



**DTM**

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

# MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (07)



**MARCH 2024**  
(22/02 - 21/03)

# Sudan Displacement Overview



6,552,118

Displaced Individuals



1,308,617

IDP Households



2,019,027

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

As of 21 March 2024, an estimated 6,552,118 individuals (1,308,617 households) were displaced internally in Sudan since the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023.

In addition to those displaced internally, DTM estimated that approximately 2,019,027 individuals were displaced across borders into neighbouring countries, as of 24 March 2024. The majority reportedly crossed into Chad (37%), South Sudan (31%), and Egypt (26%). Of those individuals who were displaced from Sudan to the neighbouring states, approximately 63 per cent were Sudanese nationals, while an estimated 37 per cent were foreign nationals and returnees. Notably, the proportion varies by country: approximately 80 per cent of individuals who crossed into South Sudan were foreign nationals (primarily South Sudanese nationals), while an estimated 97 per cent of individuals who crossed in Egypt were Sudanese nationals. When accounting for those displaced prior to the current conflict, DTM estimates that over 10 million individuals have been displaced either internally within Sudan or across borders into neighbouring countries, making Sudan the [largest displacement crises worldwide](#).

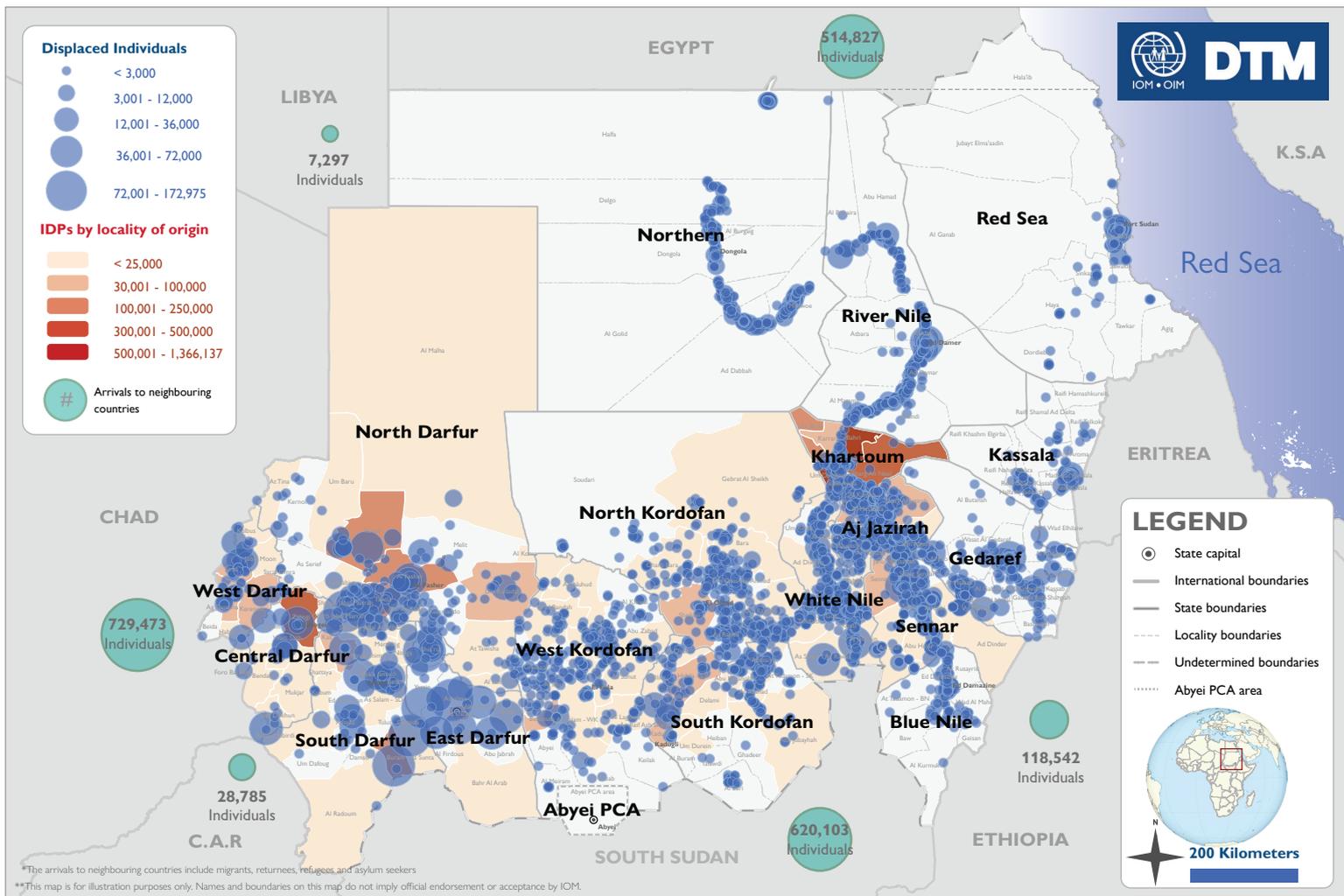
During March 2024, DTM reported continued clashes between RSF and SAF in [Al Fasher Town](#), [Ad Du'ayn Town](#), [Ar Rahad Town](#), [Abassiya Town](#) and [Al Fao Town](#), leading to increased displacement across North Darfur and South Kordofan. These clashes followed a pattern of continued violence in the Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum regions. Access to food remained the highest reported need among internally displaced communities as of 21 March 2024, followed by non-food items and access to livelihoods. An estimated [17.7 million people across Sudan](#) faced acute food insecurity, [90 per cent](#) of whom were reportedly in conflict hotspot across the Darfur and Kordofan regions, as well as in Khartoum and Aj Jazirah states. Of those facing acute food insecurity, approximately [4.9 million are in Phase 4 \(Emergency\)](#) of the [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#), meaning that populations were faced with extreme food

shortages, acute malnutrition, and high disease levels, as risks of hunger-related death rapidly increased. The [price of staple grain remained high](#) in March 2024 and will likely continue to increase drastically in the coming weeks, according to an update from UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP). DTM field teams reported that malnutrition especially impacted vulnerable populations, including older IDPs and children, in the Darfur region. More broadly, displaced communities across Sudan reportedly faced barriers accessing food due to soaring prices, widespread food shortages, a reduced seasonal harvest, on-going supply chain disruptions, and difficulties accessing cash.

Access to healthcare also remained dire in March 2024, with an estimated 70-80 per cent of hospitals no longer functional, as [reported in February 2024](#). Field teams reported that a lack of medicines and functioning health care facilities, in addition to a lack of access to clean water and sanitation services, led to a continued increase in cholera cases among IDPs across several different states, in addition to increased cases of malaria, dengue fever, measles, and rabies.

Following the widespread telecommunication and internet outages [reported](#) last month, telecommunication connection in some localities was partially restored in March 2024. DTM field teams conducted uninterrupted data collection. However, intermittent telecommunication outages persisted across certain localities, impacting humanitarian programming and blocking access to e-banking services, which were critical given the widespread shortage of cash and essential services.

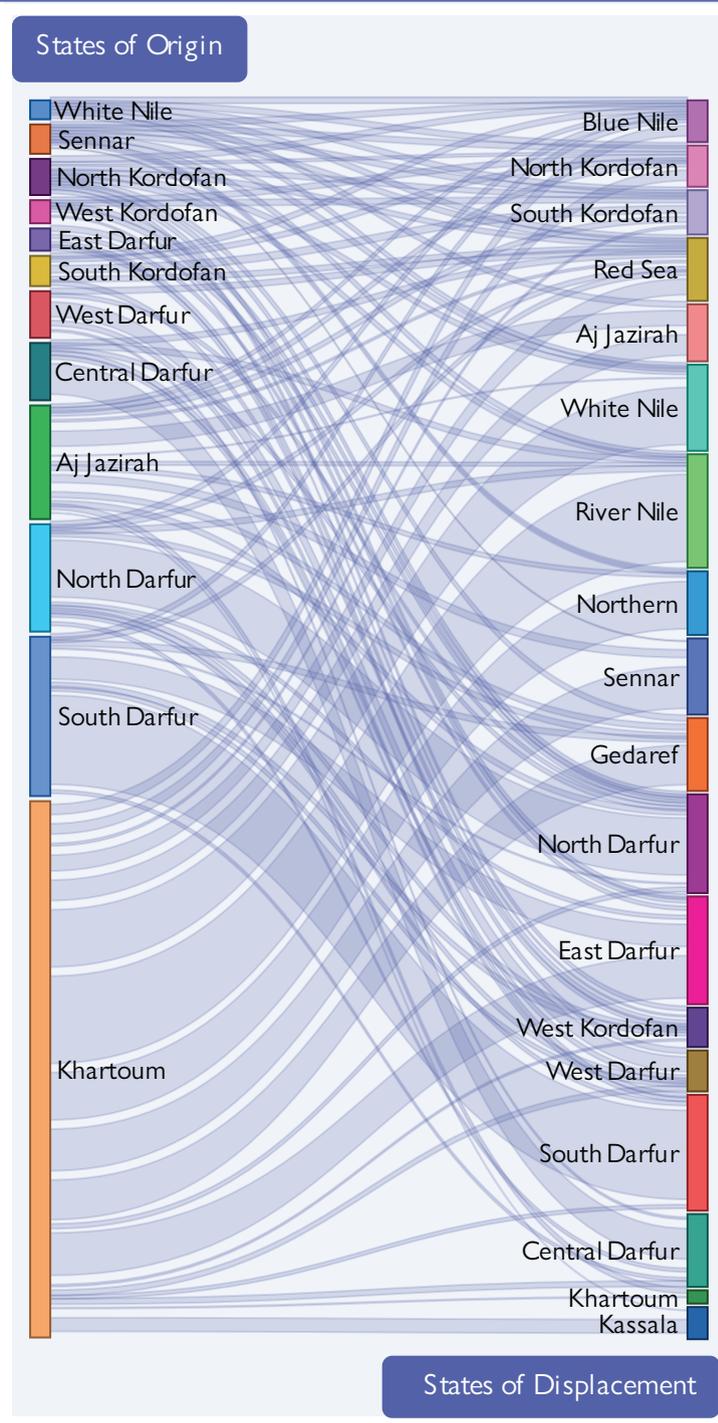
This report focuses on internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were displaced after 15 April 2023. It provides further contextual analysis on displacement and mobility for all 18 states for the period between 22 February and 21 March 2024.



Map 1: Displacement across Sudan and into neighboring countries since as of 21 March 2024

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

Monthly Displacement Timeline



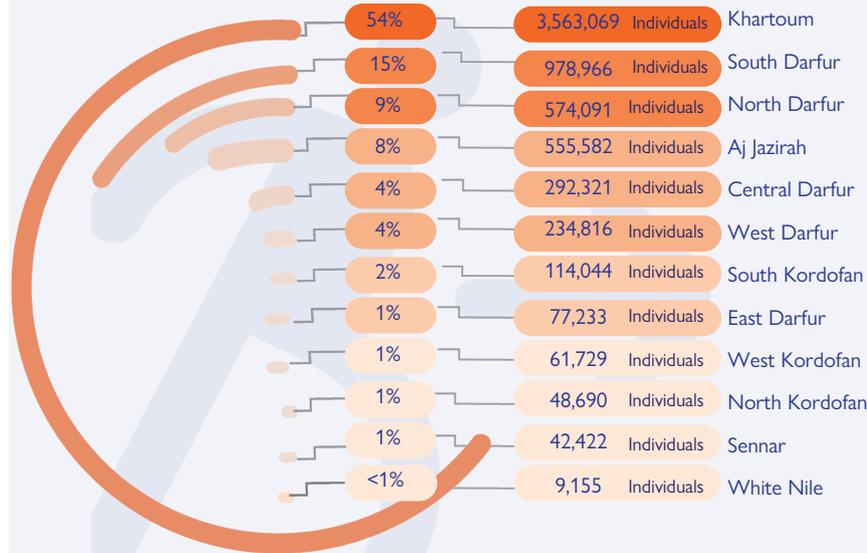
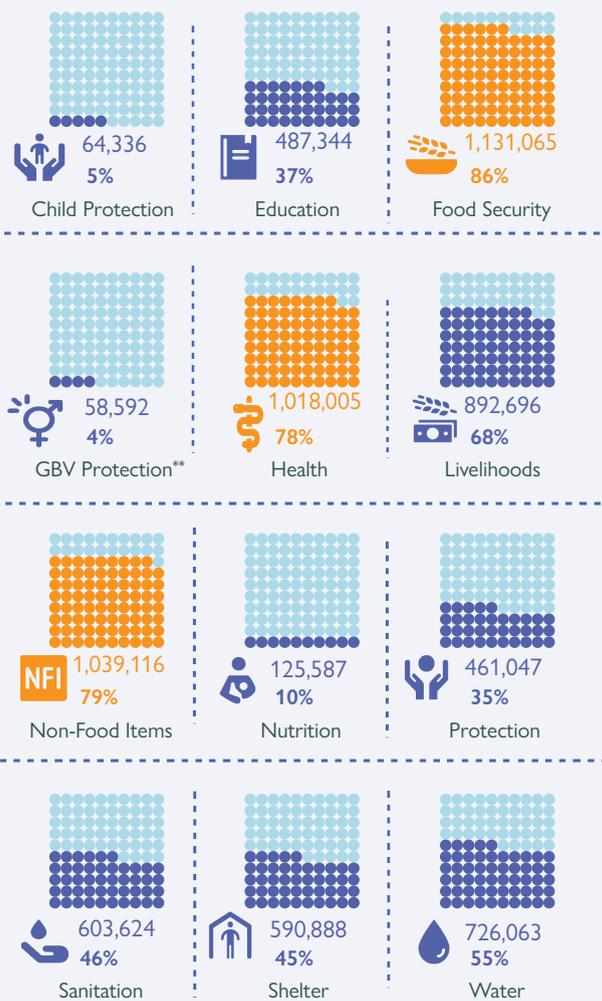
State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	Current IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,501	355,356	5%
Blue Nile	7	141	134,301	2%
Central Darfur	8	38	428,180	7%
East Darfur	9	30	664,265	10%
Gedaref	12	313	429,171	6%
Kassala	10	246	193,709	3%
Khartoum	7	234	54,355	1%
North Darfur	17	132	531,892	7%
North Kordofan	8	537	151,292	2%
Northern	7	355	404,660	6%
Red Sea	10	235	247,012	4%
River Nile	7	930	706,906	11%
Sennar	7	392	496,087	7%
South Darfur	19	67	744,823	12%
South Kordofan	14	358	174,483	3%
West Darfur	8	55	171,795	3%
West Kordofan	14	535	138,096	2%
White Nile	9	938	525,735	8%
<b>GrandTotal</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>7,037</b>	<b>6,552,118</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1: Overview of Displacement by State

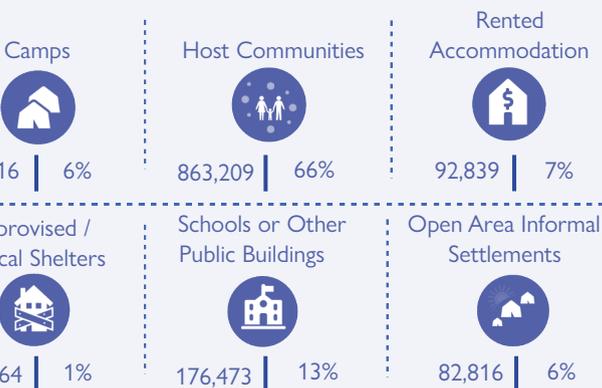
Chart 1: Movement of IDPs from State of Origin to State of Displacement

## Priority Needs (by household)\*

## States of Origin



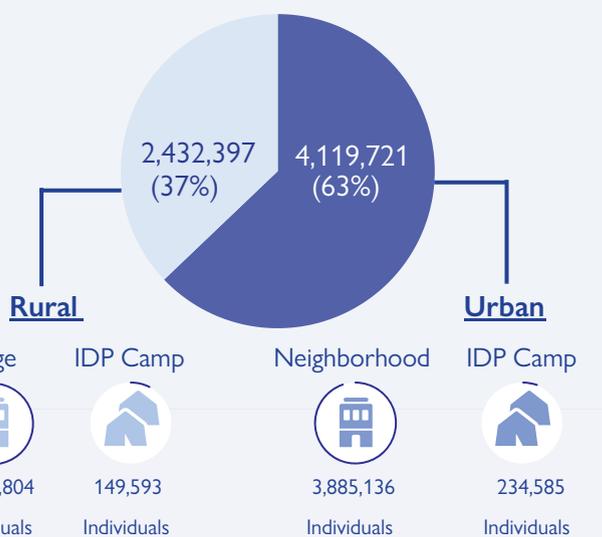
## Shelter Categories (by households)



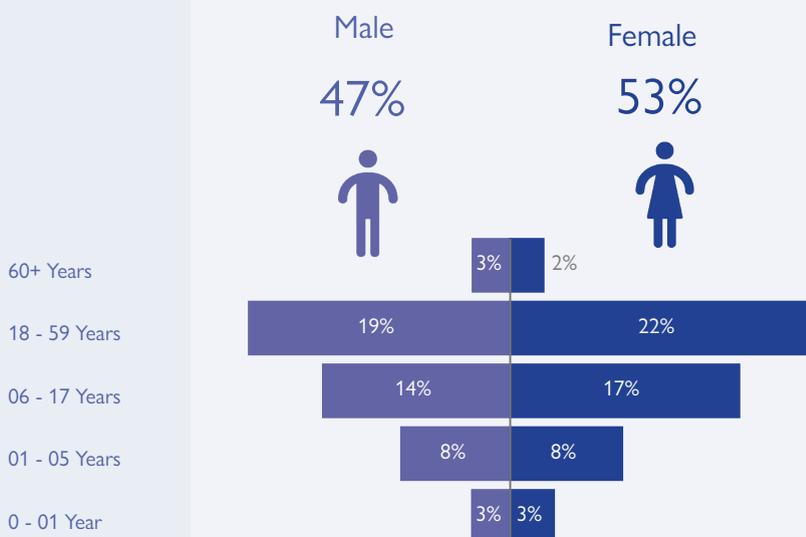
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Map 2: States of Origin

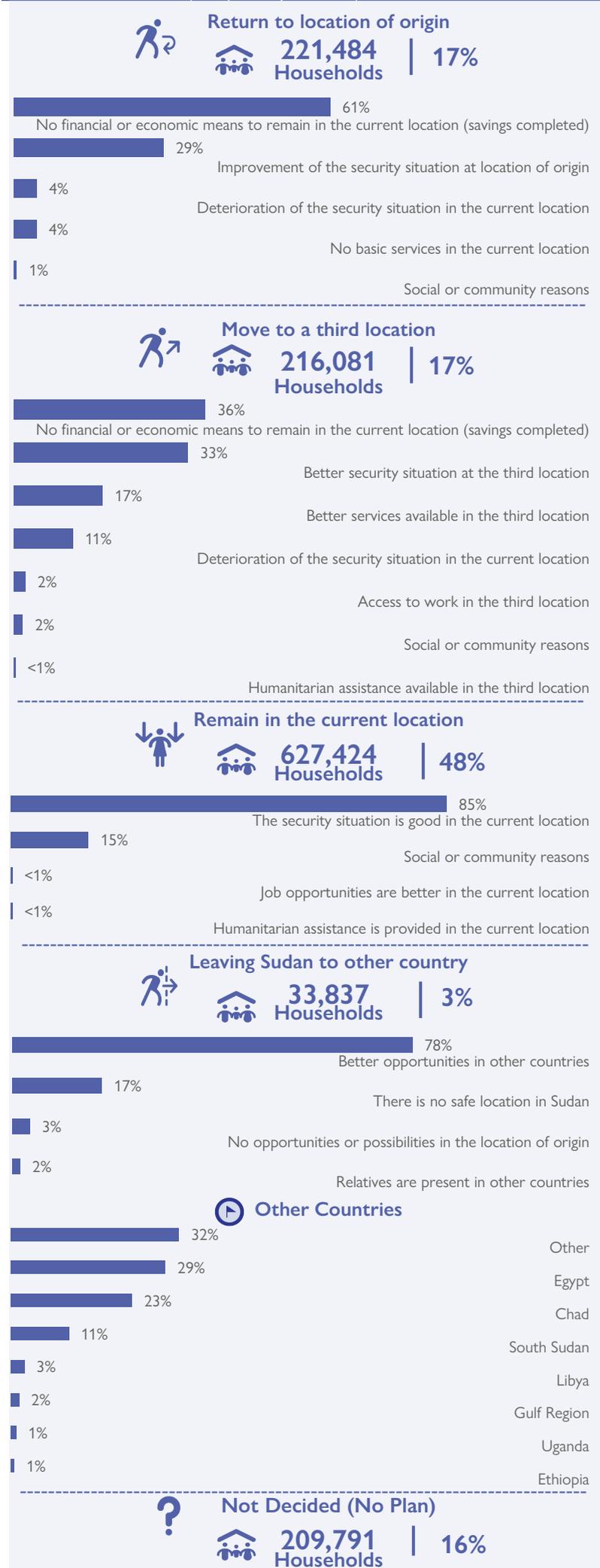
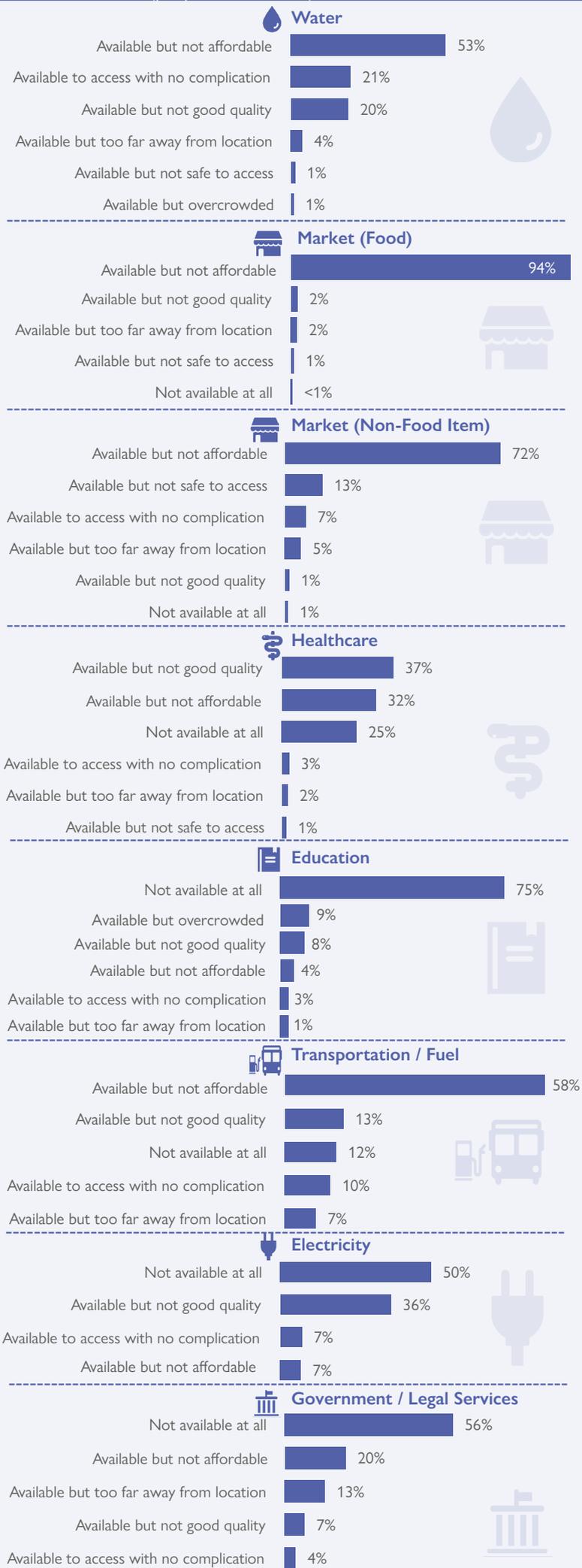
## Displacement in Sudan by Location Type



## Demographics



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

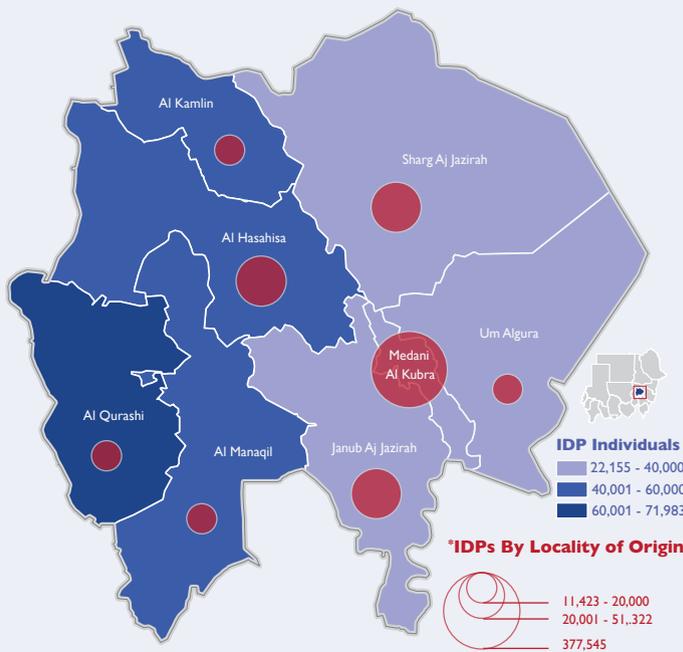


\* Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across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

# Displacement by State

## Aj Jazirah

**355,356** Displaced Individuals
 **70,184** IDP Households
 **176** Key Informants



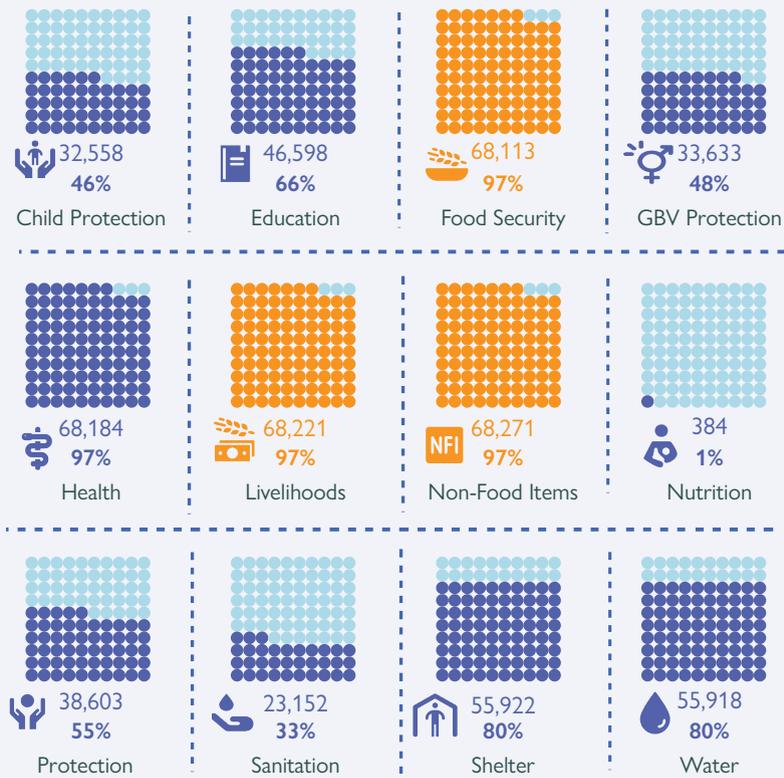
Aj Jazirah state hosted an estimated 355,356 IDPs across 1,501 locations, representing an increase of approximately 7,097 IDPs since February 2024. Approximately 55 per cent originated from Khartoum state (196,778 individuals), while an estimated 44 per cent (157,346 individuals) were reportedly from other localities within Aj Jazirah state. IDPs were predominantly observed across Al Qurashi, Al Kamlin, Al Hasahisa, and Al Manaqil localities, representing about 68 per cent of the total IDP population in Aj Jazirah.

Following armed clashes which first erupted in Aj Jazirah state in [December 2023](#), field teams continued to report complex displacement dynamics within and from Aj Jazirah state. Armed clashes between SAF and RSF across the state displaced an estimated total of 555,582 IDPs as of 21 March 2024. The majority (68%) of IDPs originating from Aj Jazirah were reportedly displaced from Medani Al Kubra locality, which witnessed the most intense clashes.

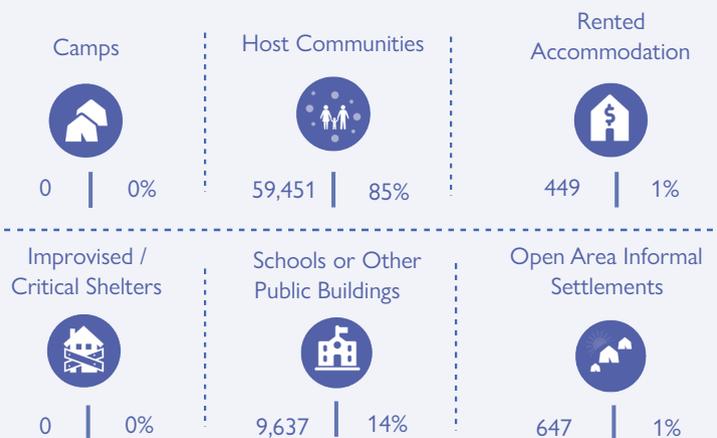
During March 2024, individuals displaced from Medani Al Kubra locality moved to relatively safer localities within Aj Jazirah, including Um Algura and Sharg Aj-Jazirah localities. Some IDPs originally from Khartoum state were displaced back to certain localities within Khartoum state or to other states across Sudan. More broadly, IDPs originating from Aj Jazirah were reported mainly in Sennar (19%), Gederaf (16%), Red Sea (11%), and White Nile (9%) states. Aj Jazirah represented the fourth most common state of origin, after Khartoum, South Darfur, and North Darfur.

Field teams reported that food insecurity and the lack of livelihoods posed significant humanitarian challenges for IDPs. There were widespread telecommunication outages across Aj Jazirah throughout March 2024. While network connection was partially restored compared to [the previous month](#), field teams reported continuous outages. The lack of network connection hindered access to reliable communication tools, information, cash, and other key goods and services, thereby exacerbating already-dire humanitarian conditions among displaced populations.

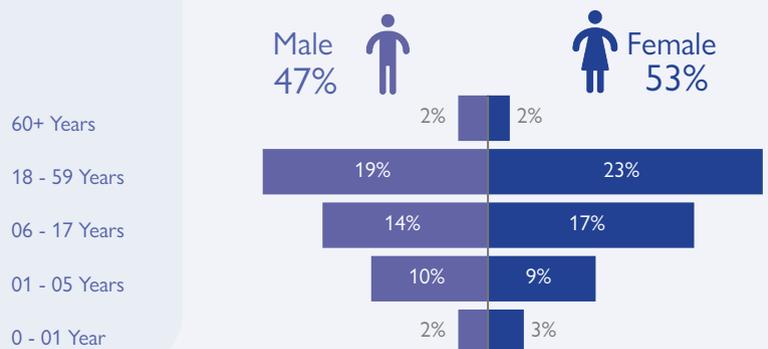
## Priority Needs (by households)



## Shelter Categories (by households)



## Demographics

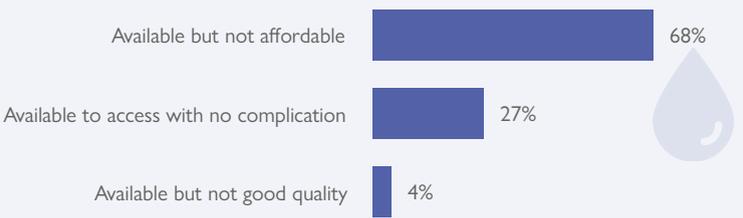


## Monthly Displacement Timeline



## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

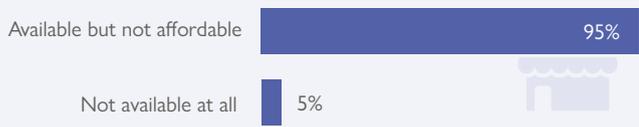
### Water



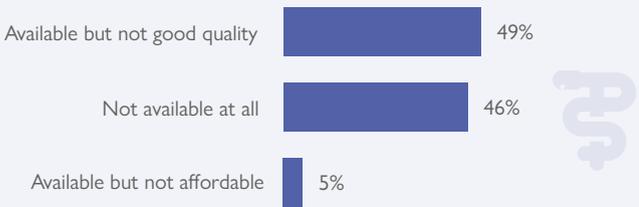
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



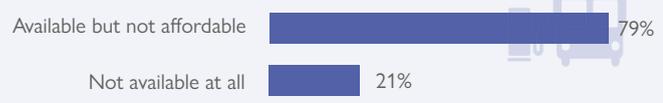
### Healthcare



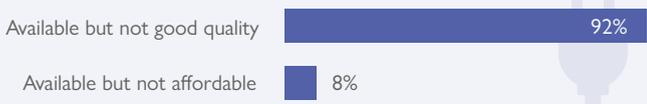
### Education



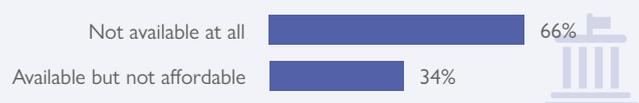
### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



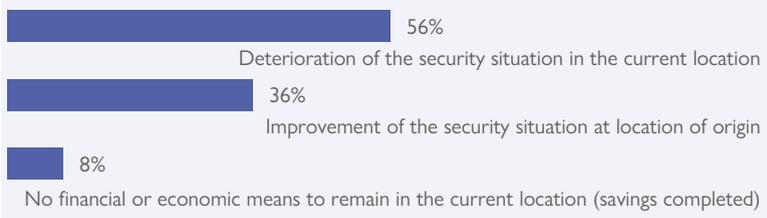
### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*

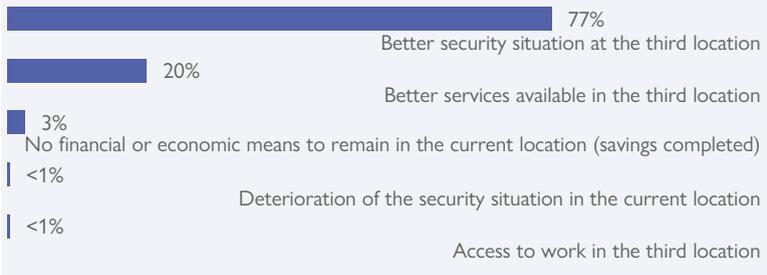
### Return to location of origin

16,407 Households | 23%



### Move to a third location

21,840 Households | 31%



### Remain in the current location

26,243 Households | 37%

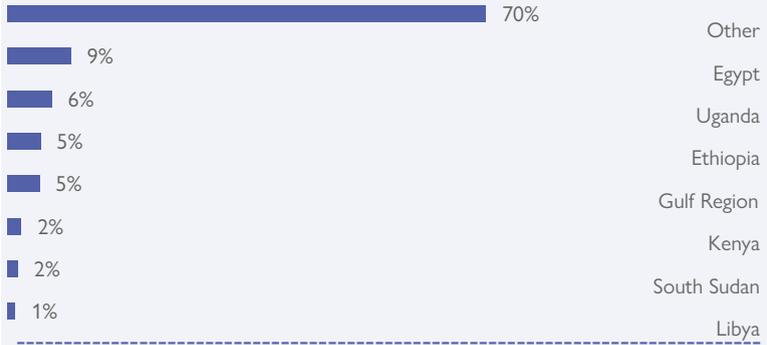


### Leaving Sudan to other country

785 Households | 1%



### Other Countries



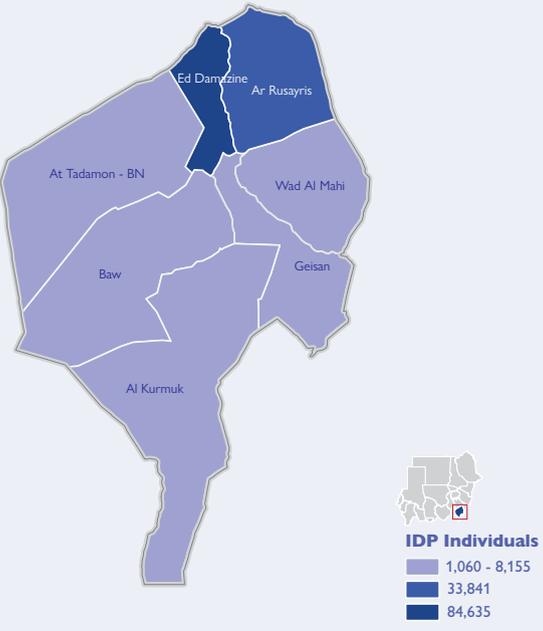
### Not Decided (No Plan)

4,909 Households | 7%

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# Displacement by State

## Blue Nile



In March 2024, Blue Nile state hosted the second lowest number of IDPs in Sudan, with an estimated 134,301 IDPs as of 21 March 2024 or 2 per cent of the total IDP population in Sudan. This figure marked an increase of 291 individuals, compared to February 2024. The vast majority of IDPs in the state originated from Khartoum (90%, or an estimated 122,375 individuals), followed by Aj Jazirah state (9%), and less than one per cent from South Kordofan, Sennar, South Darfur, North Kordofan, White Nile and North Darfur. Approximately 69 per cent of IDPs in Blue Nile were observed across urban areas in Ed Damazine and Ar Rusayris localities, likely due to reports of continued service availability in these areas.

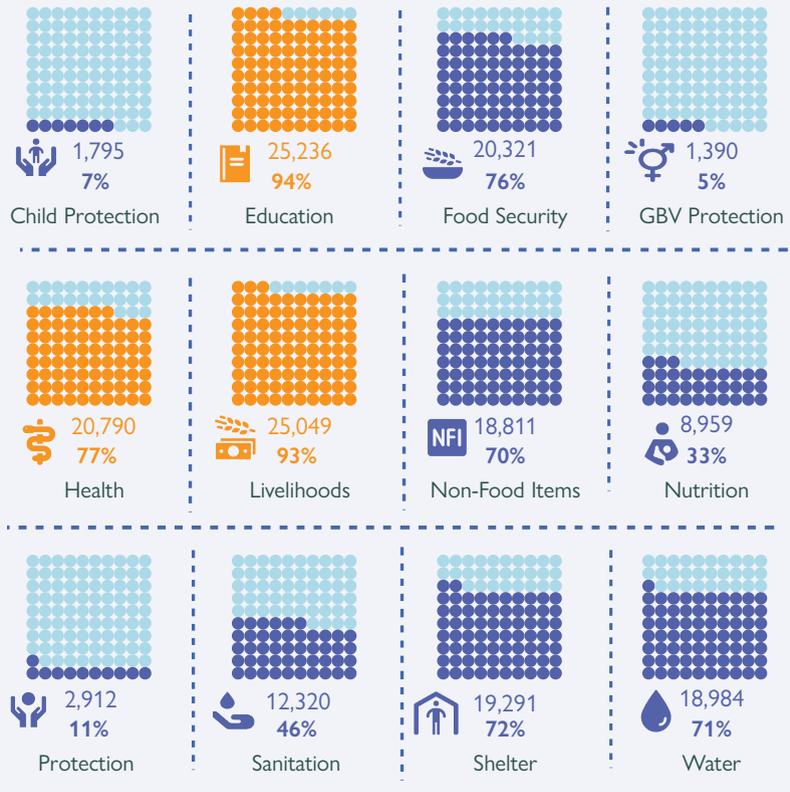
IDPs across the state reportedly faced challenges due to cash shortages and the non-payment of salaries, across both public and private sectors. Service provision was impeded by scarce resources, increased pressure on already-limited services, rising cases of diseases, and disruptions in telecommunication networks.

Inadequate service provision also reportedly prompted some displaced families to move to other neighbouring states. In addition, concerns about potential tribal conflicts, particularly fears of renewed conflict between the Hausa and Funj tribes, reportedly prompted displacement within and outside the state. Field teams reported some return movements of persons previously displaced by tribal conflict, with individuals moving back to Ar Rusayris, Ed Damazine, and Wad Al-Mahi localities given the relatively improved security conditions in these areas. Some return movements were also observed in Khartoum state, including Omdurman locality, due to perceptions of improved security and the exhaustion of financial resource in areas of displacement.

According to field teams, approximately 64 per cent of the IDPs in Blue Nile stayed with host families and communities, in part due to the lack of affordable housing or other shelter options. However, some IDPs reportedly moved to collective centres as some host families were no longer able to host them due to increasing economic pressure. The lack of viable shelter options may also spur displaced communities to move to other locations in the upcoming weeks.

Field teams reported the widespread shortage of medications and closure of health centres. In At Tadamon locality (Bout), field teams noted a suspected emergence of communicable diseases, including Hepatitis B and HIV/AIDS. In Geisan locality, displaced communities reportedly suffered from other diseases, including whooping cough, measles, and various waterborne diseases, likely precipitated by the lack of sufficient food supplies and resulting malnourishment. Fluctuations in the availability of drinking water were also reported across urban centres. Communities in At Tadamon locality reportedly suffered from health problems due to the contamination of wells and other drinking water sources, while IDPs in the Wad Abouk area of Baw locality suffered from a severe shortage of drinking water for both humans and livestock. Field teams noted widespread drought impacted drinking water wells across At Tadamon locality.

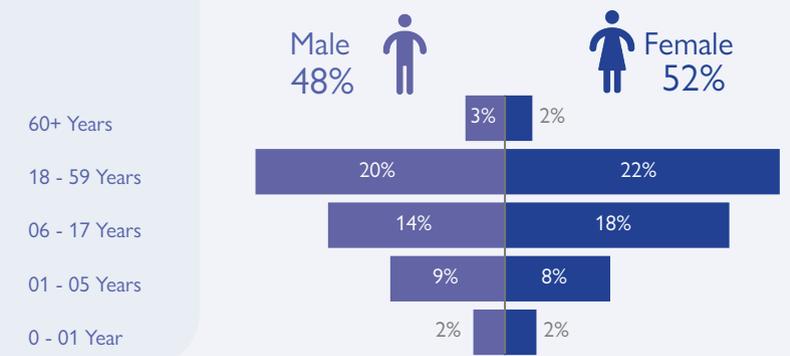
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics

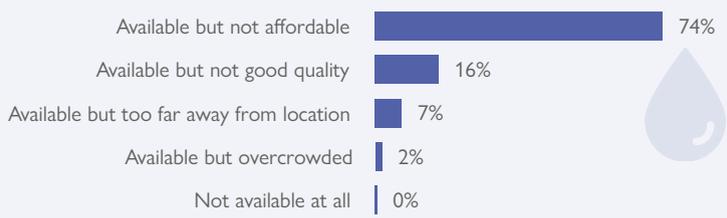


# Monthly Displacement Timeline



# Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

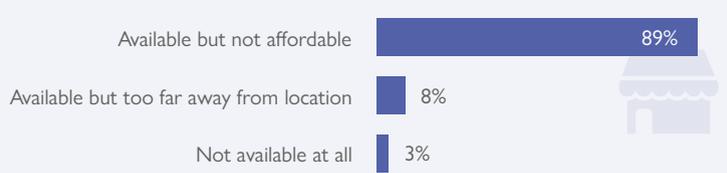
## Water



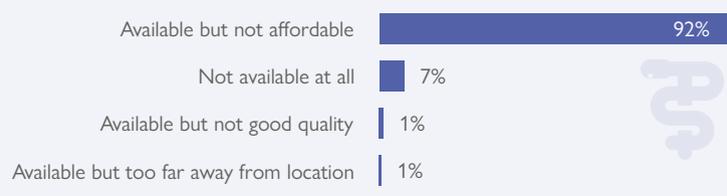
## Market (Food)



## Market (Non-Food Item)



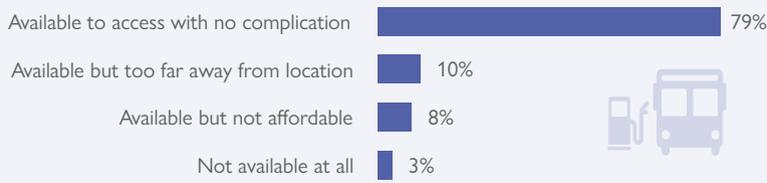
## Healthcare



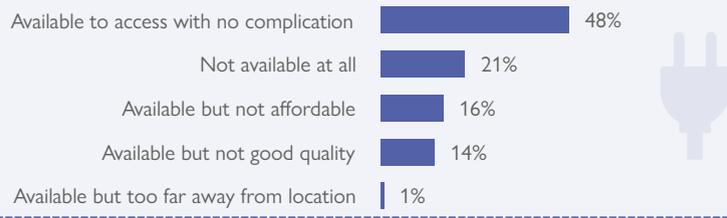
## Education



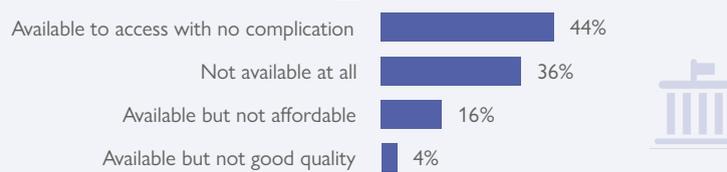
## Transportation / Fuel



## Electricity



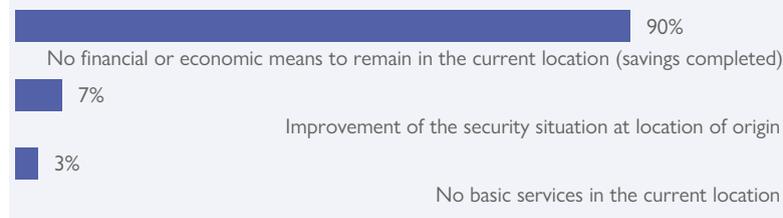
## Government / Legal Services



# Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*

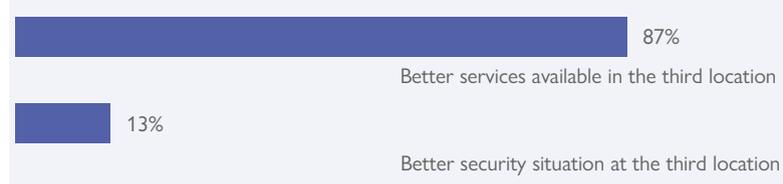
## Return to location of origin

1,756 Households | 7%



## Move to a third location

3,833 Households | 14%



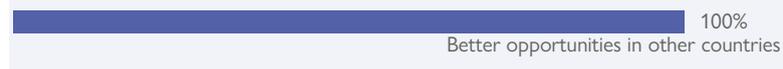
## Remain in the current location

20,555 Households | 77%

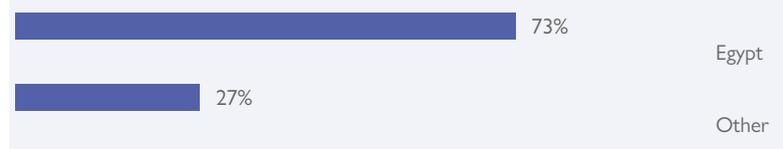


## Leaving Sudan to other country

709 Households | 3%



## Other Countries



## Not Decided (No Plan)

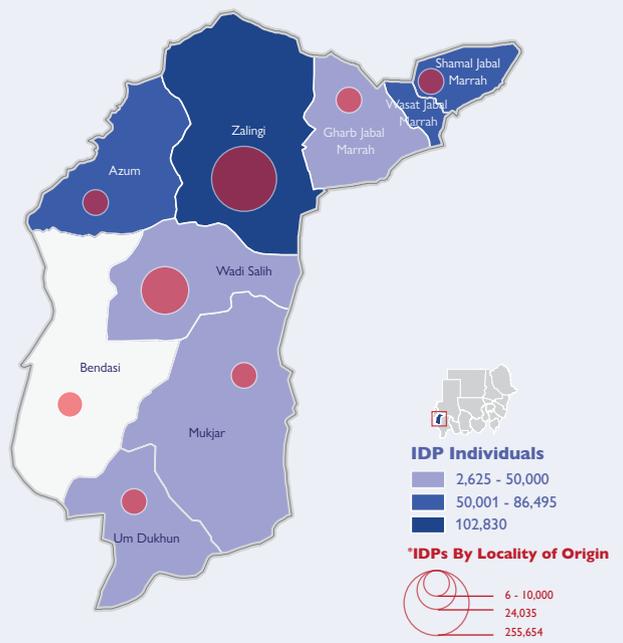
3 Households | 0%

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# Displacement by State

## Central Darfur

**428,180** Displaced Individuals
 **85,636** IDP Households
 **36** Key Informants



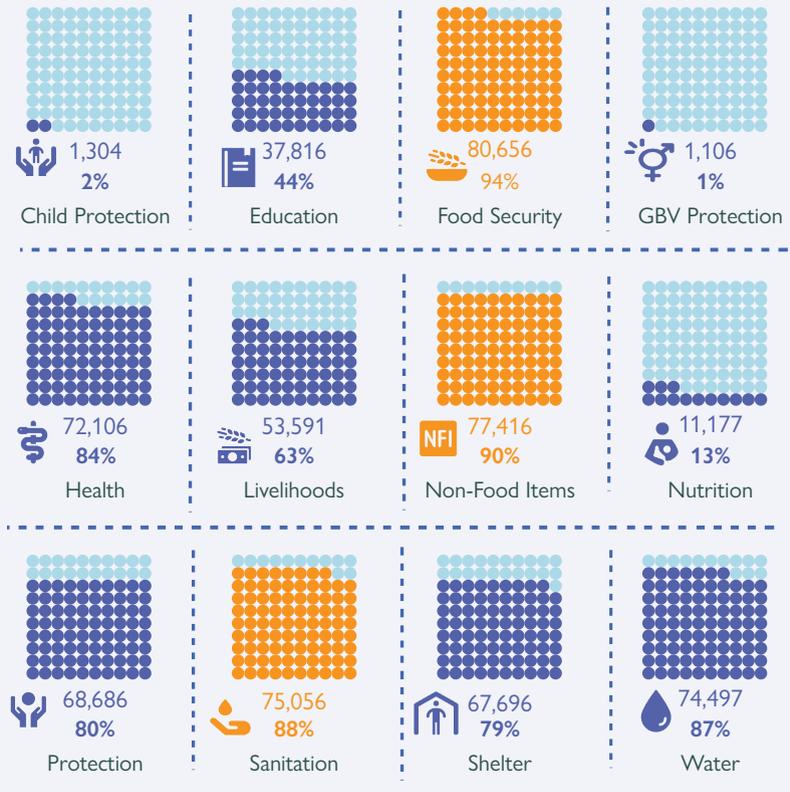
DTM estimated that 428,180 IDPs were hosted in Central Darfur as of 21 March 2024. The localities hosting the highest proportion of IDPs were Zalingi (24%), Shamal Jabal Marrah (20%), and Wasat Jabal Marrah (19%). Approximately 63 per cent were reportedly displaced from other locations within Central Darfur, while others were displaced from states across the Darfur region, including North Darfur (17%), West Darfur (14%), and South Darfur (5%).

Displacement dynamics within Central Darfur reflected tribal ties, indicating a degree of concentration by origin. Ninety-seven per cent of IDPs from North Darfur were in Shamal Jabal Marrah locality, while 85 per cent of IDs originally from West Darfur were observed in Azum locality. However, IDPs originally from Central Darfur were observed across a wider range of localities, with 75 per cent observed across Zalingi, Wasat, and Gharb Jabal Marrah localities. Around 35 per cent of IDP households in Central Darfur reportedly sheltered with host communities, usually reflecting these tribal connections and systems of social support.

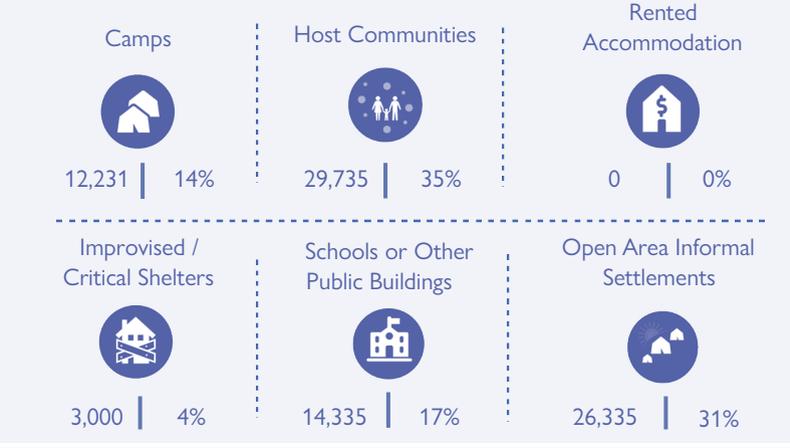
Field teams reported dire humanitarian conditions across West Darfur, primarily linked to inadequate service provision and the lack of functioning institutions. IDPs struggled to access to basic goods and services, particularly healthcare services. Although there were some on-going services provided by humanitarian partners or local initiatives from youth groups and civil society organizations, some IDPs were reportedly unable to travel to reach the services due to on-going insecurity and prohibitively expensive transportation costs. Some IDPs were reportedly displaced to other locations with Central Darfur and to other Darfur states due to the complete lack of service provision.

There were additional challenges linked to security and protection, including widespread reports of robbery, looting, and gender-based violence, particularly in Azum and Zalingei localities.

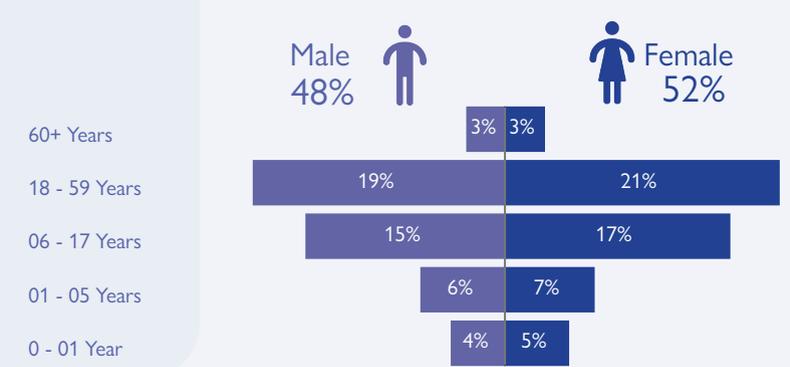
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

### 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 56%

Available but not affordable 41%

Available but not good quality 2%

### Education

Not available at all 100%

### Transportation / Fuel

Available but not affordable 63%

Not available at all 31%

Available but not good quality 4%

Available but not safe to access 2%

### Electricity

Not available at all 100%

### Government / Legal Services

Not available at all 100%

## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*



### Return to location of origin



13,065 Households

15%

69%

Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

26%

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



58,393 Households

68%

99%

The security situation is good in the current location

1%

Social or community reasons



### Leaving Sudan to other country



1,314 Households

2%

74%

There is no safe location in Sudan

26%

Better opportunities in other countries



### Other Countries

89%

Chad

11%

Central African Republic



### Not Decided (No Plan)



220 Households

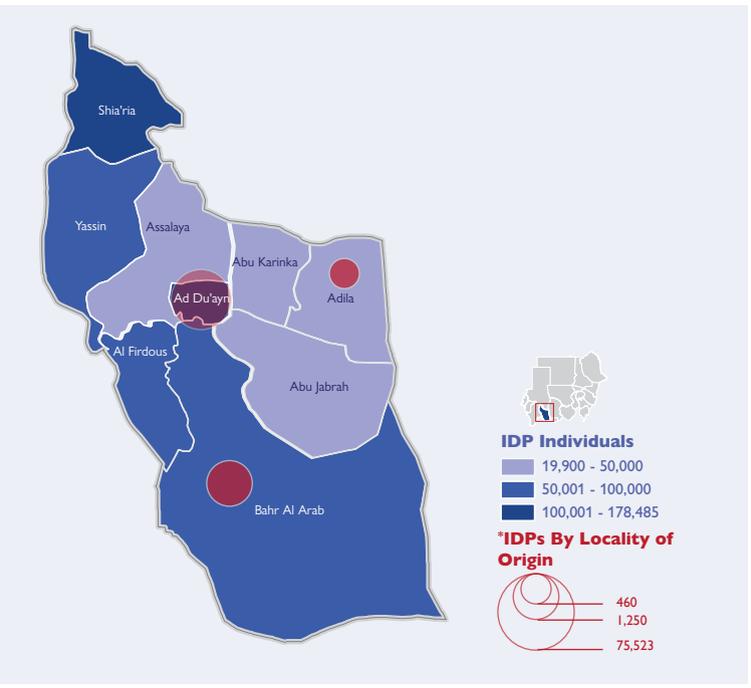
<1%

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# Displacement by State

## East Darfur



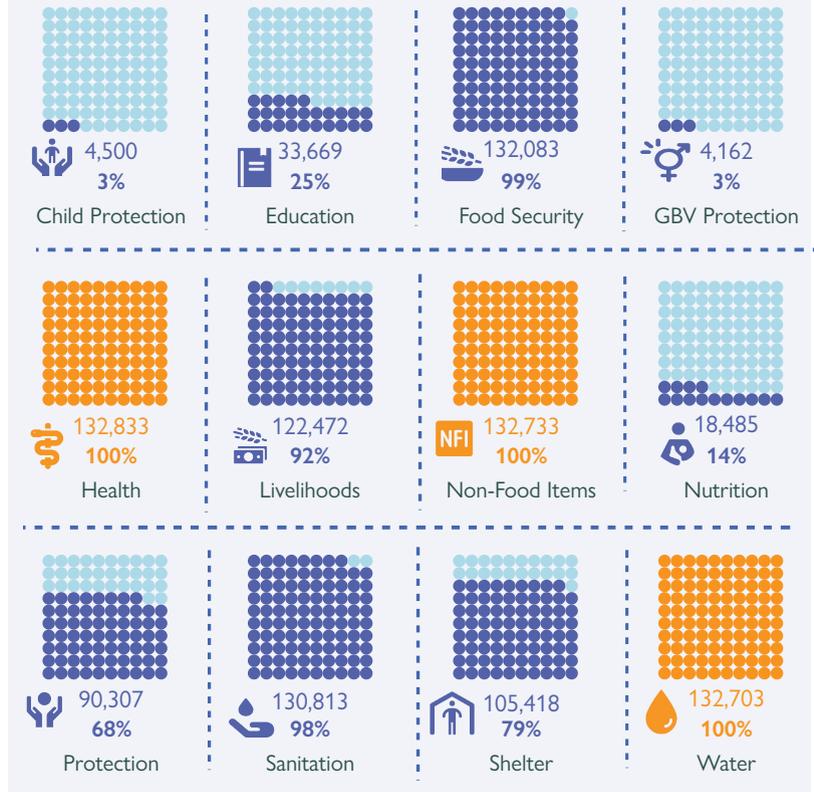
DTM reported continued clashes throughout East Darfur in March 2024, with reports of Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) conducting airstrikes targeting Rapid Support Forces (RSF) positions in Ad Du'ayn town. Field teams also reported two separate fire incidents in Ad Du'ayn town, on 27 February and 2 March, which damaged shelters and resulted in the destruction of 41 houses. Both fires were reportedly accidents.

East Darfur state hosted the third highest IDP population in Sudan, approximately 10 per cent of all IDPs in Sudan. Field teams estimated a total of 664,265 IDPs within East Darfur as of 21 March 2024, representing an increase of about 2,735 individuals since February 2024. The majority of IDPs originated in Khartoum (54%), followed by South Darfur (32%). Approximately 11 per cent were displaced internally within East Darfur. 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, field teams noted that there were challenges due to supply chain issues 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. There was also a reported lack of access to safe water and fuel for transportation, which caused transportation costs to increase substantially. The lack of services reportedly pushed some IDPs to move to third locations or back to their place of origin. In addition, there were continued telecommunication outages across the state, with only the private Wi-Fi connection operational, albeit not always available.

Protection risks were also reported in East Darfur, as the legal and judicial institutions largely stopped functioning. Field teams noted incidents of abduction of men in exchange for ransom, particularly in Ad Du'ayn locality.

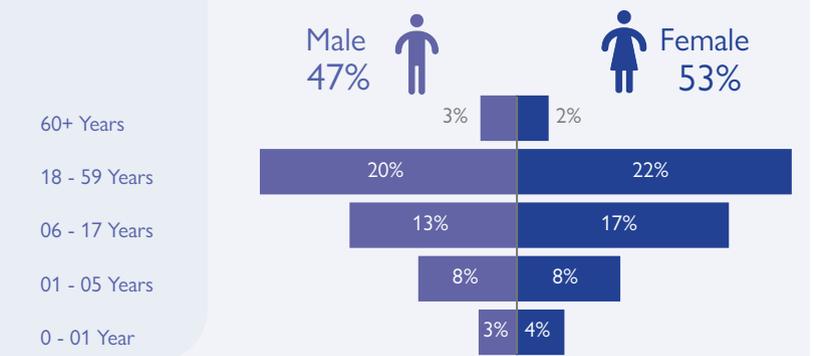
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

### Water



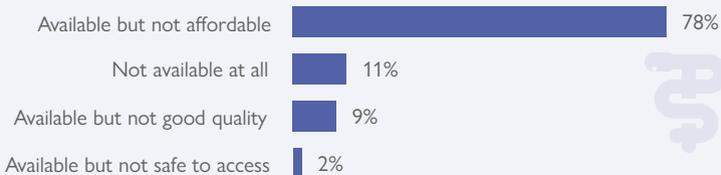
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



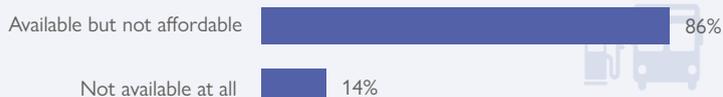
### Healthcare



### Education



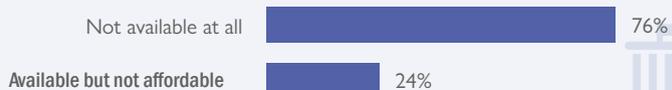
### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



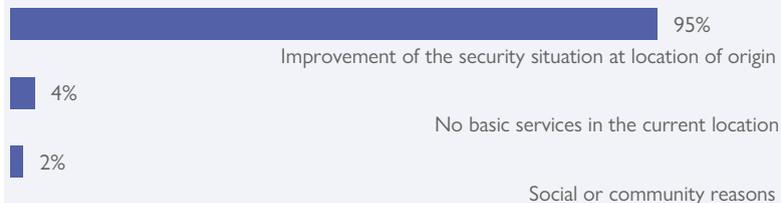
### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*

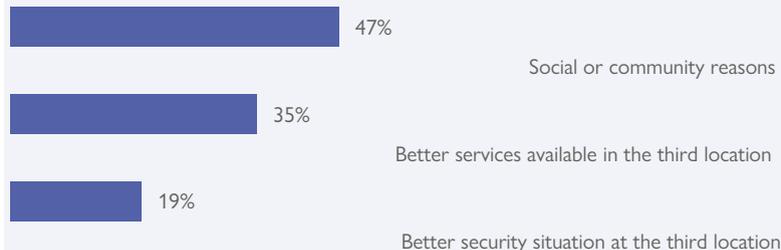
### Return to location of origin

17,475 Households | 13%



### Move to a third location

3,576 Households | 3%



### Remain in the current location

108,637 Households | 82%



### Leaving Sudan to other country

2,245 Households | 2%



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

900 Households | 1%

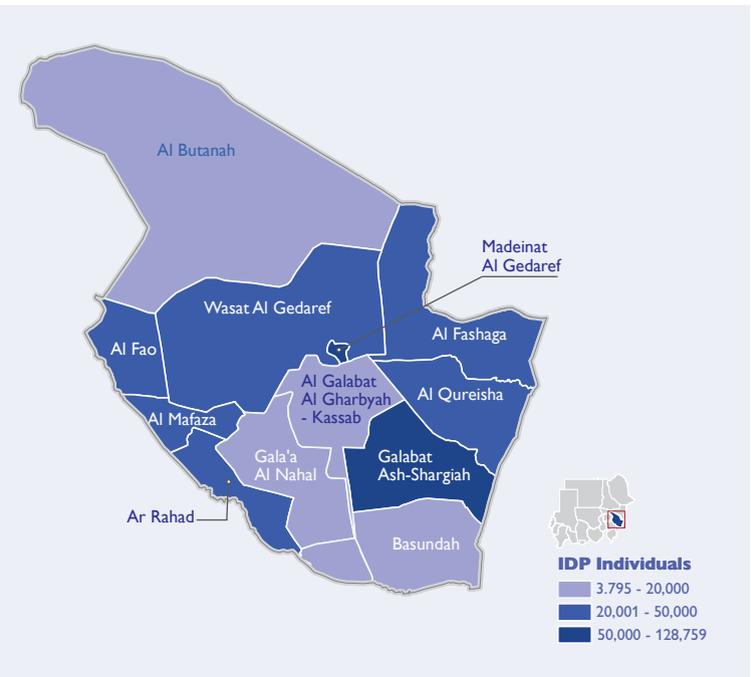


\* Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state. Bars indicating access to services across this report are proportionate in size to other bars in that category and are not proportional across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

# Displacement by State

## Gedaref

**429,171** Displaced Individuals  
**85,207** IDP Households  
**144** Key Informants

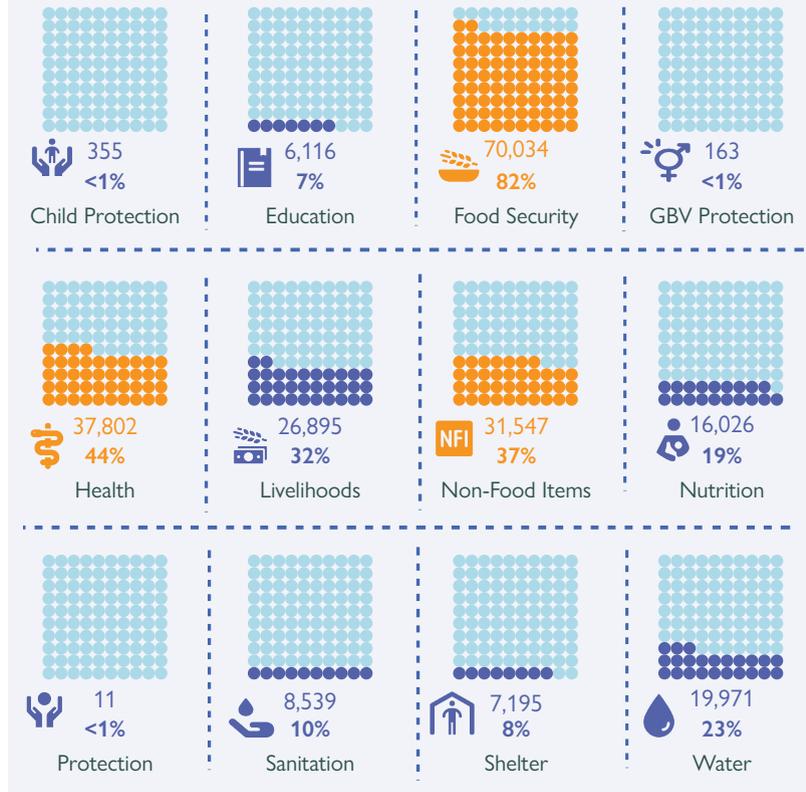


Field teams reported renewed clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Major 5 village of Al Fao locality, Gedaref on 18 March 2024. The clashes reportedly did not result in any displacement. Field teams noted that Gedaref state remained relatively stable despite the clashes. However, increased tensions following the clashes in Aj Jazirah during December 2023, as well as the potential expansion of conflict eastwards, prompted additional security measures across Gedaref state. Gedaref also continued to function as a transit point for displaced communities intending to cross to Ethiopia or onward, either to Eritrea or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Compared to other exit points in Red Sea state, Gedaref reportedly remained a relatively affordable exit point for displaced individuals seeking to leave Sudan.

DTM Sudan estimated that 429,171 IDPs were in Gedaref as of 21 March 2024. Reportedly, the majority (approximately 338,270 IDPs) originated from Khartoum, Sharg An Neel, and Jebel Awlia localities in Khartoum state. A smaller proportion of IDPs (approximately 88,699 IDPs) were displaced from Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Al Qurashi localities of Aj Jazirah state, while other IDPs were reportedly from North Darfur and South Darfur states. Displaced communities were predominantly in urban neighbourhoods within Madeinat Al Gedaref, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, and Ar Rahad localities, seeking shelter both with host families and in private rented accommodations. Gedaref hosted approximately 7,535 foreign national IDPs.

Service provision and humanitarian conditions in Gedaref continued to deteriorate in March 2024. An increasing number of IDPs reportedly lacked access to adequate shelter and many localities experienced challenges with overcrowding as a result. Moreover, the healthcare sector faced challenges due to the increased prevalence of various diseases, including dengue fever and cholera, as well as the widespread shortage of medical supplies, medicines, electricity, and water. There were continued reports of widespread food shortages.

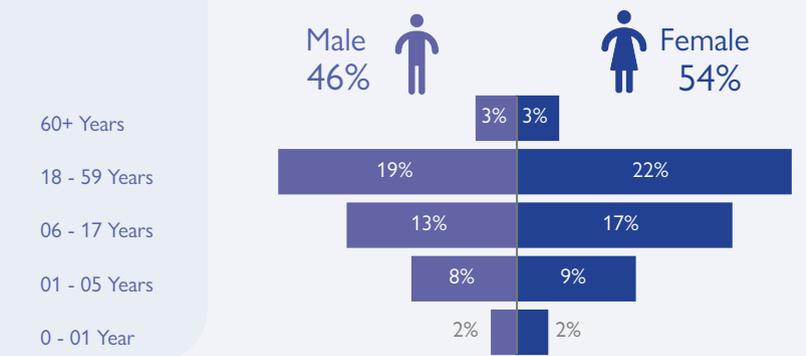
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics

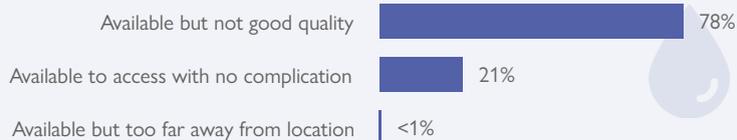


# Monthly Displacement Timeline



## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

### Water



### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



### Education



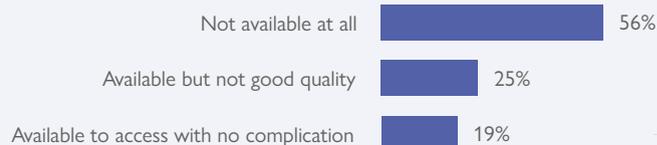
### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*

**Return to location of origin**  
10,357 Households | 12%

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

**Move to a third location**  
20,928 Households | 25%

98%  
Better security situation at the third location

1%  
No financial or economic means to remain in the current location (savings completed)

<1%  
Deterioration of the security situation in the current location

<1%  
Access to work in the third location

**Remain in the current location**  
53,841 Households | 63%

100%  
The security situation is good in the current location

**Leaving Sudan to other country**  
36 Households | <1%

83%  
Relatives are present in other countries

17%  
Better opportunities in other countries

### Other Countries

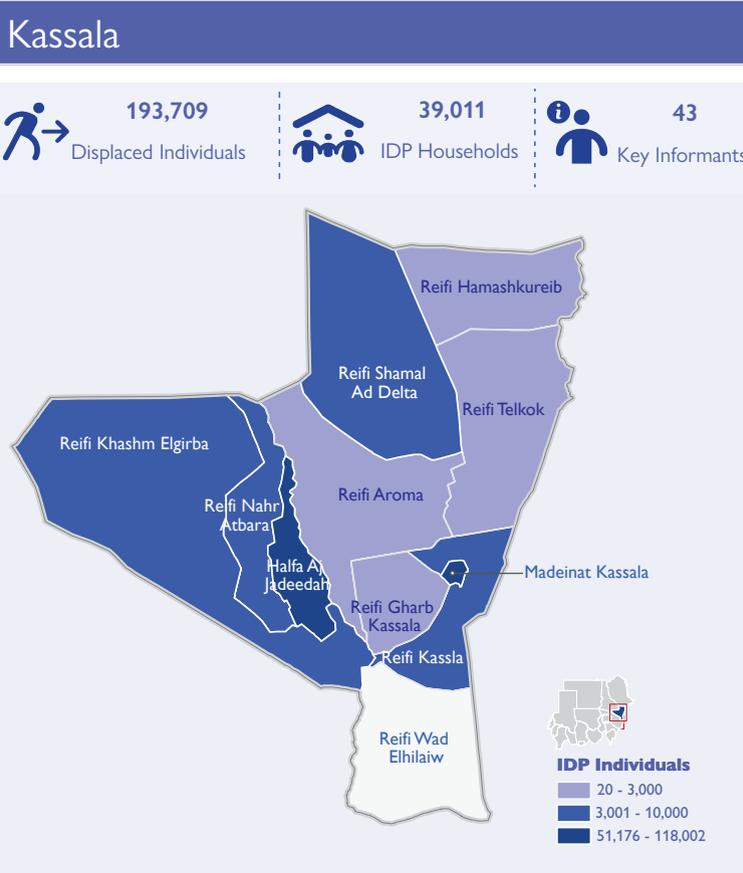
94%  
Gulf Region

6%  
Egypt

**Not Decided (No Plan)**  
45 Households | <1%

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# Displacement by State



DTM field teams did not report any clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Kassala during March 2024. However, field teams noted an increased security presence, following reported clashes in [Al Fao locality, Gedaref state in March 2024](#). Field teams also reported an intercommunal clash between Bani Amir tribesmen and Nuba tribesmen on 15 March 2024; no displacement has been reported. Humanitarian access remained relatively open in Kassala, with a significant presence of international humanitarian partners reportedly operating in the state.

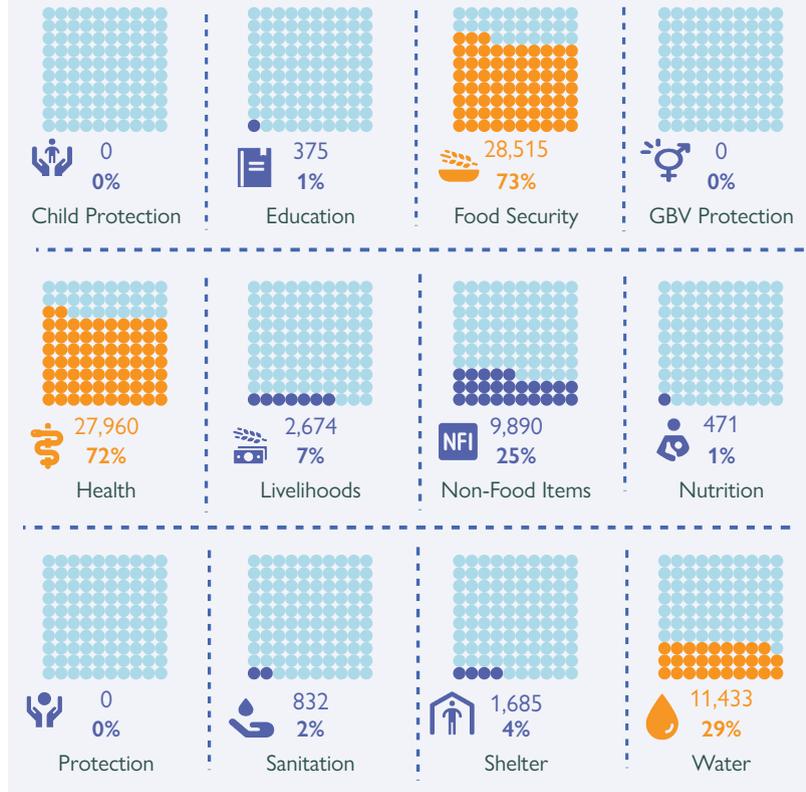
Kassala hosted an estimated 193,709 IDPs as of 21 March 2024, reflecting an increase of 13,716 IDPs from [February 2024](#). The majority of IDPs (approximately 76%) originated from Khartoum state. Clashes between SAF and RSF in Aj Jazirah also contributed to the increase of IDPs in Kassala: IDPs from Aj Jazirah constituted roughly 24 per cent of the total IDP population observed in Kassala. State authorities reportedly opened new shelters to accommodate arrivals, which have already reached full capacity according to DTM field teams as of March 2024. As a result, new IDP arrivals were reportedly directed to temporary shelter in open areas located outside urban centres in Khashm El Girba locality. Field teams also continued to observe movements of IDPs from Red Sea and Gedaref states to Kassala due to its lower living costs.

IDP households were primarily concentrated in urban areas across Kassala, likely since urban areas offered better service provision compared to more rural areas. Specifically, approximately 75 per cent of observed IDPs were in Kassala and Halfa Aj Jadeedah Towns. Urban centres in Kassala also reportedly functioned as transit points for IDs intending to either reach other eastern and northern states or to travel to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates via Eritrea.

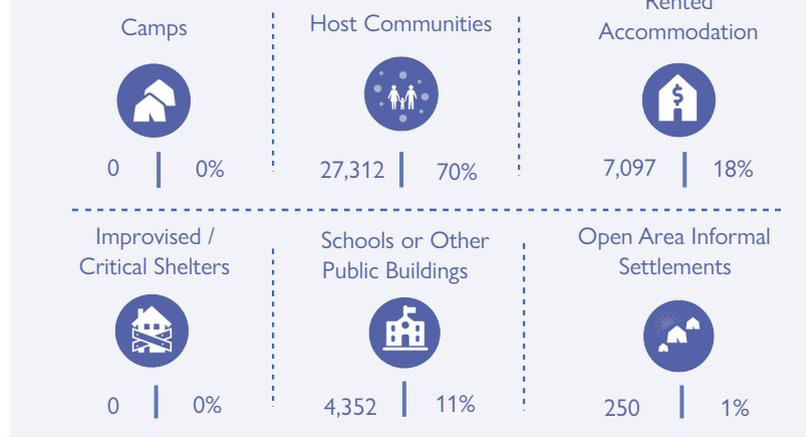
Existing social connections likely played a significant role in displacement patterns, with 70 per cent of IDPs residing with host communities. However, 18 per cent of IDPs reportedly stayed in rented accommodations, while 11 per cent were observed in schools, public buildings, and open area gathering sites. Field teams indicated that some IDPs transitioned from host communities to shelters due to the provision of aid in these locations and the increasing economic burden on host communities.

Field teams reported that IDPs in Kassala continued to face significant challenges in terms of access to food, essential non-food items, and healthcare services. The increased influx of IDPs placed essential strain on already overburdened infrastructure in Kassala, particularly in terms of water, electricity, and healthcare services. Field teams reported frequent electricity and water outages across Kassala.

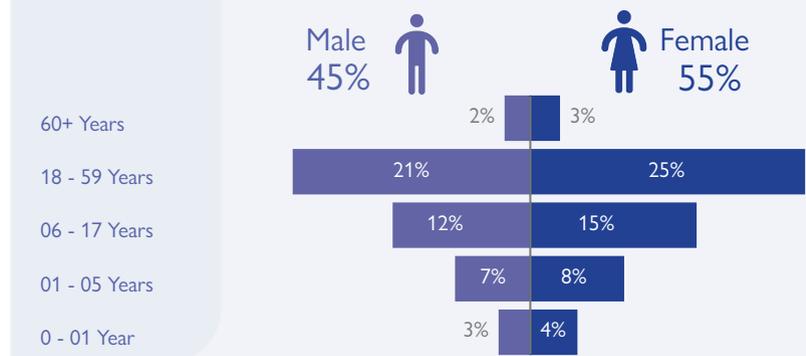
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



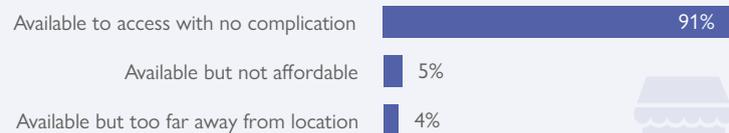
**Water**



**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



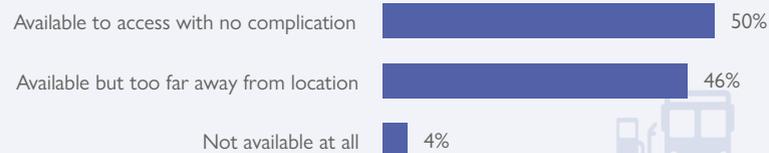
**Healthcare**



**Education**



**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**6,068**  
Households

**16%**



**Move to a third location**



**11,499**  
Households

**29%**



**Remain in the current location**



**21,444**  
Households

**55%**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**0**  
Households

**0%**

**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**

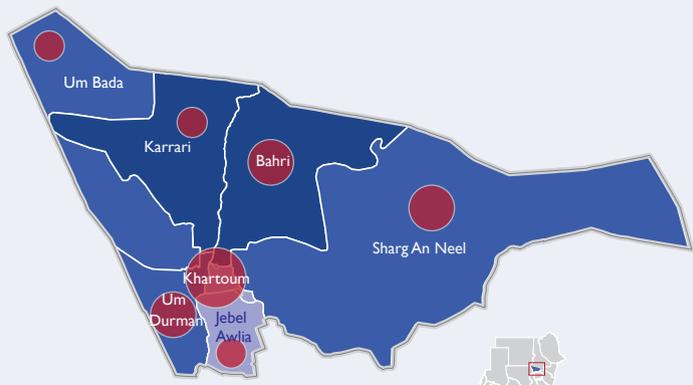


**0**  
Households

**0%**

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# Khartoum

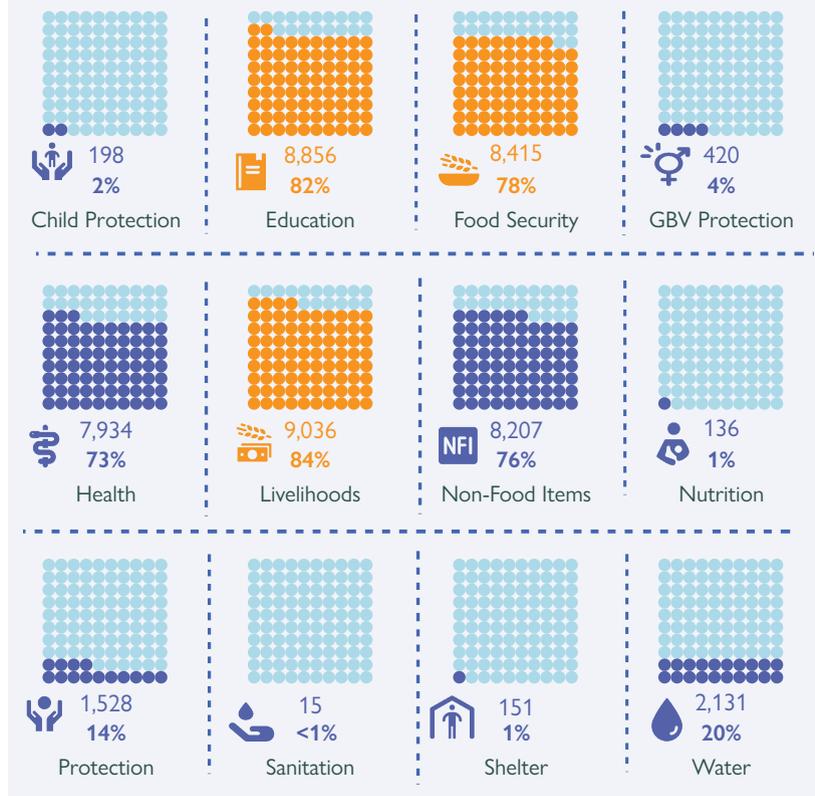


Field teams reported heightened hostilities across Khartoum state in March 2024, notably in the Um Durman, Um Bada, Karrari, and Bahri localities. The clashes resulted in widespread destruction of public and private infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, bridges, and various other facilities, alongside increased incidents of looting. The ongoing clashes continued to be the main driver of displacement within Khartoum state and into other regions of Sudan. Additionally, field teams reported some limited return movements of IDPs back to Khartoum due to both reports of increased stability in specific locations across Um Durman locality and the deteriorating economic situation in many locations of displacement across Sudan.

As of 21 March 2024, DTM Sudan reported that Khartoum remained the top state of origin, with 3,563,069 IDPs originating from Khartoum since the conflict erupted in April 2023. IDPs from Khartoum were primarily displaced from Khartoum, Bahri, Omdurman, and Sharg An Neel localities. The majority (approximately 43%) of displaced individuals from Khartoum were displaced to River Nile, White Nile, and Northern states. Many IDPs from Khartoum who were initially displaced to Aj Jazirah experienced secondary displacement to Sennar, Gedaref, and Kassala following the [expansion of conflict](#) into Aj Jazirah on 15 December 2023.

As of 21 March 2024, an estimated 54,355 IDPs experienced intra-state displacement within Khartoum and were primarily displaced across urban neighborhoods in Um Durman, Bahri, and Khartoum localities. Additionally, a smaller proportion (approximately 1,425 IDPs) arrived from Medani Al Kubra and Al Hasahisa localities of Aj Jazirah state. Reportedly, approximately 82 per cent of IDPs sought refuge with host communities, while 17 per cent of households were in rented accommodations.

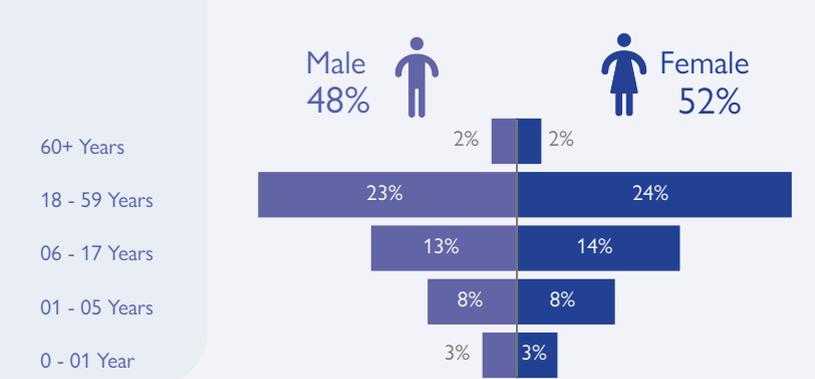
Field teams reported that service provision in Khartoum remained completely non-functional. IDPs faced further difficulties in March due to continued internet and telecommunication outages, which impacted banking systems and limited access to cash. There were severe shortages of both food and non-food items due to deteriorating economic conditions and ongoing insecurity. Food insecurity remained the top reported need, despite local initiatives to provide Iftar meals for both displaced and host communities in Um Durman and Karrari localities. Access to other essential services, including healthcare, water, and education, were reported to be virtually non-existent.



## Shelter Categories (by households)



## Demographics

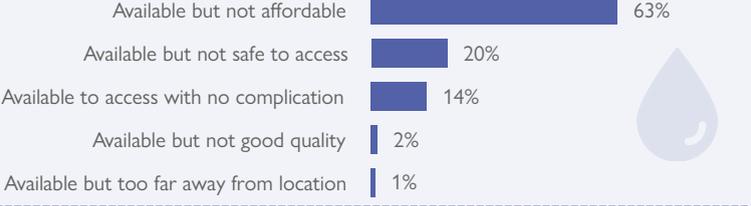


## Monthly Displacement Timeline

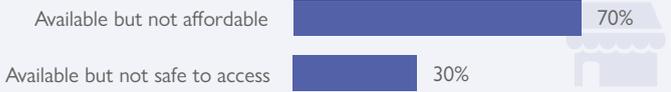


## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

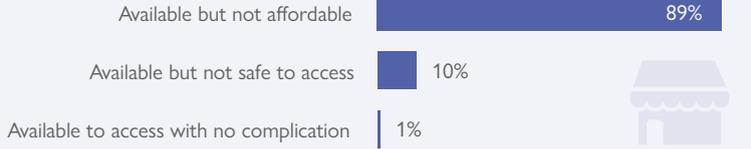
### Water



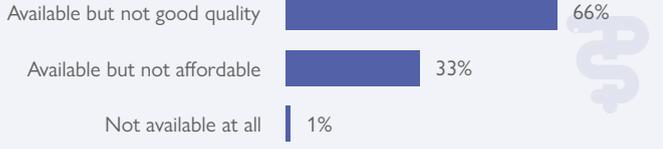
### Market (Food)



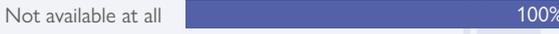
### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



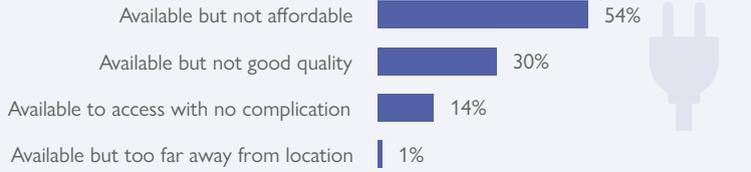
### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*

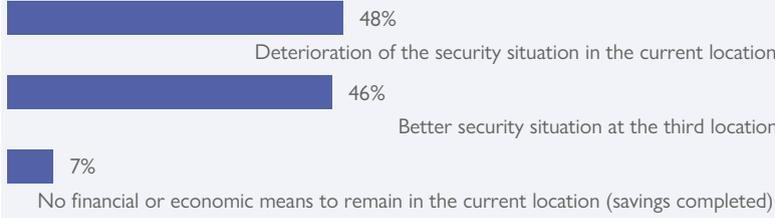
### Return to location of origin

6,811 Households | 63%



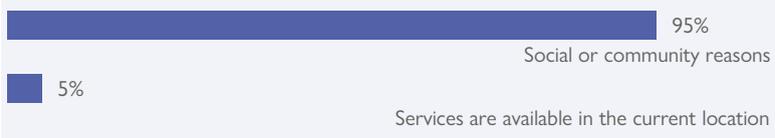
### Move to a third location

2,925 Households | 27%



### Remain in the current location

100 Households | 1%

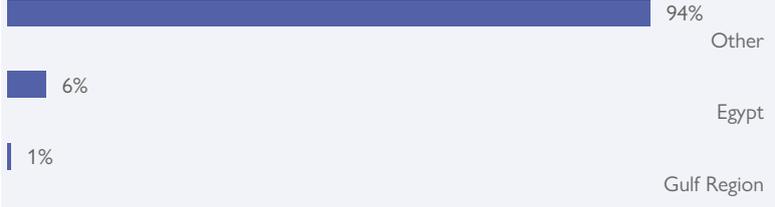


### Leaving Sudan to other country

196 Households | 2%



### Other Countries



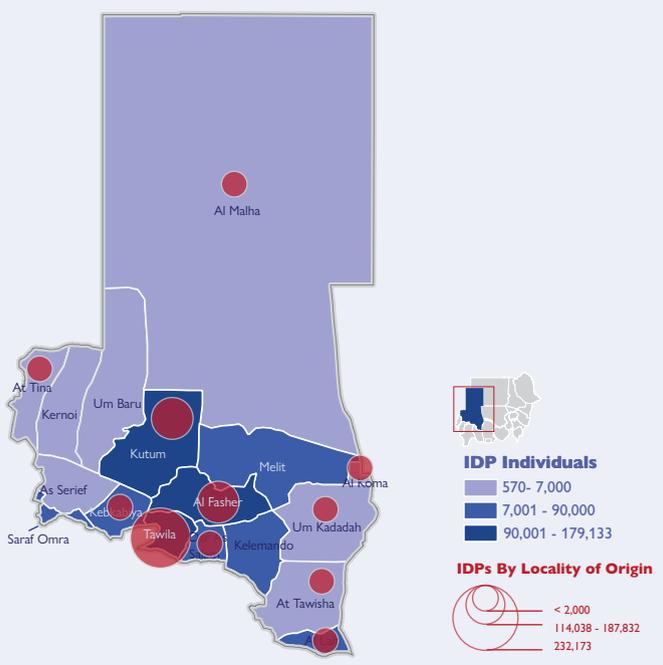
### Not Decided (No Plan)

773 Households | 7%

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# Displacement by State

## North Darfur



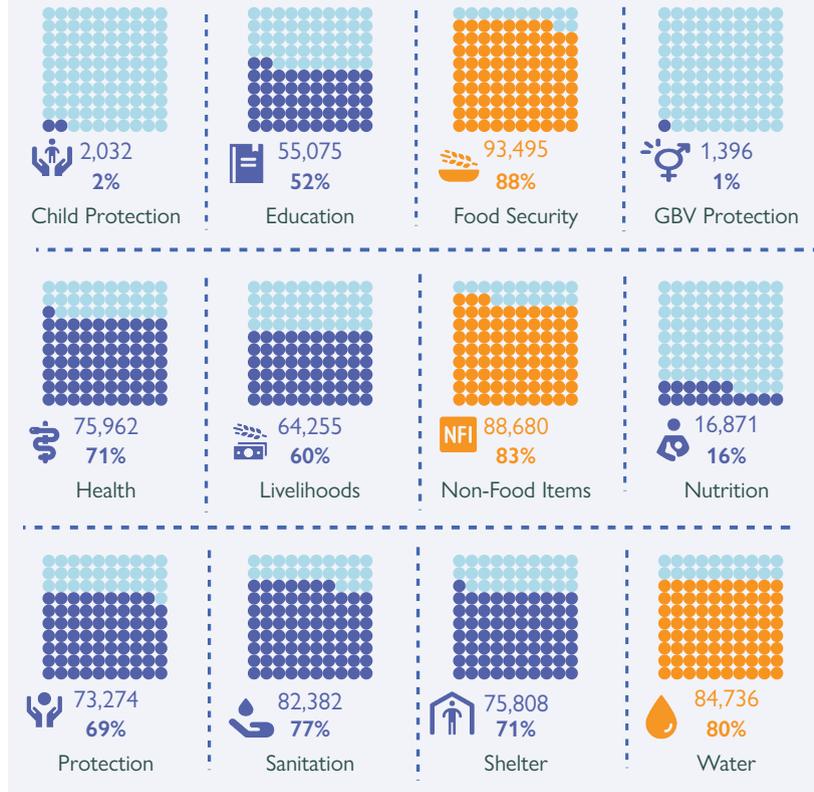
During March 2024, clashes between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) renewed in Al Fasher Town of Al Fasher locality on [29 February](#) and [15 March](#), particularly across the northern and eastern areas. SAF reportedly conducted airstrikes targeting RSF positions, spurring localized displacement from the northern and eastern areas of Al Fasher Town to the southern neighbourhoods within the town, as well as to other localities.

As of 21 March 2024, North Darfur hosted an estimated 531,892 IDPs, approximately 8 per cent of the total IDP population in Sudan. This marked an increase of 61,425 individuals compared to [February 2024](#). The majority of IDPs originated from within North Darfur (88%), followed by South Darfur (7%). Additionally, North Darfur represented the third most common state of origin. Most IDPs were observed in Al Fasher (34%), Kutum (20%), Tawila (19%), Um Kadadah (8%) and Melit (8%) localities.

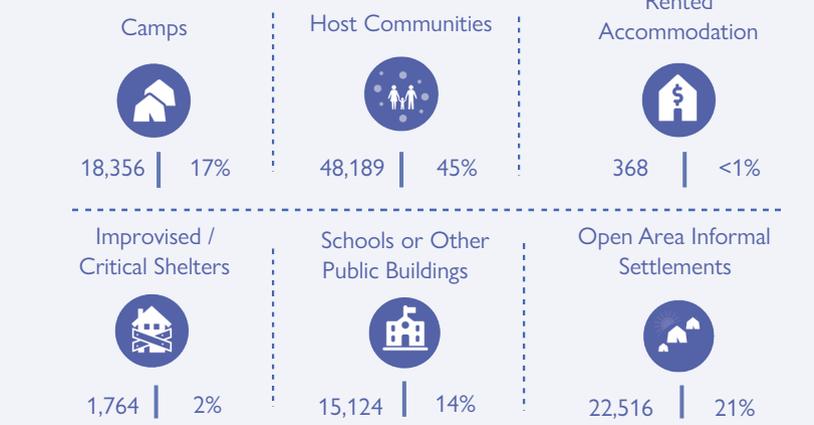
Despite some provision of WASH services, healthcare, and food in North Darfur, supplies were limited given on-going supply chain issues and high fuel costs. Supply lines from the central states to North Darfur were reportedly halted due to insecurity on the road. As a result, available supplies in North Darfur were primarily imported from Libya, and therefore incurred high import taxes. Field teams also reported that host communities and IDPs faced challenges accessing services due to a lack of cash and on-going insecurity inhibiting physical access to service providers. The lack of services reportedly pushed some IDPs to relocate internally within North Darfur or to neighbouring states.

Field teams also reported numerous protection concerns, including limited access to legal assistance, risks to physical safety, restrictions on movements, and overall lawlessness. There were increased reports of ethnically motivated violence and assaults, searches and arrests at check points, and instances of robbery, looting, and harassment on many roads in the state, particularly in Dar As Salam, Al Koma, Kebkabiya, Kelemando, Saraf Omra, and Kutum localities.

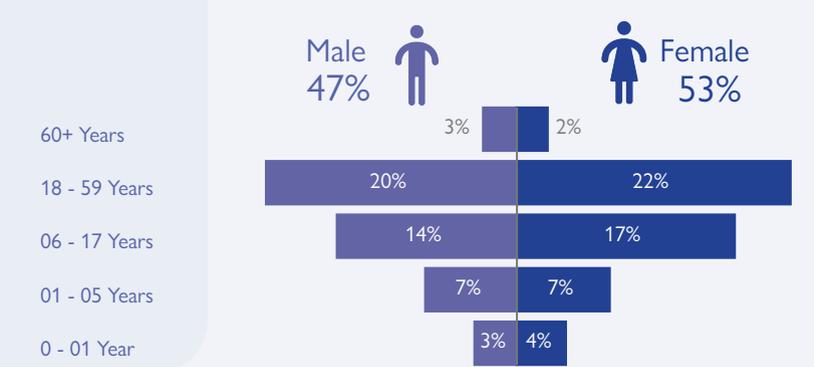
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics

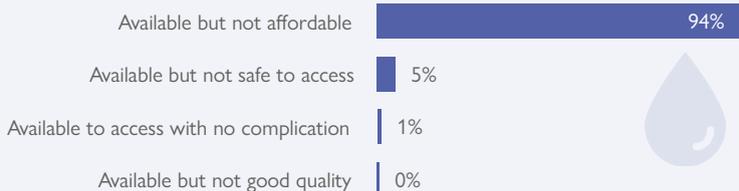


# Monthly Displacement Timeline

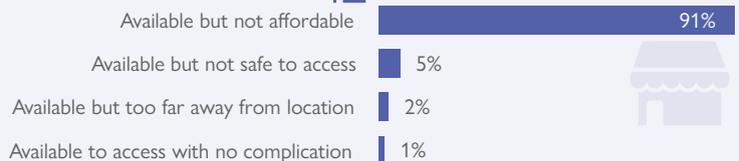


## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

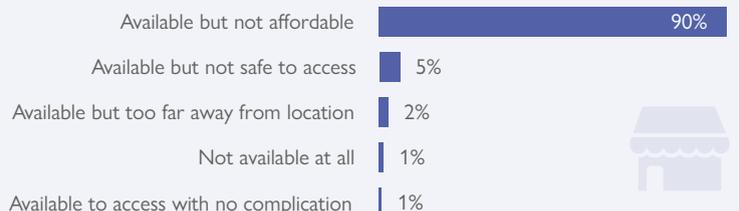
### Water



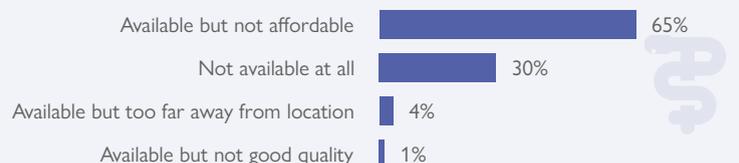
### Market (Food)



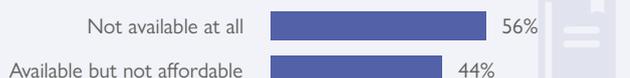
### Market (Non-Food Item)



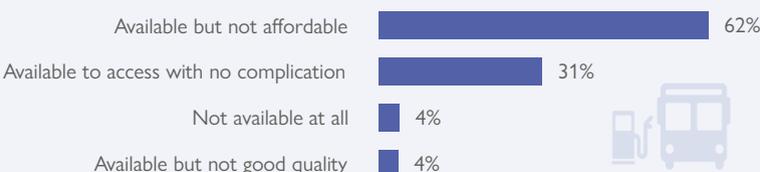
### Healthcare



### Education



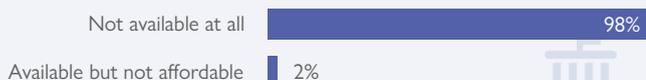
### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



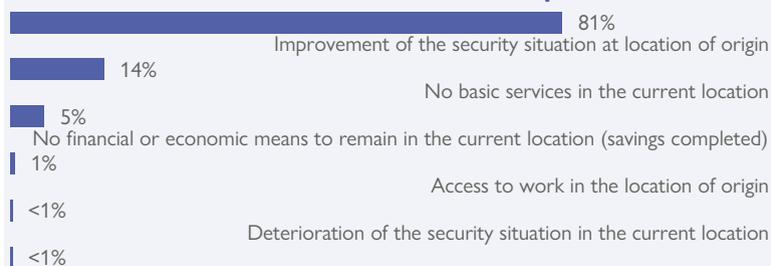
## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*



### Return to location of origin



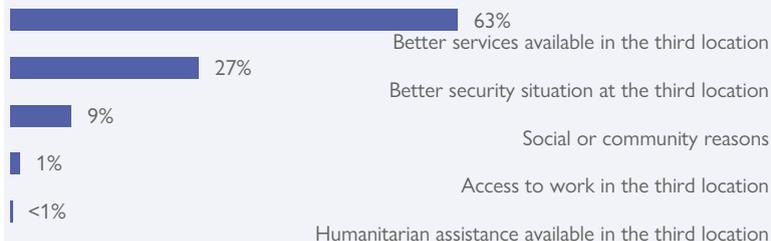
20,051 Households | 19%



### Move to a third location



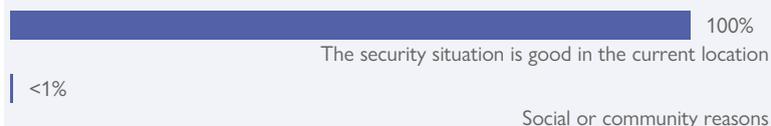
5,857 Households | 6%



### Remain in the current location



76,455 Households | 72%



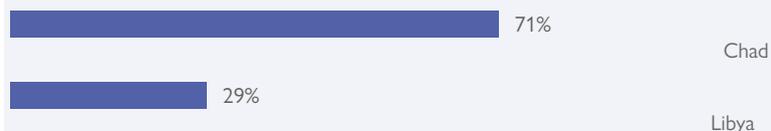
### Leaving Sudan to other country



2,779 Households | 3%



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

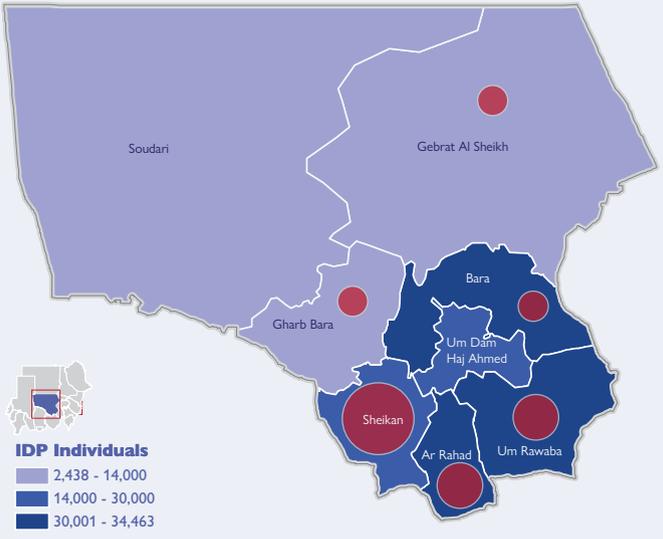


1,175 Households | 1%

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# Displacement by State

## North Kordofan



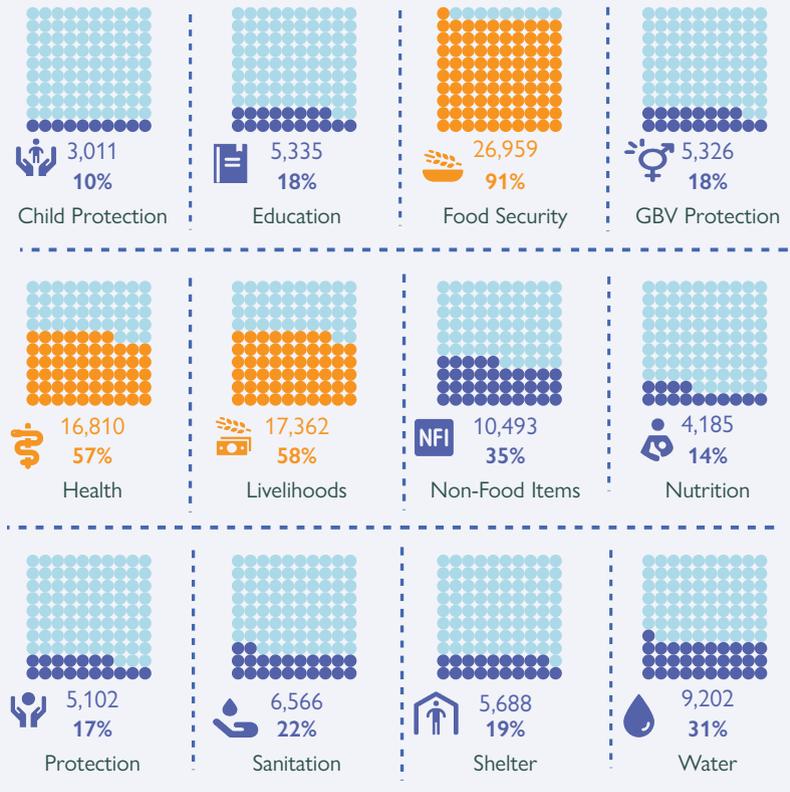
During March 2024, field teams reported incidents of inter-communal clashes in Ar Rahad locality. Clashes erupted between [Arab Bagara and Nuba tribesmen in multiple villages within Ar Rahad locality on 8 March 2024](#), displacing an estimated 476 households. The incident followed previously reported clashes between the same groups within [Ar Rahad locality in December 2023](#). Furthermore, field teams reported an attack by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on [Qardud village in Ar Rahad locality on 15 March 2024](#).

As of 21 March 2024, an estimated 151,292 IDPs were in North Kordofan. The largest proportion of IDPs originated from Khartoum state (81%), followed by North Kordofan (15%) and South Kordofan (2%). Smaller populations of IDPs reportedly originated from Aj Jazirah, White Nile, Sennar, and West Kordofan (approximately 2%). Social and ethnic ties likely influenced the shelter patterns of IDPs within North Kordofan, with approximately 94 per cent residing with host communities.

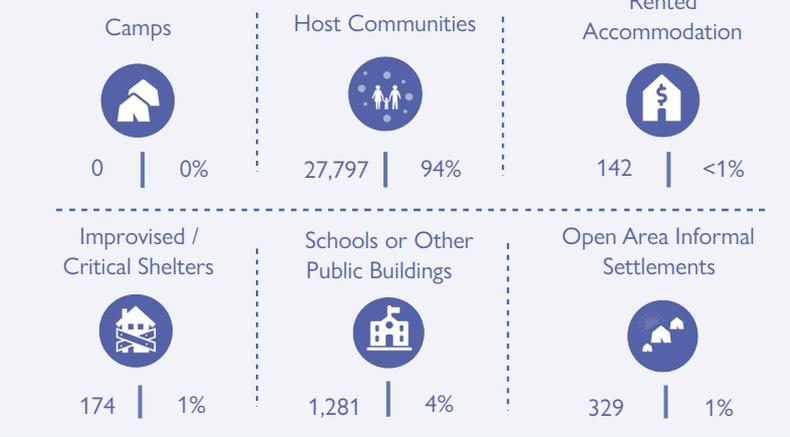
As of 21 March 2024, an estimated 48,690 individuals were displaced from North Kordofan. The majority (68%) were displaced from [Sheikan locality](#), which witnessed significant clashes between the SAF and RSF in previous months. Notably, most IDPs from Khartoum (80%) were concentrated in southern localities such as Bara, Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, and Um Dam Haj Ahmed, likely due to the relatively better access to essential services and goods. IDPs displaced from other areas within North Kordofan were largely concentrated in Sheikan, Ar Rahad, and Um Rawaba localities (approximately 86%).

Field teams reported that essential goods and services throughout North Kordofan remained inadequate, including access to water, food, electricity, telecommunication networks, and healthcare. Healthcare facilities reportedly faced critical shortages of medical supplies, and prices for food and other basic goods continued to increase. Field teams noted frequent incidents of armed theft on major roads and within towns, which hindered IDP movement and impeded the delivery of humanitarian aid.

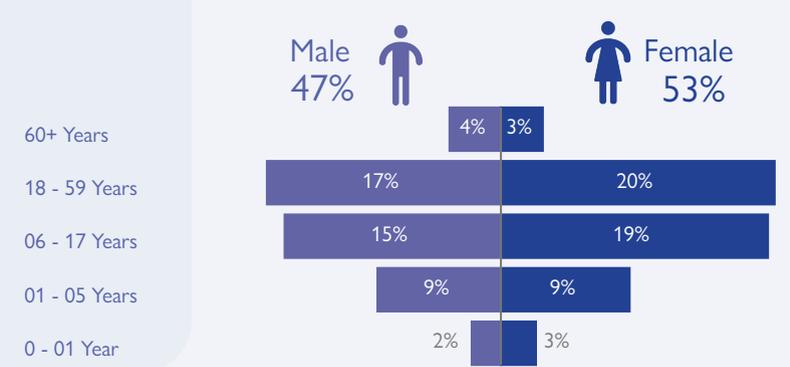
### Priority Needs (by households)



### Shelter Categories (by households)



### Demographics



### Monthly Displacement Timeline



## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*



### Water



### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



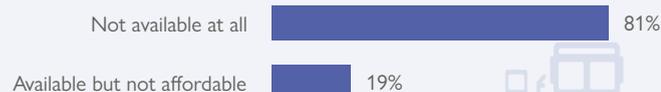
### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*



### Return to location of origin



15,634  
Households

53%



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



Improvement of the security situation at location of origin



No basic services in the current location



### Move to a third location



647  
Households

2%



Better security situation at the third location



Better services available in the third location

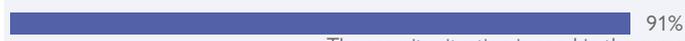


### Remain in the current location



13,132  
Households

44%



The security situation is good in the current location



Social or community reasons



Services are available in the current location



Job opportunities are better in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



0  
Households

0%



### Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)

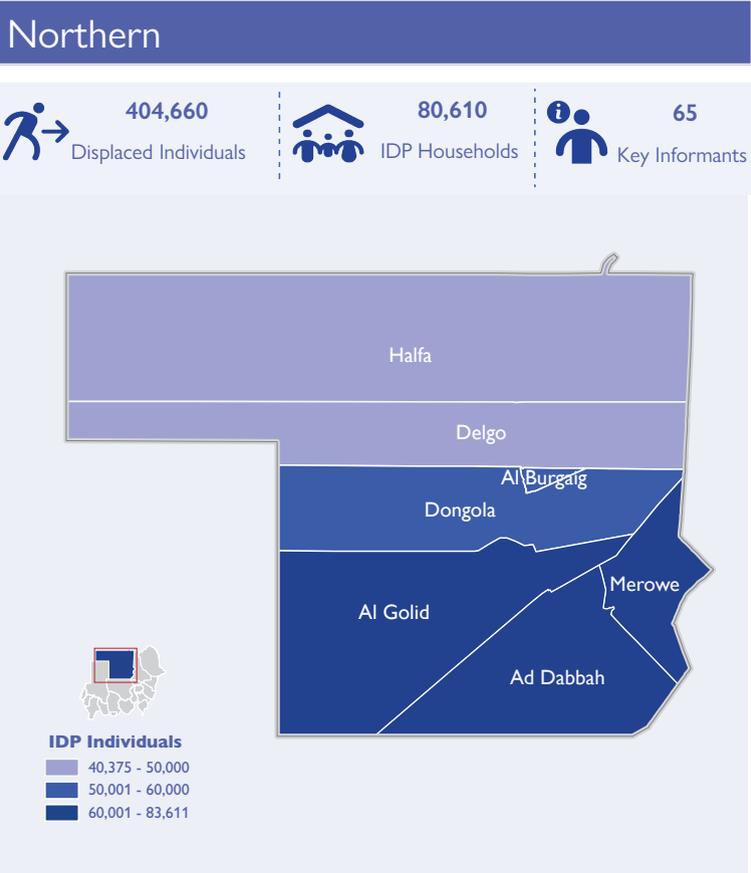


310  
Households

1%

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# Displacement by State

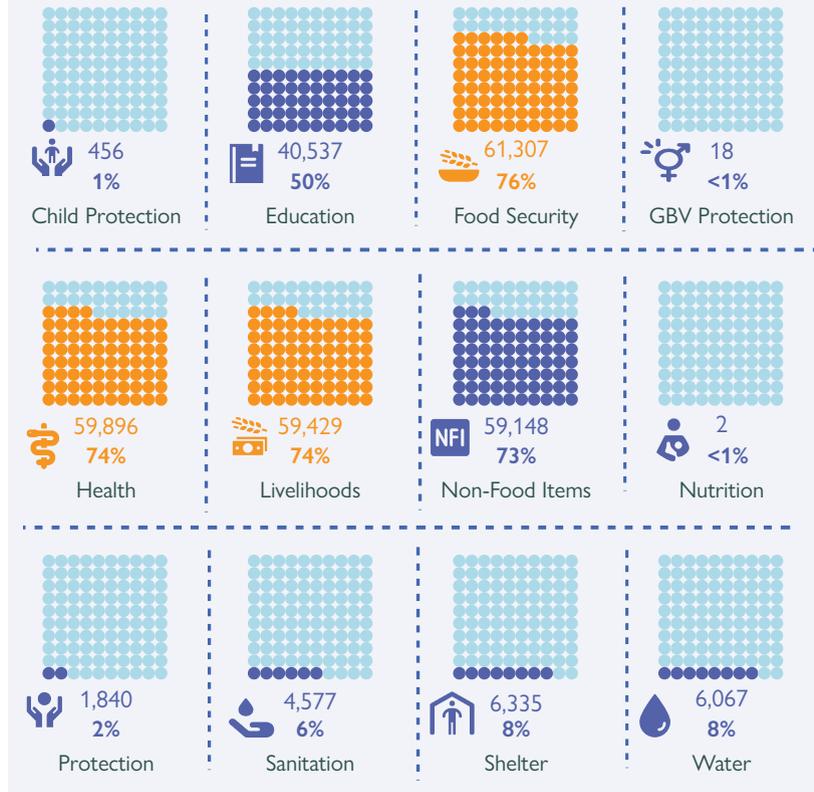


Northern state remained relatively calm during March 2024. There were an estimated 404,660 IDPs observed across the state's seven localities as of 21 March 2024. Northern state continued to serve as a transit point for displaced communities intending to cross the border into Egypt via the Ashkeet and Argeen land border crossings. Field teams also reported intra-state movement of IDP households, who reportedly moved between localities to access better services, employment opportunities, and cheaper commodities. Additionally, there were some limited return movements to specific localities in Khartoum following reports of improved security.

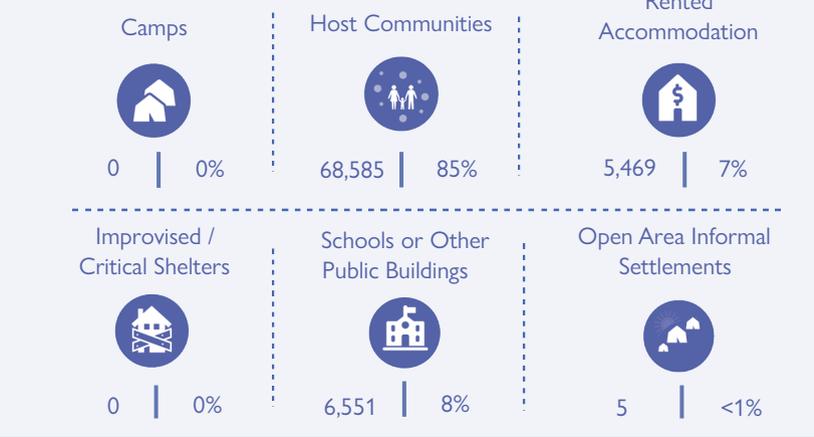
The majority of IDPs (70%) were reportedly in rural villages across Merowe, Ad Dabbah, and Al Golid localities. Approximately 394,987 individuals were originally displaced from Khartoum, Bahri, and Um Durman localities of Khartoum State, while approximately 9,370 IDPs originated from Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Janub Aj Jazirah localities of Aj Jazirah State. In addition, 303 IDPs arrived from Sennar and As Suki localities of Sennar State. Field teams reported that the vast majority of IDPs observed in Northern state were Sudanese nationals (approximately 404,660 individuals), while less than 1 percent (731 IDPs) were reportedly non-Sudanese nationals.

Field teams reported that service provision remained poor across the state in March 2024. Both displaced and host communities had limited access to public services, including water, electricity, and healthcare. There were reports of severe shortages of food and non-food items, despite several local humanitarian efforts to distribute food items during Ramadan. Recent internet outages also continued to limit access to the banking system, hindering the ability of IDPs to access cash and financial resources.

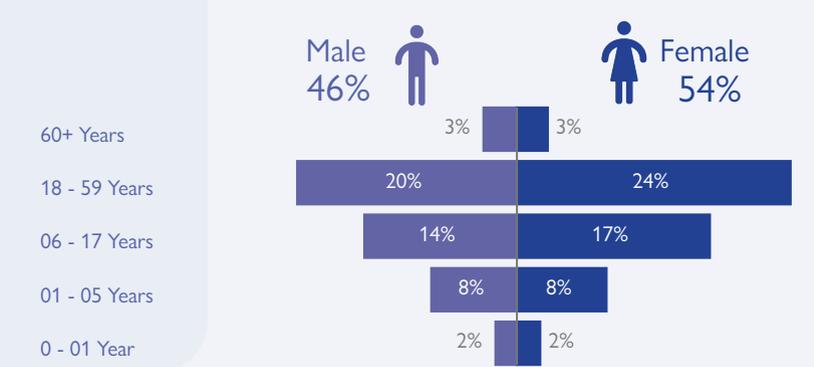
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics

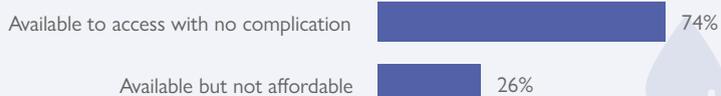


# Monthly Displacement Timeline



## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

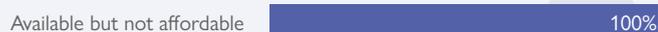
### Water



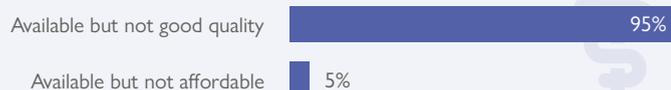
### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



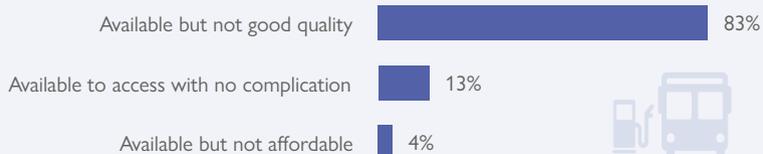
### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*

### Return to location of origin



21,426  
Households

27%



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



### Move to a third location



6,387  
Households

8%



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



Better security situation at the third location

<1%

Access to work in the third location

<1%

Better services available in the third location



### Remain in the current location



6,114  
Households

8%



The security situation is good in the current location

1%

Services are available in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



5,133  
Households

6%



5%

No opportunities or possibilities in the location of origin

1%

There is no safe location in Sudan

<1%

Relatives are present in other countries

### Other Countries



27%

Other

<1%

Egypt

Gulf Region



### Not Decided (No Plan)



41,550  
Households

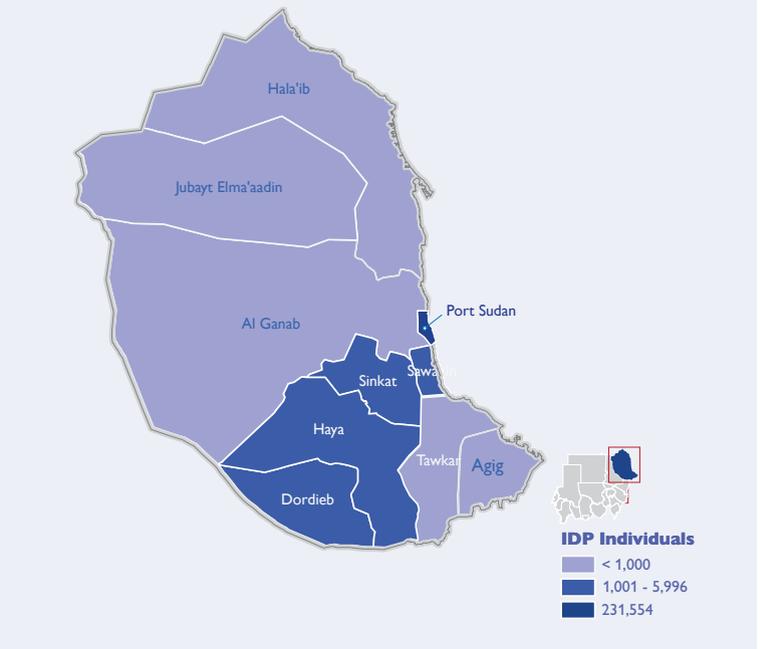
52%

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

# Displacement by State

## Red Sea



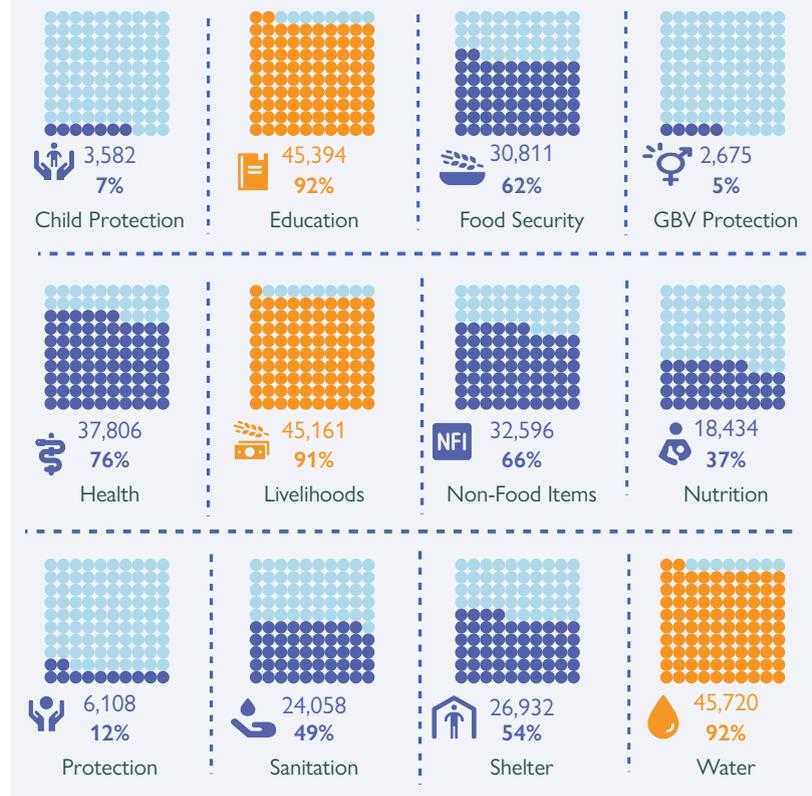
Compared to other regions, Red Sea state continued to remain relatively isolated from conflict in March 2024. Many international humanitarian actors continued to operate from the state capital, Port Sudan.

As of 21 March 2024, Red Sea state hosted an estimated total of 247,012 IDPs, reflecting a decrease of 2,543 IDPs since February 2024. The majority of IDPs originated from Khartoum state (approximately 66%), while smaller proportions of IDPs originated from Aj Jazirah (26%) and the Darfur (4%) and Kordofan (4%) regions. Port Sudan Town in Port Sudan locality remained the primary reported destination for IDPs and hosted an estimated 94 per cent of the total observed IDPs within the state, likely due to its concentration of essential services, including healthcare facilities, water, electricity, and markets.

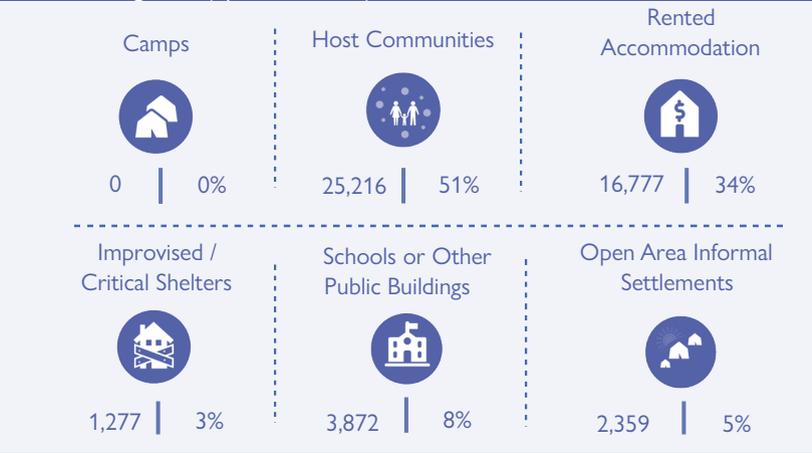
Many IDPs reportedly arrived in Red Sea state in order to process passports or exit the country via Port Sudan Airport or Sawakin seaport. Field teams also noted an increased influx of individuals crossing back to Sudan from Egypt. Field teams also reported that some IDPs left Red Sea in March 2024 due to the rising costs of goods and services, including water, education, and rent, as well as increasingly limited livelihood opportunities.

The influx of IDPs also continued to strain key infrastructure in Port Sudan, with increased reports of overcrowding at healthcare facilities, living shelters, and gathering sites. Field teams reported that local government authorities established several sheltering sites to address the shortage of affordable housing. Approximately 15 per cent of IDPs (7,504 households) resided in schools, public buildings, or open area gathering sites. Field teams emphasized protection concerns and shortages of essential supplies in these locations, particularly in terms of food, non-food items, and healthcare. Water and electricity infrastructure will likely be further strained in the upcoming hot season.

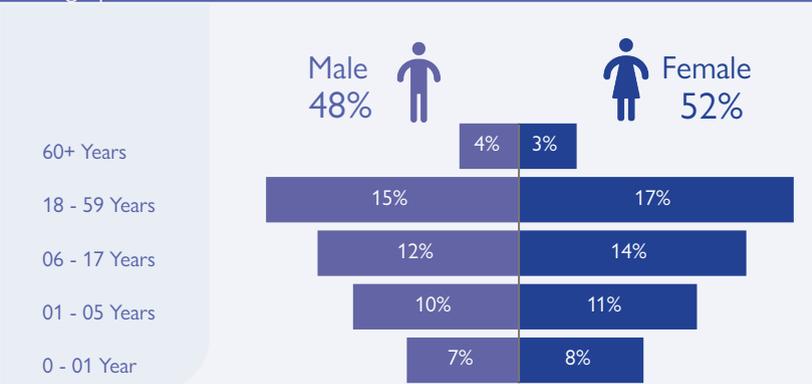
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



**Water**



**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



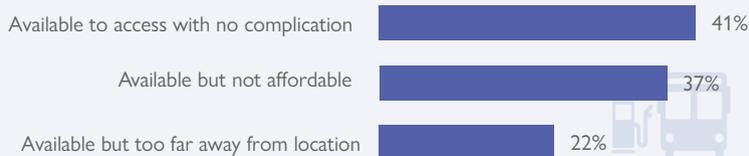
**Healthcare**



**Education**



**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**

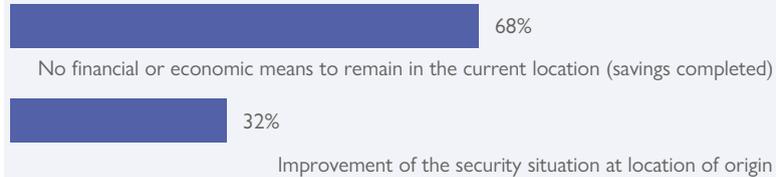


**Government / Legal Services**



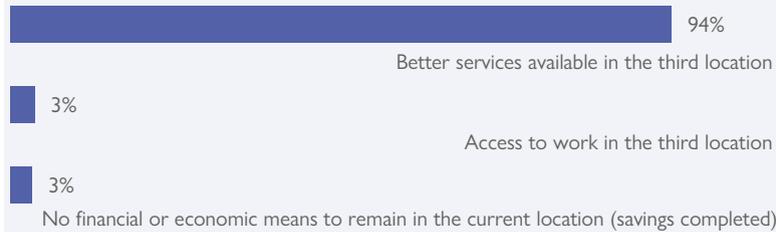
**Return to location of origin**

**972** Households | **2%**



**Move to a third location**

**5,506** Households | **11%**



**Remain in the current location**

**38,451** Households | **78%**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**

**3,057** Households | **6%**



**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**

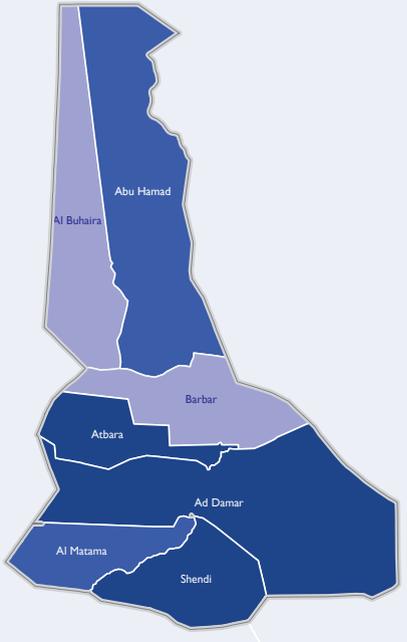
**1,515** Households | **3%**

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# Displacement by State

## River Nile

**706,906** Displaced Individuals  
**143,509** IDP Households  
**58** Key Informants



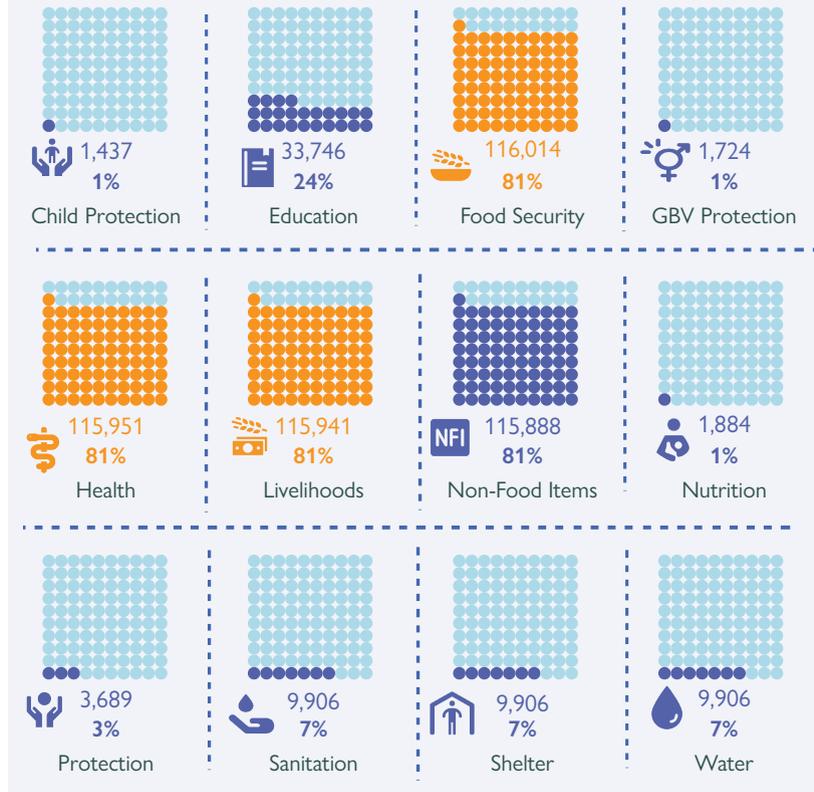
During March 2024, field teams reported a state of relative calm compared to other conflict hotspots. An estimated 706,906 IDPs were observed in River Nile as of 21 March 2024, the vast majority of whom originated from Khartoum (98%). Field teams also reported intra-state movement as IDPs sought better employment opportunities and other services across different localities.

River Nile continued to serve as a transit point for displaced communities intending to reach Northern and Red Sea states, as well as neighboring countries. Field teams also reported some limited return movements of IDPs back to Khartoum following reports of increased stability in Um Durman locality of Khartoum state.

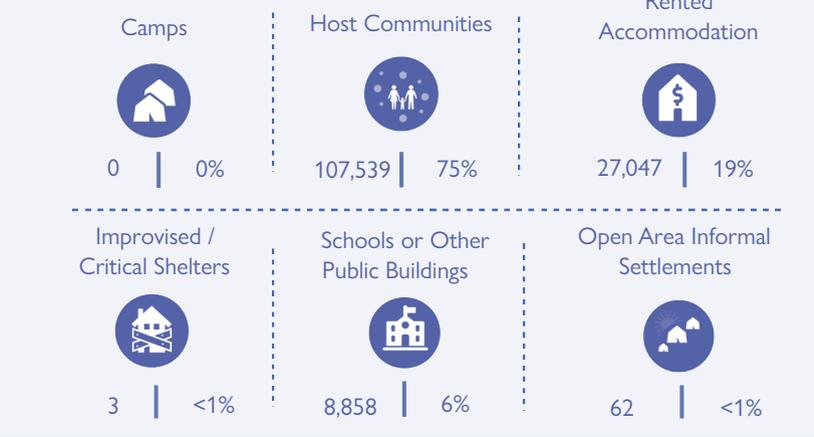
IDPs across the state originally arrived from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities of Khartoum (approximately 689,530 IDPs) in addition to Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities of Aj Jazirah (approximately 17,114 IDPs). Fewer arrivals were observed from North Darfur, North Kordofan, and Sennar states. According to a recent government announcement, a second passport issuance centre will reportedly open in Atbara Town of Atbara locality, which may spur a further influx of IDPs into the state in the upcoming months.

Field teams reported poor service provision across the state. Reportedly, the influx of IDPs continued to strain available resources and infrastructure and exacerbated existing shortages of food and non-food items. There were also reports of increased demand for medicines and medical equipment given the increased prevalence of diseases, including cholera.

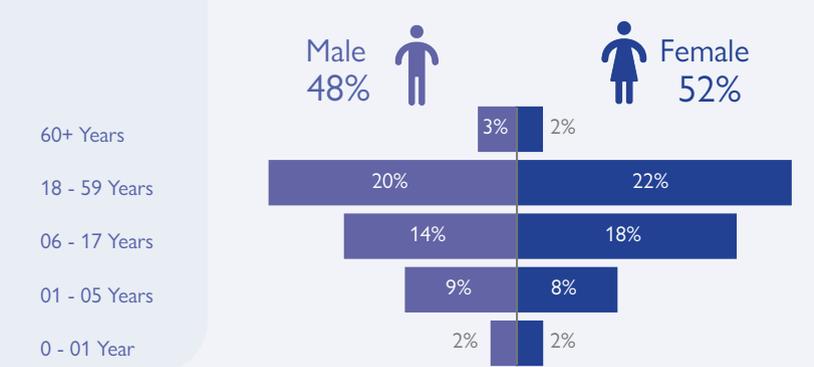
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



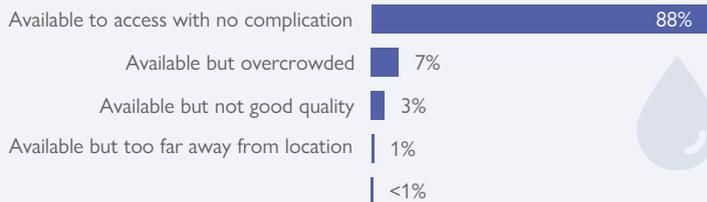
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



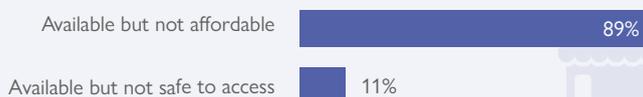
 Water



 Market (Food)



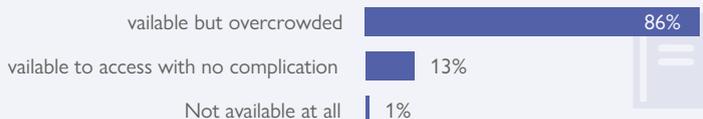
 Market (Non-Food Item)



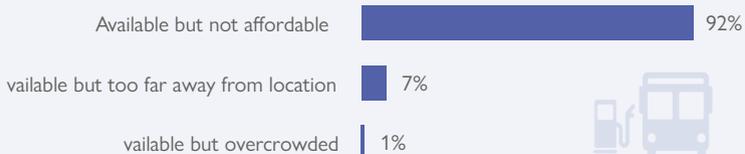
 Healthcare



 Education



 Transportation / Fuel



 Electricity

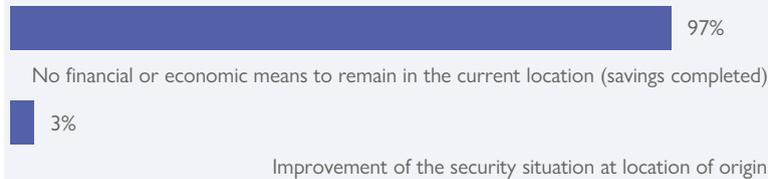


 Government / Legal Services



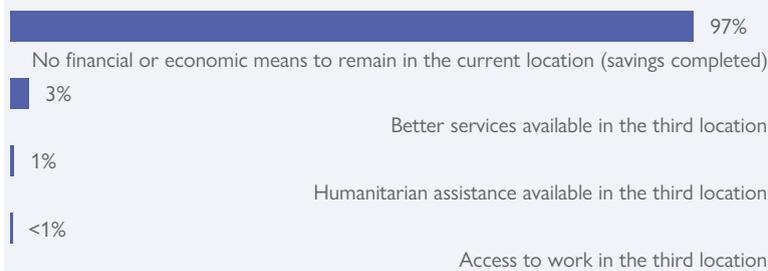
Return to location of origin

 **16,413** Households | **11%**



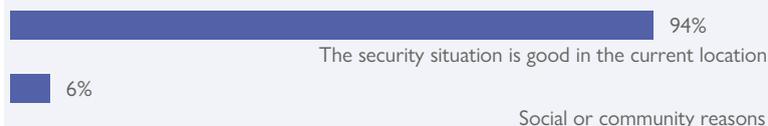
Move to a third location

 **32,293** Households | **23%**



Remain in the current location

 **49,251** Households | **34%**



Leaving Sudan to other country

 **8,064** Households | **6%**



 Other Countries



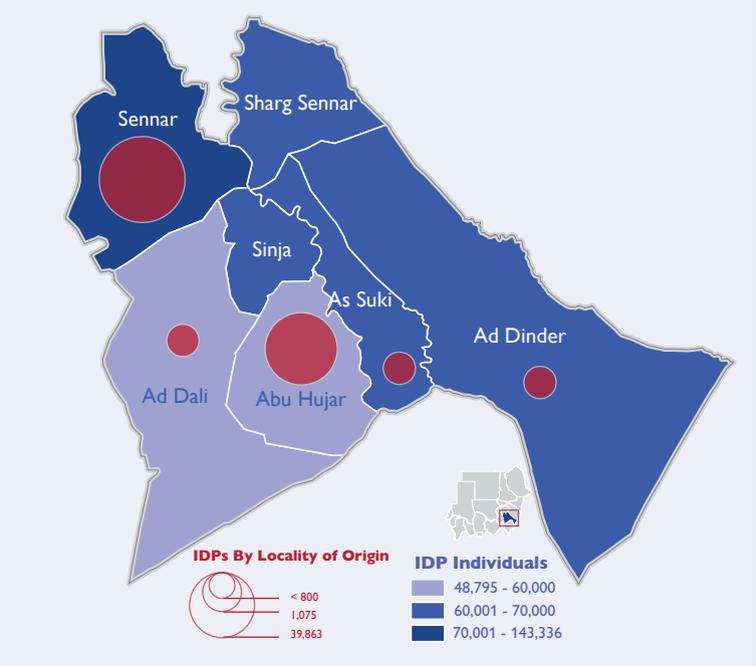
Not Decided (No Plan)

 **37,488** Households | **26%**

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# Displacement by State

## Sennar

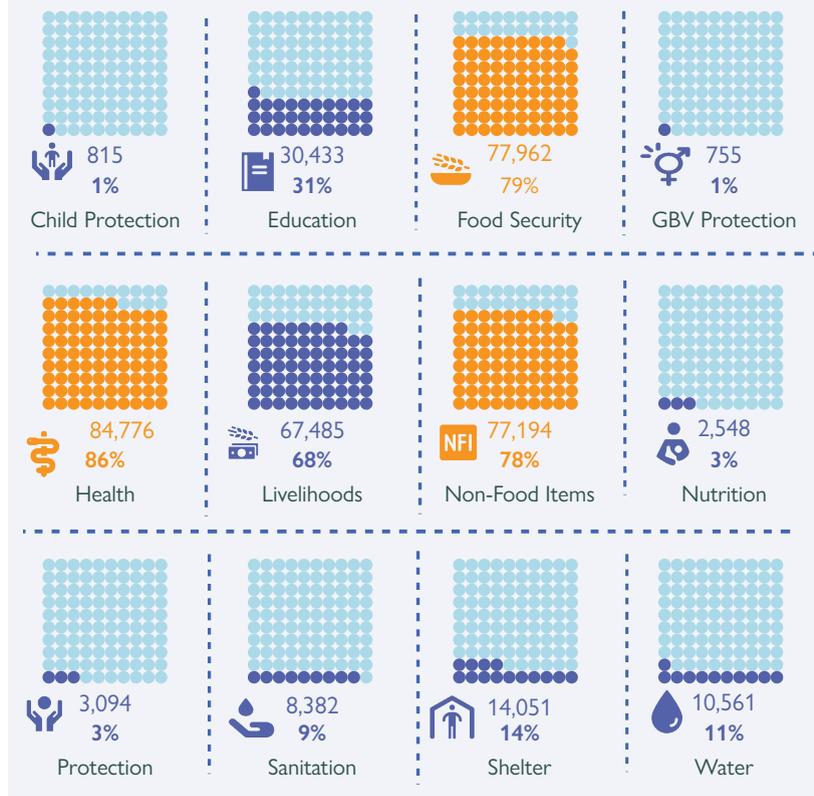


As of 21 March 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that 496,087 IDPs were hosted in Sennar. Given the state's proximity to conflict hotspots across Khartoum and Aj Jazirah, displaced communities continued to arrive in Sennar before either passing through to neighboring states, including Gedaref and Kassala, or moving onward towards Red Sea and Northern states. Other IDPs reportedly arrived in Sennar due to reports of better employment opportunities and accessible services.

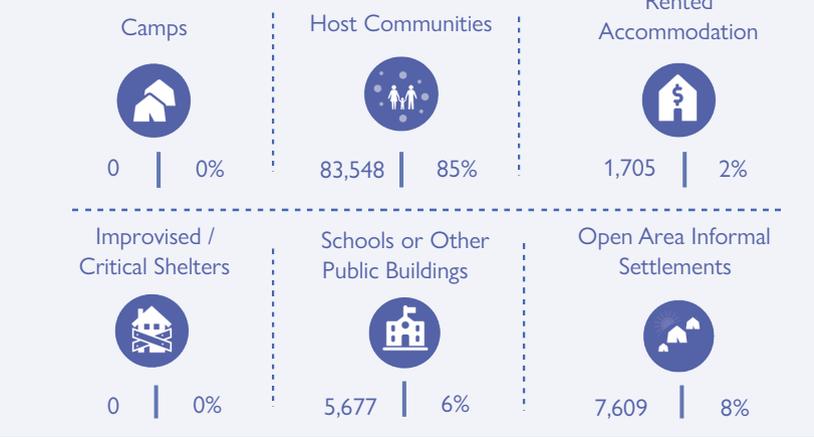
Approximately 71 per cent of displaced communities in Sennar reportedly arrived from Khartoum, Um Durman, and Jebel Awlia localities of Khartoum state. A smaller proportion of IDPs (approximately 21%) originated from Medani Al Kubra locality in Aj Jazirah state. Field teams reported that IDPs in Sennar were concentrated primarily across Sennar, As Suki, and Ad Dinder localities, often reflecting existing tribal connections. The majority of displaced households (85%) stayed with host communities, while 2 per cent were reportedly in rented accommodations.

Field teams reported that the service provision in Sennar remained poor despite efforts from various actors to provide humanitarian aid to displaced communities. Field teams noted that both displaced and host communities lacked access to food, water, electricity, healthcare, and education services. Field teams also reported an increase in cases of cholera and dengue fever across the state. The ongoing disruption of telecommunication networks, as well as the overall deteriorating economic situation, increased the need for sustainable humanitarian aid.

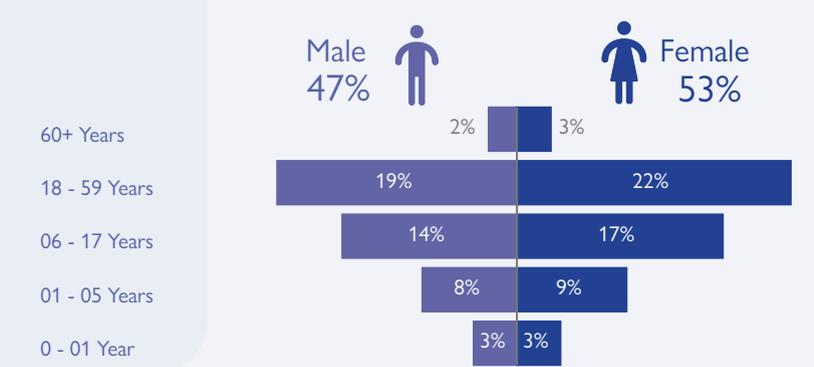
## Priority Needs (by households)



## Shelter Categories (by households)



## Demographics



## Monthly Displacement Timeline



**Water**



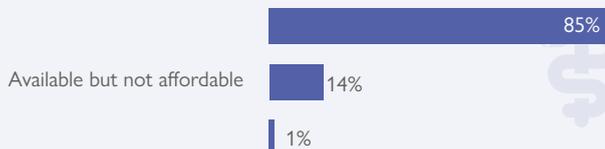
**Market (Food)**



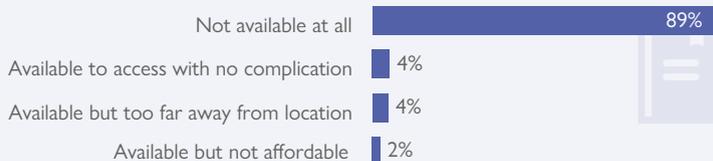
**Market (Non-Food Item)**



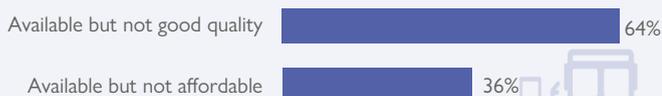
**Healthcare**



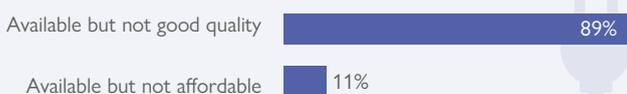
**Education**



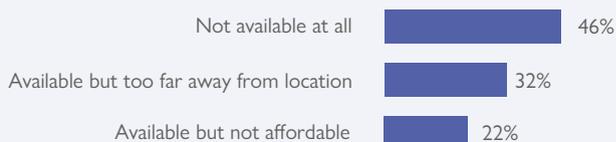
**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



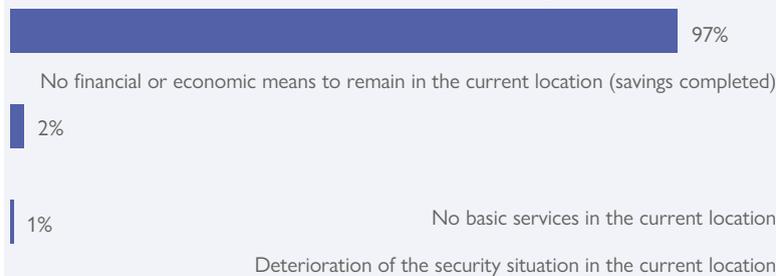
**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**28,386**  
Households | **29%**



**Move to a third location**



**37,760**  
Households | **38%**



**Remain in the current location**



**6,192**  
Households | **6%**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**1,282**  
Households | **1%**



**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**



**24,919**  
Households | **25%**

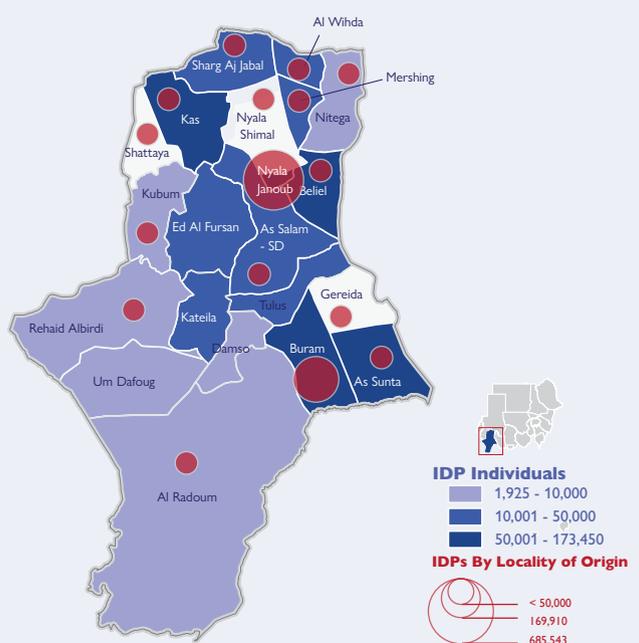


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# Displacement by State

## South Darfur

**744,823** Displaced Individuals  
**148,964** IDP Households  
**48** Key Informants



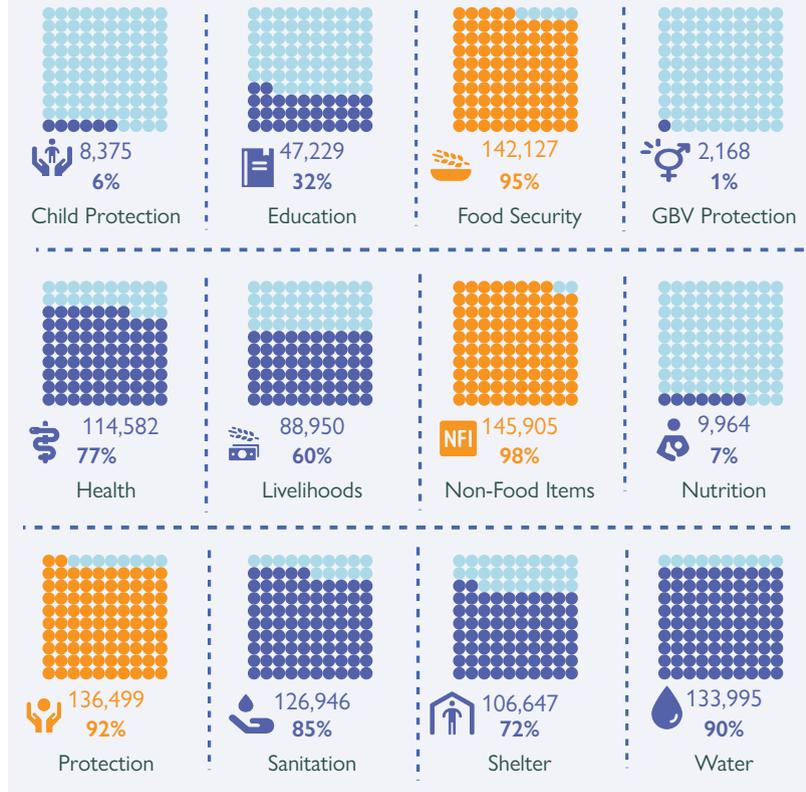
In March 2024, field teams reported marginal improvements in terms of security across South Darfur, which pushed some IDP to move back to Nyala town. Nevertheless, numerous security and protection concerns were reported across the state. On 13 March 2024, inter-communal clashes erupted between nomadic groups of the Rezaigat tribe and farming communities of the Marareit, El-Sharafah, Gimir, and Fallata tribes. The clashes resulted in casualties on both sides, but there were no reports of displacement. There were also reports of armed robberies and looting across South Darfur throughout March 2024.

As of 21 March 2024, South Darfur state hosted approximately 744,823 IDPs, representing the highest IDP population of any state and 11 per cent of the total IDP population in the country. Compared to February 2024, this marked an estimated increase of 4,030 individuals. Ninety-four per cent (701,858 individuals) were internally displaced from other locations within South Darfur. South Darfur was also the second most common state of origin among IDPs in Sudan, with 15 per cent of all Sudanese IDPs originating from South Darfur as of March 2024. The highest proportion of IDPs were observed in Buram (23%), Beliel (19%), and As Sunta (14%) localities. Clashes across South Darfur displaced an estimated 978,966 individuals as of 21 March 2024, with the majority reportedly being displaced from Nyala Janoub and Buram localities.

Thirty-nine per cent of IDP households in South Darfur reportedly stayed 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.

Reports of insufficient service provision across South Darfur continued in March, despite on-going humanitarian programming. Field teams cited insecurity, telecommunication outages, lack of supplies and limited transportation options as barriers to service provision. IDPs and host communities alike struggled to access services due to high prices and scarcity of resources. While the deterioration of service provision reportedly pushed many IDPs to cross borders into neighbouring regions and 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 will likely worsen in upcoming weeks if there are no major improvements in service provision across the state.

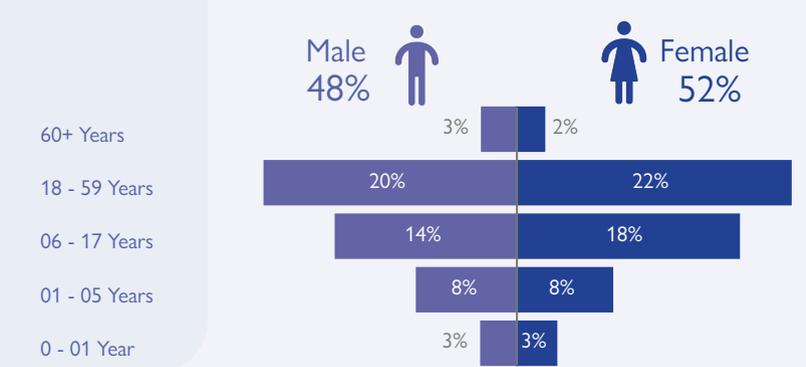
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



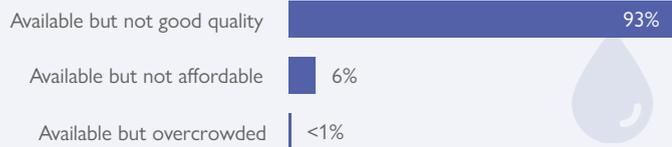
# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



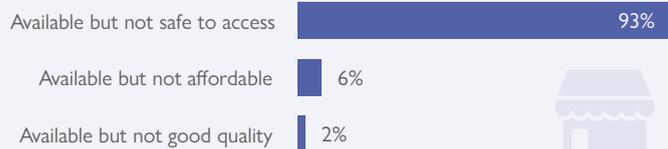
**Water**



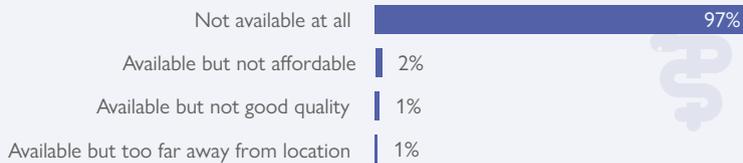
**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



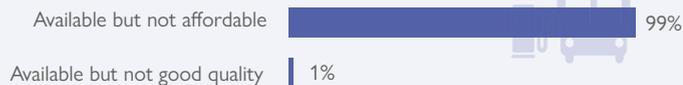
**Healthcare**



**Education**



**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**25,339**  
Households | **17%**



**Move to a third location**



**26,047**  
Households | **17%**



**Remain in the current location**



**67,898**  
Households | **46%**



**Leaving Sudan to other country**



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



**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**



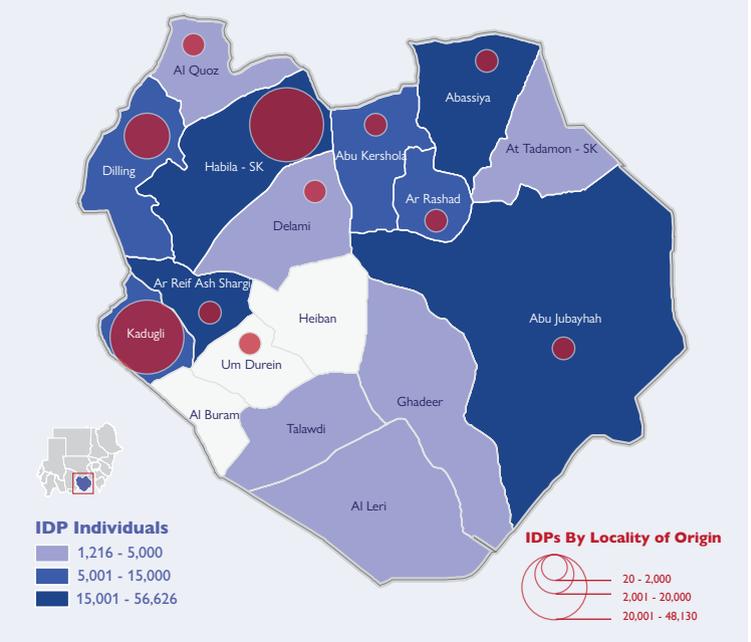
**29,680**  
Households | **20%**

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

# Displacement by State

## South Kordofan

**174,483** Displaced Individuals  
**34,510** IDP Households  
**262** Key Informants



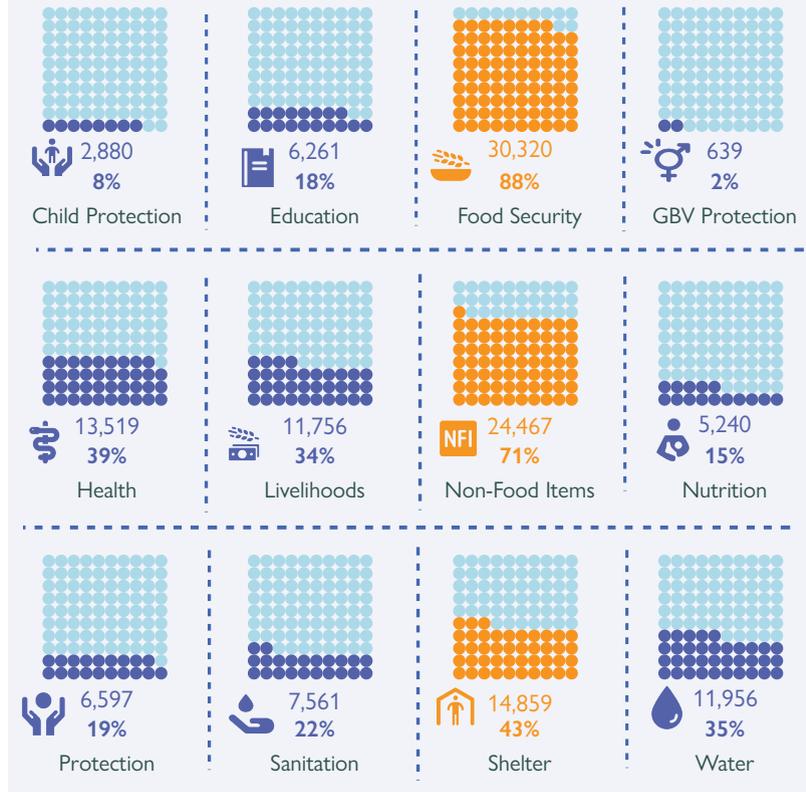
On 5 March 2024, attacks by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement – North (AI-Hilu wing) prompted the displacement of an estimated 446 households from villages in Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality in South Kordofan. On 15 March 2024, an attack by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on Qurdud Nyama village of Abassiya locality reportedly displaced approximately 56 households to Abassiya Town and surrounding villages. DTM Sudan received reports that many residents of Um Osh, Khor Elsbag, and Tibsah villages in Abassiya locality fled their homes on 19 March 2024, due to increased security concerns resulting from the reported attack on Qurdud Nyama Village.

South Kordofan hosted an estimated 174,483 IDPs as of 21 March 2024, representing an increase of 13,305 IDPs since February 2024. Approximately 58 per cent of IDPs reportedly originated from other locations within South Kordofan, while an estimated 37 per cent were from Khartoum. There were also smaller influxes of IDPs from Aj Jazirah, Sennar, West Kordofan, and White Nile states (5%). Armed conflicts within South Kordofan displaced an estimated total of 114,044 individuals as of 21 March 2024, primarily from conflict hotspots, including Habila (42%), Kadugli (26%), and Dilling (15%) localities.

Field teams reported that continued insecurity across South Kordofan significantly hindered the ability of IDPs to move to safer locations. As reported, 89 per cent of displaced individuals from South Kordofan remained within the state, primarily concentrated in Habila (53%) and Ar Reif Ash Shargi (28%) localities. Additionally, field teams reported that longstanding tribal tensions likely influenced displacement dynamics among IDPs within South Kordofan: Arab residents moved from Kadugli Town to Ar Reif Ash Shargi, reportedly due to fears of an SPLM takeover, while non-Arab IDPs mostly remained within Kadugli locality.

Field teams reported dire humanitarian conditions in South Kordofan, as IDPs struggled to access all types of essential services. Field teams noted increased costs of food, non-food items, and medicine. Ongoing clashes and insecurity hindered the ability of IDPs to access to service providers, particularly in remote areas. Moreover, ongoing conflict reportedly reignited historical inter-communal tensions, particularly between Arab and Nuba tribesmen, which may pose additional protection risks for displaced populations across South Kordofan in the upcoming weeks.

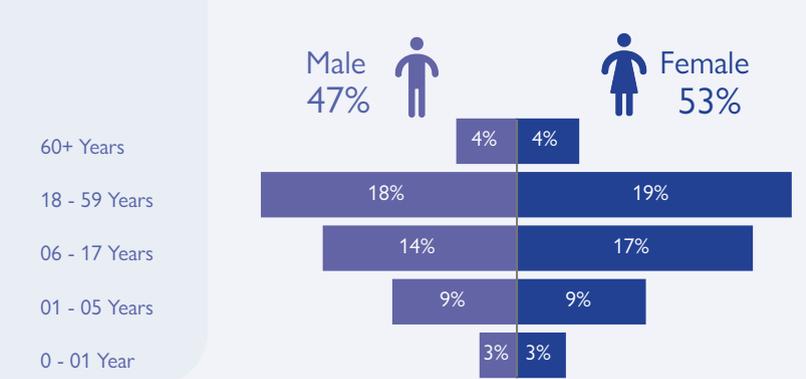
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



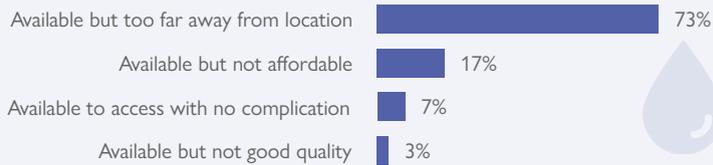
# Demographics



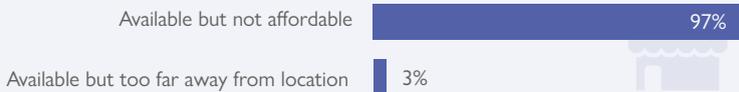
# Monthly Displacement Timeline



**Water**



**Market (Food)**



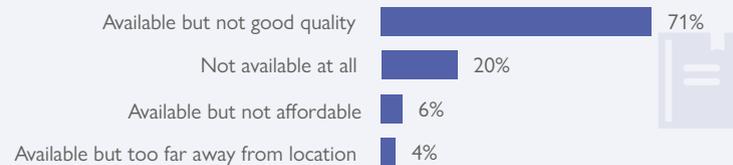
**Market (Non-Food Item)**



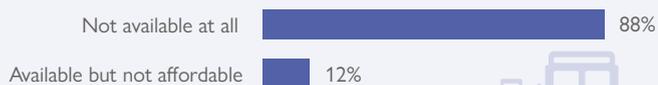
**Healthcare**



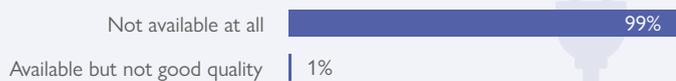
**Education**



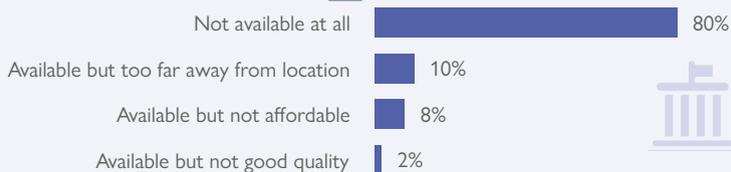
**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



**Government / Legal Services**



**Return to location of origin**



**7,662**  
Households

**22%**



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



No basic services in the current location



Improvement of the security situation at location of origin

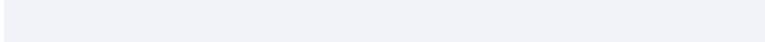


**Move to a third location**



**0**  
Households

**0%**



**Remain in the current location**



**26,463**  
Households

**77%**



The security situation is good in the current location



Social or community reasons

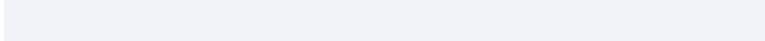


**Leaving Sudan to other country**



**0**  
Households

**0%**



**Other Countries**



**Not Decided (No Plan)**



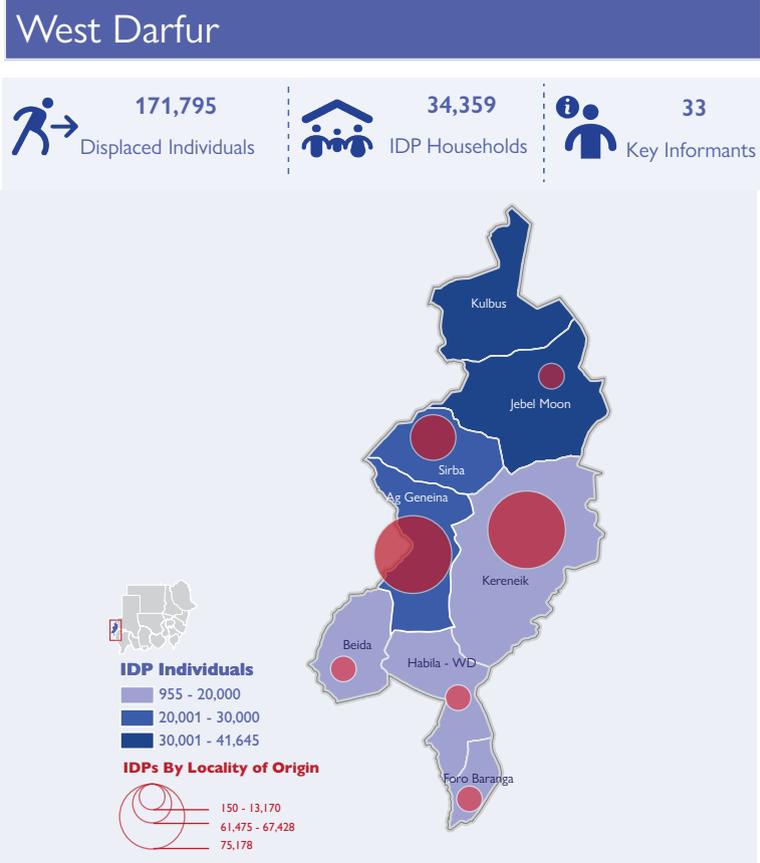
**385**  
Households

**1%**



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# Displacement by State



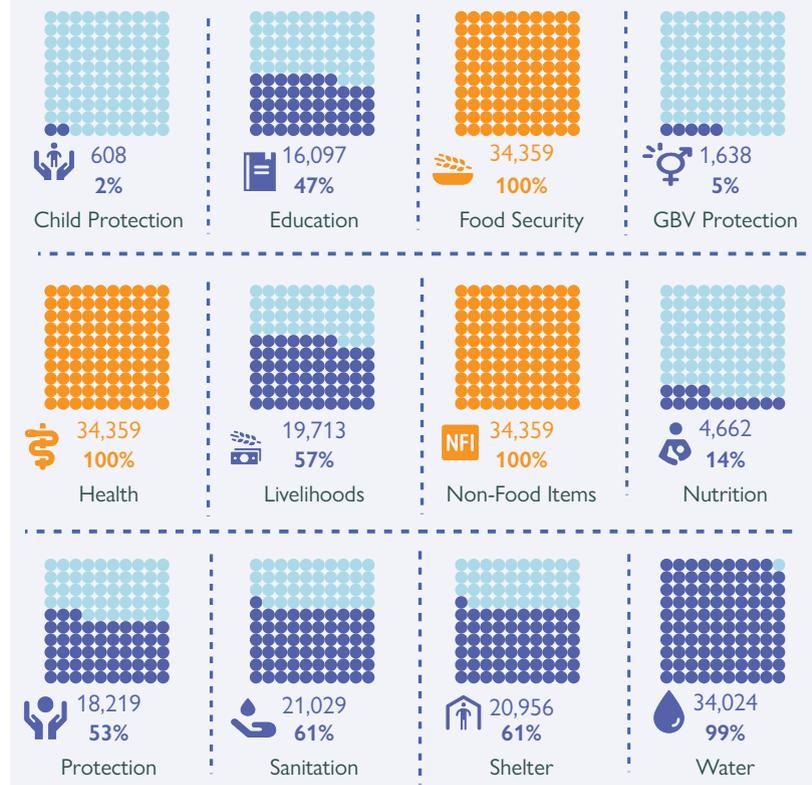
Conflict dynamics across West Darfur remained relatively stable throughout March 2024, with no significant changes observed [since February 2024](#). However, field teams reported incidents of violence in various locations within the state and anticipated further military confrontation between RSF and SAF in the upcoming weeks, with potential airstrikes by SAF targeting RSF positions.

As of 21 March 2024, West Darfur hosted approximately 171,795 IDPs, marking an increase of 2,800 individuals [from February 2024](#). The majority of IDPs (90%) originated from other location within West Darfur state. The highest proportion of IDPs were reported in Jebel Moon (24%), Kulbus (24%), Ag Geneina (18%), and Sirba (15%) localities. Field teams also observed movements from other states such as East Darfur, Khartoum, and South Darfur. In addition, field teams noted some limited return movements of IDPs, particularly among those who had previously been displaced to Chad.

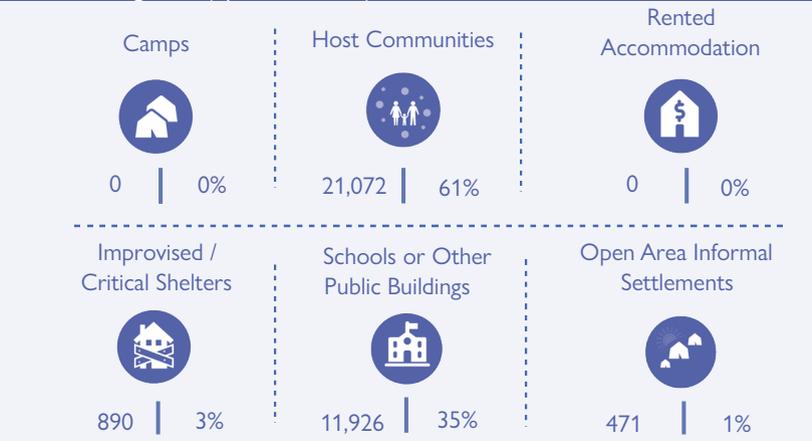
The majority of the IDPs (62%) were observed in urban areas, reportedly being hosted by either relatives or host communities (61%), followed by collective shelters (35%). Field teams reported a near complete lack of service provision in West Darfur, with electricity being the only service reportedly available, albeit only for a limited duration each day. There were reports of insufficient access to healthcare, food, market goods, and water. According to field teams, available commodities arrived primarily 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 remained exceedingly high throughout the state. While there were on-going humanitarian efforts to provide WASH and healthcare services, humanitarian needs reportedly far exceeded available resources. In addition, some IDPs were unable to access services due to economic constraints and barriers with transportation. The lack of service provision reportedly prompted some IDPs to relocate internally or cross into Chad.

Protection concerns included the potential for inter-communal conflicts and deteriorating security conditions. However, there were no specific incidents of violence, such as kidnappings or violence against women, reported during this period.

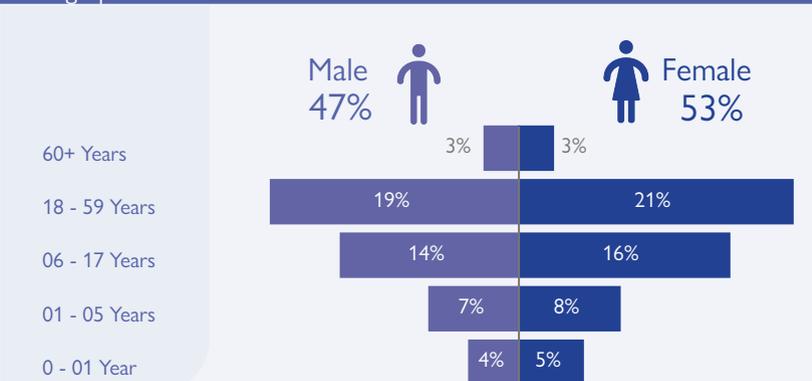
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics

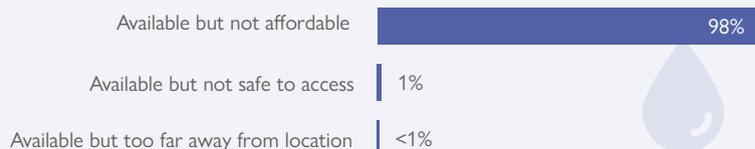


# Monthly Displacement Timeline

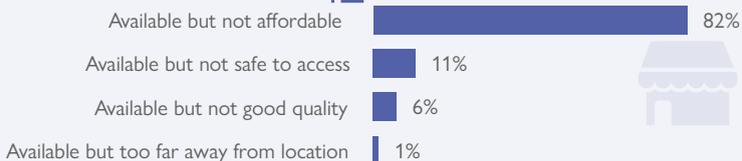


## Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) \*

### Water



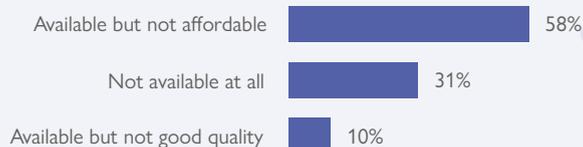
### Market (Food)



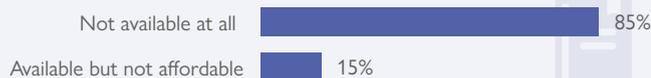
### Market (Non-Food Item)



### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



## Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) \*\*



### Return to location of origin



1,259 Households

4%

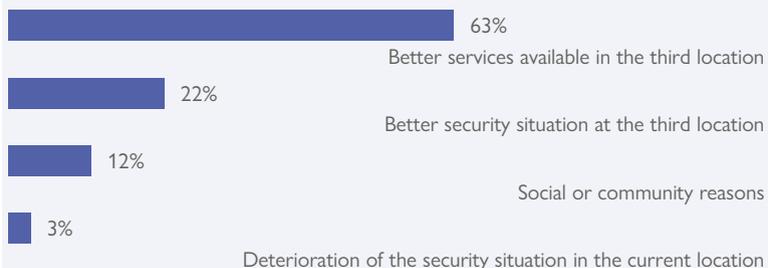


### Move to a third location



793 Households

2%

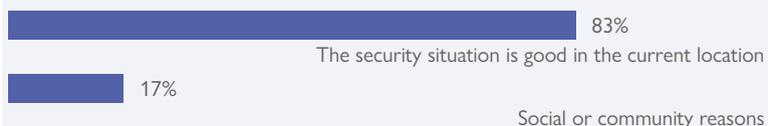


### Remain in the current location



27,822 Households

81%

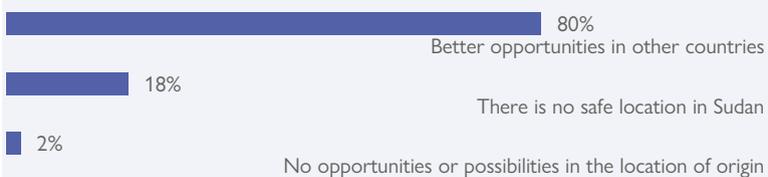


### Leaving Sudan to other country



4,485 Households

13%



Other Countries



### Not Decided (No Plan)



0 Households

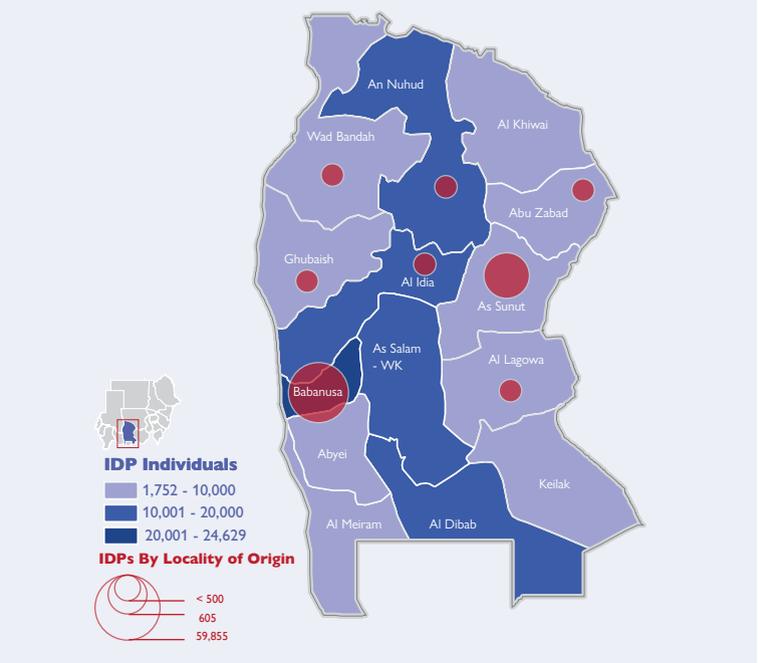
0%



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# Displacement by State

## West Kordofan



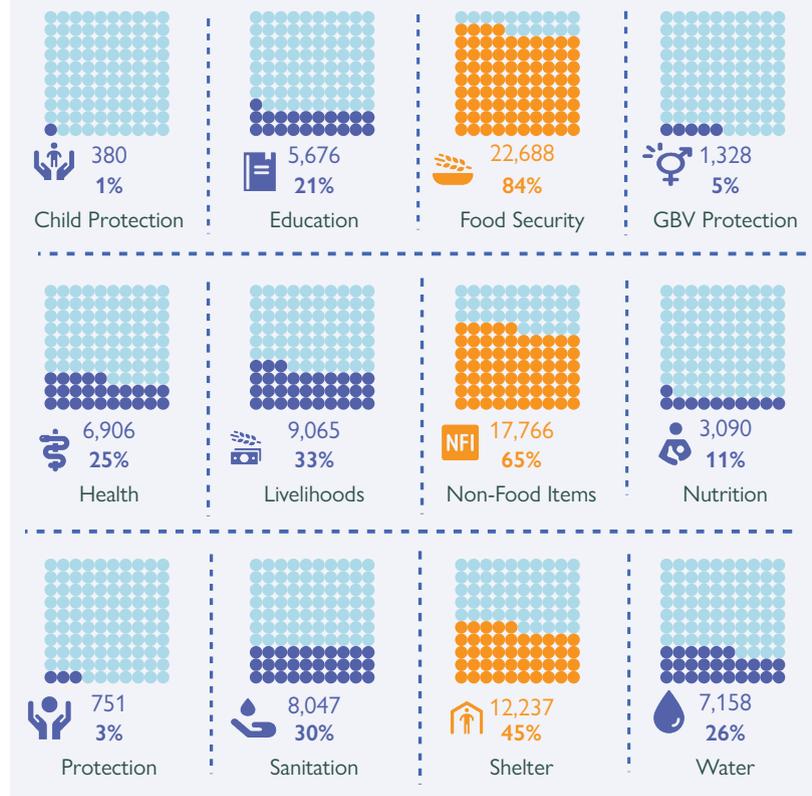
Field teams reported that West Kordofan continued to be a state of displacement for IDPs affected by the wider violence in Khartoum, as well as the rest of the Kordofan and Darfur regions. As of 21 March 2024, there were an estimated 138,096 IDPs in West Kordofan, reflecting an increase of 1,396 IDPs [from February 2024](#). Notably, 44 per cent of IDPs originated from Khartoum, followed by West Kordofan (43%), North Kordofan (8%), and South Kordofan (4%).

The majority of displacement that occurred in West Kordofan was reportedly due to clashes between [SAF and RSF in Babanusa Town of Babanusa locality between December 2023 and January 2024](#), which led to the displacement of an estimated 59,855 individuals as of 21 March 2024. Displacement within Babanusa locality accounted for an estimated 97 per cent of the total displacement observed across West Kordofan as of 21 March 2024.

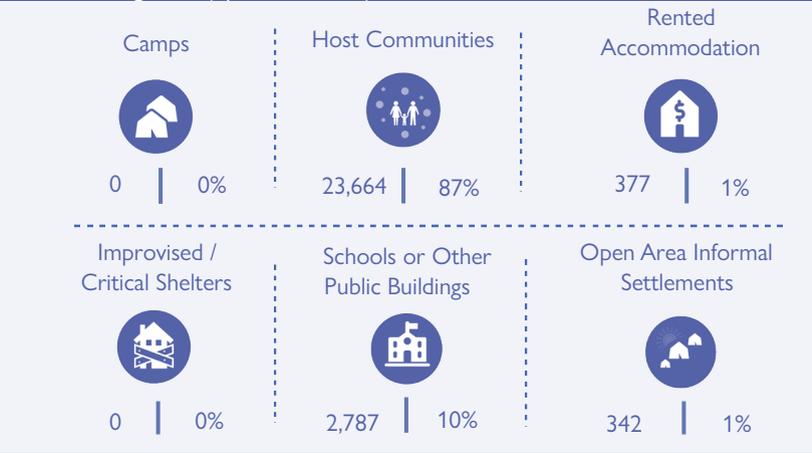
Field teams observed that tribal ties significantly influenced displacement dynamics, as 87 per cent of IDP households reportedly stayed with host communities. IDPs across the state were also largely concentrated by area of origin: 97 per cent of IDPs from South Kordofan were concentrated in Keilak and Al Lagowa localities, while about 73 per cent of IDPs from North Kordofan were in Al Khiwai and Abu Zabad localities. By comparison, approximately 80 per cent of IDPs originating from within West Kordofan were observed across Babanusa, Al Idia, and Al Dibab localities.

Humanitarian conditions remained dire in West Kordofan, with severely limited access to food, non-food items, and healthcare reported across the state. Field teams noted that IDPs were increasingly reliant on host communities for basic needs due to the dire humanitarian conditions, particularly given the rising cost for accommodation. While there were reports of improved security in some areas due to various local initiatives, ongoing tensions raised concerns about renewed clashes between RSF, SAF, and local armed groups – which may pose additional protection risks for IDPs and hinder humanitarian efforts in the upcoming weeks.

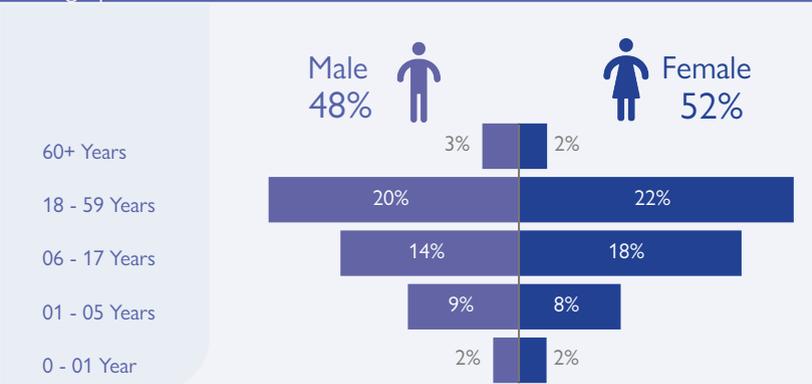
### Priority Needs (by households)



### Shelter Categories (by households)



### Demographics



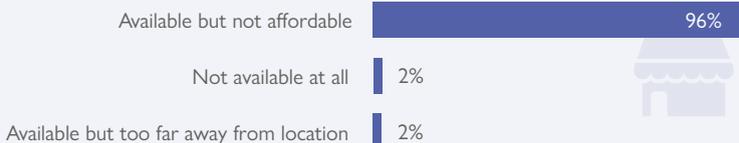
### Monthly Displacement Timeline



### Water



### Market (Food)



### Market (Non-Food Item)



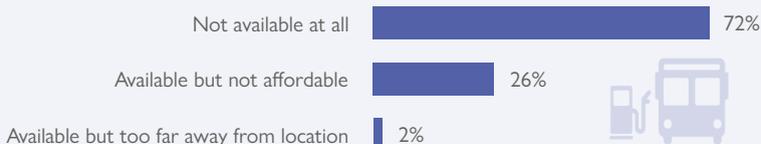
### Healthcare



### Education



### Transportation / Fuel



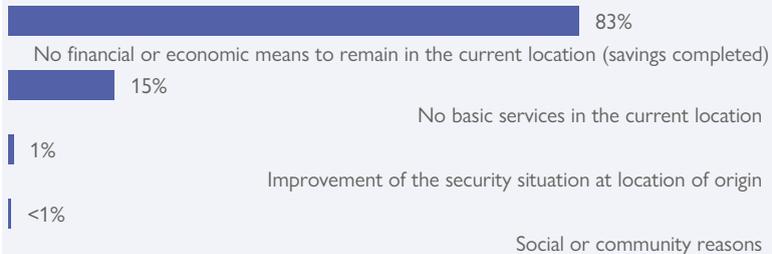
### Electricity



### Government / Legal Services



### Return to location of origin



### Move to a third location



### Remain in the current location



### Leaving Sudan to other country



### Other Countries

### Not Decided (No Plan)

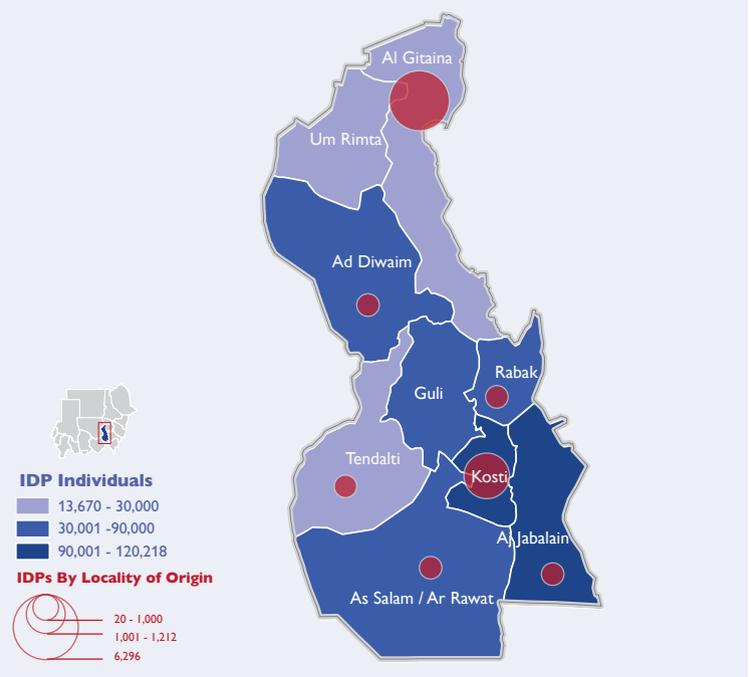


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# Displacement by State

## White Nile

**525,735** Displaced Individuals  
**104,883** IDP Households  
**350** Key Informants



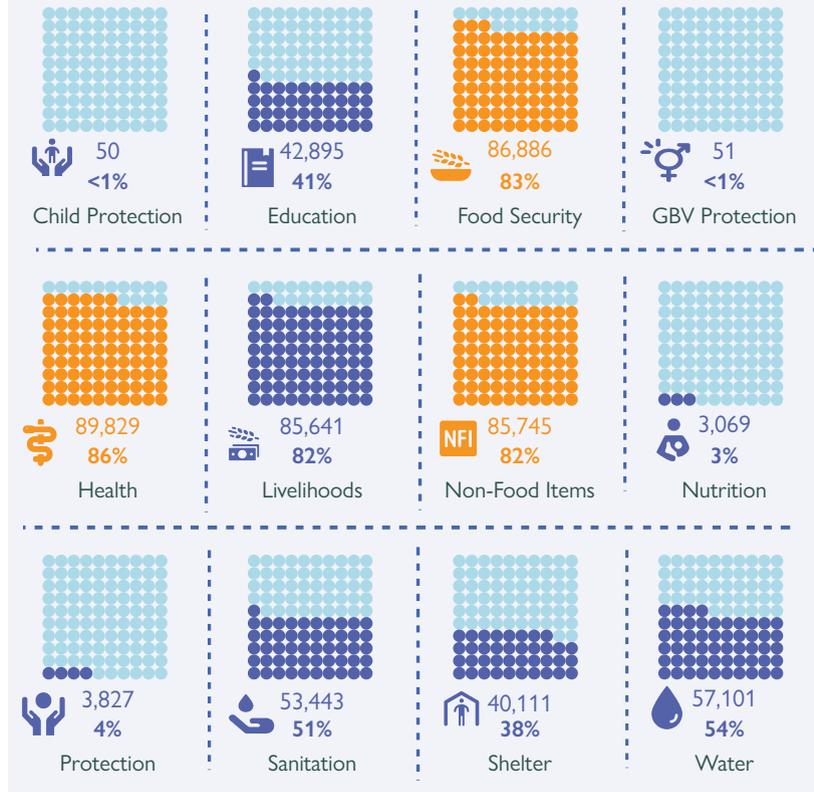
An estimated 525,735 IDPs were observed in White Nile state as of 21 March 2024, representing an increase of approximately 20,384 IDPs since February 2024. Field teams reported that there was a continued increase in IDPs in White Nile state following the [expansion of conflict to Aj Jazirah state](#) in December 2023.

The majority of IDPs were reportedly in Kosti locality (23%), followed by Aj Jabalain (20%), and Rabak (17%) localities. The vast majority (89%) reportedly originated from Khartoum originally. Field teams also noted instances of intra-state displacement, with some IDPs displaced from northern localities within White Nile to southern localities, reportedly due to rising tensions along bordering areas with other states. There were also reports of limited return movements of IDPs from White Nile to Khartoum due to inadequate access to services across White Nile, both in shelters and among host communities.

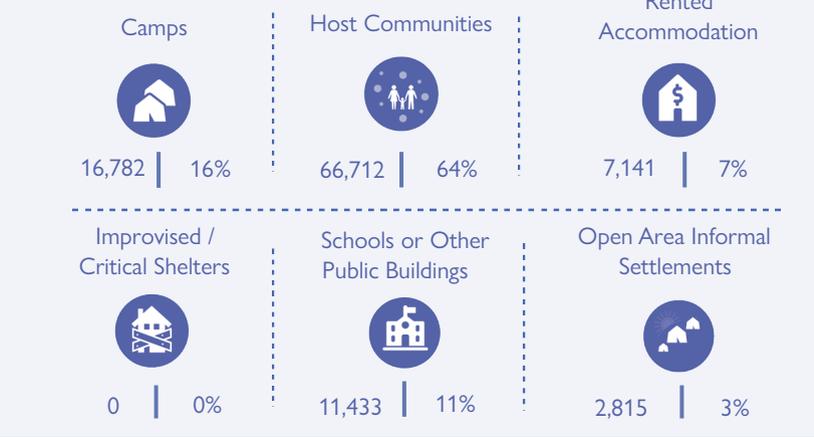
White Nile continued to host the highest proportion of foreign national IDPs across Sudan, with an estimated 89,838 IDPs who were non-Sudanese nationals, representing approximately 17 per cent of all foreign nationals displaced in Sudan. Most foreign nationals were reportedly South Sudanese nationals, reflecting the role of White Nile as a transit state for IDPs crossing into South Sudan.

Field teams reported that humanitarian conditions continued to deteriorate across White Nile, particularly at key border crossing points. Specifically, there were continued reports of overcrowding and increased pressure on already-limited-service provision.

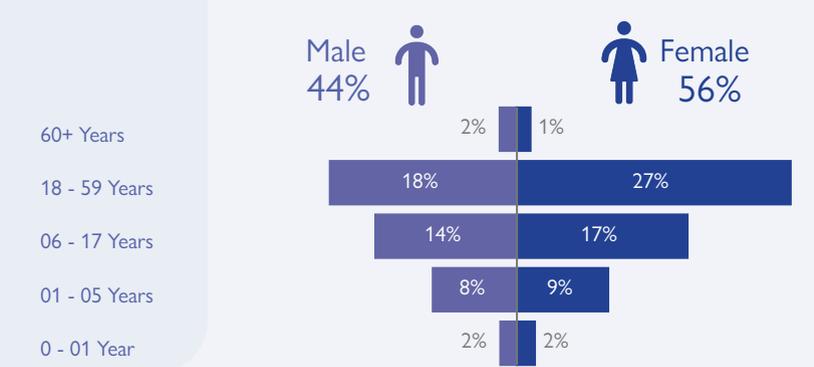
# Priority Needs (by households)



# Shelter Categories (by households)



# Demographics



# Monthly Displacement Timeline



**Water**



**Market (Food)**



**Market (Non-Food Item)**



**Healthcare**



**Education**



**Transportation / Fuel**



**Electricity**



**Government / Legal Services**

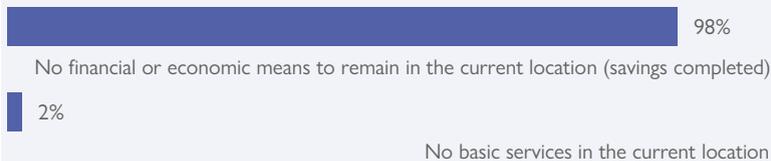


**Return to location of origin**



**8,790**  
Households

**8%**

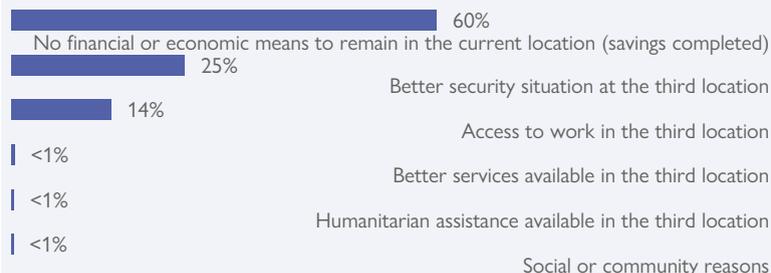


**Move to a third location**



**23,516**  
Households

**22%**



**Remain in the current location**



**3,222**  
Households

**3%**

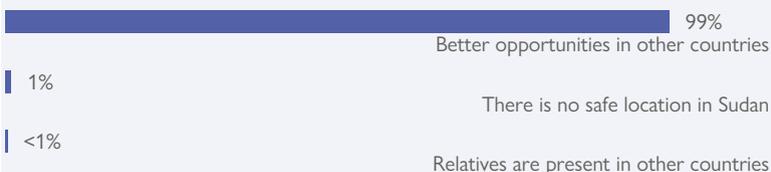


**Leaving Sudan to other country**

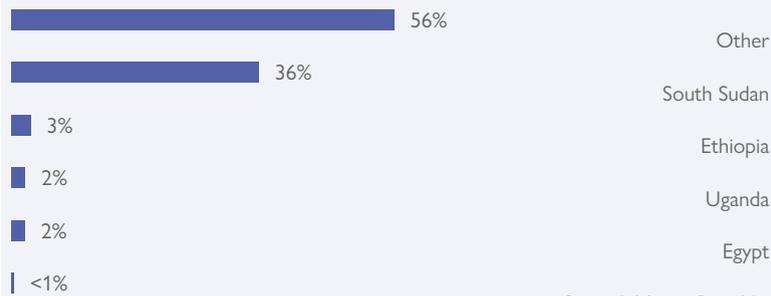


**3,752**  
Households

**4%**



**Other Countries**

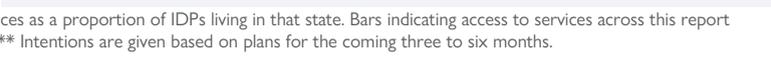


**Not Decided (No Plan)**



**65,603**  
Households

**63%**



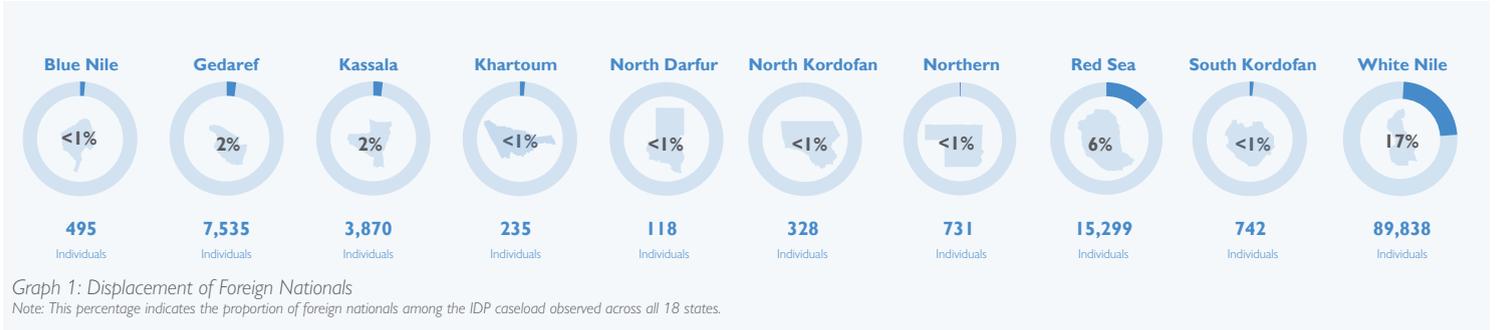
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## Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

 **119,191** → 2%\*  
individuals

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 119,191 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan) as of 21 March 2024. These individuals were reportedly located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, South Kordofan, and White Nile states. DTM estimated that the IDP caseload in the remaining states were all Sudanese nationals. Most foreign nationals (89,838 IDPs) were in White Nile state – where they

constituted 17 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%), and North Darfur (<1%).

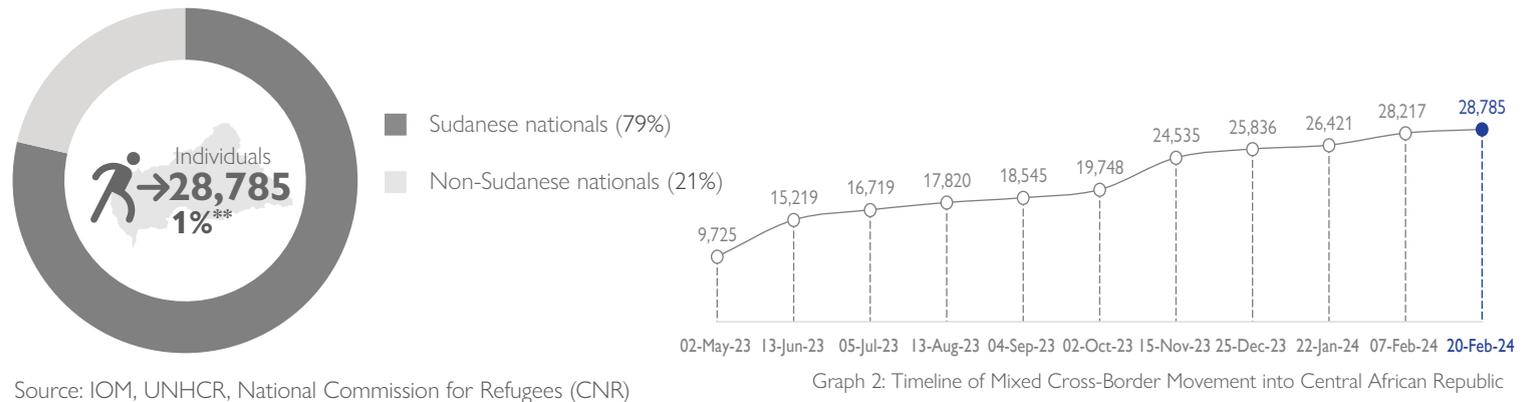


## Mixed Cross-Border Movement

 **2,019,027**  
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

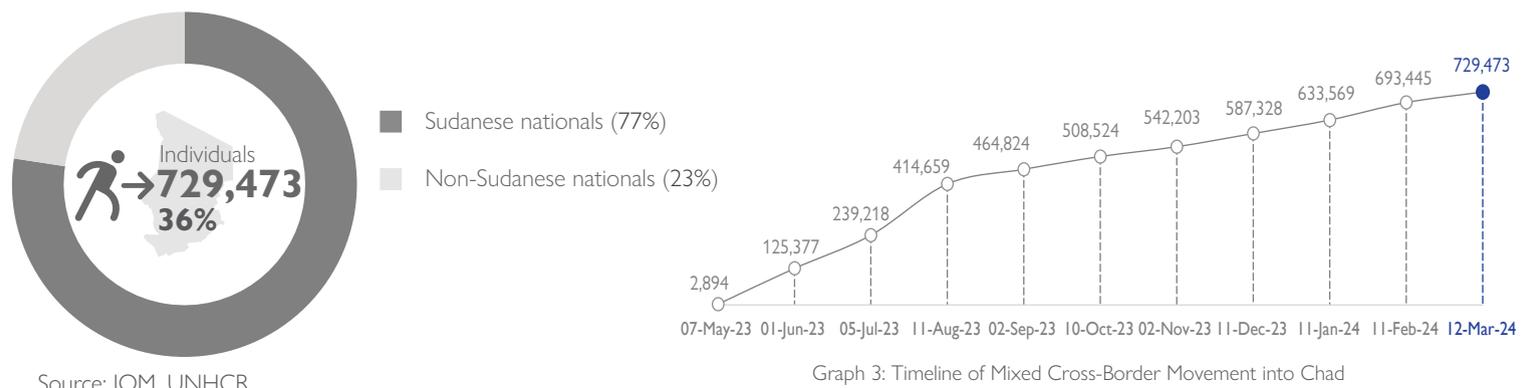
Since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023, DTM has noted substantial mixed cross-border movements involving both Sudanese and foreign nationals (including returnees). Field teams reported that these movements have proved challenging for communities. Security concerns, such as military clashes,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

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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

## CHAD\*\*\*



Source: IOM, UNHCR

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

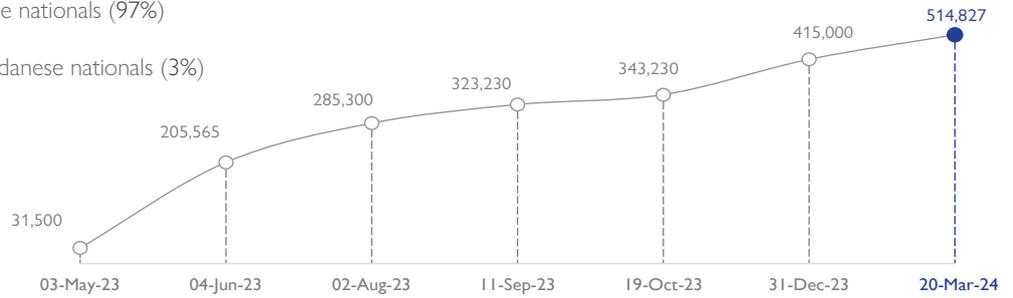
\*\*The per cent values represent the proportion of the total mixed cross-border movements recorded during this period.

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

## EGYPT\*



Source: Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs

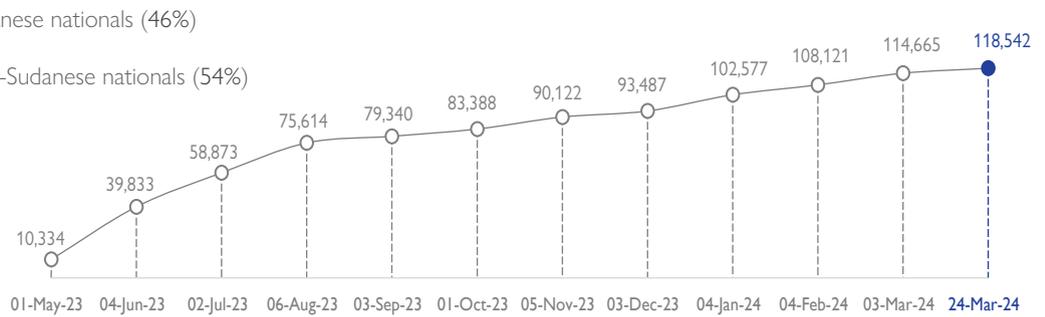


Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

## ETHIOPIA\*\*

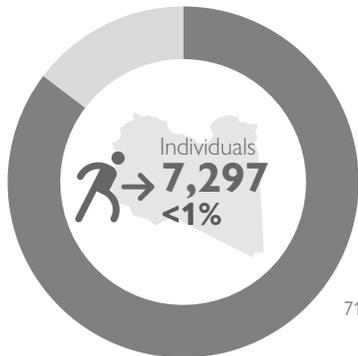


Source: IOM Ethiopia

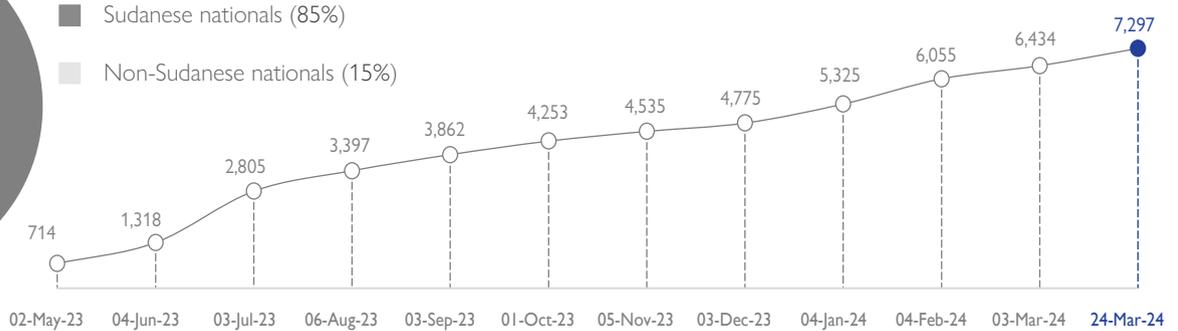


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

## LIBYA\*\*\*

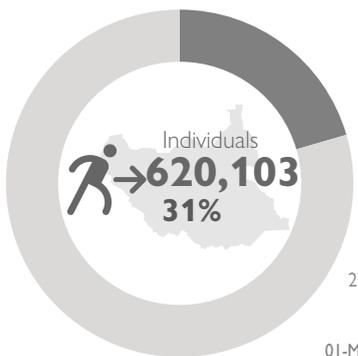


Source: IOM Libya

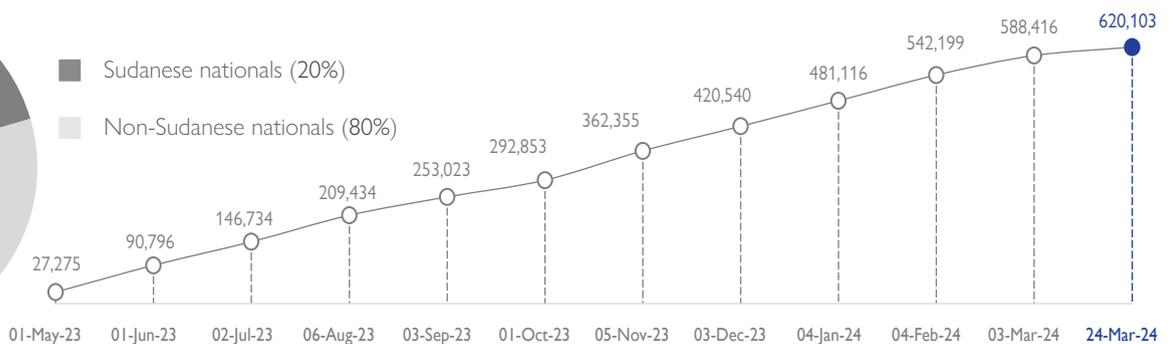


Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

## SOUTH SUDAN\*\*\*\*



Source: IOM, UNHCR



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

\*Due to the ongoing operational limitations, DTM is currently unable to distinguish between those who sought asylum and are registered as refugee and those who are not. According to the last available update from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of 31 January 2024.

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

\*\*\* For further information, see DTM Libya: [Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya \(March 2024\)](#).

\*\*\*\* 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 3,600 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 levels: including the number of displaced individuals, their places of origin, shelter types, priority needs by sector, access to services, and future intentions for the upcoming three to six months. 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.

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