



# DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

# MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (05)



**JANUARY 2024**  
(28/12 - 24/01)

# Sudan Displacement Overview



6,092,788

Displaced Individuals



1,213,683

IDP Households



1,720,890

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

During January 2024, field teams reported continued clashes between the RSF and SAF across multiple hotspots in the West of Sudan, most notably in [Al Fasher](#), [Al Radoum](#), [Nyala Janoub](#), [Ag Geneina](#), [Kutum](#), and [Gharb Jabal Marrah](#) locality of Darfur region. In the Kordofan regions, DTM monitored clashes in [Abassiya](#), [Abu Kershola Town](#), [Dilling](#), [Sheikan](#), [Ar Rahad](#), and [Habla](#) locality. While 44 per cent of IDPs in Sudan sought refuge in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, the majority of IDPs (54%) were observed in the eastern and southern corridors. Existing tribal ties played a crucial role in shaping mobility patterns, as 65 per cent of IDPs sought refuge among host communities, primarily among those with whom they had shared social connections. Notably, 19 per cent of IDPs also sought refuge in schools and other public buildings. The potential further southern and eastern expansion of the conflict will likely lead to secondary displacements as people seek refuge in other safer states, such as Red Sea State and other locations.

Prior to 15 April 2023, an estimated 3,820,772 persons were displaced in Sudan. On 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), spurring the primary and secondary displacement of approximately 6,036,176 individuals between April and December 2023. In late December 2023, Sudan DTM analysed extensive displacement data to produce an [updated, comprehensive estimate of persons](#) displaced within Sudan, accounting for both those displaced before and after 15 April 2023. DTM Sudan reported that approximately 9,052,822 persons were internally displaced in Sudan, while an estimated 1,574,135 individuals were displaced across Sudan's borders into neighbouring countries. Additionally, 120,797 IDPs were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan). As of 24 January 2024, an estimated 6,092,788 individuals were displaced since 15 April 2023, representing an increase of 236,011 individuals since the end of December 2023. These figures represent the largest displacement crisis worldwide, with over 10 million total individuals displaced. According to this and global estimates, nearly 1 in every 8 internally displaced persons worldwide is Sudanese, and Sudan hosts approximately 13 per cent of all internally displaced persons globally.<sup>1</sup>

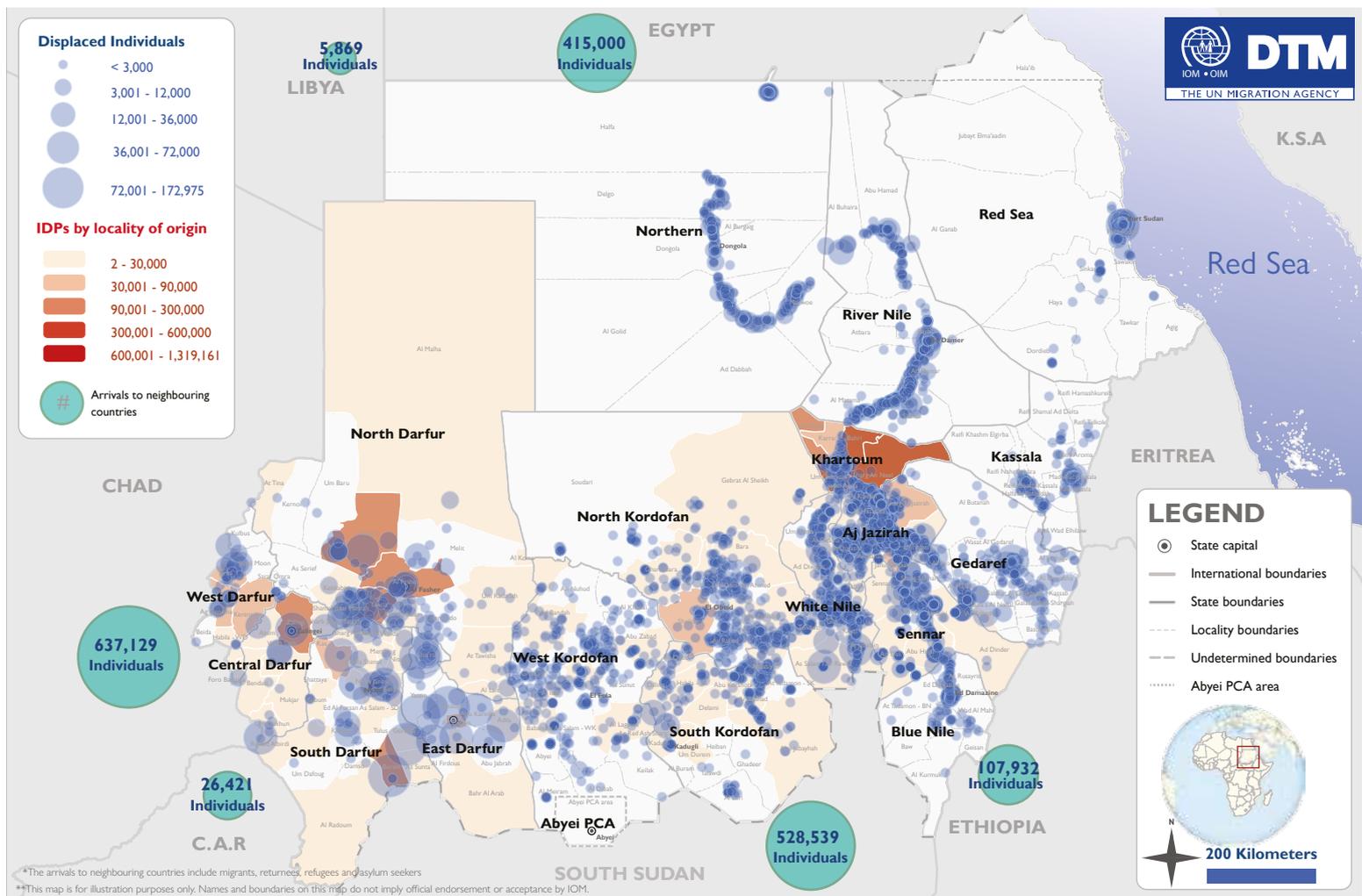
The humanitarian situation across all 18 states remains dire, especially in the Darfur and

Kordofan regions. Across Sudan, the three highest needs reported by IDPs were food, non-food items and healthcare commodities and services. Specifically, field teams reported widespread 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, high fuel prices for transportation of goods, limited food production and high costs of imported items, and ongoing displacement. The Wad Medani area of Aj Jazirah historically served as a regional breadbasket within Sudan but was the site of ongoing clashes from 15 December 2023 onward, which has contributed to disruptions experienced in the food supply. Furthermore, December to February marks the winter harvesting season in Sudan but amidst soaring costs of inputs, conflict, and displacement, Field teams reported that some farmers may be unable to harvest which will further reduce availability of foodstuffs in the coming months.

Field teams also reported difficulties in accessing humanitarian aid due to continuing insecurity, unstable telecommunication networks, rising prices, and supply chain issues, which resulted in decreased availability of commodities and fuel. Water access and healthcare remained major concerns, with reported cases of cholera rising in various regions. According to [UN Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(UN OCHA\)](#), more than 9,700 suspected cholera cases, including 269 associated deaths were reported as of [16 January 2024](#).

In addition to internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the mixed cross-border movements of 1,720,890 individuals since 15 April 2023 into neighbouring countries, namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia as of 28 January 2024. Sixty two per cent of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals, while 38 per cent estimated to be foreign nationals and returnees.

The following report provides further contextual analysis and a state-by-state breakdown of events between 28 December 2023 and 24 January 2024.



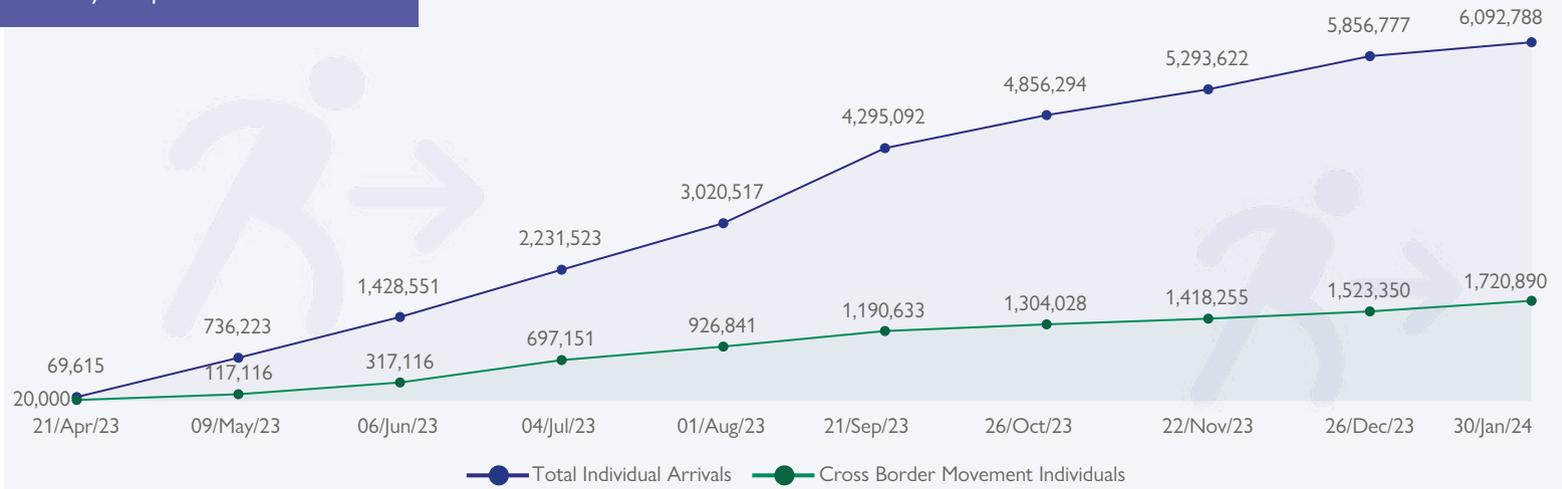
Map 1: Displacement across Sudan since 15 April 2023

1. The data from many locations has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.

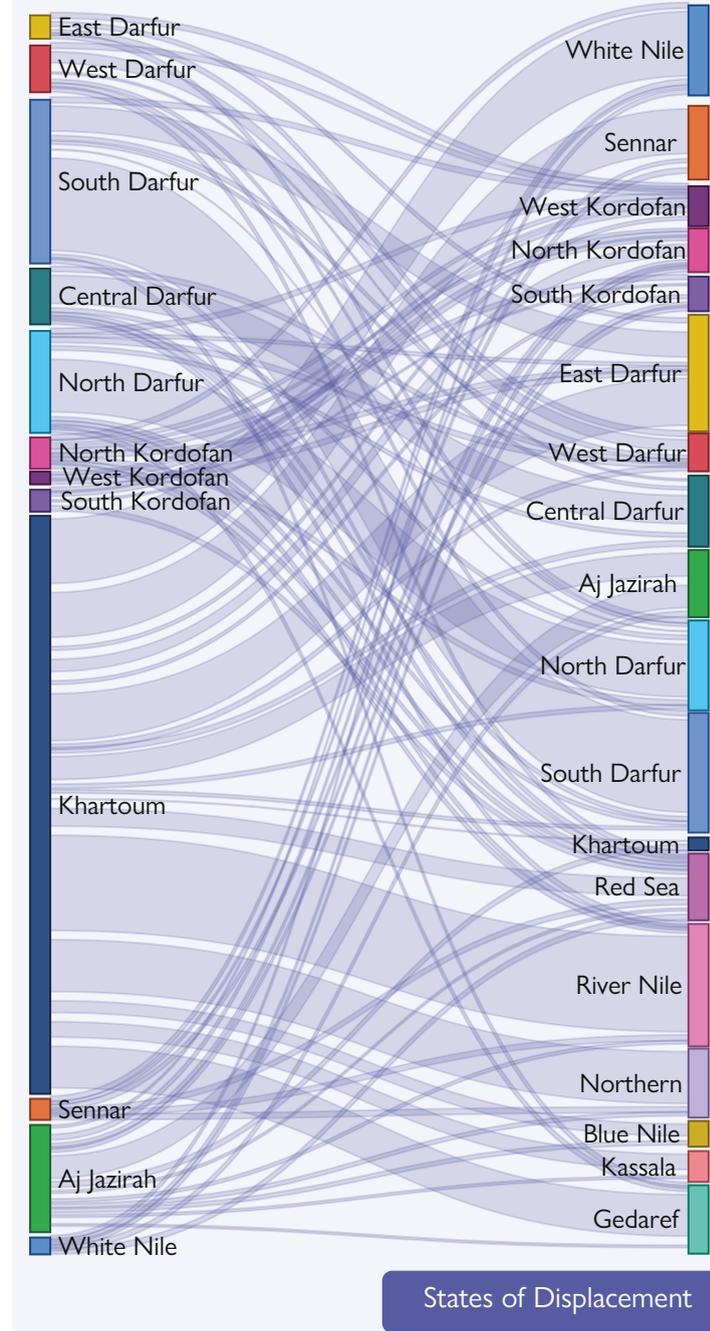
2. Field teams collect information on the displacement of foreign nationals in Sudan regardless of whether those individuals have sought international protection or not. Due to the ongoing operational limitations, DTM is currently unable to distinguish between those who have sought asylum and are registered as a refugee and those who are not.

\*Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), [2023 Global Report on Internal Displacement](#). Figures were calculated using the IDMC GRID 2023 global total of 71.1 million IDPs as a denominator, with total IDPs according to DTM Sudan estimates (9,052,822) less the estimated population of foreign nationals according to DTM estimates (120,105) as a numerator.

Monthly Displacement Timeline



States of Origin



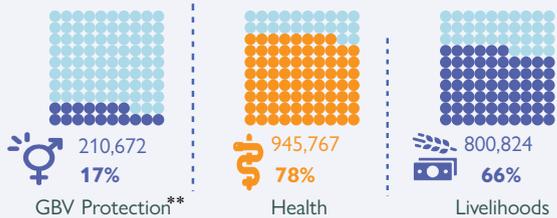
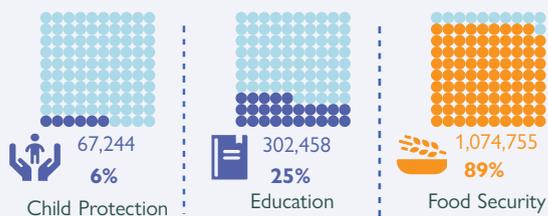
State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,492	389,881	6%
Blue Nile	7	126	131,474	2%
Central Darfur	8	21	373,935	6%
East Darfur	9	28	660,830	11%
Gedaref	12	252	377,643	6%
Kassala	10	187	166,228	3%
Khartoum	7	204	44,769	1%
North Darfur	17	114	460,188	8%
North Kordofan	8	537	147,095	2%
Northern	7	327	402,675	7%
Red Sea	8	176	239,027	4%
River Nile	7	878	700,827	12%
Sennar	7	369	434,627	7%
South Darfur	18	47	703,118	12%
South Kordofan	14	357	127,637	2%
West Darfur	7	43	128,540	2%
West Kordofan	14	509	101,030	2%
White Nile	9	880	503,264	8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>6,092,788</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1: Overview of Displacement by State

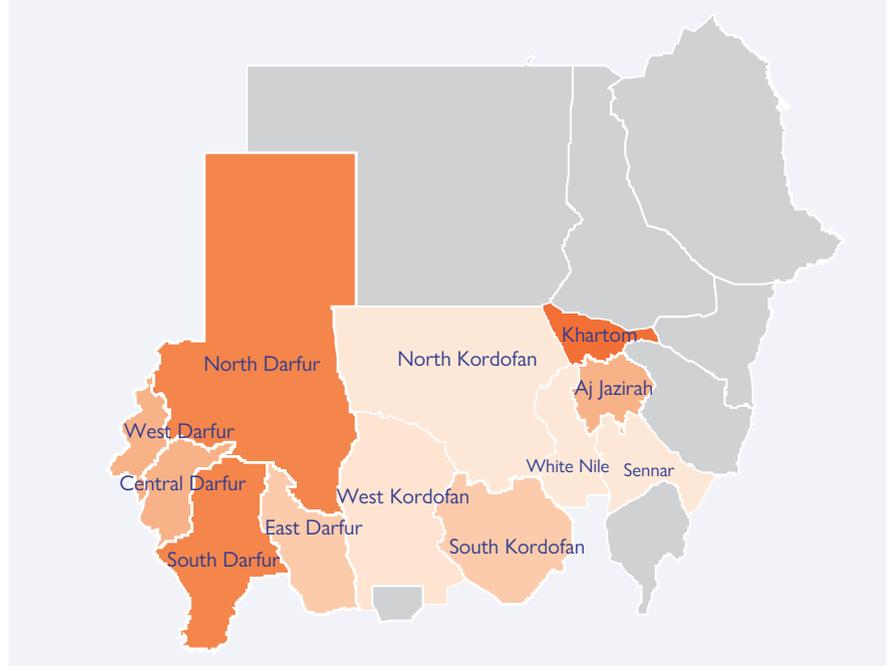
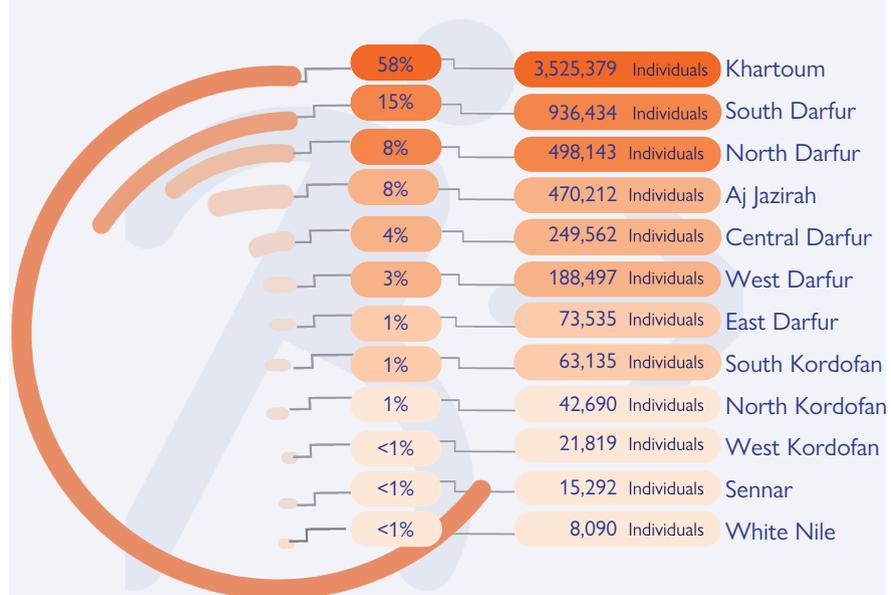
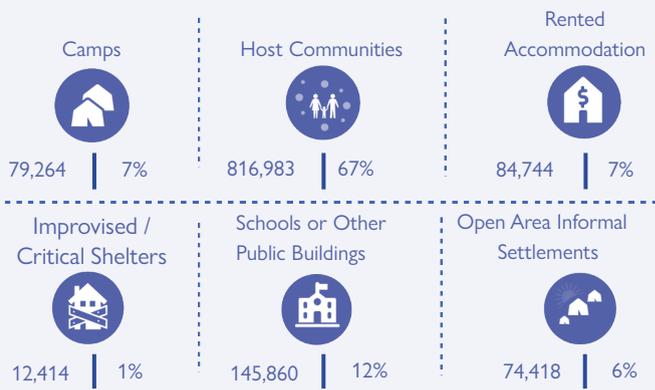
Chart 1: Movement of IDPs from State of Origin to State of Displacement

## Priority Needs (by household)\*

## States of Origin

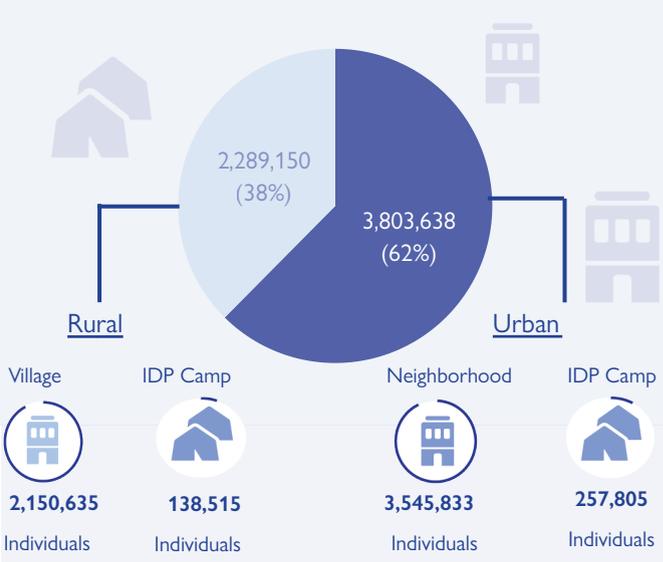


## Shelter Categories (by households)

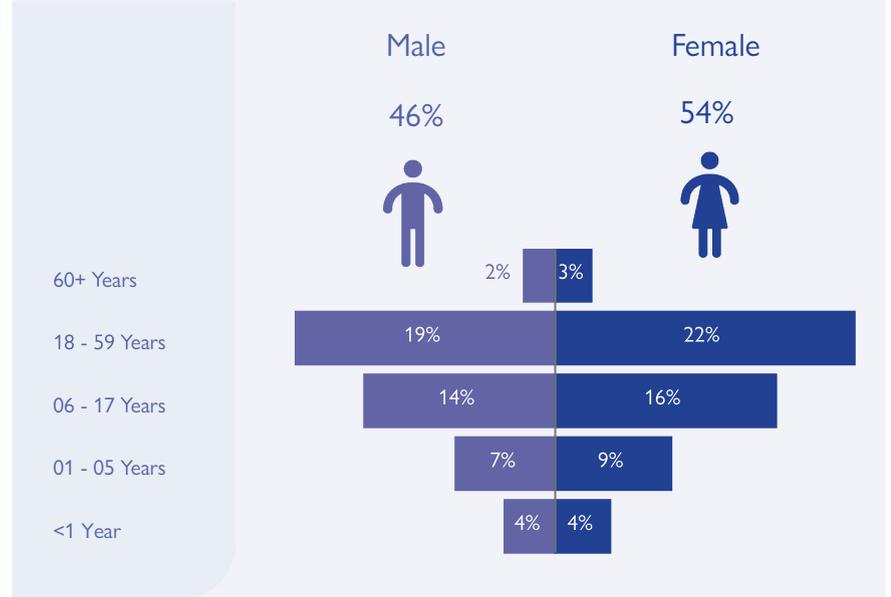


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.  
Map 2: States of Origin

## Displacement in Sudan by Location Type\*\*\*



## 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



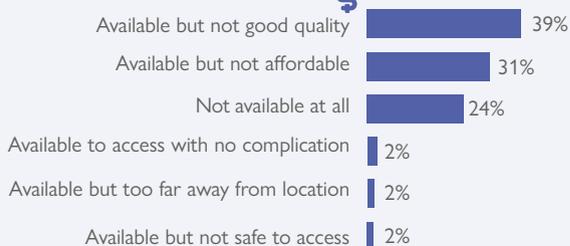
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity

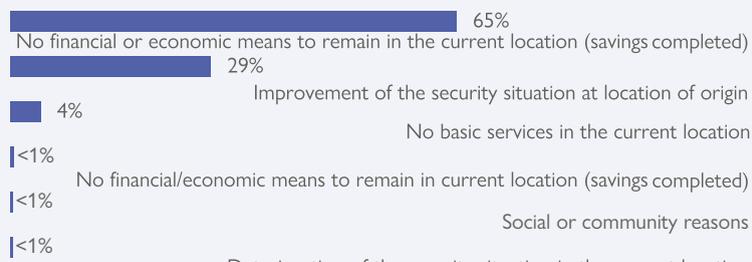


### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin

**193,224** Households | **16%**



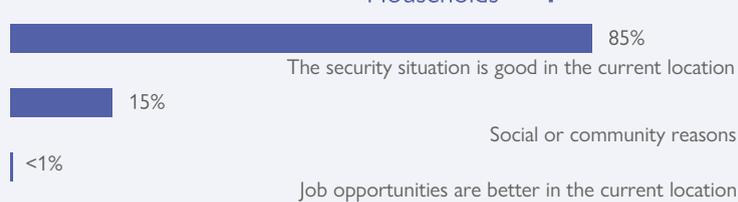
### Move to a third location

**222,027** Households | **18%**



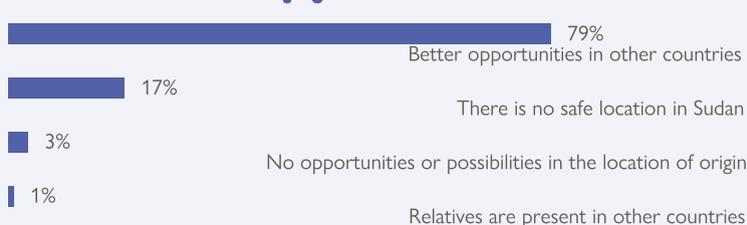
### Remain in the current location

**557,285** Households | **46%**



### Leaving Sudan to other country

**32,157** Households | **3%**



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

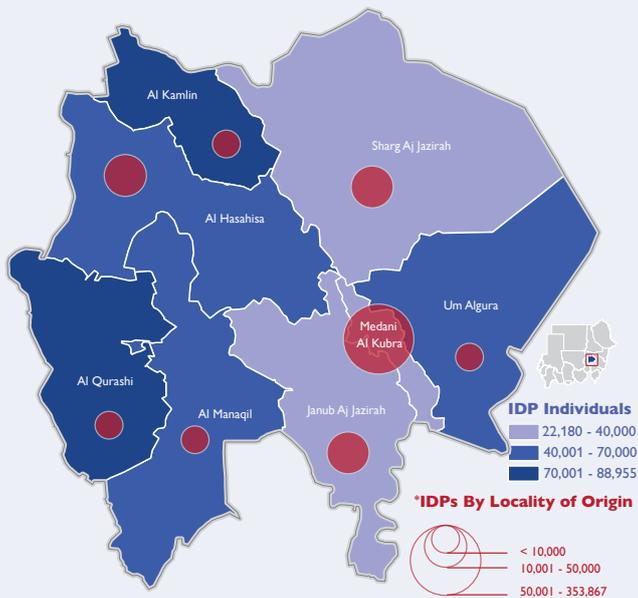
**208,990** Households | **17%**

\*\*\*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

## Aj Jazirah

**389,881** Displaced Individuals | **77,285** IDP Households | **176** Key Informants



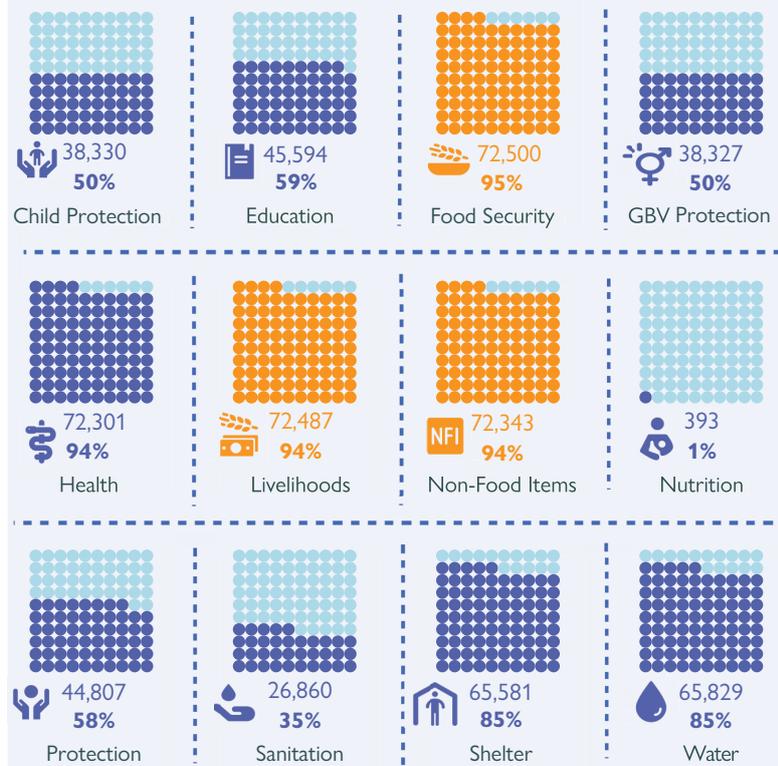
Following the armed conflict across [Medani Al Kubra](#), [Sharg Aj Jazirah](#), [Janub Aj Jazirah](#), and [Al-Hasahisa](#) localities, DTM field teams estimated that 757,628 persons were internally displaced from Aj Jazirah as of 24 January 2024. The estimated figure includes approximately 470,212 IDPs who originated from Aj Jazirah, and 287,416 IDPs from Khartoum, who experienced secondary displacement. Aj Jazirah represented the fourth most common state of origin amongst IDPs, after Khartoum, South Darfur, and North Darfur. Field teams noted that the majority of those displaced for the first time (75%) originated from Medani Al Kubra locality (353,867 IDPs); followed by Sharg Al Jazirah (10%), Janub Al Jazirah (7%), and Al Hasahisa (4%) localities.

Of the estimated total 757,628 IDPs displaced due to the clashes across Aj Jazirah, approximately 559,843 IDPs (74%) reportedly fled to 11 other states in Sudan, while approximately 197,785 IDPs (36%) were displaced to other locations within Aj Jazirah. IDPs were observed arriving in Red Sea (20%), Sennar (18%), Gedaref (18%), White Nile (11%), Blue Nile (10%), River Nile (9%), Kassala (8%), Northern (5%), North Kordofan (<1%), South Kordofan (<1%), and Khartoum (<1%).

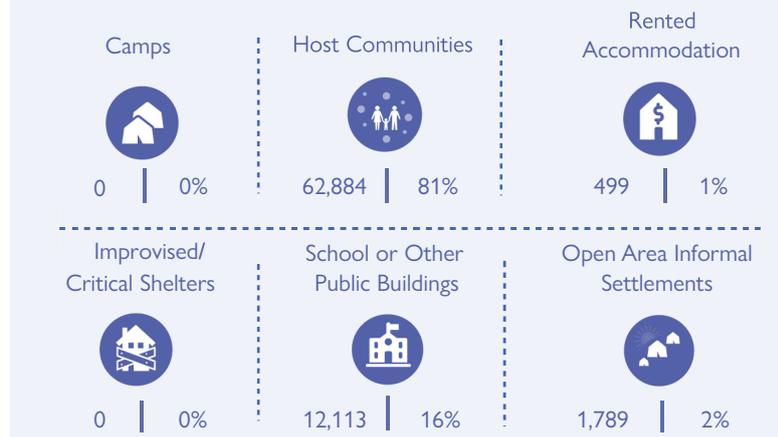
As of 24 January 2024, DTM field teams estimated that Aj Jazirah hosted approximately 389,881 IDPs (6% of the total IDP population in Sudan), representing a decrease of 114,395 IDPs from December 2023. The majority of IDPs (81%) were observed across other localities in Aj Jazirah, including Al Qurashi (23%), Al Kamlin (18%), Um Algura (14%), Al Hasahisa (14%), and Al Manaqil (12%). Approximately 54 per cent of IDPs who originated from Aj Jazirah sought shelter in the western parts of the state, specifically in the localities of Al Manaqil and Al Qurashi, whereas 56 per cent of IDPs who originated from Khartoum were observed in the northern parts of Aj Jazirah, namely across Al Kamlin and Al Hasahisa localities. Field teams reported that some IDPs remained displaced within Aj Jazirah in the wake of the clashes, due to inaccessible roads, and insufficient cash to cover the high costs of fuel and transportation.

The recent clashes reportedly worsened already dire humanitarian conditions. In December 2023, OCHA announced the [suspension of all humanitarian programming](#) across Aj Jazirah until further notice, due to the clashes. Field teams reported a lack of service provision and shortages of key goods as most markets closed due to the ongoing insecurity.

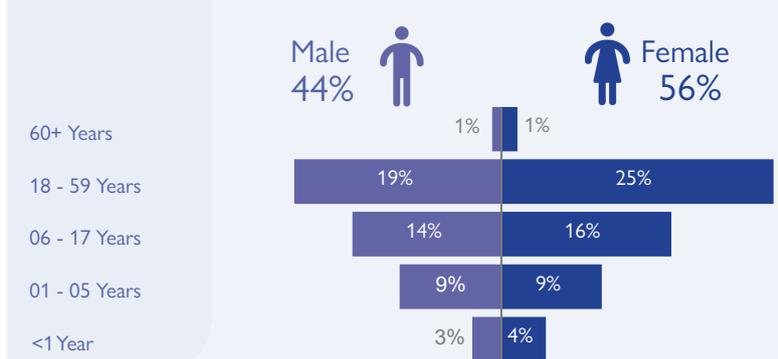
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



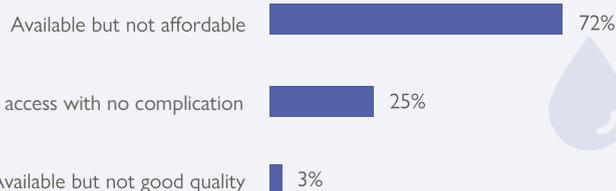
# Demographics



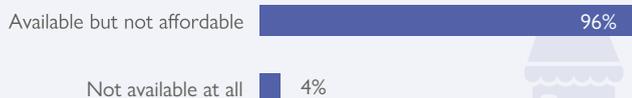
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



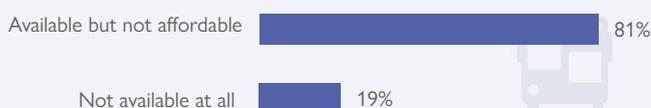
### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services

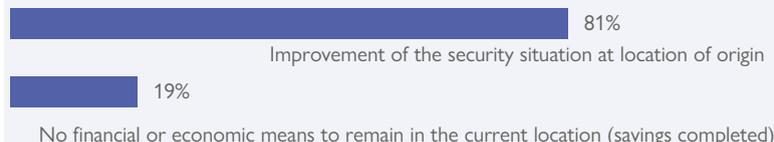


### Return to location of origin



6,091 Households

8%

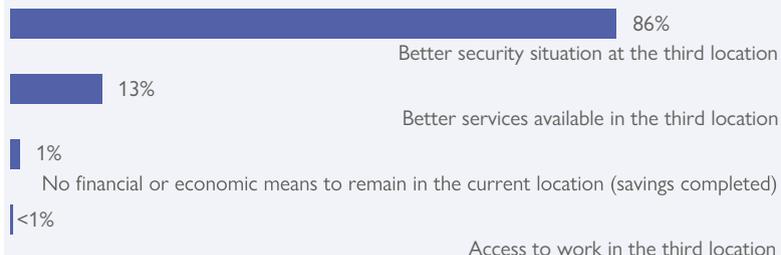


### Move to a third location



32,920 Households

43%



### Remain in the current location



28,074 Households

36%



### Leaving Sudan to other country

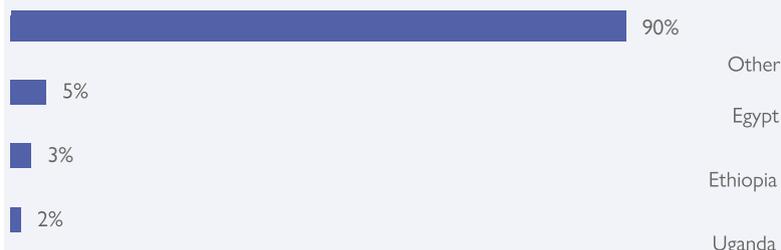


325 Households

<1%



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)



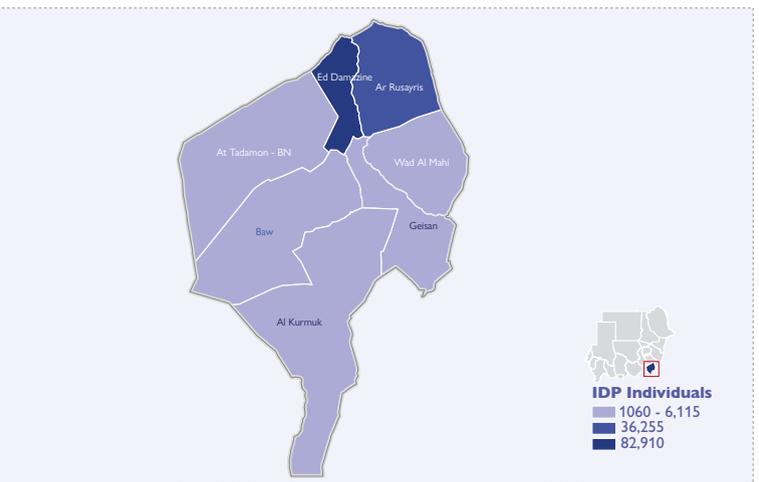
9,877 Households

13%

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# Displacement by State

## Blue Nile



During January 2024, no significant displacement events were reported in Blue Nile state. Field teams reported increased security and decreased tensions compared to December 2023. During December, Blue Nile state authorities announced a state of emergency and implemented statewide curfews due to the violence and disruption in Aj Jazirah which began on the 15th of December. Field teams reported that many residents of Blue Nile migrated to rural areas and neighboring countries in response to the incidents in Aj Jazirah state, although exact population figures could not be ascertained. Also, in response to the Aj Jazirah conflicts, military support was provided by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) to the SAF to defend locations in Blue Nile, following concerns that the clashes in Aj Jazirah and the movement of the RSF to Sennar could pose a threat to Blue Nile. The increased presence of armed actors and decrease in population sizes reportedly contributed to the increased security and reduced tensions.

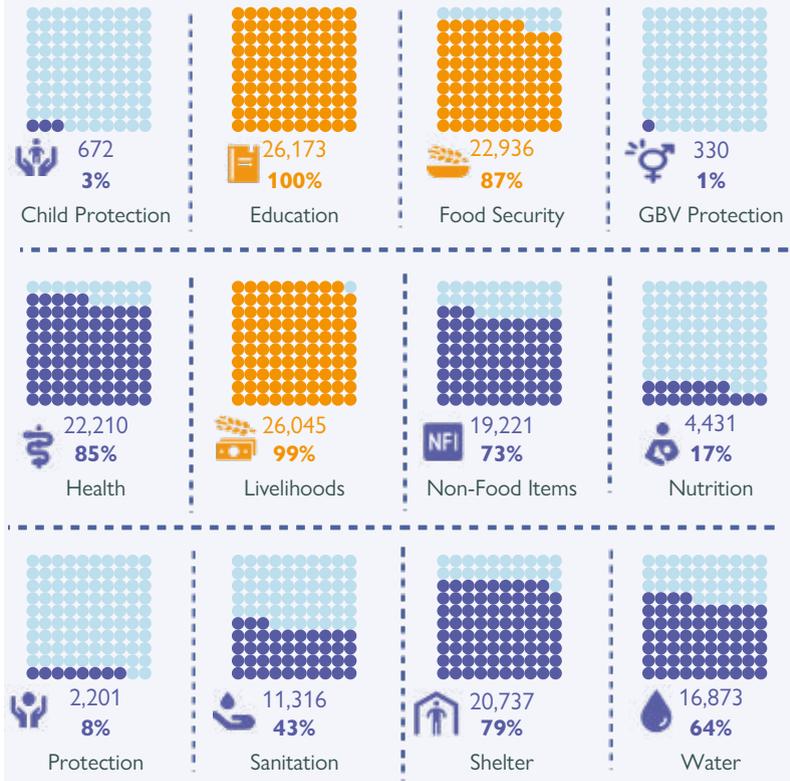
The field team observed an estimated total of 131,474 IDPs within Blue Nile displaced since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023, representing an increase of 45,244 IDPs since the previous month. As reported, the majority of arriving IDPs were displaced from Khartoum (approximately 120,627 IDPs, or 92%) followed by Aj Jazirah state (8%). Notably, about 50 per cent of the caseload in Blue Nile was observed across urban areas in Ed Damazine locality because services were reportedly available in these locations. Informants also reported that populations who were temporarily displaced to Kassala State after the clashes in Wad Madani also returned to Blue Nile. The returns included tribes who were displaced from Qeissan locality to Wad Al Mahi locality and tribes who were displaced to Ethiopia from Blue Nile.

Field teams reported that the prices of consumer goods rose in January due to fuel shortages, leading to an increase in transportation costs and a decrease in the availability of market supplies. Informants reported that food was difficult to access, and families were reducing food quantities, decreasing the frequency of their meals, and/or prioritising children's food needs before older household members in order to cope. Informants reported that support received from the government and partners, including agencies and charitable organizations, was insufficient to the needs.

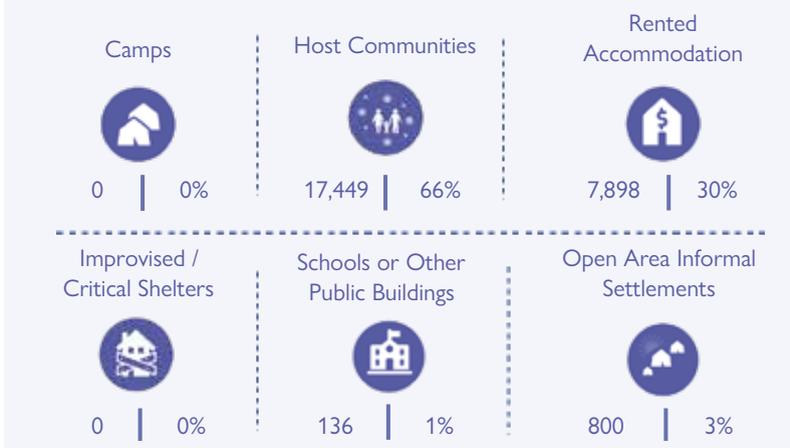
Housing was also in short supply as displaced people from Aj Jazirah State and villages in Sennar State sought shelter in Blue Nile. Rent prices reportedly increased and, in response, schools were used as shelters. Key informants reported that additional IDP camps and non-food items were urgently needed in displacement areas.

Healthcare needs were also high. Medications were in short supply and hospital and health centers were struggling with too few medical staff as staff were burdened by low motivation and the non-payment of salaries for the past nine months. Because of the limited availability of health services, the cost of healthcare increased. According to field teams, this has led less affluent people to use alternative medicine and more affluent people to seek treatment in private hospitals. The prolonged periods of reduced medical care, including inadequate nutrition and preventive care, have led informants to reportedly observe a resurgence of severe and moderate malnutrition, as well as an increase in malaria cases. Field teams reported relative stability in water services in most urban areas, but scarce water and some water maintenance malfunctions in rural areas, which also contributes to increased malaria transmission and poorer nutritional statuses. With its relative security, observed returns of formerly displaced populations, and high needs in vital areas of food, nutrition, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Blue Nile should be prioritised for humanitarian action.

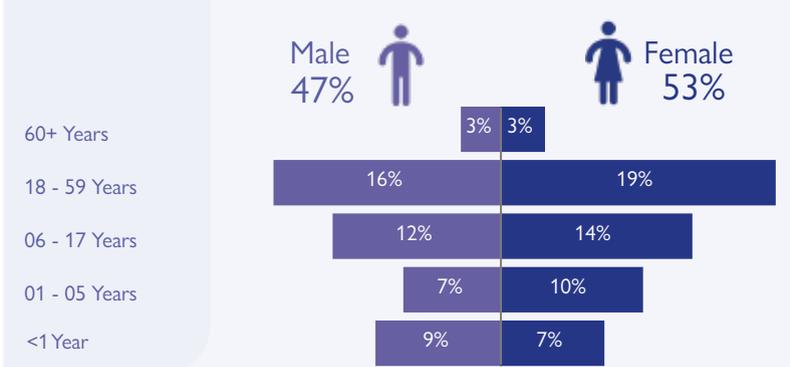
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



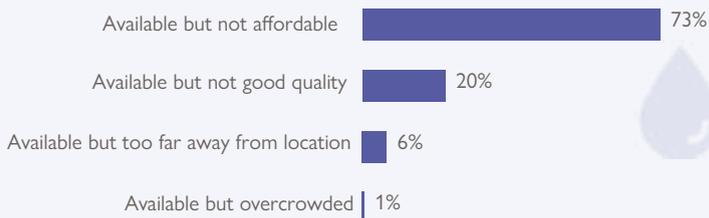
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



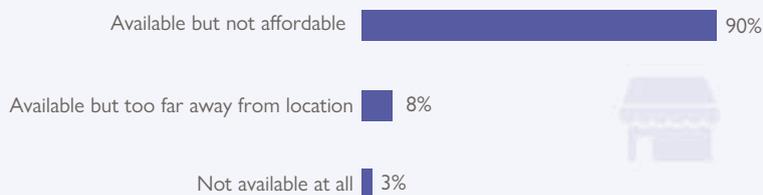
**Water**



**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



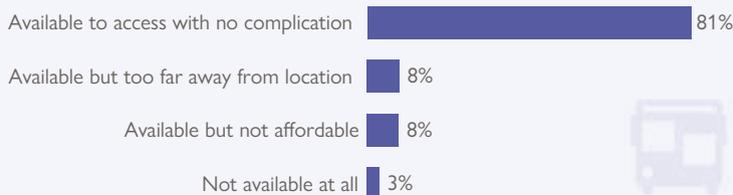
**Healthcare**



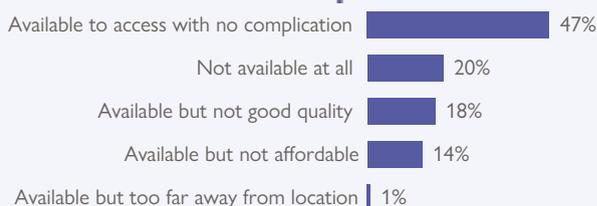
**Education**



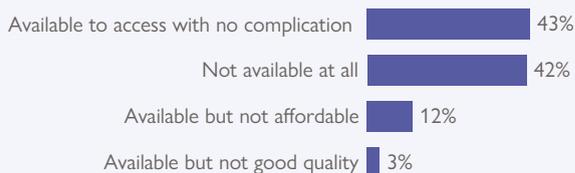
**Transportation / Fuel**



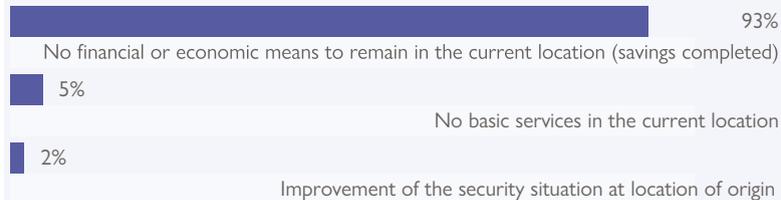
**Electricity**



**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**Move to a third location**



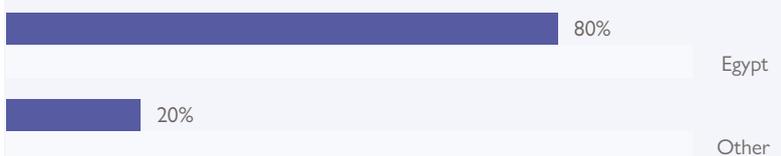
**Remain in the current location**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**

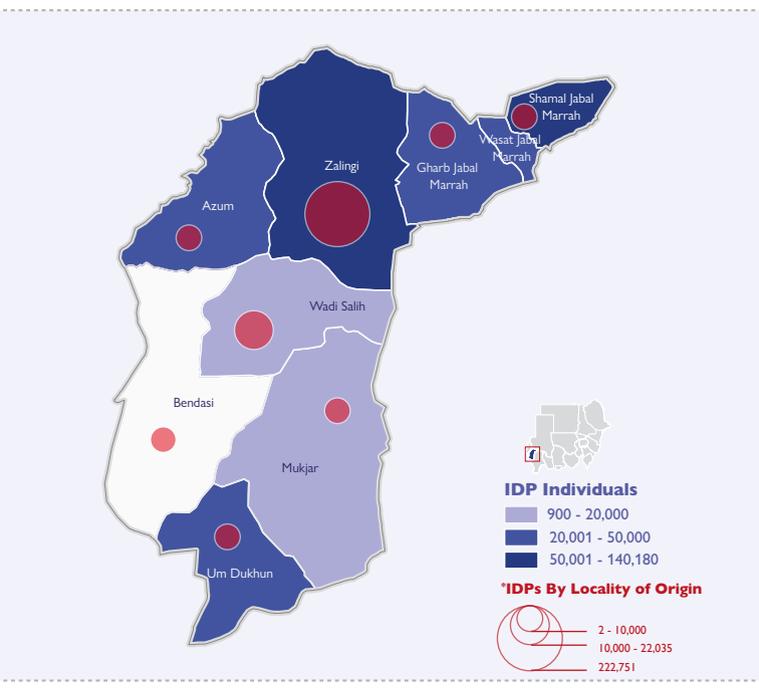


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# Displacement by State

## Central Darfur

**373,935** Displaced Individuals
 **74,787** IDP Households
 **17** Key Informants



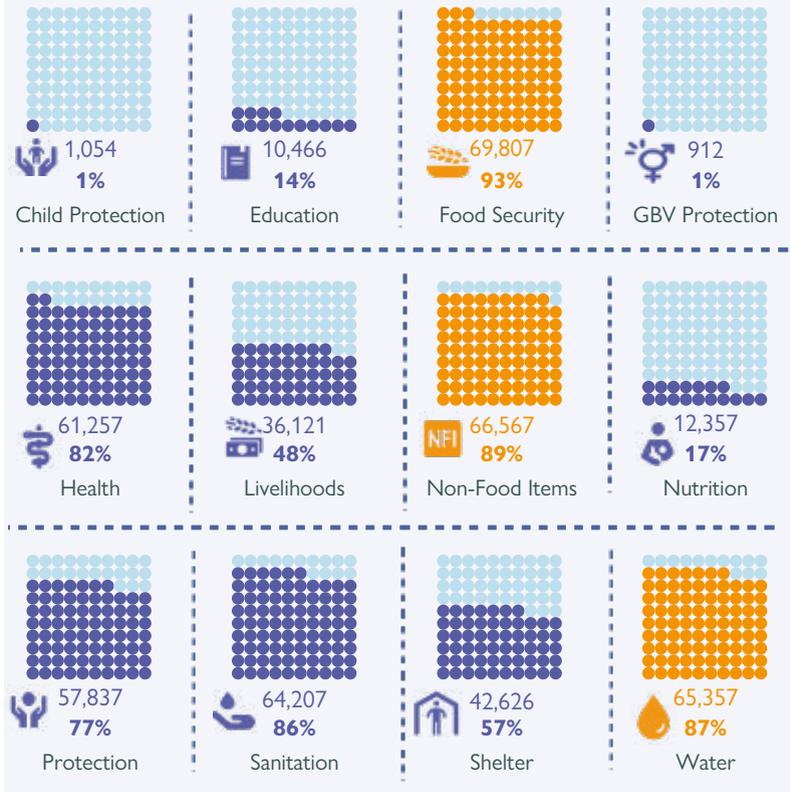
As of 24 January 2024, Central Darfur hosted an estimated 373,935 IDPs, the majority (approximately 60% of all IDPs, or 230,540 individuals) of whom were displaced from other locations within Central Darfur. Other IDPs in Central Darfur were reportedly from North Darfur (70,785 IDPs), West Darfur (54,750 IDPs), South Darfur (16,655 IDPs), and Khartoum (1,205 IDPs). Field teams reported that most IDPs were residing in Zalingi, Shamal Jabal Marrah, Azum and Um Dukhun localities due to the presence of preexisting social networks.

Field teams did not report any major displacement because of clashes or inter-communal conflicts in Central Darfur during January. However, there were reportedly widespread robberies and looting of commercial and personal property, in addition to localized instances of insecurity. In total, observed conflicts in Central Darfur left approximately 249,562 persons displaced since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023. Since armed conflicts were largely concentrated in Zalingi Town, individuals were mostly reportedly displaced from Zalingi locality (222,751 IDPs, or 89%); followed by Wadi Salih (9%), Um Dukhun (1%), and Gharb Jabal Marrah (1%) localities. Of those displaced from Central Darfur, 92 per cent (230,540 IDPs) remained displaced within the state – of whom, about 59 per cent (136,180 IDPs) were observed in urban areas in Zalingi locality, because it provided communal relations.

The majority of IDPs (66%) were reportedly sheltering in urban areas, namely in Zalingi, Rokoro, Rongatas, Um Dukhun, Nertiti, Golo, Garsilla, and Mukjar Towns, while only 34 per cent were displaced in rural areas. In terms of shelter, approximately 33 per cent of IDPs were sheltering in informal settlements or open areas across Fanga Suq and Burgo Villages of Shamal Jabal Marrah locality and in Rongatas Village of Azum locality. Additionally, the field team reported that 22 per cent of IDP households sought shelter in Hameedia and Taiba IDP Camps of Zalingi locality, as well as Al Amira IDP Camp of Wadi Salih locality, while 32 per cent were reportedly sheltering with host communities.

Field teams reported that IDP households had very limited access to essential goods and services due to the security situation and specifically, the looting or burning of key institutions. Inaccessible roads and inadequate telecommunication networks continued to exacerbate challenges in accessing goods and services.

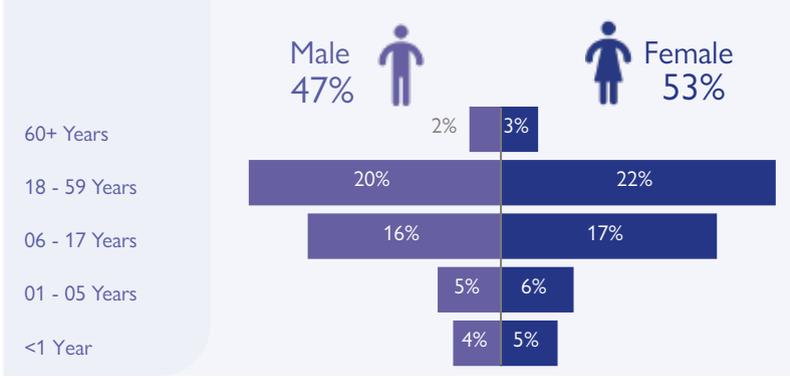
# Priority Needs (by households)



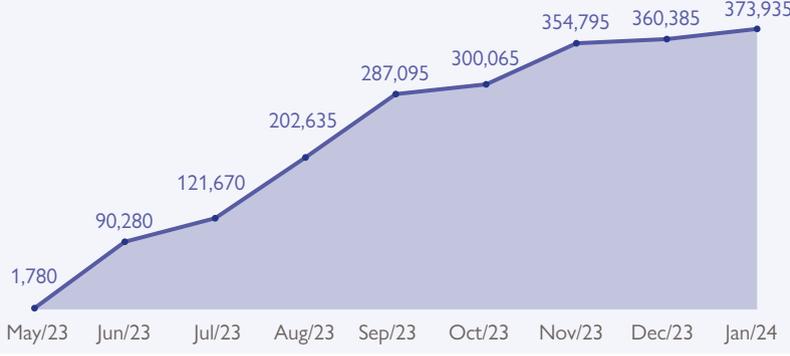
# Shelter Categories (by households)



# 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 97%

Available but not good quality 3%

**Healthcare**

Not available at all 52%

48%

**Education**

Not available at all 100%

**Transportation / Fuel**

Available but not affordable 71%

Not available at all 29%

**Electricity**

Not available at all 100%

**Government / Legal Services**

Not available at all 100%

**Return to location of origin**

8,657 Households | 12%

57% Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

34%

No basic services in the current location

8%

Social or community reasons

**Move to a third location**

12,294 Households | 16%

49% Better security situation at the third location

38% Better services available in the third location

11%

Social or community reasons

2%

Access to work in the third location

**Remain in the current location**

52,642 Households | 70%

100% The security situation is good in the current location

<1%

Social or community reasons

**Leaving Sudan to other country**

1,124 Households | 2%

87% There is no safe location in Sudan

13%

Better opportunities in other countries

**Other Countries**

91% Chad

9%

Central African Republic

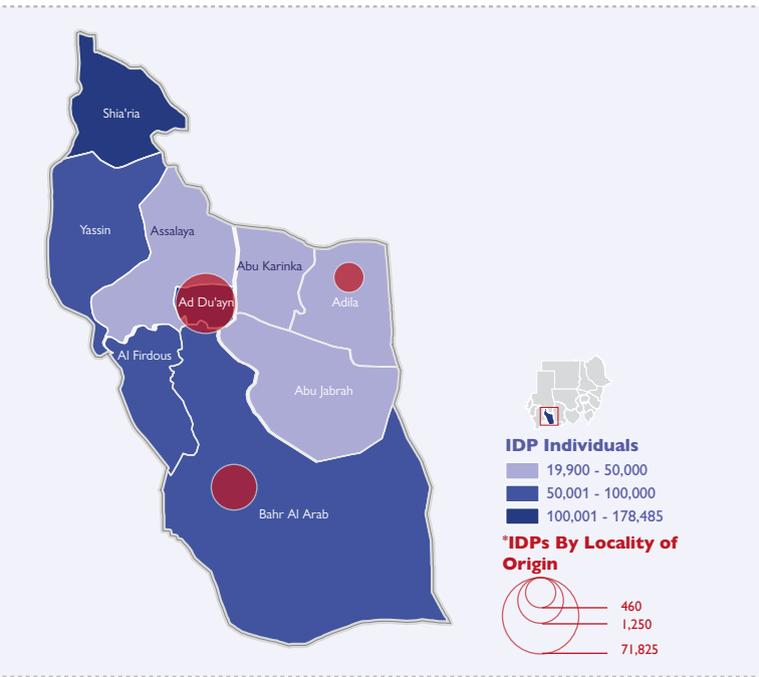
**Not Decided (No Plan)**

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

# Displacement by State

## East Darfur



Since 21 November 2023, East Darfur has been controlled by RSF and SAF with withdrawn from the area entirely. As a result of the RSF's military pressure and presence, field teams reported that East Darfur continues to experience relative security. One displacement was reported during January 2024 in East Darfur: a fire broke out in Kario village of Bahr Al Arab locality on 17 January, which displaced ten households to host communities and relatives within the same village. Informants that residents continue to expect air strikes by SAF on RSF locations, but no proactive displacement was reported as a result. Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) armed groups were also present in the state but have not taken an active role in the conflict.

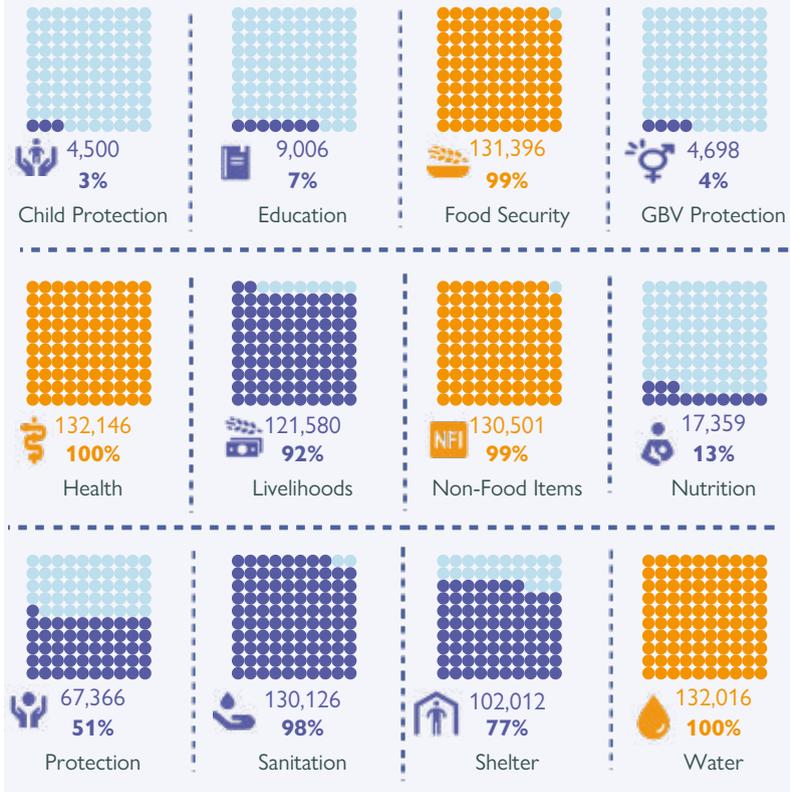
Since the start of the conflict, DTM Sudan field teams reported that an estimated total of 660,830 IDPs (11% of all IDPs in Sudan) were displaced within East Darfur. However, during the reporting period, the displacement in East Darfur was reportedly extremely decreased, with only a small caseload of displaced persons from North and South Darfur who were seeking better security and improved work opportunities. Those displaced were reportedly residing with others in their relative tribe. Among the displaced populations, some were displaced for the first time while others experienced second and third displacements. Some households who were displaced to Shiria, and Assalaya localities in East Darfur reportedly returned to South and North Darfur States as the security situations in those locations improved. In addition, nomads were reported to have moved from East Darfur to South Darfur, in line with the seasons and in search of water.

According to informants, local authorities were providing health services through their humanitarian and community initiatives. International non-governmental organizations and local non-governmental organizations were also reportedly represented in the state but, despite the presence of humanitarian and governmental actors, residents' needs outpaced the provision of aid. The most reported challenge was inadequate cash for operations and implementation. All banks in the state remained closed due to security restrictions, which has contributed to inflation and high prices. In addition, informants reported that commodities from the central areas were not provided and the only commodities available were from South Sudan which incurred high import prices. The lack of services in some displacement locations influenced IDPs to move to third locations and/or other states or to their origin place in South Darfur.

A lack of protection was also reported in East Darfur as the legal and judicial institutions have stopped functioning. Field teams reported that South Sudanese populations in Adila town, Adila locality were exposed to harassment, violence, and physical assault.

Overall, East Darfur suffers from huge gaps in supplies, most notably a dearth of medical supplies and lifesaving medications. The economic situation was also reportedly very critical as banks were closed, cash was largely inaccessible, and the most recent agricultural season failed. Without urgent support, particularly with regards to supply chain and healthcare, populations in East Darfur will continue to suffer.

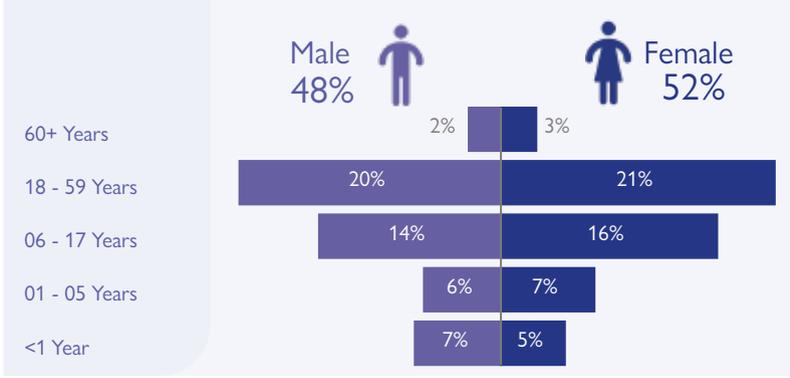
# Priority Needs (by households)



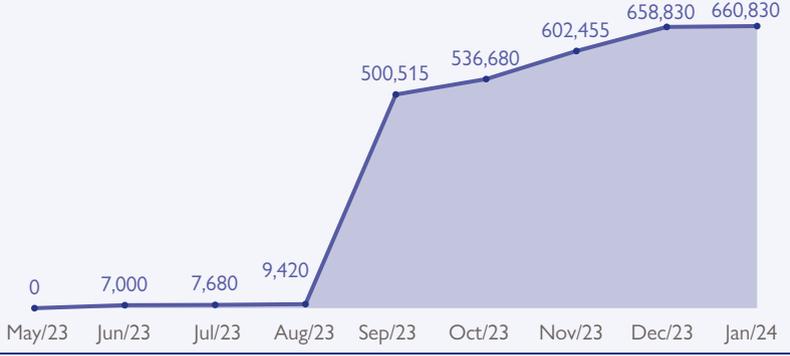
# Shelter Categories (by households)



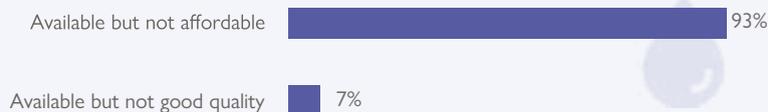
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



 **Water**



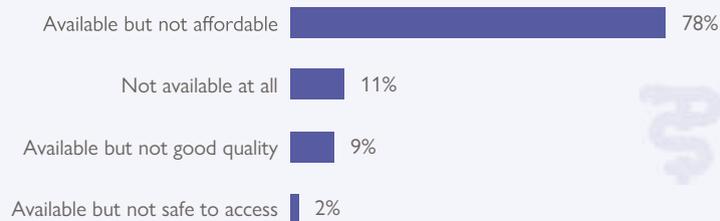
 **Market (Food)**



 **Market (Non-Food Item)**



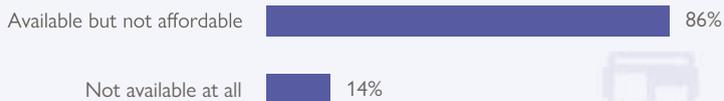
 **Healthcare**



 **Education**



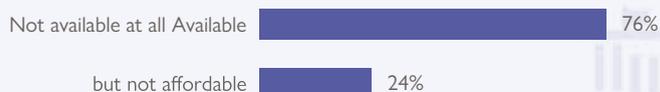
 **Transportation / Fuel**



 **Electricity**

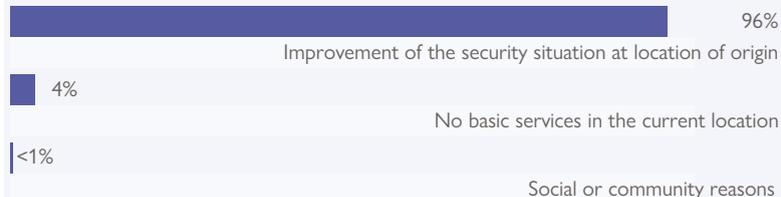


 **Government / Legal Services**



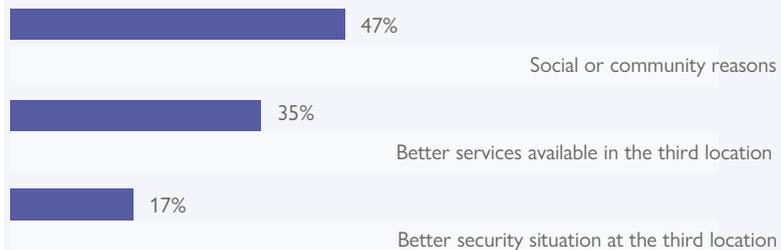
 **Return to location of origin**

 **17,075** Households | **13%**



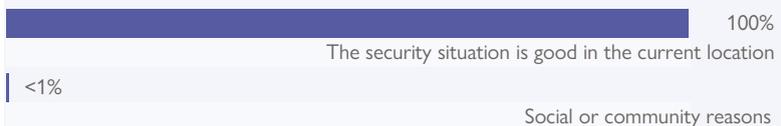
 **Move to a third location**

 **3,521** Households | **3%**



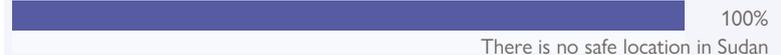
 **Remain in the current location**

 **108,405** Households | **82%**



 **Leaving Sudan to other country**

 **2,245** Households | **2%**



 **Other Countries**



 **Not Decided (No Plan)**

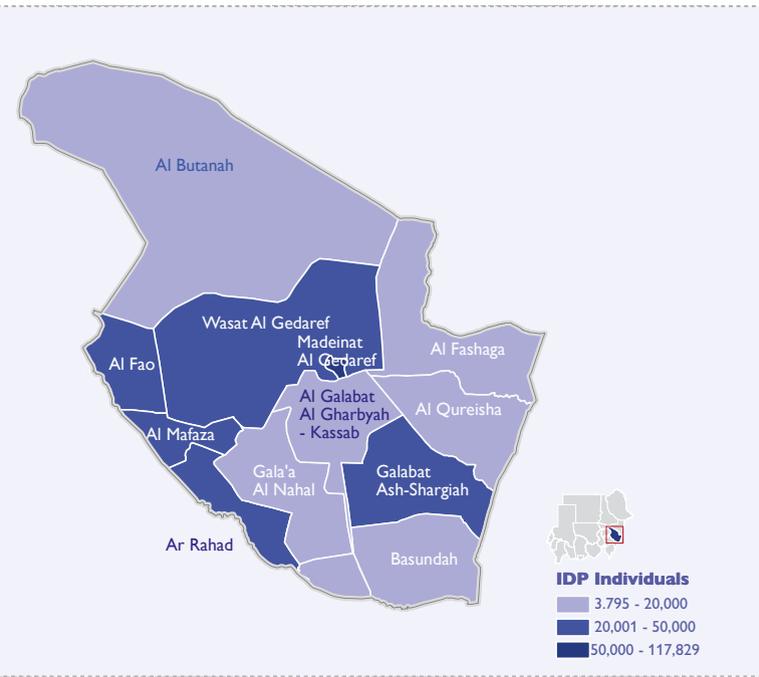
 **900** Households | **1%**

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# Displacement by State

## Gedaref

**377,643** Displaced Individuals  
**74,887** IDP Households  
**144** Key Informants



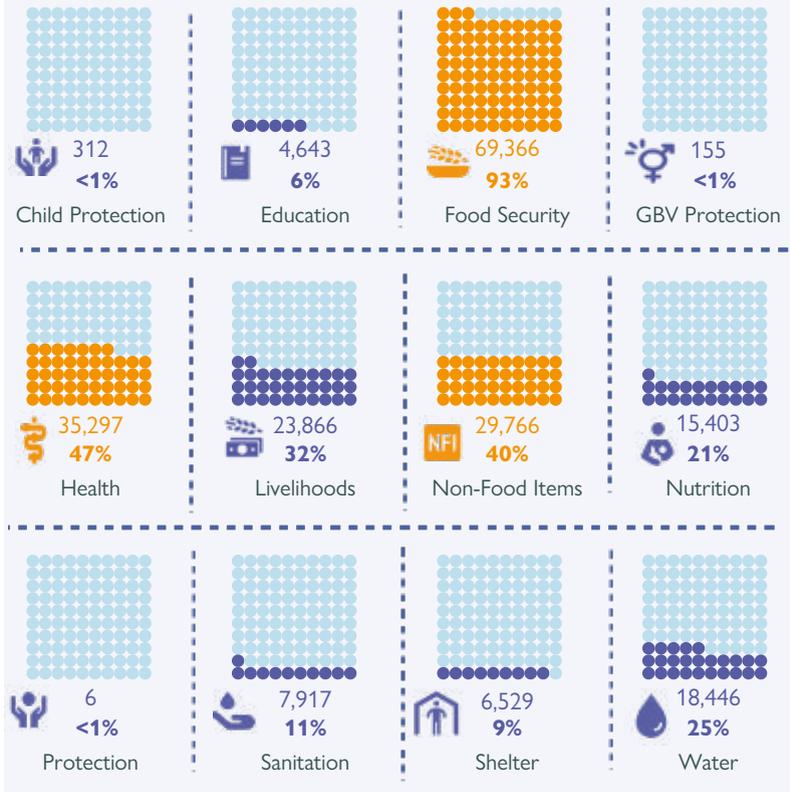
On 11 January 2024, field teams reported clashes between the two warring parties in Major 5 village of Al-Fao locality, Gedaref. Reportedly, the clashes were an extension of the Aj Jazirah conflict. Additionally, field teams also reported inter-communal clashes between Falata and Masalit tribesmen in Bandaghau village of Al Galabat Al Gharbyah – [Kassab locality](#). Neither of the events caused displacement. Field teams reported a relatively calm situation beyond these two incidents. Even though clashes within the state did not contribute to displacement, Gedaref witnessed unprecedented movement into and/or through the state resulting from the Aj Jazirah conflict in December. Most of the displaced communities who arrived in Gedaref transited to Ethiopia or onward to Eritrea and Saudi Arabia. Gedaref remains a relatively affordable point of exit for those seeking shelter beyond Sudan's border, compared to the exit/entry point in Red Sea State.

DTM Sudan estimated that, as of 24 January, 377,643 IDPs (6% of IDPs in Sudan) sought refuge in Gedaref since the eruption of the conflict. The majority arrived from Khartoum, Sharg An Neel, and Jebel Awlia localities. Field teams also reported that 85 per cent of the displaced population in Gedaref were originally displaced from Khartoum (approximately 377,643 IDPs), many of whom were subsequently displaced from Aj Jazirah. Displaced communities were reportedly congregated within urban neighbourhoods in Madeinat Al Gedaref, Ar Rahad, and Galabat Ash-Shargiah localities, and sought refuge with host communities and in rented accommodations.

In terms of mobility trends, field teams reported that concerns over the conflict, the possibility that it could spill over into eastern states, and Gedaref's proximity to Aj Jazirah and Khartoum, were the main factors driving secondary and tertiary displacement. Additionally, many IDPs moved to towns and economic centres in search of employment opportunities, amidst a dire economic situation and unaffordable necessities.

The service provision within Gedaref was reportedly deteriorating. Field teams increasingly reported that the humanitarian situation within the state was dire, amidst increasing IDPs arriving into or passing through Gedaref. The majority of arriving IDPs did not have access to shelter and were taking refuge in IDP camps. Incidents of overcrowding were reported. Additionally, field teams observed alarming instances of dengue fever, cholera, and other infectious diseases, which were straining the public health sector and humanitarian efforts to address these outbreaks. Field teams also reported severe shortages in medical supplies, limited access to electricity, water, food, and non-food items. There is an urgent need for humanitarian organizations to alleviate these hardships in Gedaref.

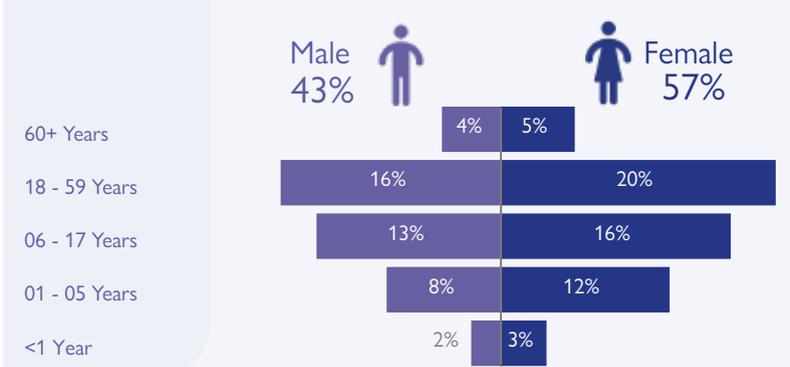
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



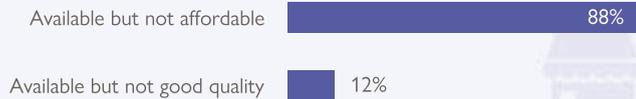
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



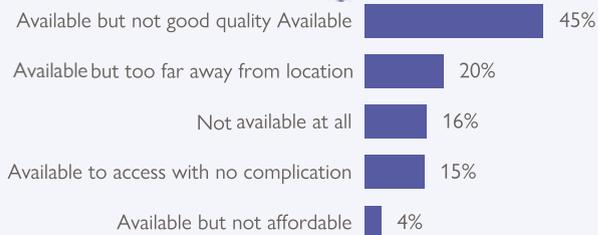
### Market (Food)



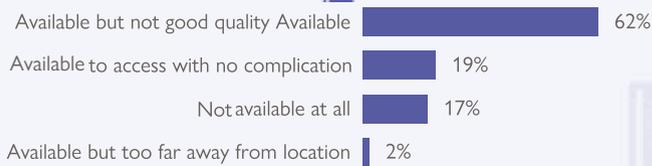
### Market (Non-Food Item)



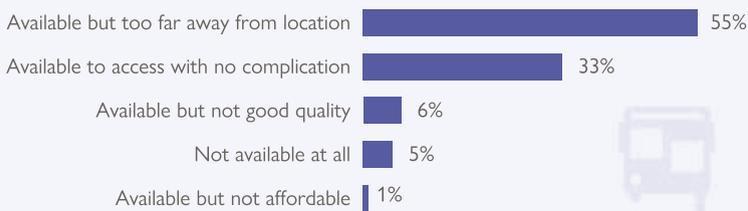
### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



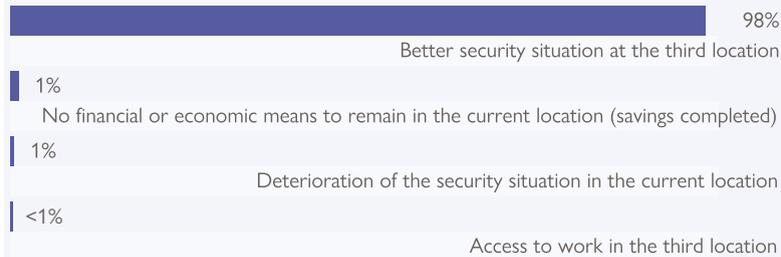
10,057 Households | 13%



### Move to a third location



19,017 Households | 25%



### Remain in the current location



45,762 Households | 61%



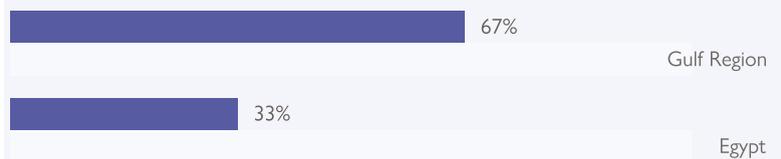
### Leaving Sudan to other country



6 Households | <1%



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

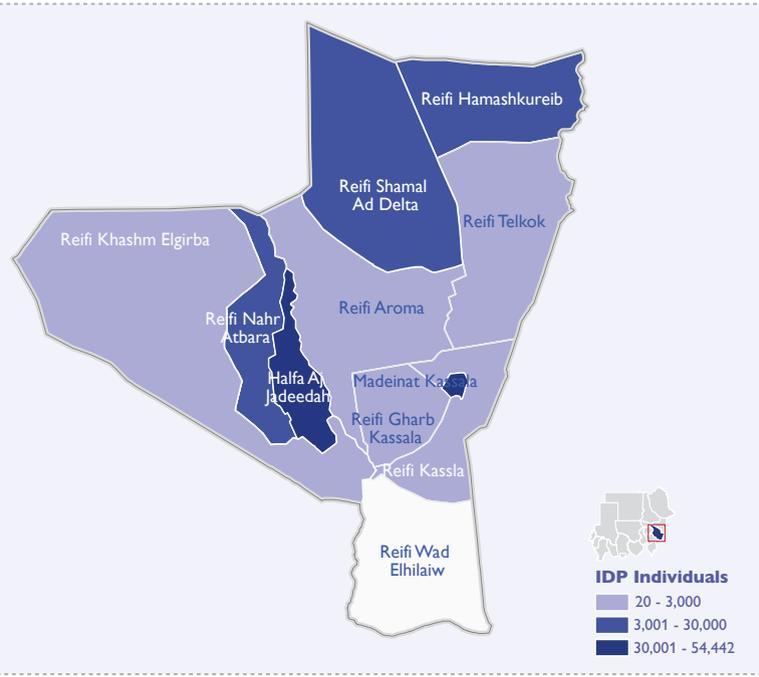


45 Households | <1%

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# Displacement by State

## Kassala



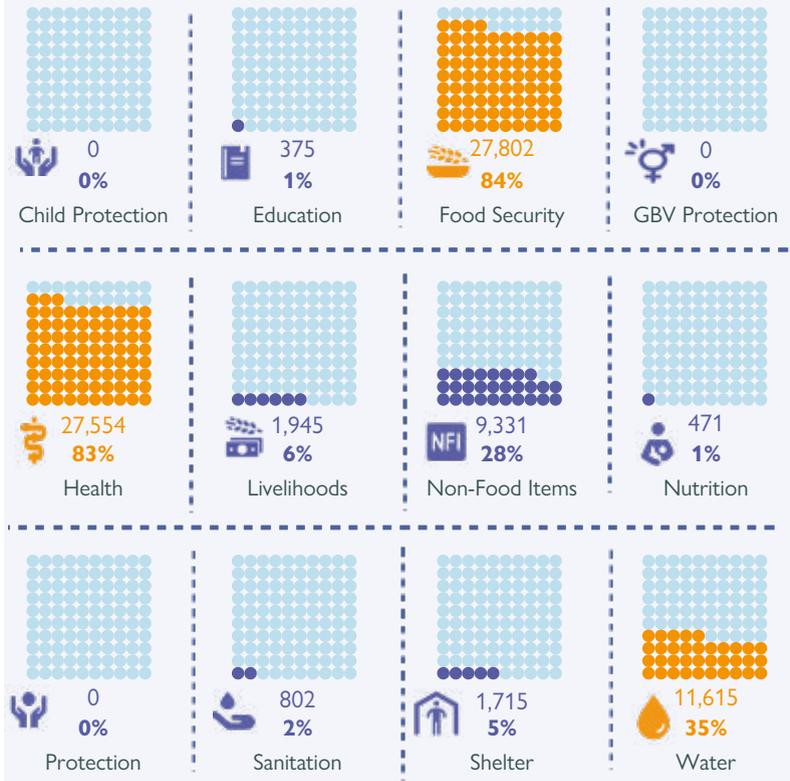
During January 2024, the field team observed no significant clashes between SAF and RSF in Kassala. Field teams indicated an increased presence of SAF forces and the declaration of a curfew on 28 December 2023 across the state, following the recent clashes between SAF and RSF in Al Fao locality, Gedaref state, on 11 January 2024. Reportedly, the incident in Al Fao was an extension of SAF-RSF clashes which erupted across [Aj Jazirah state since 15 December 2023](#). Additionally, the field team reported that civilians were armed as part of SAF's popular mobilization strategy against the RSF, which could lead inter-communal conflicts in Kassala state.

As of 24 January 2024, Kassala state hosted an estimated total of 166,228 IDPs, representing an increase of 15,921 IDPs since the previous month. The vast majority of IDPs (144,833 IDPs, or 87 % of the observed caseload) were originally displaced from Khartoum; followed by Aj Jazirah state (13%). In the wake of the clashes in Aj Jazirah, field teams reported that Kassala witnessed a notable wave of displacement, with approximately 40,430 IDPs arriving to Kassala from Aj Jazirah state. Of the 40,430 IDPs, it is estimated that 21,130 IDPs were secondarily displaced in Aj Jazirah, having been previously displaced from Khartoum, and 21,395 IDPs were originally displaced from Aj Jazirah. As reported, State authorities opened several sheltering centres to accommodate the newly displaced. However, the field team in Kassala reported that IDPs are living in precarious conditions in sheltering centres—with food, non-food items, and healthcare services as their most urgent needs.

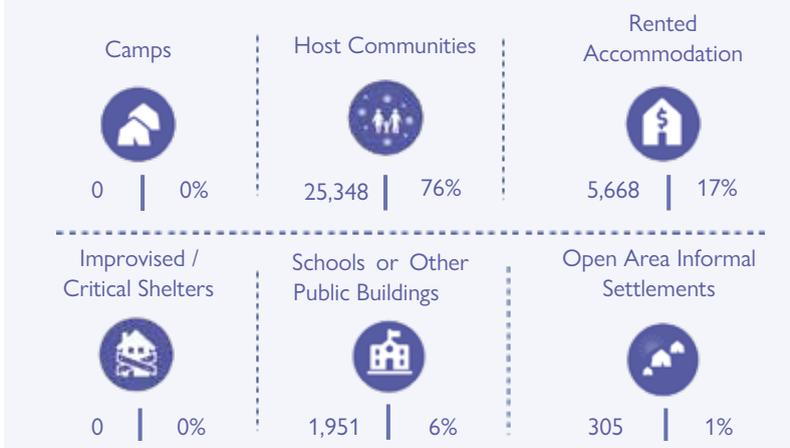
IDPs households were largely congregated in urban areas across Kassala, particularly in Kassala and Halfa Aj Jadeedah Towns, which hosted approximately 73 per cent of the observed caseload across the state, because services are provided in these locations. Many IDPs reportedly sought safety in Kassala due to social connections, with 76 per cent of IDPs reportedly residing with host communities in urban centres. However, 17 per cent lived in rented accommodation and 7 per cent in schools, public buildings, and open area gathering sites. Field teams also noted that urban centres in Kassala continued to serve as transit sites 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.

The new wave of IDPs put significant pressure on the already strained infrastructural services in Kassala, particularly services related water, electricity, and healthcare. Electricity cuts were reportedly common across the state, and rental prices were reportedly soaring—reaching 600 - 1,000 USD for modest accommodations in Kassala Town—given the increasing demand. More broadly, field teams reported rising prices for food and non-food items. In terms of health, field teams received anecdotal reports of dozens of cholera cases, including deaths. Field team reports echoed the escalating speed of transmission reported by the [Sudan Health Cluster. Their 20 December 2023 report indicated](#) an alarming 72 per cent positivity rate for rapid diagnostic tests.

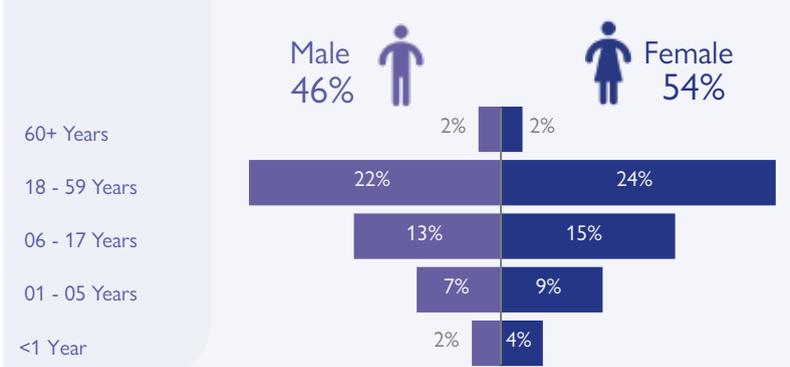
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



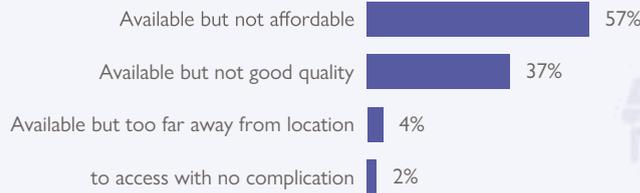
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



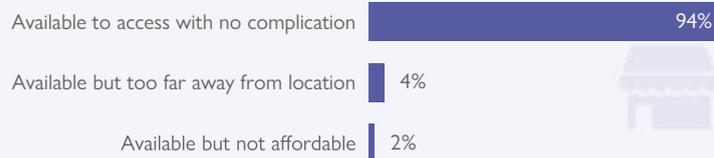
**Water**



**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



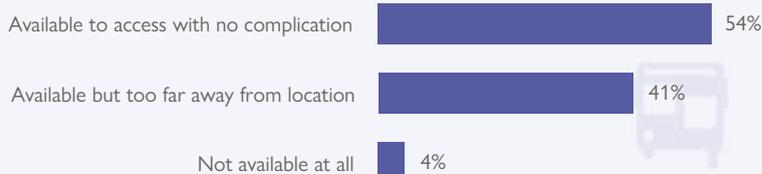
**Healthcare**



**Education**



**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**6,120** Households | **18%**

100%  
No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed)



**Move to a third location**



**11,136** Households | **33%**

100%  
Better services available in the third location



**Remain in the current location**



**16,016** Households | **48%**

78%  
The security situation is good in the current location  
22%  
Social or community reasons



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**0** Households | **0%**

**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**



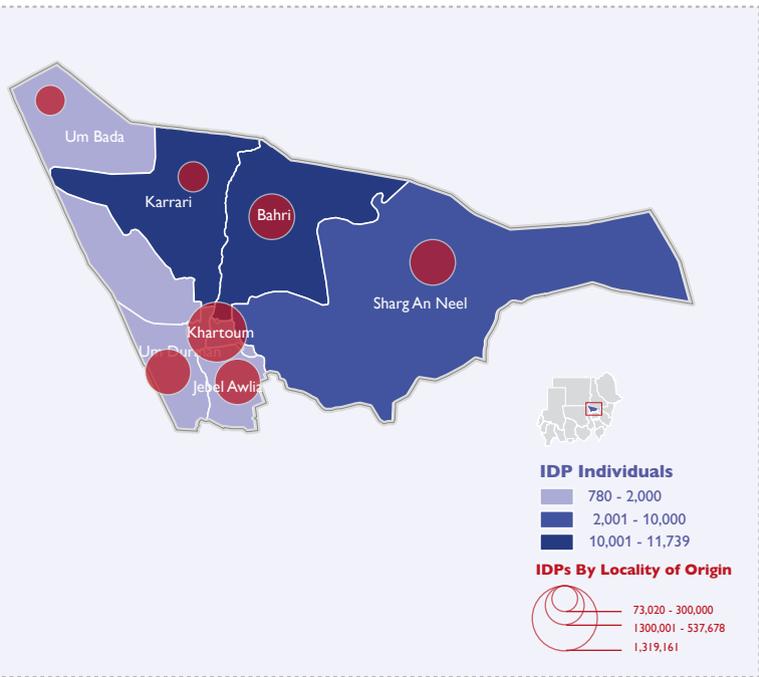
**0** Households | **0%**

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# Displacement by State

## Khartoum

**44,769** Displaced Individuals
 **8,942** IDP Households
 **176** Key Informants

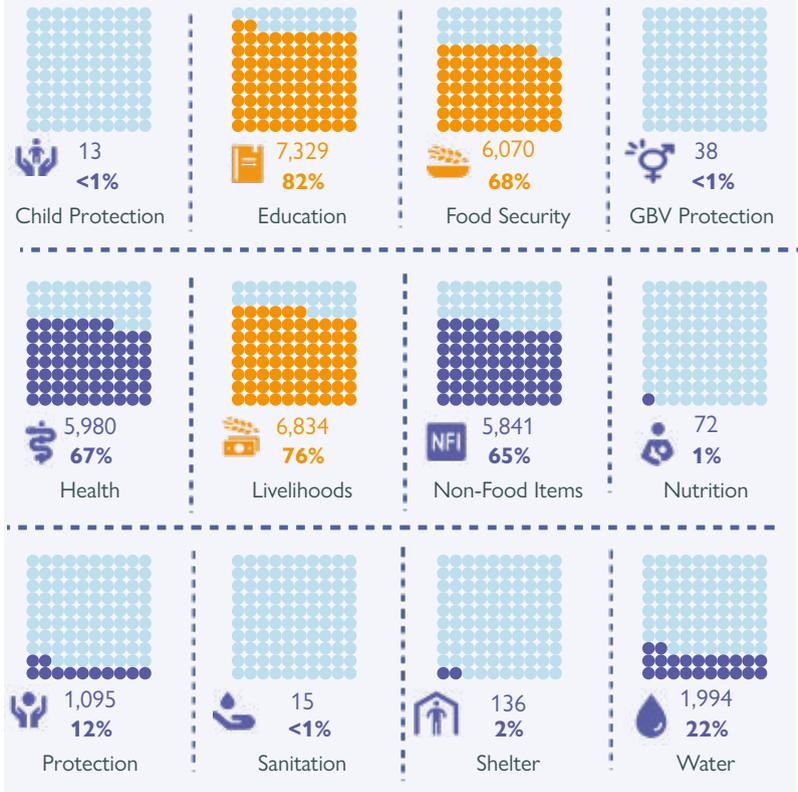


During January, field teams reported increased hostilities across Khartoum states, with both warring parties trying to gain momentum on the battlefield. For the ninth consecutive month, armed conflict continued to impact all seven localities, with intensified fighting in Khartoum, Um Durman and Karrari localities. Clashes resulted in the destruction of public infrastructure and private facilities, including schools, hospitals, bridges, and houses. Incidents of looting were reported. Field teams reported that displacement within Khartoum was largely influenced by military operations, and movement was accordingly observed into safer localities. Other movement intentions were impeded by the ongoing violence.

DTM Sudan reported that Khartoum remains the largest state of origin for IDPs in Sudan, with 3,525,379 IDPs from Khartoum as of 24 January 2024. The majority of Khartoum's IDPs were displaced to River Nile, White Nile, and North Kordofan. Further, following the clashes in Aj Jazirah, IDPs from Khartoum, who were previously displaced within Aj Jazirah, experienced secondary displacement and were seeking refuge in Gedaref, Red Sea, and Sennar. Additionally, as of 24 January 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that 44,769 IDPs were displaced in Khartoum since the start of the conflict. Specifically, displaced communities arrived from Um Durman, Bahri, and Khartoum localities. Affected residents sought refuge in urban neighbourhoods (99%) across Karrari, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities, with host communities (80%) following their tribal ties.

Service provision in Khartoum has largely collapsed. Field teams reported that the widespread clashes have led to the loss of access to all basic services, including water, electricity, and medical equipment to treat the wounded. Reportedly, an increasing number of residents lack access to food and non-food items. There were further reports that residents of Fitaihab, Abassiya, and Banat neighbourhoods of Um Durman locality were still under siege for the fourth consecutive month. Reportedly, affected residents were dying from hunger and a lack of drinking water. Field teams also reported that the indiscriminate attacks were negatively impacting the efforts of humanitarian response.

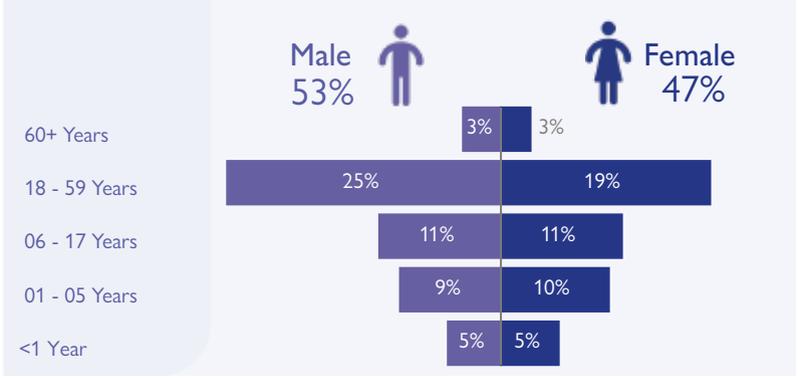
# Priority Needs (by households)



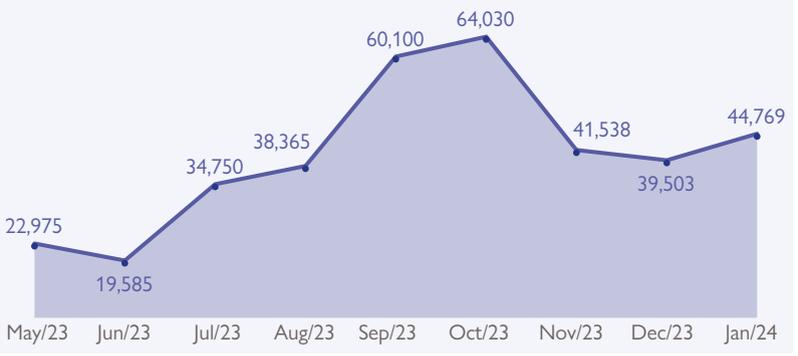
# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



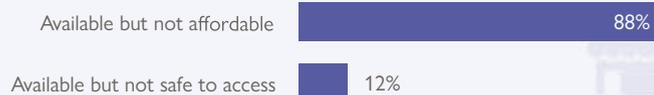
### Water



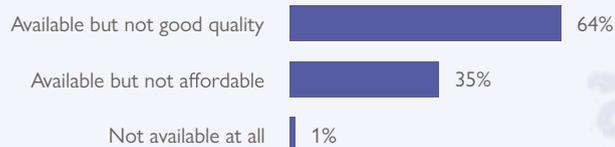
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



### Education



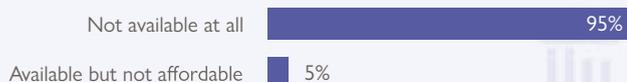
### Transportation / Fuel



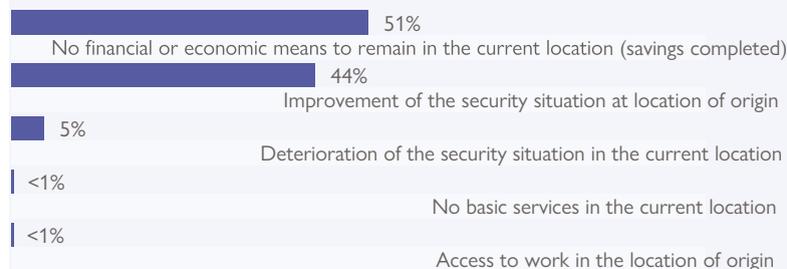
### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



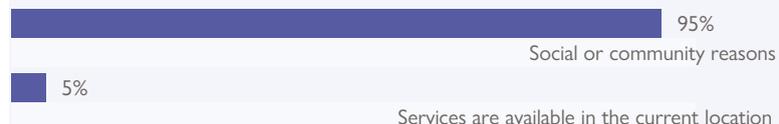
### Return to location of origin



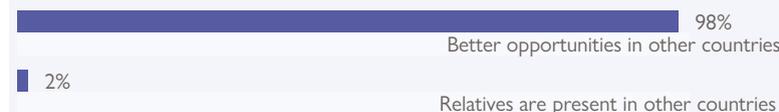
### Move to a third location



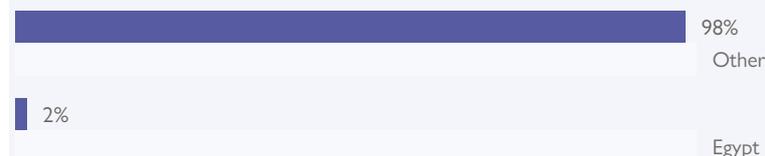
### Remain in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



### Other Countries



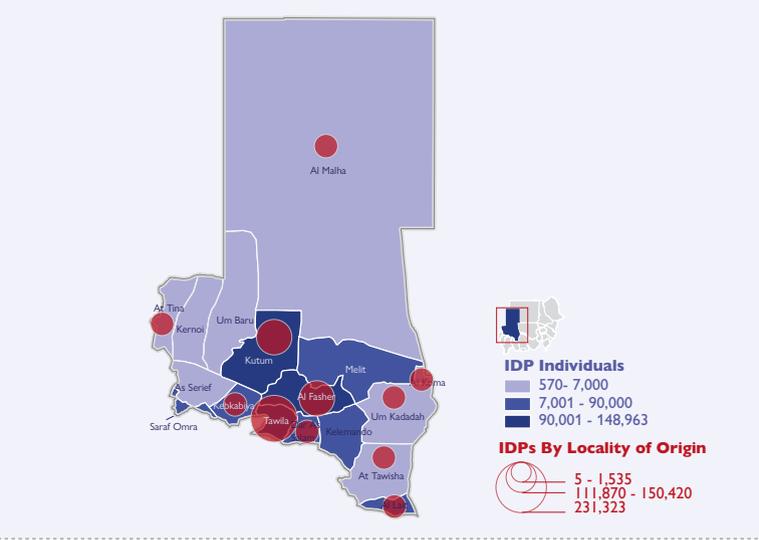
### Not Decided (No Plan)



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# Displacement by State

## North Darfur



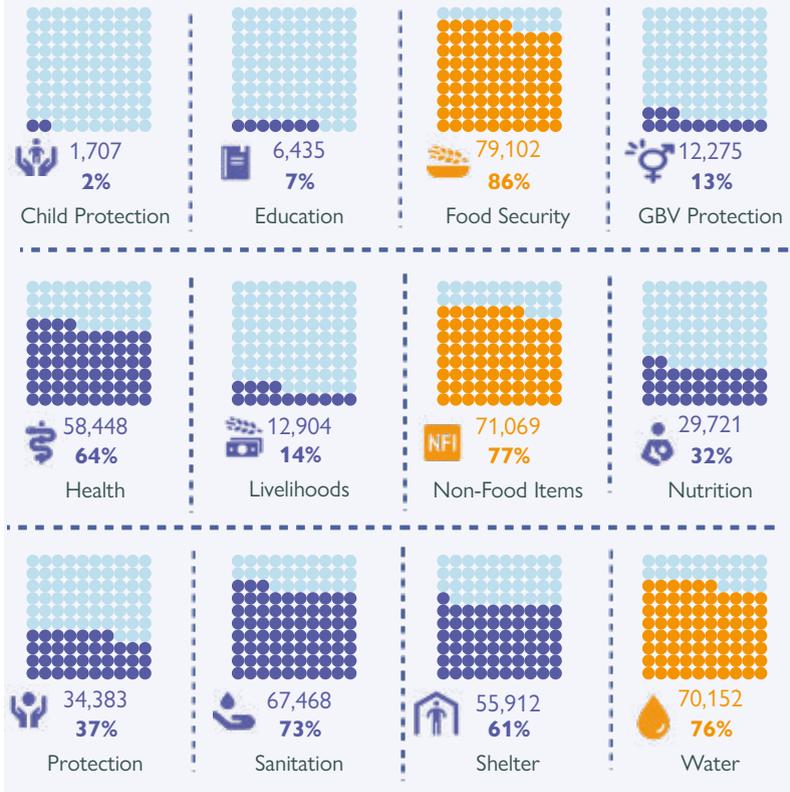
During January 2024, SAF continued to maintain a large presence in Al Fasher town. JPA armed forces also maintained a significant presence in and around Al Fasher, reportedly to defend Al Fasher in case of RSF attack. The Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) /Abdulwaheed (a faction of SPLM), reportedly arrived at Al Fasher town, and had a heavy presence within Tawila locality. Their presence contributed to relative, increased security and the return of IDPs to Tawila. RSF maintained a presence in the Eastern and northern parts of El Fasher town including the main stock market of El Fasher where supplies arrive from Central to North Darfur, in addition to Kutum, Kebkabiya, Al koma, and Saraf Omra localities. Finally, informants reported significant movements of nomads and livestock during January. The nomadic movement caused crop destruction in many localities. Movement of nomads from Jabal Marra to North Darfur was also reported due to the security deterioration in the areas.

As of 24 January 2023, North Darfur hosted an estimated 460,188 IDPs, or 8 per cent of the nationwide caseload. This figure includes populations displaced as a result of two of the three incidents that were reported during January 2024. Informants reported a significant movement of nomads and livestock during January. The nomadic movement caused crop destruction in many localities. Movement of nomads from Jabal Marra to North Darfur was also reported due to the security deterioration in the areas. The first incident was a clash between SAF and the RSF at Melit checkpoint in Al Fasher Town of Al Fasher locality on January 9. As a result of the clash, approximately 50 households were displaced from Abu Shock and Al Salam IDP camps to western neighbourhoods within Al Fasher Town. Then, on 17 January clashes between RSF and SAF were reported in Al Zurug village of Kutum locality, North Darfur. Reportedly, SAF conducted airstrikes targeting RSF positions across Al Zurug village and 12 individuals were killed, and 15 others sustained injuries, but no displacement was reported. Most recently, on 26 January 2024, clashes erupted between an arab armed group and Juba Peace Agreement Forces (JPA Forces) in Melit Town of Melit Locality, following an altercation between JPA Forces and a group of youths in Melit's market. As a result of the violence, six individuals were reportedly killed, and 70 households were displaced from locations east of Melit Town towards more western locations.

Local authorities were working in coordination with the humanitarian actors on the ground to provide WASH services, healthcare, and food to populations in North Darfur. However, supplies were limited as the supply chain continued to be restricted due to insecurity in transit areas, high fuel costs and a lack of cash for operations as banks remained closed. In addition, the supply line from the Central State to North Darfur was stopped due to insecurity on the road, thus the supplies available in North Darfur originated in Libya and incurred high import taxes. Like humanitarian organizations, informants reported that host communities and IDPs faced challenges accessing services, due to a lack of money and a lack of physical access in locations controlled by RSF. As a result of the lack of services, some IDPs in Melit moved to Northern state due while some IDPs in Dar as Salam returned to their homes in Al Fasher town.

Protection concerns were reported by DTM field staff, including limited access to legal assistance, physical non-safety, restrictions on movements, and overall lawlessness. Arab tribes, including women and girls, were reportedly targeted due to their ethnicity and experienced increased searches at checkpoints, and arrest. The potential detainment of women and girls is cause for concern and action on the part of humanitarian actors. Violence against women was also reported in Saraf Omra locality and, according to respondents, communities living in areas controlled by RSF were forced to leave their homes as RSF occupied their properties.

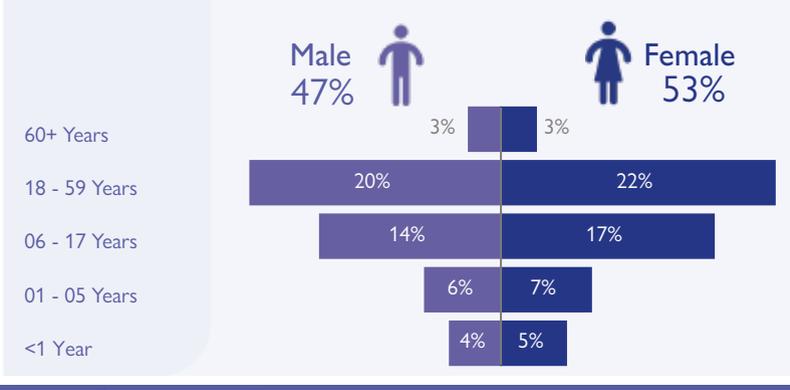
# Priority Needs (by households)



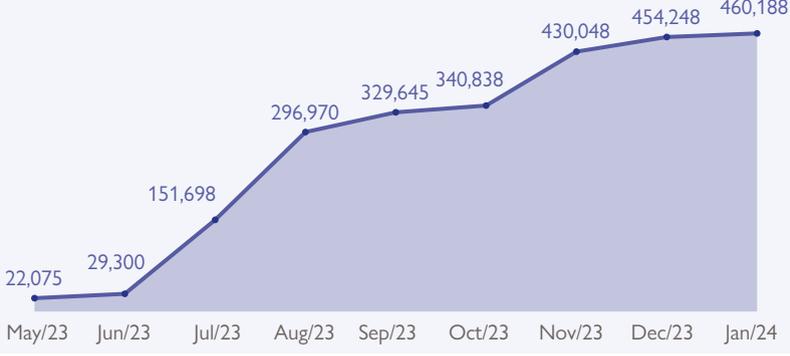
# Shelter Categories (by households)



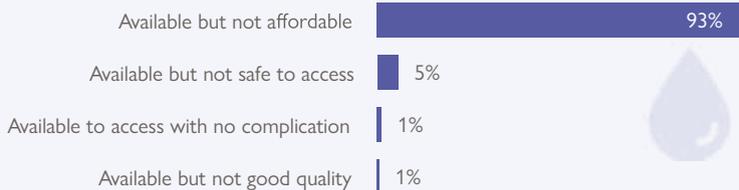
# Demographics



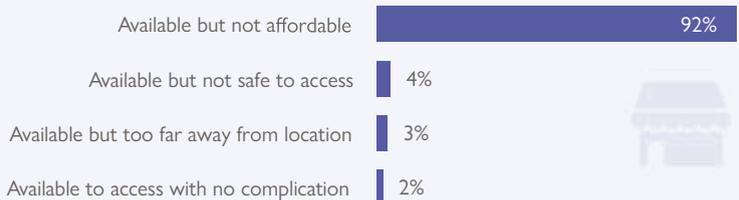
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



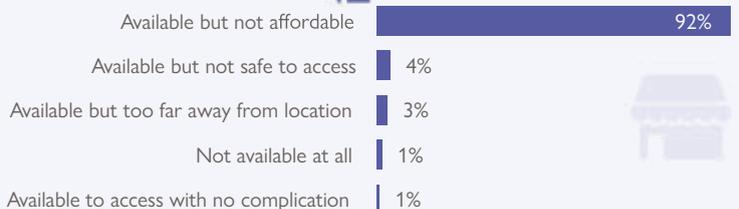
### Water



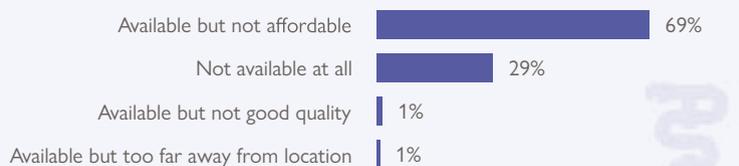
### Market (Food)



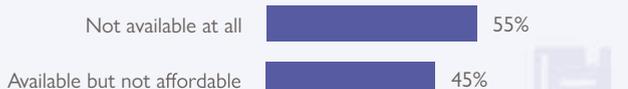
### Market (Non-Food Item)



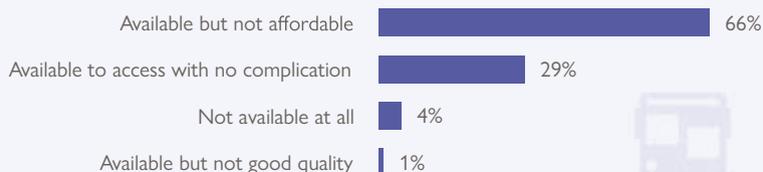
### Healthcare



### Education



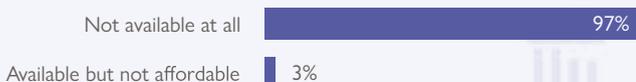
### Transportation / Fuel



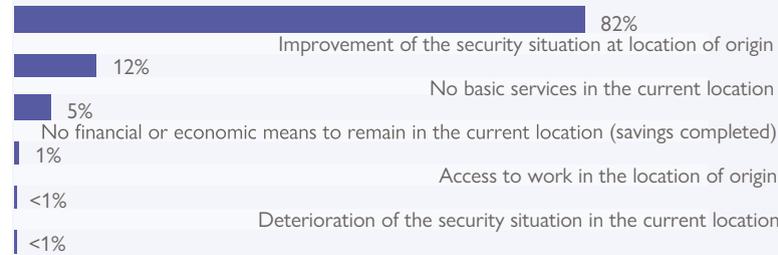
### Electricity



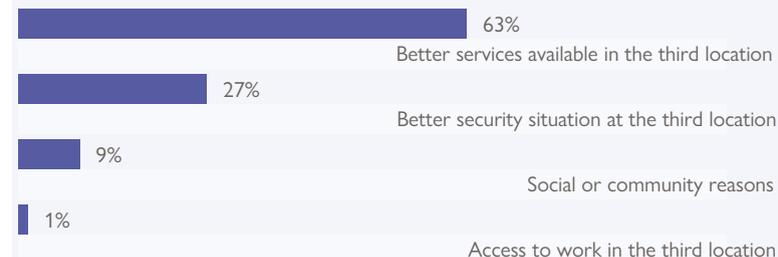
### Government / Legal Services



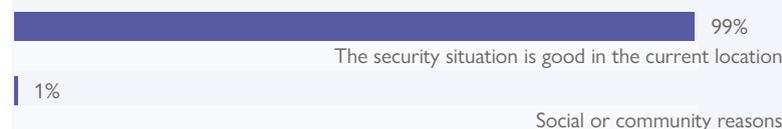
### Return to location of origin



### Move to a third location



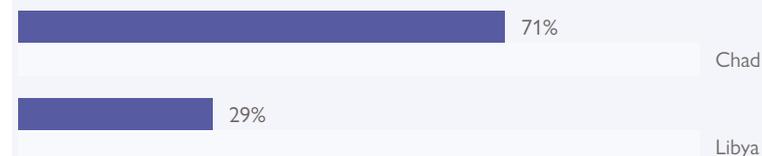
### Remain in the current location



### 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

## North Kordofan



Field teams reported high levels of violence in North Kordofan, particularly across the localities of Sheikan, Ar Rahad, and Um Rawaba. On 8 January 2024, armed clashes renewed between SAF and RSF in [southern neighbourhoods El Obeid Town of Sheikan locality](#), the state capital of North Kordofan, following [previously reported clashes](#) between 23 and 25 December 2023. Further, the field team reported that approximately 86 households fled their homes in [Broka village of Ar Rahad locality](#) due to concerns of escalating tensions between RSF and SPLM-N. Additionally, the field team reported that Nuba tribesmen engaged in inter-communal clashes with [Arab Bagara tribesmen in Al Hujairat village](#) of Ar Rahad locality and with [Al Asra and Shanabla tribesmen in Arsh Al Yoi village](#) of Um Rawaba locality on 29 and 30 December 2023, which displaced an approximate total of 147 households.

The observed conflicts in North Kordofan left approximately 42,690 persons, originally from North Kordofan, displaced as of 24 January 2024. Individuals were displaced mostly from El Obeid Town, Sheikan locality (30,799 IDPs, 72%); followed by Um Rawaba (16%), Ar Rahad (8%), Bara (2%), Gebrat Al Sheikh (1%), and Gharb Bara (<1%) localities. Of those displaced from North Kordofan, 44 per cent (18,805 IDPs) remained displaced within the state – 43 per cent of whom were observed in El Obeid Town because it provided communal relations. Further, field teams reported that 30 per cent of the observed caseload within Sheikan sought shelter in precarious locations, including schools, public building, critical shelters, and open area gathering sites.

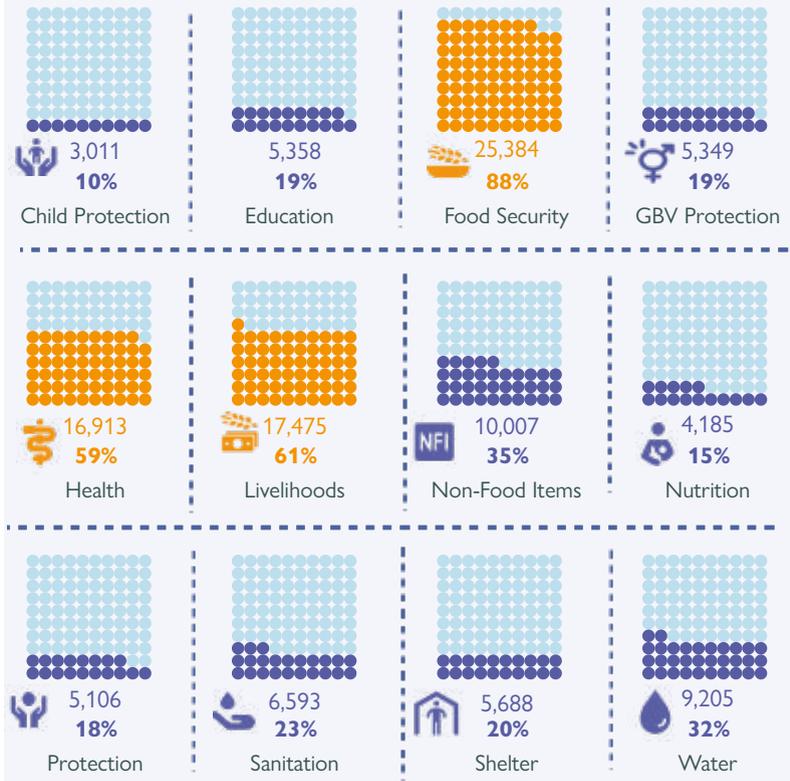
The field team observed an estimated total of 147,095 IDPs within North Kordofan, who had been displaced since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023. The majority of this population arrived from Khartoum (approximately 84%). In addition to North Kordofan IDPs (representing 13% of the total caseload), the state also hosted smaller proportions of IDPs who originated from South Kordofan (2%), Aj Jazirah (1%), White Nile (<1%), Sennar (<1%), and West Kordofan (<1%). In line with historic trends, social ties and ethnic relations influenced where IDPs sought refuge within North Kordofan – as about 94 per cent of IDPs sought refuge with the host community. However, the worsening security situation across the state was playing an increasingly prominent role in secondary displacement, irrespective of pre-existing social networks.

As reported, Khartoum-based IDPs were observed settling in the south of the state, namely in Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, Um Dam Haj Ahmed, and Bara localities (about 80% of arrivals), 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. Comparatively, IDPs who originated from North Kordofan were largely concentrated in Sheikan, Um Rawaba, Ar Rahad, Gharb Bara localities – representing 94 per cent of North Kordofan IDPs.

North Kordofan's field team reported that essential infrastructure services remain poor, especially water, market access, electricity, telecommunication, and healthcare. Water and electricity shortages were reported in conflict affected areas, especially in the Sheikan locality, while healthcare facilities struggled to supply medical supplies. In addition, armed thefts reportedly occurred on major roads and in settlements, which made it difficult for IDPs to move, for domestic trade to take place, and for food and medicine to reach affected populations.

The reported spread of violence across North Kordofan in the localities of Sheikan, Ar Rahad, Bara, and Um Rawaba localities raises protection concerns for the protection of both IDPs and their host communities. The concern is even greater for IDPs considering that more than 78 per cent of the total observed IDP caseload across North Kordofan was displaced in the concerned localities. Additionally, the field team reported that several displacement locations were inaccessible due to fighting in North Kordofan. Clashes between RSF and SAF in North Kordofan will likely continue following RSF incursions, further escalating the severity of IDPs' circumstances.

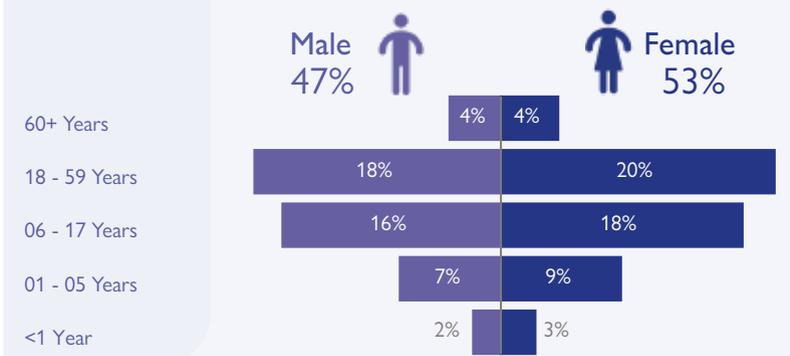
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



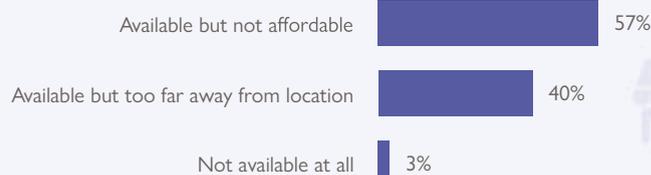
### Water



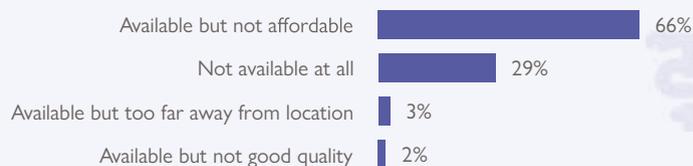
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



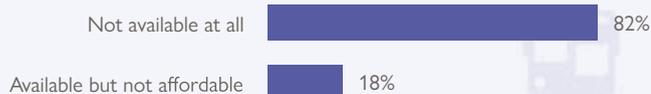
### Healthcare



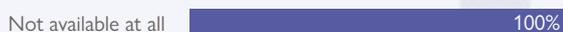
### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



15,871 Households | 55%



### Move to a third location



647 Households | 2%



### Remain in the current location



11,974 Households | 42%



### Leaving Sudan to other country



0 Households | 0%

### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)



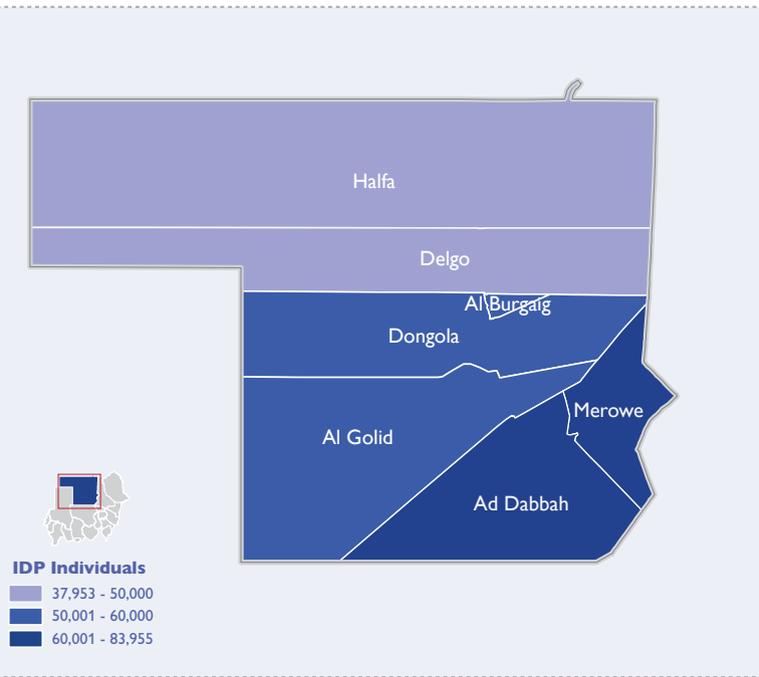
335 Households | 1%

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# Displacement by State

## Northern

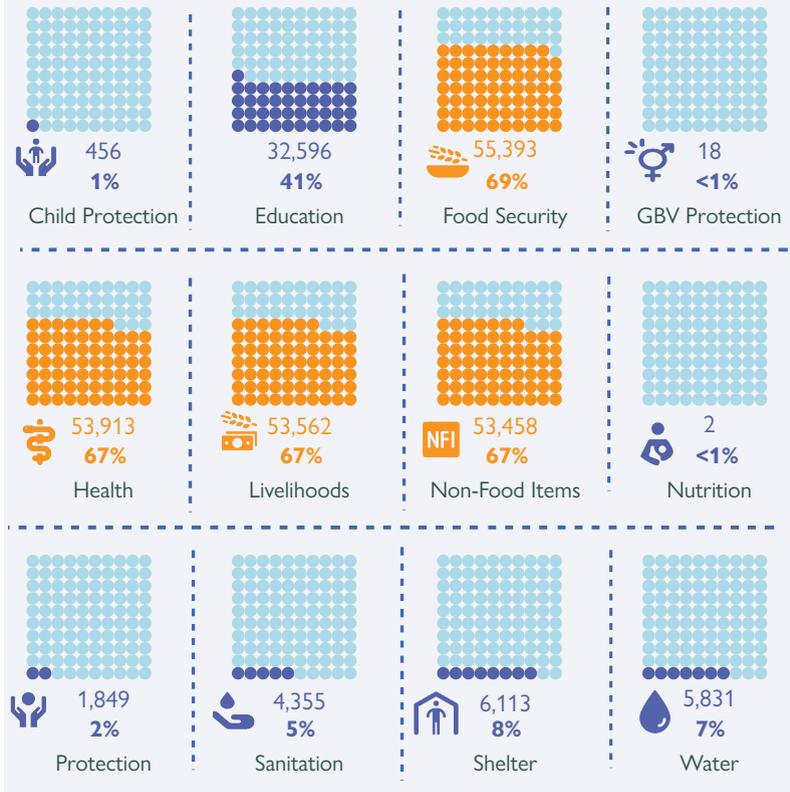
**402,675** Displaced Individuals  
**80,009** IDP Households  
**59** Key Informants



In January, field teams reported a relatively calm and secure situation across the Northern State. DTM Sudan estimated that 402,675 IDPs sought refuge across the Northern State since the start of the conflict. Reportedly, the majority of IDPs originated from Khartoum, Bahri, and Umm Durman localities in Khartoum (391,507). Field teams also noted a smaller proportion of IDPs (approximately 10,865) who originated from Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Janub Aj Jazirah localities in Aj Jazirah. Field teams observed that most of the displaced caseload was concentrated in rural villages (73%) and with host communities across Merowe, Ad Dabbah, and Al Golid localities in Northern State. Regarding mobility trends, field teams reported that Northern State served as a transit point for displaced communities seeking to cross the border towards Egypt. Reportedly, an increasing number of IDPs were crossing into Libya. Continuous conflict, coupled with the dire economic situation, were the two main factors that influenced displacement within the state and across the border.

Field teams reported poor service provision across Northern State, specifically among communities of IDPs congregated around border crossings. The displaced communities lacked access to essential public services, including water, electricity, health services, food, and non-food items, as well as education. In terms of health, field teams observed the commencement of a national vaccination initiative for measles and rubella and reported [several unconfirmed cases of cholera in the state](#). The increase in displacement across the state has reportedly further exacerbated overcrowding and existing challenges in accessing adequate shelter.

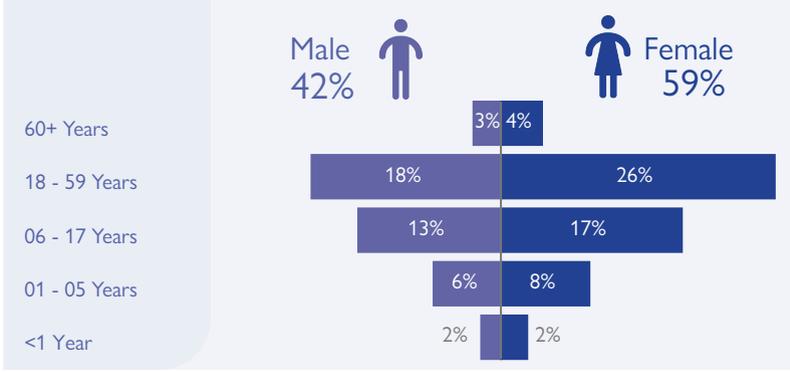
## Priority Needs (by households)



## Shelter Categories (by households)



## Demographics



## Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



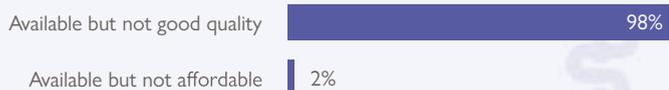
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



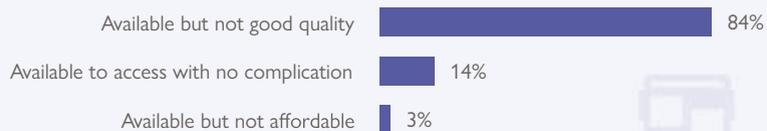
### Healthcare



### Education



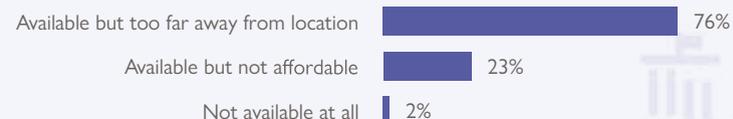
### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



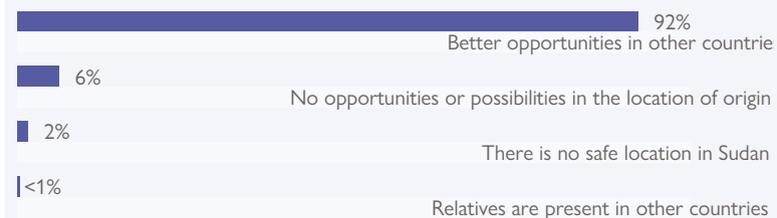
### Move to a third location



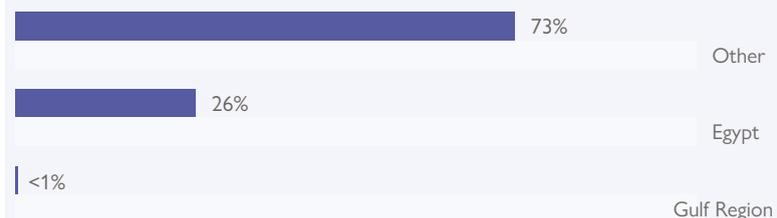
### Remain in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

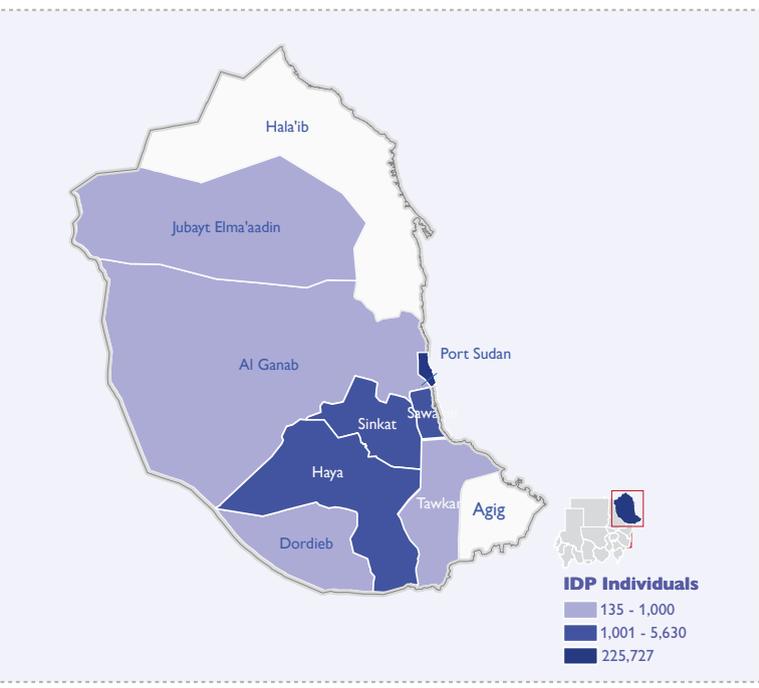


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# Displacement by State

## Red Sea

**239,027** Displaced Individuals  
**47,884** IDP Households  
**211** Key Informants



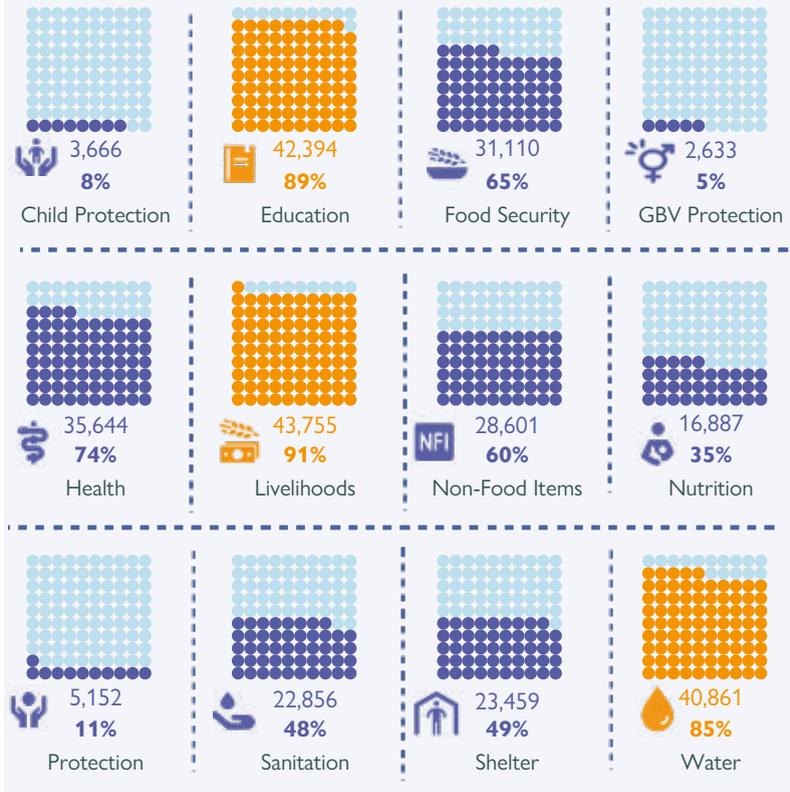
Red Sea state remained largely free from the conflict dynamics that have affected the Khartoum, Darfur, and Kordofan regions. However, the clashes in Aj Jazirah state in December 2023 sparked increased arrivals of IDPs to Red Sea. Additionally, field teams reported that the local government announced a state of emergency on the 25 December 2023 in response to the escalating security concerns.

Field teams observed an estimated total of 239,027 IDPs across the Red Sea state – representing an increase of 56,789 IDPs since December 2023. The majority of IDPs observed in Red Sea reportedly originated from Khartoum state (about 67% of arriving IDPs). Others reportedly originated from Aj Jazirah (25%), Darfur region (4%), Kordofan region (3%), Sennar (1%), and White Nile (<1%). Arriving IDPs from Aj Jazirah were estimated to be 109,321 IDPs. Among them, 59,051 IDPs originated from Aj Jazirah, as well as 50,270 IDPs Khartoum-based IDPs who were secondarily displaced due to armed conflicts in Aj Jazirah.

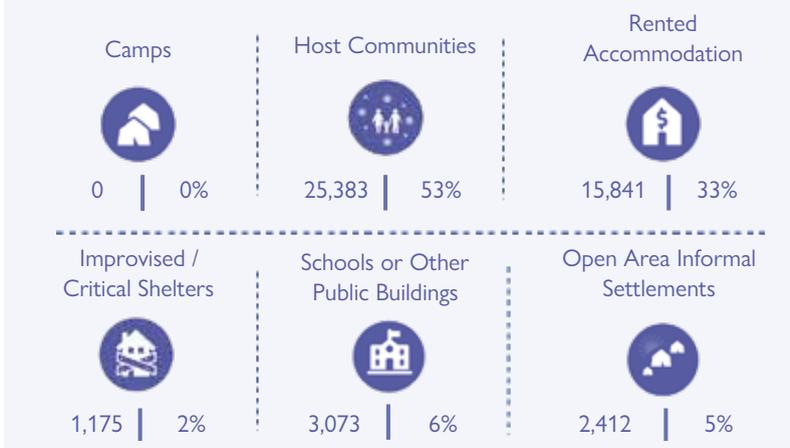
Field teams also noted that many IDPs came to Red State specifically to process passports or to leave the country via Port Sudan Airport or Sawakin seaport. The majority of IDPs were residing in Port Sudan Town of Port Sudan locality (94%), followed by locations in Sinkat (2%), Haya (1%), and Sawakin (1%) localities. As rent prices rose, many IDPs sought shelter in youth centres, abandoned schools, and other vacant structures. Within Port Sudan locality, DTM identified 3,066 IDP households across 74 schools and public buildings, 1,081 IDP households in 23 critical shelters, and 2,412 IDPs households in 8 open area gathering sites. IDPs in these locations are reportedly in dire need to humanitarian assistance.

Field teams reported that IDPs across Red Sea state struggled to access basic goods and services due to rising costs, including food and water. Similar to neighbouring states, field teams observed an increase in assumed cases of cholera, particularly in Sawakin locality and Port Sudan locality. There were also reports of the increased spread of other water and mosquito borne diseases, including dengue fever, due to increased rainfall and poor sanitation. Inaccess to services was also limited by low-income and/or the complete lack of income due to the non-payment of salaries, collapsed service sectors and non-functional markets.

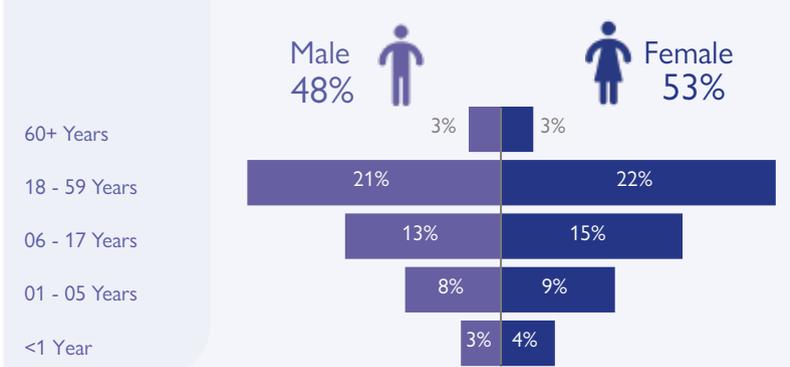
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



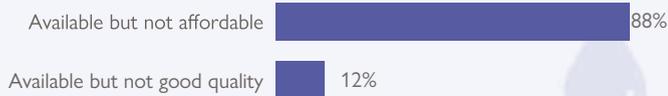
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



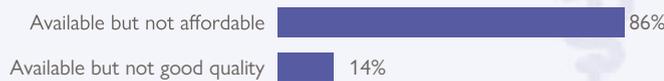
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



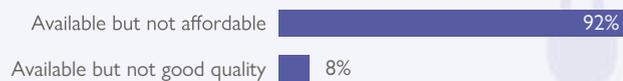
### Education



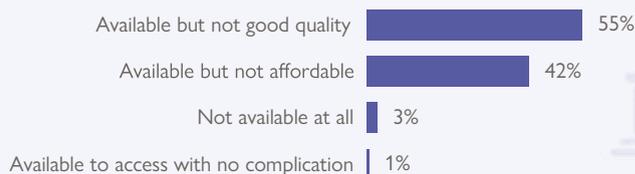
### Transportation / Fuel



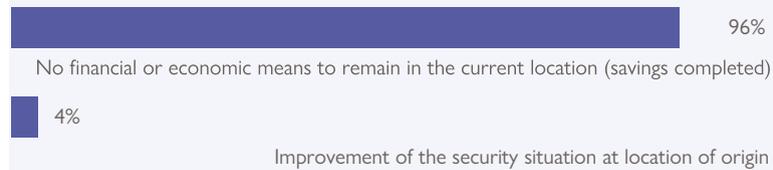
### Electricity



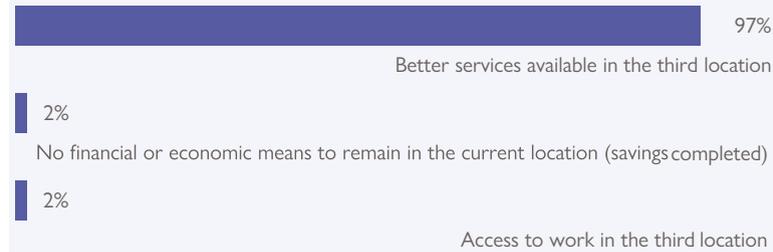
### Government / Legal Services



### 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)

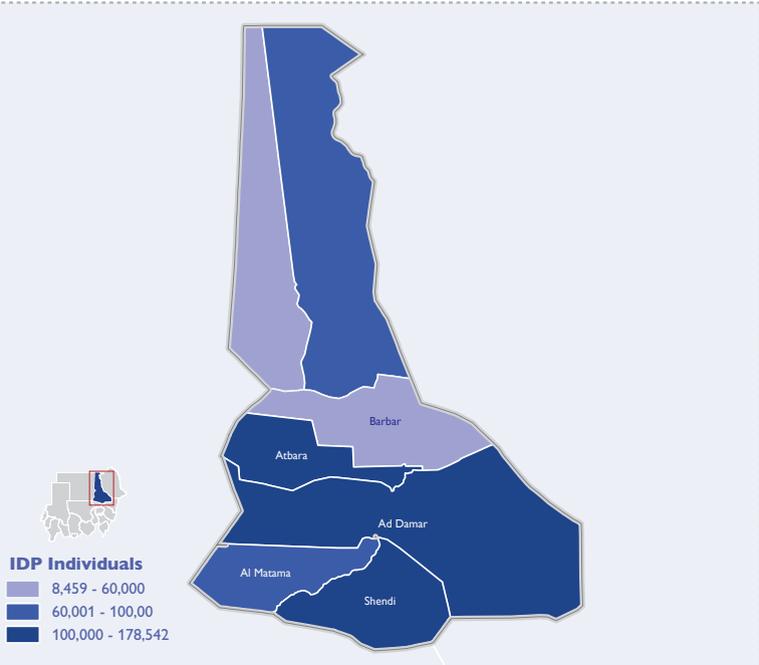


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# Displacement by State

## River Nile

**700,827** Displaced Individuals  
**139,267** IDP Households  
**62** Key Informants



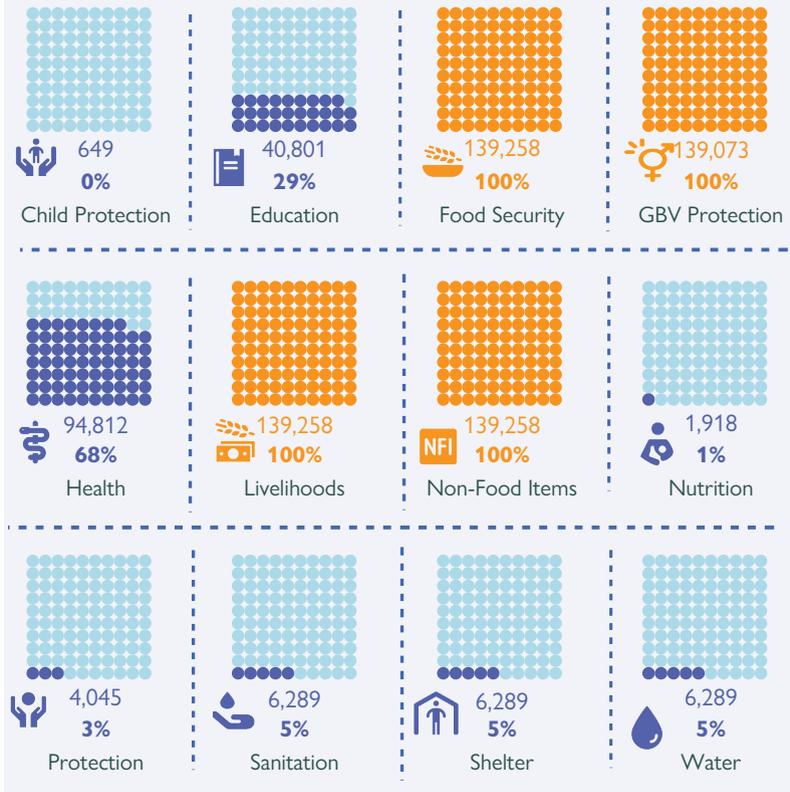
During January, River Nile remained relatively calm, with no reported incidents relevant to the ongoing conflict across Sudan. The proximity of the war, as well as its provocative spread, has had an impact on the number of displaced persons entering River Nile, often seeking refuge in the nearest safe state within reach. Field teams reported that displaced communities rely on River Nile as a major transit point for secondary and tertiary displacement to other neighbouring states, including Northern and Red Sea.

As of 24 January 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that 700,827 IDPs were displaced in River Nile since the eruption of the conflict on 15 April 2023. The majority of arrivals (nearly 98%, or 684,540 individuals) originated from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities in Khartoum. Field teams also reported increased displacement (approximately 2%, or 16,132) originating from Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities in Aj Jazirah. Displaced communities sought refuge between rural villages and urban neighbourhoods with host communities (80%) and in rented accommodations (16%) across Shendi, Atbara, and Ad Damar localities.

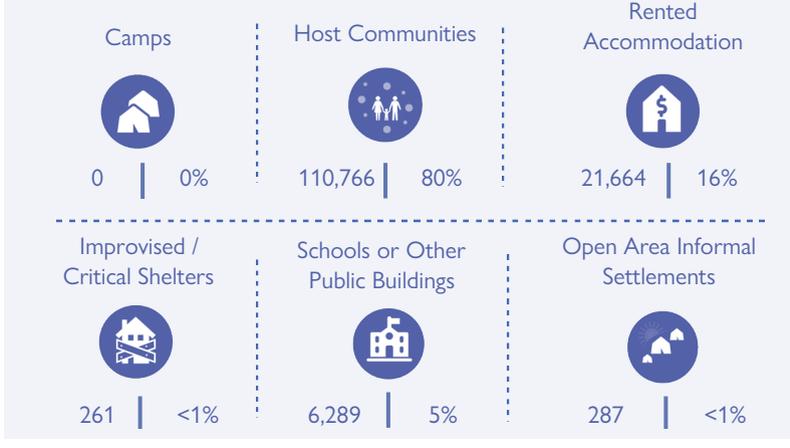
Field teams also reported an increased number of IDPs sheltering in schools, leading to severe overcrowding in schools and other public buildings. Reportedly, the local government suspended the decision to reopen schools, which allowed displaced communities to continue sheltering in school buildings. Displacement and mobility within River Nile were reportedly driven primarily by the economic situation and the search for better services and job opportunities.

Access to services within River Nile remains poor. Field teams reported an increase in the number of cholera cases across the state. Field teams reported that the influx of IDPs, especially in the wake of the Aj Jazirah conflict, exacerbated overcrowding in gathering sites and further strained public services. In addition to the need for shelter, field teams also reported a lack of water, electricity, healthcare, food, and non-food items. Both displaced and host communities are in urgent need of humanitarian aid.

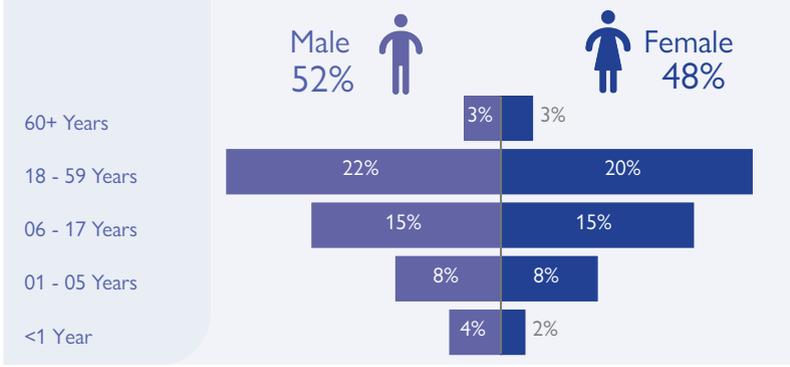
### Priority Needs (by households)



### Shelter Categories (by households)



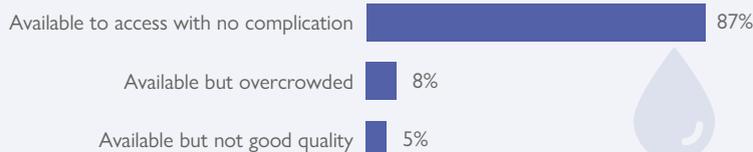
### Demographics



### Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



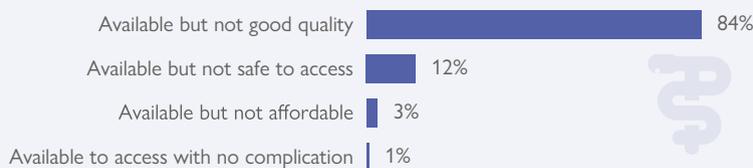
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



18,552 Households

13%

100% No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed)



### Move to a third location



37,774 Households

27%

100% No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed)

<1%

Better services available in the third location

<1%

Humanitarian assistance available in the third location



### Remain in the current location



48,247 Households

35%

97% The security situation is good in the current location

3%

Social or community reasons



### Leaving Sudan to other country



9,430 Households

7%

100% Better opportunities in other countries



### Other Countries

66% Egypt

31% Other

1% Uganda

1% Gulf Region

<1% Ethiopia

<1% South Sudan



### Not Decided (No Plan)



25,264 Households

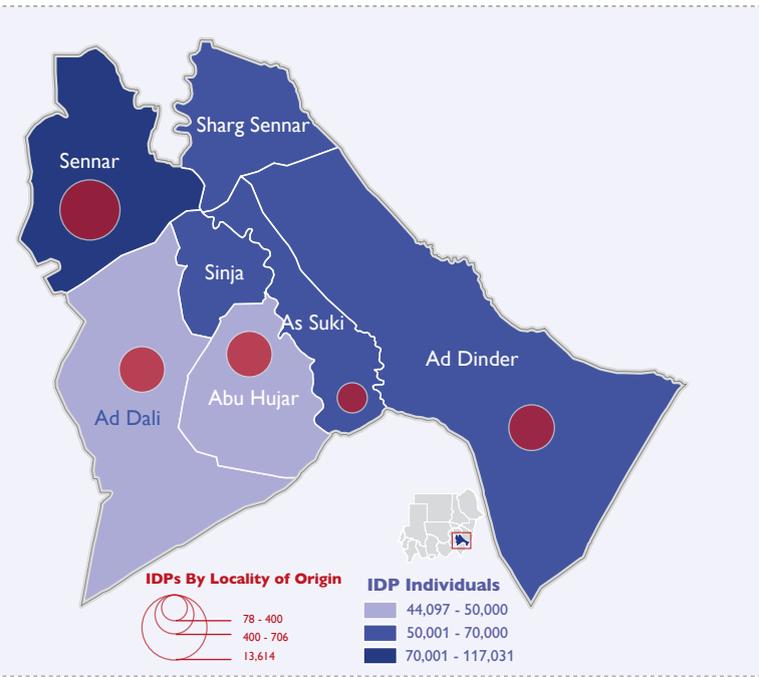
18%

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# Displacement by State

## Sennar

**434,627** Displaced Individuals
 **86,848** IDP Households
 **239** Key Informants

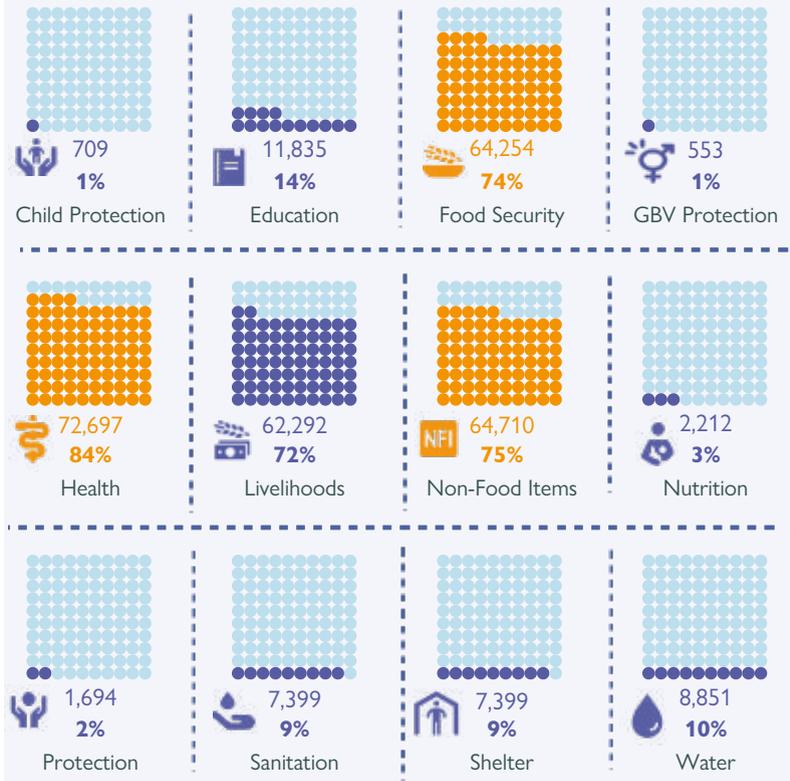


During January, the security situation remained relatively stable across Sennar. However, field teams reported increased tensions and clashes between the SAF and the RSF in the neighbouring villages of Aj Jazirah, mainly at [Wad Al Haddad village of Janub Aj Jazirah locality](#). The localized conflict led to heightened security concerns across the state, spurring increased displacement from and through Sennar. The state is a primary transit point for displaced communities fleeing from Aj Jazirah, with the majority heading either towards eastern states or southward to South Sudan.

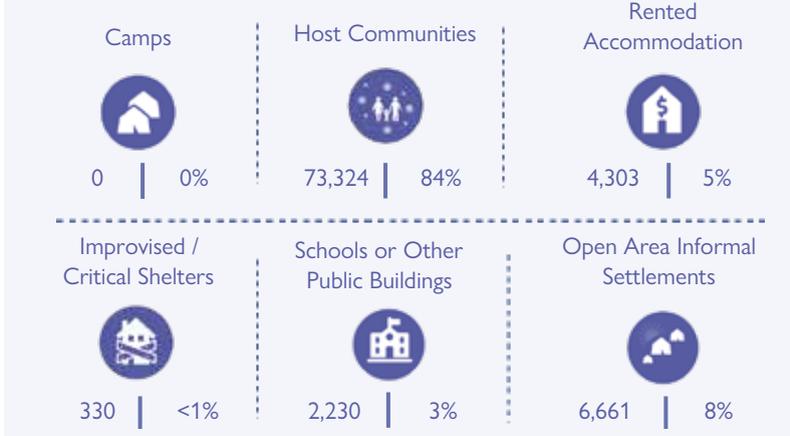
DTM Sudan estimates that 434,637 IDPs sought refuge in Sennar since the eruption of the conflict on 15 April 2023. Most displaced persons arrived from Khartoum, Um Durman, and Jebel Awlia localities in Khartoum (79%, approximately 342,985 individuals). Additionally, field teams reported that there was an increasing proportion (approximately 18%) arriving from Medani Al Kubra locality in Aj Jazirah. Reportedly, displaced households sought refuge in urban neighbourhoods (59%) and rural villages (41%), with the majority (approximately 84%) staying with host communities across Sennar, Ad Dinder, and Sharg Sennar localities, based on their social and tribal connections. Field teams also reported an increasing number of IDPs who sheltered in open areas, improvised shelters, schools, and public buildings. Field teams reported that the ongoing conflict was the main factor that influenced mobility, followed by IDPs' search for services and accommodation.

Field teams also reported severe challenges regarding service provision in Sennar state. The state reportedly relies heavily on public and humanitarian efforts, especially from regional and international organizations. Field teams also reported an observed increase of cholera and dengue fever cases across the state, which pose significant risks to both displaced and host communities. Furthermore, field teams specifically cited challenges linked to the lack of water, electricity, healthcare services, education services, food items, and non-food items. There is an urgent need for increased humanitarian assistance to meet these growing challenges.

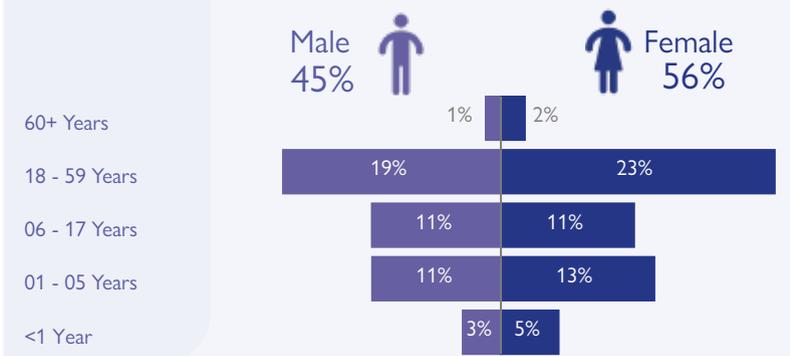
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



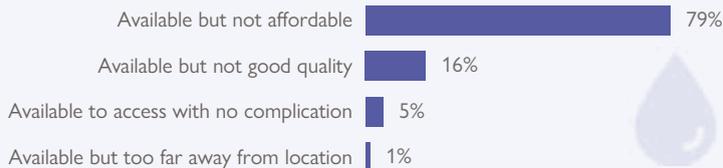
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



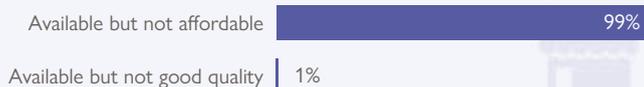
### Water



### Market (Food)



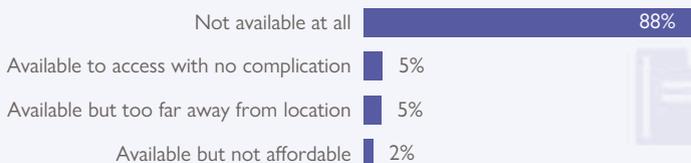
### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



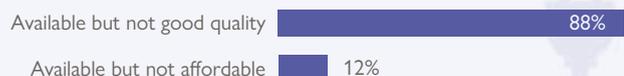
### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



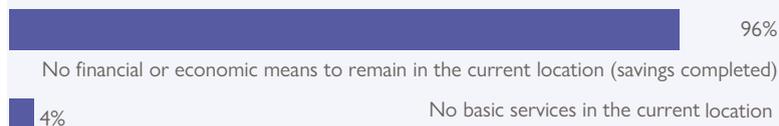
### Electricity



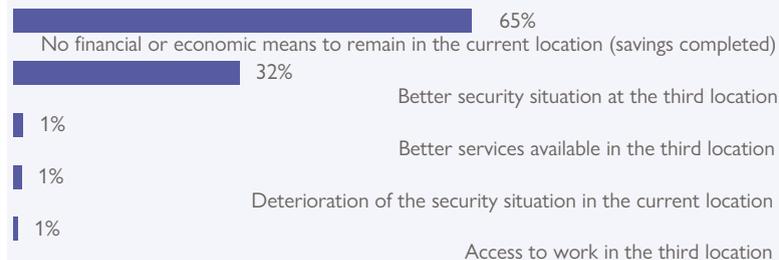
### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



### Move to a third location



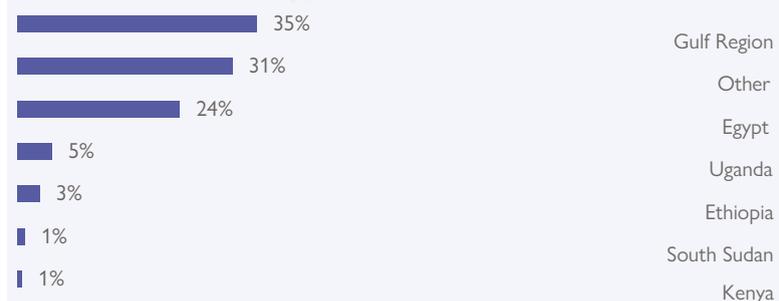
### Remain in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

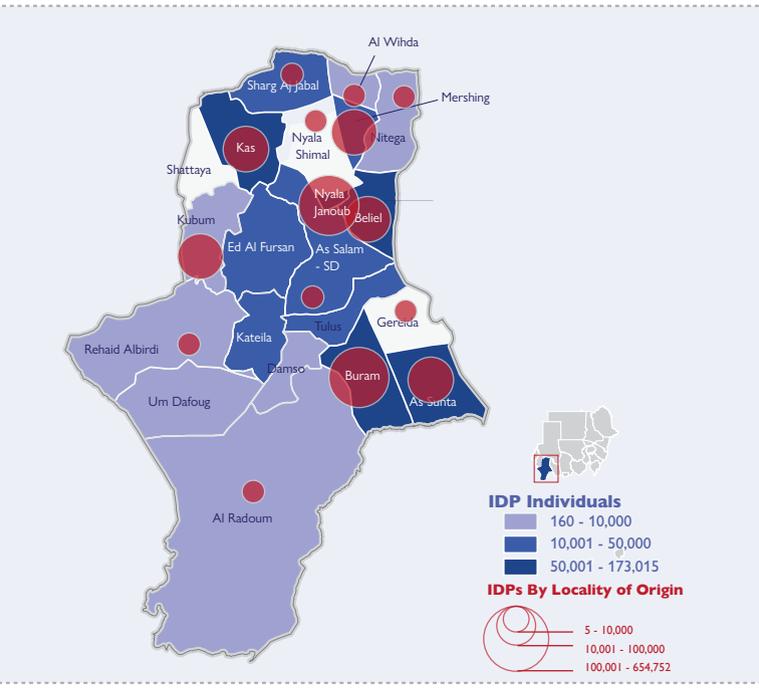


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# Displacement by State

## South Darfur

**703,118** Displaced Individuals
 **140,623** IDP Households
 **27** Key Informants



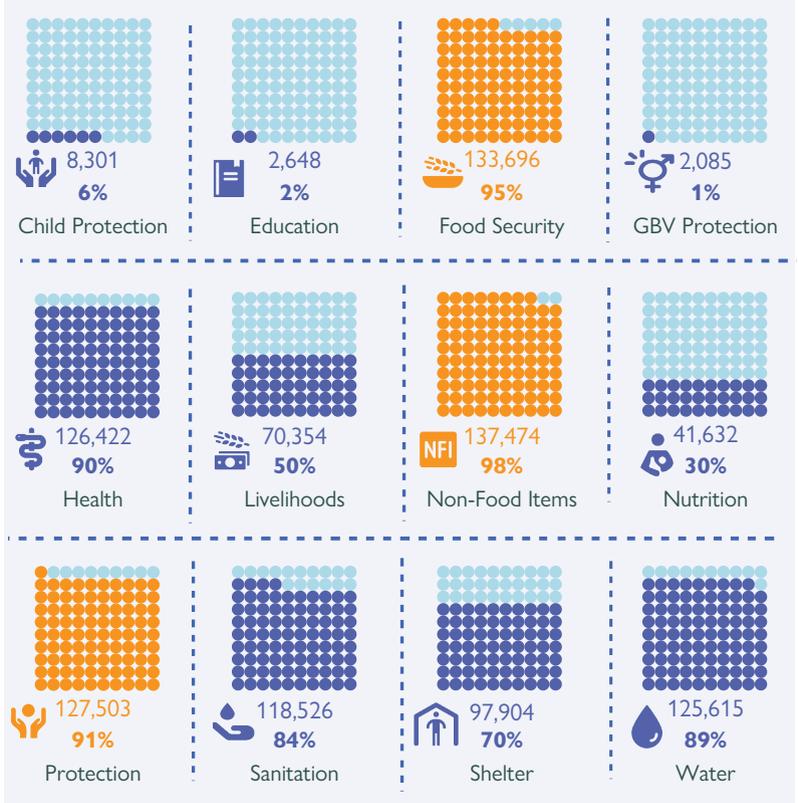
DTM field teams reported renewed clashes between the SAF and the RSF in [Sungu village of Um Dafoug locality on 22 January](#) and [Nyala Town of Nyala Janoub locality on 13 January](#), following [clashes in late December 2023](#). In addition, field teams reported a decrease in intercommunal clashes between Salamat and Bani-Halba tribes in Kubum and Ed-Elfursan localities. Throughout January, there were [intercommunal clashes reported between Habaniya tribesmen](#) and Abu Aldarg tribesmen in Um Kherain village of Al Radoum locality, South Darfur.

As of 24 January 2024, South Darfur hosted an estimated 703,118 IDPs, approximately 12 per cent of the total IDP population in Sudan, since 15 April 2023. Of these 703,118 IDPs, an estimated 95 per cent (664,858) were displaced from other locations within South Darfur, while only 5 per cent were reportedly displaced from locations outside of the state, including Khartoum (16,150) and North Darfur (10,145).

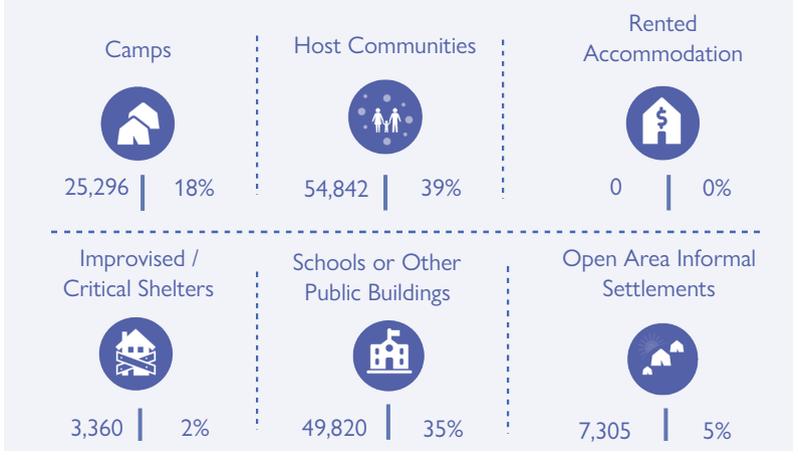
IDPs in South Darfur reportedly sought shelter primarily among host families in local communities (39%), while others sheltered in schools or other public buildings (35%). Approximately 18 per cent of IDPs in South Darfur sought shelter in IDP camps throughout the state, including Otash IDP camp, Al Salam IDP camp, Al Serief IDP camp, and Kalma IDP camp. Field teams also reported three incidents of fires in Kalma IDP camps, which reportedly injured and killed several individuals.

IDPs in South Darfur continued to face dire humanitarian conditions. Field teams reported a lack of critical services and shortages of basic goods. Service provision was limited due to inaccessible roads, telecommunication challenges, high prices and looted and burned markets. While the security conditions have spurred widespread displacement, field teams also noted that many IDPs cannot move due to a lack of cash. As a result, many IDP communities reportedly faced worsening food insecurity and protection risks.

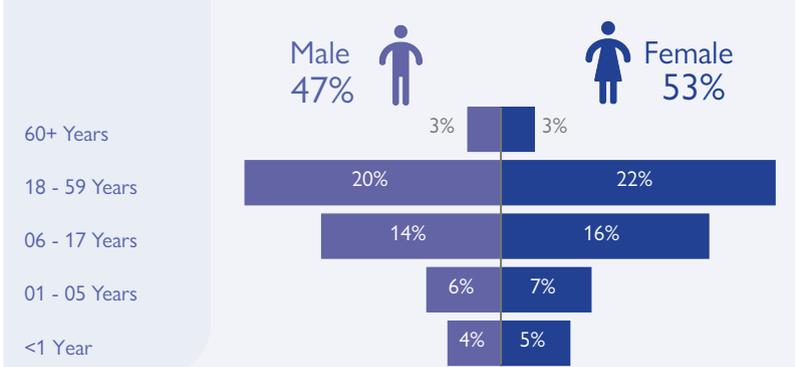
### Priority Needs (by households)



### Shelter Categories (by households)



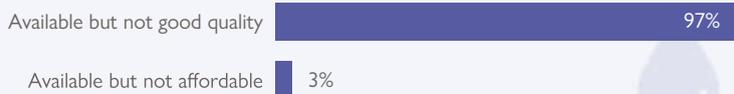
### Demographics



### Monthly Displacement Timeline



 **Water**



 **Market (Food)**



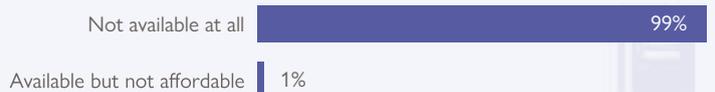
 **Market (Non-Food Item)**



 **Healthcare**



 **Education**



 **Transportation / Fuel**



 **Electricity**



 **Government / Legal Services**



 **Return to location of origin**

 **24,836** Households | **18%**



 **Move to a third location**

 **25,949** Households | **18%**



 **Remain in the current location**

 **60,158** Households | **43%**



 **Leaving Sudan to other country**

 **0** Households | **0%**

 **Other Countries**

 **Not Decided (No Plan)**

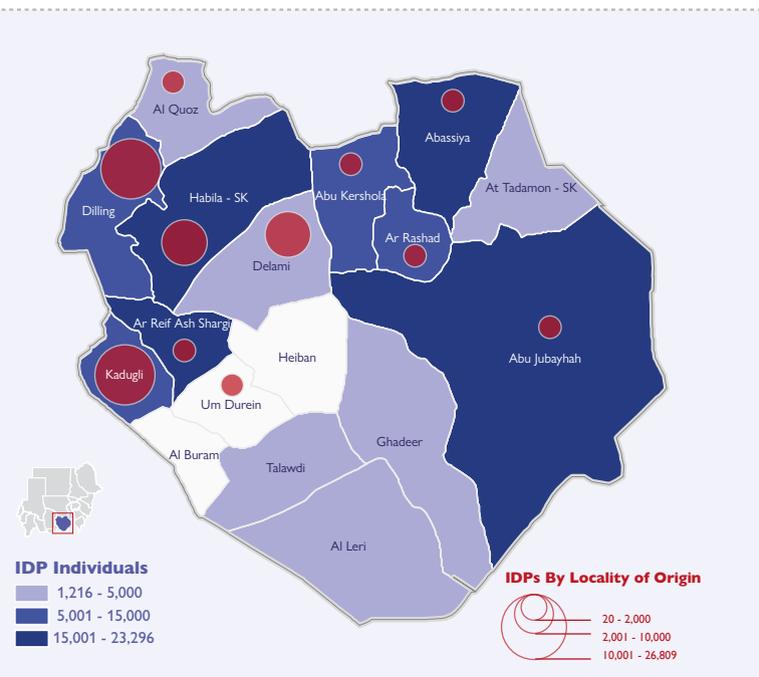
 **29,680** Households | **21%**

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# Displacement by State

## South Kordofan

**127,637** Displaced Individuals
 **25,012** IDP Households
 **262** Key Informants



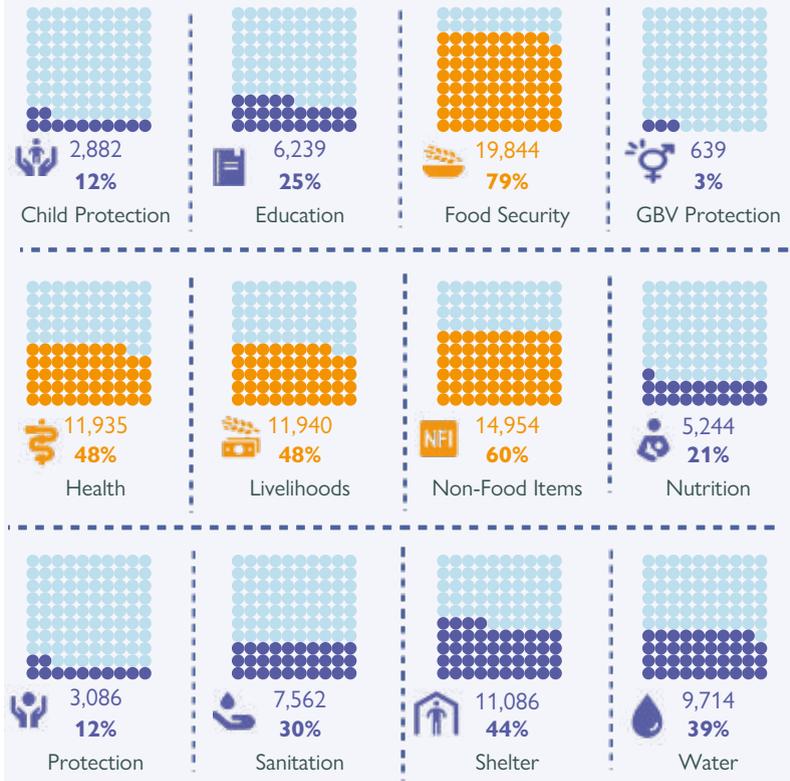
During January 2024, the field team reported that South Kordofan witnessed increasingly widespread armed conflicts involving multiple actors. On 7 January 2024, clashes reportedly renewed between the [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement - North \(SPLM-N, Al-Hilu wing\)](#), [SAF](#) and [RSF in Dilling Town of Dilling Locality](#). Clashes took place in Abu Zaid and Al Matar neighbourhoods. Field teams reported that the event led to widespread displacement. The incident was tied to a series of armed clashes between the SPLM-N and SAF which began in June 2023 across the localities of [Dilling](#), [Habila](#), [Kadugli](#), [Um Durien](#), [Abu Jubaynah](#), and [Abu Kershola localities](#). Notably, the SPLM-N reportedly engaged in armed clashes during December with Arab Hawazma tribesmen in [Kondmaia village](#) of Dilling locality which later involved the RSF in [Takma Village of Dilling locality and Fagusa village of Habila locality](#). Additionally, the field team observed incursions by RSF on [Habila Town of Habila locality](#) on 31 December 2023 and in [Abassiya Town of Abassiya locality](#) on 19 January 2024.

As of 24 January 2024, reoccurring conflicts across South Kordofan displaced approximately 63,135 persons who are originally from South Kordofan to locations outside South Kordofan since 15 April 2023. Violence and subsequent out-of-state displacement largely affected residents who were in Kadugli locality (26,809 IDPs displaced 42%); followed by Dilling (31%), Habila (13%), and Delami (4%) localities. Due to widespread mobility restrictions, more than 43 per cent (54,932 IDPs) of the IDPs who originated from South Kordofan did not leave the state, but rather remained displaced within it. Of the those who originated from South Kordofan and remained displaced in it, the highest proportion of IDPs were observed in Ar Reif Ash Shargi (Al Koiak town, 38%) and Habila (Hajer Al Joad village, 37%) localities. IDPs in these locations were reportedly sheltering in the host community, schools, and gathering sites.

Field teams observed an estimated total of 127,637 IDPs displaced across South Kordofan since 15 April 2023. Over a half of the observed caseload reportedly arrived from Khartoum (over 52% of the caseload within this state), scattered in locations where their relatives or tribes live across several localities. In addition, there were also influxes from North Kordofan (4%), Aj Jazirah (2%), and White Nile (<1%) states. The field team also noted that long-standing Nuba-Arab tensions shaped displacement trends across the state. This was evident in the mass movement of Arab residents out of Kadugli locality to El Kuok Town of Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality. 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.

The field team reported acute humanitarian conditions across South Kordofan, with most people severely lacking essential services. The ongoing conflict and insecurity limited IDP movements, resulting in decreased access to affordable services in remote areas. IDP households were reportedly facing soaring medical and food costs. Further exacerbating IDPs' risks, the reported setbacks of the agricultural harvest in South Kordofan may result in food scarcity across the state, which could compromise the host community's ability to aid IDPs. The conflict in South Kordofan is likely to continue for the next month, potentially refuelling historical communal tensions, which may negatively impact IDPs.

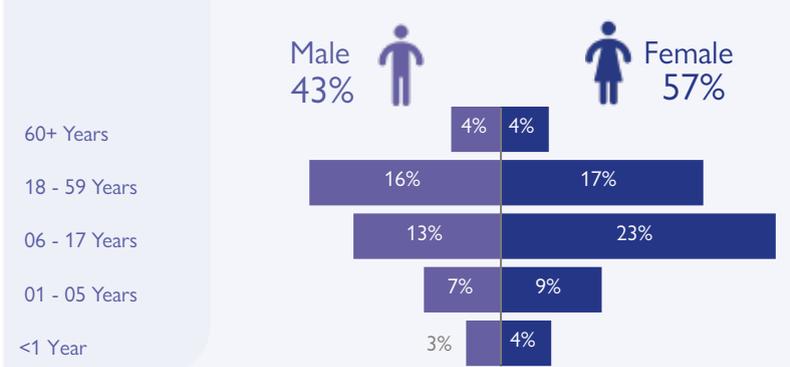
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



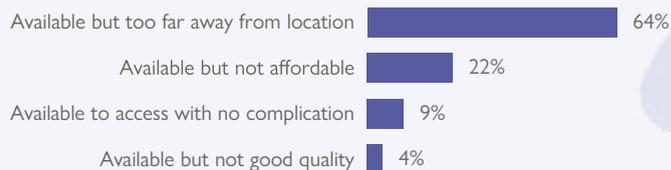
# Demographics



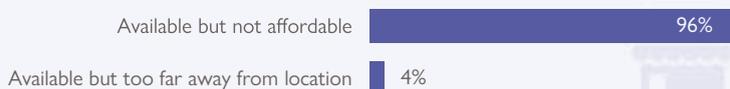
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



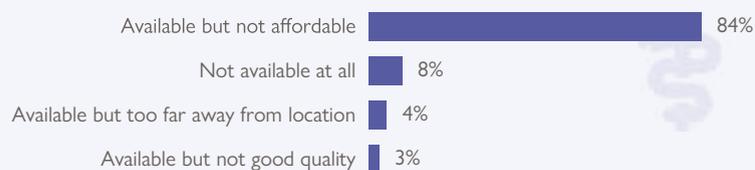
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



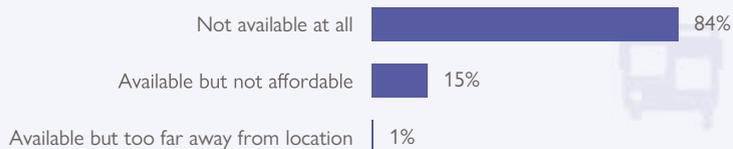
### Healthcare



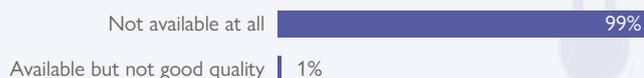
### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



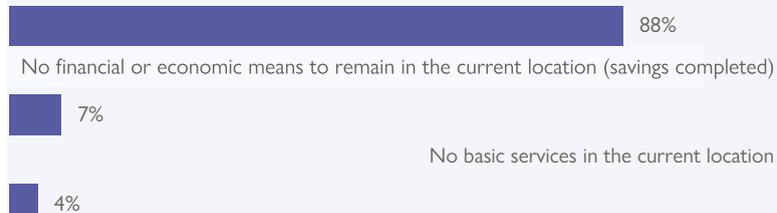
### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

### Move to a third location



### Remain in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



### Other Countries

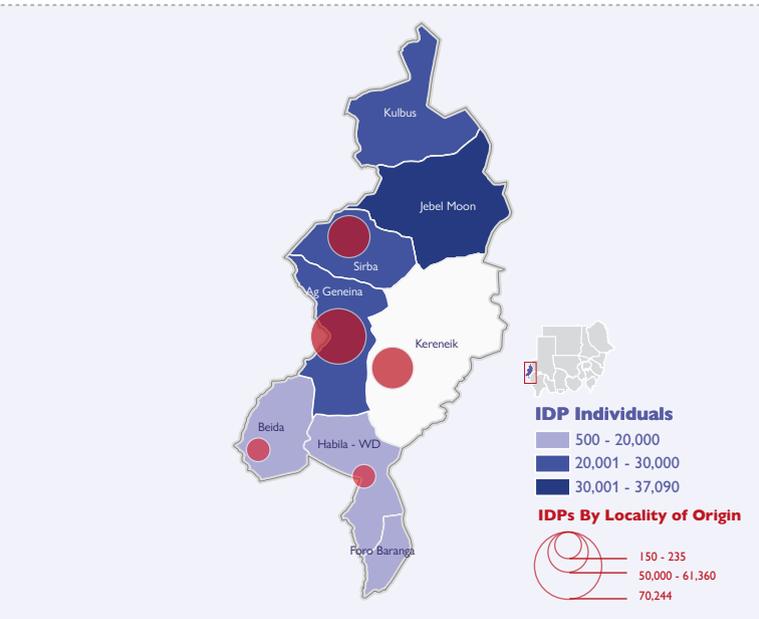
### Not Decided (No Plan)



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# Displacement by State

## West Darfur



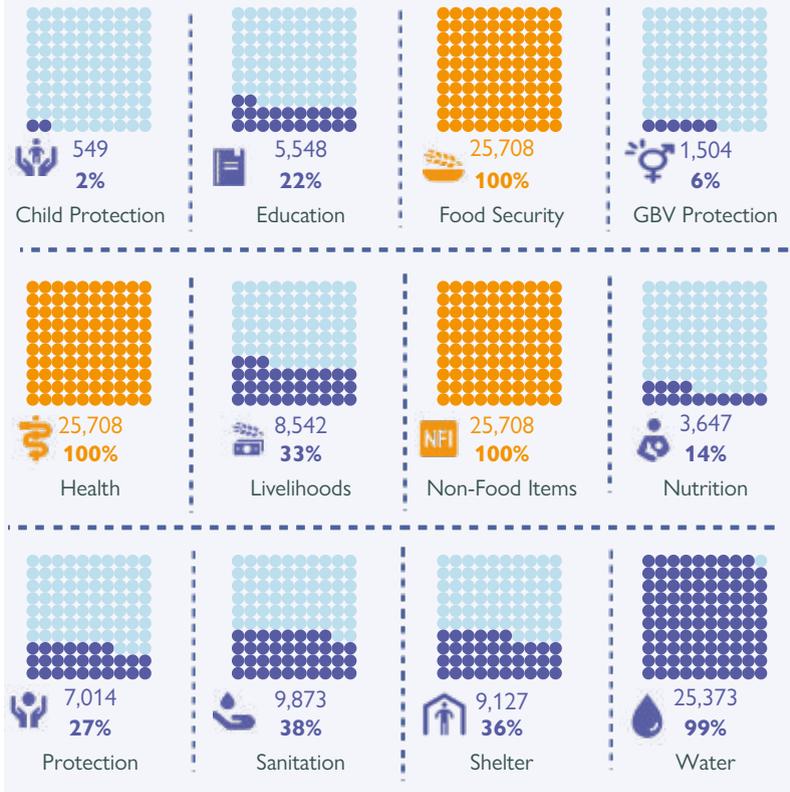
West Darfur continues to be completely under the control of the RSF, with no presence of SAF. However, SAF conducted air strikes in Ag Geneina on 17 January. The air strikes targeted RSF positions in Ag Geneina airport and, according to field staff, raised concerns among the local population that the airstrikes would target and/or further impact civilian residences. No displacement figures were reported because of the airstrikes.

Additionally, inter-communal conflict is anticipated between herders and farmers in Jebel Moon locality, reportedly heightening tensions within the community. Field teams observed unordinary movements of nomads and pastoralists during January, reportedly as the result of the ongoing conflict. Local armed groups were also reportedly present in Jebel Moon locality but have not participated in recent conflict-related events. According to field teams, displacements and movements within West Darfur decreased after RSF took over control of the state. However, in January some IDP households were reportedly displaced from South Darfur, Khartoum, and from West Darfur to other locations within the state. As of 24 January, West Darfur hosted 128,540 IDPs, representing 2 per cent of the nationwide caseload. Meanwhile, an estimated 54,750 IDPs who originated from West Darfur were displaced outside of the state, primarily in Central Darfur. According to field teams, populations primarily from South Darfur who were displaced due to the recent airstrikes in Nyala, Central Darfur, and Khartoum, moved through West Darfur to Chad in pursuit of increased security and/or to live with others from their respective tribes. While these populations reportedly moved toward Chad, field teams reported that others who previously were displaced to Chad came back towards West Darfur for an indeterminate amount of time. Populations were observed traveling between Ag Geneina town, Sirba, Kulbus and Beida localities from nearby displacement areas.

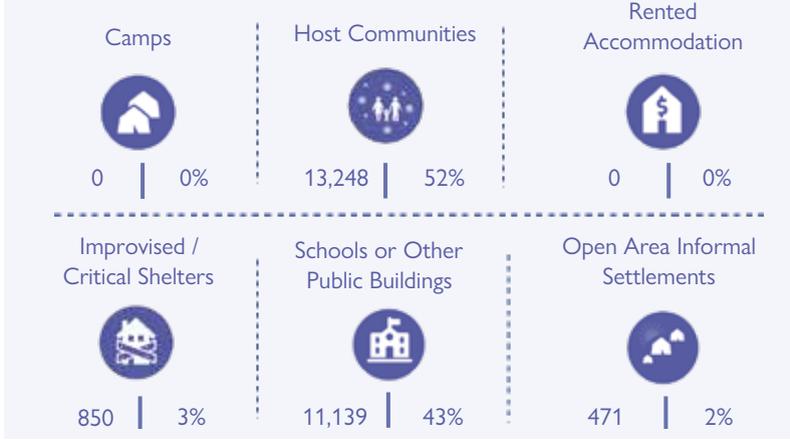
The priority needs and protection of the affected population in West Darfur pose significant challenges. As the state is occupied by RSF, respondents reported that no state-led services are available. The lack of services from state and local authorities, compounded by the absence of support from the central government, has left communities grappling with essential needs. Initiatives from youth and community leaders included opening schools and operating partial electricity in Ag Geneina town, which reflected attempts to fill the service gaps. However, the overall deficiencies in healthcare, food, markets, and water persisted, impacting the well-being of the population. According to informants, commodities were only arriving from Chad, where quantities are insufficient, and costs were high. Water sources are additionally restricted as some water access points require fuel which is also costly and in short supply. INGOs and NNGOs are present in the state and were providing some services including WASH and healthcare, but the needs and the shortage of humanitarian supplies far exceed the available resources and pose hurdles to effective assistance.

Looking into the immediate future, West Darfur will continue to be a complex and uncertain scenario. The lack of services, economic challenges, and inadequate responses are likely to persist, posing ongoing threats to the well-being of IDPs and host communities. Coordinated humanitarian efforts and support remain crucial in ensuring the protection and fulfilment of the priority needs of the affected population.

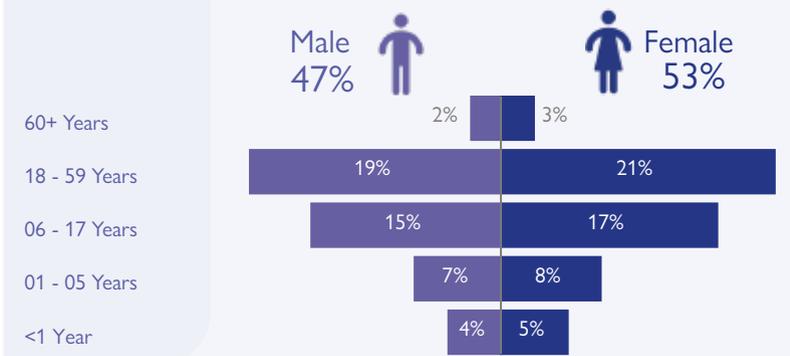
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



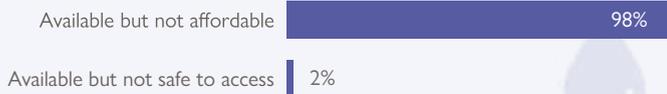
# Demographics



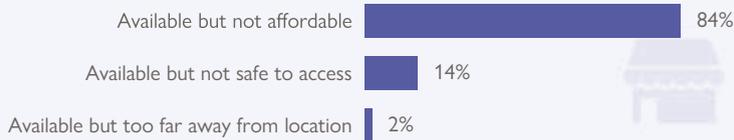
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



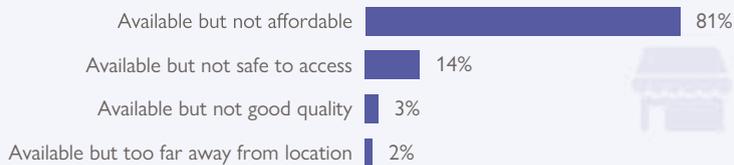
**Water**



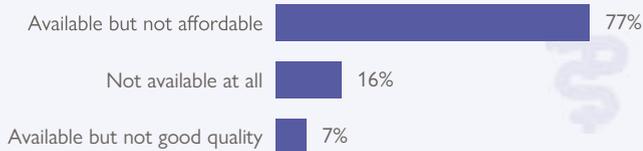
**Market (Food)**



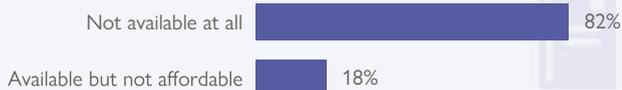
**Market (Non-Food Item)**



**Healthcare**



**Education**



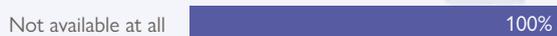
**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



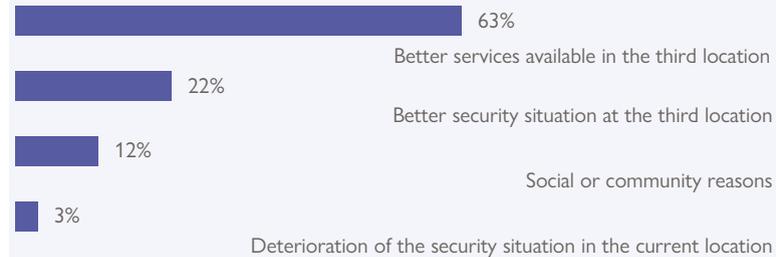
**Government / Legal Services**



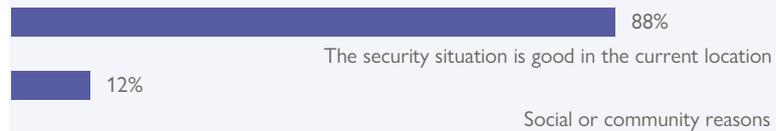
**Return to location of origin**



**Move to a third location**



**Remain in the current location**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**Other Countries**



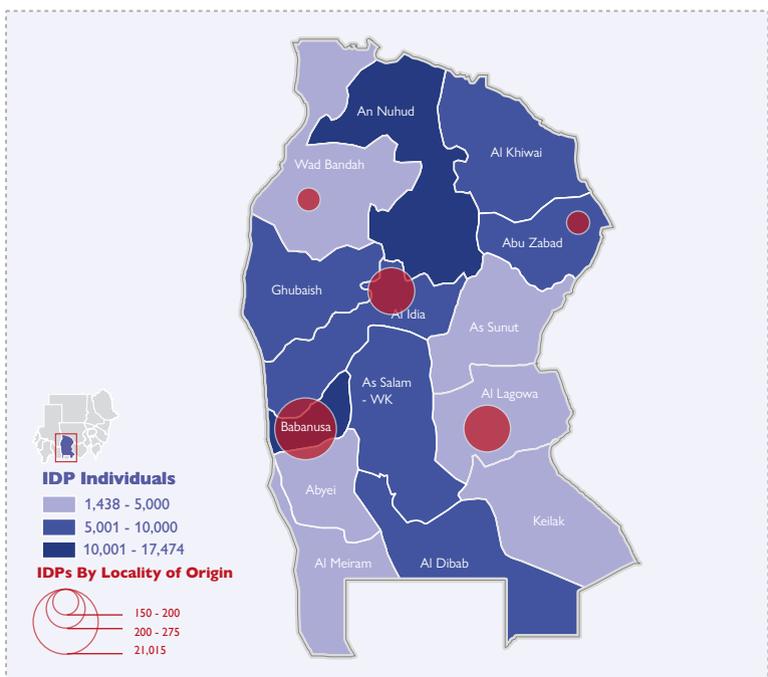
**Not Decided (No Plan)**



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# Displacement by State

## West Kordofan



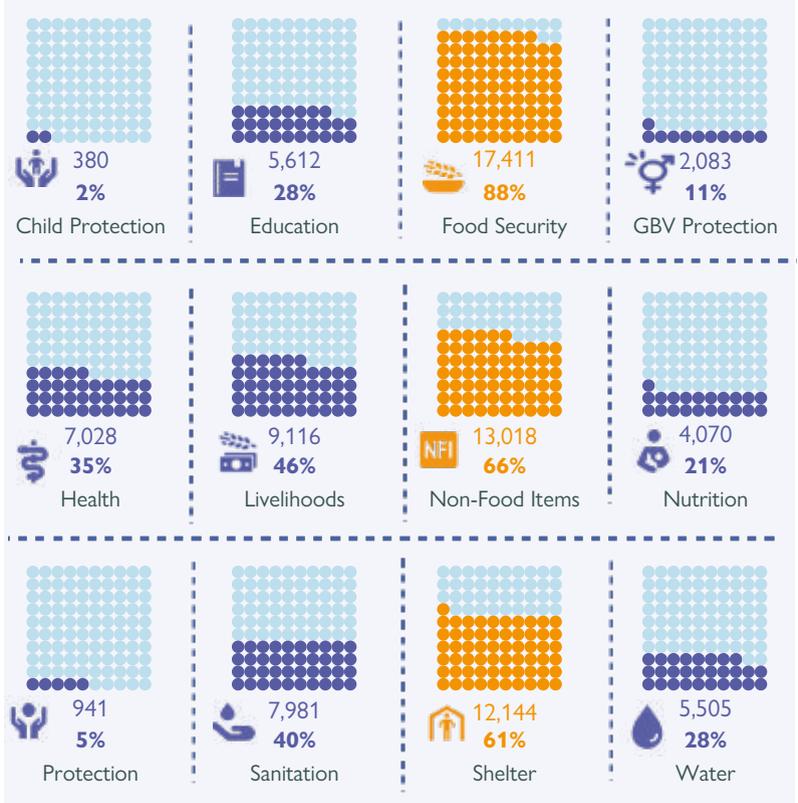
On 17 January 2024, West Kordofan witnessed the eruption of inter-communal clashes between Al Jukhaisat and Bur'as tribesmen in [Aj Jagoumi village of Ghubaish locality](#), following a dispute over land access. Reportedly, 162 households were displaced to other locations within the same locality. Devastating violence during January was reported between RSF and SAF in the southern parts of Babanusa Town of Babanusa locality on 23 January 2024. Since 17 November 2023, clashes in [Babanusa Town led to the displacement of about 21,015 IDPs as of 24 January 2024](#) – accounting for 96 per cent of the displacement that occurred within this state; followed by Al Idia, Al Lagowa, Wad Bandah, and Abu Zabad.

Reportedly, the observed incidents of violence in West Kordofan displaced an estimated total of 21,819 IDPs, the majority of whom (97%) reportedly remained sheltered with the host community in rural areas (villages) across 11 localities within West Kordofan. Despite escalating tensions, the field team reported that West Kordofan has become a safe sanctuary for IDPs affected by the wider military violence in Khartoum state, as well as the rest of the Kordofan and Darfur regions. According to updates from 24 January 2023, West Kordofan hosted an estimated total of 101,030 IDPs— representing an increase of 4,155 IDPs since the previous update. About 66 per cent of the IDPs arrived from the capital, Khartoum; followed by West Kordofan (21%), North Kordofan (10%), South Kordofan (2%), and the Darfur region (1%).

The mobility of IDPs within this state was similarly shaped by social networks, as more than 95 percent reported living with host communities. The field team noted that Misseriya IDPs settled mostly in the south and Dar Hamar tribe members in the north. Further, IDPs across West Kordofan sought safety near their home states, where their relatives and tribes resided. It is worth noting that the majority of arriving IDPs from North and South Kordofan (about 86%) settled primarily in the eastern areas, including Al Khiwai, Abu Zabad, Ghubaish, Al Lagowa, and Keilak. Contrary to this, all IDPs displaced from North, South, and West Darfur states settled in western areas, such as Wad Bandah, Abyei, and Babanusa.

Food, healthcare, and water provision remained poor across West Kordofan, according to the field team. IDPs remained hampered by widespread insecurity with food and shelter dependent on host communities. Security forces were not adequately enforcing the rule of law, leading to a lack of protection. As a result, many of the locations that hosted IDPs were inaccessible due to conflict hotspots in North and South Kordofan. It is likely that, as the conflict continues, there will be renewed clashes between the RSF, SAF, and local armed groups in the upcoming months, complicating the IDPs' condition and preventing humanitarian assistance from being provided.

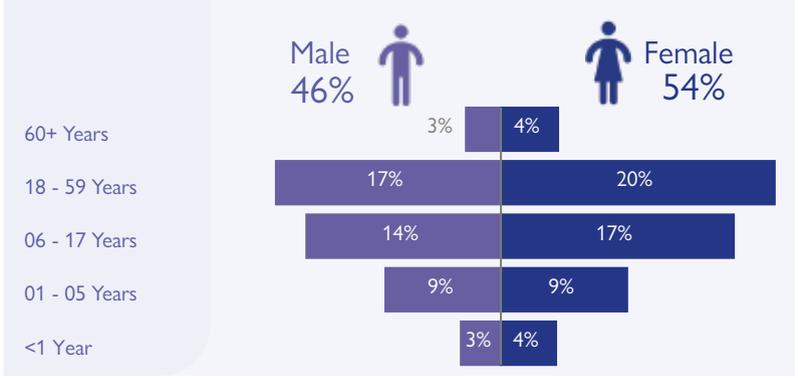
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



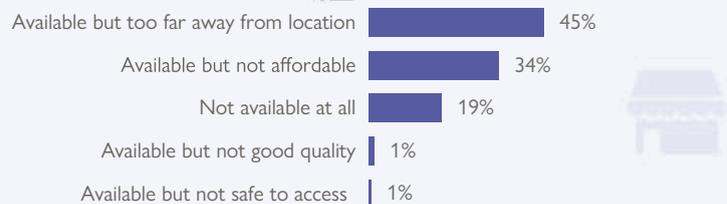
**Water**



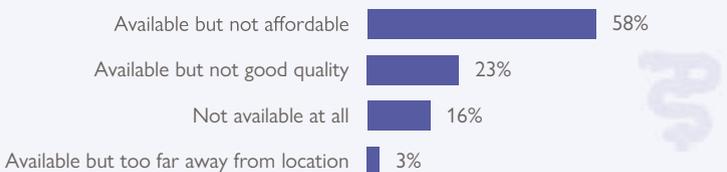
**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



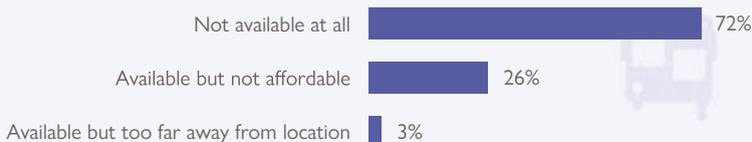
**Healthcare**



**Education**



**Transportation / Fuel**



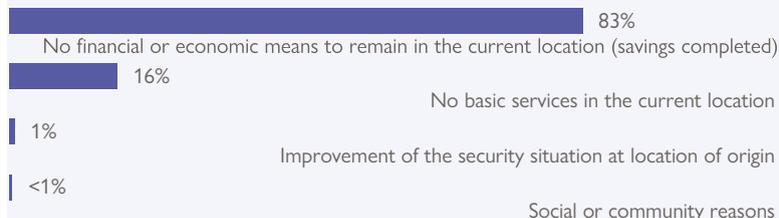
**Electricity**



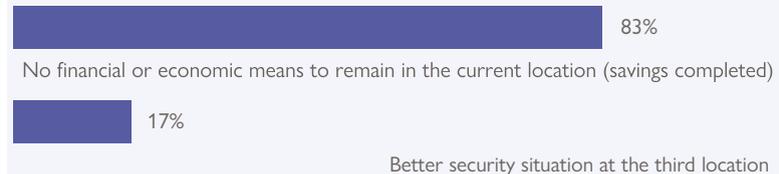
**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**Move to a third location**



**Remain in the current location**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**Other Countries**



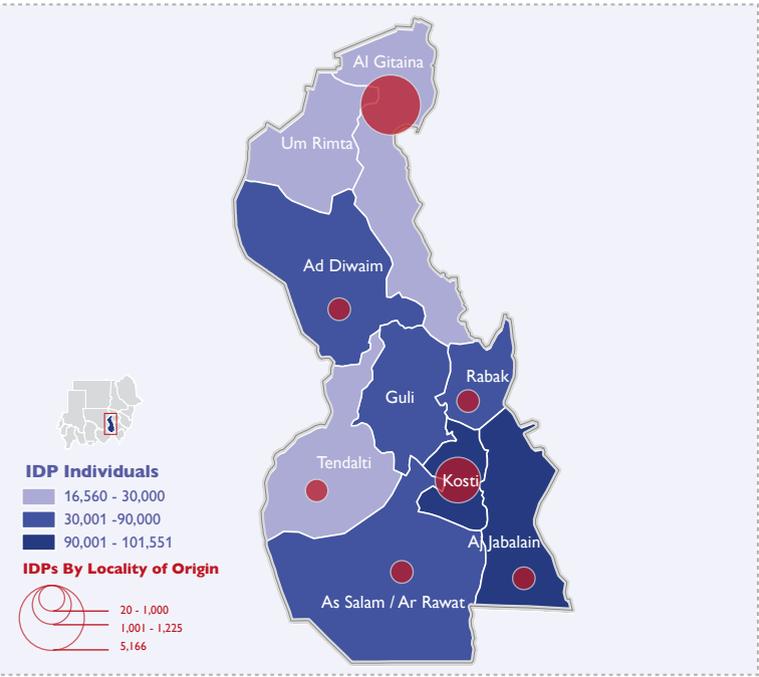
**Not Decided (No Plan)**

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# Displacement by State

## White Nile

**503,264** Displaced Individuals
 **100,115** IDP Households
 **314** Key Informants



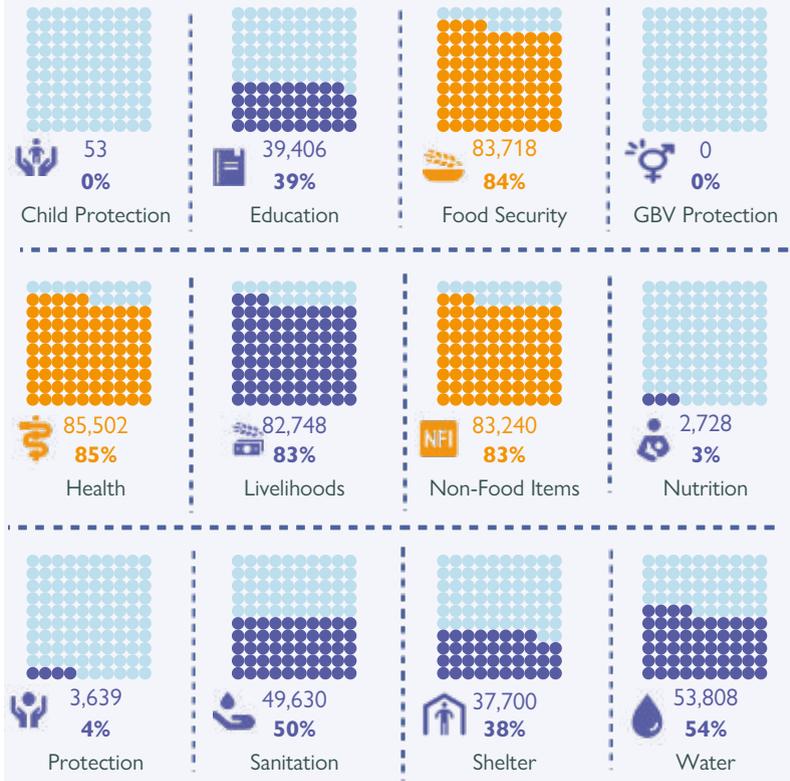
White Nile state has not experienced the same level of conflict as other states. However, approximately 40,750 IDPs displaced from Aj Jazirah sought refuge in White Nile state at the end of December 2023, following the expansion of conflict into Aj Jazirah state.

Moreover, after RSF took control of Al-Quantina locality, field teams reported that some IDPs reportedly left White Nile state to move temporarily back towards Khartoum, Kosti, Rabak, and Aj-Jabaleen, while others reportedly crossed into South Sudan. Field teams reported that several centres and gathering sites for IDPs in Al-Qatina are now empty as a result.

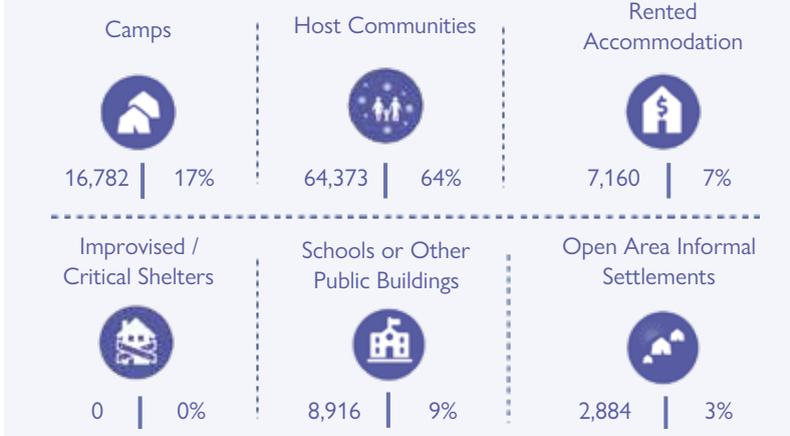
As of 24 January 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that a total of 503,264 IDPs sought refuge in White Nile state since the start of the conflict in April. The majority (476,131) of IDPs in White Nile were reportedly from Khartoum state, while 20,928 were reportedly from Aj Jazirah. Approximately 64 per cent of IDPs were sheltering with host communities, while 17 per cent sought shelter in formal camps. Specifically, field teams noted that many IDPs were increasingly sheltering with host communities, after moving out of schools, informal sites, and/or other forms of shelter this month. White Nile also continued to host the highest proportion of foreign nationals (90,476, or approximately 18 per cent of all foreign nationals in Sudan). The largest refugee camp in Sudan is also in White Nile, which hosted many South Sudanese nationals. White Nile served as a transit state for IDPs crossing into South Sudan.

In January, field teams reported overcrowding and poor living conditions at the Renk border crossing, which presented challenges for young children and older people especially. Displaced Sudanese and South Sudanese households arrived at Al Renk gate area throughout January to receive vaccinations, complete South Sudan entry procedures, and pursue humanitarian assistance. Field teams reported increased provision challenges due to insufficient public services, severe price increases, cash shortages in banks, and shortages of key goods. Provision was also strained because the area received an influx of IDPs following the expansion of conflict into Aj Jazirah state during December 2023.

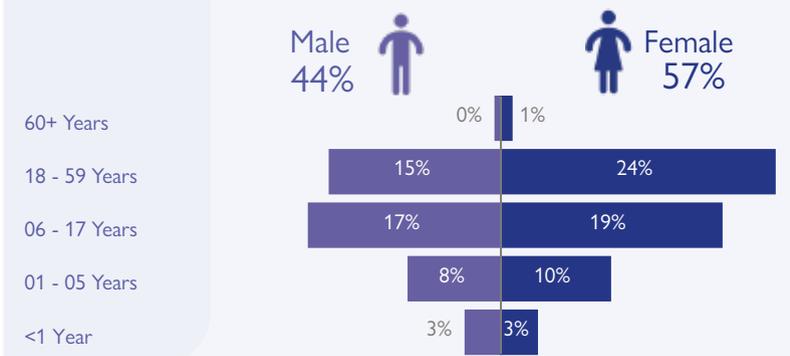
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



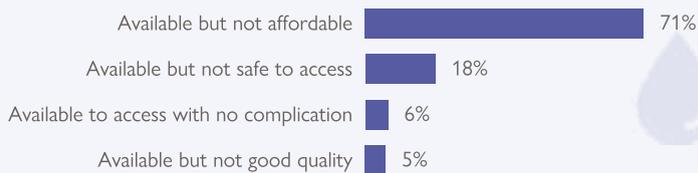
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



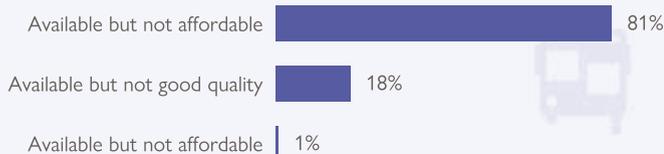
### Healthcare



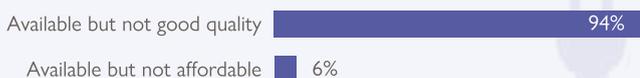
### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



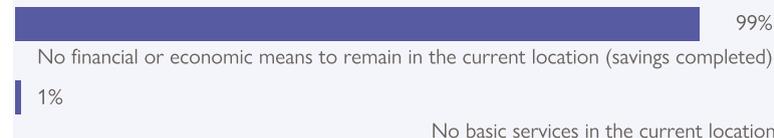
### Electricity



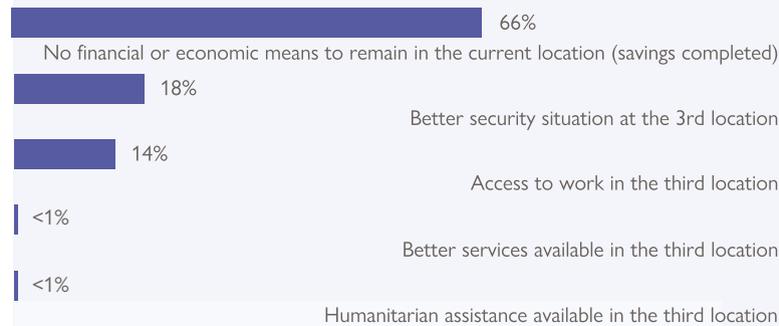
### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



### Move to a third location



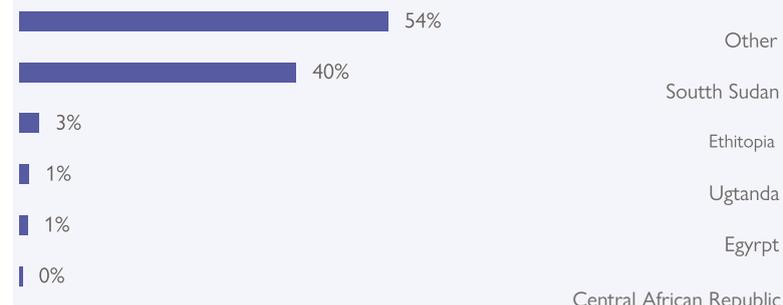
### Remain in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)



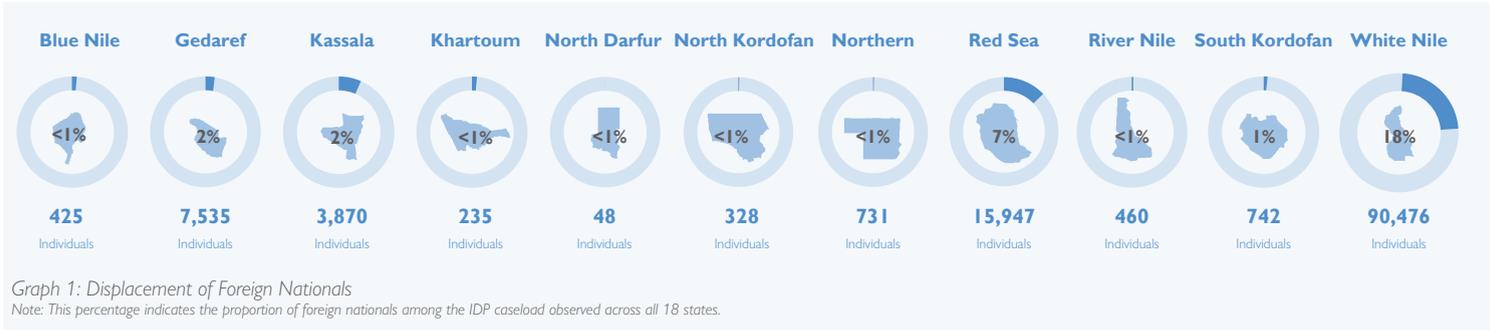
\*\*\* Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across 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 of Foreign Nationals within Sudan



From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 120,797 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan) as of 24 January 2024. These individuals were reportedly located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Northern, North Darfur, 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 (90,476 IDPs) were in White Nile state – where they constituted 18 per cent of the IDP caseload in that state. By comparison, foreign nationals constituted smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (7%), Kassala (2%), Gedaref (2%), South Kordofan (1%), Khartoum (1%), Blue Nile (<1%), North Kordofan (<1%), Northern (<1%), North Darfur (<1%), and River Nile (<1%).

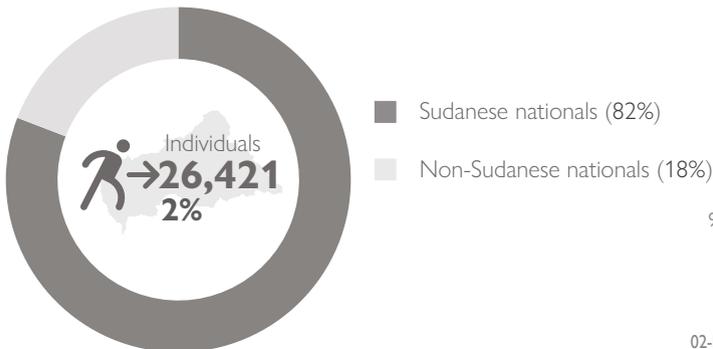


## Mixed Cross-Border Movement

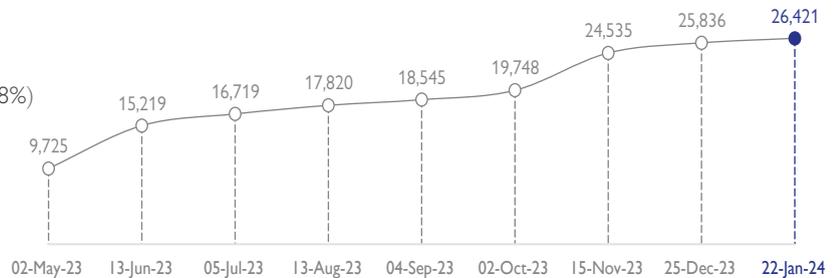


Since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023 DTM has noted substantial mixed cross-border movements involving both Sudanese and foreign nationals (including returnees). Field teams reported that these movements have proved challenging for communities. Security concerns, such as military clashes, 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

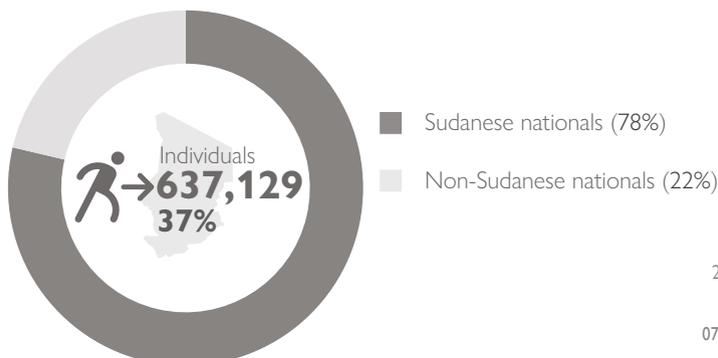


Source: IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees (CNR)



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

## CHAD<sup>2</sup>



Source: IOM, UNHCR



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

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

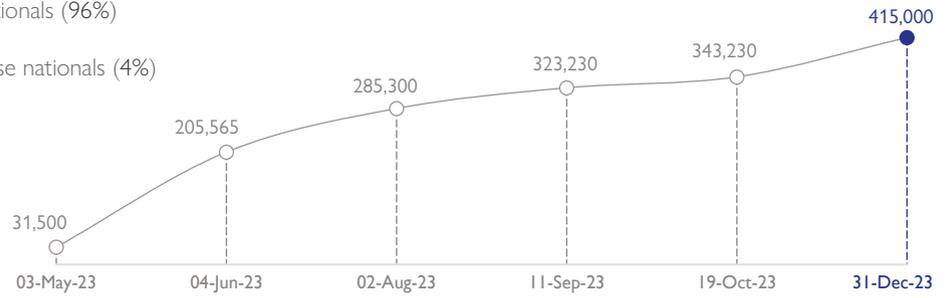
2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit [DTM Chad website](https://dtm.chad.iom.int/).

## EGYPT



Source: Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Sudanese nationals (96%)
- Non-Sudanese nationals (4%)



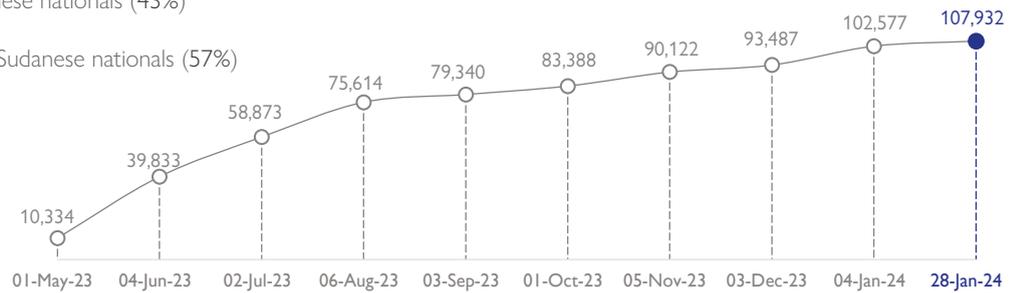
Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

## ETHIOPIA<sup>1</sup>



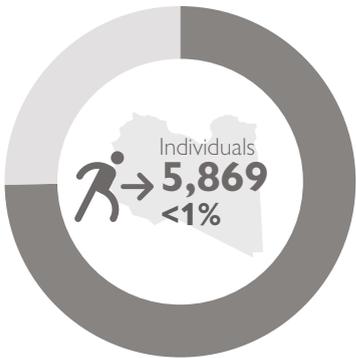
Source: IOM Ethiopia

- Sudanese nationals (43%)
- Non-Sudanese nationals (57%)



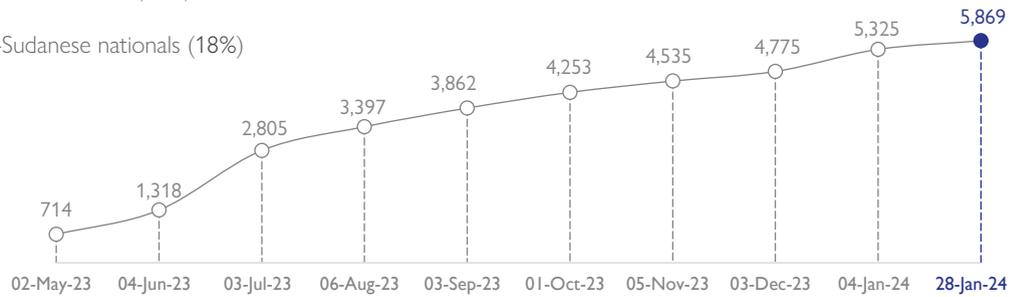
Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

## LIBYA



Source: IOM Libya

- Sudanese nationals (82%)
- Non-Sudanese nationals (18%)



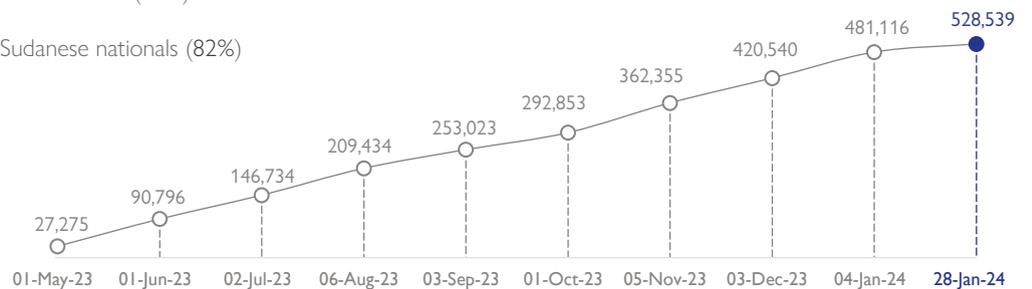
Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

## SOUTH SUDAN<sup>2</sup>



Source: IOM, UNHCR

- Sudanese nationals (18%)
- Non-Sudanese nationals (82%)



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

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

## Methodology

### Overview

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

### Recent Activity

Since the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023, involving the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), DTM Sudan has significantly expanded its operations. DTM has produced weekly outputs, offering location level data on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), their places of origin, shelter types, and other key indicators. This information has been regularly disseminated through 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, DTM completed a comprehensive review of data collection tools undertaken a comprehensive review of our data collection tool. In collaboration with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, a new tool was developed, 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 an extensive network of over 350 field-based enumerators and a robust system of over 3,000 key informants across the country, DTM Sudan has conducted data collection activities over the past month to create this Monthly 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.

DTMs 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, sex and age information is collected 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 movement 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.

### 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.

All maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on all maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

### With the support of:

