

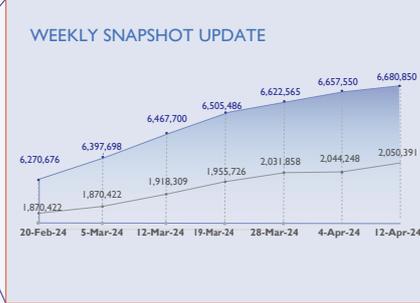
# WEEKLY DISPLACEMENT SNAPSHOT (27)

16 April 2024

Displacement Data Reporting Date: 12 April 2024

Mixed Cross-Border Movement Reporting Date: 14 April 2024

**(367) DAYS**  
From the start of the conflict



**23,300** ↑  
**6,680,850**  
Displaced Individuals

**5,067** ↑  
**1,330,933**  
IDP households

**6,143** ↑  
**2,050,319**  
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

## Overview

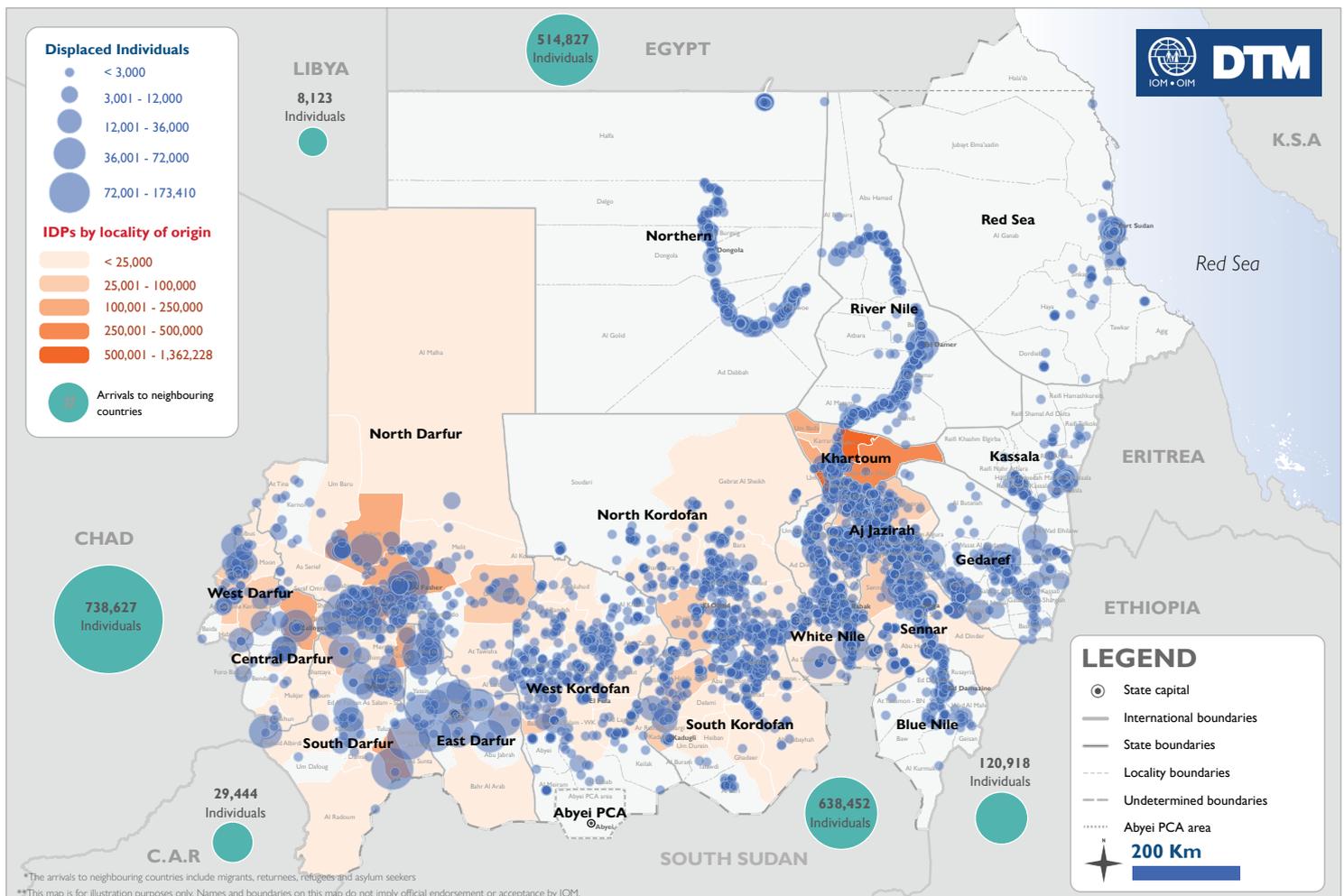
Since 15 April 2023, on-going armed clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have led to widespread displacement. As a result of these clashes, DTM Sudan estimated that 6,680,850 individuals (1,330,933 households) were internally displaced, representing a weekly increase of 23,300 individuals (5,067 households) since the preceding week.<sup>1</sup>

The internally displaced persons (IDP) caseload was observed in 7,143 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states.<sup>2</sup> The highest proportions of IDPs were observed across South Darfur (11%), River Nile (11%), and East Darfur (10%) states. Field teams reported that the IDPs were originally displaced from twelve states. As reported, 53 per cent of IDPs were displaced from Khartoum state (3,560,858 IDPs), followed by South Darfur (15%), Aj Jazirah (10%), North Darfur (9%), Central Darfur (4%), West Darfur (4%), South Kordofan (2%), East Darfur (1%), West Kordofan (1%), North Kordofan (1%), Sennar (1%), and White Nile (<1%).

DTM Sudan also estimated that approximately 2 per cent of the IDP caseload were non-Sudanese nationals.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 2,050,319 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Sixty-Three per cent of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 37 per cent estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (36%), South Sudan (31%), and Egypt (25%).

This product provides a brief snapshot of the ongoing displacement across Sudan, post-15 April 2023. For more granular information on the humanitarian and displacement context, please see [One Year of Conflict in Sudan: Visualizing the World's Largest Displacement Crisis](#).



Map 1: Displacement across Sudan and into neighbouring countries as of 14 April 2024.

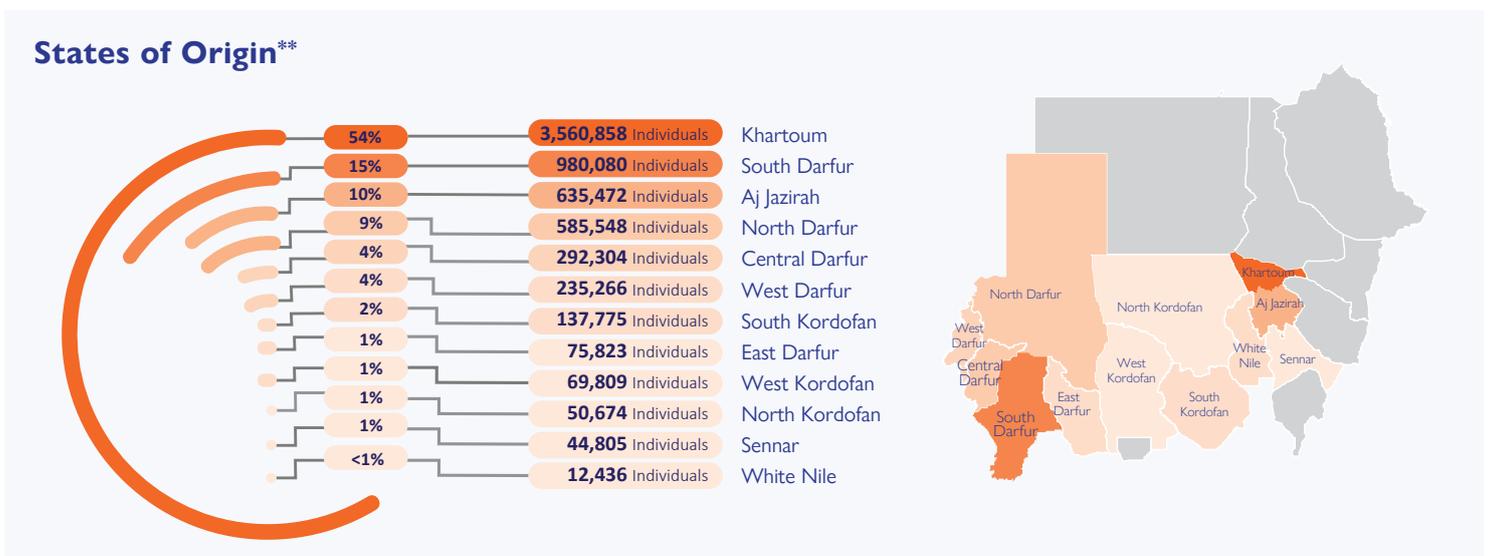
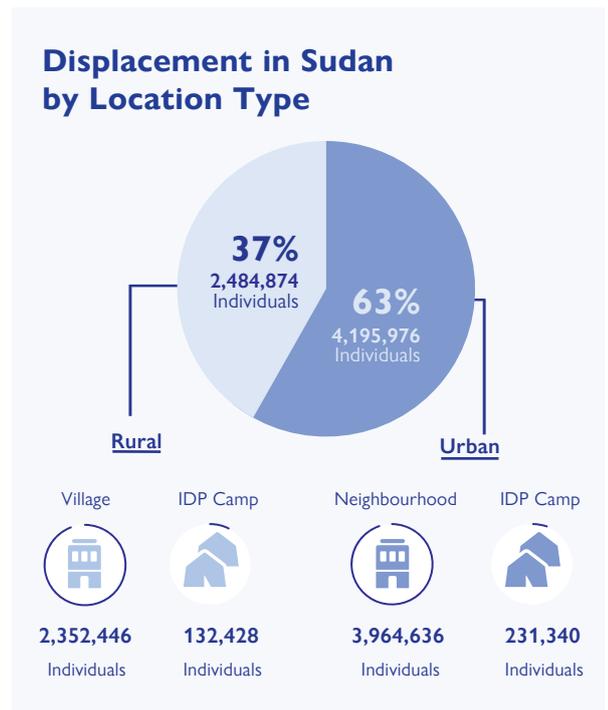
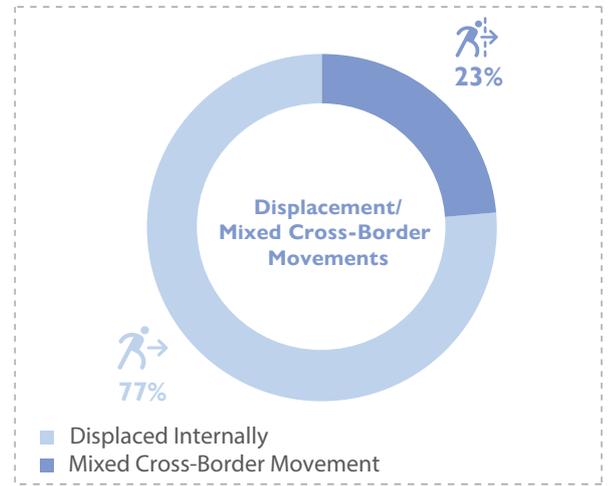
1. In lieu of Weekly Displacement Snapshot 26, DTM Sudan published a report to mark one year of conflict in Sudan. Please see: [One Year of Conflict in Sudan: Visualizing the World's Largest Displacement Crisis](#). The report reflects data corresponding to Weekly Displacement Snapshot 26, valid as of 04 April 2024.

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

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

States of Displacement	Snapshot 26* 4 April 2024	Snapshot 27 12 April 2024	Difference	% Total **	Number of locations
Aj Jazirah	364,158	364,412	254 ↑	5%	1,518
Blue Nile	142,936	144,576	1,640 ↑	2%	145
Central Darfur	428,675	429,025	350 ↑	6%	38
East Darfur	660,640	660,890	250 ↑	10%	38
Gedaref	471,547	472,348	801 ↑	7%	314
Kassala	196,893	198,408	1,515 ↑	3%	246
Khartoum	59,892	62,186	2,294 ↑	1%	256
North Darfur	547,866	547,983	117 ↑	8%	155
North Kordofan	152,010	152,722	712 ↑	2%	537
Northern	400,189	401,157	968 ↑	6%	357
Red Sea	247,772	247,779	7 ↑	4%	244
River Nile	716,471	701,575	14,896 ↓	11%	940
Sennar	504,578	511,106	6,528 ↑	8%	392
South Darfur	743,533	743,818	285 ↑	11%	67
South Kordofan	176,486	196,509	20,023 ↑	3%	358
West Darfur	172,370	173,685	1,315 ↑	3%	60
West Kordofan	146,031	146,431	400 ↑	2%	535
White Nile	525,503	526,240	737 ↑	8%	943
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,657,550</b>	<b>6,680,850</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,143</b>

Table 1: Overview of displacement by state



**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 to the wider humanitarian community. DTM Sudan notes that armed 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. Percentages across the report may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

\* In lieu of publishing Weekly Displacement Snapshot 26, DTM Sudan published a report to mark one year of conflict in Sudan. Data corresponding to Weekly Displacement Snapshot 26 is available on the DTM-IOM website and reflected in the following report: One Year of Conflict in Sudan: Visualizing the World's Largest Displacement Crisis.

\*\* Total may not be 100 per cent due to rounding.

## Shelter Categories (by households)\*

States	Camps	Host Communities	Rented Accommodations	Improvised / Critical Shelters	Schools or Other Public Buildings	Open Area Informal Settlements
<b>Aj Jazirah</b> 71,980	-	85% 60,850	1% 449	-	14% 10,034	1% 647
<b>Blue Nile</b> 28,694	-	65% 18,609	33% 9,532	-	2% 553	-
<b>Central Darfur</b> 85,805	14% 12,231	35% 29,805	-	3% 3,000	17% 14,434	31% 26,335
<b>East Darfur</b> 132,068	2% 2,892	79% 104,659	2% 2,426	2% 3,000	13% 17,468	1% 1,623
<b>Gedaref</b> 93,831	<1% 80	76% 71,150	14% 13,112	<1% 160	9% 8,800	1% 529
<b>Kassala</b> 39,962	-	70% 27,902	19% 7,439	-	11% 4,371	1% 250
<b>Khartoum</b> 12,348	-	83% 10,288	16% 1,954	<1% 38	1% 68	-
<b>North Darfur</b> 109,489	6% 6,277	46% 50,387	<1% 368	2% 1,755	24% 26,684	22% 24,018
<b>North Kordofan</b> 30,004	-	94% 28,078	<1% 142	1% 174	4% 1,281	1% 329
<b>Northern</b> 80,773	-	85% 68,529	7% 5,649	-	8% 6,569	<1% 26
<b>Red Sea</b> 49,701	-	50% 25,066	34% 17,097	3% 1,269	8% 4,170	4% 2,099
<b>River Nile</b> 138,284	-	74% 102,612	20% 27,594	<1% 3	6% 8,071	<1% 4
<b>Sennar</b> 101,911	-	85% 86,740	2% 1,737	-	6% 5,840	7% 7,594
<b>South Darfur</b> 148,762	18% 26,632	39% 58,723	-	4% 6,096	34% 50,095	5% 7,216
<b>South Kordofan</b> 39,026	-	56% 21,890	<1% 137	-	10% 3,969	33% 13,030
<b>West Darfur</b> 34,737	-	61% 21,335	-	3% 910	35% 11,991	1% 501
<b>West Kordofan</b> 28,839	-	85% 24,429	1% 424	-	10% 2,820	4% 1,166
<b>White Nile</b> 104,719	16% 16,782	63% 66,060	7% 7,122	-	11% 11,940	3% 2,815
<b>TOTAL</b>	5% 64,894	66% 877,112	7% 95,182	1% 16,405	14% 189,158	7% 88,182

# Total Households: 1,330,933

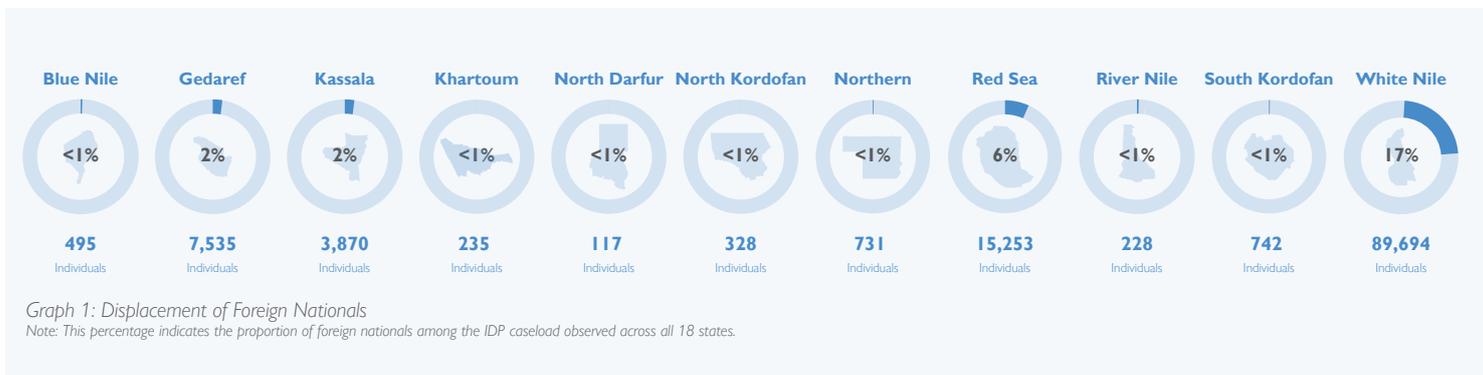
\*Total may not be 100 per cent due to rounding.

## Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

**119,228** → **2%**<sup>4</sup>  
individuals

From the total IDP caseload reported, field teams indicated that 119,228 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2% of total IDPs across Sudan). Most foreign nationals (89,694 IDPs) were located in White Nile, constituting 17 per cent of the IDP caseload in that state. By comparison,

foreign nationals constituted smaller proportions of the observed caseload in other states: Red Sea (6%), Gedaref (2%), Kassala (2%), South Kordofan (<1%), Khartoum (<1%), Blue Nile (<1%), North Kordofan (<1%), Northern (<1%), and North Darfur (<1%).

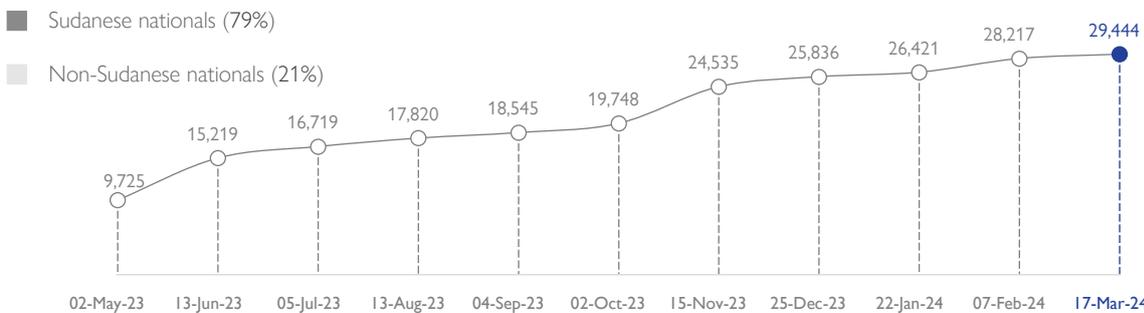


## Mixed Cross-Border Movement

**2,050,391**  
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

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

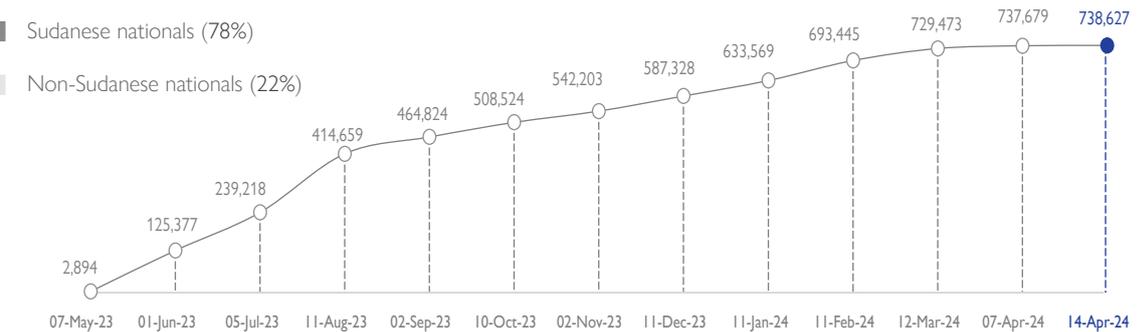
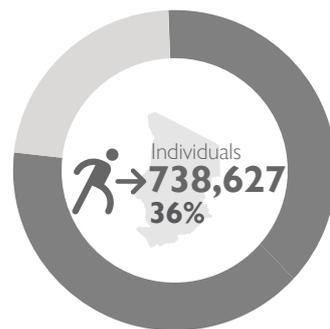
## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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

Graph 2: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Central African Republic

## CHAD<sup>5</sup>



Source: IOM, UNHCR

Graph 3: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad

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

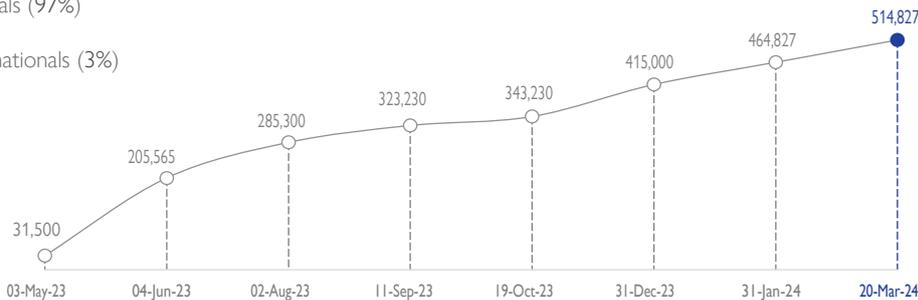
5. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit [DTM Chad website](https://dtm.iom.int/sudan).

### EGYPT<sup>6</sup>



■ Sudanese nationals (97%)  
■ Non-Sudanese nationals (3%)

Source: Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs



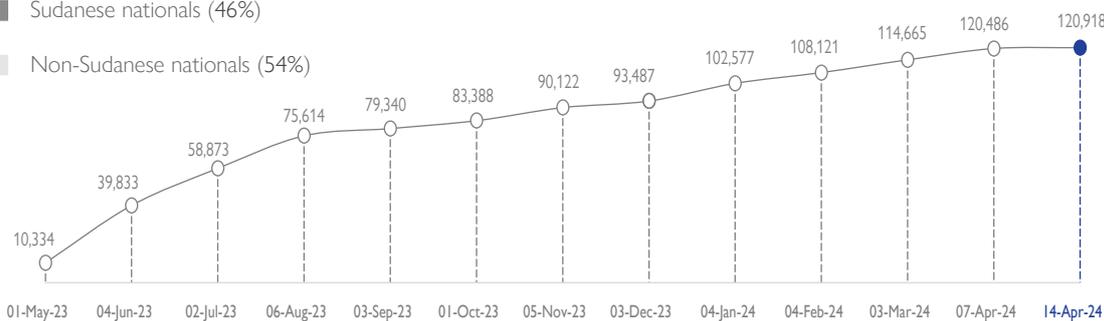
Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

### ETHIOPIA<sup>7</sup>



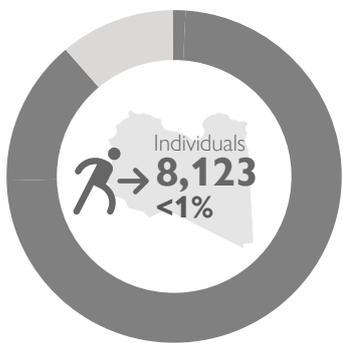
■ Sudanese nationals (46%)  
■ Non-Sudanese nationals (54%)

Source: IOM Ethiopia



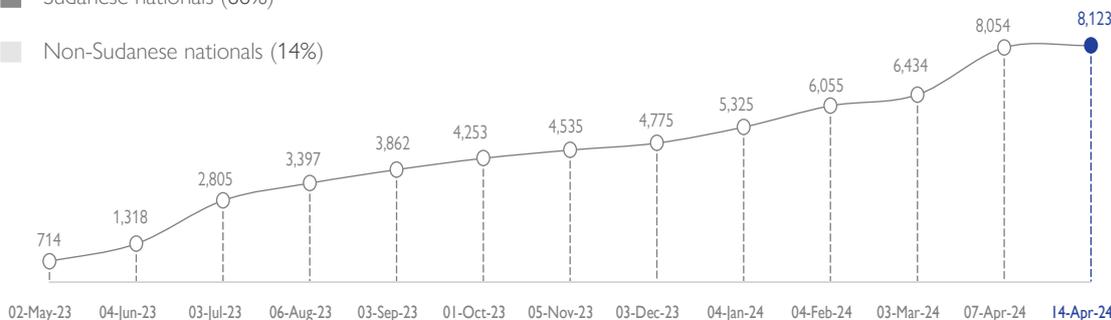
Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

### LIBYA<sup>8</sup>



■ Sudanese nationals (86%)  
■ Non-Sudanese nationals (14%)

Source: IOM Libya



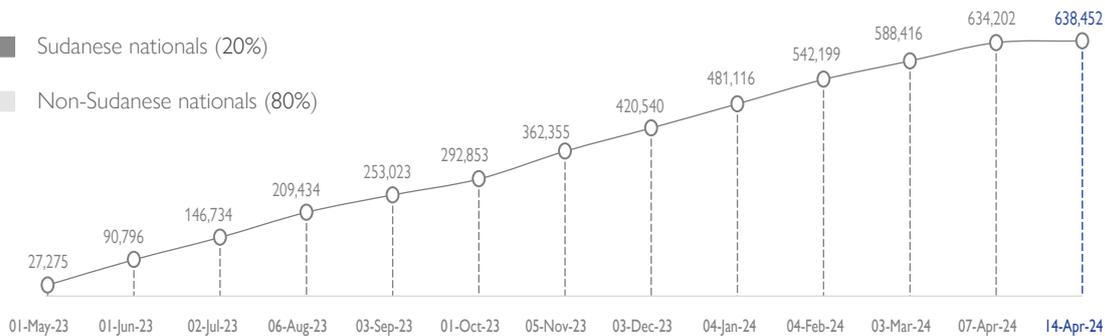
Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

### SOUTH SUDAN<sup>9</sup>



■ Sudanese nationals (20%)  
■ Non-Sudanese nationals (80%)

Source: IOM, UNHCR



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

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

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

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

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

## Disclaimer

All remaining figures for cross-border movement have 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 mobility tracking methodology.

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