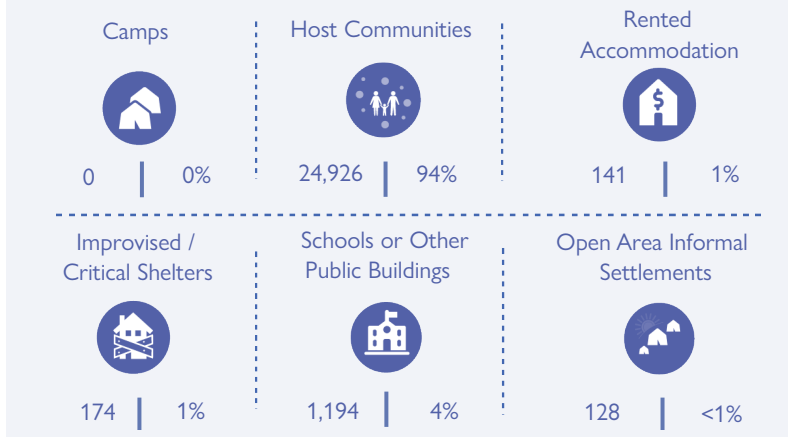
The field team reported that essential infrastructure services remain in poor condition across North Kordofan, especially those pertaining to water, market access, electricity, telecommunication, and healthcare services. Reportedly, water and electricity shortages were common in conflict-affected areas, especially Sheikan locality, while healthcare facilities struggled to supply medical supplies, especially given the high demand.

Additionally, armed thefts were frequently reported on major intercity roads and in settlements, which hindered IDPs' movement, domestic trade, and the delivery of food and medicine. On 8 December 2023, an unidentified armed group attacked **Wad Ghubeish village in Ar Rahad locality**, and displaced about 130 individuals. The field team reported incidents of assaults on women and girls. Furthermore, field teams observed movements of IDPs from North Kordofan towards White Nile and Sennar states in search of income-generating activities due to setbacks in the rainy season harvest and the general lack of security. However, several displacement sites were inaccessible due to fighting in North Kordofan. As a result of the reported RSF incursions, clashes between the RSF and SAF are likely to continue across North Kordofan, further aggravating living conditions among the IDPs.

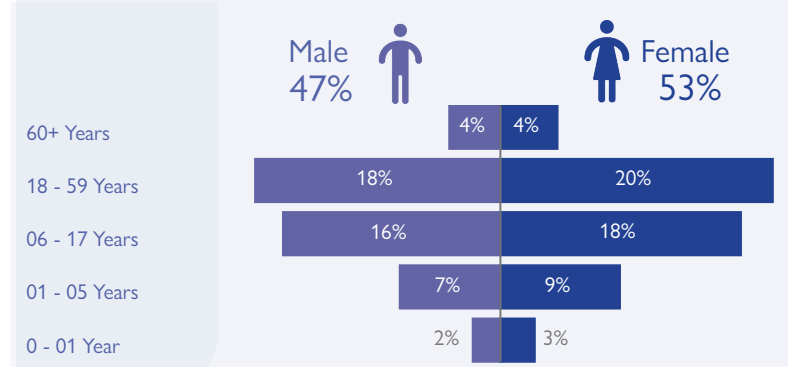
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

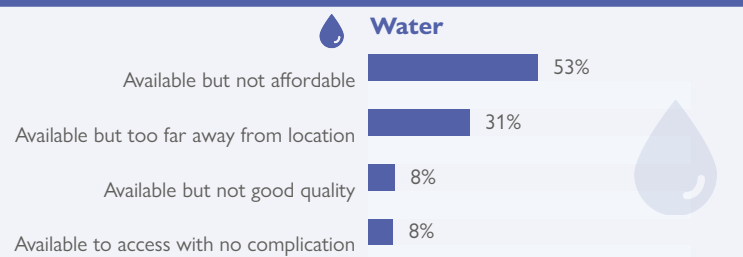


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

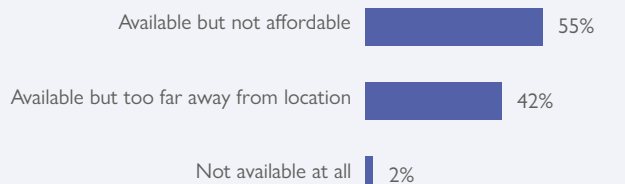




Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

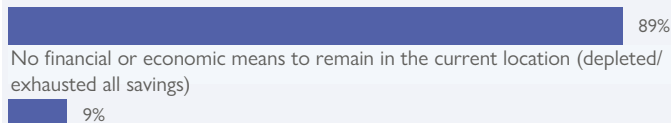


Government / Legal Services



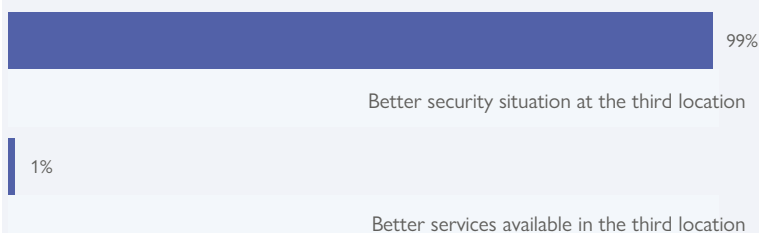
Return to location of origin

16,256 Households | 61%



Move to a third location

661 Households | 2%



Remain in the current location

9,311 Households | 35%



Leaving Sudan to other country

0 Households | 0%

Other Countries

Not Decided (No Plan)

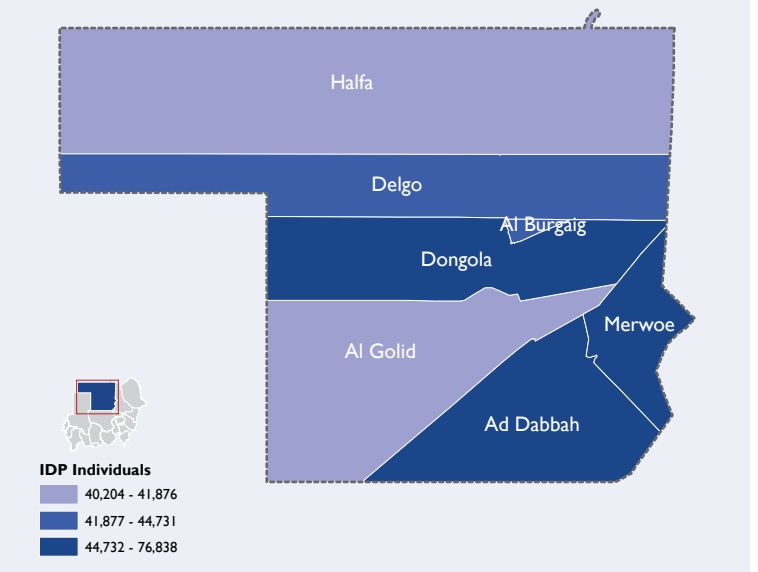
335 Households | 1%

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Displacement by State

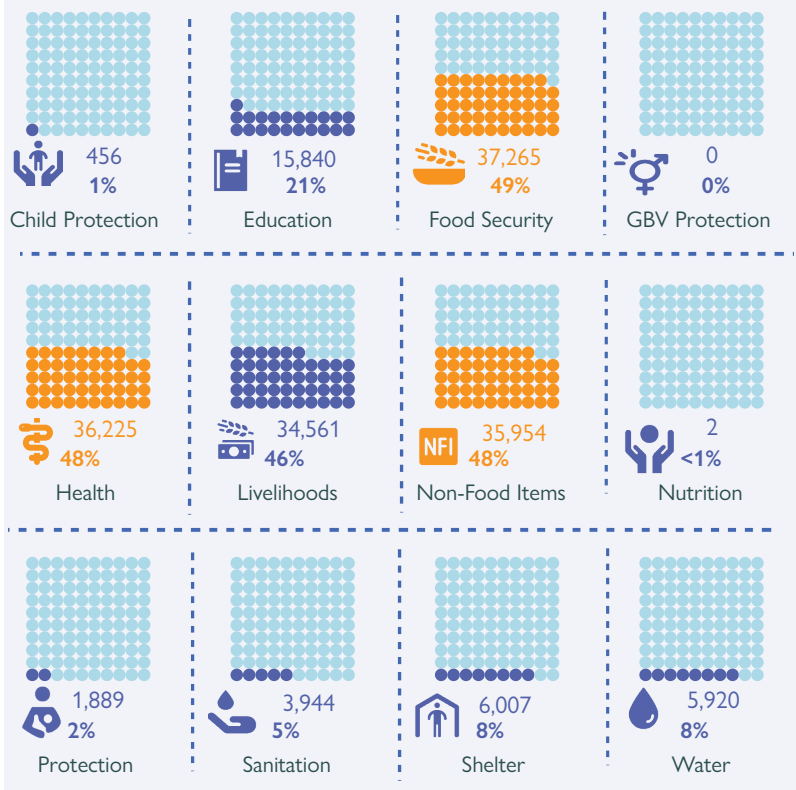
Northern

378,626 Displaced Individuals
 75,690 IDP Households
 55 Key Informants

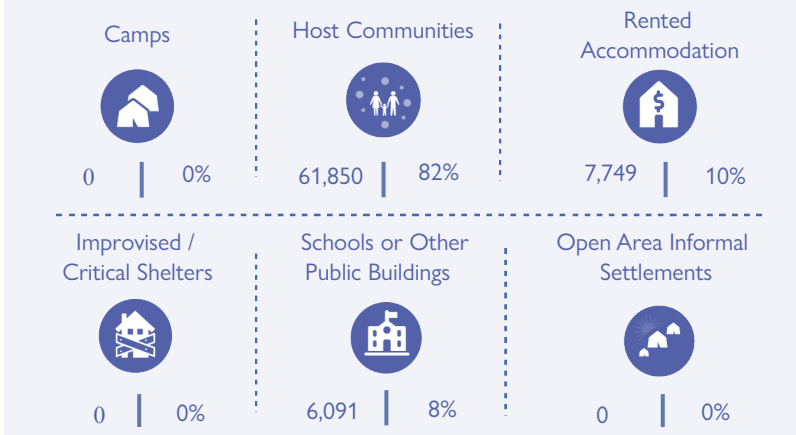


In December, field teams reported that Northern state remained relatively secure and isolated from the conflict dynamics to the south. DTM Sudan estimated that 378,626 IDPs displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge within Northern state. The majority of IDPs came from Khartoum, Bahri, and Umm Durman localities in Khartoum, while a smaller proportion arrived from Medani Al Kubra locality in Aj Jazirah. Reportedly, the IDP caseload in Northern sought shelter with relatives and host communities, choosing locations that reflected their tribal ties. Field teams further observed that the majority of the IDP caseload (69%) congregated in rural villages in Merowe and Ad Dabbah localities. Regarding mobility trends, field teams reported that the state remains a transit point for IDPs seeking to cross the border towards Egypt through Halfa locality. Additionally, several IDPs sought refuge in second and third locations in search of better opportunities and affordable services. Field teams reported limited-service provision across Northern state. The influx of IDPs within the state is exacerbating the already difficult situation, including the lack of essential public services such as water, sanitation, hygiene, electricity, and education. Field teams reported shortages in medical supplies, as well as limited access to food and non-food items. Additionally, the need for adequate shelter was reported, particularly given the harsh weather conditions in northern localities, especially Halfa.

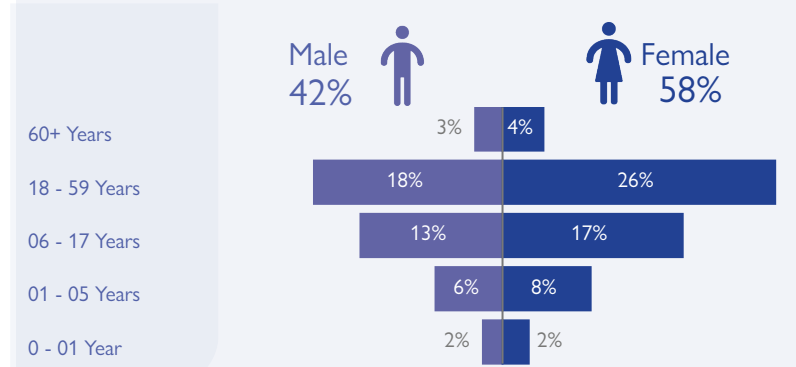
Priority Needs (by households)



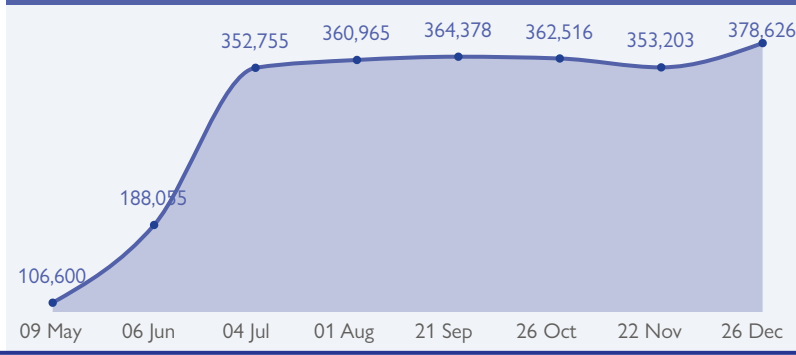
Shelter Categories (by households)



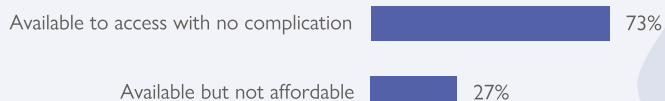
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



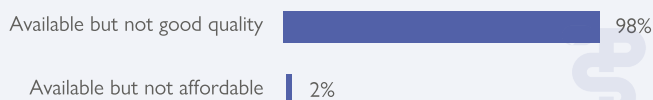
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



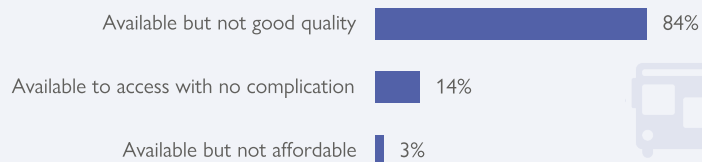
Healthcare



Education



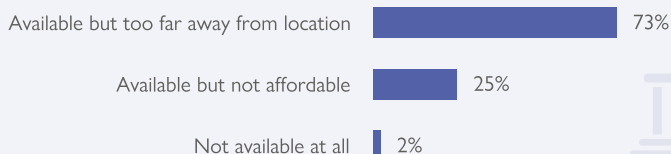
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin

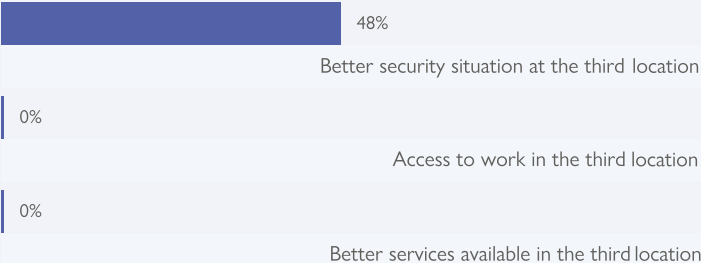


100%
No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (exhausted/depleted all savings)

Move to a third location



52%
No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (exhausted/depleted all savings)



Remain in the current location



99%
The security situation is good in the current location

1%
Services are available in the current location

Leaving Sudan to other country



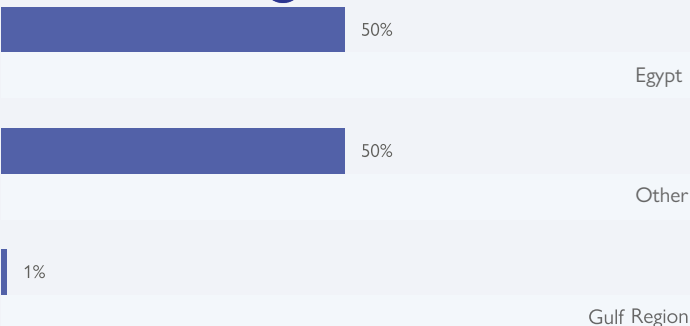
89%
Better opportunities in other countries

7%
There is no safe location in Sudan

4%
No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin

0%
Relatives are present in other countries

Other Countries



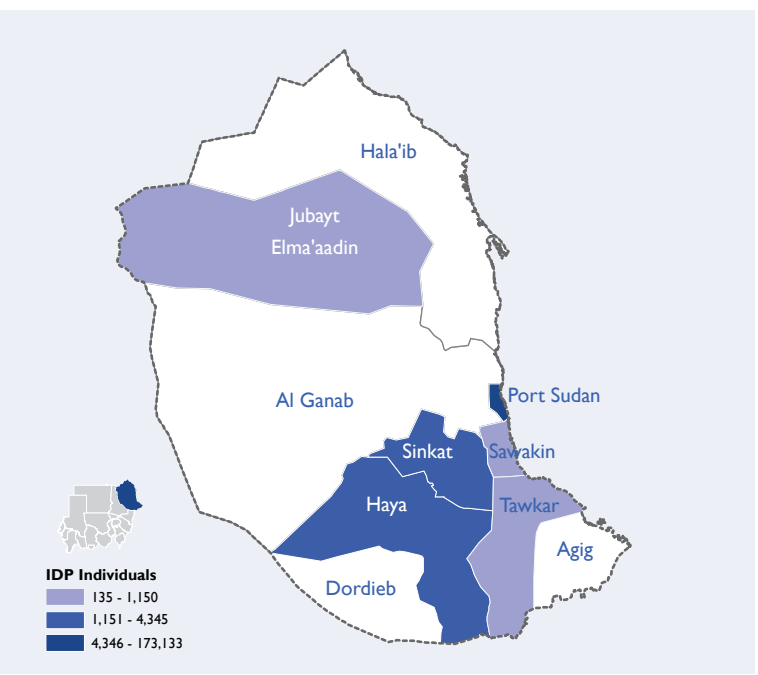
Not Decided (No Plan)



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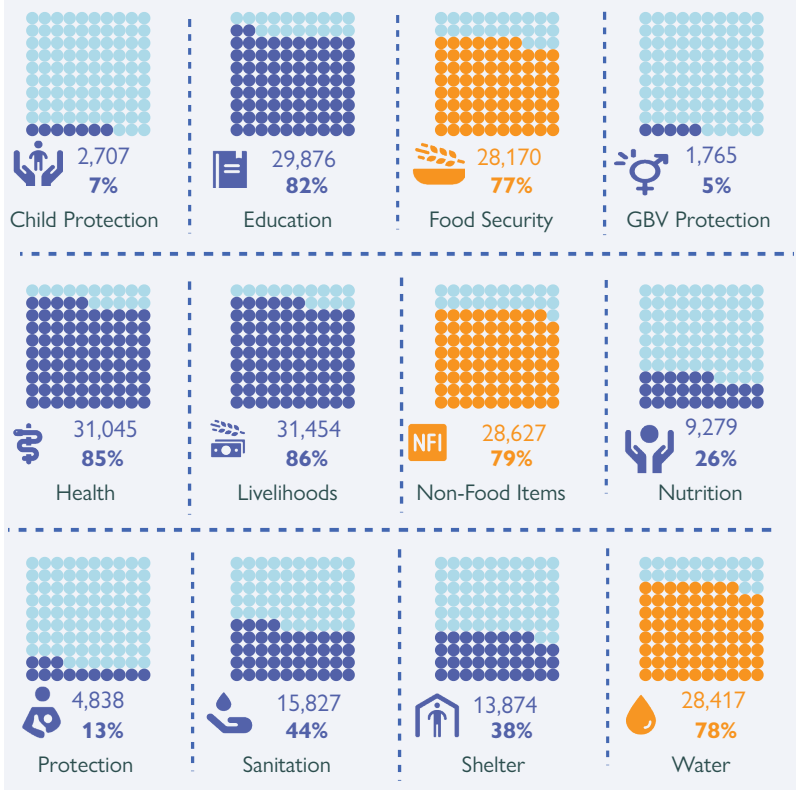
Displacement by State

Red Sea

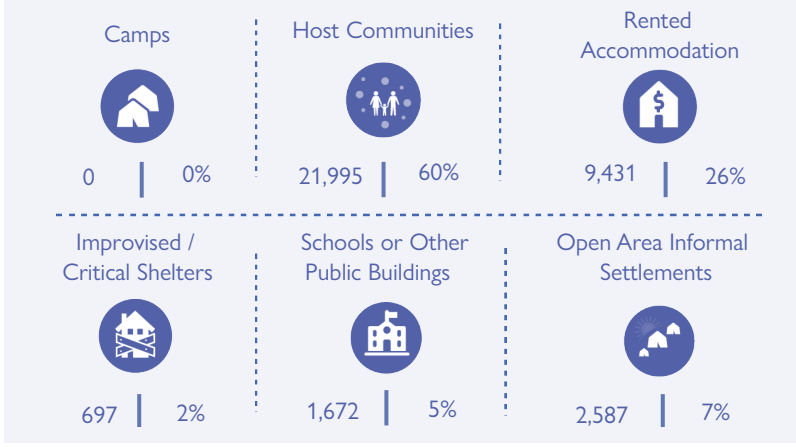


Although Red Sea state remained largely free from the conflict dynamics affecting the Khartoum, Darfur, and Kordofan regions in December, the recent clashes in Aj Jazirah state sparked increased arrivals of IDPs. Additionally, the field teams reported that the local government announced a state of emergency from the 25 December 2023, in response to the escalating security concerns. However, such decisions may also impacted the mobility of displaced communities seeking refuge within Red Sea state. Field teams observed an estimated total of 182,238 IDPs across the Red Sea state, the majority of whom originated in Khartoum state (87%). Others reportedly arrived in Red Sea state from Aj Jazirah and Sennar states. Field teams also noted that many IDPs came to Red State specifically to process passports or to leave the country via Port Sudan Airport or Sawakin Airport. Within Port Sudan, the majority of IDPs were residing in Port Sudan Town (95%), followed by locations in Sinkat (2%), Haya (2%), and Sawakin (1%) localities. Increasing rent prices pushed many IDPs to seek shelter in youth centers, as well as abandoned schools and other vacant buildings. Field teams reported that IDPs struggled to access basic goods and services due to rising costs, including food and water. Similar to neighbouring states, field teams noted rising reported cases of cholera, particularly in Sawakin locality and Port Sudan locality. There was also reports of the increased spread of other water and mosquito borne diseases, including dengue fever, due to increased rainfall and poor sanitation. Access to services is also exacerbated by low-income levels or the complete lack of income, a result of the non-payment of salaries, collapsed service sectors and non-functional markets.

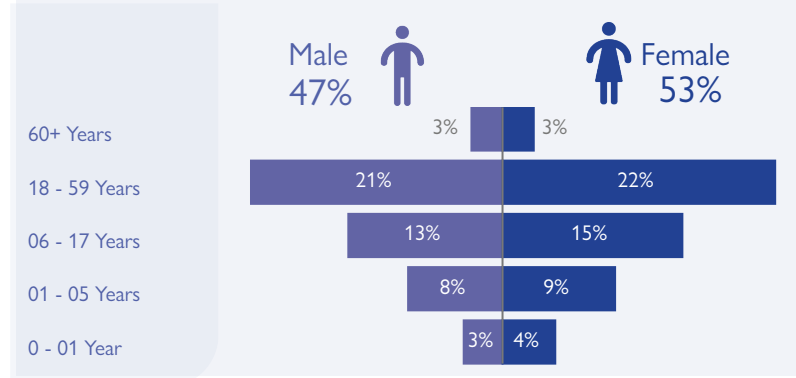
Priority Needs (by households)



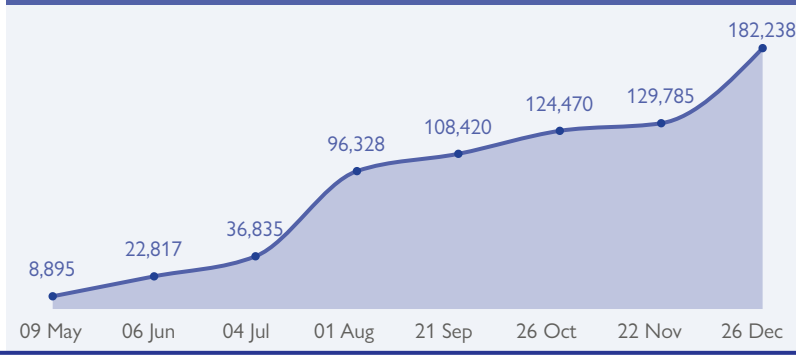
Shelter Categories (by households)



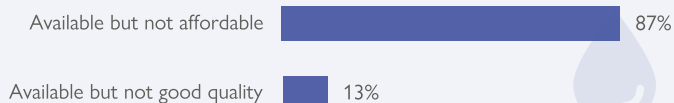
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



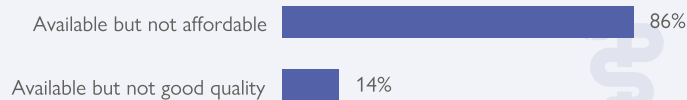
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



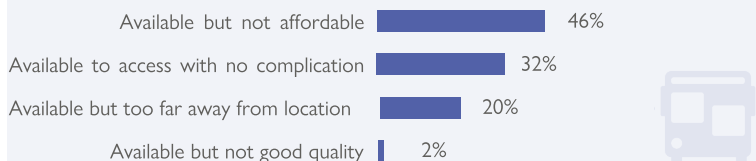
Healthcare



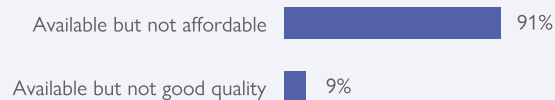
Education



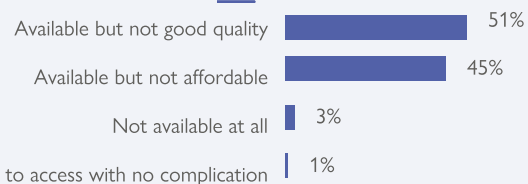
Transportation / Fuel



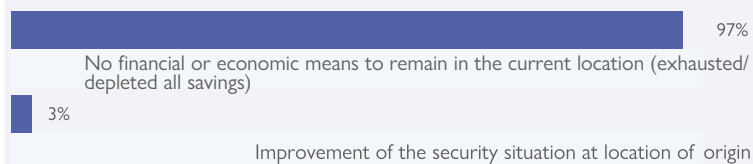
Electricity



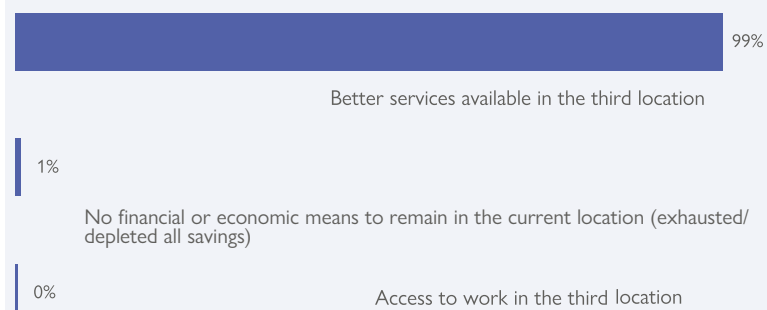
Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



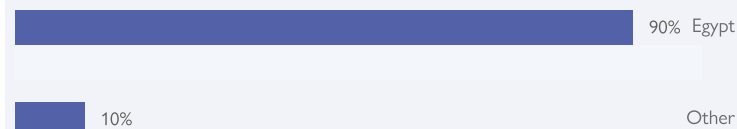
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

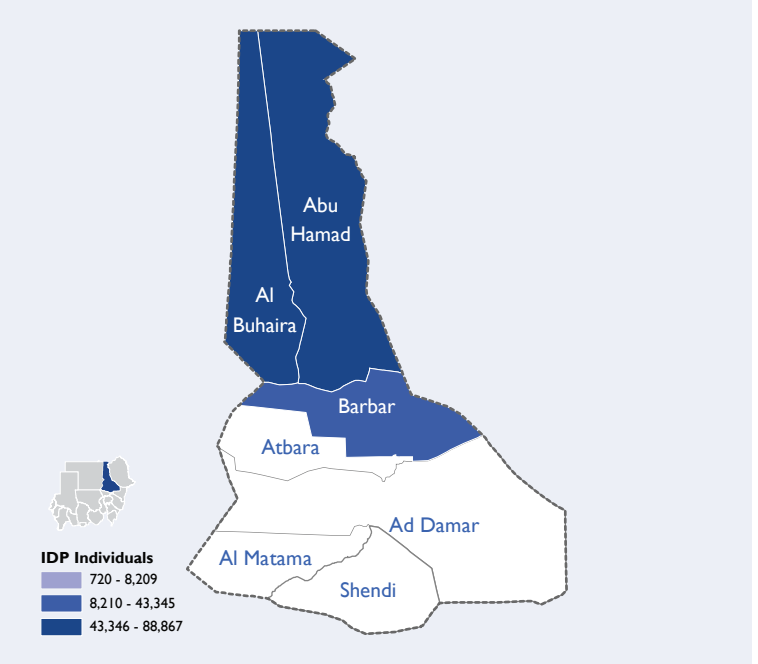


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Displacement by State

River Nile

645,644 Displaced Individuals
 128,882 IDP Households
 59 Key Informants

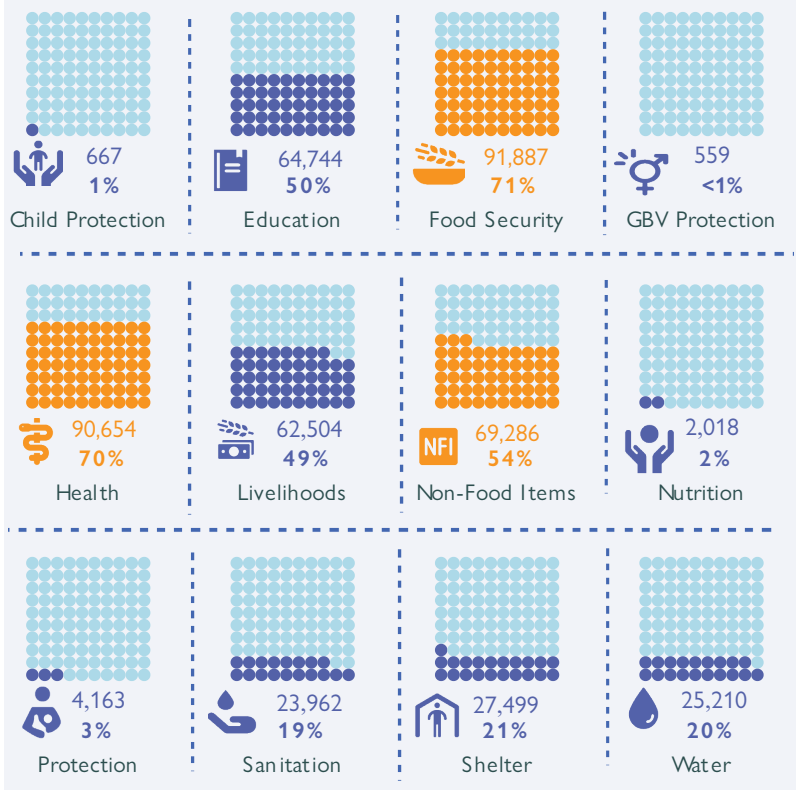


During December, River Nile remained free of conflict, with no reported presence of Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Field teams reported the deployment of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) in Shendi, Atbara and Ad Damar towns. Field teams also reported growing security concerns among the residents of River Nile, considering the state's proximity to the epicenter of the war in Khartoum, as well as the recent clashes in Aj Jazirah.

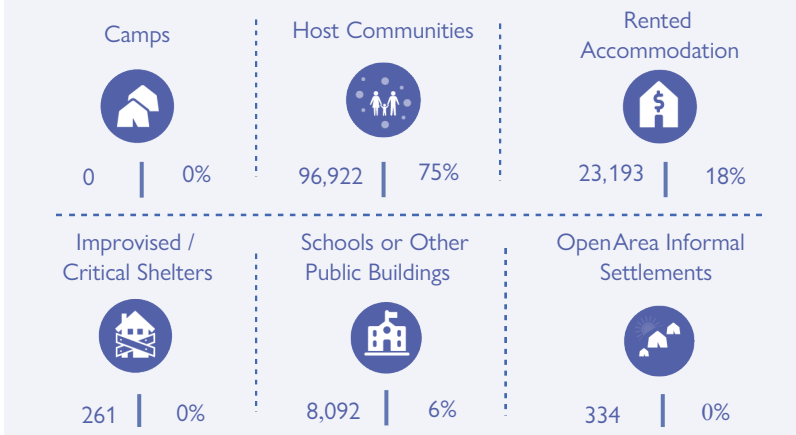
As of 25 December 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 645,644 IDPs sought refuge in River Nile since the eruption of the conflict. The majority of arriving IDPs were from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities of Khartoum. Field teams reported a smaller proportion 30,000 IDPs who arrived from Sharg Aj Jazirah and Medani Al Kubra localities, Aj Jazirah, through eastern states including Gedaref and Kassala. The IDP caseload was concentrated in rural villages in Sheni, Ad Damar, and Al Matama localities within host communities (76%). Additionally, field teams reported no further implementation of the local authorities' decision to reopen schools. Reportedly, the mobility trends within the state remain influenced by conflict dynamics and the economic situation, which include a lack of employment opportunities, unaffordable rental prices, and poor and/or unavailable services. Others are in transit to Northern and Red Sea states.

Field teams reported that service provision remains poor across the state, with limited access to basic services such as food items, non-food items, health supplies, WASH, education services, and electricity. Reportedly, the state largely depends on informal community ties for assistance as well as aid provided by regional and international humanitarian organizations. However, a significant proportion of displaced communities had no access to support. The situation may deteriorate further if urgent intervention is not provided.

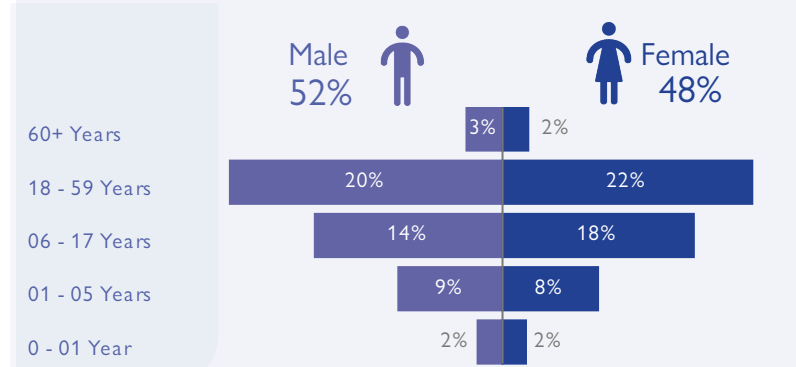
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



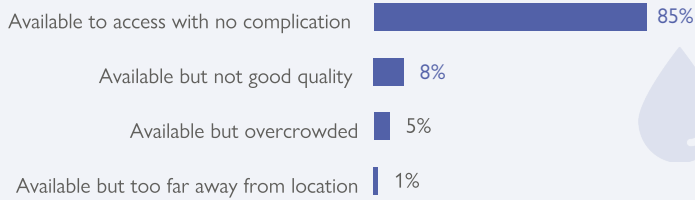
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



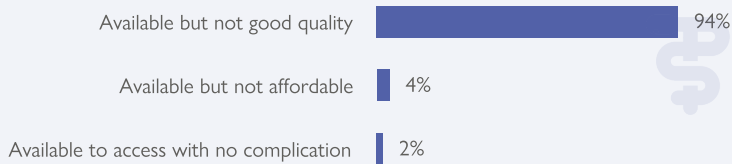
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



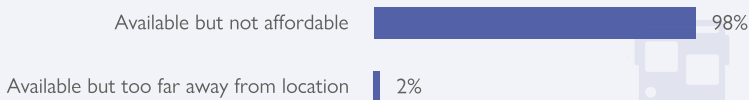
Healthcare



Education



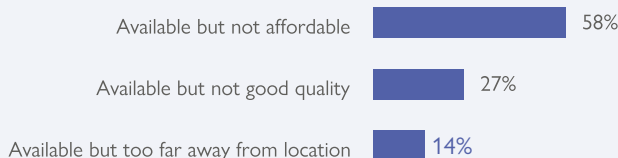
Transportation / Fuel



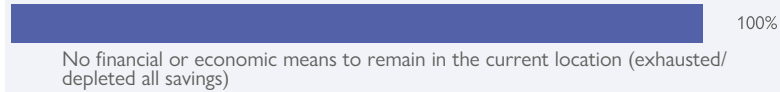
Electricity



Government / Legal Services



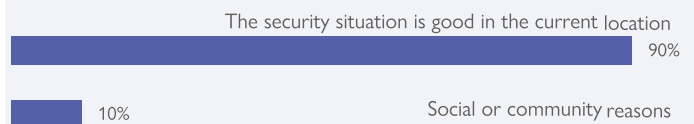
Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



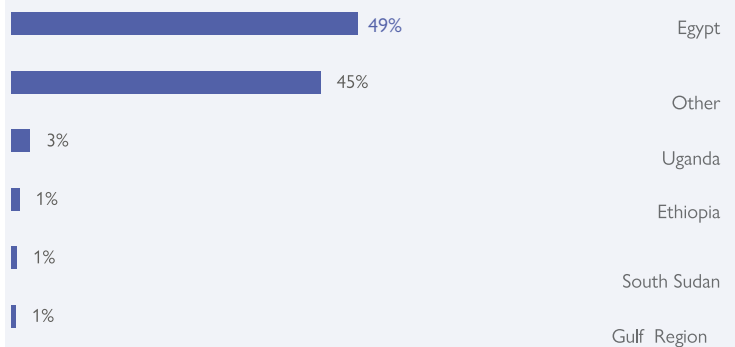
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

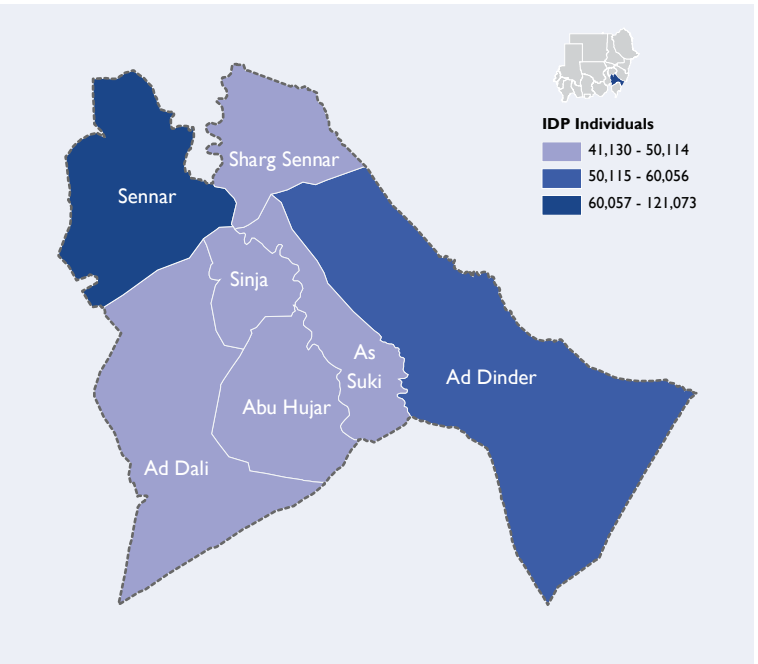


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Displacement by State

Sennar

408,689 Displaced Individuals
 81,640 IDP Households
 218 Key Informants

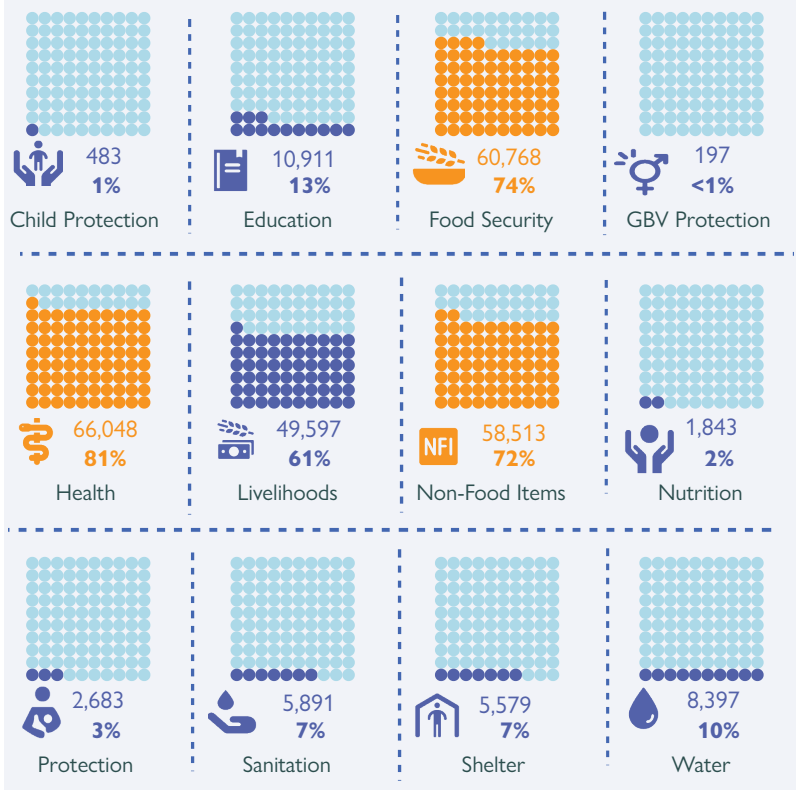


During December, Sennar maintained overall security and remained unaffected by the ongoing conflict dynamics in neighboring Aj Jazirah, as well as in Khartoum, Darfur, and Kordofan. However, on 19 December 2023, soon after the eruption of conflict in Aj Jazirah, field teams reported shootings from unknown sources in various locations around Sennar town. The incident heightened security concerns and resulted in the announcement of a state of emergency and the displacement of affected residents to rural villages southwards of Sennar.

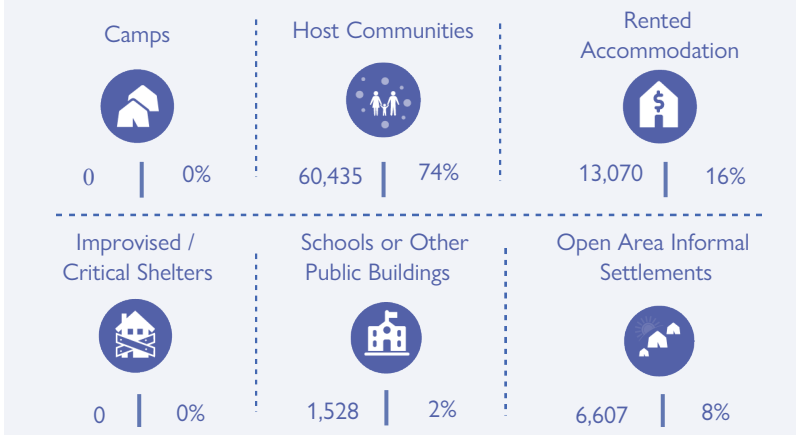
DTM Sudan estimates that 408,689 IDPs sought refuge in Sennar since the eruption of the conflict on April 14, 2023. According to field teams, the proportion of the IDP caseload in Sennar shifted following clashes in Aj Jazirah on 15 December 2023. Field teams reported that the national road between Aj Jazirah and Sennar is the only available and safe route for IDPs fleeing the conflict. DTM Sudan estimated that 60,000 IDPs arrived from Medani Al Kubra locality, Aj Jazirah state. Additionally, field teams reported a significant number of individuals who arrived from Um Durman, Jebel Awlia, and Khartoum localities in Khartoum state. The IDP caseload in Sennar was concentrated in urban neighbourhoods in Sennar, Ad Dindir, and As Suki localities, following their tribal ties. Field teams also reported an increasing number of IDPs sheltering in open areas, improvised shelters, schools, and public buildings. However, the majority remained with host communities. Despite the increasing number of IDPs in Sennar, field teams reported that the state remains a major transit point for those seeking refuge, both across the border to South Sudan and northwards to Gedaref, Kassala, and the Red Sea.

Field teams reported poor service provision across Sennar. The majority of IDPs reportedly relied on public efforts and humanitarian assistance from local, regional, and international organizations. However, the influx of IDPs is straining available resources. Field teams reported limited access to food and non-food items, as well as to shelter and healthcare services. Reportedly, an increasing number of IDPs were unsheltered, and those who were sheltered were in overcrowded public spaces lacking water, sanitation, electricity, and healthcare. Additionally, field teams reported high prices and a pressing economic situation, which negatively impacted both displaced and host communities.

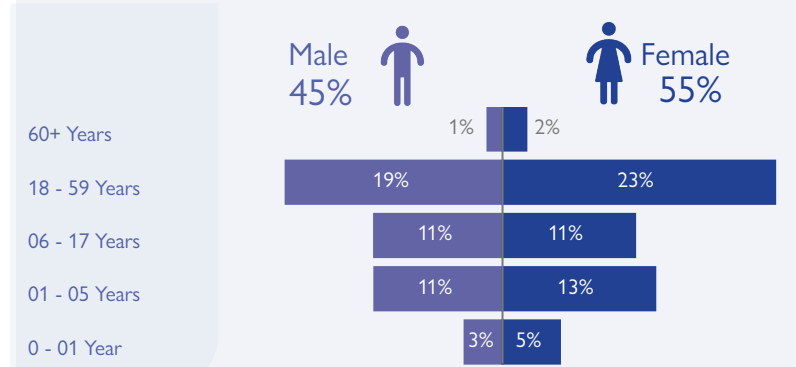
Priority Needs (by households)



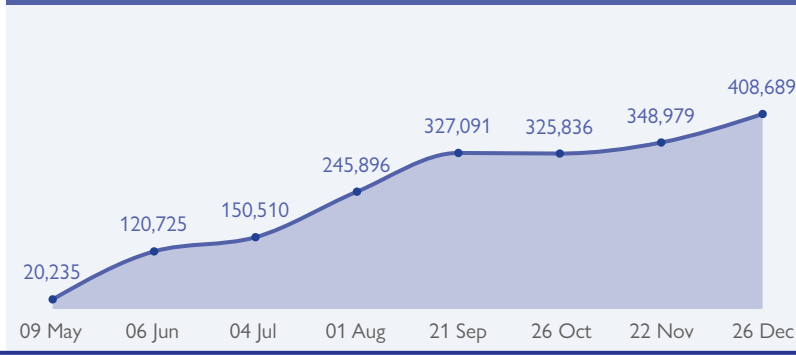
Shelter Categories (by households)



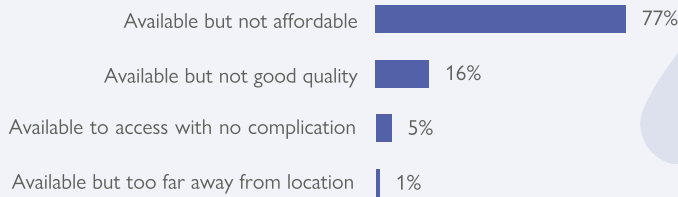
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



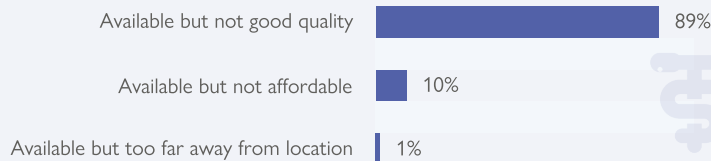
Market (Food)



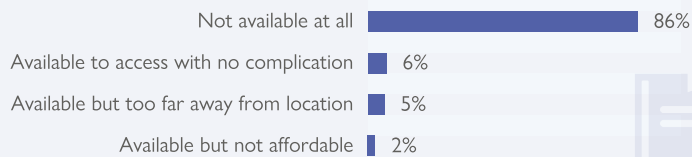
Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



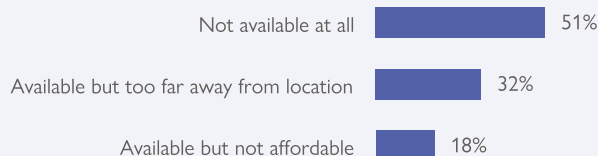
Transportation / Fuel



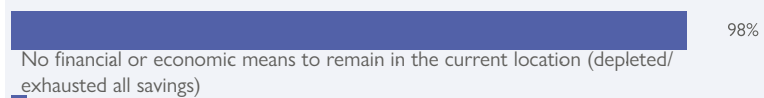
Electricity



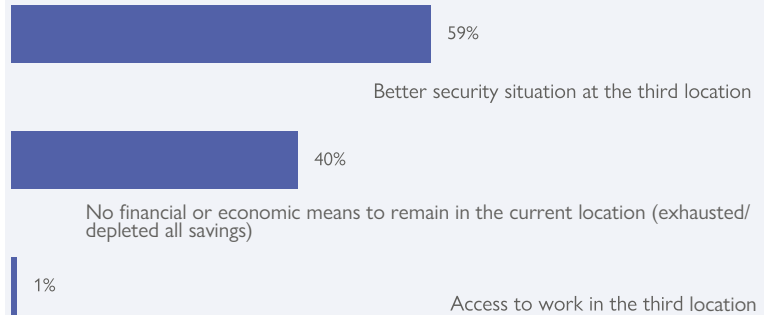
Government / Legal Services



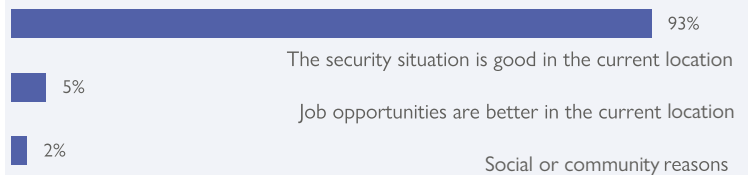
Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



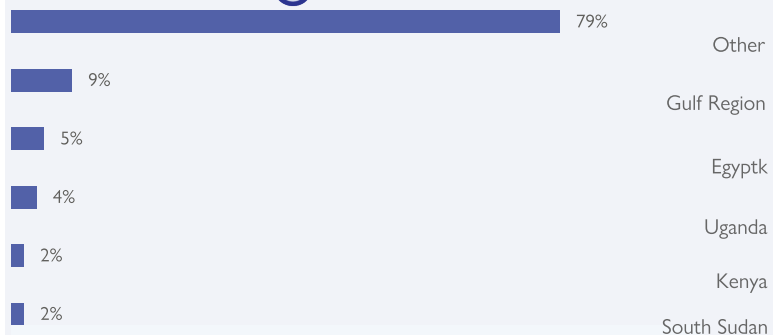
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

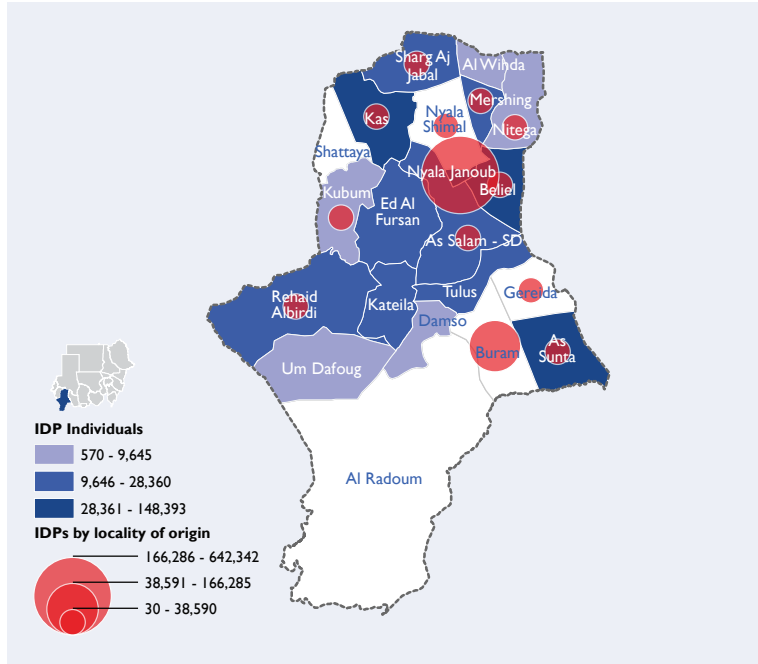


*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service categories. **** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months. Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding

Displacement by State

South Darfur

694,593 Displaced Individuals
 138,917 IDP Households
 16 Key Informants

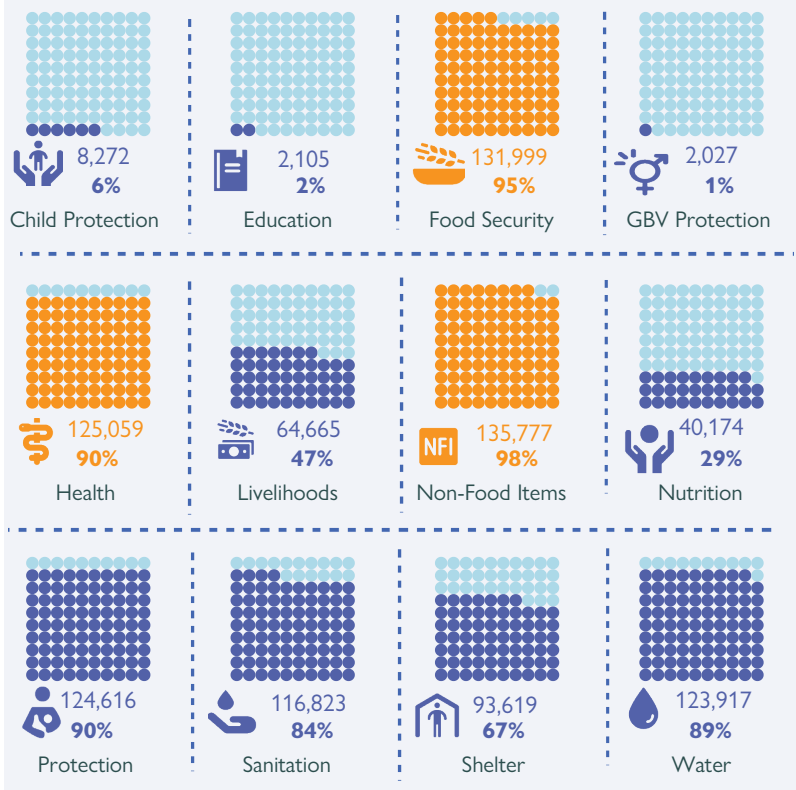


As of 25 December 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 694,593 individuals displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in South Darfur. Of these IDPs, the majority (98%) were displaced from other locations in South Darfur, while a few (2% of all displaced from South Darfur) were reportedly displaced from Khartoum.

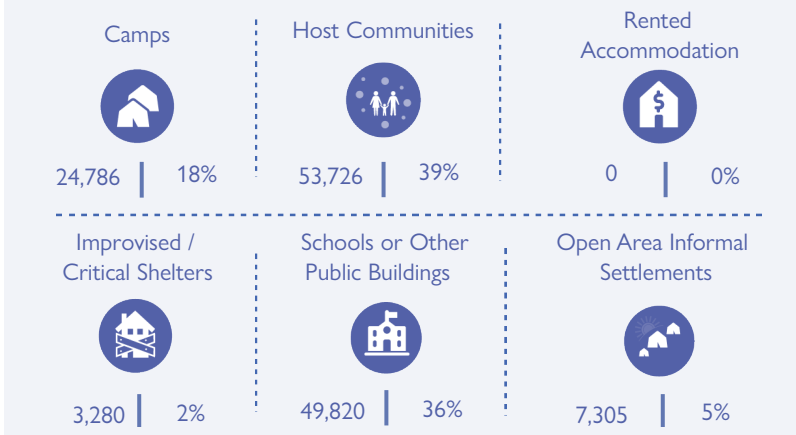
Conflict between the SAF and RSF continued during December in South Darfur, particularly in Nyala Town of Nyala Janoub locality. On 14 December, approximately 170 households were displaced, with the majority reportedly fleeing across the borders to Chad or South Sudan, while others sought refuge in Deribat Town, Sharg Aj Jabal locality. There were also reports of on-going tribal tensions, particularly between Salamat tribesmen and Habaniya tribesmen in Alsiwaina and Umm Kradees villages of Buram locality. More broadly, field teams reported widespread instances of looting and attacks on individual homes, as well as the burning and looting of the major markets in Nyala town. Due to the insecurity, there was ongoing displacement from Nyala town to other locations within South Darfur, while others reported not having sufficient funds to flee.

Many IDPs continued to seek refuge in the large and well-established IDP camps throughout South Darfur, including Otash IDP camp, Al Salam IDP camp, Al Serief IDP camp, and Kalma IDP camp. Of the 694,593 displaced in South Darfur, DTM was able to identify the shelter typology of 138,917 individuals. Of those for whom DTM could identify the shelter type, 53,726 individuals or 39 per cent of the displaced population whose shelter type is known, were sheltering with a host family or community accommodation; 3,280 or 2 per cent were sheltering in an abandoned building; 49,820 IDPs or 36 per cent of the population for whom a shelter type was identified were sheltering in schools or other public buildings; and 6,607 or 5 per cent were sheltering in informal settlements. Field teams reported that IDPs faced critical humanitarian conditions, exacerbated by inaccessible roads, a lack of communication due to telecommunication outages, the looting of markets, a lack of available goods and services, and high prices for goods when available. The ongoing insecurity is likely to continue to present operational challenges for humanitarian actors in the region.

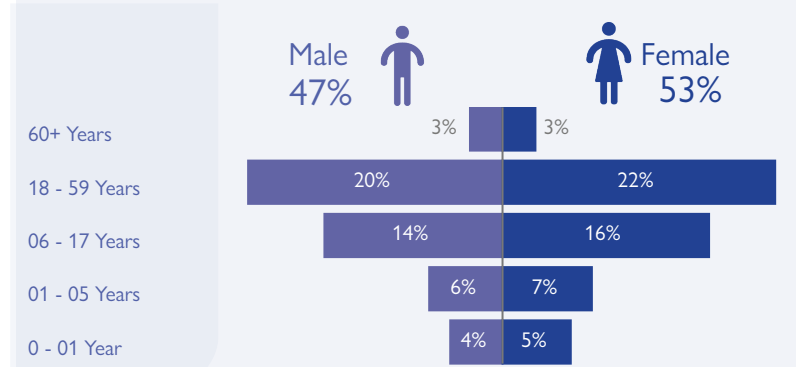
Priority Needs (by households)



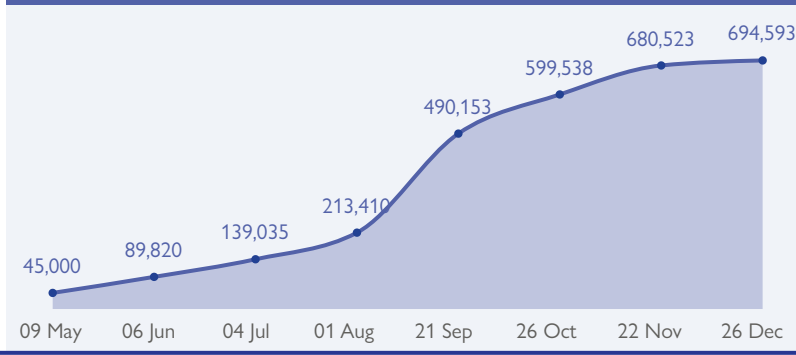
Shelter Categories (by households)



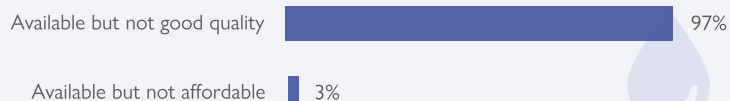
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



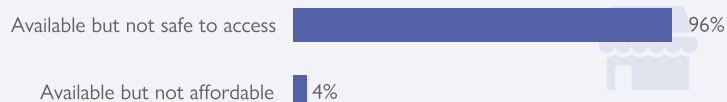
Water



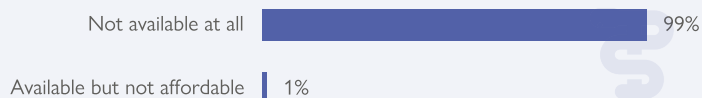
Market (Food)



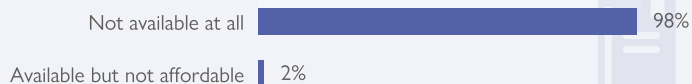
Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



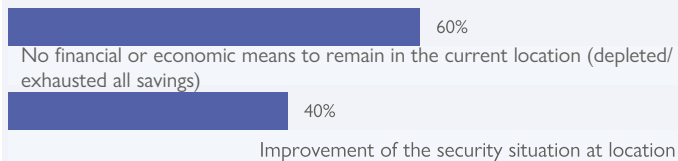
Electricity



Government / Legal Services



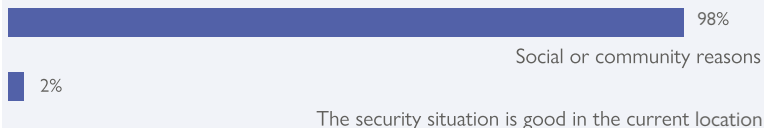
Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries

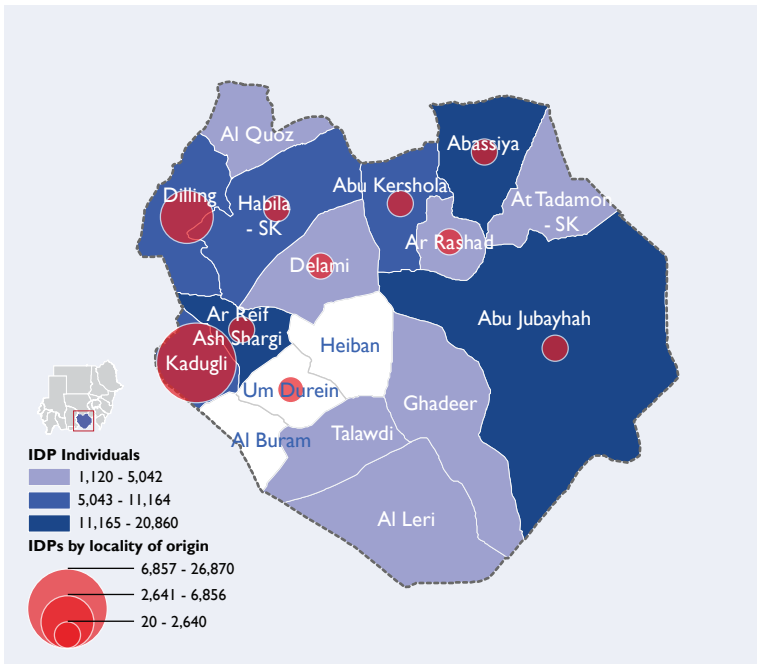
Not Decided (No Plan)



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South Kordofan

107,570 Displaced Individuals
 21,019 IDP Households
 230 Key Informants



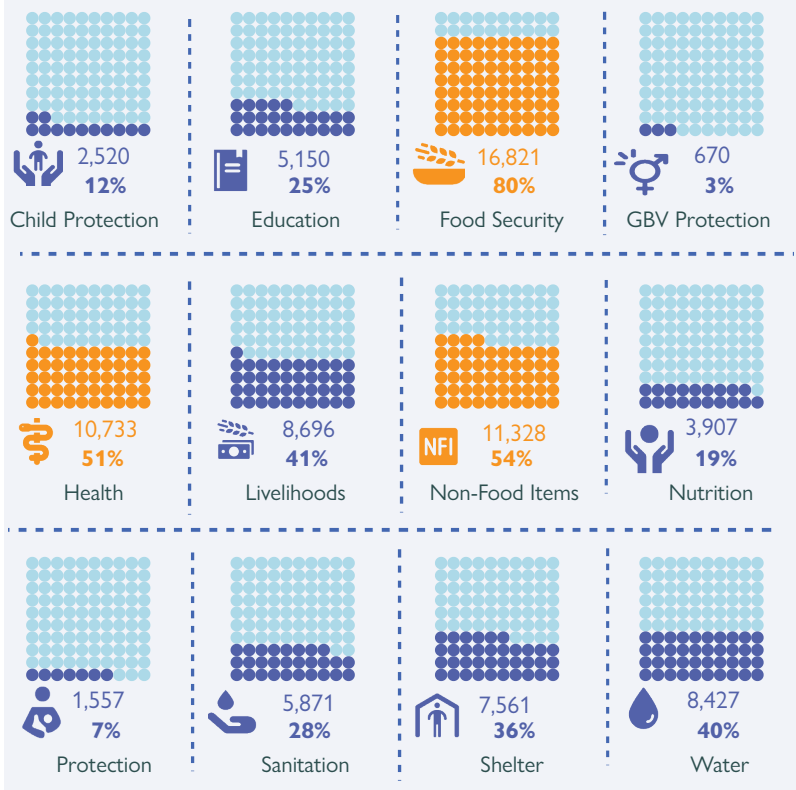
The field team reported relatively calm conditions in [Kadugli Town, the capital of South Kordofan](#), during December, following a series of armed clashes between the Sudanese People Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N, Abdelaziz Al-Hilu wing) and SAF. Beginning in June 2023, clashes between these two actors took place across the localities of Um Duriin, Dilling, Habila, Abu Jubayhah, and Abu Kershola localities. The SPLM-N, however, reportedly engaged in armed clashes with Arab Hawazma tribesmen in [Kondmaia village of Dilling locality on 3 December](#) which later involved the RSF in Takma Village of dilling locality and Fagusa village of Habila locality on 9 December 2023. More recently, the field team observed that SAF and RSF clashed in [Dibebad Town of Al Quoz locality](#) on 9 December 2023.

Field teams observed an estimated total of 107,570 IDPs across South Kordofan since 15 April 2023—many of whom are reportedly arrived from Khartoum (over 62% of the caseload within this state), scattered in locations where their relatives or tribes live across several localities. As violence was largely concentrated in Kadugli Town following SPLM offences, most conflict-induced displacement was observed in the town, representing 61 per cent of the displacement that occurred within this state. Due to widespread mobility restrictions, more than 84 per cent of the IDPs in South Kordofan did not leave the state, but rather remained displaced within it.

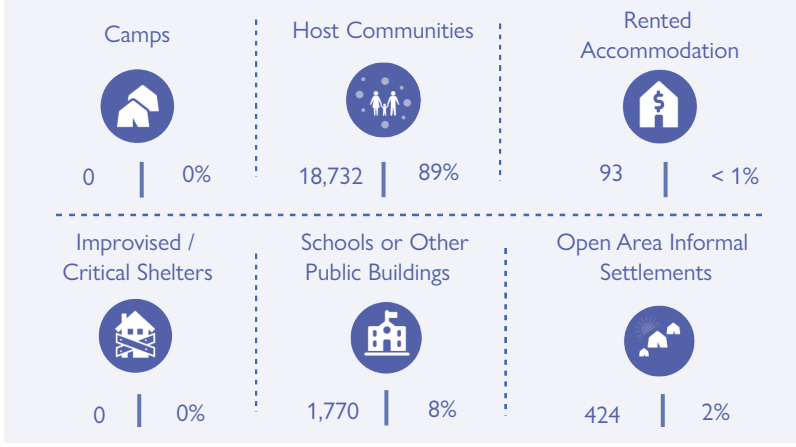
Additionally, the field team indicated that the long-standing Nuba-Arab tensions also significantly influenced displacement trends. This was observed in the mass movement of Arab residents to El Kuok Town in Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality for fear of being targeted by SPLM-N forces. Those IDPs made up 48 per cent of the reported displacement that occurred in this state during December. By comparison, field teams noted that most IDPs of non-Arab ethnicities remained displaced within Kadugli Town, sheltering among the host community or in schools. There were influxes of IDPs from El Obeid Town, North Kordofan, whereby the households settled with their relatives/tribes in Abu Jubayhah, Habila, and Kadugli.

The field team reported acute humanitarian conditions across South Kordofan, with most people severely lacking essential services. IDP households continued 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. Additionally, the reported setbacks of the agricultural harvest in South Kordofan may lead to food scarcity across the state—further exacerbating IDP's risks as many IDP households are largely dependent on the host community for assistance. South Kordofan is likely to remain in conflict for the coming month, potentially refuelling historical communal tensions, with detrimental effects on the IDP caseload.

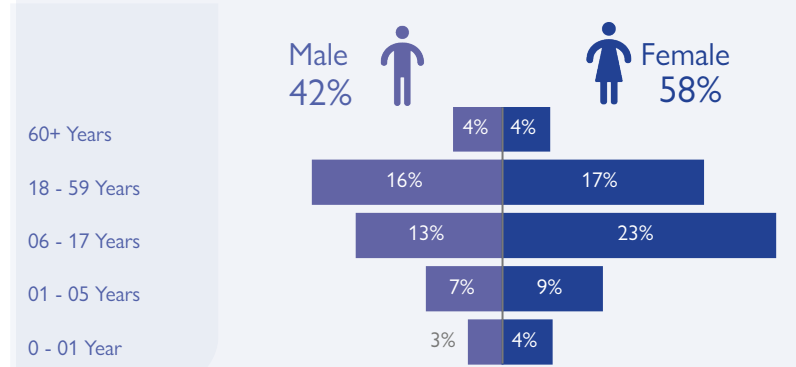
Priority Needs (by households)



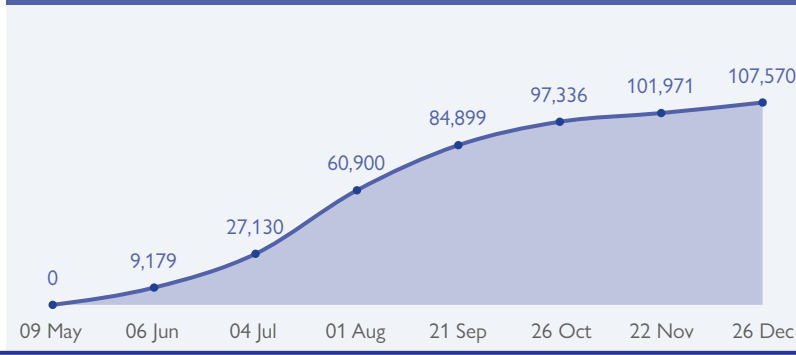
Shelter Categories (by households)



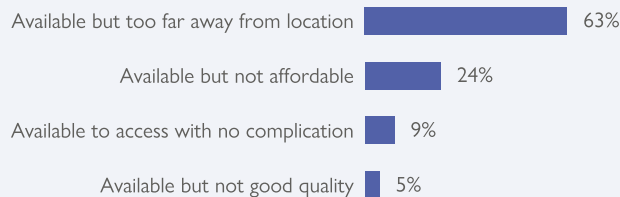
Demographics



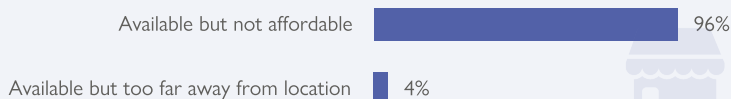
Monthly Displacement Timeline



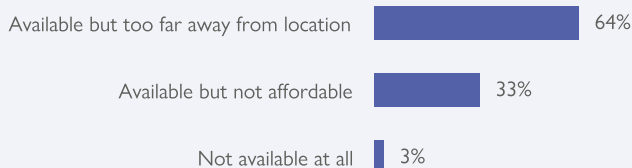
Water



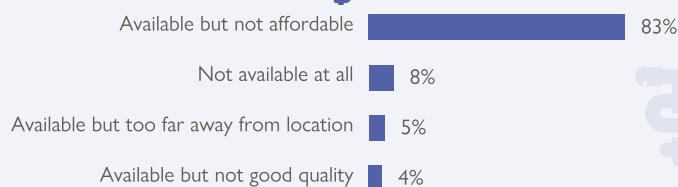
Market (Food)



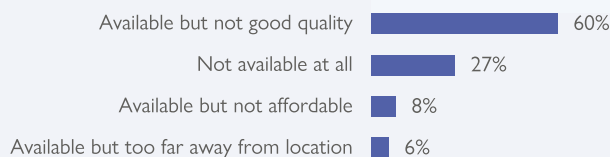
Market (Non-Food Item)



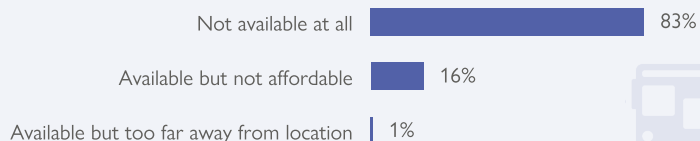
Healthcare



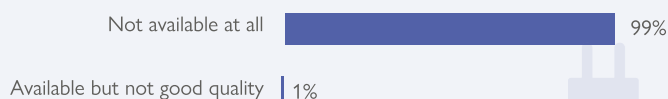
Education



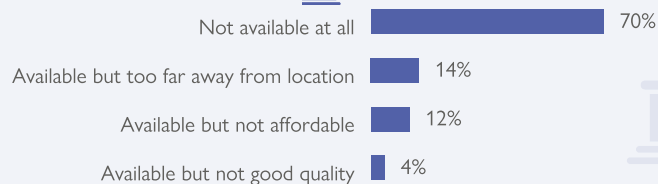
Transportation / Fuel



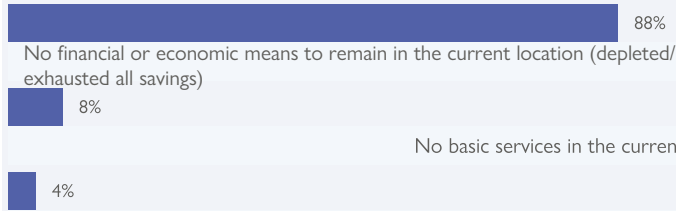
Electricity



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)

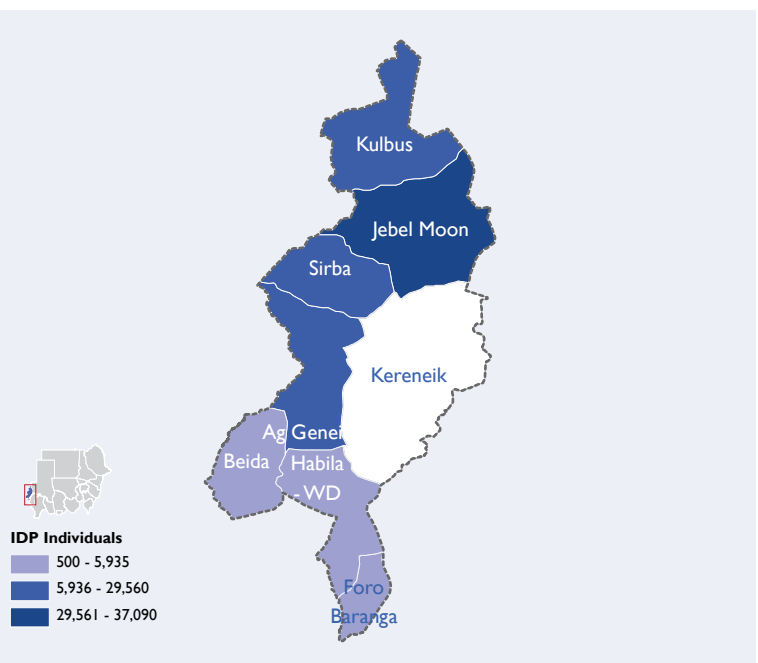


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Displacement by State

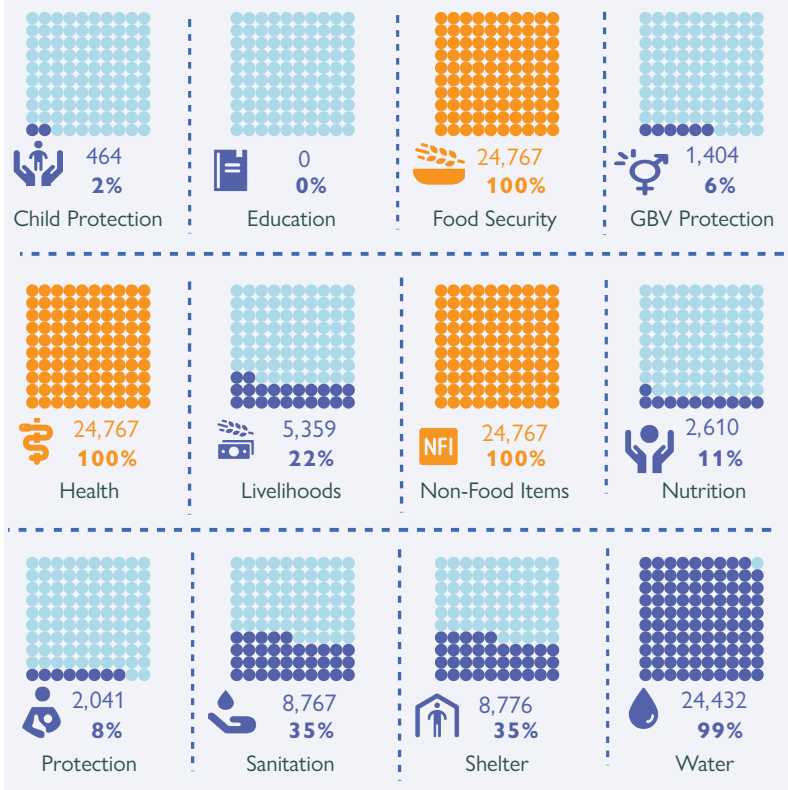
West Darfur

123,835 Displaced Individuals
 24,767 IDP Households
 19 Key Informants

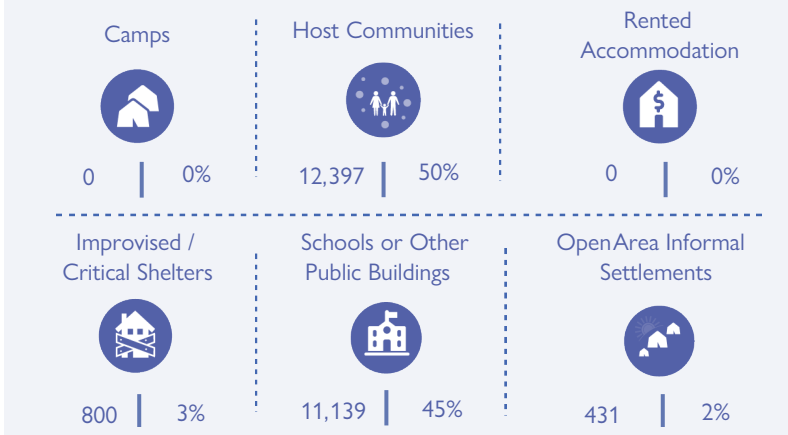


In early November, and as part of [Monthly Displacement Overview 3](#), IOM DTM reported that West Darfur experienced the most significant clashes in that state, since the start of the national conflict in April 2023. Following the November clashes, [field teams indicated that the RSF](#) controlled West Darfur state excluding Jebel Moon locality, and that the SAF withdrew from all the localities. In Jebel Moon, tribal armed groups were present and JPA armed forces reportedly escorted populations from North Darfur to Kulbus and Jebel Moon localities, as a statement of protection. The Sudanese Liberation Army (Khamis-Abakar faction) remained present within the state, as did Arab armed groups around Ag Geneina and Sirba localities. As a result of the presence of diverse armed groups, as well as herders and farmers in Jebel Moon, DTM informants reported that inter-communal conflict in this locality remains a possibility for the coming weeks. As of 25 December 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that 123,835 individuals displaced since the start of the conflict sought refuge in West Darfur. An acceleration of displacement observed in November 2023 did not continue through December and field teams reported no conflict during the month. The vast majority (93%) of the IDP caseload across West Darfur were displaced from other locations within the state. However, a proportion of IDPs (<1%) also arrived from locations within Khartoum, East Darfur, Central Darfur, and North Darfur. It is also important to note that much of the displaced communities have been previous victims of displacement many times over during the area's conflict-prone history. According to field teams, most government institutions were closed in West Darfur and no services from local authorities were provided during December. As such, humanitarian partners organized support, including convoys of food assistance from Chad to West and Central Darfur—providing a reported half a million people with food assistance. Yet the aid remains insufficient to the needs. Overall, field staff reported that there was a shortage of humanitarian supplies, limited-to-no resources available, and high prices for commodities that could be obtained. As a result, there were significant and widespread unmet needs in all sectors with food, water, healthcare services and cash reported as most urgent to less urgent priorities. The lack of services in some displacement locations influenced IDPs to move to third displacement locations, including other states in Darfur as well as into Chad in search of better services and commodities.

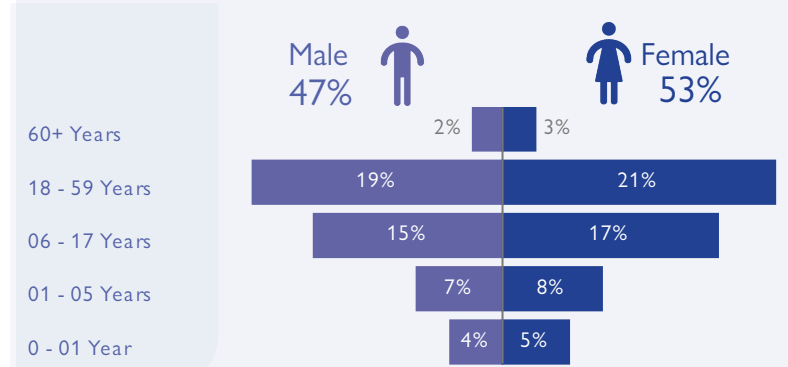
Priority Needs (by households)



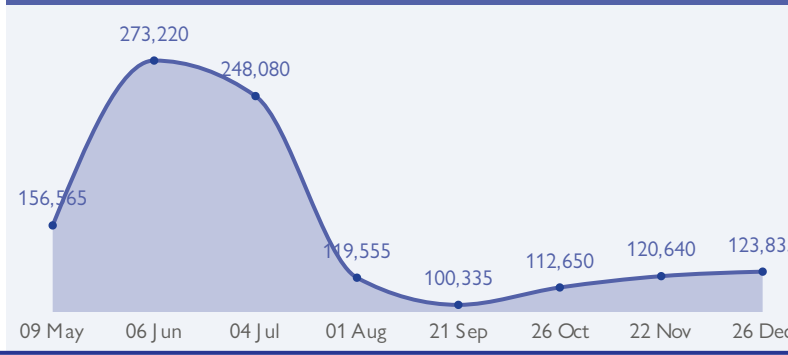
Shelter Categories (by households)



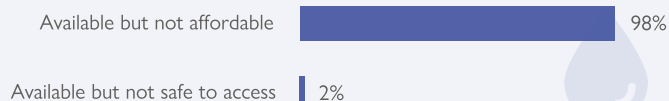
Demographics



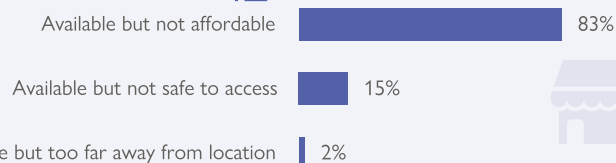
Monthly Displacement Timeline



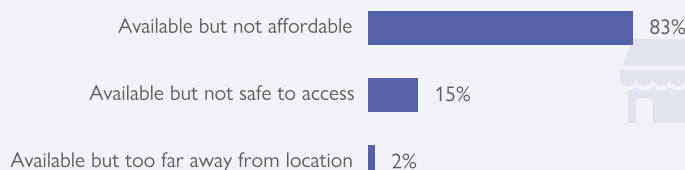
Water



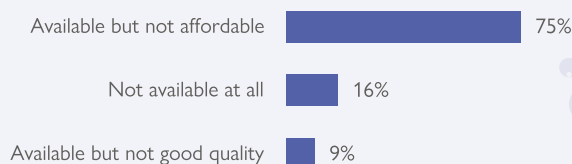
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



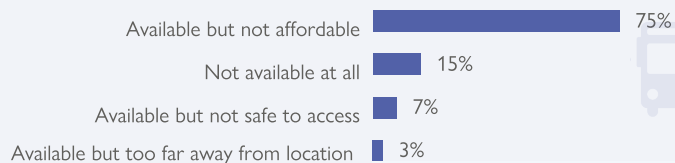
Healthcare



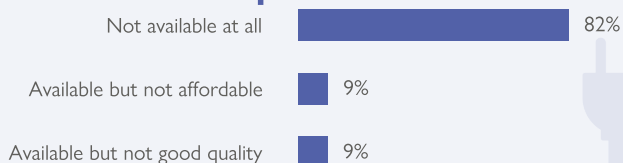
Education



Transportation / Fuel



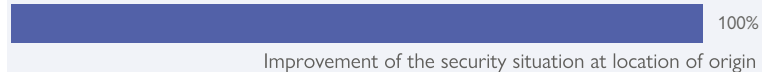
Electricity



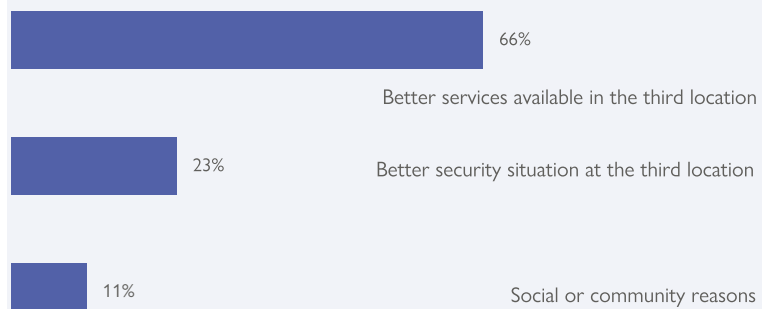
Government / Legal Services



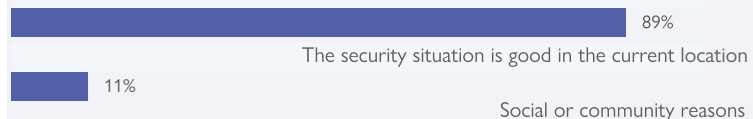
Return to location of origin



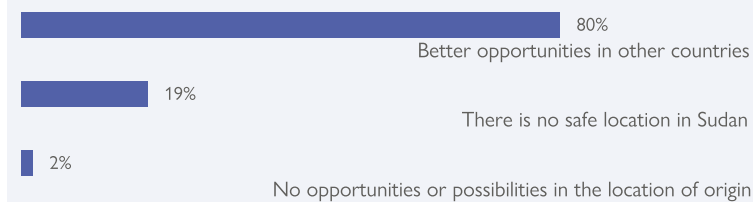
Move to a third location



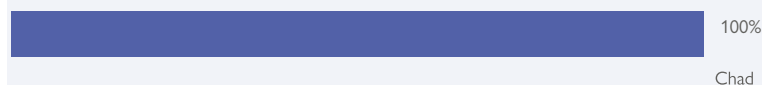
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



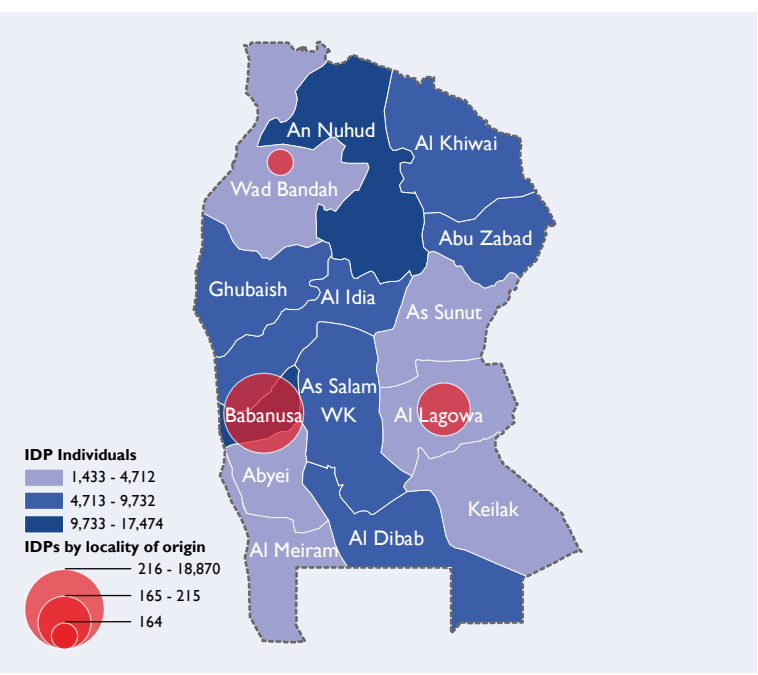
Not Decided (No Plan)



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Displacement by State

West Kordofan

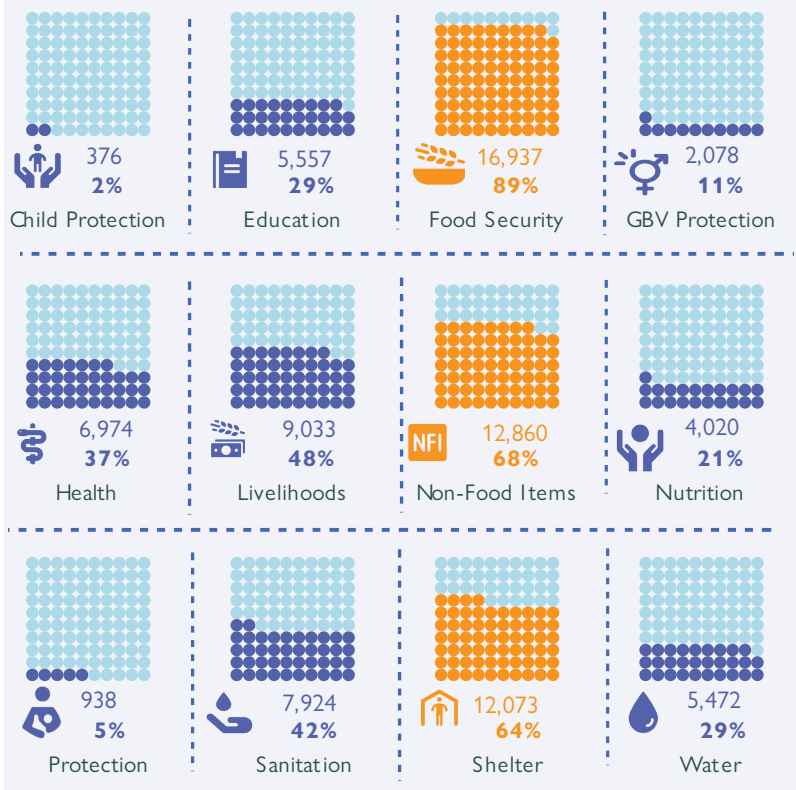


In December, field teams reported clashes between the warring parties in [Al Idia town, of Al Idia locality](#), resulting in the displacement of residents to western neighbourhoods of Al Idia town, as well as in the death of two individuals and injury of others. The incident was an extension of clashes which erupted in [Babanusa town of Babanusa locality](#), where affected residents were displaced to other villages within the locality and to other villages within As Salam locality. West Kordofan also witnessed the eruption of [inter-communal clashes between Hamar tribesmen and Al Mema tribesmen in Faki Uzayriq and Wad Rabah Villages, Wad Bandah locality](#). The incident caused the displacement of 29 households to other villages within Wad Bandah locality. 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 25 December 2023, West Kordofan hosted an estimated total of 96,875 IDPs—about 67 per cent of whom arrived from the capital, Khartoum; followed by North and South Kordofan states (12%), and the Darfur region (1%).

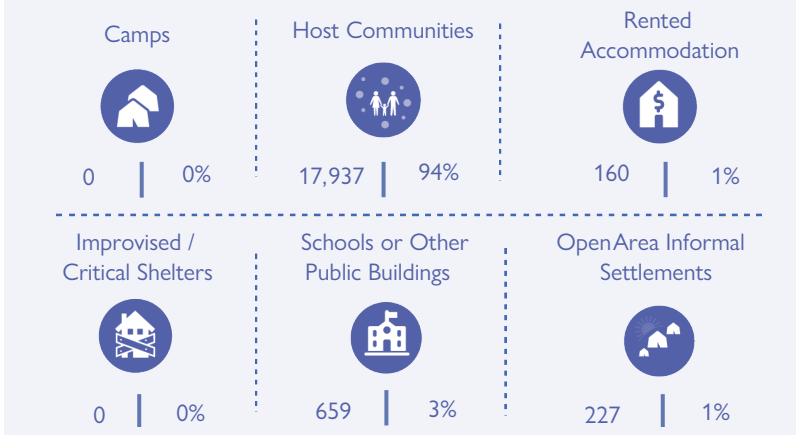
Similar to the rest of the Kordofan region, tribal ties shaped the mobility of IDPs within this state, as more than 94 per cent of all IDPs reported residing with host communities. According to the field team, Misseriya IDPs settled primarily in the south, while Dar Hamar tribesmen settled in the north. IDPs who arrived in West Kordofan sought safety in areas near to their home states where their relatives/tribes reside. It is worth noting that most IDPs who were affected by conflict in North and South Kordofan (about 82%) settled primarily in the eastern areas, including Al Khiwai, Abu Zabad, As Sunta, Al Lagowa, and Keilak. Contrary to this, all IDPs arriving from North, South, and West Darfur states settled in western areas, such as Wad Bandah and Babanusa.

The field team indicated that service provision remained poor across West Kordofan, especially services related to the provision of food, healthcare, and water. Widespread insecurity remained a barrier for IDPs in accessing essentials, with the majority dependent on host communities for food and shelter. Furthermore, a lack of protection mechanisms was reported as security forces were reportedly not playing a significant role in enforcing the rule of law. Meanwhile, there were noteworthy challenges to humanitarian operations as many locations that hosted IDPs were inaccessible as all major national roads passed 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 will further complicate IDPs' conditions and possible humanitarian interventions.

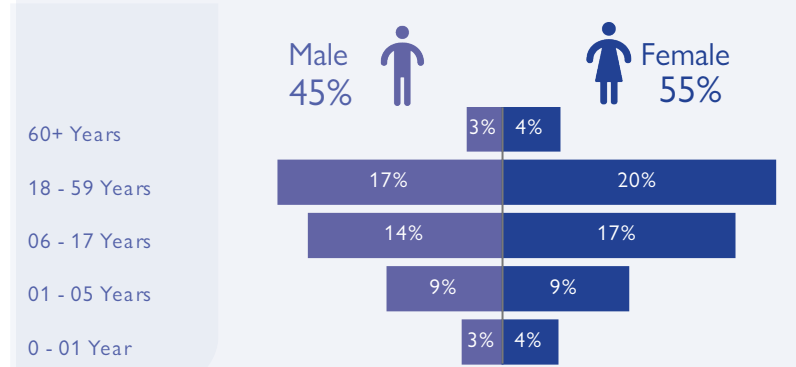
Priority Needs (by households)



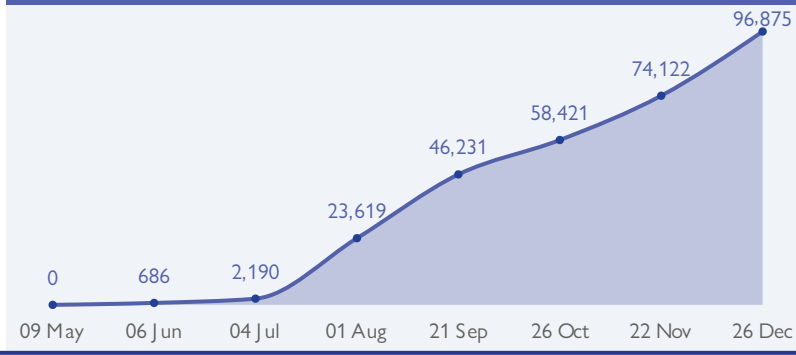
Shelter Categories (by households)



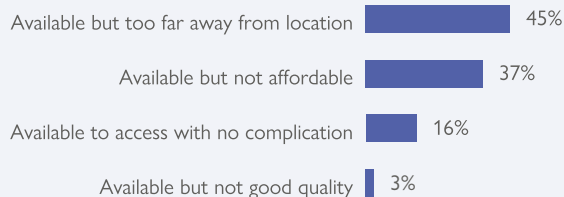
Demographics



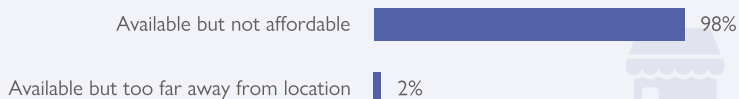
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



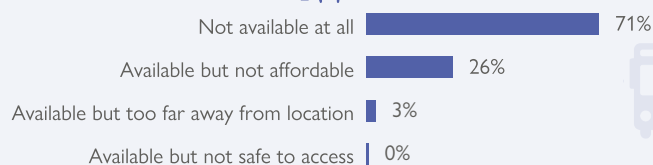
Healthcare



Education



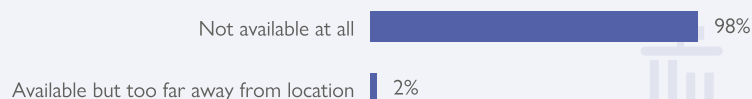
Transportation / Fuel



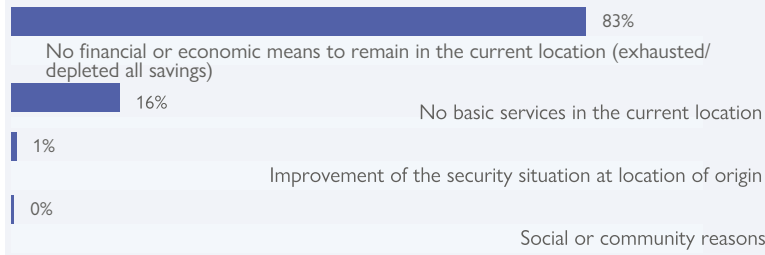
Electricity



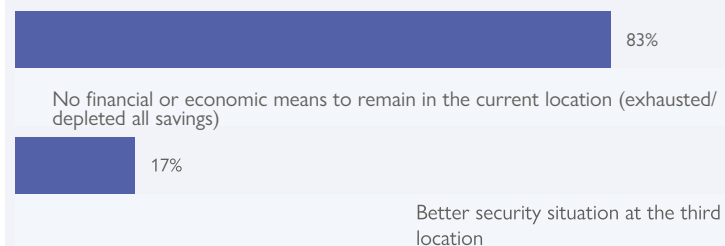
Government / Legal Services



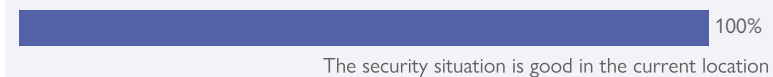
Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries

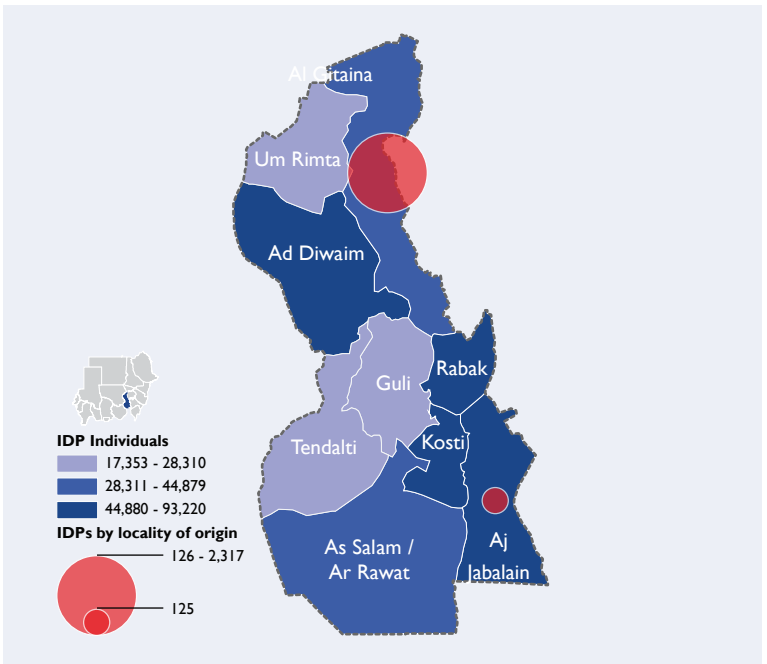
Not Decided (No Plan)



*** 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. 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. Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding

White Nile

477,041 Displaced Individuals
 94,659 IDP Households
 292 Key Informants

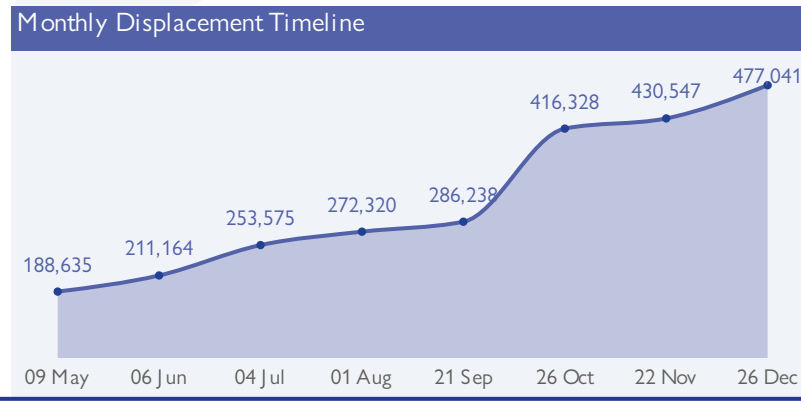
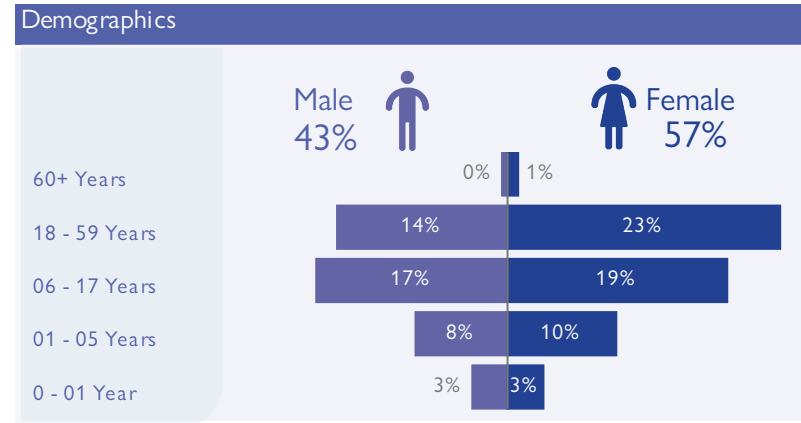
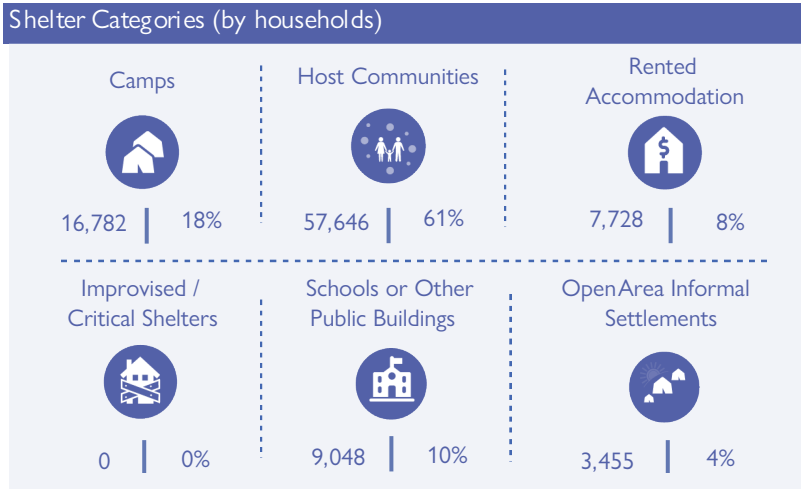
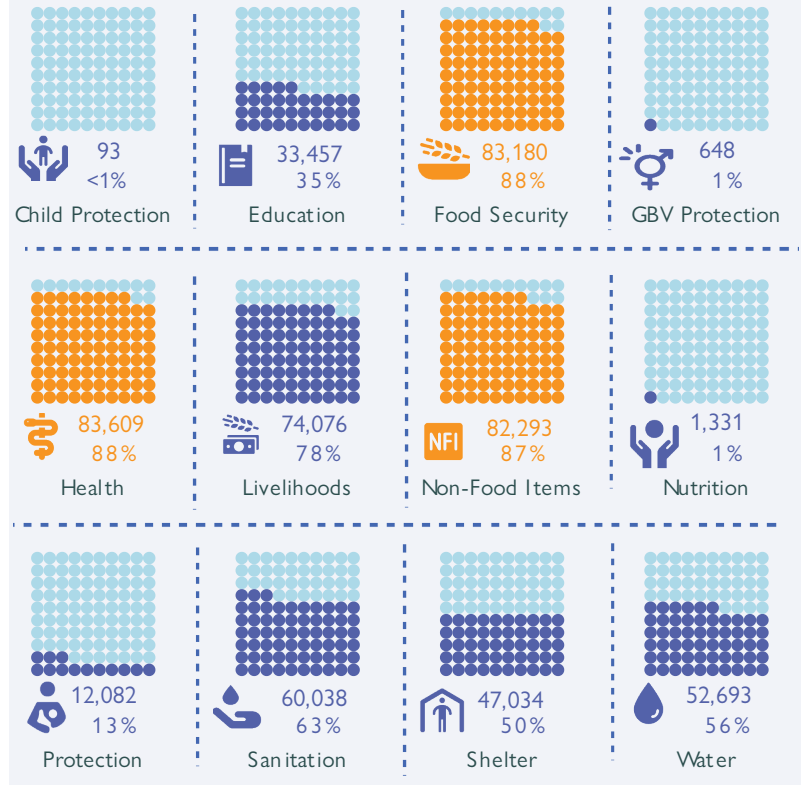


On 19 December 2023, field teams reported renewed clashes between the two warring parties in Al Gitaina town of Al Gitaina locality. These clashes followed the expansion of the conflict into Aj Jazirah on 15 December; both incidents resulted in widespread displacement. Additionally, the overall insecurity led to a declared state of emergency within the state. Field teams observed that the conflicts in adjacent Khartoum and Kordofan, as well as in Darfur, remained the main factors influencing displacement into White Nile.

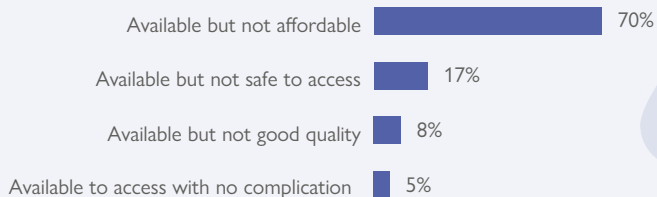
As of 23 December 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that a total of 477,041 IDPs sought refuge in White Nile state since the start of the conflict in April. The majority of IDPs in White Nile are from Khartoum, Bahri and Um Durman localities of Khartoum state; while a smaller proportion originated from Medani Al Kubra locality, Aj Jazirah. Reportedly, approximately 58 per cent of DPs, were staying with host communities within urban neighbourhoods in Kosti, Aj Jabalain and Rabak localities, following their tribal ties. Field teams confirmed that there was no further implementation of the local government's decision to reopen schools, which otherwise would have an adverse impact on the IDP communities currently sheltering within schools (10%).

The White Nile state also continues to host the highest proportion of foreign nationals (90,901, approximately 19 per cent of all foreign nationals recorded in Sudan). Additionally, the state hosted one of the largest refugee camps in Sudan, accommodating many South Sudanese nationals. Field teams indicated that White Nile serves as a transit state for those seeking to enter South Sudan, with pendular movements across the border.

Field teams reported severe service provision issues in December, attributed to the influx of IDPs from the conflict in Khartoum and recent clashes in Aj Jazirah. Additionally, field teams noted an increased reliance on humanitarian aid due to insufficient public services. The state reportedly lacked essential services, such as food, WASH, healthcare, and electricity. Furthermore, there were growing reports regarding the prevalence of malaria and illnesses among the displaced population, as well as cases of malnutrition, particularly among children.



Water



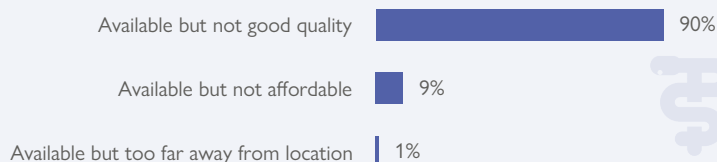
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



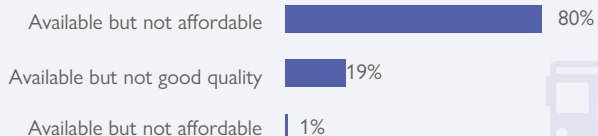
Healthcare



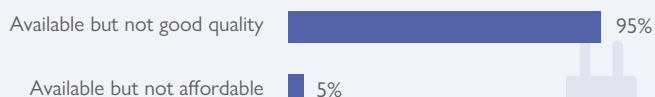
Education



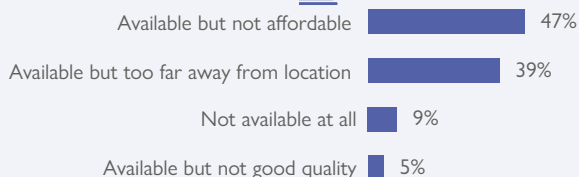
Transportation / Fuel



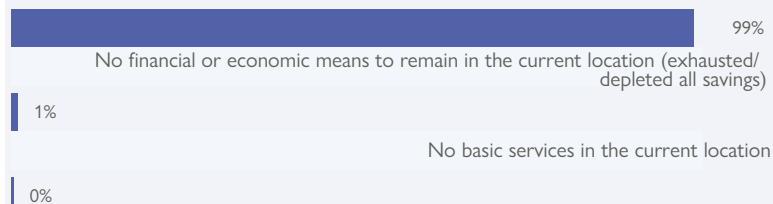
Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



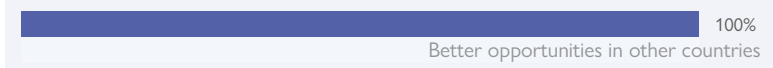
Move to a third location



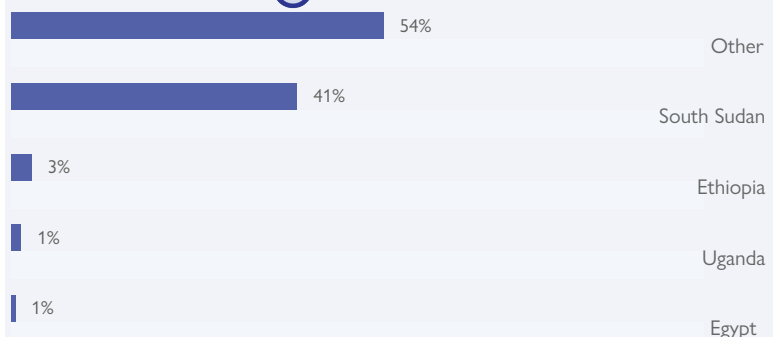
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



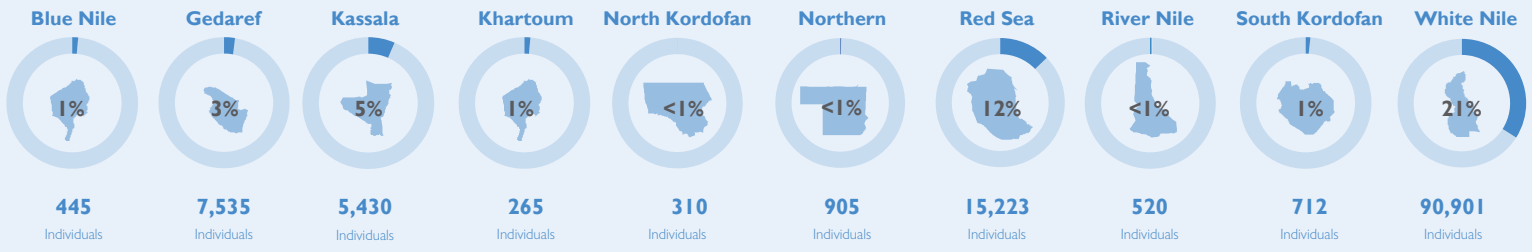
*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across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

Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

122,596 → 2%¹
individuals

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 122,596 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan) as of 23 December 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) were in White Nile state – where they constituted 19 per cent of the IDP caseload in that state. In comparison, foreign nationals constituted smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (9%), Kassala (4%), Gedaref (2%), South Kordofan (1%), Khartoum (1%), Blue Nile (<1%), North Kordofan (<1%), Northern (<1%), River Nile (<1%).



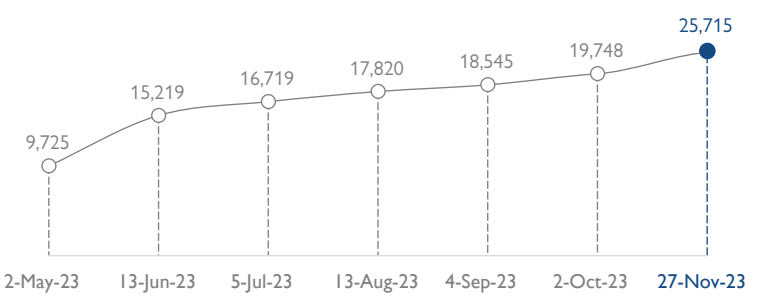
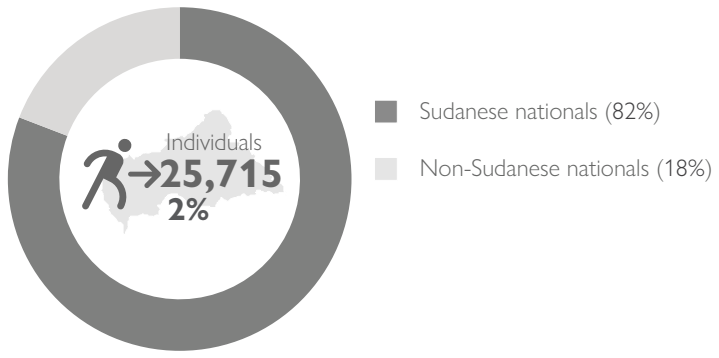
Graph 2: Displacement of Foreign Nationals
Note: This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals among the IDP caseload observed across all 18 states.

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

1,523,350
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

Since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023 DTM has noted substantial mixed cross-border movements involving both Sudanese and foreign nationals (including returnees). Field teams reported that reported these movements have proved challenging for communities. Security concerns, such as military clashes, or the breakdown in law and order in many areas, as well as steep fuel and transportation costs, and environmental events (such as flooding during the rainy season) have all impacted options for both domestic and cross-border travel.

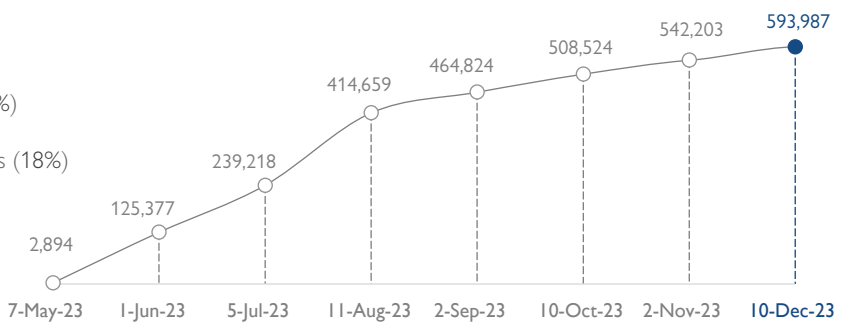
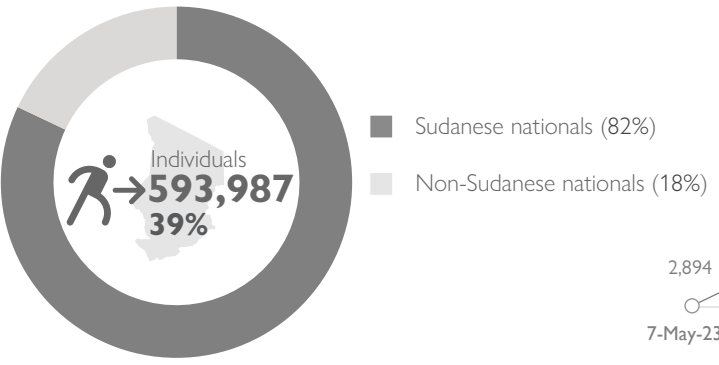
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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

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

CHAD²

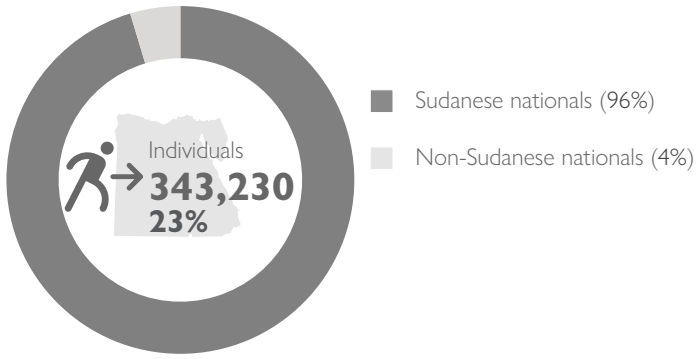


Source: IOM, UNHCR

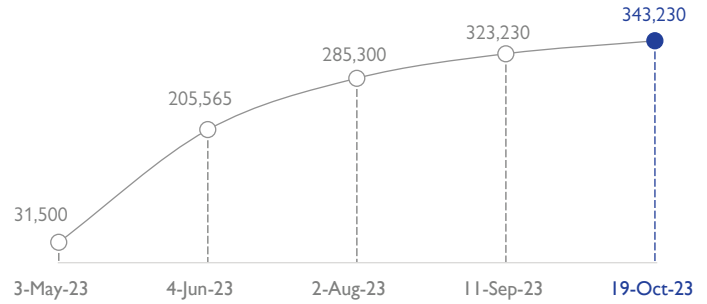
Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad

1. This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.
2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit [DTM Chad website](https://dtm.iom.int/sudan).

EGYPT¹

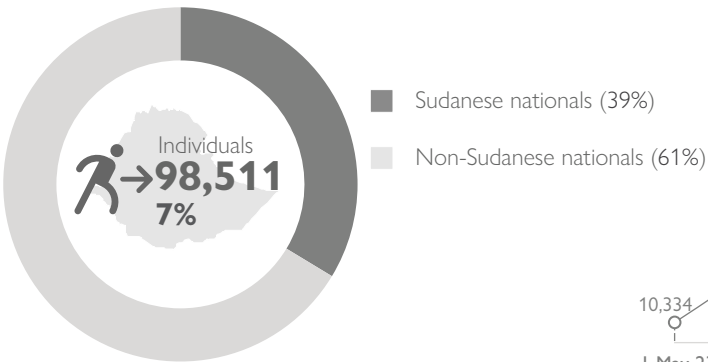


Source: Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs

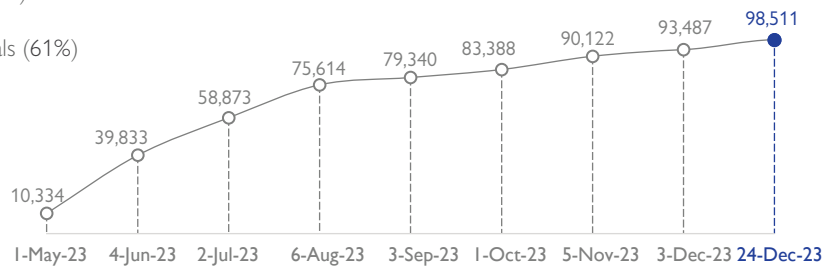


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

ETHIOPIA²

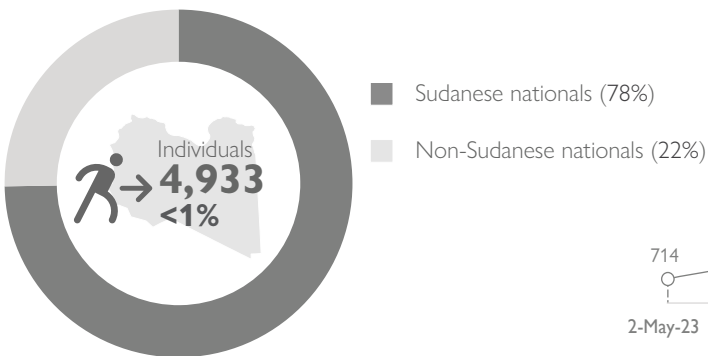


Source: IOM Ethiopia

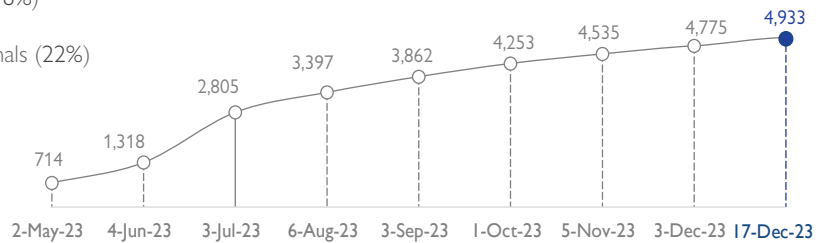


Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

LIBYA

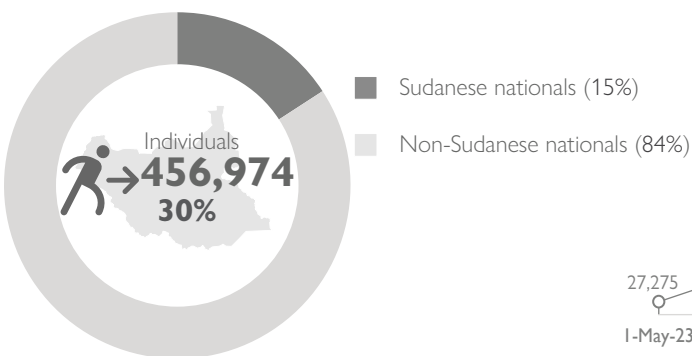


Source: IOM libya

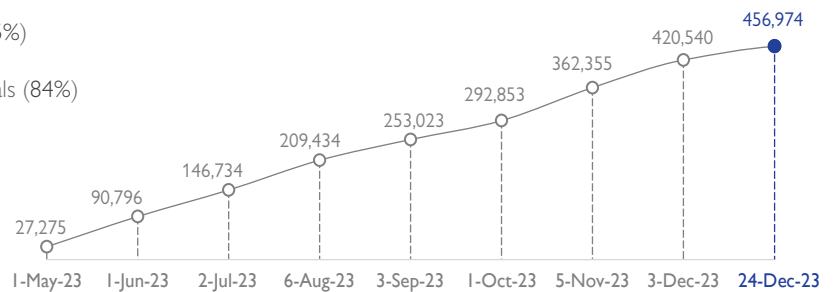


Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

SOUTH SUDAN³



Source: IOM, UNHCR



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

1. According to the last available update from the Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of 19 October 2023

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

3. 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.

With the support of:

