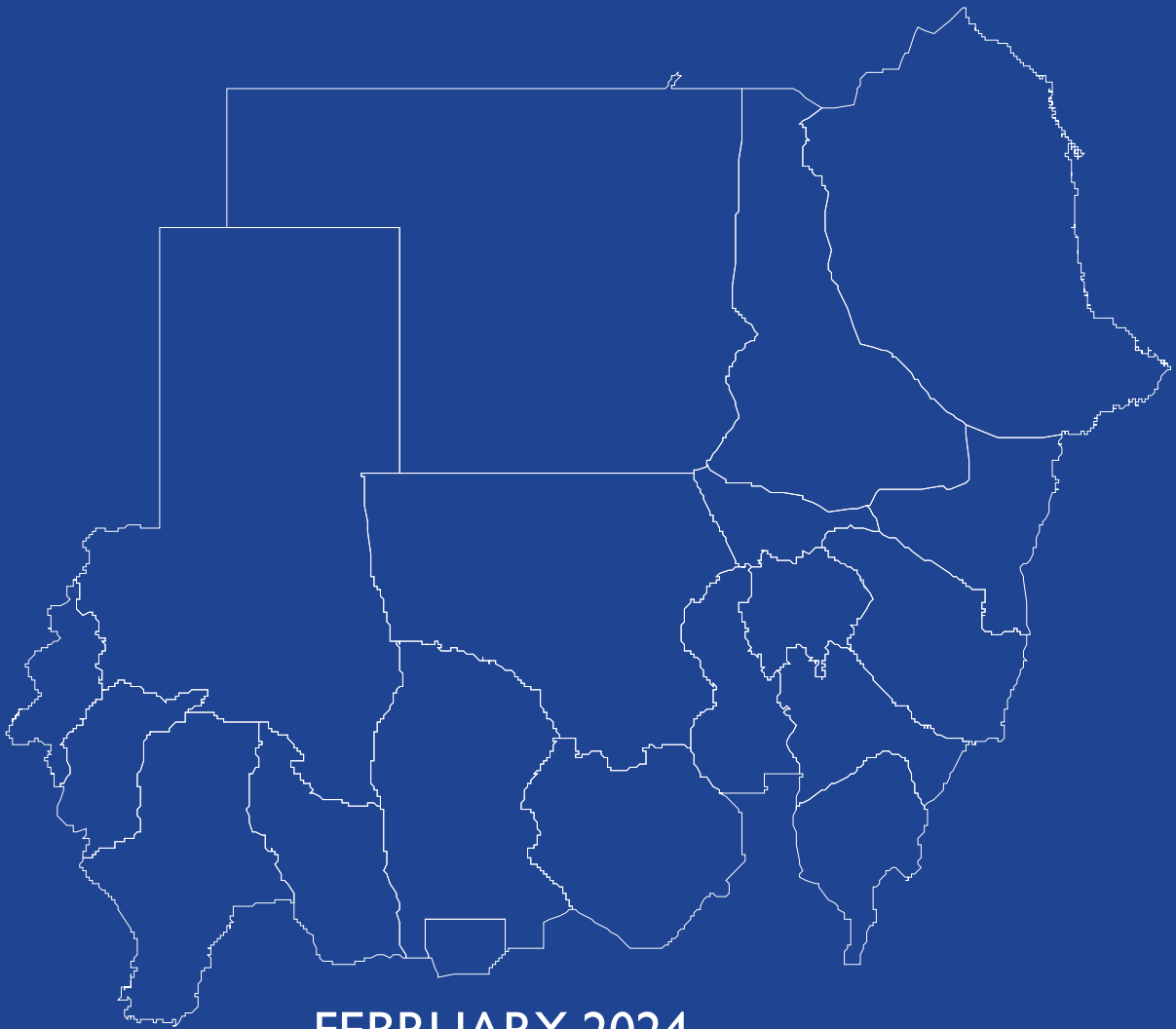




DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (06)



FEBRUARY 2024
(24/01 - 21/02)

Sudan Displacement Overview



6,326,416

Displaced Individuals



1,261,060

IDP Households



1,884,909

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

As of 21 February 2024, an estimated 6,326,416 individuals (1,261,060 households) have been displaced internally in Sudan since 15 April 2023 due to on-going armed clashes across the country between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Of the total reported IDP population, field teams indicated that an estimated 120,266 were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of all IDPs across Sudan).

In addition to internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the mixed cross-border movements of 1,884,909 individuals into neighbouring countries, namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia as of 25 February 2024. Sixty-four per cent of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals, while 36 per cent are estimated to be foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (37%), South Sudan (31%), and Egypt (25%).

Prior to the current conflict, Sudan already hosted an estimated 3.8 million IDPs, many of whom have since experienced secondary or tertiary displacement during the last 10 months of conflict. When accounting for both those displaced before and after 15 April 2023, Sudan represents the [largest displacement crisis worldwide](#), with over 10 million total individuals displaced internally or across borders. In terms of global displacement figures, nearly 1 in every 8 internally displaced persons worldwide is Sudanese, and Sudan hosts approximately 13 per cent of all internally displaced persons globally.**

During February 2024, field teams reported continued clashes between the RSF and SAF across multiple hotspots in [Al Fasher locality](#), North Darfur; [Ad Du'ayn locality](#), East Darfur; [Habiba locality](#), South Kordofan; and [Um Kadadah locality](#), North Darfur. An estimated 46 per cent of IDPs were displaced in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, while 53 per cent were displaced in eastern and southern regions of Sudan. The majority of IDPs (66%) were reportedly sheltering with host communities, often due to existing tribal ties and social connections, while approximately 13 per cent of IDPs sought refuge in collective shelters, particularly schools and other public buildings.

Notably, there were widespread telecommunications and internet outages across Sudan throughout February 2024, which posed significant challenges for DTM Sudan's data

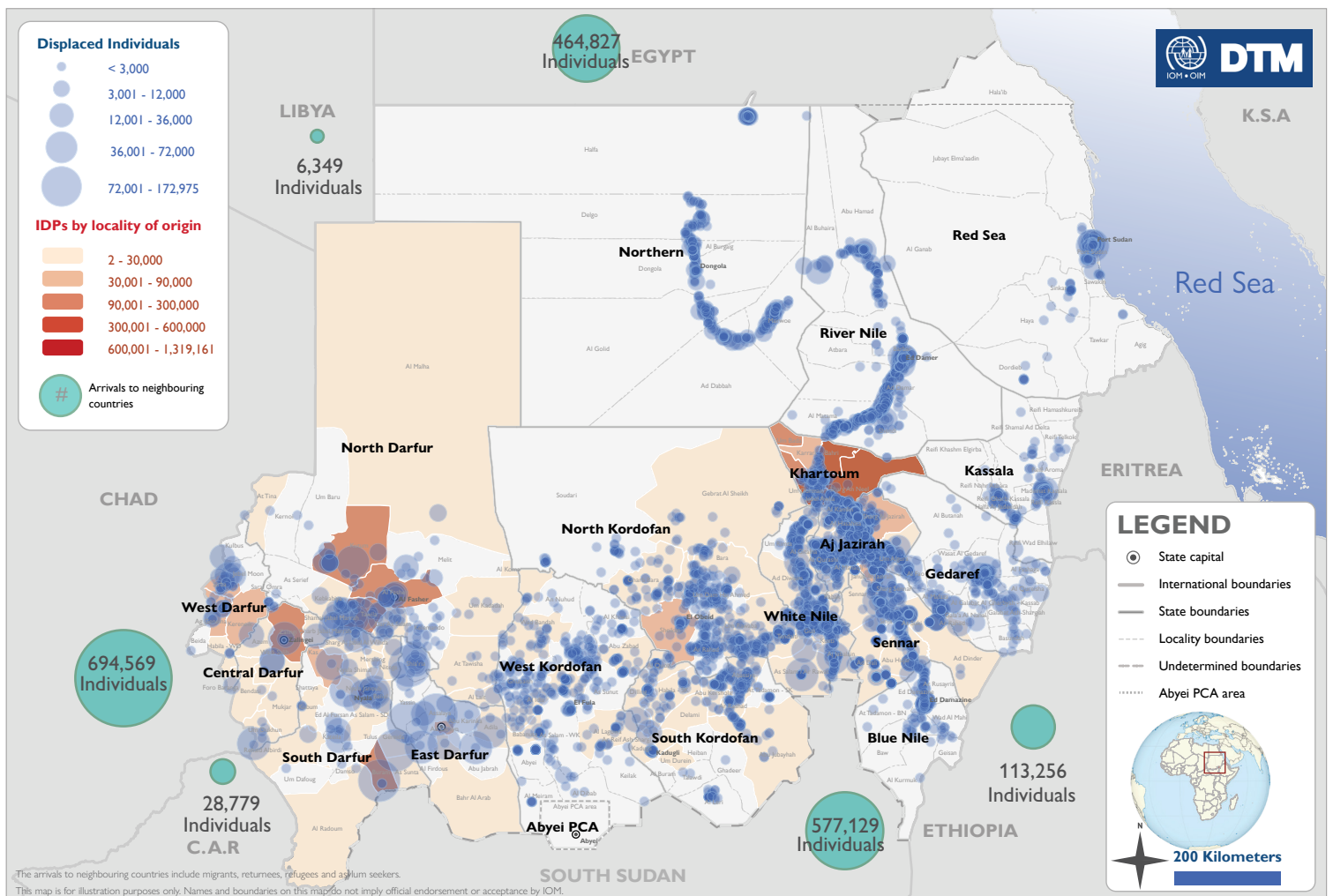
collection operations. Due to these outages, the displacement data for Aj Jazirah, North Kordofan and Sennar states presented in this report was last updated as of 02 February 2024, and the data for White Nile state was last updated as of 20 February 2024. Data for all other states in the report was updated as of 21 February 2024.

The telecommunication outages also exacerbated the already-dire humanitarian situation throughout Sudan, hindering humanitarian programming and access to cash and essential services. The outages blocked access to e-banking platforms, which individuals have increasingly depended on to purchase basic goods and services given the on-going insecurity and cash shortages across Sudan.

Across Sudan, the highest reported needs as of 21 February 2024 included: food (87%), non-food items (80%), and access to livelihoods (69%). Field teams reported widespread hunger, particularly in conflict hotspots, due to soaring food prices, high fuel prices for transportation of goods, high costs of imported items, and on-going insecurity – particularly in Wad Medani area of Aj Jazirah, which historically served as a regional breadbasket in Sudan. In addition, the annual harvest in the Darfur and Kordofan regions may be significantly reduced this year given the on-going insecurity, which will likely have a severe impact on the national food supply.

Access to healthcare also remains dire due to on-going insecurity and supply chain issues: the United Nations Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and World Health Organization (WHO) reported that approximately [15 million people across Sudan](#) lacked access to healthcare, and 70-80 per cent of hospitals were no longer functional as of 23 February 2024. Approximately 10,730 cases of cholera, including nearly 300 deaths, have been reported across 11 states, according to [UN OCHA](#), the Federal Ministry of Health, and the World Health Organization. There are also reports of increasing cases of measles, malaria, and dengue fever.

The following report provides further contextual analysis and a state-by-state breakdown for the period between 29 January 2024 and 21 February 2024.



Map 1: Displacement across Sudan and into neighboring countries 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 refugees and those who are not.

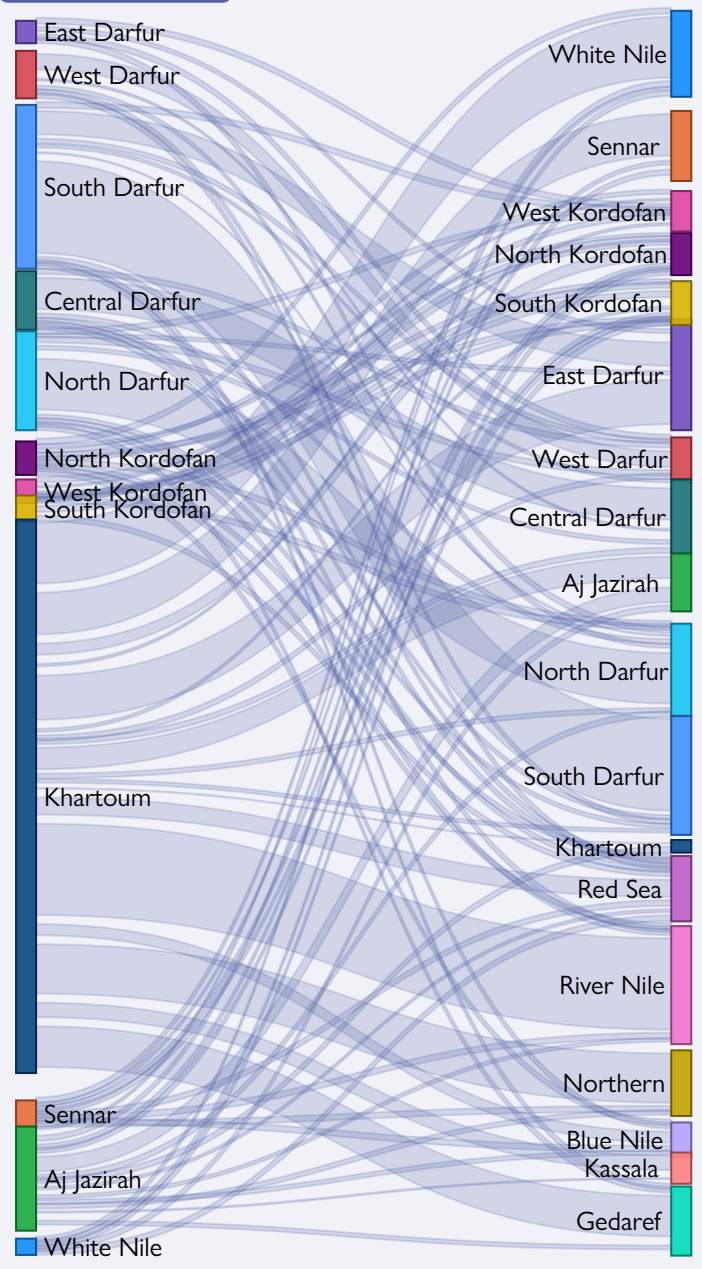
**Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 2023 Global Report on Internal Displacement. Figures were calculated using the IDMC GRID 2023 global total of 71.1 million IDPs as a denominator, with total IDPs according to DTM Sudan estimates (9,052,822) less the estimated population of foreign nationals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

*There have been widespread telecommunication outages across Sudan since 06 February 2024. As a result DTM field teams could not provide updated data for certain states. Data for the following states were last updated on 02 February 2024: Aj Jazirah, North Kordofan, and Sennar.

Monthly Displacement Timeline



States of Origin



States of Displacement

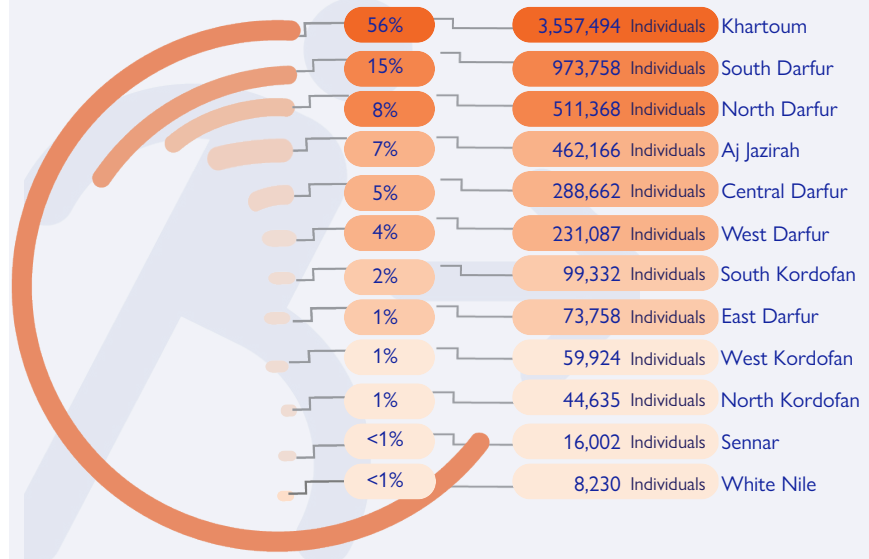
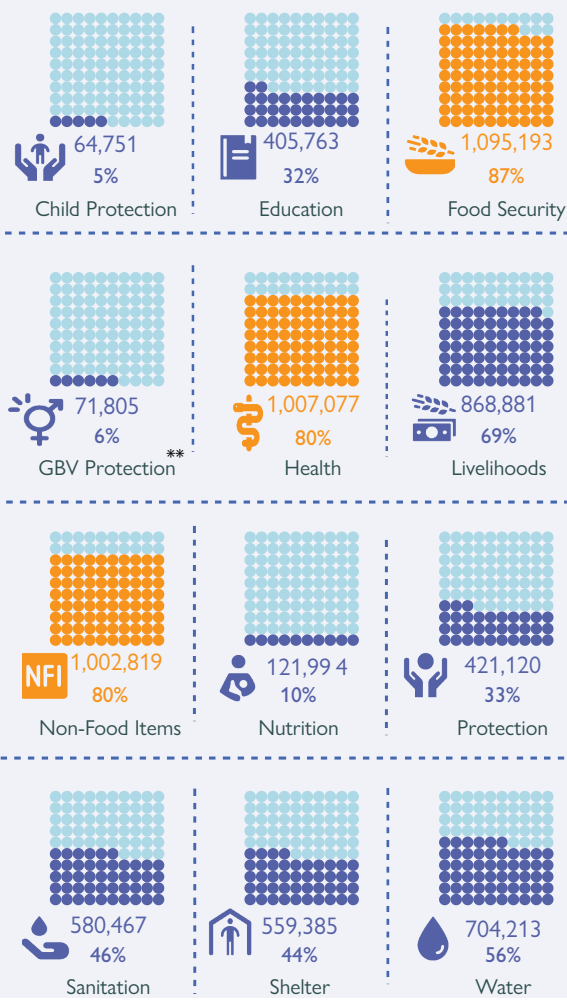
State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	Current IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,492	347,449	5%
Blue Nile	7	133	134,010	2%
Central Darfur	8	33	420,340	7%
East Darfur	9	30	661,530	10%
Gedaref	12	310	405,873	6%
Kassala	10	223	179,993	3%
Khartoum	7	217	46,523	1%
North Darfur	17	115	470,467	7%
North Kordofan	8	537	148,444	2%
Northern	7	347	403,020	6%
Red Sea	9	221	249,555	4%
River Nile	7	922	711,488	11%
Sennar	7	369	434,707	7%
South Darfur	18	61	740,793	12%
South Kordofan	14	358	161,178	3%
West Darfur	8	55	168,995	3%
West Kordofan	14	535	136,700	2%
White Nile	9	887	505,351	8%
Grand Total	179	6,845	6,326,416	100%

Table 1: Overview of Displacement by State

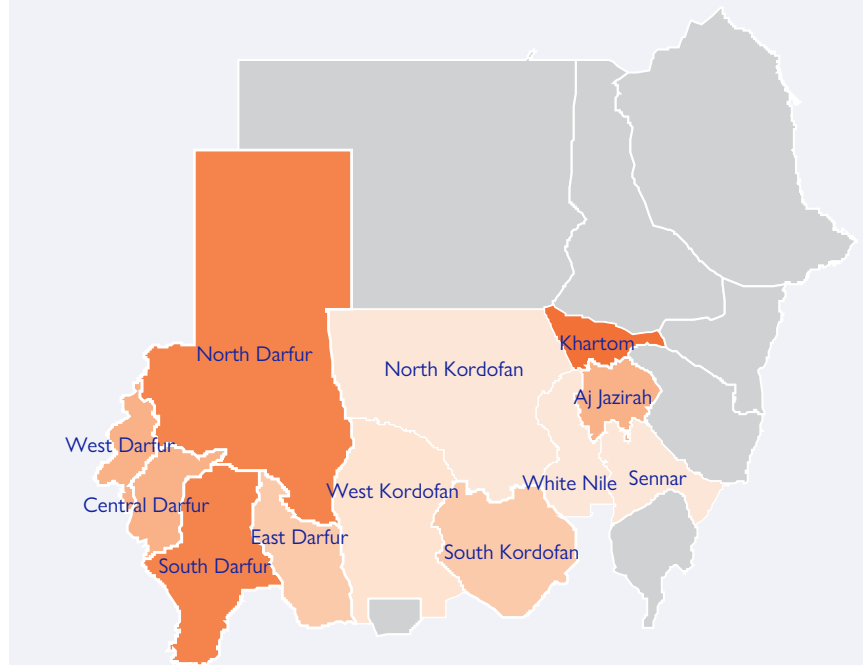
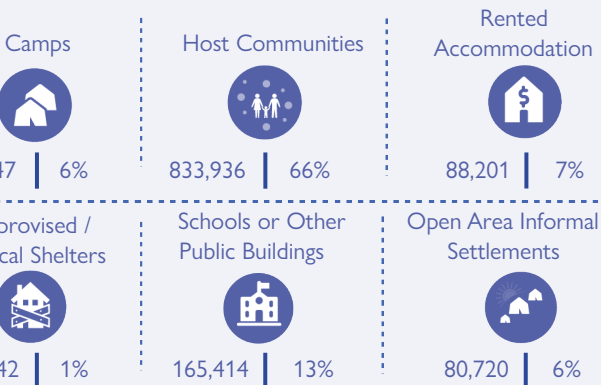
Chart 1: Movement of IDPs from State of Origin to State of Displacement

Priority Needs (by household)*

States of Origin



Shelter Categories (by household)

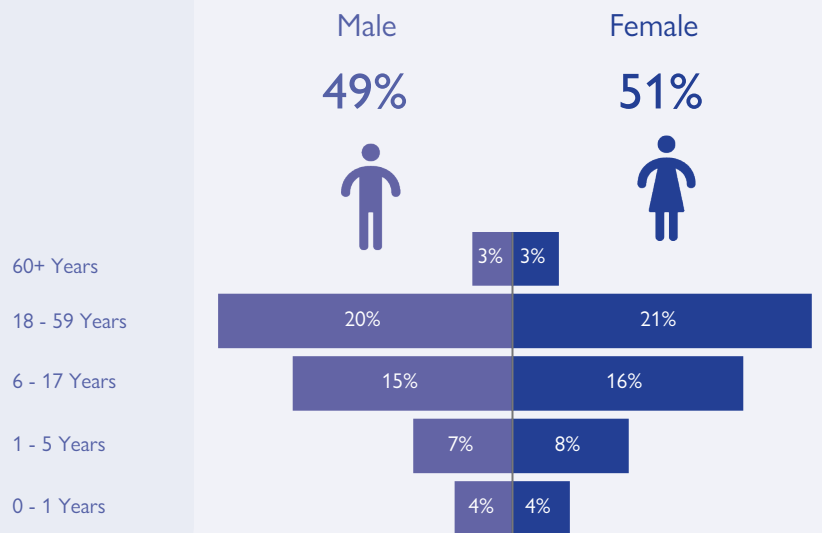
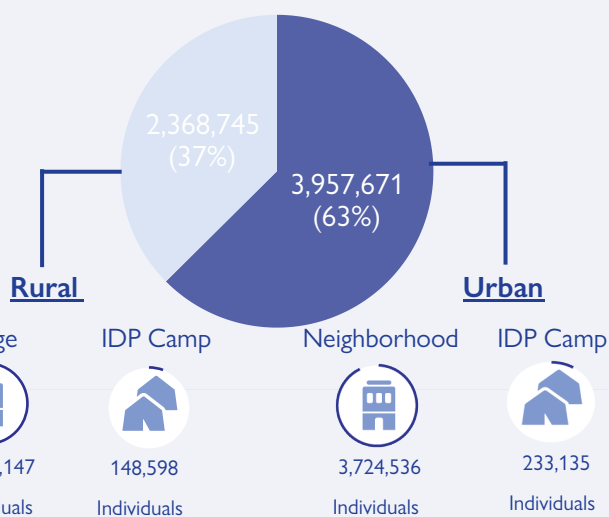


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Map 2: States of Origin

Demographics

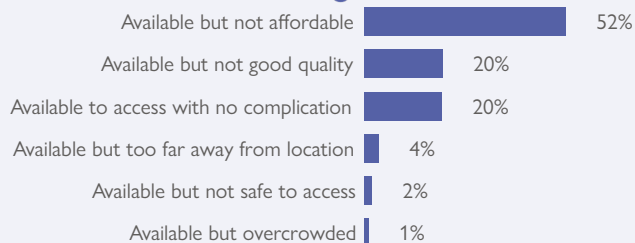
Displacement in Sudan by Location Type



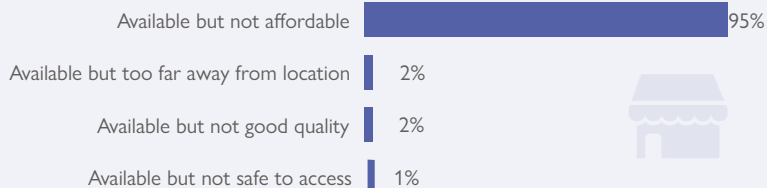
* Priority Needs indicate the number of households among the IDP caseload which have cluster-specific humanitarian needs. Total numbers do not add up to the total number of households | ** GBV (Gender-Based Violence).*** Total may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

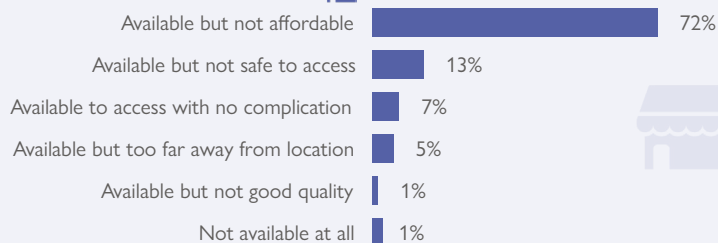
Water



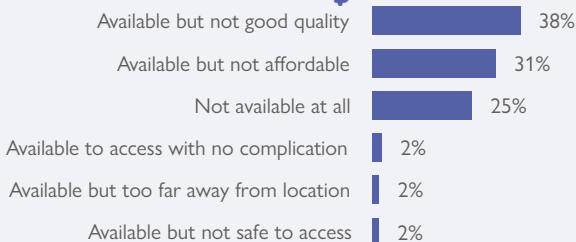
Market (Food)



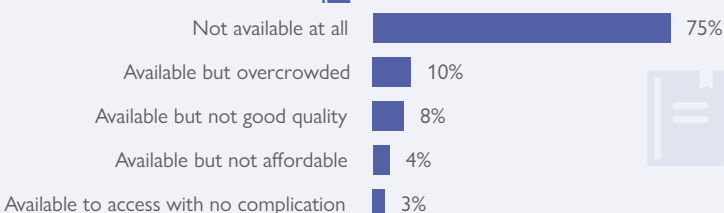
Market (Non-Food Item)



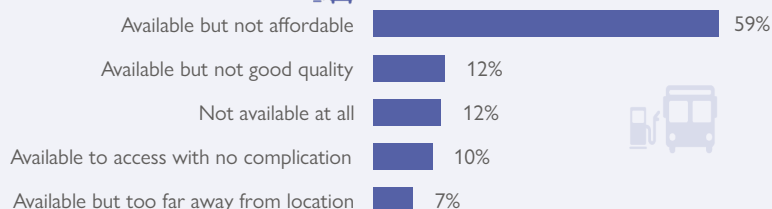
Healthcare



Education



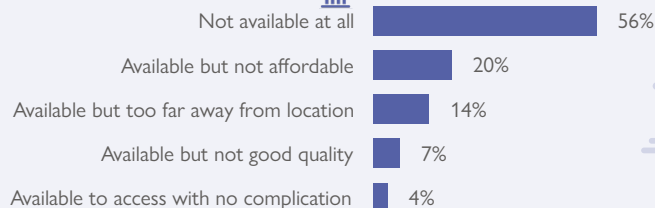
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



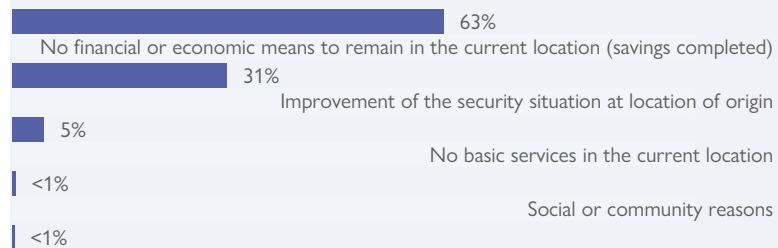
Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

Return to location of origin

195,680 Households | 16%



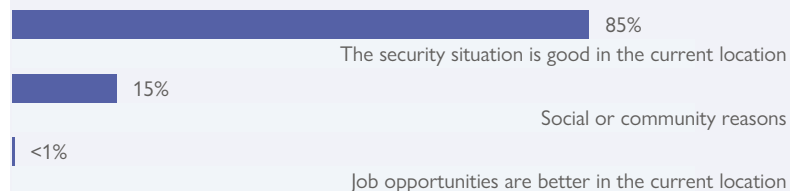
Move to a third location

216,433 Households | 17%



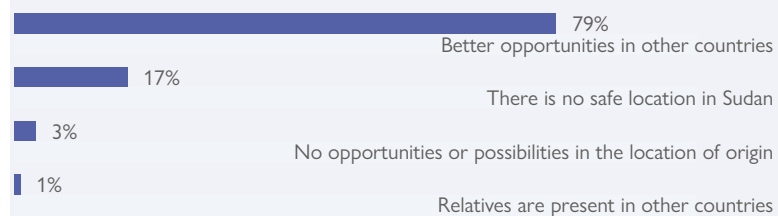
Remain in the current location

606,090 Households | 48%

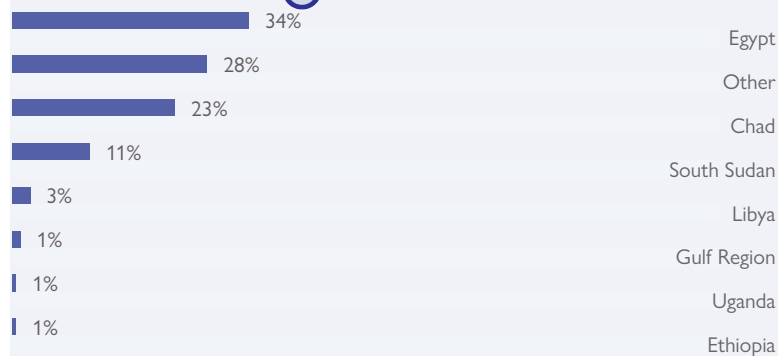


Leaving Sudan to other country

33,080 Households | 3%

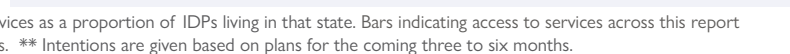


Other Countries



Undecided (No Plan)

209,776 Households | 17%

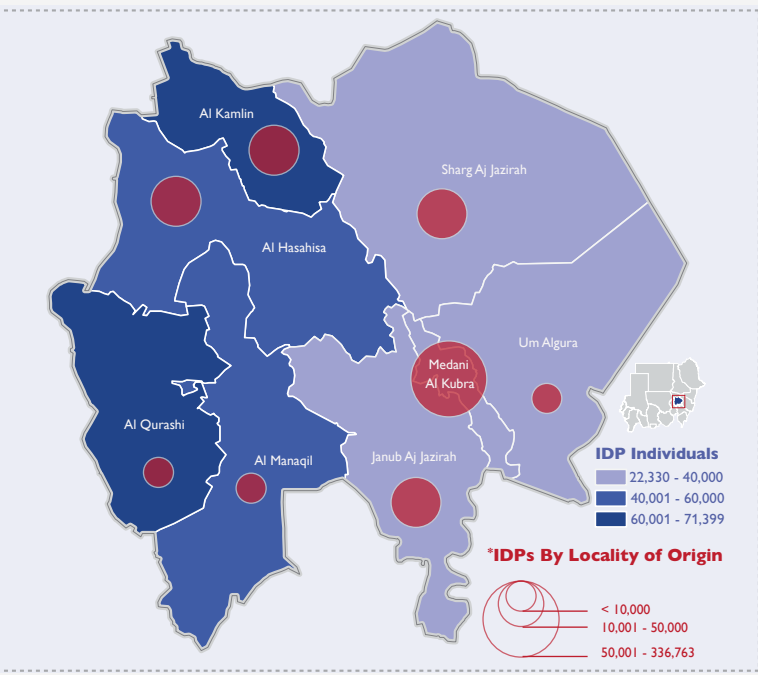


* Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service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

Displacement by State

Aj Jazirah

347,449 Displaced Individuals
 68,779 IDP Households
 176 Key Informants



As of 02 February 2024, DTM estimated that there were 347,449 IDPs across 1,492 locations in Aj Jazirah state, representing approximately 5 per cent of the total IDP population in Sudan. This figure represented a decrease of 42,432 IDPs since January 2024.

Following the armed [clashes in December](#), DTM field teams estimated that 756,351 persons were internally displaced from Aj Jazirah as of 15 February 2024. Of the 756,351 individuals, approximately 458,684 individuals were from Aj Jazirah originally, while 297,667 originated in Khartoum, and therefore experienced secondary displacement. In addition, the proportion of IDPs fleeing to other states has increased since January, as many individuals who were first displaced to other localities in Aj Jazirah state have subsequently fled to other states in Sudan. As of 15 February 2024, approximately 80 per cent (an estimated 607,275 IDPs) of those displaced by the clashes fled to other states, while an estimated 149,076 were displaced within Aj Jazirah.

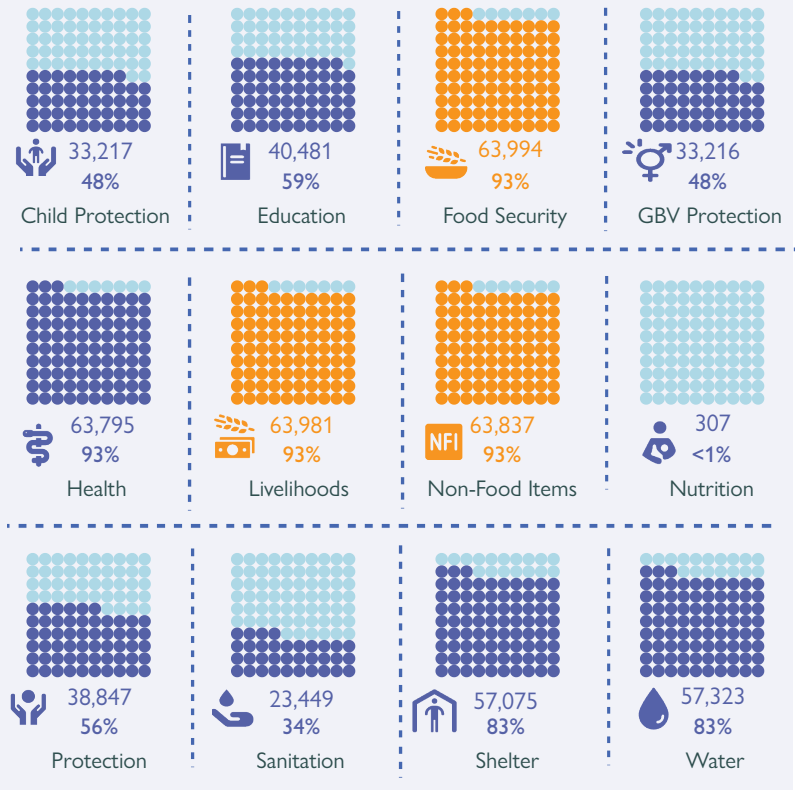
Aj Jazirah represented the fourth most common state of origin amongst IDPs, after Khartoum, South Darfur, and North Darfur. IDPs from Aj Jazirah were predominately observed arriving in Red Sea (14%), Sennar (18%), and Gedaref (16%). Within Aj Jazirah state, IDPs were predominantly in 8 localities: Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Al Manaqil, Al Qurashi, Janub Al Jazirah, Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Al Jazirah, and Um Algura.

Notably, there were widespread, continuous telecommunication outages across Aj Jazirah state in February, which disrupted DTM Sudan's routine data collection efforts. While some areas of Aj Jazirah state regained electricity and connection, there were still widespread telecommunication interruptions and outages across most localities in the state as of 21 February 2024.

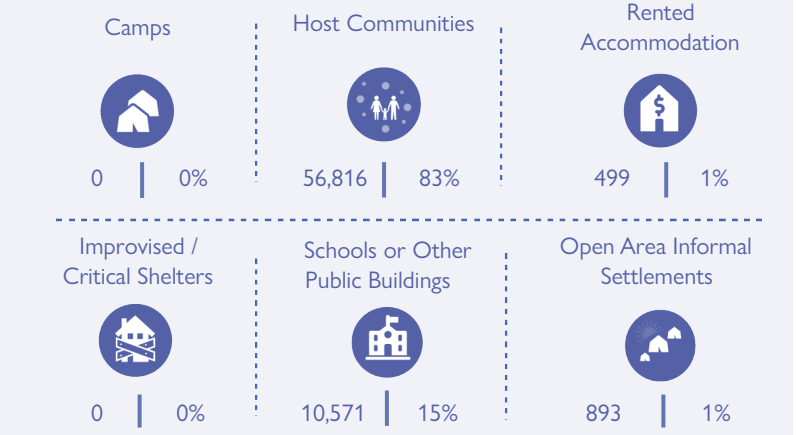
The on-going clashes and lack of network reportedly exacerbated existing challenges for humanitarian programming and worsened already dire humanitarian conditions, including severe food insecurity, lack of livelihoods and cash, rising prices and shortages of key goods and services. Individuals also reportedly faced barriers in attempting to leave Aj Jazirah state due to on-going clashes, cash shortages, and inaccessible roads.

DTM Sudan will continue to provide updated data on displacement and mobility within Aj Jazirah state when telecommunication networks improve.

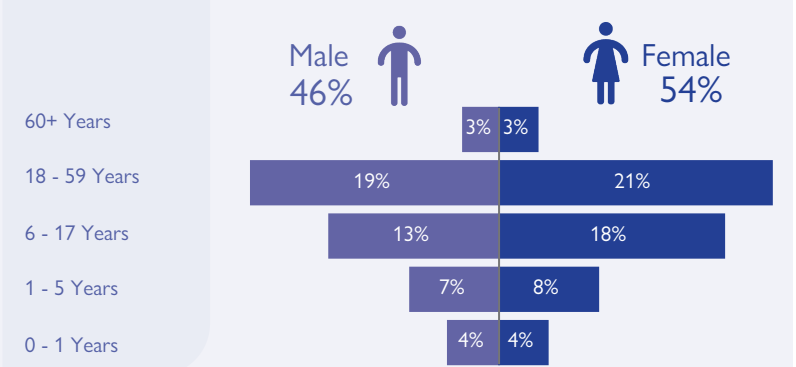
Priority Needs (by households)



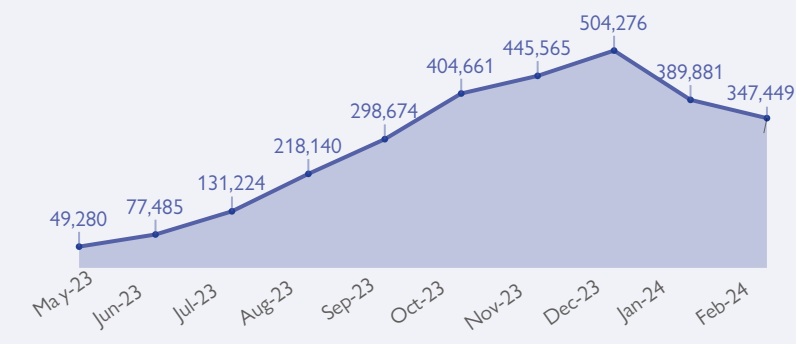
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

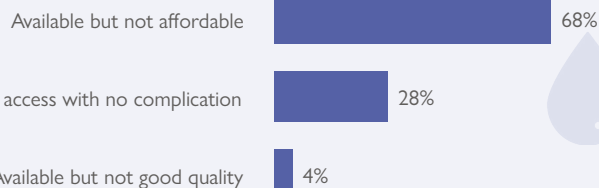


Monthly Displacement Timeline

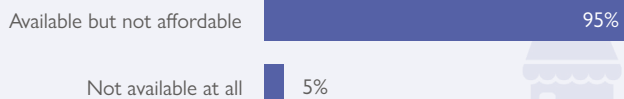


Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

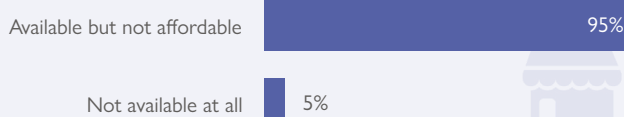
Water



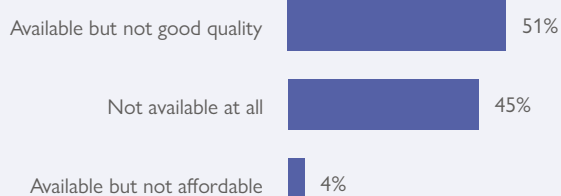
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



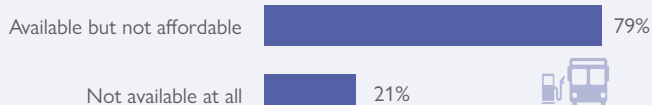
Healthcare



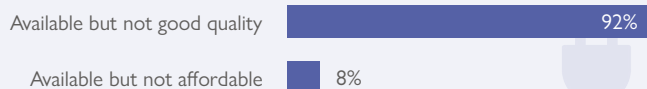
Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

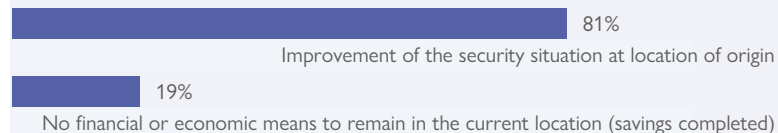


Return to location of origin



5,948
Households

9%

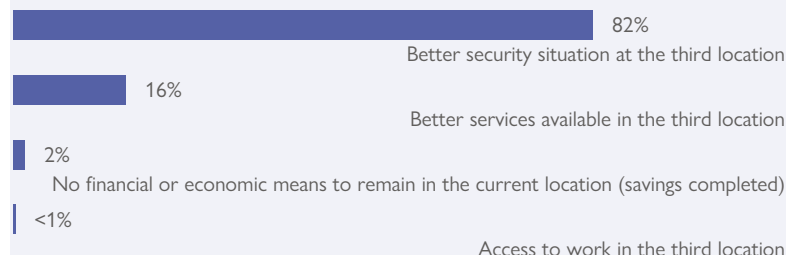


Move to a third location



26,297
Households

38%

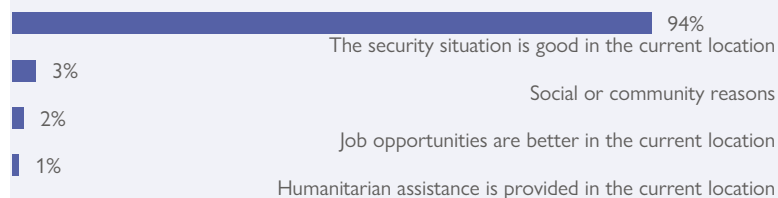


Remain in the current location



27,951
Households

41%

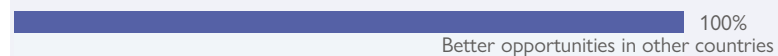


Leaving Sudan to other country

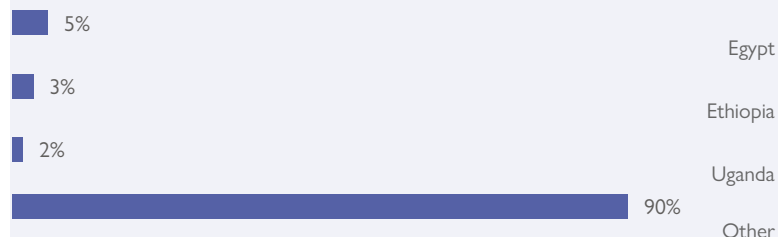


325
Households

<1%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



8,258
Households

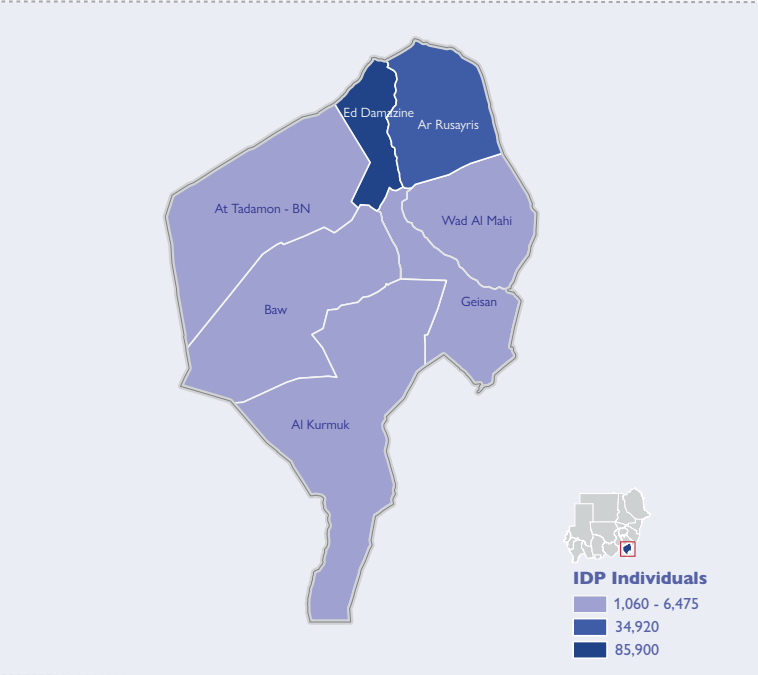
12%

* 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.

Blue Nile

134,010 Displaced Individuals
 26,788 IDP Households
 131 Key Informants



In February 2024, the field teams across Blue Nile reported a state of relative calm and stability, following the clashes in Aj Jazirah state during December 2023 and the movement of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) to Sennar.

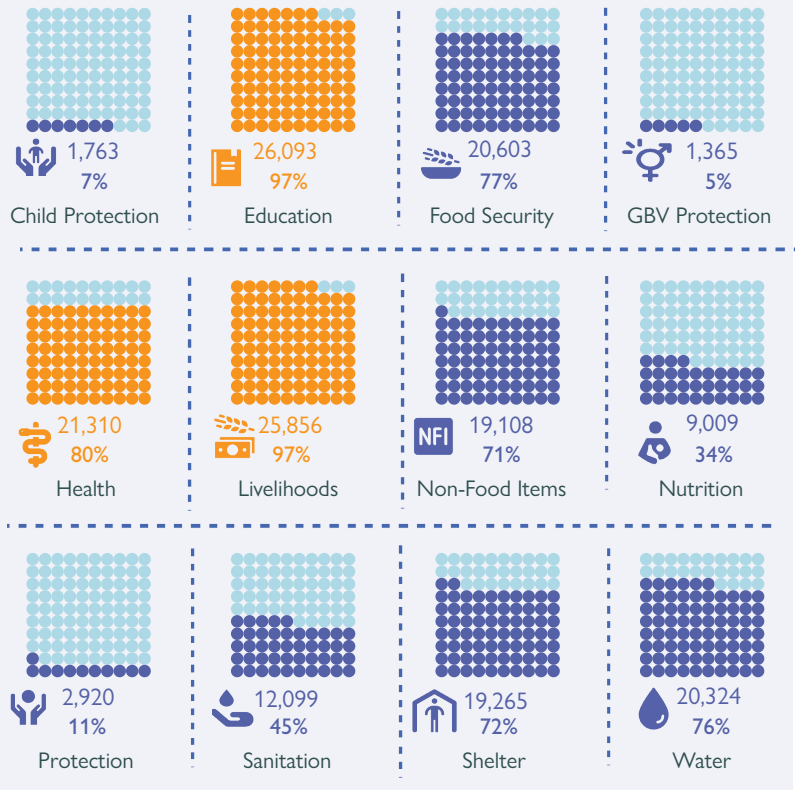
Blue Nile hosted the second lowest IDP population across the country, with an estimated 134,010 displaced individuals as of 21 February 2024, or 2 per cent of the total IDPs in Sudan. Compared to January 2024, some new arrivals seeking safety and stability were recorded, increasing the caseload by 2,536 individual compared to last month. Overall, 91 per cent of IDPs in the state originated from Khartoum (an estimated 122,318 individuals), followed by Aj Jazirah state (9%), and less than one per cent from other states. Notably, approximately 71 per cent of IDPs in Blue Nile were observed across urban areas in Ed Damazine and Ar Rusayris localities, likely due to continued service availability in these locations. Field teams also reported that some populations who were temporarily displaced to Gedaref State after the clashes in Wad Madani throughout December have returned to Blue Nile. These returns reportedly included tribes who were displaced from Qeissan locality to Wad Al Mahi locality and individuals who were displaced to Ethiopia from Blue Nile.

As reported in the [Monthly Displacement Overview 05](#), prices of consumer goods continued to rise due to fuel shortages, which had led to increased transportation costs and reduced market supply. Nevertheless, food supplies are reportedly available in some local markets. The lack of job opportunities, especially for displaced populations, has made it more difficult for vulnerable groups to obtain food. As a result, households have reportedly employed negative coping strategies, including reducing portion size and the number of meals, and prioritising the food needs of children before older household members. In addition, while DTM field teams reported relative stability in water services across most urban areas, there are reports of issues due to water scarcity and water maintenance malfunctions in rural areas, which also contributed to increased malaria transmission and poorer nutritional statuses.

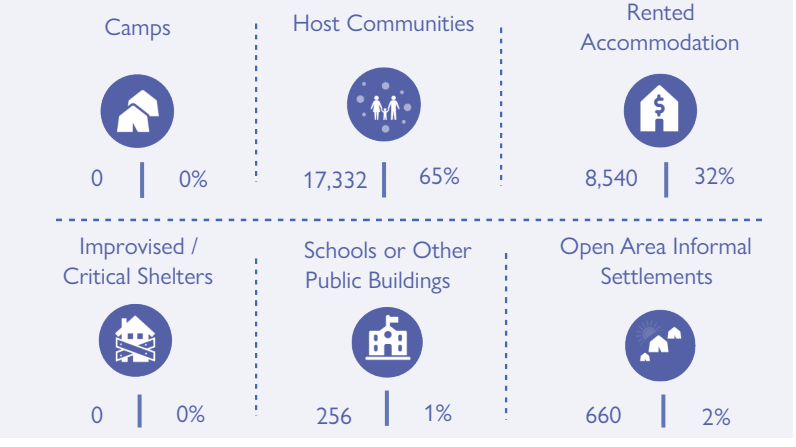
Access to shelter and adequate housing remained a challenge, as displaced populations from Aj Jazirah state and villages in Sennar state sought shelter in Blue Nile. With an increased demand, rental prices have reportedly increased significantly, spurring many households to turn to collective shelters, particularly schools. Field teams reported that additional IDP sites with increased shelter capacity and non-food items were urgently needed in areas with high displacement.

Access to healthcare remained low in February. Field teams reported the widespread shortage of key medications, while hospital and health centres reportedly struggled with staff shortages, which have been exacerbated by the non-payment of salaries for the past ten months. Because of the limited availability of health services, the cost of healthcare continued to increase. According to field teams, vulnerable families have reportedly sought traditional medicine as a result, while those with greater means relied on private healthcare. The prolonged periods of reduced medical care, including inadequate nutrition and preventive care, have reportedly contributed to a resurgence in cases of severe and moderate malnutrition, as well as reported malaria cases.

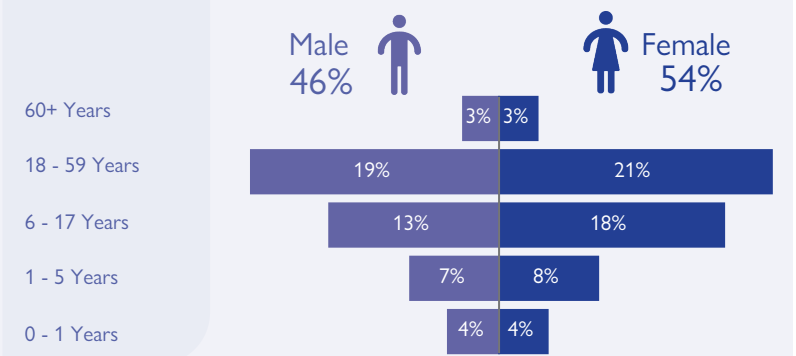
Priority Needs (by households)



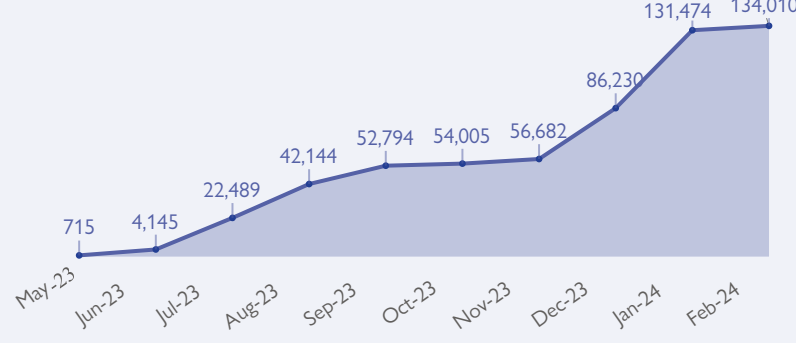
Shelter Categories (by households)



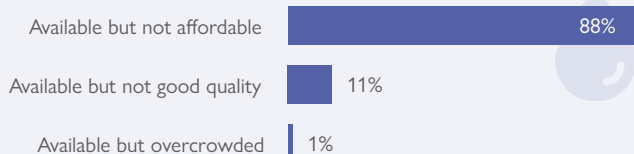
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



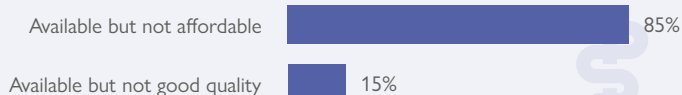
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



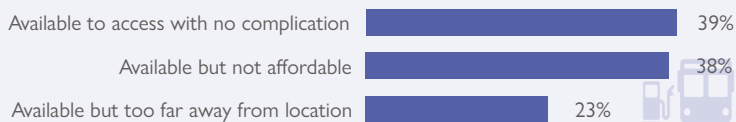
Healthcare



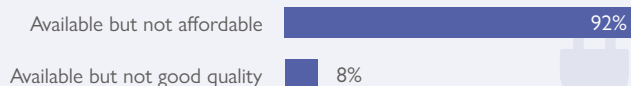
Education



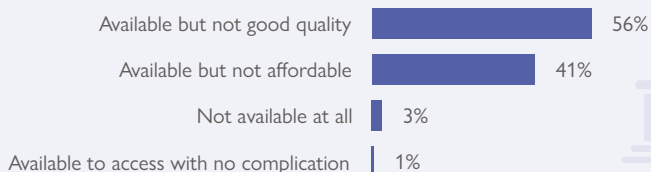
Transportation / Fuel



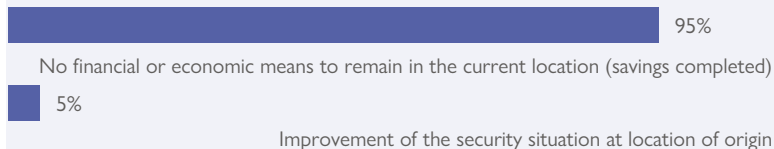
Electricity



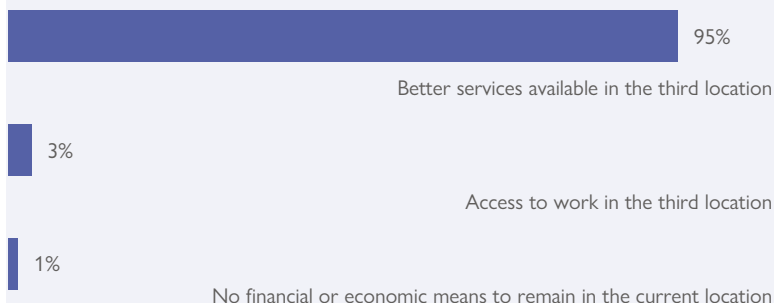
Government / Legal Services



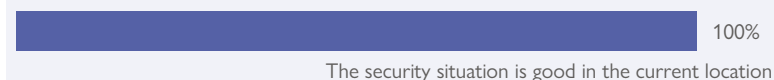
Return to location of origin



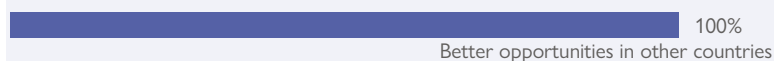
Move to a third location



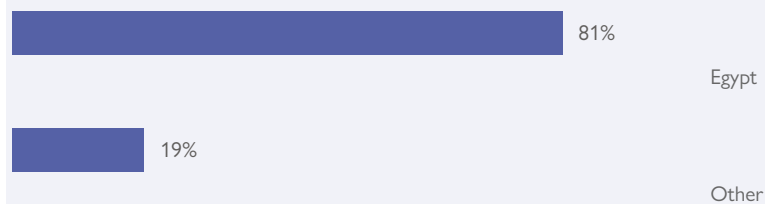
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



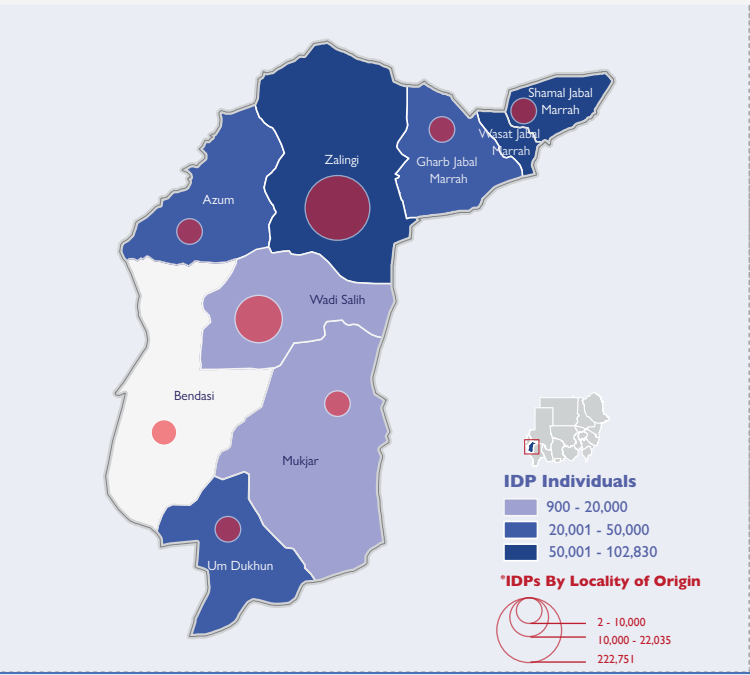
* Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service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

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Displacement by State

Central Darfur

420,340 Displaced Individuals
 84,068 IDP Households
 31 Key Informants



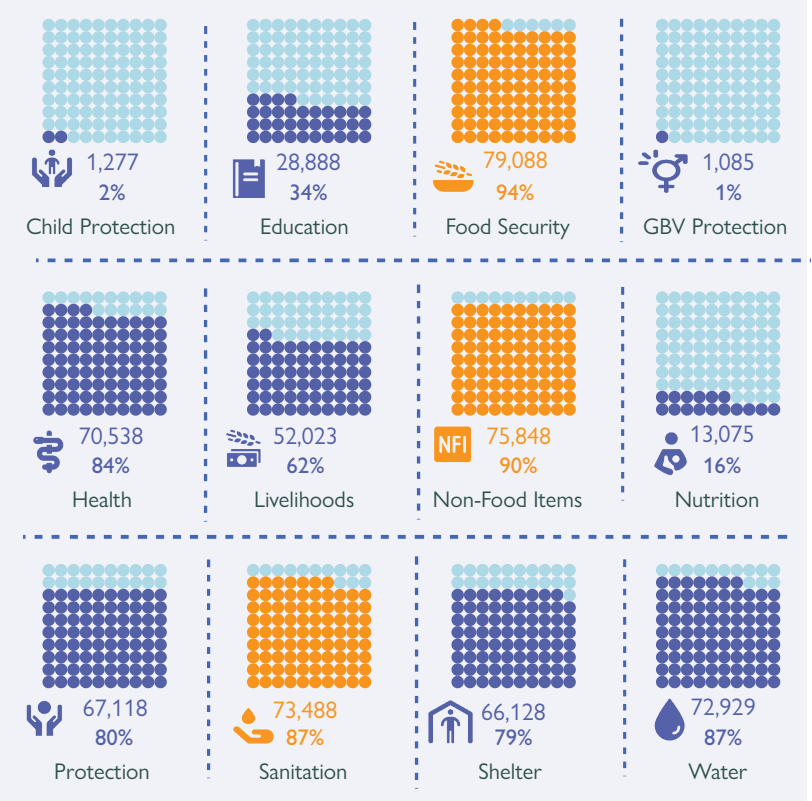
Central Darfur hosted an estimated 420,340 IDPs across 8 different localities, as of 21 February 2024. Approximately 64% per cent were reportedly displaced from other locations within, while the rest were reportedly displaced from other states, including North Darfur (17%), West Darfur (14%), South Darfur (5%), and Khartoum (1%). Around 34 per cent reportedly sheltered with host communities, usually reflecting tribal connections and systems of social support, while approximately 31 per cent sheltered in gathering sites (informal settlements or open areas). The localities hosting the highest proportion of IDPs within Central Darfur were Zalingi (24%), Shamal Jabal Marrah (21%), and Wasat Jabal Marrah (19%).

Field teams noted some return movements of IDPs from South Darfur, who reportedly moved back to Central Darfur due to the on-going insecurity and deterioration of service provision in South Darfur. More broadly, DTM field teams did not report any major clashes or shifts in displacement trends in Central Darfur during February. However, instances of robbery, looting, and gender-based violence and assault.

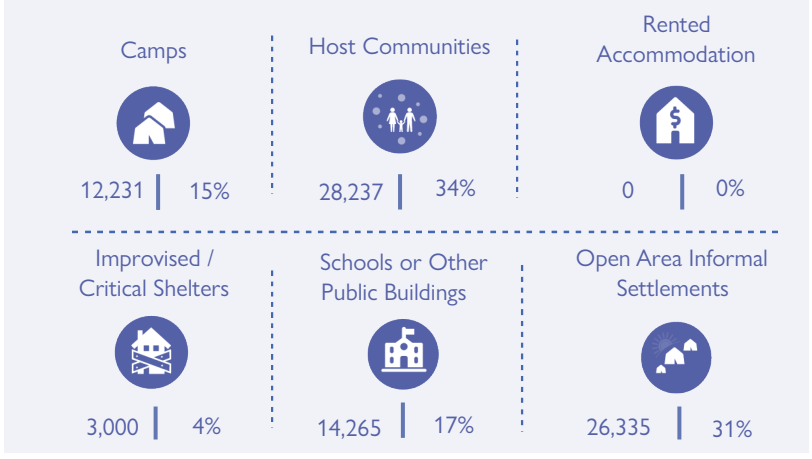
In terms of service provision, major challenges were reported in accessing healthcare and other basic services, despite some community healthcare initiatives operating in the state. Field teams noted an overall lack of resources and services due to the looting and burning of key infrastructure and institutions, interruptions of the telecommunication network, movement restrictions and inaccessible roads, and on-going security risks.

The humanitarian situation will likely continue to deteriorate in the coming weeks due to these on-going challenges.

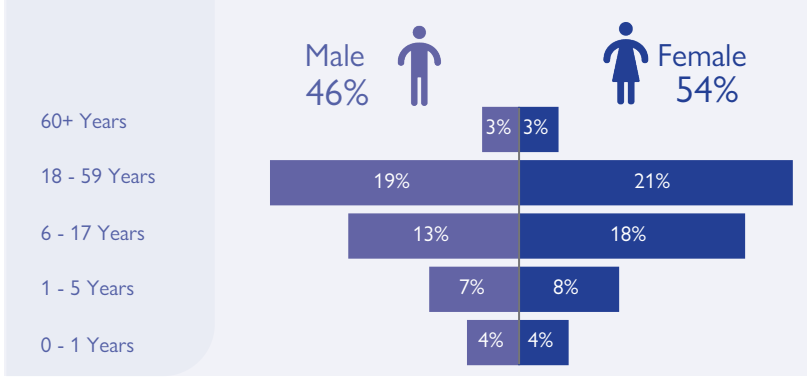
Priority Needs (by households)



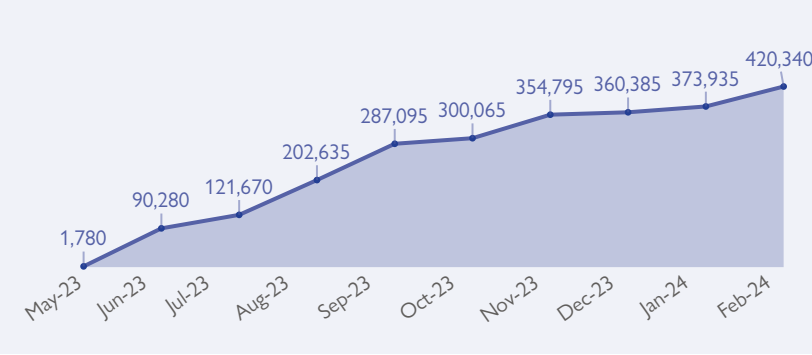
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline




 Water

Available but not affordable 100%

 Market (Food)

Available but not affordable 99%

Available but not good quality 1%

 Market (Non-Food Item)

Available but not affordable 95%

Available but not good quality 5%

 Healthcare

Not available at all 55%

Available but not affordable 42%

Available but not good quality 2%

 Education

Not available at all 100%

 Transportation / Fuel

Available but not affordable 64%

Not available at all 32%

Available but not good quality 3%


Available but not safe to access 1%

 Electricity

Not available at all 100%

 Government / Legal Services

Not available at all 100%

 Return to location of origin

 12,950 Households | 15%

69%


Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

25%

No basic services in the current location

6%

Social or community reasons

 Move to a third location

 12,644 Households | 15%

48%

Better security situation at the third location

37%


Better services available in the third location

11%

Social or community reasons

5%

Access to work in the third location

 Remain in the current location

 56,980 Households | 68%

99%

The security situation is good in the current location

1%

Social or community reasons

 Leaving Sudan to other country

 1,274 Households | 2%

76%

There is no safe location in Sudan

24%

Better opportunities in other countries

 Other Countries

92%

Chad

8%

Central African Republic

 Not Decided (No Plan)

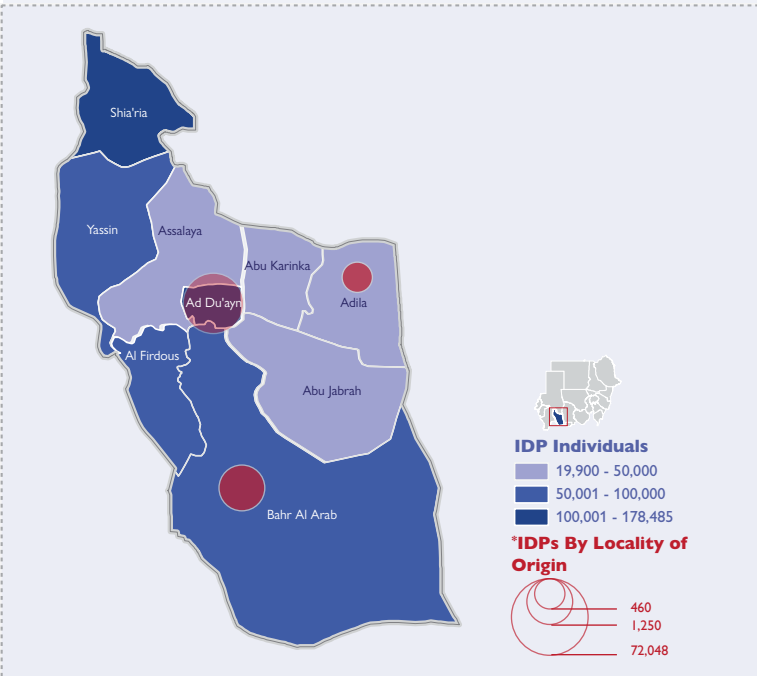
 220 Households | 0%

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East Darfur

661,530 Displaced Individuals
 132,286 IDP Households
 32 Key Informants

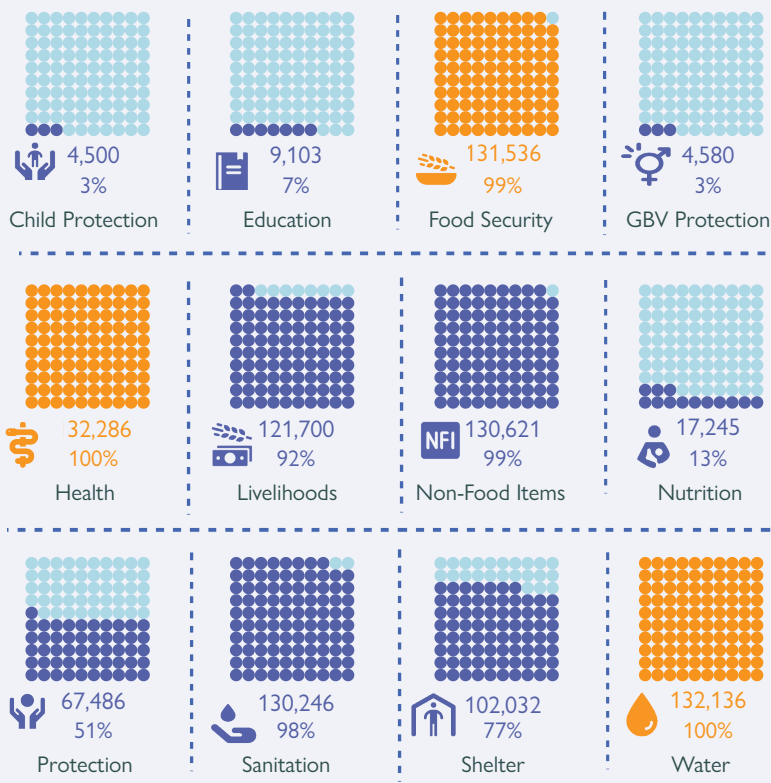


In February, the field teams reported a state of relative calm in East Darfur. However, four separate fire incidents were reported: one on [6 February](#), two on [21 February](#), and one on [23 February](#), affecting Ad Du'ayn, Yassin, and Shia'ria localities of East Darfur and temporarily displacing several households. In addition, on 20 February 2024, clashes renewed between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in [Ad Du'ayn Town of Ad Du'ayn locality](#).

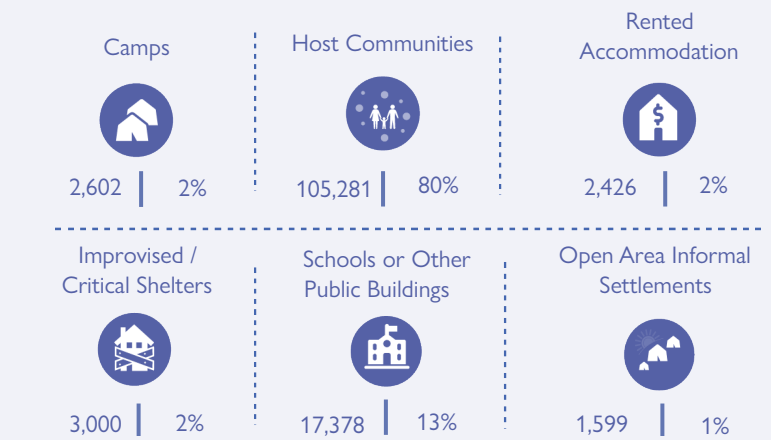
As of 21 February 2024, East Darfur state hosted the third highest IDP population, compared to other states. Since the start of the conflict, DTM Sudan field teams estimated a total of 661,530 IDPs within East Darfur, representing 10 per cent of all IDPs in Sudan. During the reporting period, very few new arrivals were noted (an estimated 700 individuals). The majority of IDPs originated in Khartoum (54%) followed by South Darfur (34%), while 11% were individuals displaced from within East Darfur. Among the displaced populations, some were displaced for the first time, while others experienced secondary or tertiary displacement. Field teams also noted that a few IDPs reportedly returned to Ad Du'ayn town in Ad Du'ayn locality as the security situation there improved. In addition, nomadic populations reportedly moved from East Darfur to South Darfur, in line with regular, seasonal movements in search of water.

In terms of service provision, some healthcare services were reportedly provided through humanitarian and community initiatives. However, residents' needs outpaced the provision of aid. The most reported challenges were related to the supply chain of items and inadequate cash for operations and implementation. All banks in the state reportedly remained closed due to security restrictions, which exacerbated inflation and high prices. In addition, field teams 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 pushed IDPs to move to third locations or back to their place of origin.

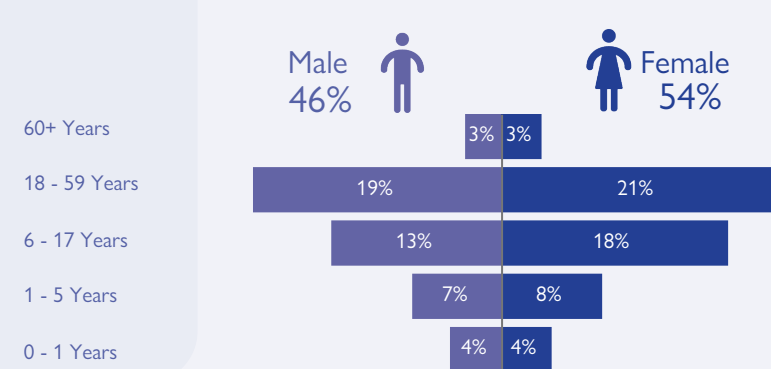
There is also a reported lack of access to safe water, as most of the water sources depend on electrical pumps, which were not functioning due to the lack of fuel. In addition, the lack of fuel caused transportation costs to increase substantially. Protection risks were also reported in East Darfur, as the legal and judicial institutions have largely stopped functioning. Incidents of abduction of men in exchange for ransom were reported, particularly in Ad Du'ayn locality. Overall, East Darfur suffered from huge gaps in supplies, most notably a dearth of medical supplies and critical medications. The economic situation remains dire as banks were closed, cash was largely inaccessible, and the most recent agricultural season largely failed. In addition, most network communications have been cut off since November 2023, with only the private Wi-Fi connection operational, but not always available.



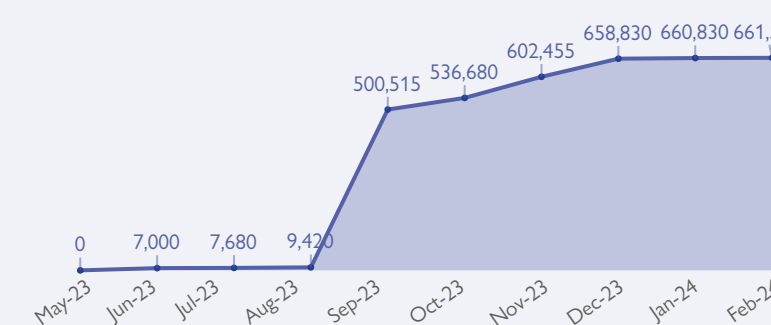
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

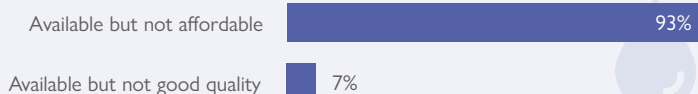


Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

Water



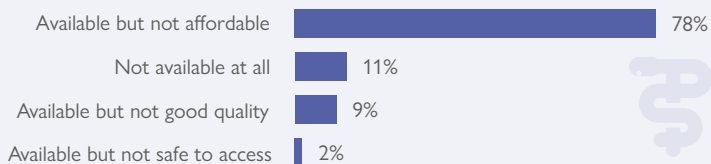
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



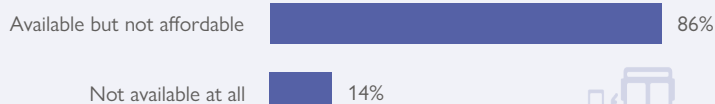
Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



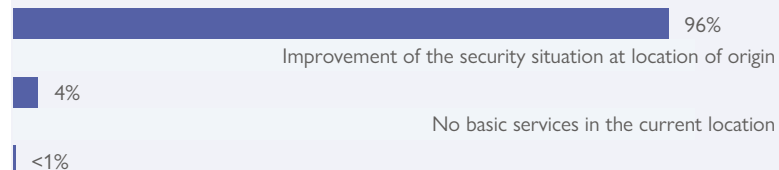
Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

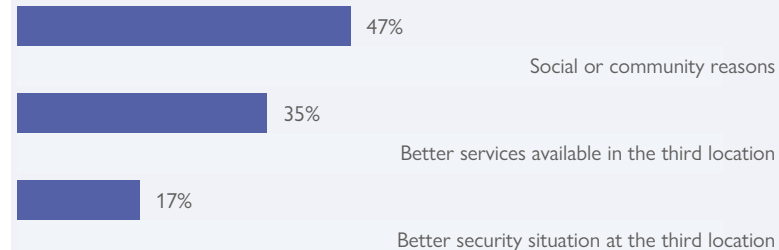
Return to location of origin

17,105 Households | 13%



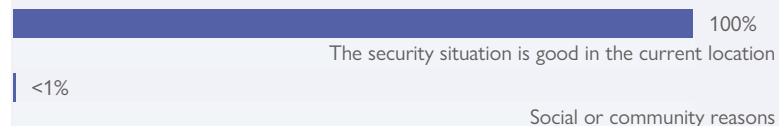
Move to a third location

3,521 Households | 3%



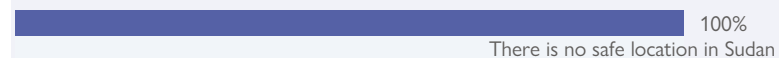
Remain in the current location

108,515 Households | 82%

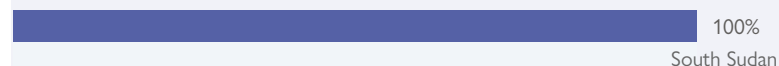


Leaving Sudan to other country

2,245 Households | 2%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

900 Households | 1%



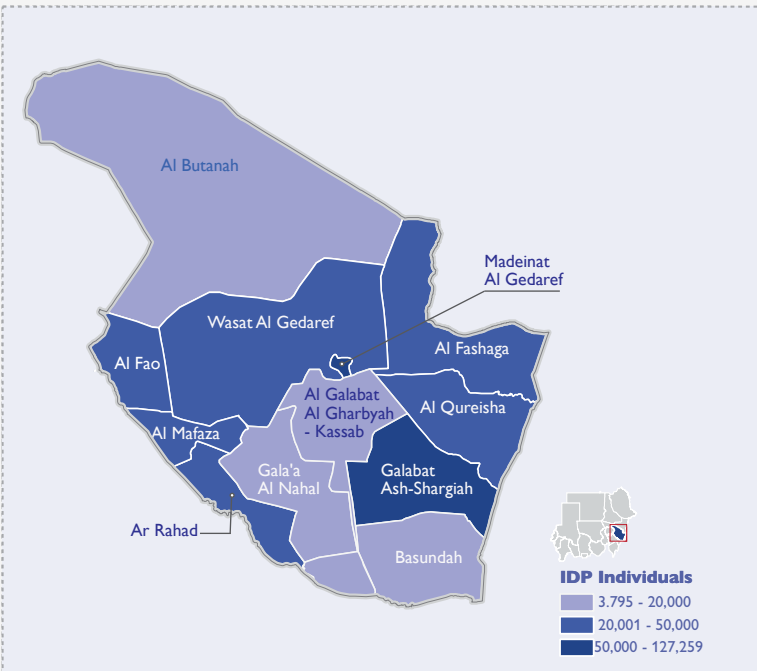
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Gedaref

405,873 Displaced Individuals

80,451 IDP Households

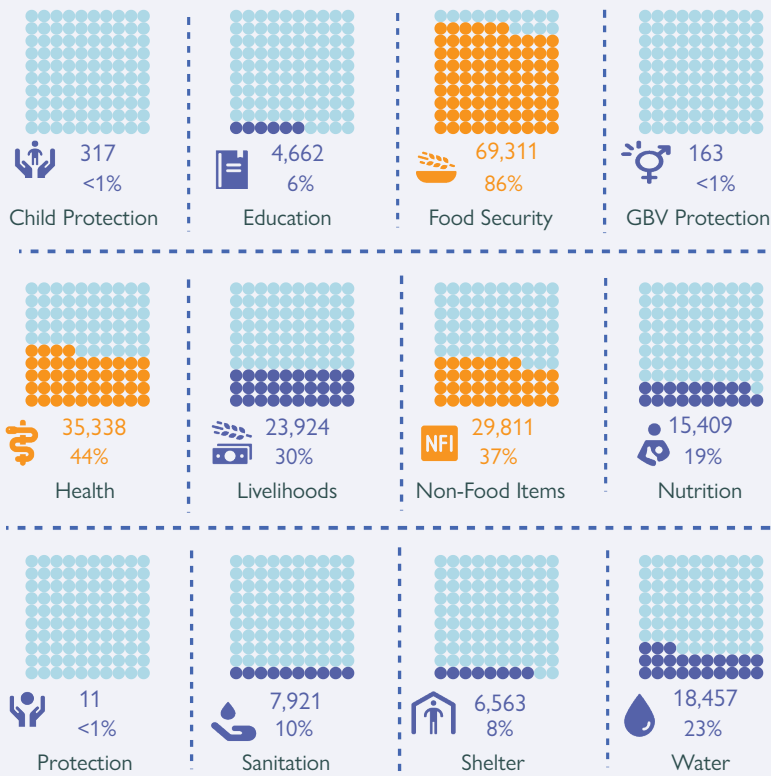
144 Key Informants



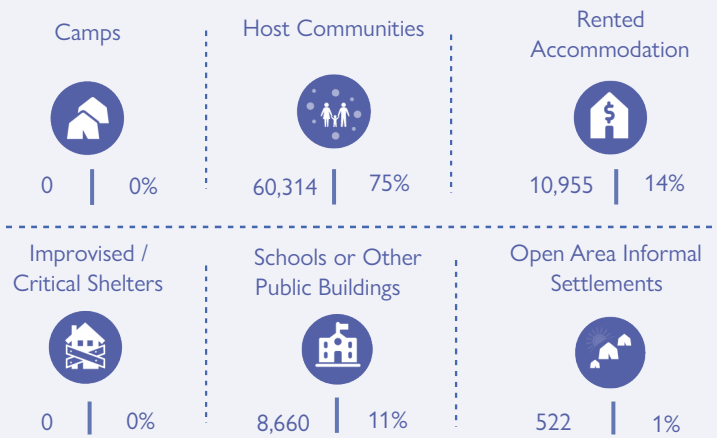
In February, field teams reported a relatively calm situation across Gedaref state, apart from clashes in Al-Fao locality between RSF and SAF, and other [inter-communal clashes between Falata and Masalit tribesmen in Al Galabat Al Gharbyah –Kassab locality](#), which first began in January 2024. Even though Gedaref was not a reported state of origin among IDPs in Sudan, many IDPs who previously sought shelter in Gedaref have experienced secondary displacement following the conflict's expansion into Aj Jazirah state in December 2023. Given the state's proximity to the epicenter of the conflict, as well as its shared border with Ethiopia, Gedaref has reportedly been a top destination for IDPs fleeing to Ethiopia or onward to Eritrea or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Compared to other exit points in Red Sea State, Gedaref reportedly remains a relatively affordable exit point for displaced individuals seeking to leave Sudan.

As of 21 February 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that 405,873 IDPs (6% of the total IDP population in Sudan) sought refuge in Gedaref since the conflict erupted on 15 April 2023. The majority reportedly arrived from Khartoum, Sharg An Neel, and Jebel Awlia localities in Khartoum state. A smaller proportion came from Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Al Qurashi localities in Aj Jazirah, with additional arrivals from North Darfur and South Darfur. Displaced communities reportedly congregated mostly within urban neighborhoods in Madeinat Al Gedaref, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, and Ar Rahad localities, sheltering with host families and in private rented accommodation. In terms of mobility trends, field teams reported that waves of secondary and tertiary displacement in Gedaref were driven largely by concerns that the conflict would spread into eastern states given Gedaref's proximity to Aj Jazirah and Khartoum. Additionally, many IDPs reportedly moved to towns and urban centers in search of employment opportunities given the dire economic situation and increasing prices for basic goods and services.

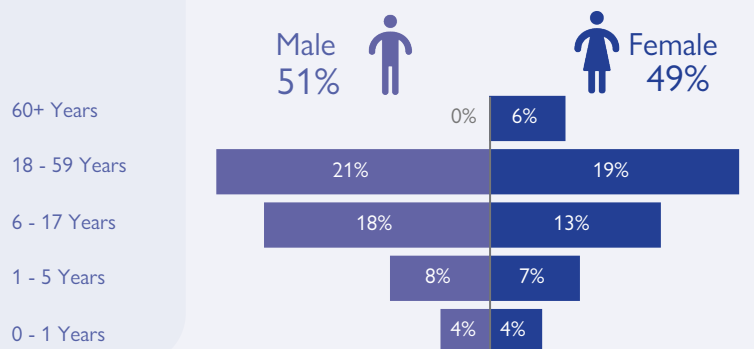
Service provision within Gedaref reportedly deteriorated during February 2024. Field teams reported that the humanitarian situation within the state became increasingly dire, especially given the increasing number of IDPs either arriving or transiting through Gedaref. Reportedly, a considerable number of households (approximately 522 households) did not have access to shelter and stayed in IDP camps as a result, which lead to overcrowding at camp sites. Additionally, field teams reported increasing cases of dengue fever, cholera, and other infectious diseases, which have further strained the healthcare sector and on-going humanitarian efforts to address these outbreaks. Severe shortages in medical supplies, in addition to limited access to electricity, water, food, and non-food items, were also reported.



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



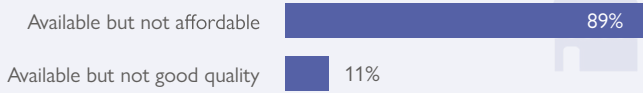
Monthly Displacement Timeline




 Water



 Market (Food)



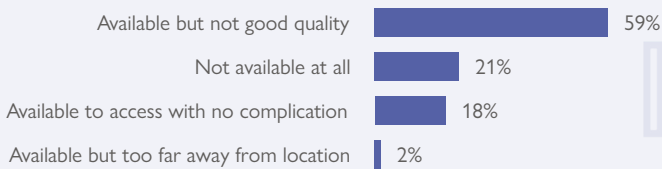
 Market (Non-Food Item)



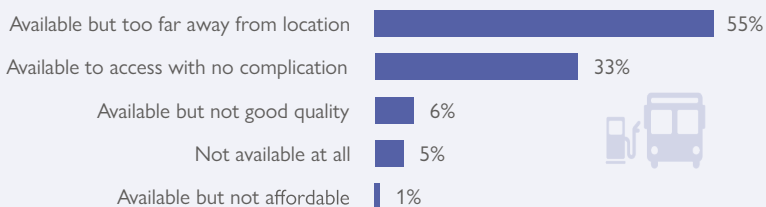
 Healthcare



 Education



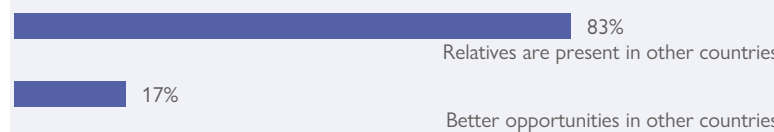
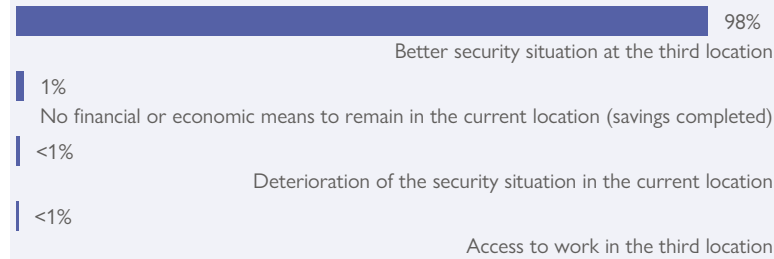
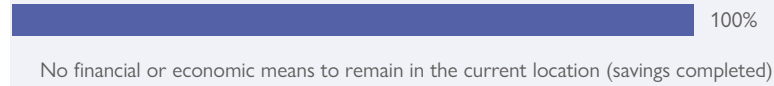
 Transportation / Fuel



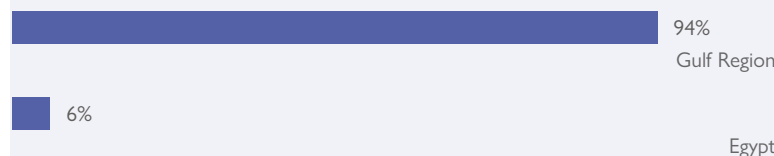
 Electricity



 Government / Legal Services



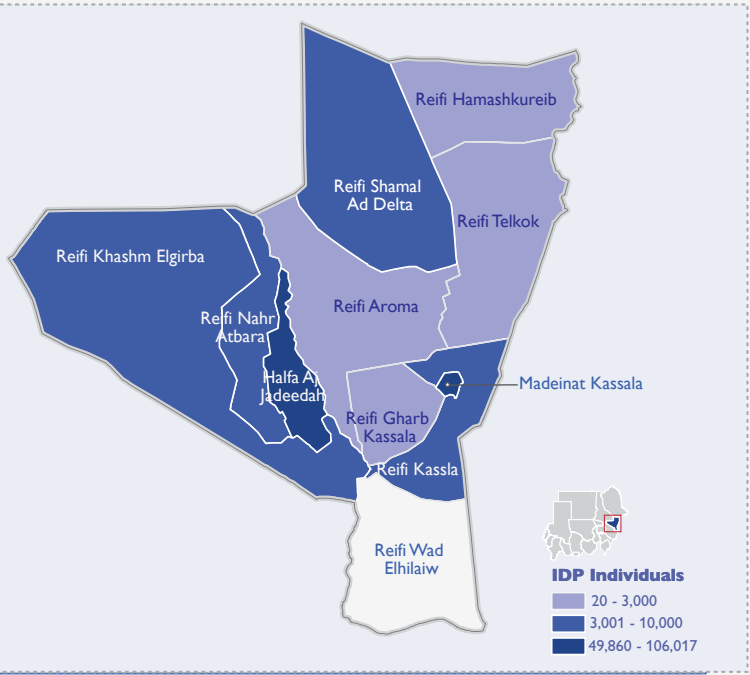
 Other Countries



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Displacement by State

Kassala



DTM field teams did not report any clashes between SAF and RSF in Kassala in February 2024. However, state authorities reportedly implemented a curfew and an increased presence of security forces, following the reported clashes between SAF and RSF in Al Fao locality on 11 January 2024. Additionally, the field team reported escalating tensions in Kassala as civilians were armed as part of SAF's popular mobilization strategy against the RSF. Increasing tensions could lead to the eruption of inter-communal conflicts in Kassala state in the upcoming weeks.

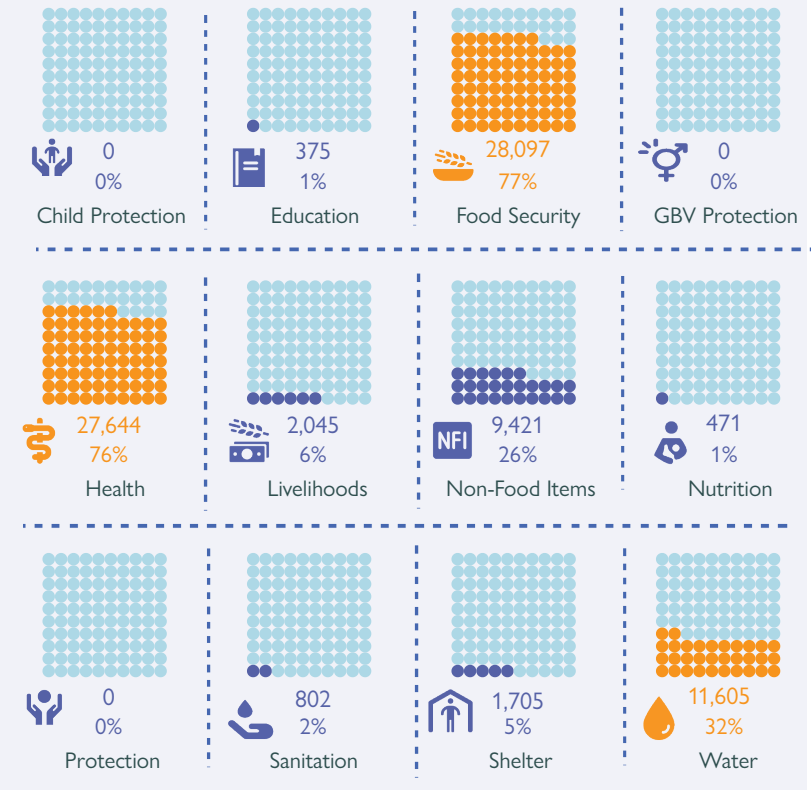
As of 21 February 2024, Kassala state hosted an estimated total of 179,993 IDPs, representing an increase of 13,765 IDPs since the [Monthly Displacement Overview 05](#). An estimated eighty-one per cent of IDPs in Kassala were originally displaced from Khartoum state. As clashes erupted in Aj Jazirah beginning in December 2023, field teams reported that Kassala continued to witness an increase in IDP arrivals, with IDPs from Aj Jazirah representing about 19 per cent of the caseload in Kassala in February 2024. Field teams noted that state authorities reportedly opened several shelter centres in order to accommodate the newly- arriving IDPs. Field teams in Kassala also reported that IDPs continue to face significant humanitarian challenges, noting access to food, non-food items, and healthcare services as the most urgent needs.

IDP households reportedly primary congregated in urban areas across Kassala, particularly in Kassala and Halfa Aj Jadeedah Towns, which hosted approximately 74 per cent of all IDPs observed across the state. Field teams reported that service provision was relatively better in these urban centres compared to other areas in the state. Many IDPs reportedly sought safety in Kassala due to social connections, with 73 per cent of IDP households residing with host communities. However, 18 per cent of IDPs stayed in rented accommodation and 9 per cent stayed in schools, public buildings, and open area gathering sites.

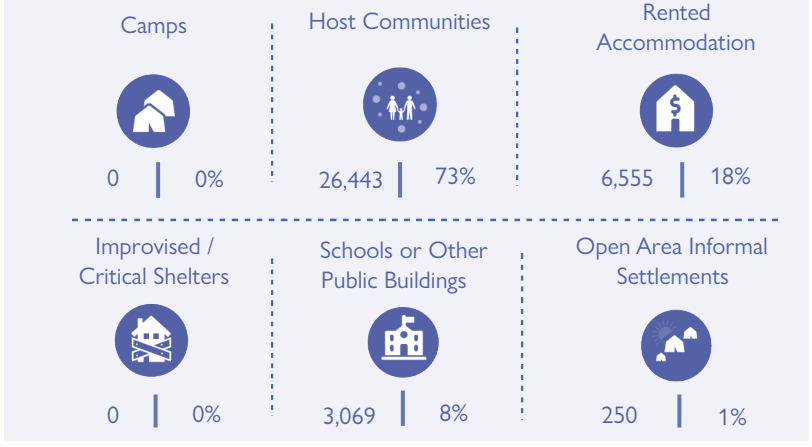
Field teams also noted that urban centres in Kassala continued to serve as transit points for IDPs. The state recently witnessed significant movement of individuals intending to reach either other states in eastern and northern Sudan, or move onwards to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates via Eritrea.

The increased arrivals of IDPs reportedly put significant pressure on the already strained infrastructural services in Kassala, particularly services related to water, electricity, and healthcare. The increased demand and the widespread telecommunication outage also exacerbated access to food, goods, and services, and reportedly contributed to soaring prices.

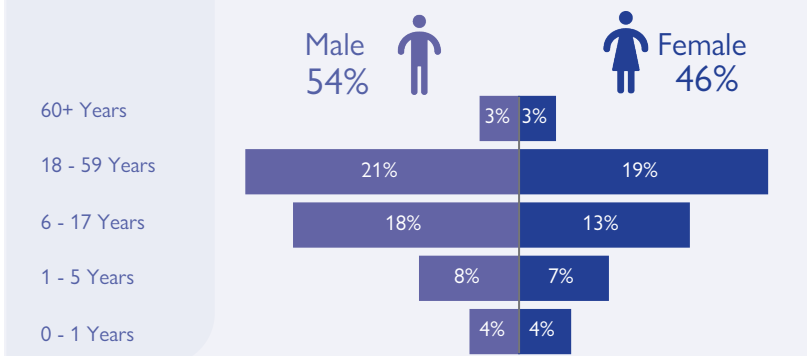
Priority Needs (by households)



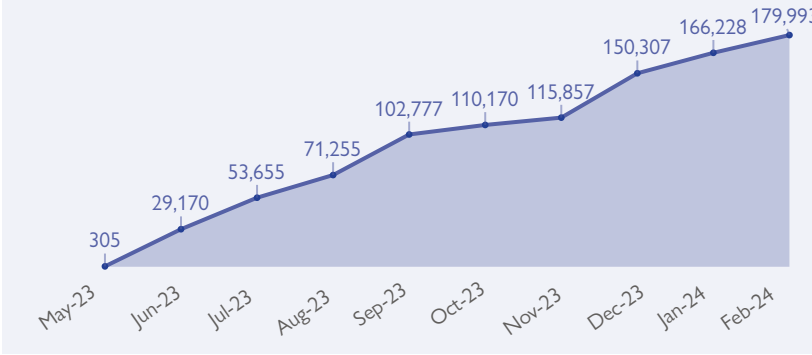
Shelter Categories (by households)



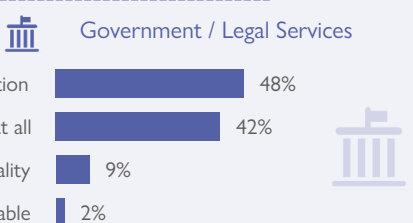
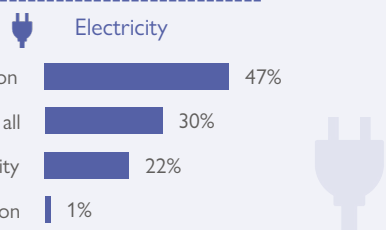
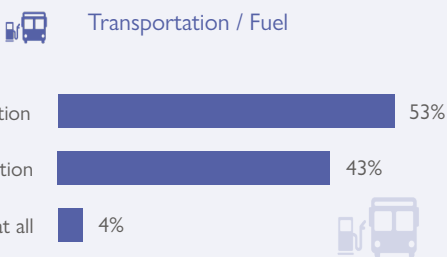
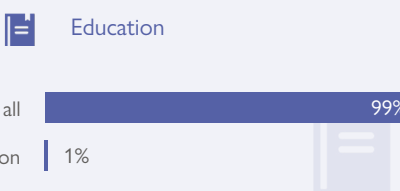
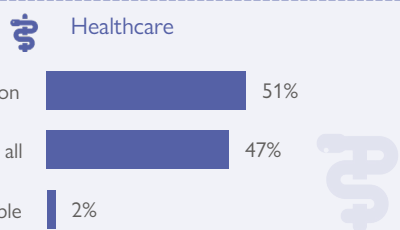
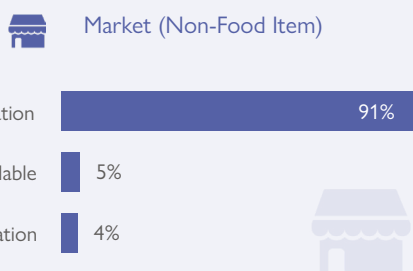
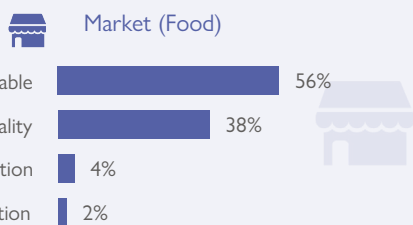
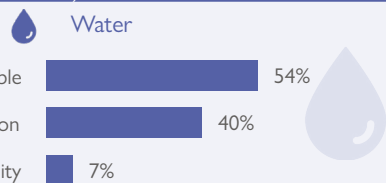
Demographics



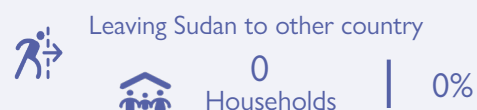
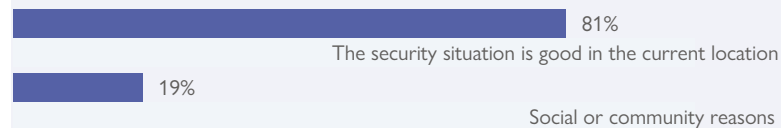
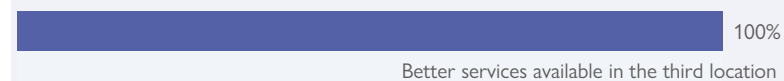
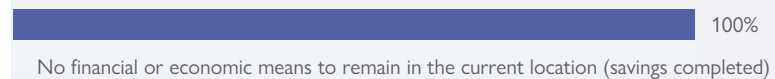
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *



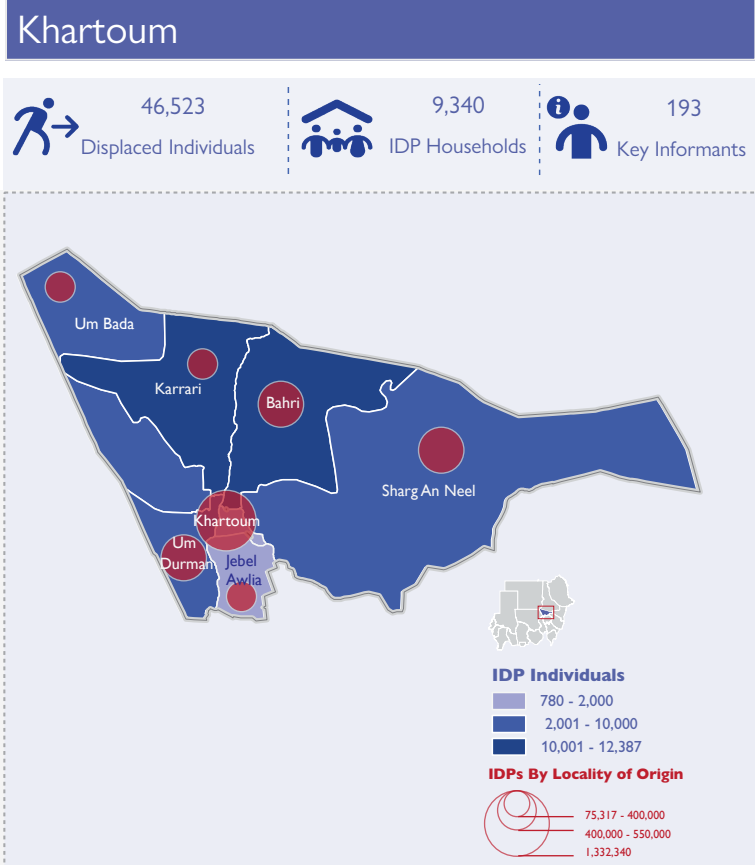
Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **



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Displacement by State



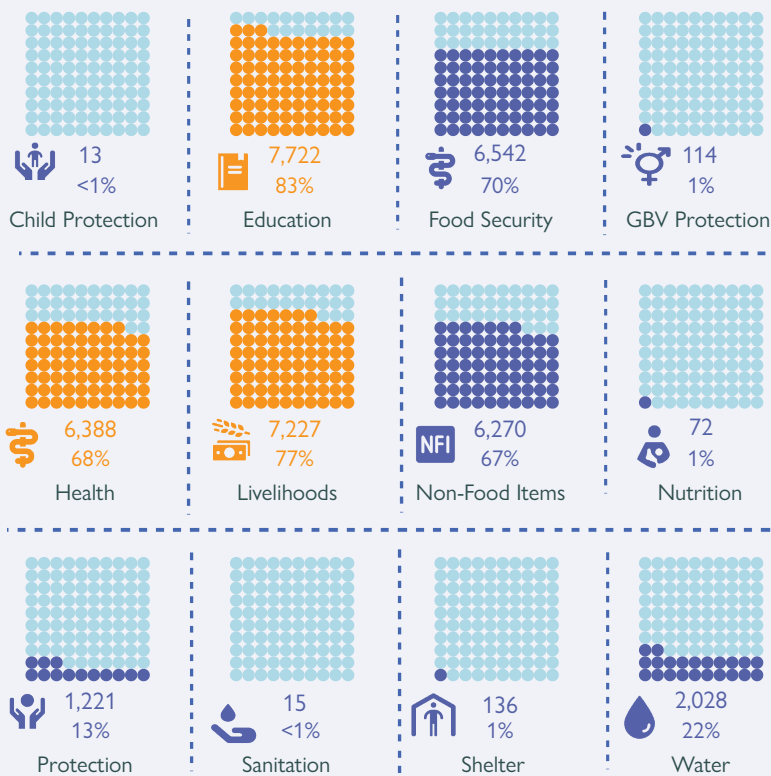
Field teams reported increased hostilities across Khartoum state throughout February 2024, particularly in the Um Durman, Um Bada, and Karrari localities. The clashes led to the destruction of public and private infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, bridges, and many other facilities, in addition to increased reports of looting across the state. Field teams reported that the ongoing clashes remain the primary factor influencing displacement within Khartoum state and displacement into other regions of Sudan.

DTM Sudan reported that Khartoum remained the top state of origin for IDPs in Sudan, with 3,557,494 IDPs reportedly originating from Khartoum as of 21 February 2024. The majority of IDPs from Khartoum were displaced to River Nile, White Nile, and Northern states. Furthermore, the eruption of clashes in Aj Jazirah in mid-December led to the secondary and tertiary displacement of IDPs who originated from Khartoum, who have now been displaced across Gedaref, Red Sea, and Sennar states.

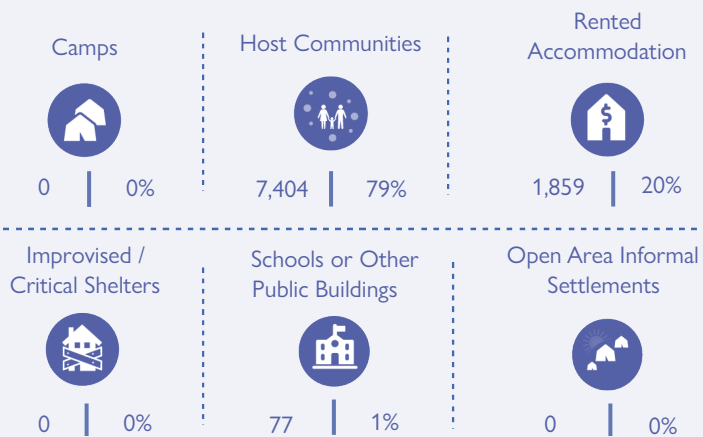
In terms of displacement within Khartoum, DTM Sudan estimated that 46,523 IDPs were displaced in urban neighborhoods across Um Durman, Bahri, and Khartoum localities as of 21 February 2024. The majority of IDPs within Khartoum (approximately 79%) sheltered with host communities, while a smaller proportion reportedly stayed in private rented accommodation.

Field teams report that service provision in Khartoum has largely collapsed. IDPs reportedly faced additional challenges during February due to the recent internet and telecommunication outages, which significantly impacted the local banking system and hindered the ability of individuals to access cash. In addition, field teams reported severe shortages of food and non-food items due to the deteriorating economic situation and ongoing insecurity. Reportedly, access to health, water, education, and other public services remained virtually non-existent.

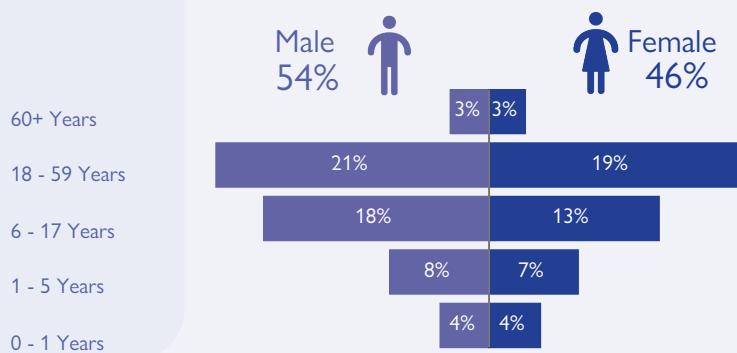
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

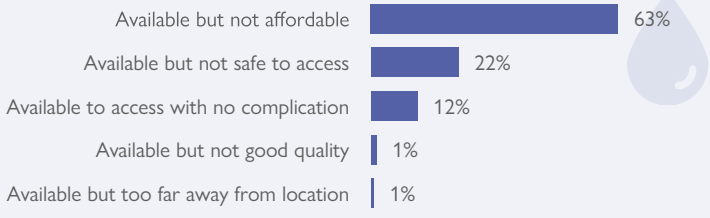


Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

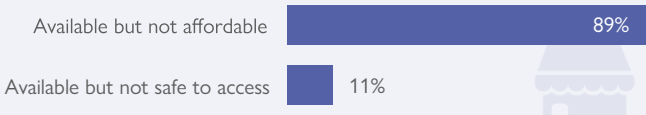
Water



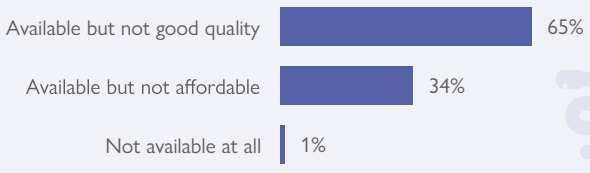
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



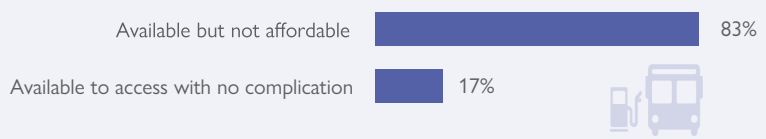
Healthcare



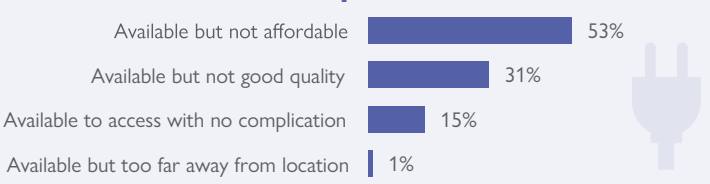
Education



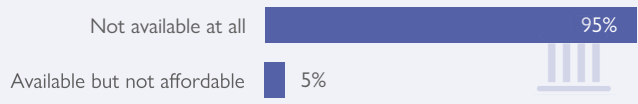
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

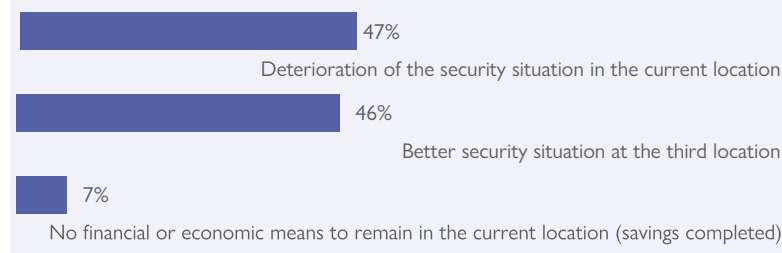
Return to location of origin

5,457 Households | 58%



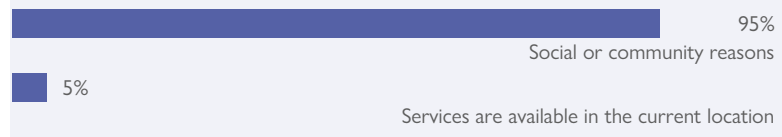
Move to a third location

2,679 Households | 29%



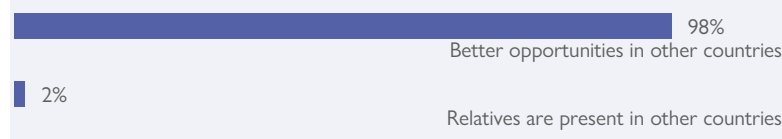
Remain in the current location

100 Households | 1%

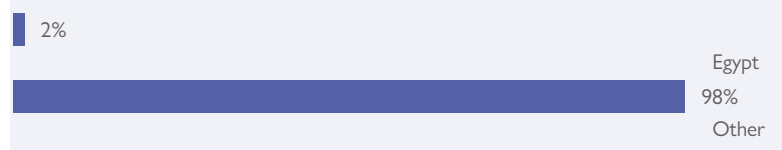


Leaving Sudan to other country

184 Households | 2%

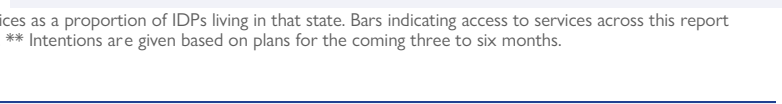


Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

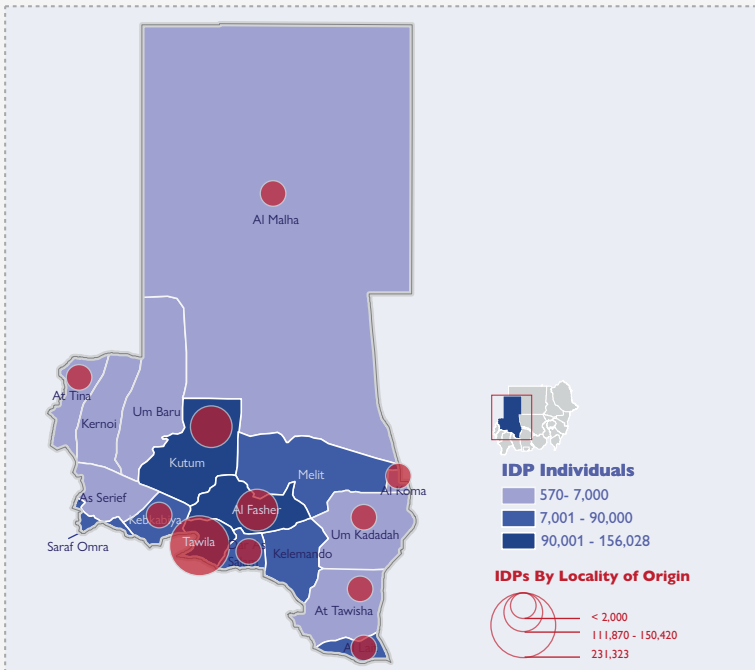
920 Households | 10%



* 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.

North Darfur

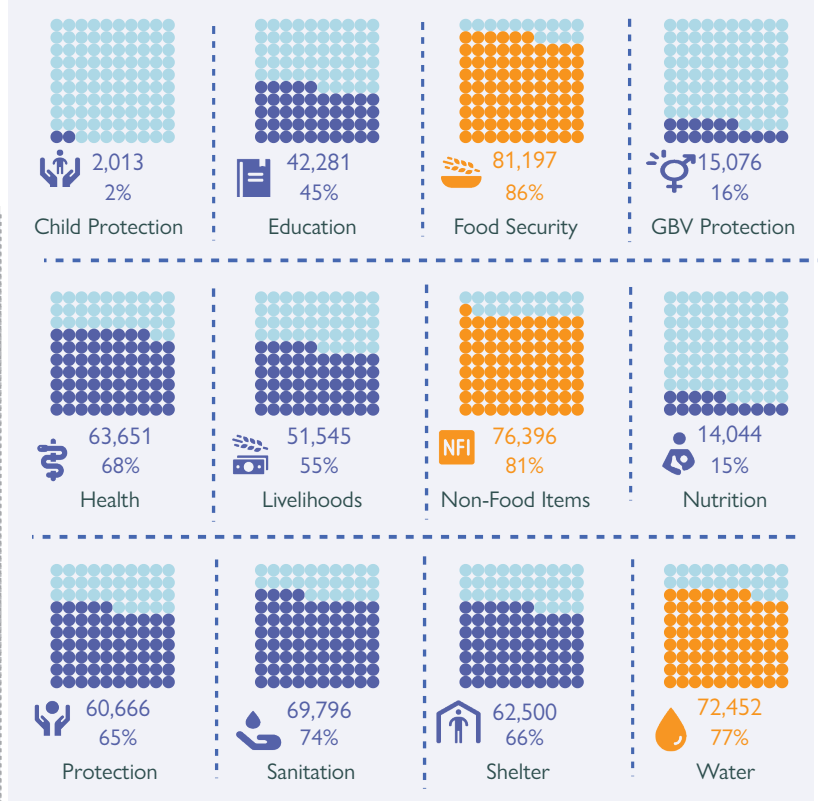
470,467 Displaced Individuals
94,032 IDP Households
103 Key Informants



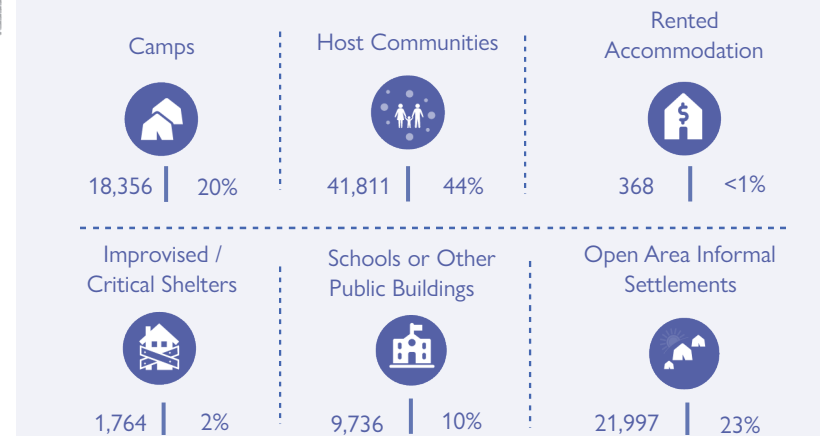
During February 2024, field teams reported no significant changes in the security situation across North Darfur, as compared to January 2023. As of 21 February 2024, North Darfur hosted an estimated 470,467 IDPs, approximately 7 per cent of the total IDP population nationwide. This figure includes populations displaced due to three of the four incidents that were reported during February 2024, particularly in relation to the [clashes between SAF and RSF in Al Fasher town of Al Fasher locality, North Darfur](#). As a result of these clashes, several households were displaced within Al Fasher Town, with field teams also reporting at least 5 deaths and 21 injuries among the local population.

In terms of humanitarian aid, there was some provision of WASH services, healthcare, and food to populations in North Darfur. However, supplies were limited given on-going supply chain issues, 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 largely originated in Libya and therefore incurred high import taxes. According to field teams, host communities and IDPs also faced challenges accessing services due to a lack of money and a lack of physical access in locations due to on-going insecurity. The lack of services reportedly pushed some IDPs to move to third locations, while others returned to their place of origin.

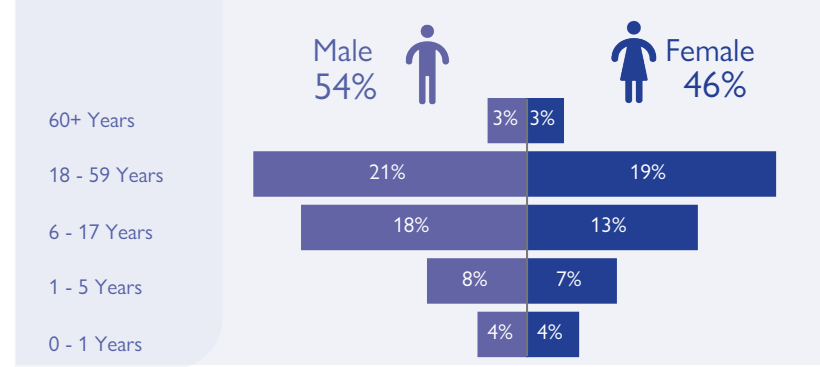
Protection concerns were also reported by DTM field teams, including limited access to legal assistance, risks to physical safety, restrictions on movements, and overall lawlessness. Field teams also noted increased incidents of ethnically-motivated, gender-based violence and assault, increased searches and arrests at check points. In addition, the field teams reported on incidents of violence including robbery, looting, and harassment on many roads in the state including Dar As Salam, Al Koma, Kebkabiya, Kelemando, Saraf Omra, and Kutum localities.



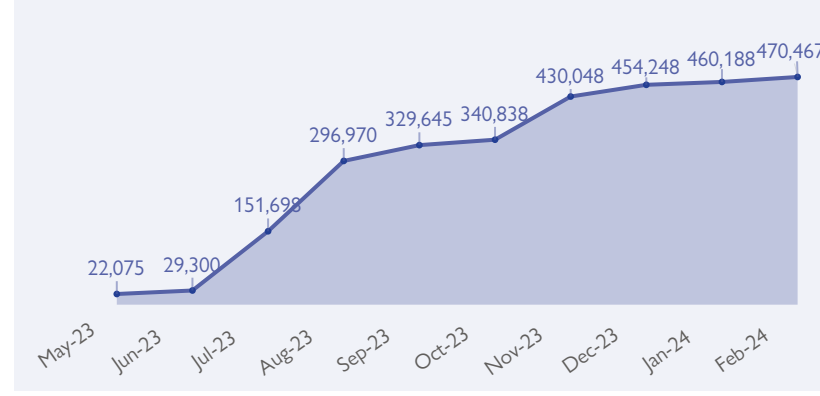
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

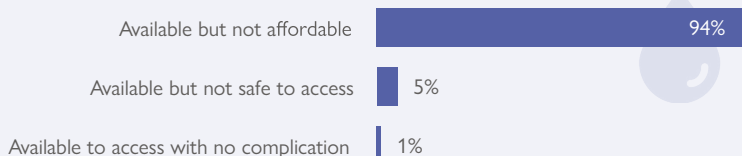


Monthly Displacement Timeline

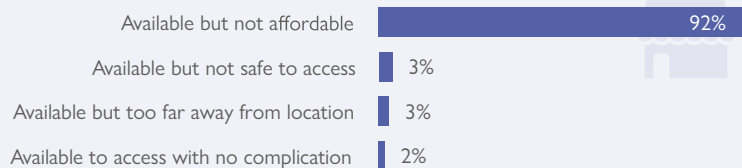


Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

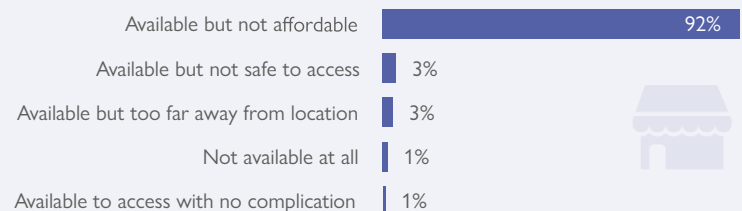
Water



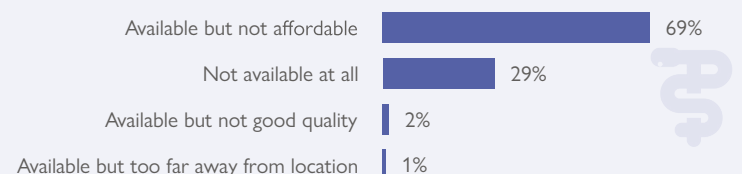
Market (Food)



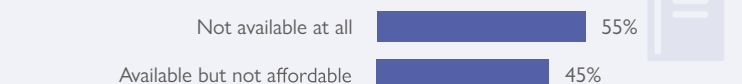
Market (Non-Food Item)



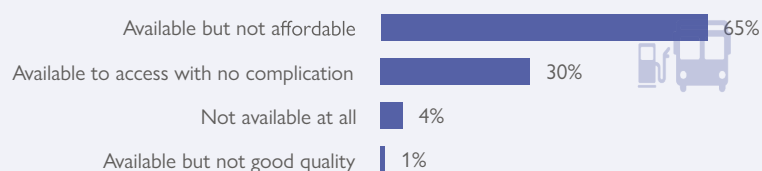
Healthcare



Education



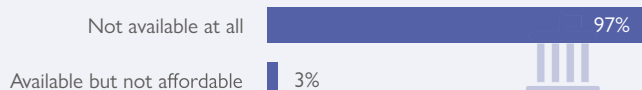
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



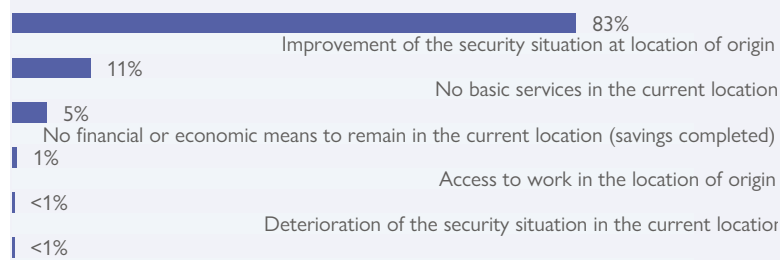
Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

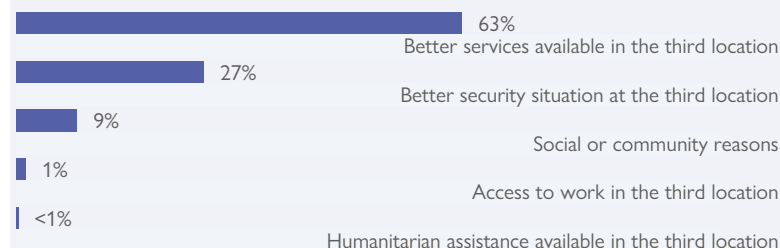
Return to location of origin

19,551 Households | 21%



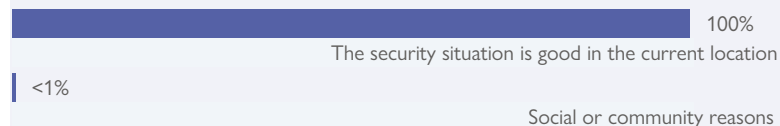
Move to a third location

5,855 Households | 6%



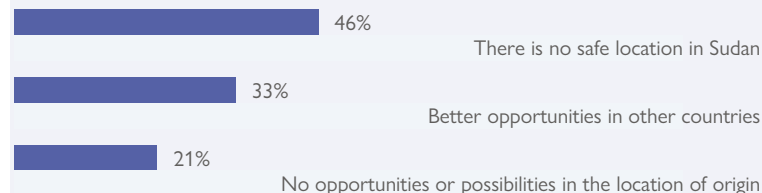
Remain in the current location

64,702 Households | 69%

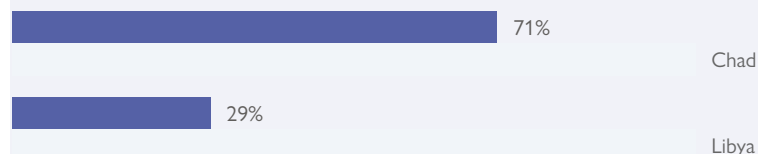


Leaving Sudan to other country

2,749 Households | 3%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

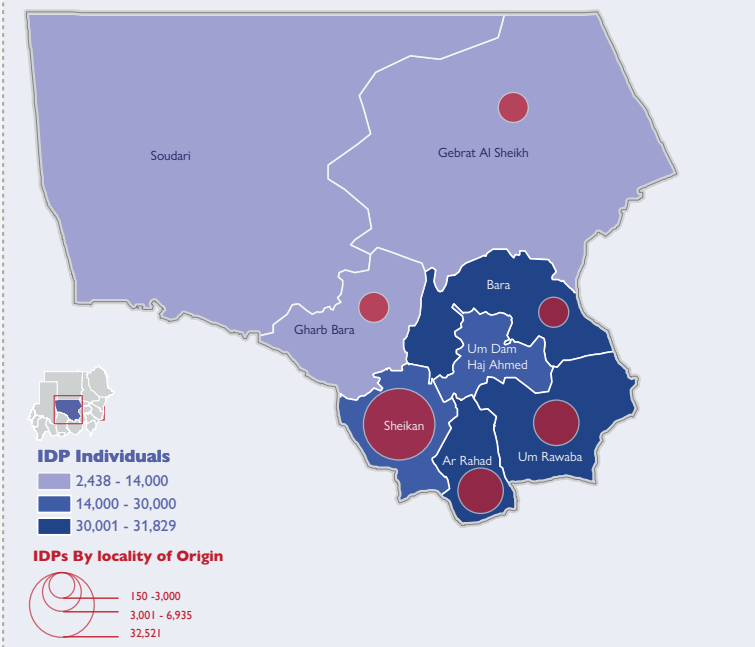
1,175 Households | 1%

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

North Kordofan

148,444 Displaced Individuals
29,103 IDP Households
636 Key Informants



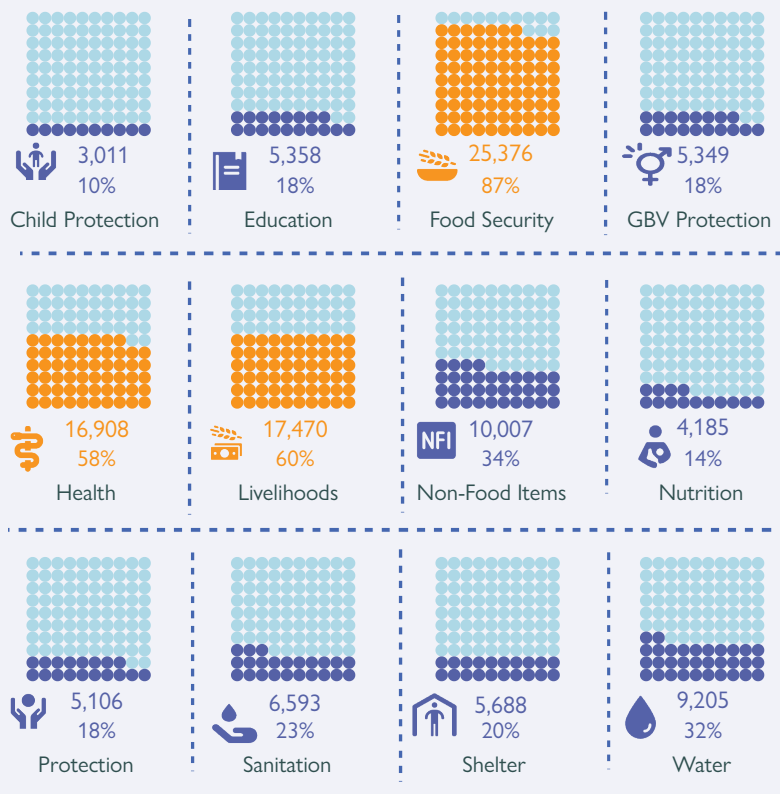
As of 02 February 2024, there were an estimated 148,444 IDPs in North Kordofan. About 83 per cent of IDPs in the state reportedly arrived from Khartoum state. The state also hosted smaller proportions of IDPs who originated from North Kordofan (13%), South Kordofan (2%), Aj Jazirah (1%), White Nile (<1%), Sennar (<1%), and West Kordofan (<1%). In terms of shelter, social and ethnic relations significantly influenced where IDPs stayed within North Kordofan, with about 93 per cent of IDPs reportedly staying with host communities. Notably, the field teams reported a widespread telecommunication outage across North Kordofan during February 2024. As a result, DTM Sudan has not received updated data from the field teams since 2 February 2024.

Field teams reported that armed clashes in North Kordofan displaced approximately 44,635 persons to several states across Sudan as of 02 February 2024. The majority of IDPs originating from North Kordofan (73%) were reportedly from El Obeid Town of Sheikan locality, where there have been significant clashes between SAF and RSF during the previous months. Of the estimated 44,635 IDPs, 44 per cent remained within North Kordofan.

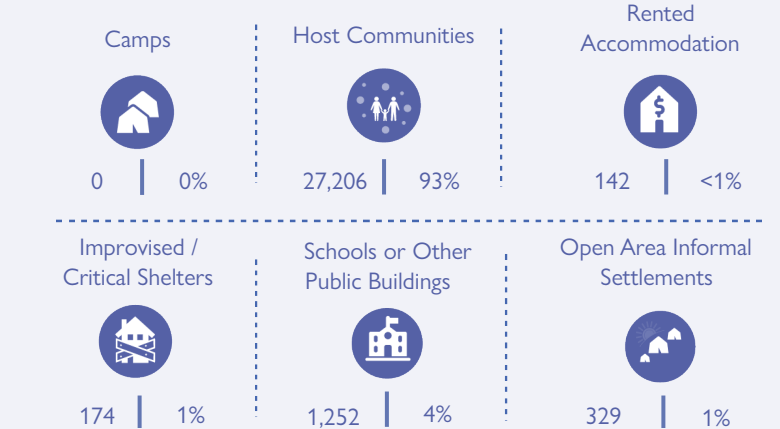
Most IDPs from Khartoum in North Kordofan were observed across the southern parts of the state, namely in Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, Um Dam Haj Ahmed, and Bara localities (approximately 80%). Compared to other areas in North Kordofan, these locations reportedly offered better access to services, including water and electricity, market goods, and job opportunities. Comparatively, IDPs who originated from North Kordofan were largely concentrated in Sheikan locality, representing 22 per cent of total IDPs from this state.

Essential infrastructure services, including water, market access, electricity, telecommunications, and healthcare, remain poor throughout the state. There was reportedly a severe shortage of water and electricity in conflict-affected areas, especially in the Sheikan locality. Healthcare facilities also reportedly faced shortages of medical supplies. Field teams reported high prices for food and consumer goods. Furthermore, frequent incidents of armed theft were reported on major roads and in towns, which reportedly hindered the ability of IDPs to move, inhibited domestic trade, and blocked food and medicine from reaching affected households.

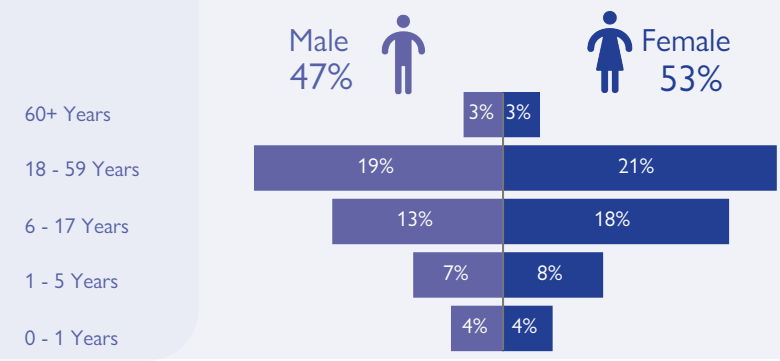
Finally, the on-going violence and insecurity across North Kordofan will likely pose significant risks for the protection of IDPs and their host communities in the upcoming weeks. Notably, more than 78 per cent of IDPs in North Kordofan were observed in conflict-affected areas, namely in Sheikan, Um Rawaba, Bara and Ar Rahad localities.



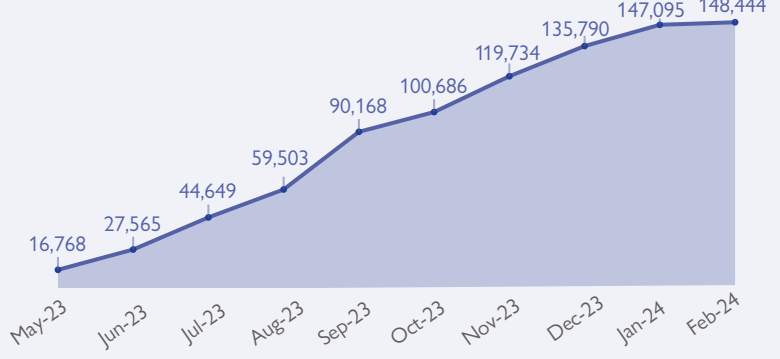
Shelter Categories (by households)

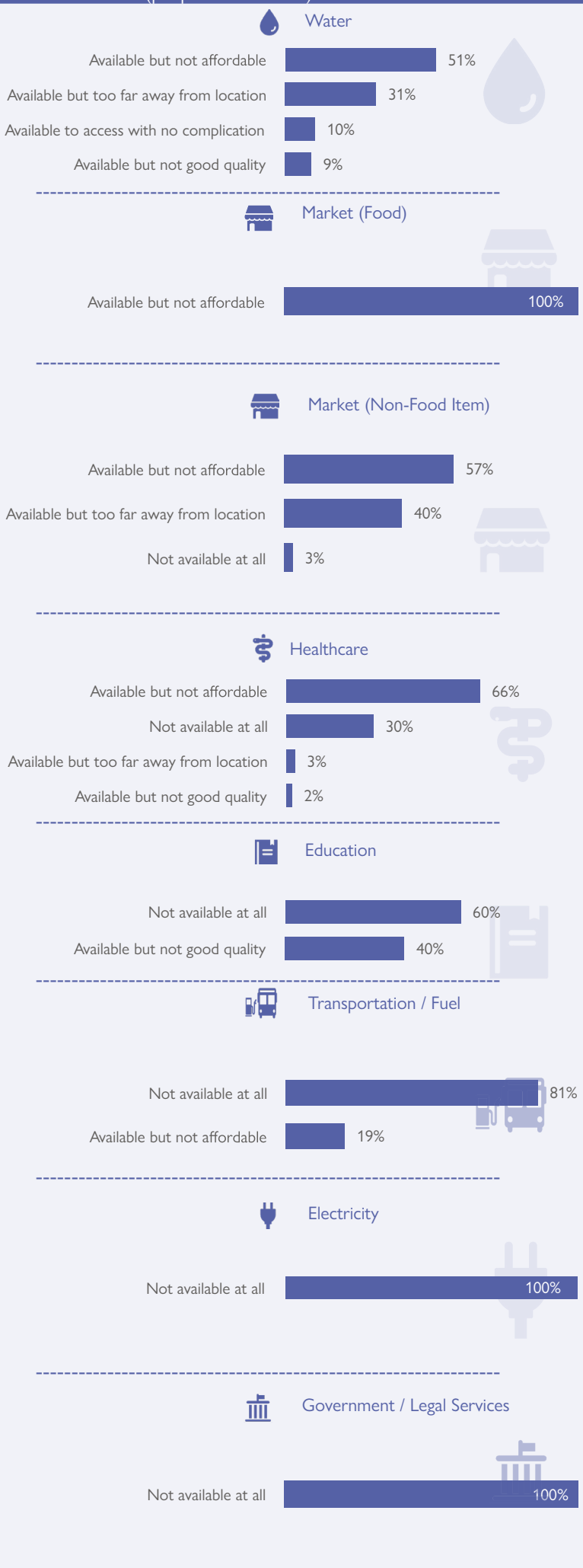


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



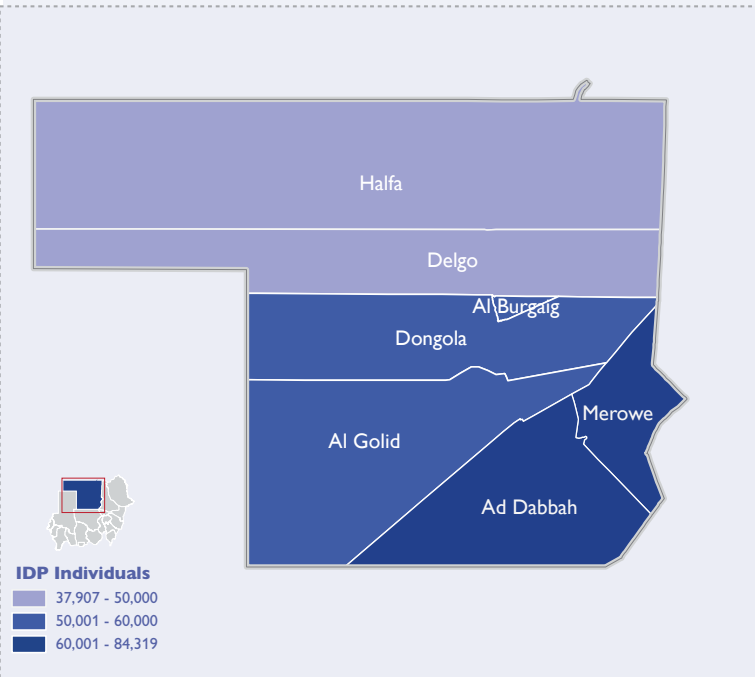


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Displacement by State

Northern

403,020 Displaced Individuals
 80,079 IDP Households
 61 Key Informants

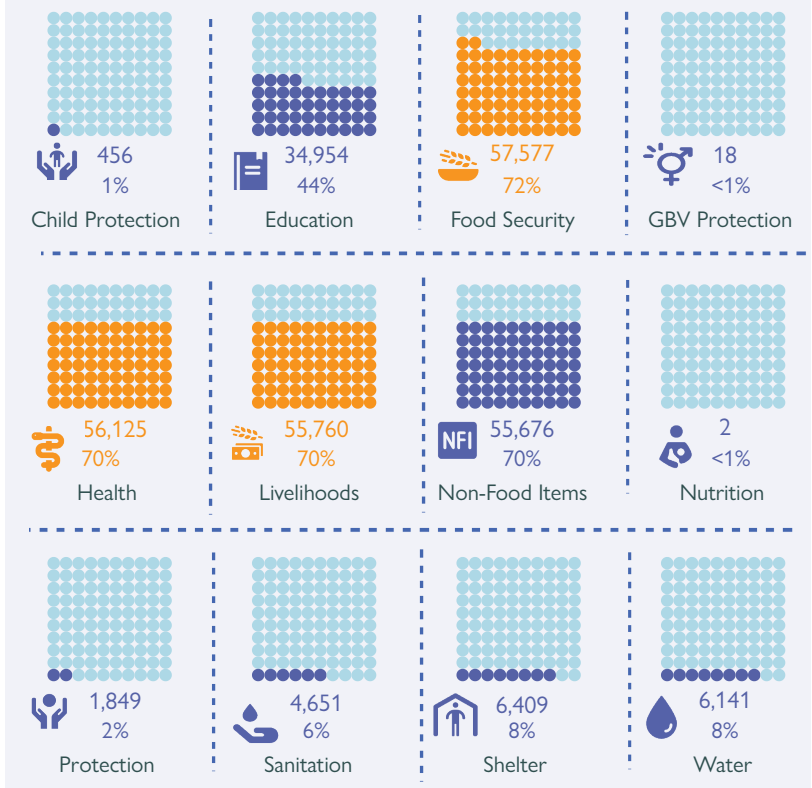


During February, field teams continued to report relative calm across Northern State. DTM Sudan estimated that 403,020 IDPs were observed across the state's seven localities since the start of the conflict. The increase in displacement is attributed to Northern state serving as a transit point for displaced communities seeking to cross the border towards Egypt through the Ashkeet and Argeen border crossings. Additionally, field teams reported the movement of IDPs between localities in search of employment opportunities and cheaper commodities, especially to Halfa locality. Field teams in Northern state also noted that government authorities did not implement the previous decision to open schools, which has reportedly allowed an estimated 6,089 IDP households to continue sheltering in schools throughout the state.

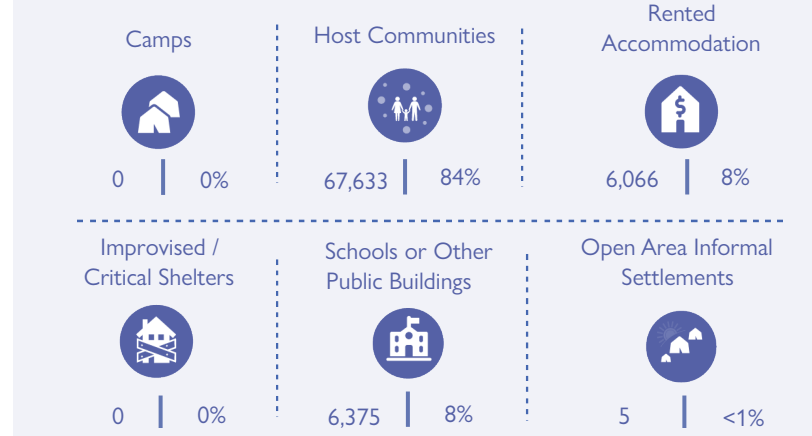
Field teams observed that the majority of IDPs (73%) were congregated in rural villages across Merowe, Ad Dabbah, and Al Golid localities. Approximately 84 per cent of IDP households in Northern state reportedly stayed with host communities, often according to tribal ties. Reportedly, a large proportion of IDPs (approximately 98% or 394,724 IDPs) were originally from Khartoum and Bahri localities of Khartoum state, while approximately 7,993 IDPs arrived from Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities of Aj Jazirah state, and 303 IDPs arrived from Sennar and As Suki localities of Sennar state. Field teams reported that the ongoing conflict remains the main factor influencing displacement, and the state's distance from the epicenter of conflict continued to make it a preferred destination for those fleeing the war.

Reportedly, service provision remained poor across Northern state. Field teams reported that both displaced and host communities struggled to access public services, including water, electricity, and other health services. There were also reported shortages of food and non-food items, which have only worsened as IDP populations continued to increase. In terms of health, field teams reported increasing cases of cholera and noted that public health will likely worsen given the lack of medical supplies. Furthermore, the recent internet blackout limited people's access to the banking system, hindering their ability to access cash and financial resources.

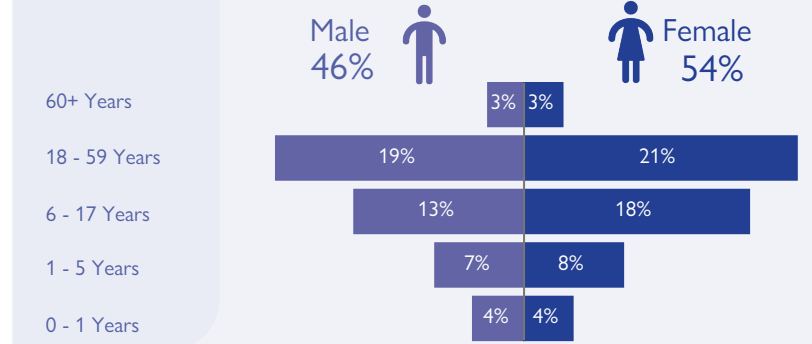
Priority Needs (by households)



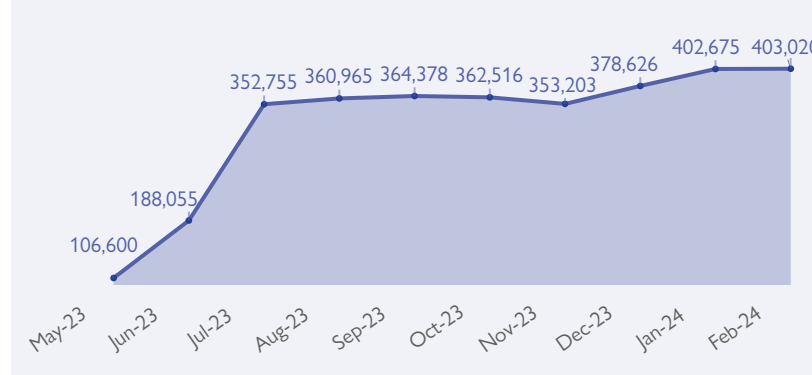
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



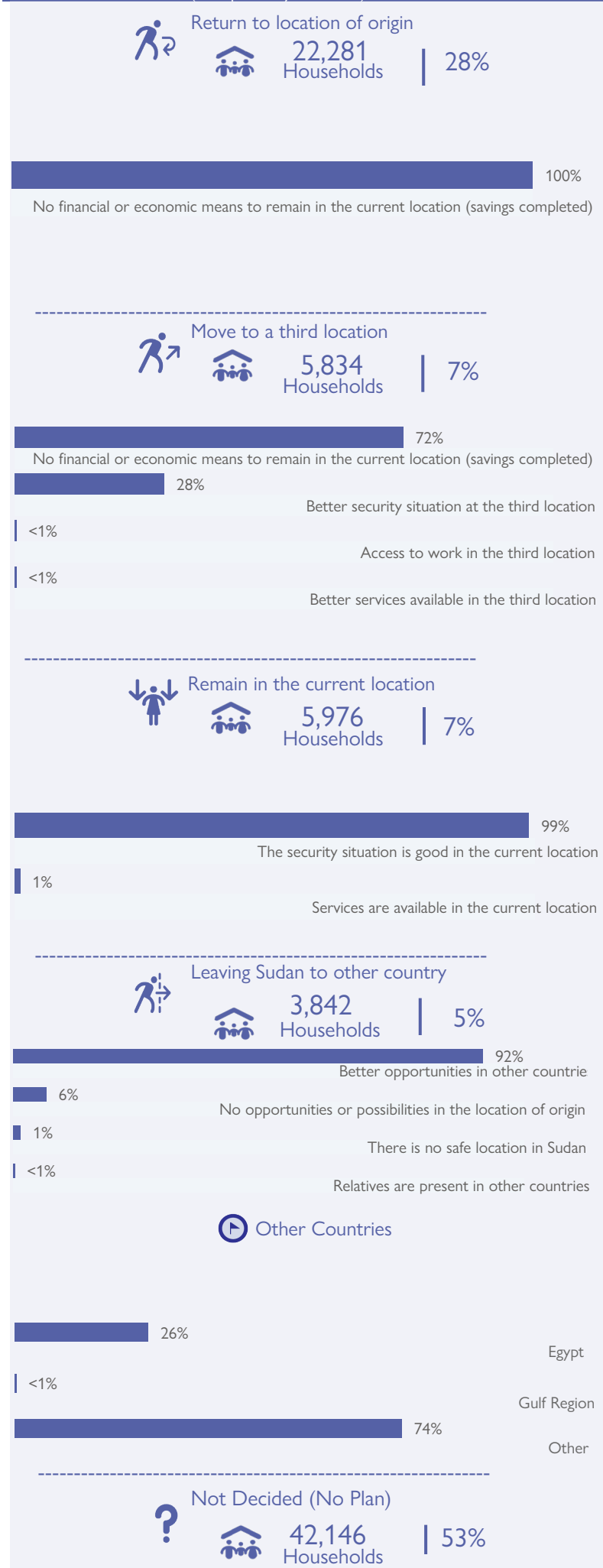
Monthly Displacement Timeline



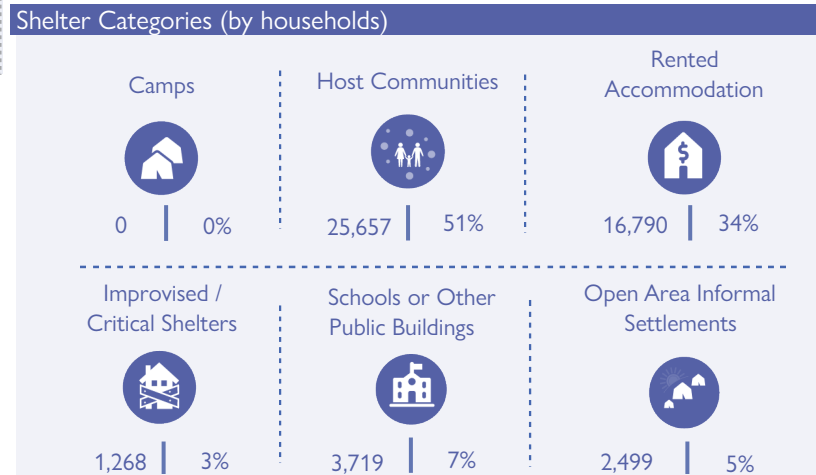
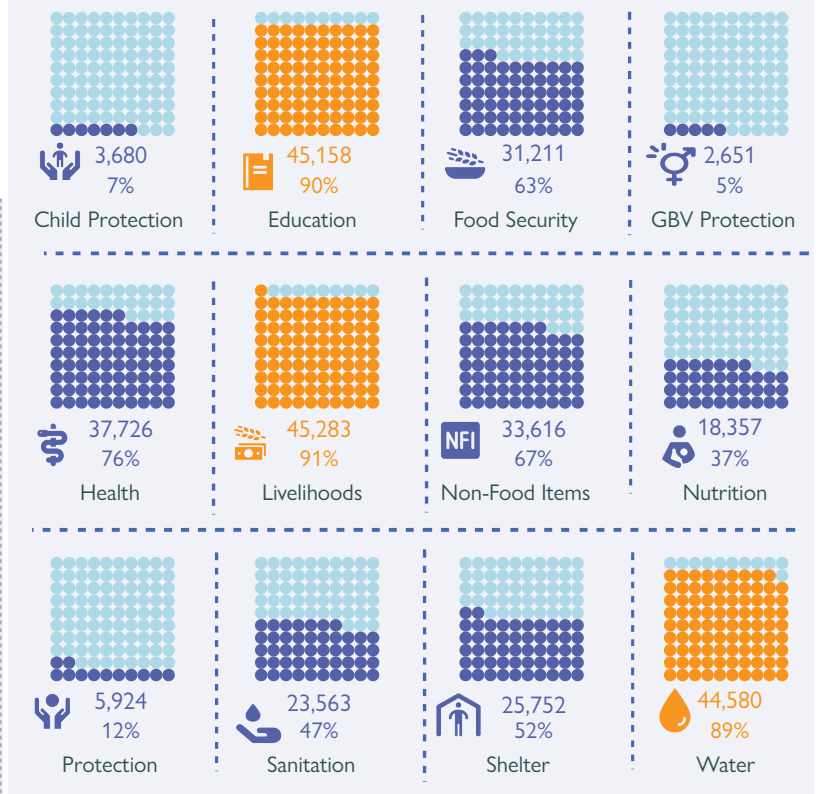
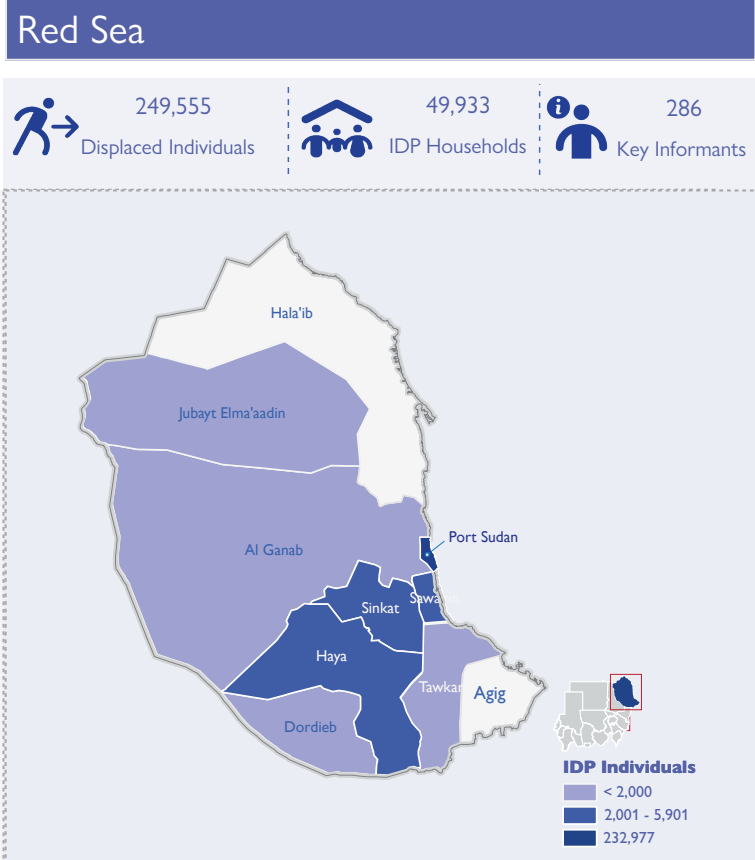
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **



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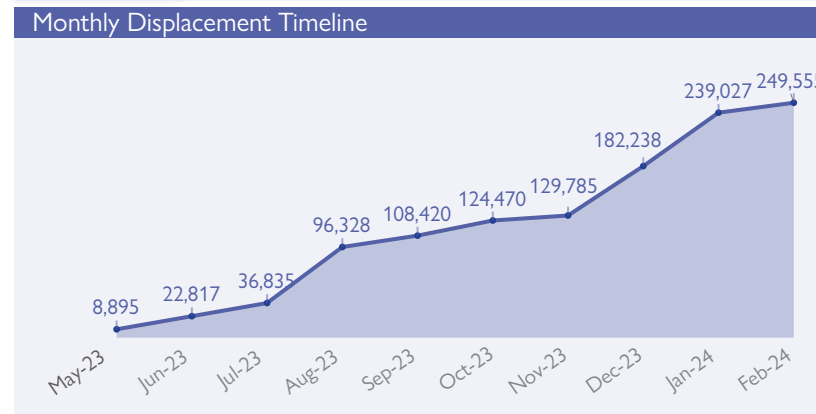
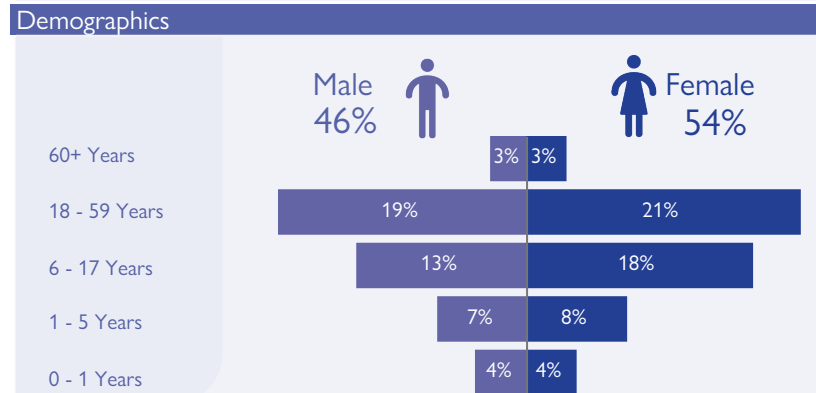


Red Sea state has remained relatively isolated from the armed clashes affecting the rest of the country since 15 April 2023. Following the eruption of clashes in Aj Jazirah on 15 December 2023, Red Sea state declared a state of emergency on 25 December 2023. As a result, there has reportedly been an increased deployment of security forces along major linking roads within Red Sea state, as well as in Port Sudan Town.

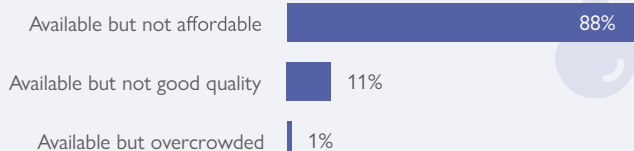
Since April 2023, an estimated 249,555 IDPs fleeing active conflict zones across Sudan have sought shelter in Red Sea state as of 21 February 2024, representing an increase of 10,528 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 05](#). The majority of IDPs observed in Red Sea state reportedly originated from Khartoum state (approximately 66%). Others reportedly arrived in Red Sea state from Aj Jazirah (26%), Darfur (4%), and Kordofan (3%). Notably, the majority of IDPs were observed in Port Sudan Town (93%), likely due to the concentration of services. There was a significant international and humanitarian presence in the state capital, Port Sudan. In addition, field teams also noted that many IDPs came to Red State specifically to process passports or leave the country via Port Sudan Airport or Sawakin seaport.

In response to the shortage of affordable housing, local government authorities have reportedly established several sheltering sites to host the increasing influx of IDPs. As reported by the field teams, about 15 per cent of IDP households in the state were hosted in shelters, schools, public buildings, and gathering sites as of 21 February 2024. Field teams highlighted that IDPs in these locations were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, particularly food, non-food items, sanitation services, and healthcare.

Field teams reported that infrastructure services in Port Sudan faced increasing pressure with the growing influx of IDPs. In particular, health facilities faced significant challenges due to the outbreaks of cholera and dengue fever. IDPs also faced challenges accessing food and water due to rising prices. Access to services was also hindered due to low incomes and/or the complete lack of income due to the non-payment of salaries, the largely collapsed service sector, and non-functional markets.



 Water



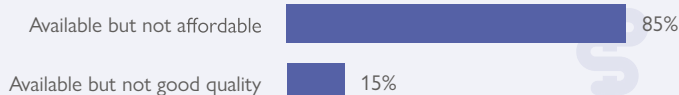
 Market (Food)




 Market (Non-Food Item)



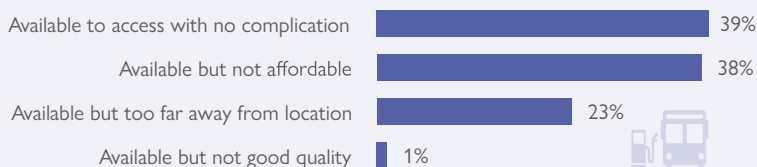
 Healthcare




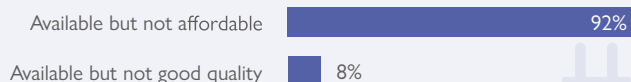
 Education



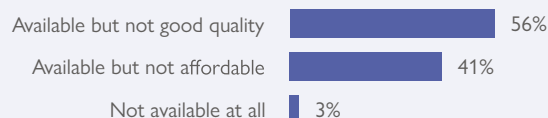
 Transportation / Fuel




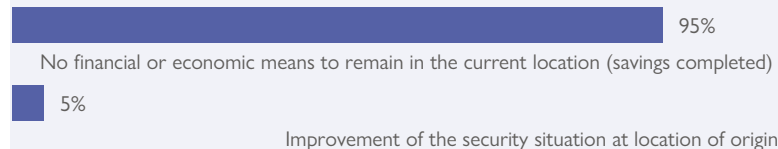
 Electricity




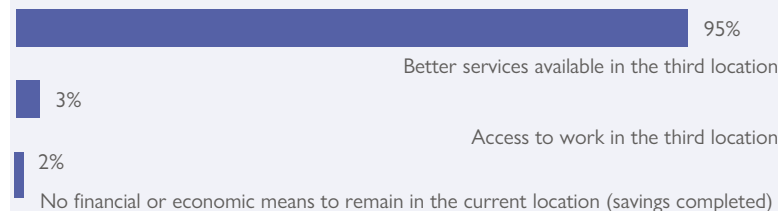
 Government / Legal Services




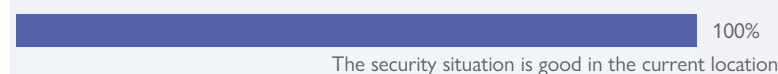
 Return to location of origin



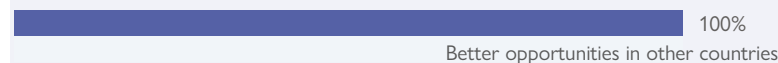
 Move to a third location



 Remain in the current location



 Leaving Sudan to other country



 Other Countries



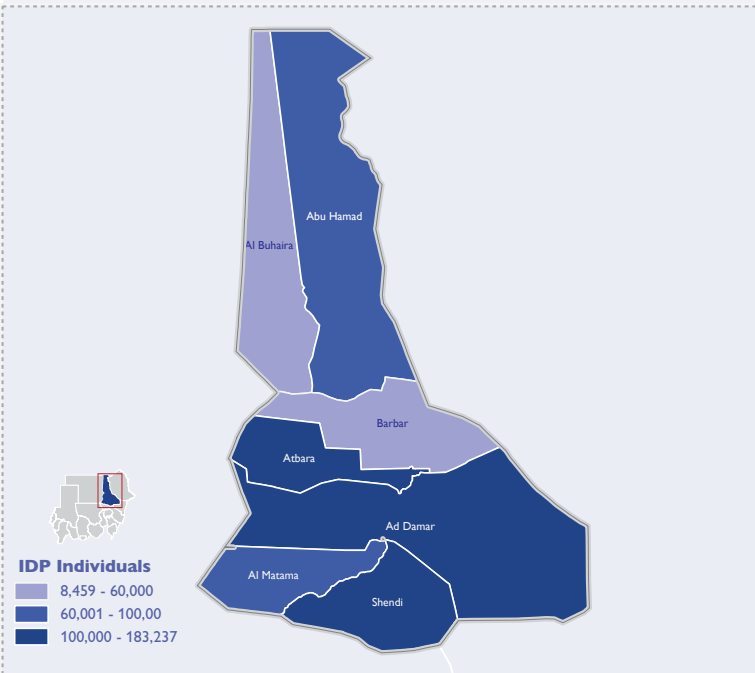
 Not Decided (No Plan)



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River Nile

711,488 Displaced Individuals
141,530 IDP Households
58 Key Informants



Compared to major conflict hotspots southwards in Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions, the situation in River Nile remained relatively calm during February 2024.

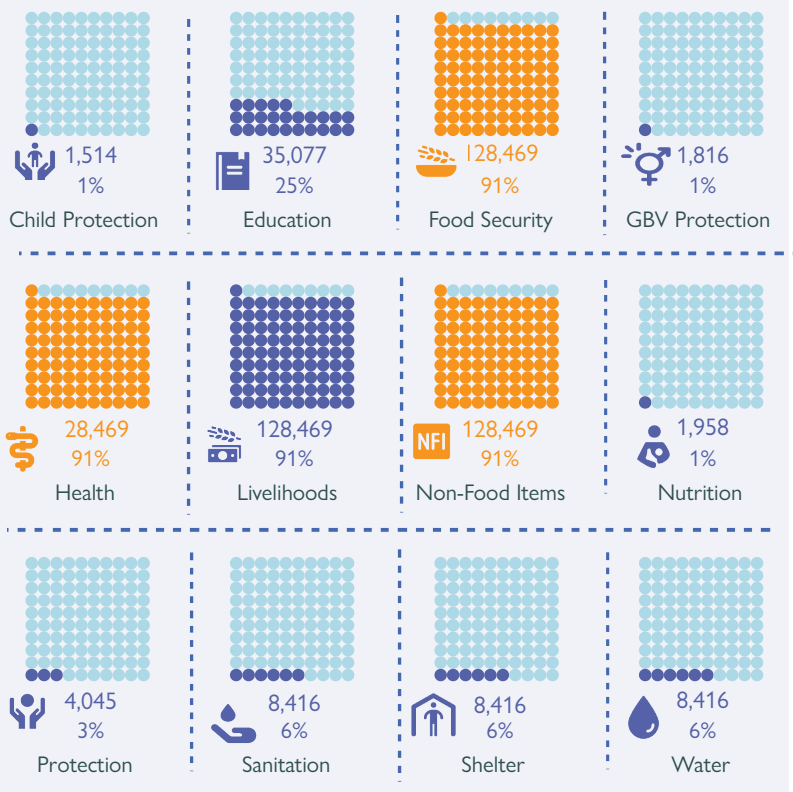
As of 21 February 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that River Nile hosted 711,488 IDPs since the eruption of the conflict in April 2023. Reportedly, the conflict remained the main factor influencing displacement into River Nile, given the relative safety of the state and its close proximity to Khartoum. Field teams also reported instances of secondary displacement to River Nile as people moved in search of better employment opportunities and sources of livelihood. Additionally, the state continued to serve as a transit point for displaced communities into Northern and Red Sea states, as well as neighboring countries.

Field teams reported that the majority of IDPs in River Nile stayed with host communities (approximately 78%), mostly across Ad Damar, Shendi, and Atbara localities.

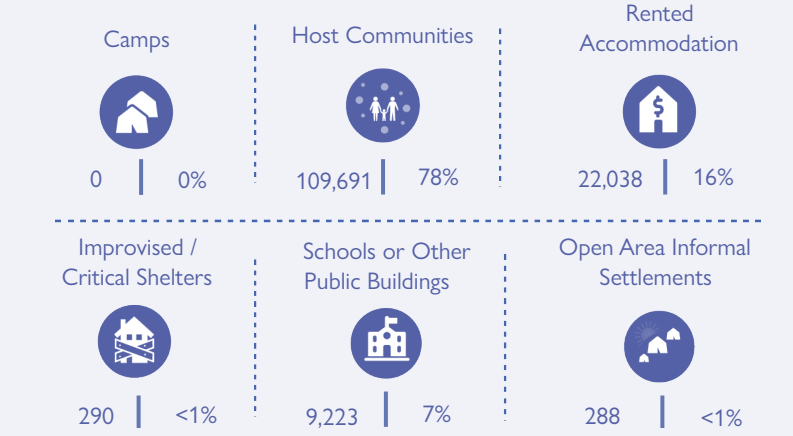
IDPs across the state originally arrived from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities of Khartoum (approximately 694,457 IDPs), in addition to Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities of Aj Jazirah (approximately 16,876 IDPs). Fewer arrivals were observed from North Darfur, North Kordofan, and Sennar states. According to a recent government announcement, a second passport factory will reportedly open in Atbara Town of Atbara locality, which may spur a further influx of IDPs into the state.

In terms of service provision, field teams noted the impact of rising cholera cases and other infectious diseases across the state, which has further strained the healthcare system. Reportedly, local authorities launched several vaccination campaigns at the beginning of February to tackle cholera cases. Additionally, field teams reported that as of 21 February 2024, increasing number of households in schools and public buildings (approximately 9,223 households); Consistent access to clean water, electricity, food, and non-food items.

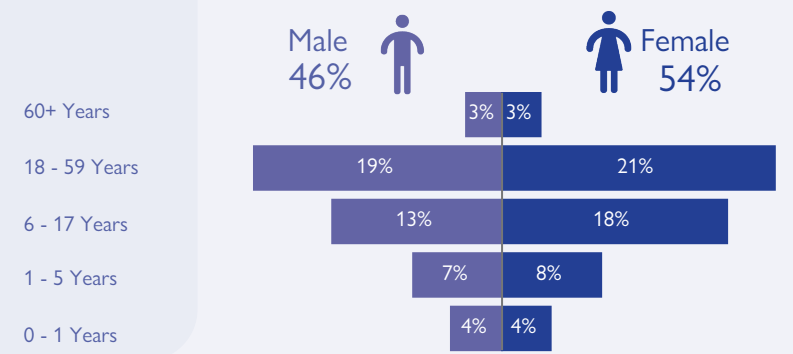
Finally, internet outages reportedly restricted the ability of IDPs and host communities to access financial resources, thereby increasing their dependance on humanitarian aid.



Shelter Categories (by households)



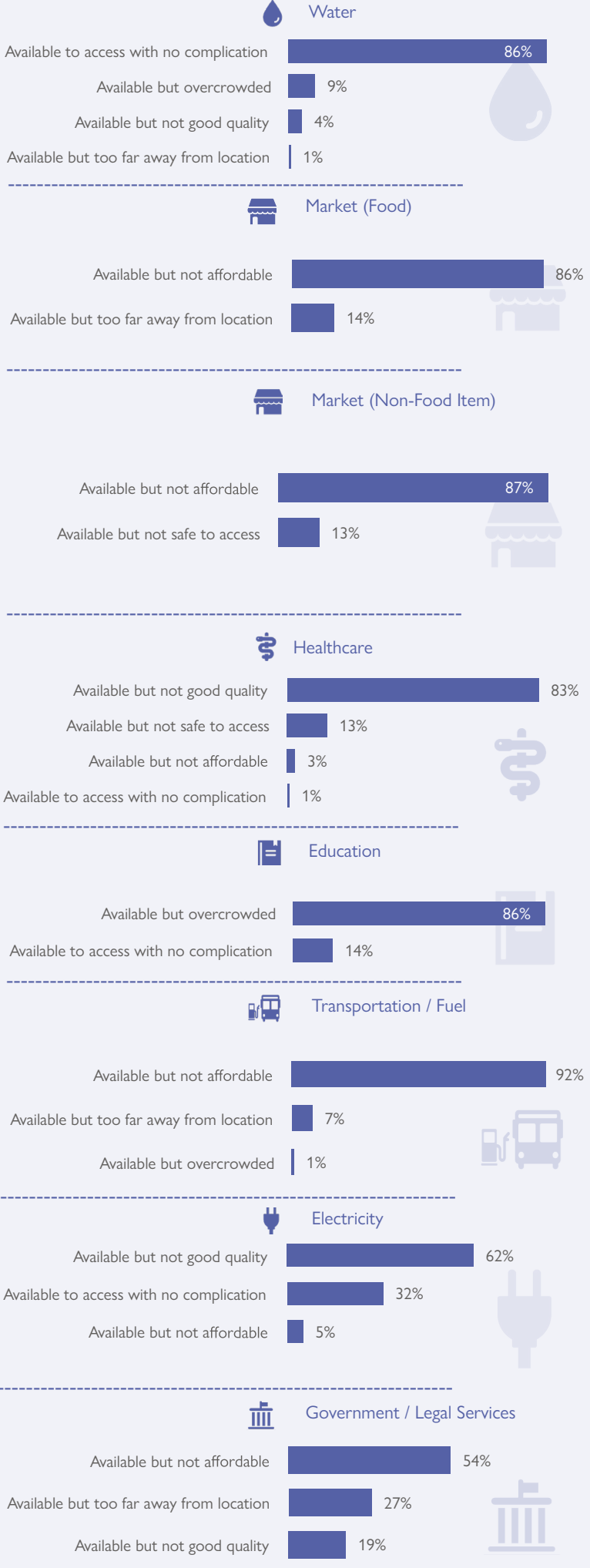
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *



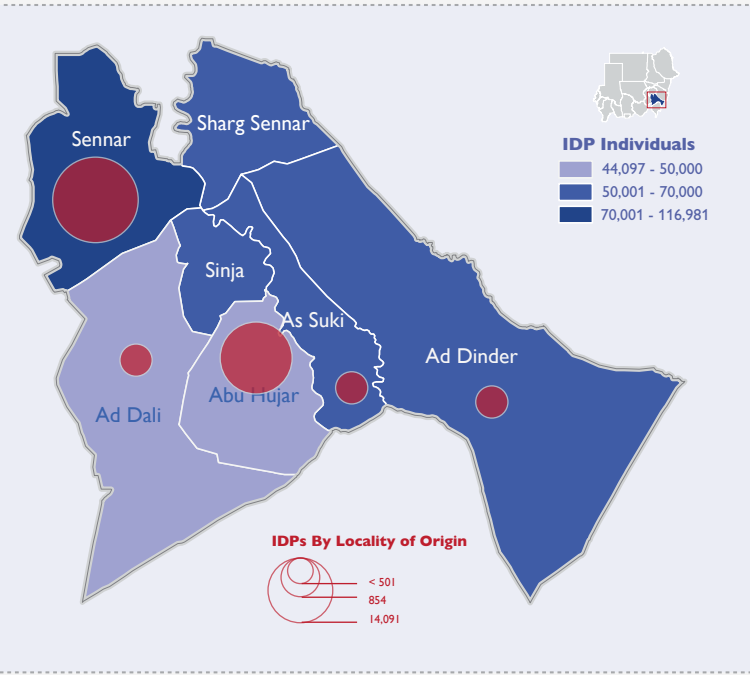
Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **



* 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.

Sennar

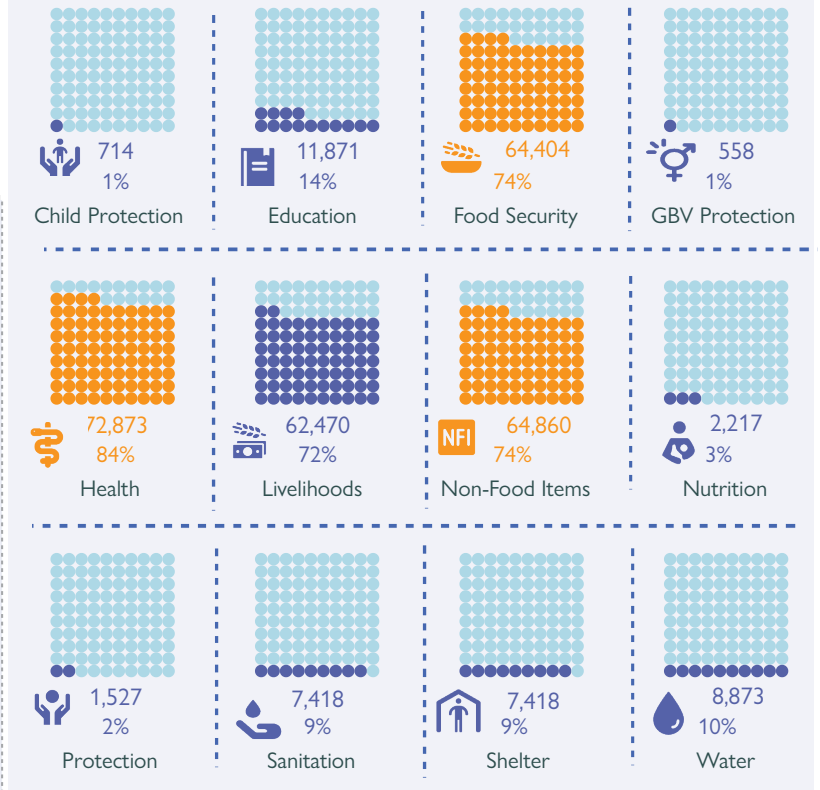
434,707 Displaced Individuals
 87,064 IDP Households
 239 Key Informants



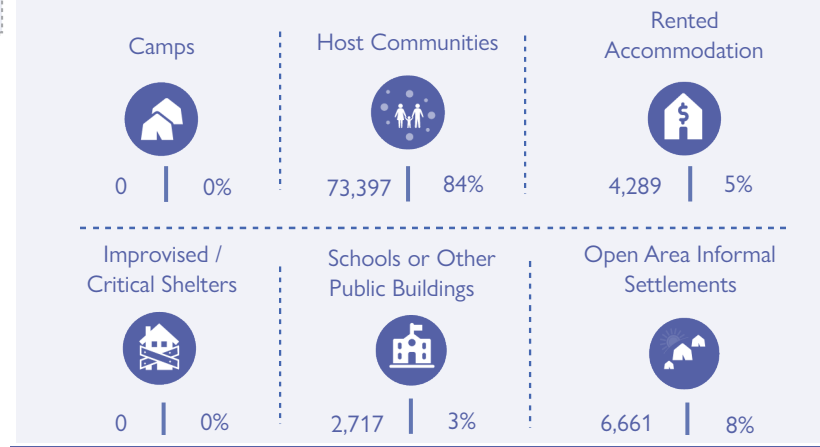
During February 2024, field teams reported a relatively calm and safe situation across Sennar state. The increasing clashes in neighboring Aj Jazirah state had reportedly spurred an influx of displacement southwards towards Sennar, but clashes have not yet expanded into the Sennar state as of February 2024. Field teams reported that the clashes in Aj Jazirah have led to heightened security measures across the region, with local authorities implementing curfews and SAF restricting movement in and out of Sennar as a result. Sennar state also remains a key transit point for displaced communities moving to other states within Sudan or crossing the border into South Sudan.

As of 21 February 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that 434,707 IDPs sought refuge in Sennar since the eruption of the conflict on 15 April 2023. The majority of displaced persons arrived from Khartoum, Um Durman, and Jebel Awlia localities in Khartoum state (approximately 340,585 IDPs), in addition to 80,996 IDPs who originated from Medani Al Kubra locality, Aj Jazirah state. Field teams IDPs in Sennar were largely in Sennar, As Suki, and Ad Dinder localities. Eighty-four per cent of displaced persons in Sennar reportedly sought refuge with host communities, often mirroring their tribal ties, while others stayed in gathering sites, rented accommodation, or schools and other public buildings. Field teams reported that the conflict in Khartoum and Aj Jazirah was the main factor influencing displacement. Additionally, an increasing number of IDPs reportedly moved within Sennar localities in search of income sources and better access to public services. Reportedly, the relatively calmer circumstances in Sennar influenced the return of previously displaced households within Sennar, who had initially fled fearing that the conflict in Aj Jazirah would expand into Sennar state.

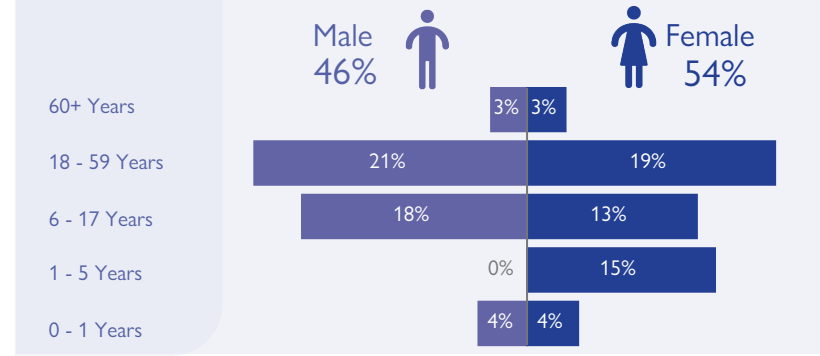
Service provision in Sennar remained poor. Field teams reported that while there was some availability of food products, they were often unaffordable due to rising costs. Field teams noted severe shortages in all other goods and services, including water, electricity, education, non-food items, and healthcare. Field teams also reported an observed increase in cholera and dengue fever cases across the state, which posed significant risks to both displaced and host communities. Reportedly, the economic situation also increased dependency on humanitarian efforts, while the on-going internet outages hindered the ability of individuals to pay for services.



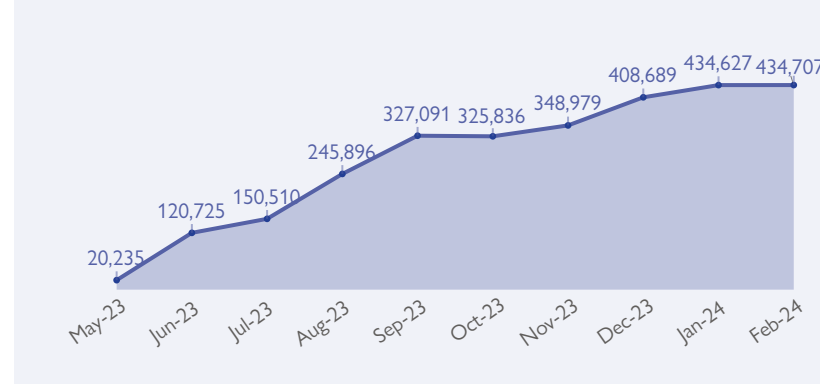
Shelter Categories (by households)



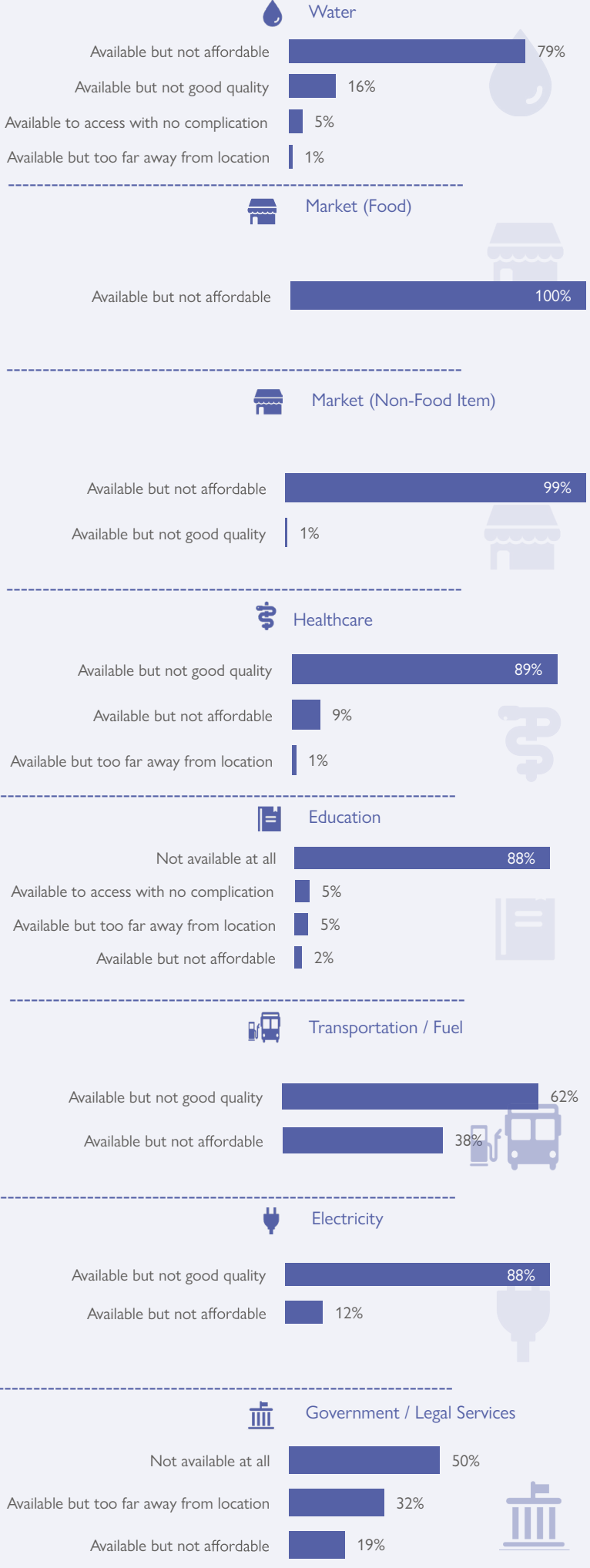
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

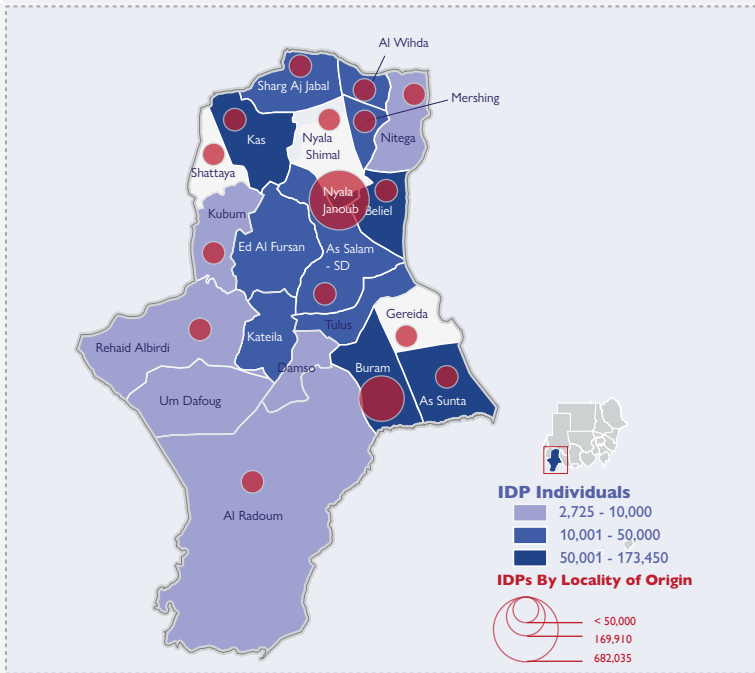


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Displacement by State

South Darfur

740,793 Displaced Individuals
 148,158 IDP Households
 42 Key Informants



South Darfur hosted an approximately 740,793 IDPs, as of 21 February 2024, representing approximately 12 per cent of the total IDP population in Sudan. The majority (94%, 697,828 individuals) were reportedly displaced from other locations within South Darfur. Within the state, the localities hosting the highest proportion of displaced individuals were: Buram (23%), Beliel (19%), and As Sunta (14%).

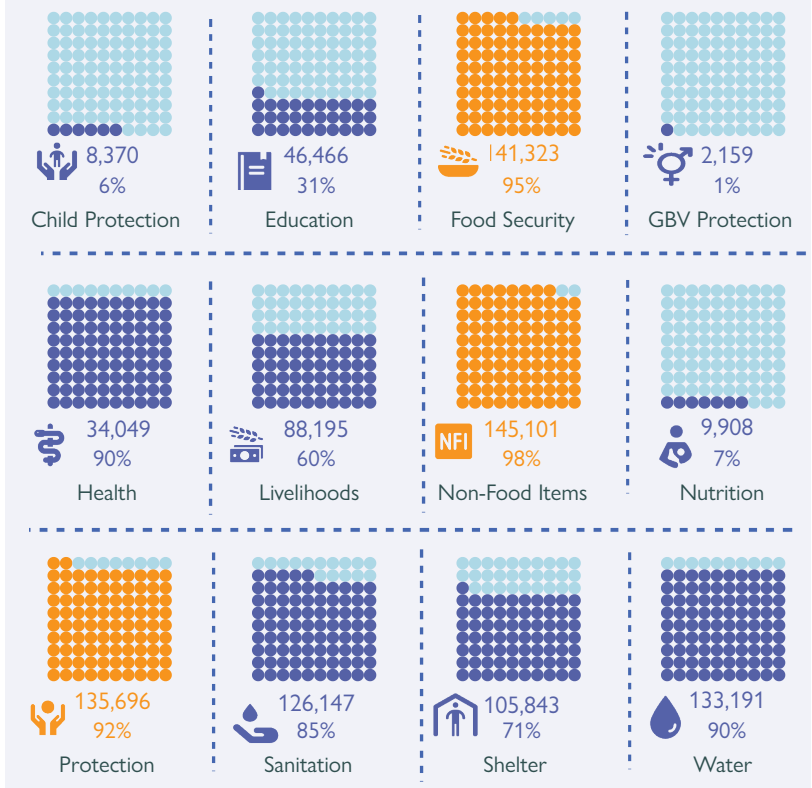
DTM field teams reported no major inter-communal clashes in South Darfur during February 2024, and an overall decrease in displacement and mobility within the state compared to January 2024.

Thirty-nine per cent of IDP households within South Darfur reportedly sought shelter with host families or another form of community accommodation, usually reflecting tribal connections, while an estimated 34 per cent of households sheltered in schools or other public buildings.

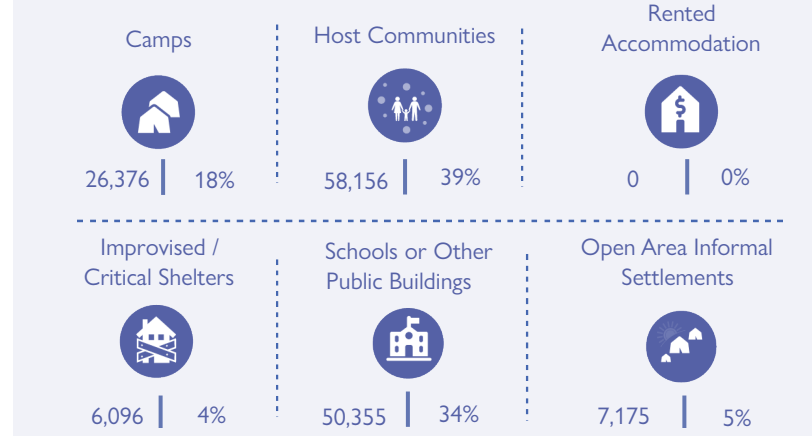
Notably, there were reports of severe issues with service provision across South Darfur, despite on-going humanitarian programming. Field teams cited on-going insecurity, the telecommunication outages, and limited transportation options as barriers to service provision. In addition, most markets in Nyala town were reportedly looted and/or burned down, exacerbating access to basic goods and services for many households.

While the deterioration of service provision has reportedly pushed many IDPs to cross borders into neighbouring countries, other households were reportedly unable to move due to insufficient funds and cash shortages. There were also reports of widespread food insecurity and malnutrition, which is expected to worsen in the coming weeks if there are no major improvements in service provision.

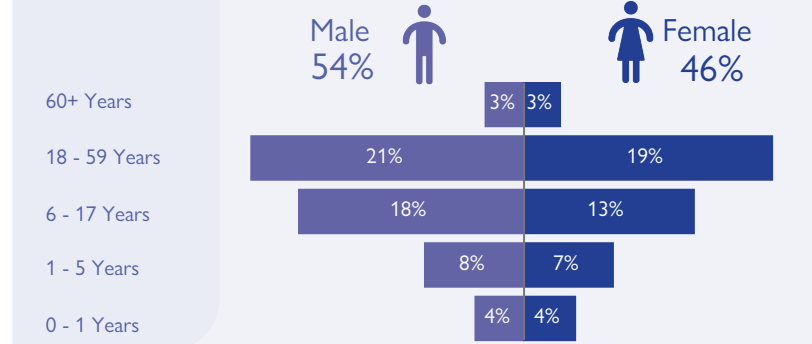
Priority Needs (by households)



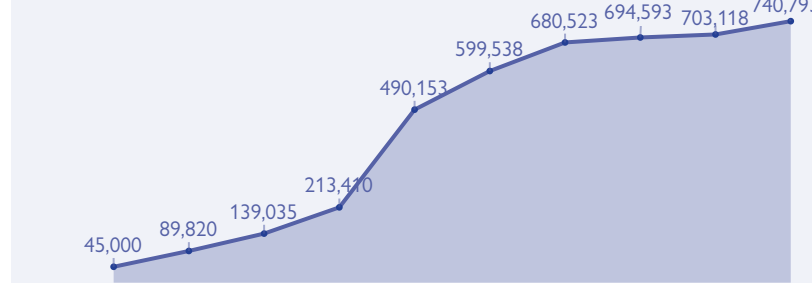
Shelter Categories (by households)



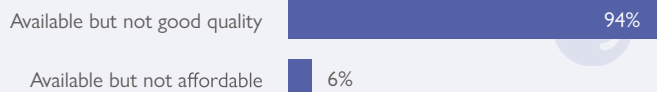
Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



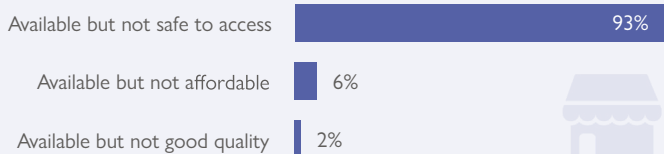
 Water



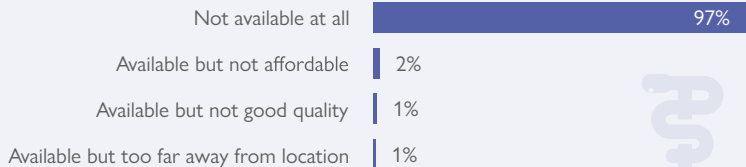
 Market (Food)



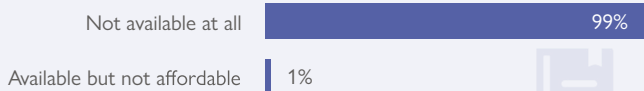
 Market (Non-Food Item)



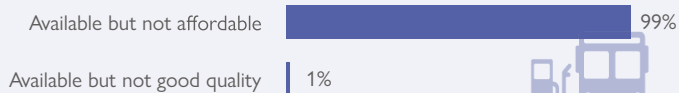
 Healthcare




 Education




 Transportation / Fuel




 Electricity

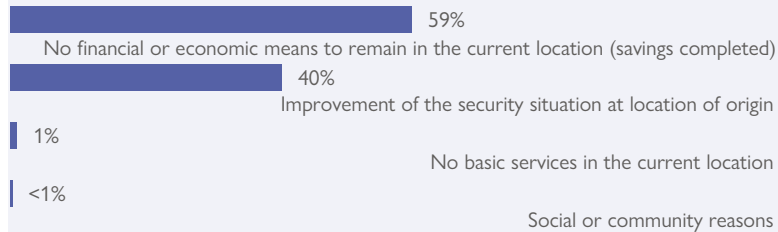



 Government / Legal Services



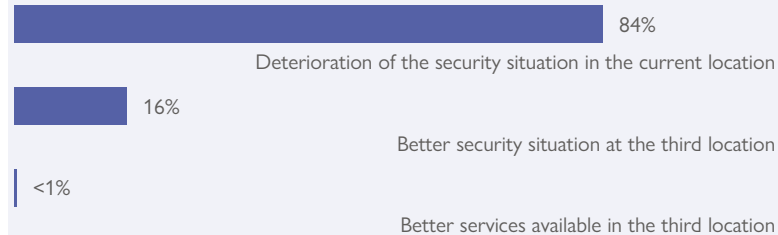
 Return to location of origin


 25,277 Households | 17%



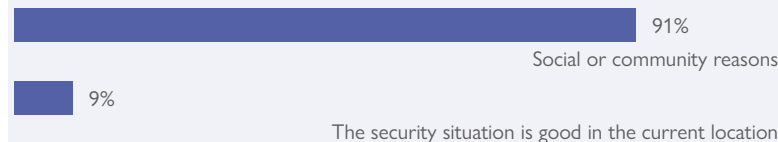
 Move to a third location

 26,047 Households | 18%



 Remain in the current location

 67,154 Households | 45%



 Leaving Sudan to other country

 0 Households | 0%

 Other Countries

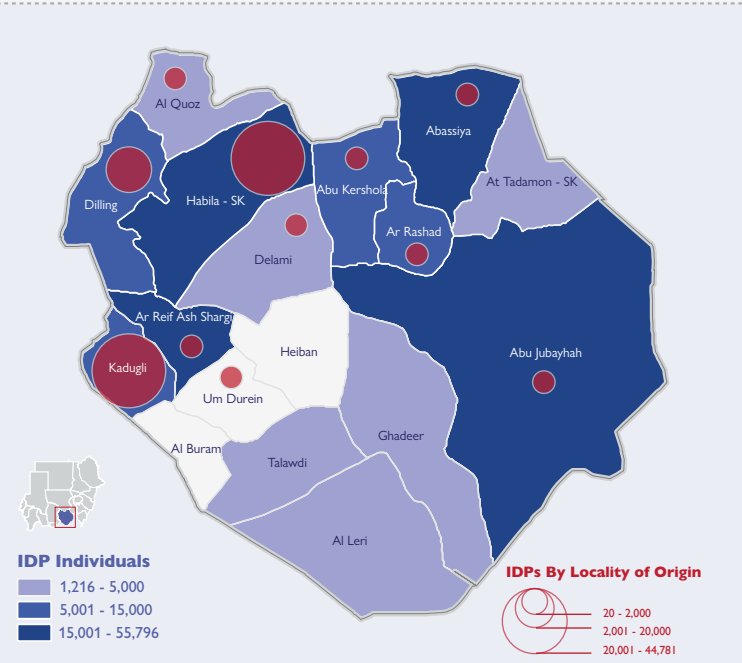
 Not Decided (No Plan)

 29,680 Households | 20%

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South Kordofan

161,178 Displaced Individuals
 31,864 IDP Households
 262 Key Informants



On 10 February 2024, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement - North (Al-Hilu wing) and RSF in [Tongol and Zalataya villages of Habila locality](#). The clashes reportedly led to the displacement of approximately 43 households to neighbouring villages. Notably, the SPLM-N, SAF, as well as RSF engaged in a series of armed clashes across the localities of [Dilling](#), [Habila](#), [Kadugli](#), [Um Durein](#), [Abu Jubayhah](#), and [Abu Kershola](#) since June 2023.

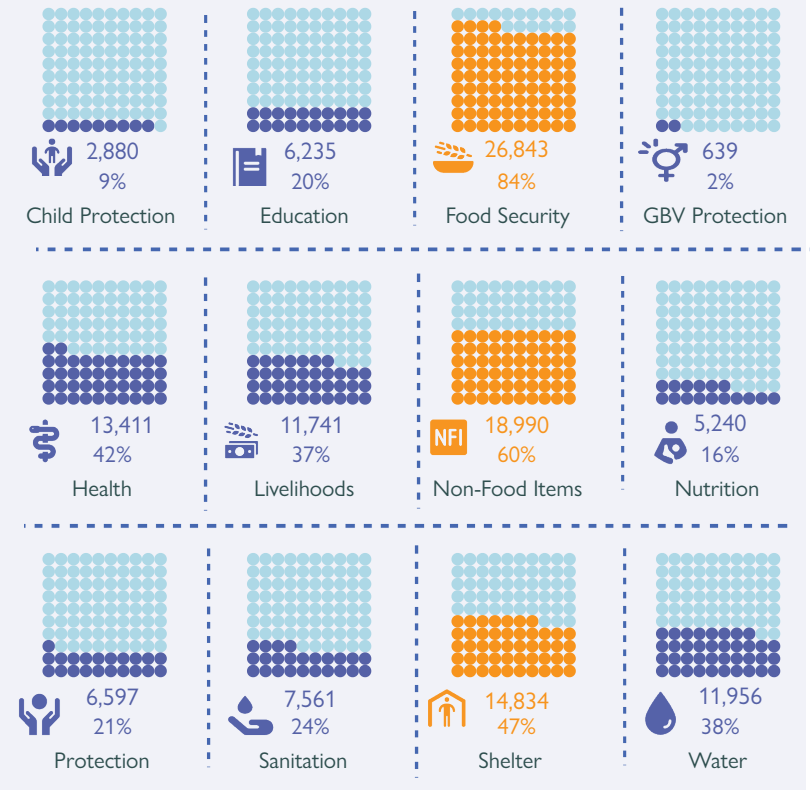
As of 21 February 2024, South Kordofan hosted an estimated 161,178 IDPs. Approximately 41 per cent of IDPs reportedly arrived from Khartoum, primarily staying in localities where they had existing familial or tribal connections. There were also smaller influxes of IDPs from North Kordofan (3%), Aj Jazirah (2%), Sennar (<1%), West Kordofan (<1%), and White Nile (<1%) states.

In addition, the observed armed conflicts reportedly displaced approximately 99,332 persons in South Kordofan since 15 April 2023. IDPs from South Kordofan mostly originated from Habila (44,781 IDPs, 45%), Kadugli locality (30%), and Dilling (16%) localities due to on-going violence in these localities.

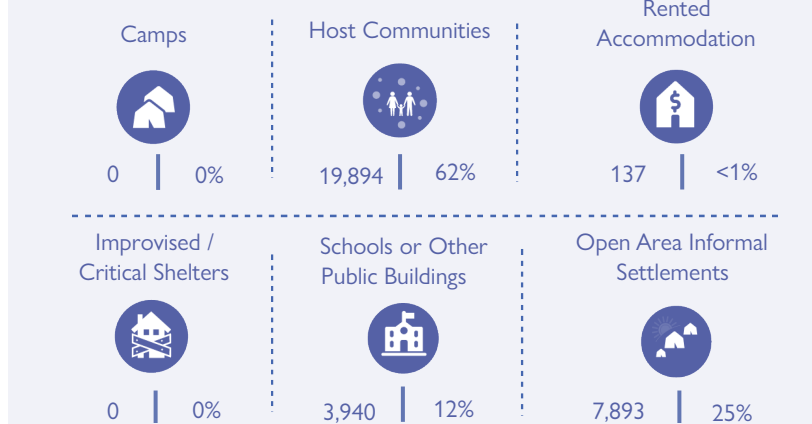
Field teams also noted that widespread insecurity across South Kordofan state prevented IDPs from moving to other safer locations. As reported, 88 per cent of the IDPs who originated from South Kordofan remained displaced within the state – with the majority largely congregated in Habila (60%) and Ar Reif Ash Shargi (22%) localities. Additionally, the field team indicated that presence of strong social ties in the current locations of displacement influenced mobility trends: about 62 per cent of IDPs in South Kordofan reportedly sheltered in host communities. In addition, field teams noted that longstanding tensions between the Nuba and Arab tribesmen influenced displacement trends across the state, as evidenced by the mass movement of Arab residents of Kadugli to Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality, where their tribes reside, in fear of SPLM takeover of Kadugli Town. By comparison, field teams noted that most IDPs of non-Arab ethnicities remained displaced within Kadugli Town.

Field teams also reported dire humanitarian conditions in South Kordofan, where IDPs largely lacked access to essential services. As ongoing clashes and insecurity continued to limit IDP movements, there has been a reported decrease in access to services and reported increase in costs for medicine and food, particularly in remote areas. Due to the reported setback of the agricultural harvest in South Kordofan, the host community may have difficulty aiding IDPs in the state in the upcoming weeks. In addition, on-going conflict may reignite historical inter-communal tensions, creating further risks for IDPs.

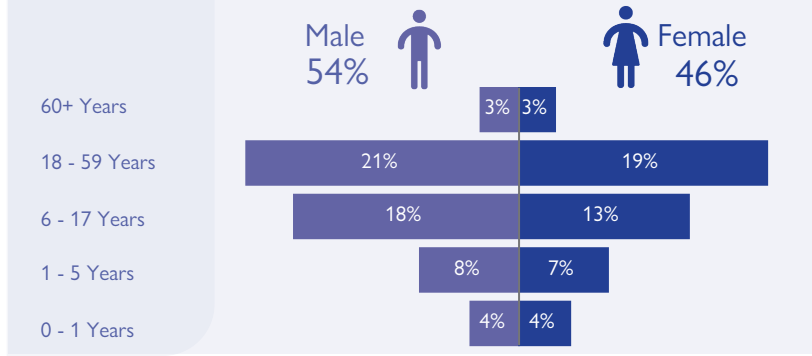
Priority Needs (by households)



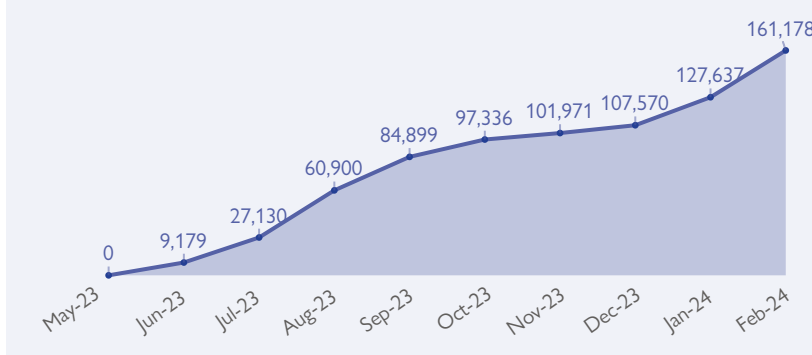
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

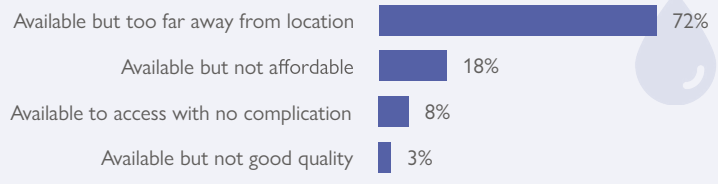


Monthly Displacement Timeline

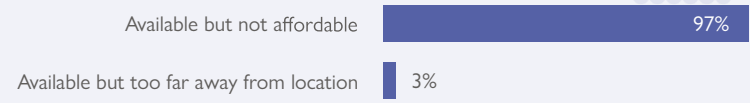


Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

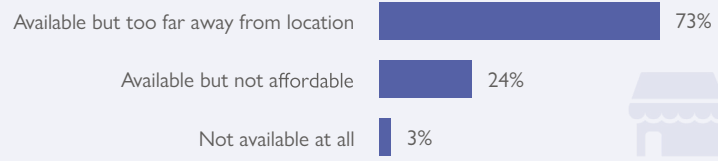
Water



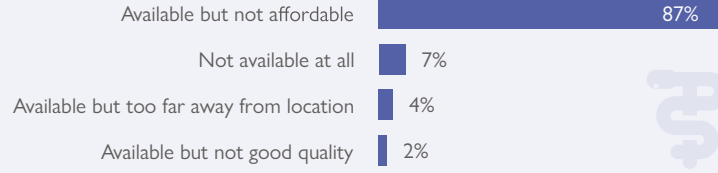
Market (Food)



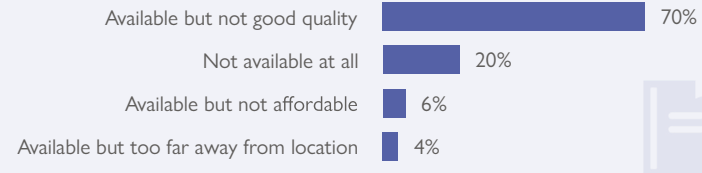
Market (Non-Food Item)



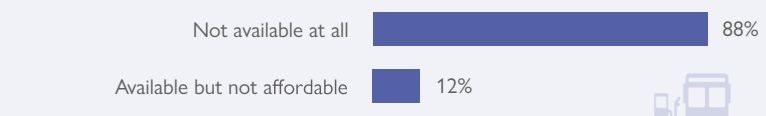
Healthcare



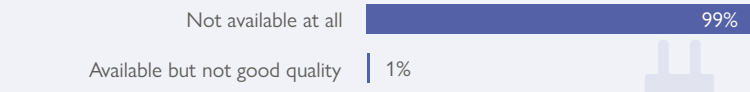
Education



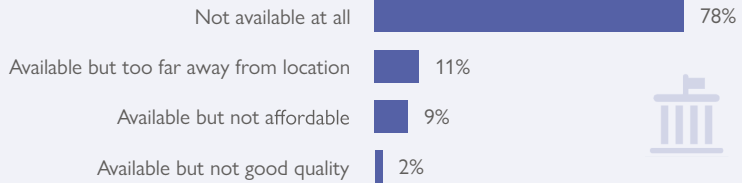
Transportation / Fuel



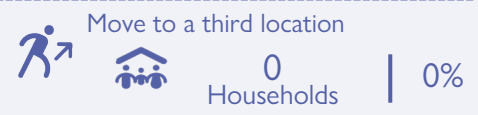
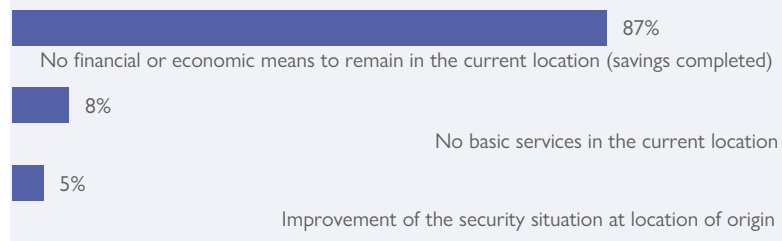
Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **



Leaving Sudan to other country



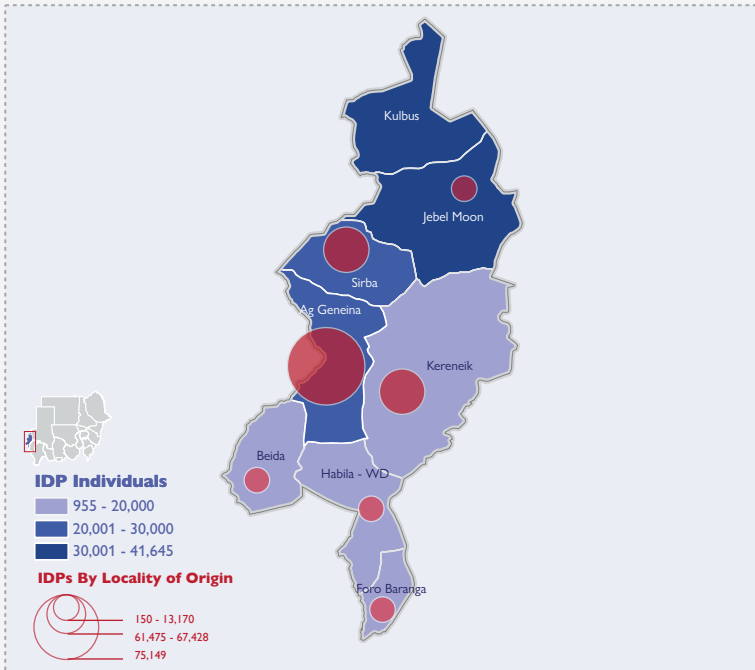
Other Countries



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West Darfur

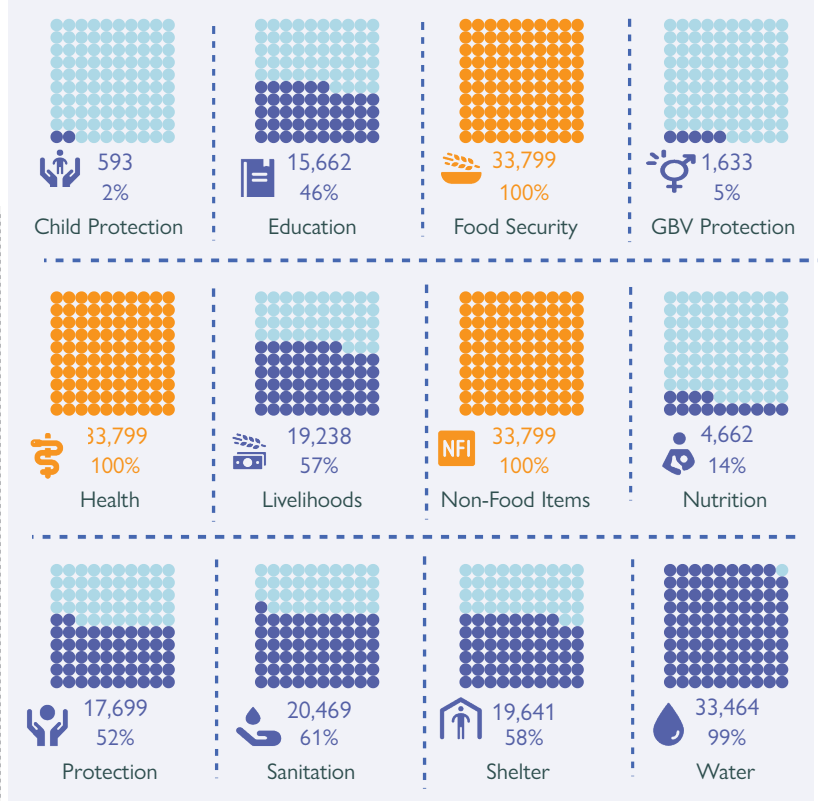
168,995 Displaced Individuals
 33,799 IDP Households
 33 Key Informants



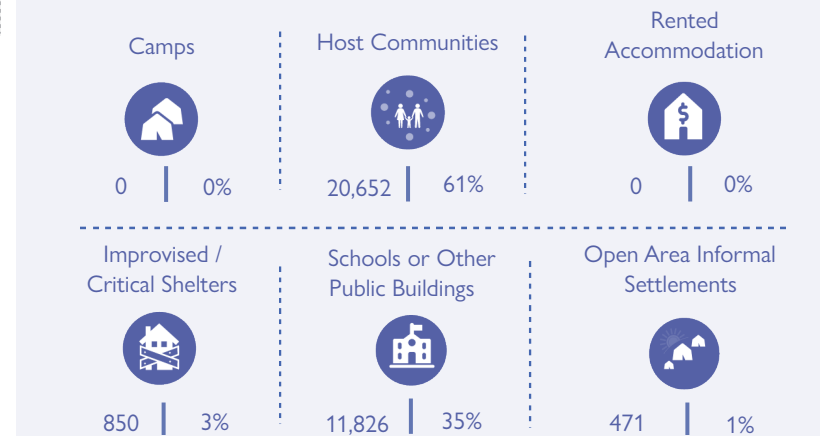
While no inter-communal conflict was reported during February, field teams noted heightened tensions between pastoralist and sedentary farmers, which may spur additional clashes in the upcoming weeks. As of 21 February 2024, West Darfur hosted approximately 168,995 IDPs, the majority of whom (92%) originated within West Darfur state. In January and early February 2024, displacements and movements within West Darfur significantly increased, with 40,455 new IDPs recorded since the [Monthly Displacement Overview 05](#). The greatest proportion of new IDPs arrived in Jebel Moon (25%) and Kulbus (24%) localities. However, there was only a slight increase of IDPs between the third and fourth weeks of February (168,050 to 168,995 individuals, respectively). In addition, field teams reported a small return movement, especially among those who had previously been displaced to Chad. These individuals reportedly returned to West Darfur. Populations were also observed traveling between Ag Geneina Town, Sirba, Kulbus and Beida localities.

The majority of the IDPs (62%) were located in urban areas, reportedly being hosted by either relatives or host communities (61%), followed by collective shelters (35%). Field teams reported that services were almost completely absent in West Darfur. Some youth and community leaders reportedly opened schools and provided some electricity in Ag Geneina Town, reflecting attempts to fill the service gaps. However, overall deficiencies in healthcare, food, markets, and water persisted. According to field teams, commodities mostly arrived from Chad, but the quantities were often insufficient and exceedingly expensive. Water sources were also limited as some water access points required fuel to operate, and fuel costs were exceedingly high throughout the state. While there were on-going humanitarian efforts to provide WASH and healthcare services, humanitarian needs far exceeded the available resources.

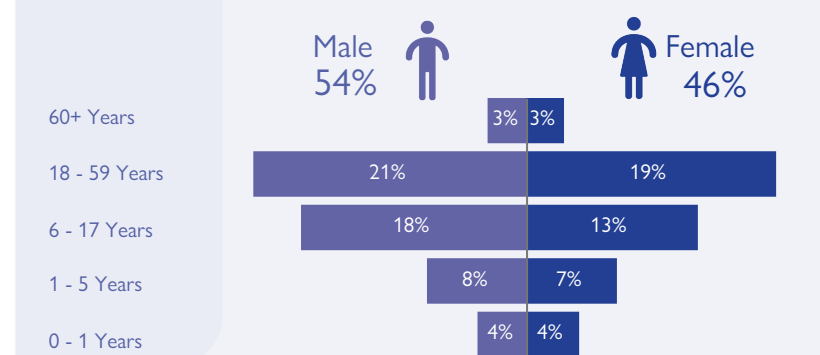
The lack of services, economic challenges, and inadequate responses in West Darfur will likely persist in the upcoming weeks, posing ongoing threats to IDPs and host communities alike.



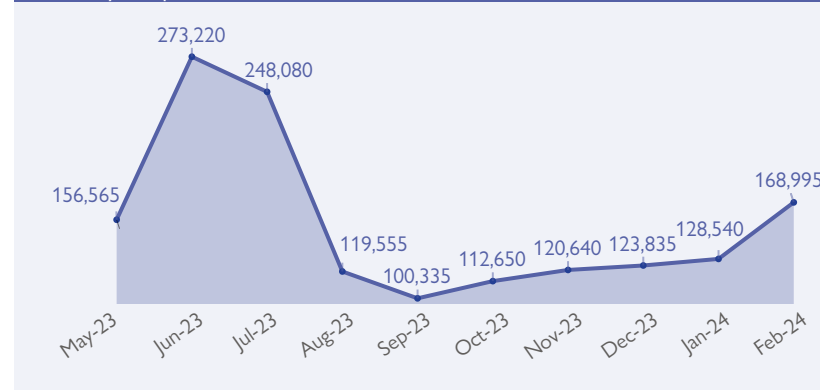
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics

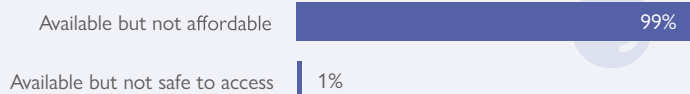


Monthly Displacement Timeline

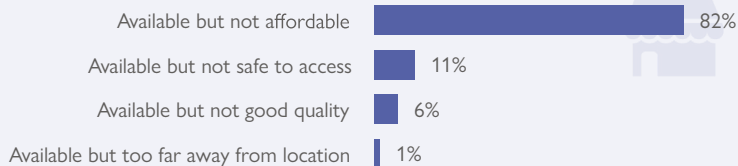


Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

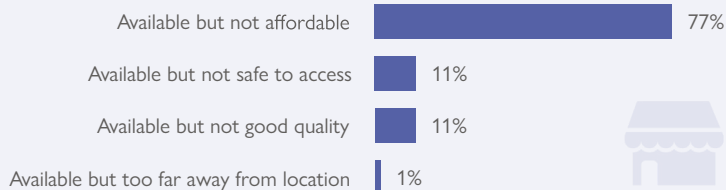
Water



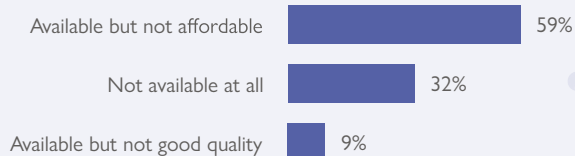
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



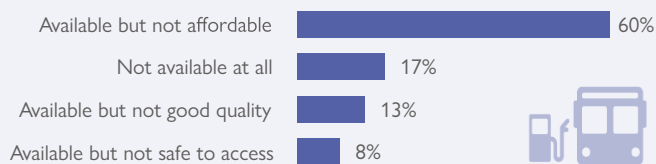
Healthcare



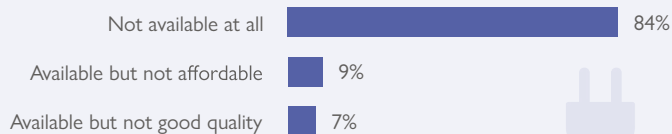
Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

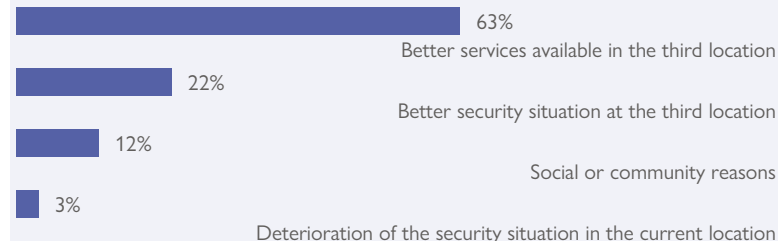
Return to location of origin

1,229 Households | 4%



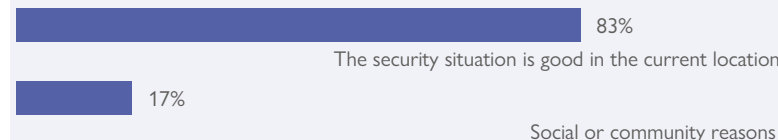
Move to a third location

793 Households | 2%



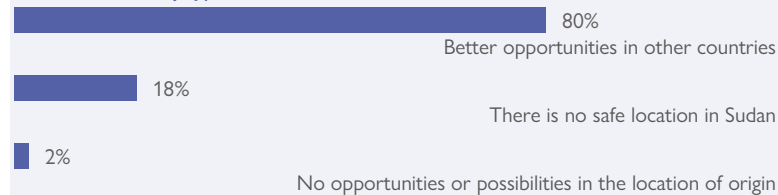
Remain in the current location

27,322 Households | 81%

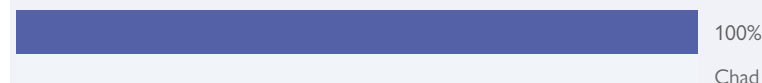


Leaving Sudan to other country

4,455 Households | 13%



Other Countries



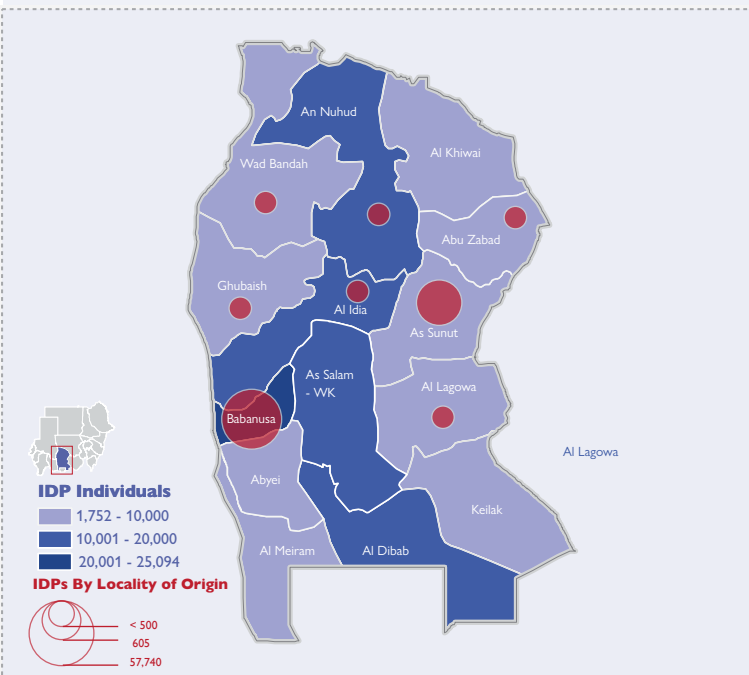
Not Decided (No Plan)

0 Households | 0%

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West Kordofan

136,700 Displaced Individuals
 26,933 IDP Households
 472 Key Informants

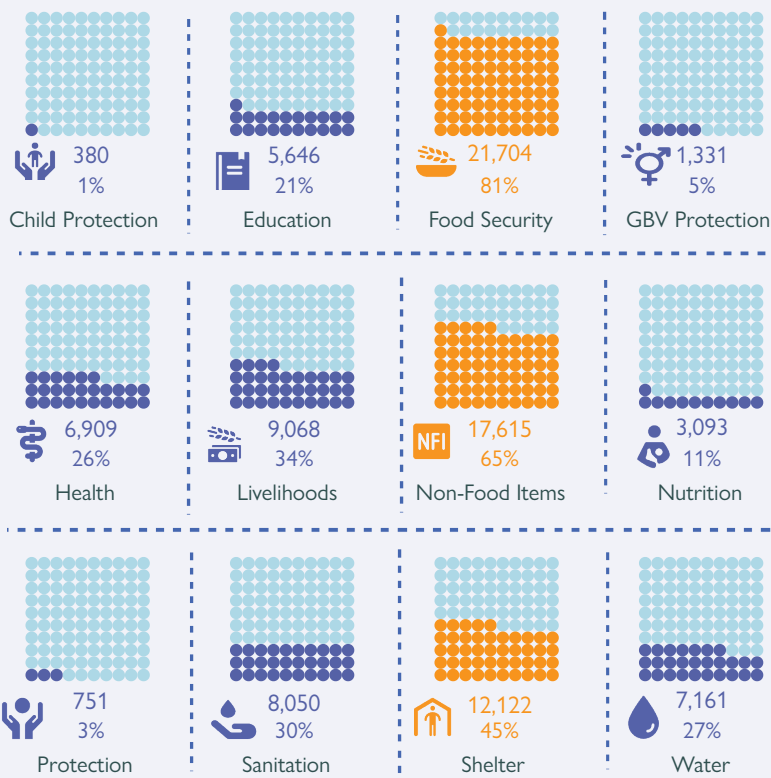


DTM Sudan estimated that on-going violence in West Kordofan displaced approximately 59,924 IDPs since 15 April 2023. Between November 2023 and January 2024, intense armed clashes between SAF and RSF were reported in [Babanusa Town of Babanusa locality](#), which spurred ongoing, widespread displacement across the state. Conflict in Babanusa reportedly left approximately 57,740 persons displaced as of 21 February 2024 – accounting for 98 per cent of total displacement that has occurred within West Kordofan.

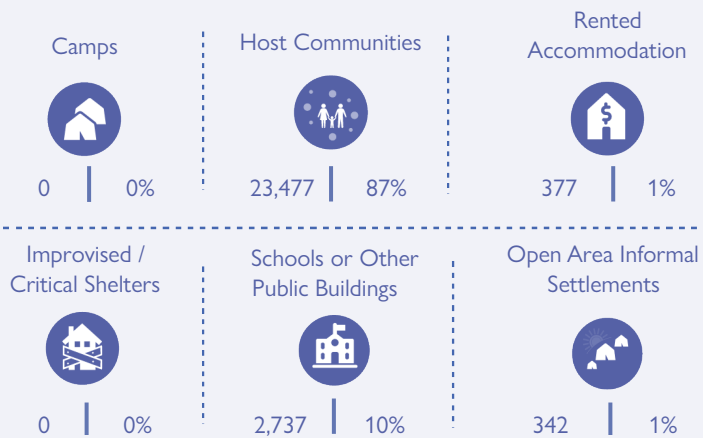
Despite escalating tensions, field teams reported that West Kordofan nevertheless continued to be a state of displacement for IDPs affected by the wider violence in Khartoum state and the rest of the Kordofan and Darfur regions. As of 21 February 2024, West Kordofan hosted an estimated total of 136,700 IDPs — representing an increase of 35,670 IDPs since the [Monthly Displacement Overview 05](#). The largest proportion of IDPs (45%) reportedly arrived from Khartoum, followed by West Kordofan (43%), North Kordofan (7%), and Darfur (<1%). The field team also indicated that the mobility of IDPs within this state was significantly influenced by social networks, noting that 87 per cent of IDPs reportedly stayed with host communities.

Provision of food, healthcare, and water remained poor across West Kordofan, according to field teams. Due to widespread insecurity, IDPs depended largely on host communities for food and shelter. On-going tensions will likely lead to renewed clashes between the RSF, SAF, and local armed groups in the upcoming months, posing further protection risks for IDPs and complicating humanitarian efforts.

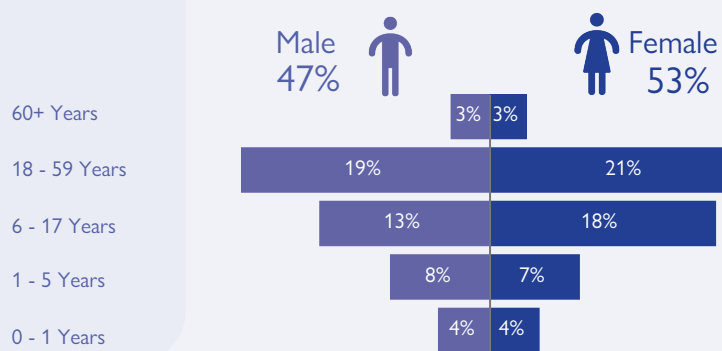
Priority Needs (by households)



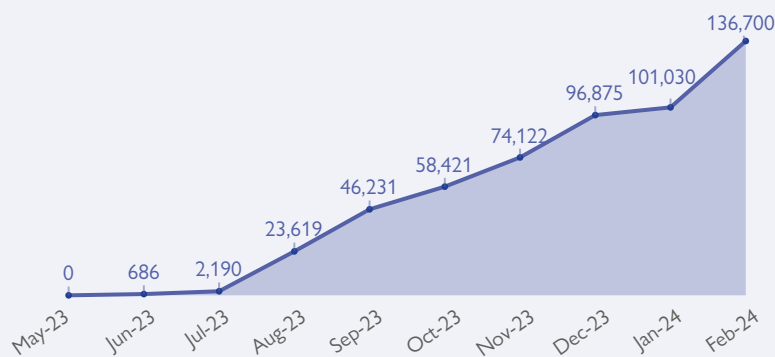
Shelter Categories (by households)



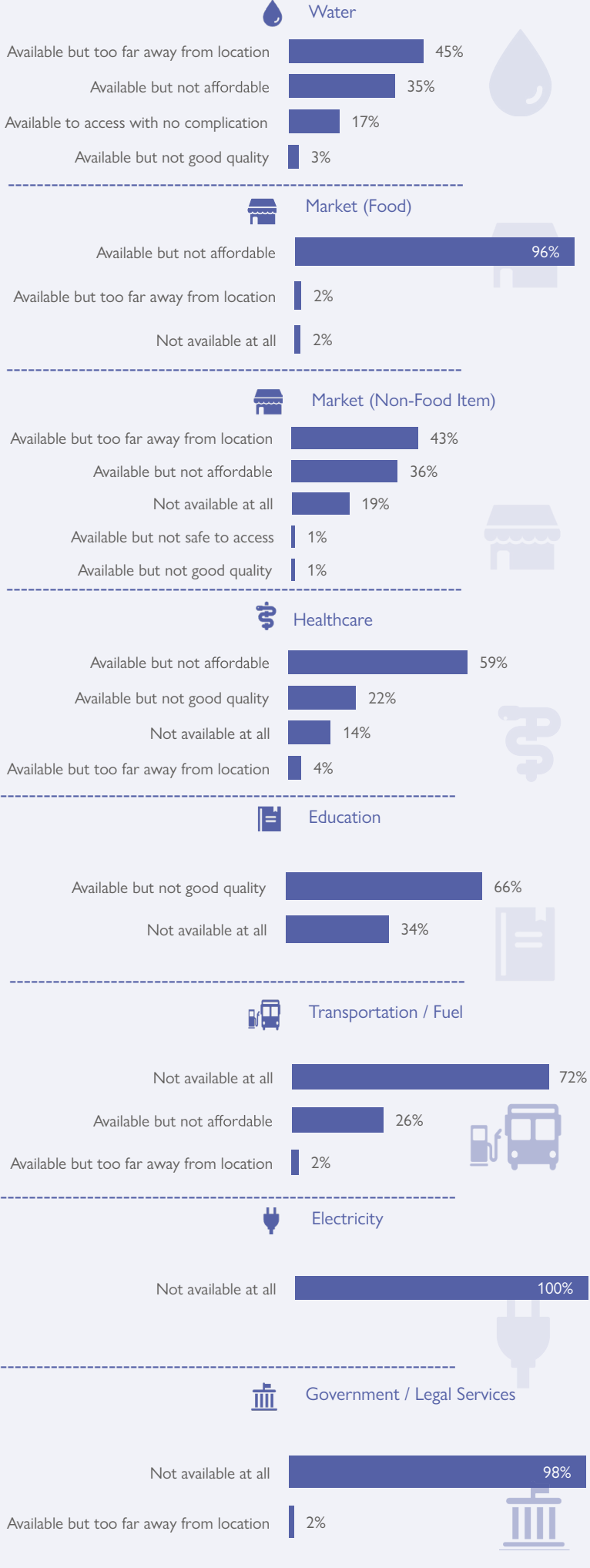
Demographics



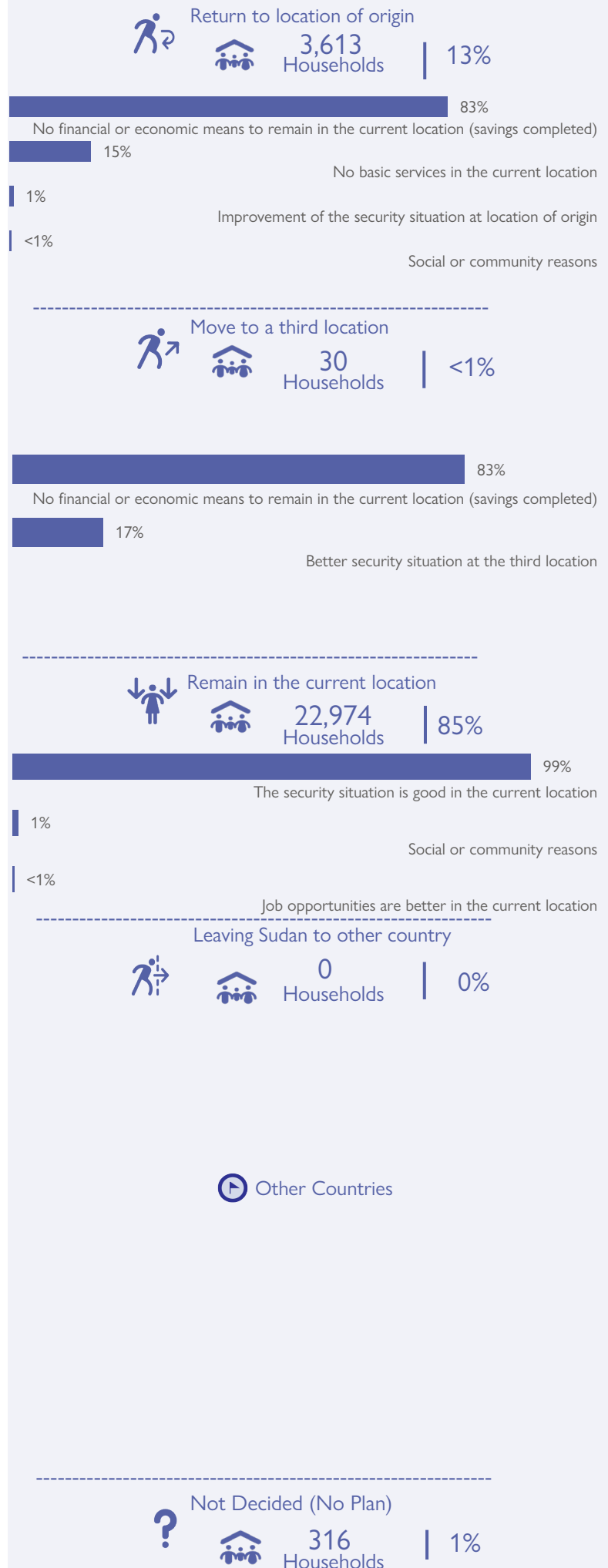
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *



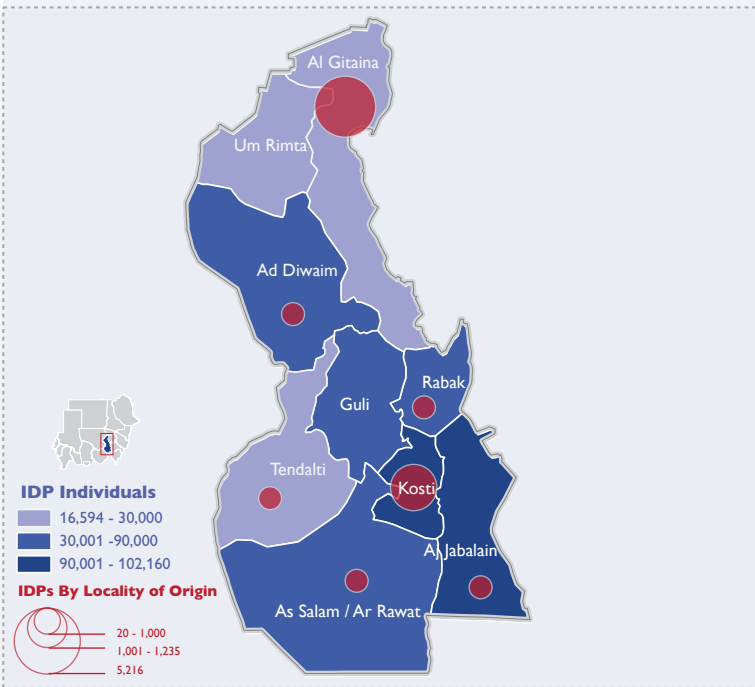
Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **



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

White Nile

505,351 Displaced Individuals
100,536 IDP Households
324 Key Informants



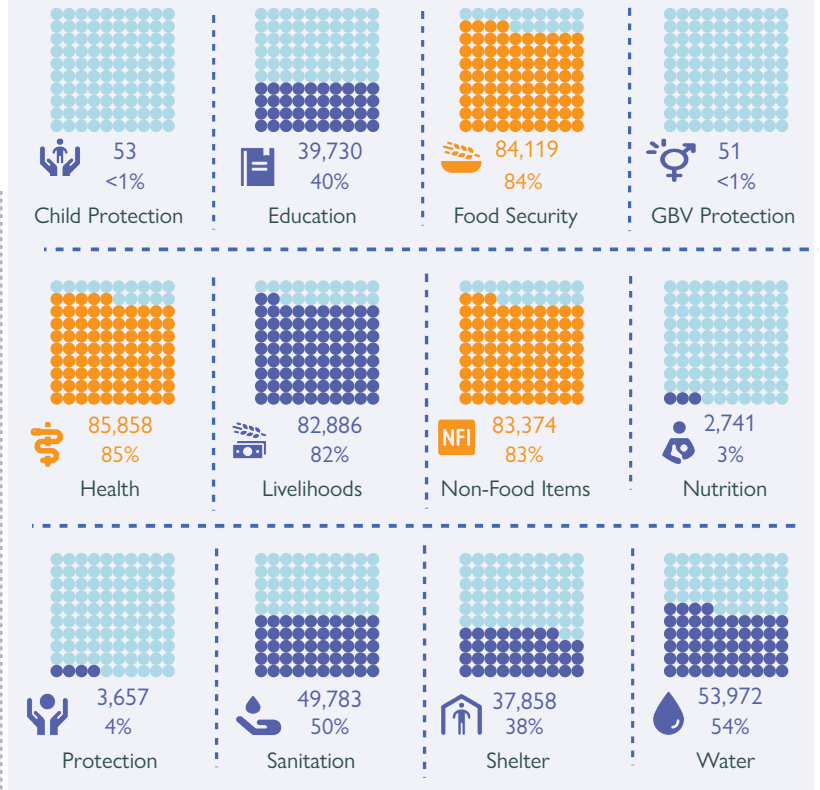
White Nile state hosted an approximately 505,351 IDPs as of 21 February 2024, the majority of whom were reportedly originally displaced from Khartoum (95%). Following the expansion of conflict into Aj Jazirah state in December 2023, White Nile state witnessed a notable influx of IDPs displaced from Aj Jazirah given its proximity to the state. As of 21 February 2024, the field team in White Nile observed the arrival of 64,032 IDPs from Aj Jazirah: approximately 42,708 were originally from Khartoum and experienced secondary displacement, while approximately 21,324 originated from Aj Jazirah.

The White Nile state also continued to host the highest proportion of foreign nationals (90,476 or approximately 18 per cent of all foreign nationals in Sudan). Specifically, White Nile hosted many South Sudanese nationals. Notably, field teams reported that many IDPs were increasingly sheltering with host communities, after moving out from schools, informal sites, and/or other forms of shelter in January 2024.

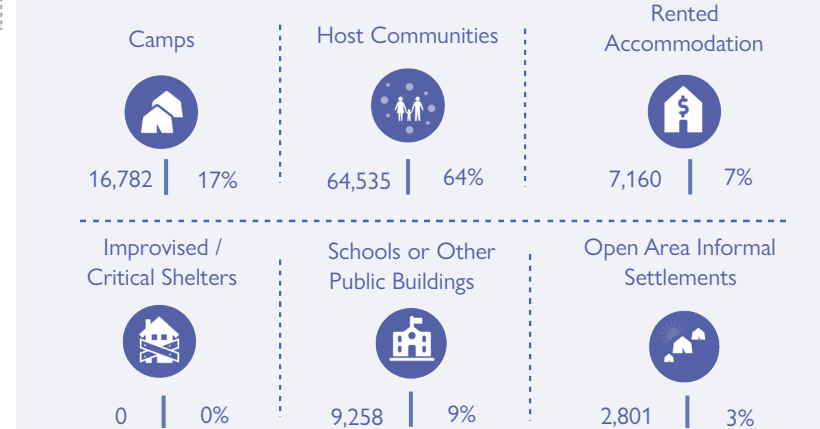
There has not been the same level of widescale clashes or inter-communal conflict in White Nile compared to other regions. However, White Nile continued to serve as a transit state for IDPs crossing into South Sudan and field teams reported that conditions at key border crossing points continued to deteriorate throughout February 2024.

Specifically, there were reports of overcrowding at the Renk border crossing as both Sudanese and South Sudanese nationals continued to arrive at the crossing point in order to cross the border, receive humanitarian aid, or complete entry procedures for South Sudan. Overcrowding has reportedly also increased challenges related to service provision. Other humanitarian challenges include increased prices for basic goods, cash shortages in banks, and shortages of key goods.

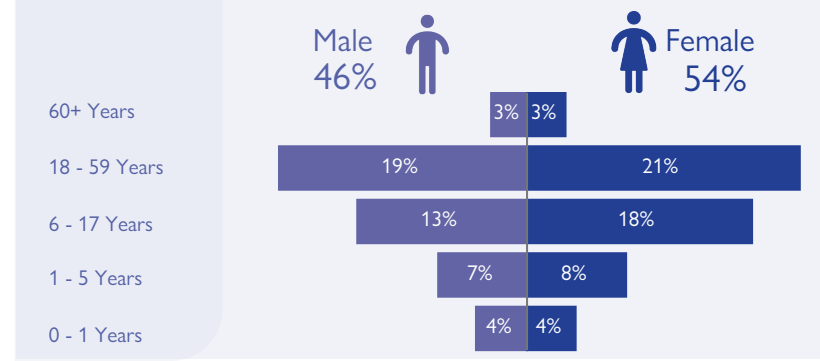
Conditions at border crossing points will likely continue to deteriorate given on-going challenges with telecommunication outages and increasing IDP arrivals given the expansion of conflict.



Shelter Categories (by households)



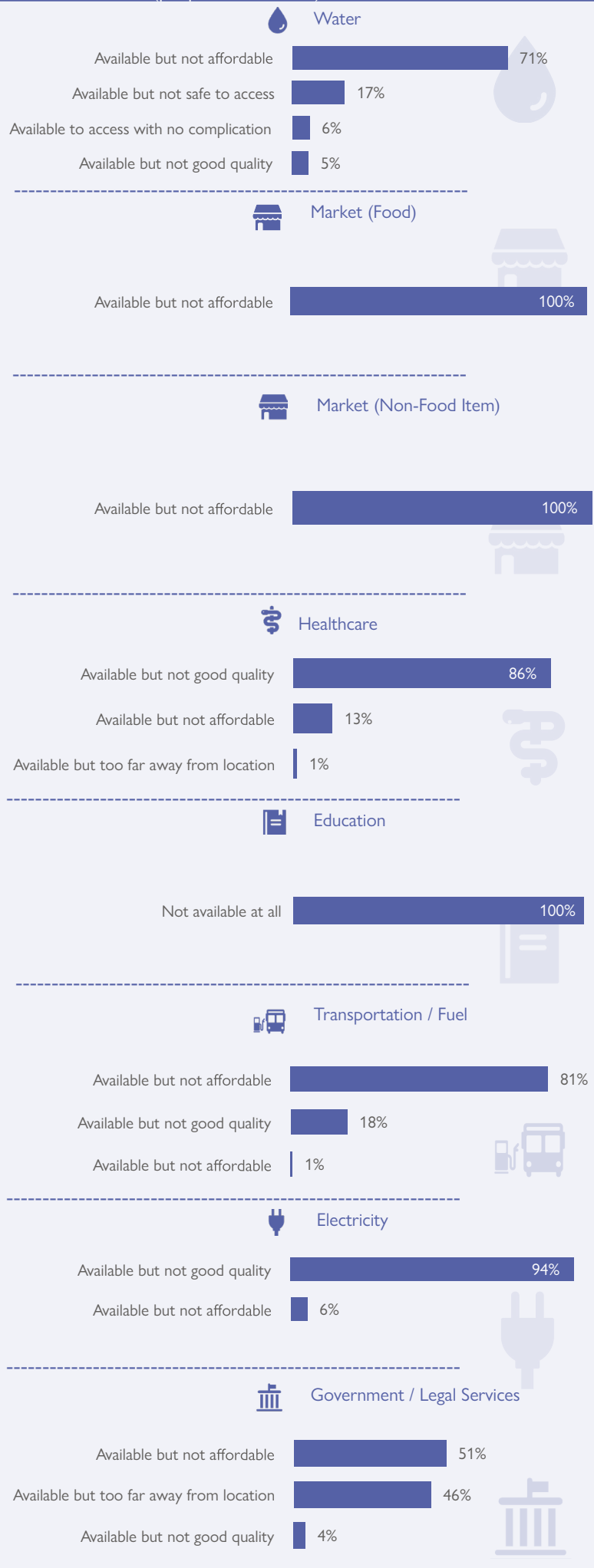
Demographics



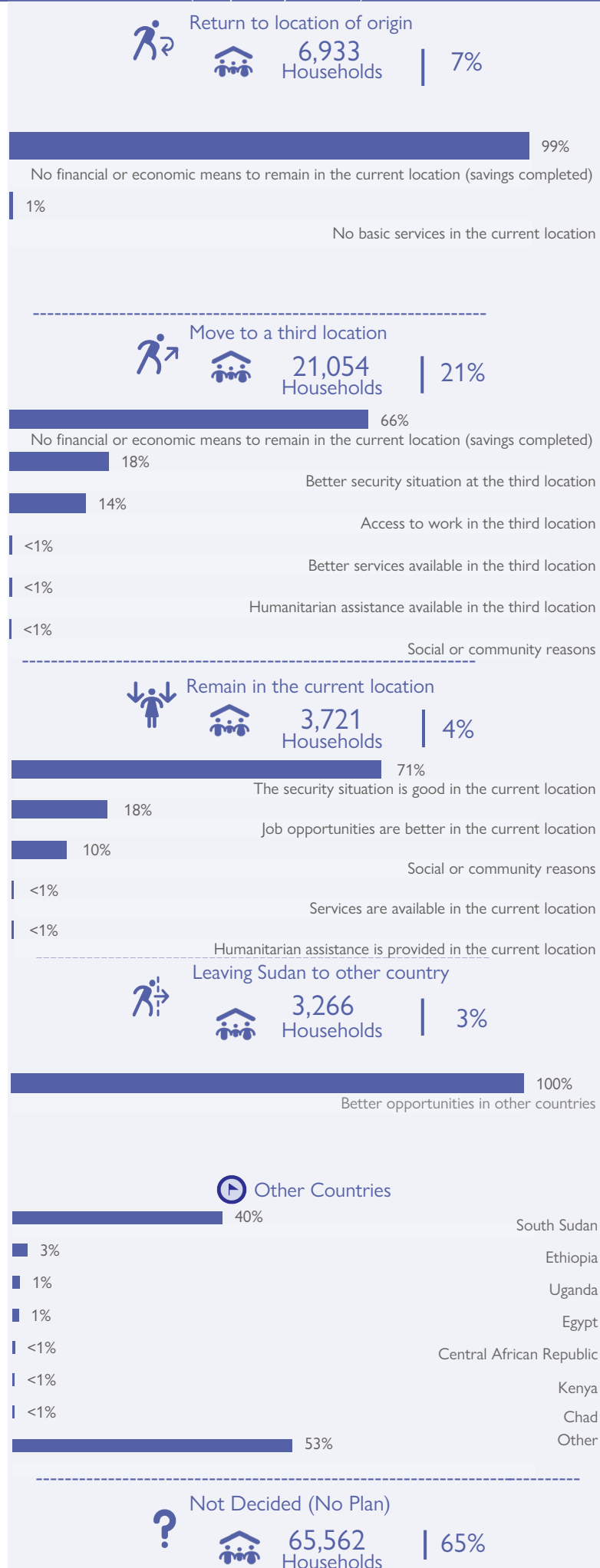
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **



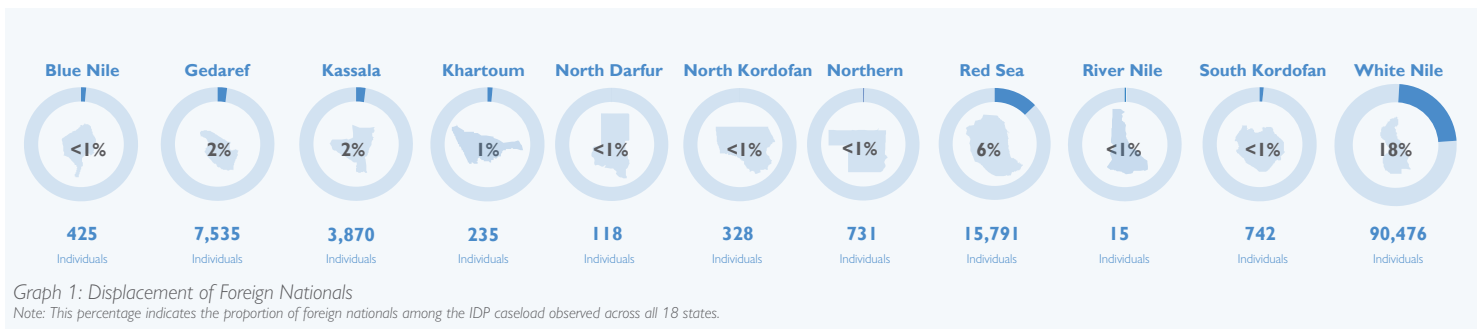
* Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across service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


 **120,266**→ 2%¹
individuals

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 120,266 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan) as of 21 February 2024. These individuals were reportedly located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, South Kordofan, 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. In comparison, foreign nationals constituted smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (6%), Kassala (2%), Gedaref (2%), Khartoum (1%), South Kordofan (<1%), Blue Nile (<1%), North Kordofan (<1%), Northern (<1%) North Darfur (<1%), and River Nile (<1%)

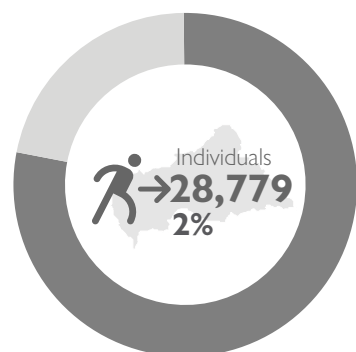


Mixed Cross-Border Movement

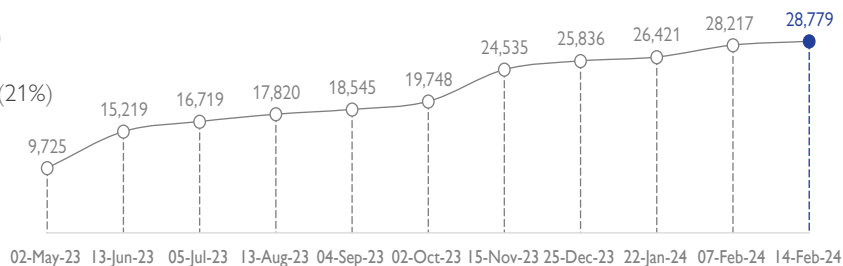
 **1,884,909**
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

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 host 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.

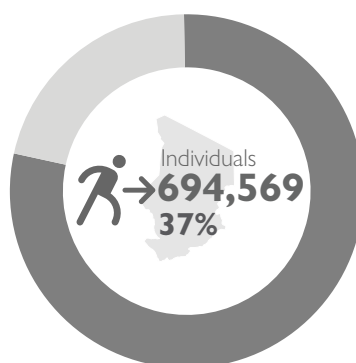
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



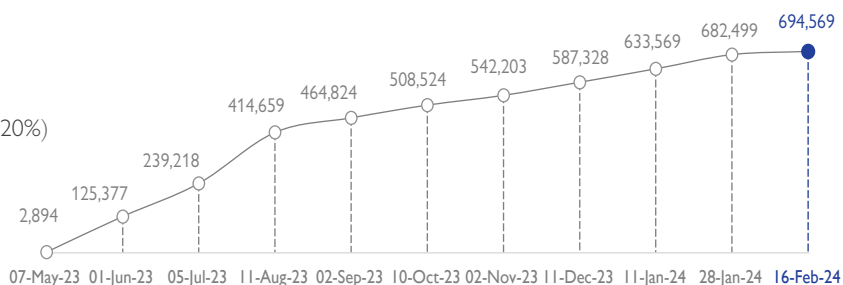
Source: IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees (CNR)



CHAD²



Source: IOM, UNHCR



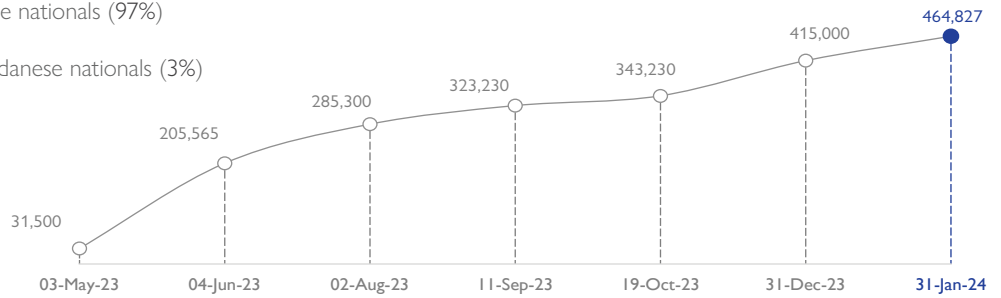
1. This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.

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

EGYPT¹

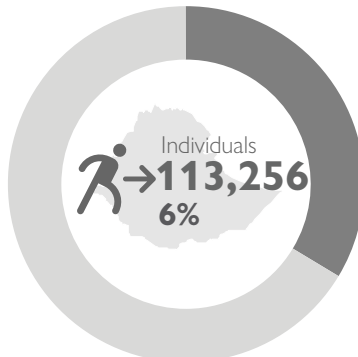


Source: Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs

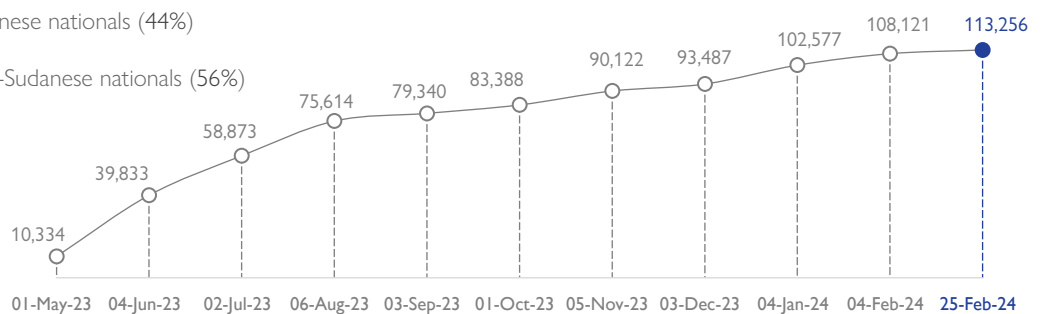


Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

ETHIOPIA²

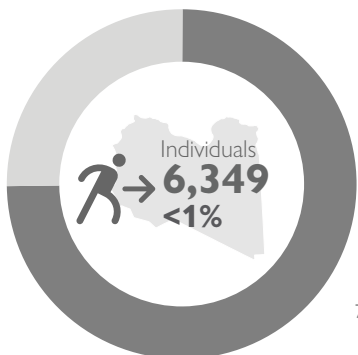


Source: IOM Ethiopia

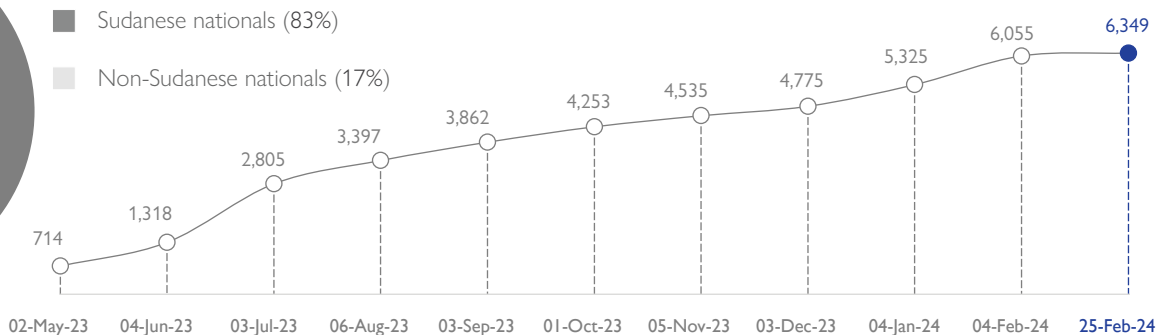


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

LIBYA

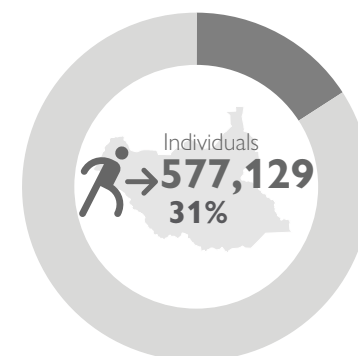


Source: IOM Libya

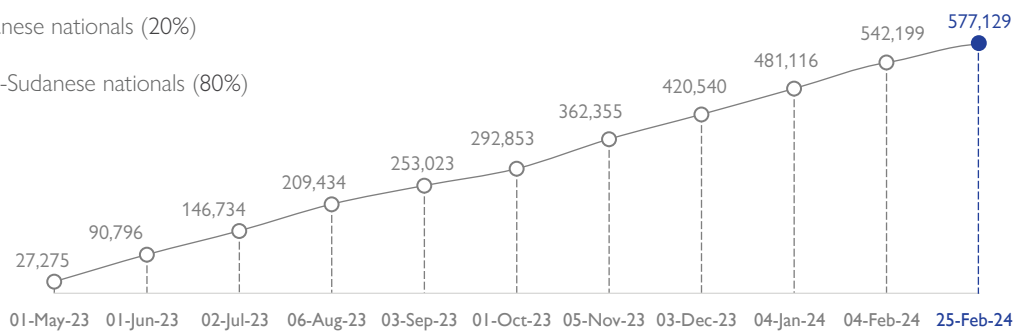


Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

SOUTH SUDAN³



Source: IOM, UNHCR



Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into South Sudan

1. According to the last available update from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of 31 January 2024.

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

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

Methodology

Overview

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

Recent Activity

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

Enhancing Data Collection

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

Data Collection Process

Leveraging our extensive network of over 367 above field-based enumerators and a robust system of over 3600 key informants across the country, DTM Sudan has conducted data collection activities over the past month to create this monthly Sudan Displacement overview. This data has been gathered through direct and remote interviews with multiple key informants at the location level, verified through triangulation of the information with multiple sources and site observations.

Our network of key informants includes representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian aid workers, tribal and religious leaders, as well as other influential community figures. This diverse group contributes to the depth and accuracy of our data. Additionally, we have collected sex and age disaggregated data 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 level: including the number of displaced individuals, their places of origin, shelter types, priority needs by sector, access to services, and future intentions for the upcoming three to six months. The report also includes information on mixed cross-border movements to neighbouring countries, collected in coordination with IOM missions in those respective countries.

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

More Information

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

Disclaimer

DTM Sudan is a suite of methodological tools which aims to track and monitor displacement. DTM collects primary data, with a focus on providing best estimates for support of the wider humanitarian community. DTM Sudan notes that military clashes remain continuous in many areas across Sudan. As such, DTM is currently collecting data through a dual combination of face-to-face and remote interviews with key informants across its network. Data on flows into neighbouring countries is based on available information from DTM flow monitoring networks and secondary sources. Figures should be treated as preliminary findings only and are subject to change via future verification exercises.

The figures for Egypt have been provided by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. All remaining figures for cross-border movement has been provided by DTM country focal points. Data is collected through DTM field teams, partners and national authorities. The data collection is based on DTM's flow monitoring and event tracking methodology.

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:

