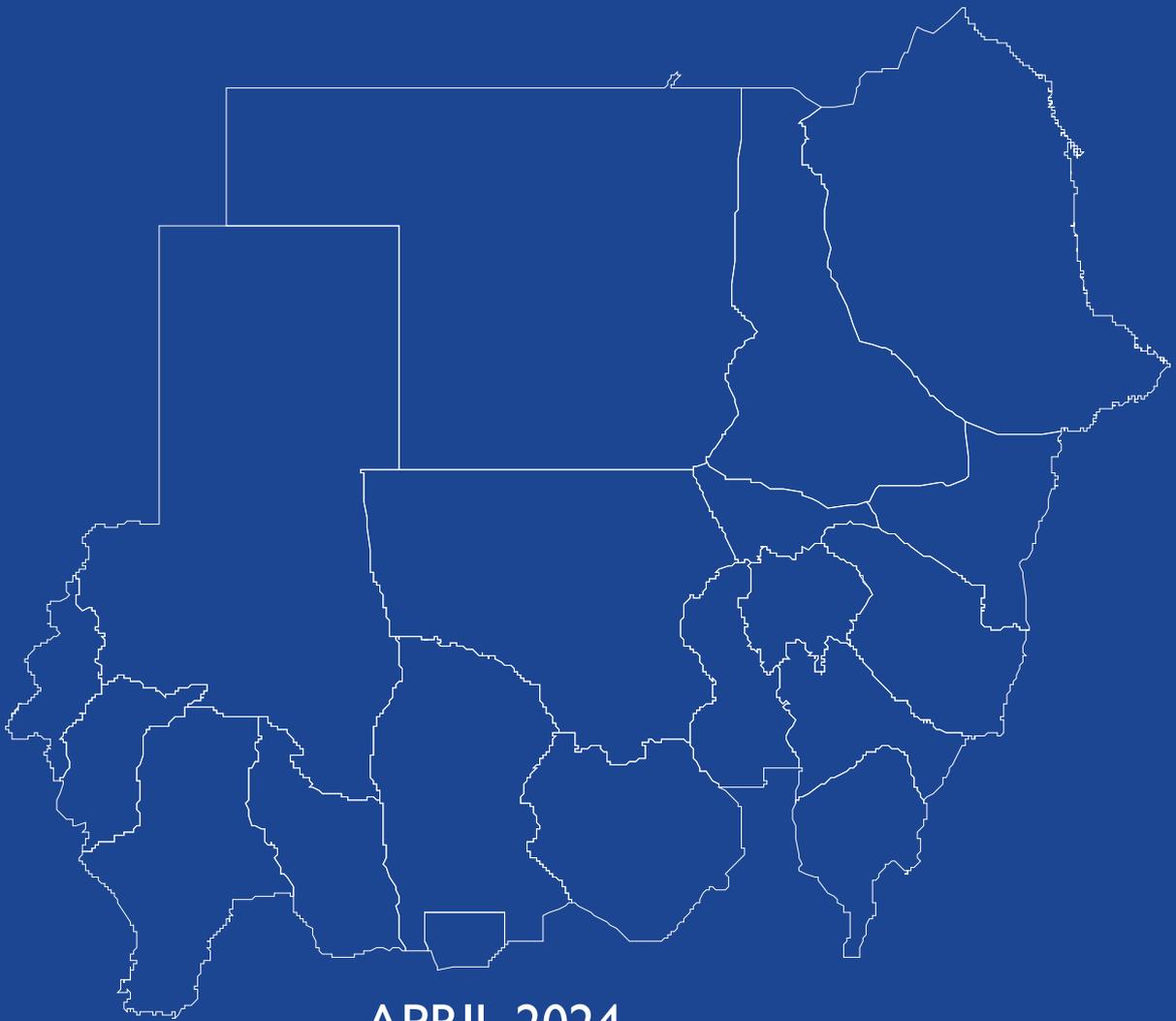




DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (08)



APRIL 2024
(22/03-25/04)

Sudan Displacement Overview



6,786,816

Displaced Individuals



1,352,268

IDP Households



2,075,369

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

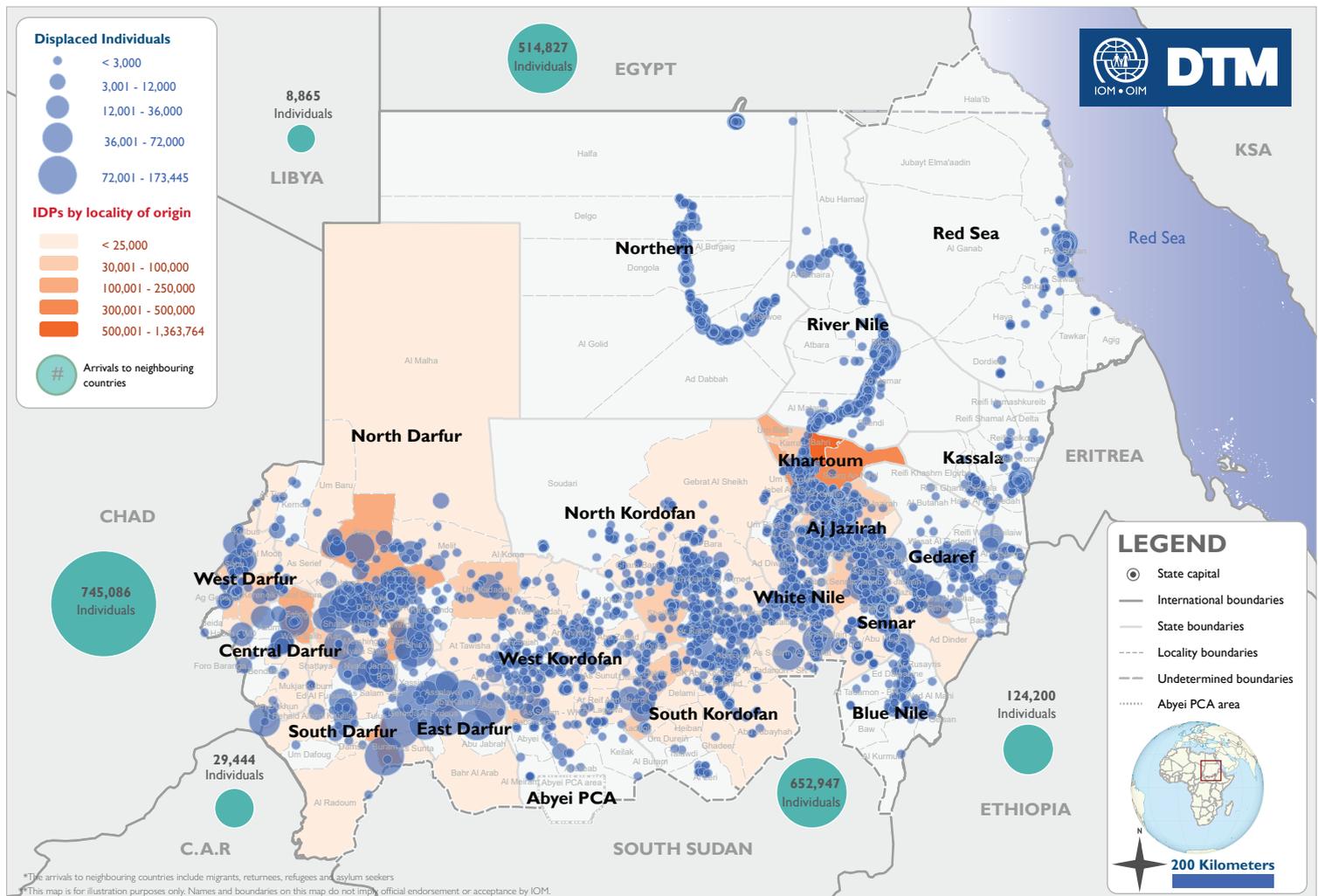
An estimated 6,786,816 individuals (1,352,268 households) were displaced internally in Sudan, while an estimated 2,075,369 individuals crossed borders into neighboring countries, since the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023.¹ To mark one year since the beginning of the conflict, DTM released a [report](#) on 15 April 2024, analyzing one year of data on displacement and mobility in Sudan. Within the span of the past year, Sudan became the largest displacement crisis worldwide. As of 25 April 2024, the top states of origin among IDPs were Khartoum (53%), South Darfur (14%), and Aj Jazirah (10%), while the top states of displacement were South Darfur (11%), River Nile (10%) and East Darfur (10%). The majority of cross-border movements were recorded in Chad (36%), Egypt (25%), and South Sudan (31%). Of the total population displaced internally since 15 April 2023, DTM estimates that approximately 2 per cent were foreign nationals.²

Since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#) published in March 2024, DTM monitored an escalation in clashes across North Darfur state that led to widespread displacement, as noted in DTM Sudan: [Al Fasher Focused Flash Alert](#). Specifically, DTM field teams monitored clashes across [Al Fasher locality](#), [Kebkabiya locality](#), and [Kutum localities](#). During April 2024, DTM field teams also monitored clashes across [Abassiya](#), [Ar Reif Ash Shargi](#), and [Abu Kershola](#) localities of South Kordofan; [Um Algura](#), [Al Hasahisa](#) and [Janub Aj Jazirah](#) localities in Aj Jazirah; [Al Gitaina](#) locality in White Nile; [Sennar](#) locality, in Sennar; and [Ar Rahad](#) locality, in North Kordofan. In addition, DTM field teams monitored multiple incidents of displacement due to fires across [West Kordofan](#), [South Kordofan](#), [Gedaref](#) and [North Darfur](#) states.

Access to food remained the top reported humanitarian need among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sudan. Food security may reach 'Catastrophe' IPC Level 5 in several localities across Darfur and Khartoum in the upcoming weeks, according to an [IPC alert](#). Field teams noted that food insecurity was particularly dire across Al Fasher, North Darfur, and Buran and Beliel localities, South Darfur. Food shortages were reportedly exacerbated by the [collapse of cereal production](#) nationwide and the [continued expansion of conflict](#) into Aj Jazirah and central states, which reportedly led to reduced harvests. Access to food among IDPs was further exacerbated by cash shortages, soaring inflation for basic food items, and on-going insecurity which disrupted supply chains. Field teams noted that while at the start of the conflict, most IDPs were displaced due to conflict and insecurity, IDPs were increasingly relocating due to the lack of food, livelihoods, and basic services, in addition to on-going clashes.

In addition to food insecurity, field teams also noted that access to healthcare, water, and sanitation services remained dire, particularly across the Darfur and Kordofan regions. Notably, many IDP communities lacked access to basic medicines for chronic diseases and did not have access to functioning healthcare facilities. Increasing cases of dengue fever, malaria, and measles were reported across several states. Field teams also noted severe protection risks, with increased incidents of robbery, looting, gender-based violence and harassment reported across many states.

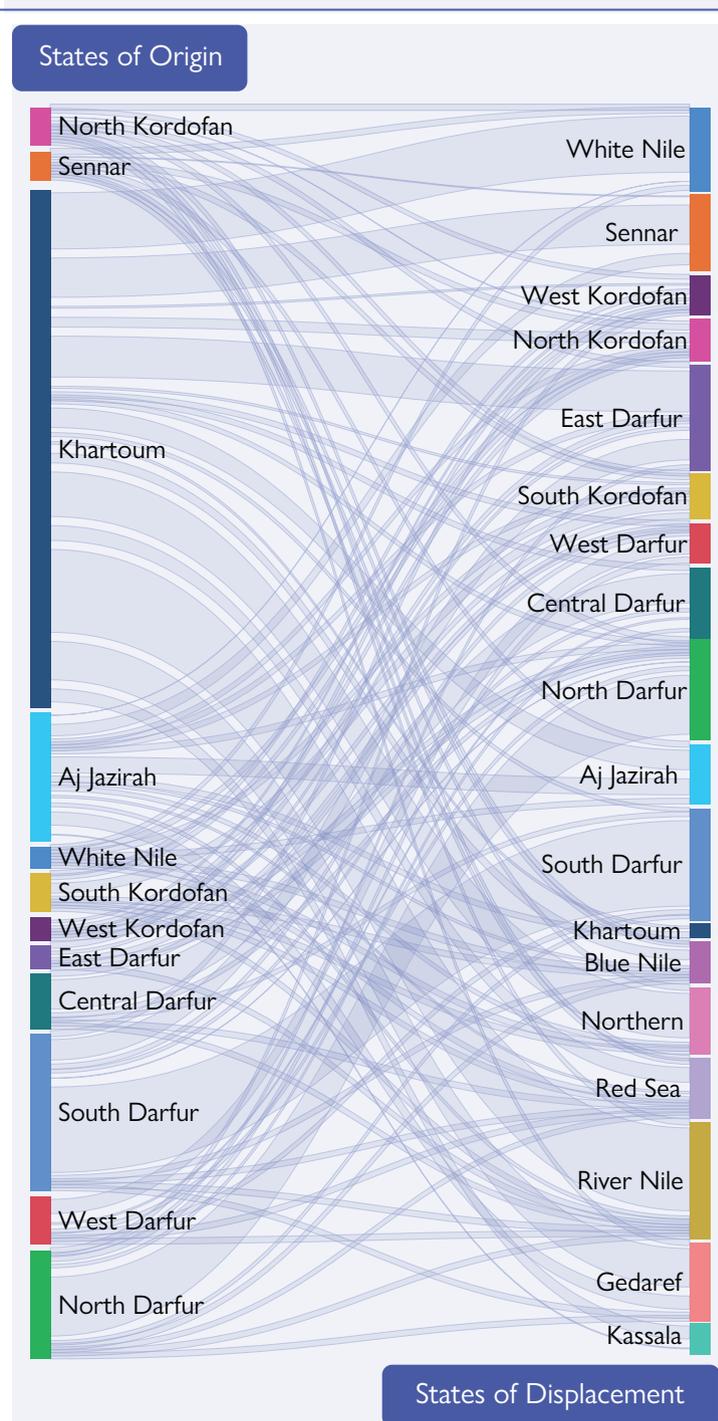
This report focuses on IDPs who were displaced since 15 April 2023. It specifically provides contextual analysis on displacement and mobility in Sudan between 22 March 2024 and 25 April 2024.



Map 1: Displacement across Sudan as of 25 April 2024

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

Monthly Displacement Timeline

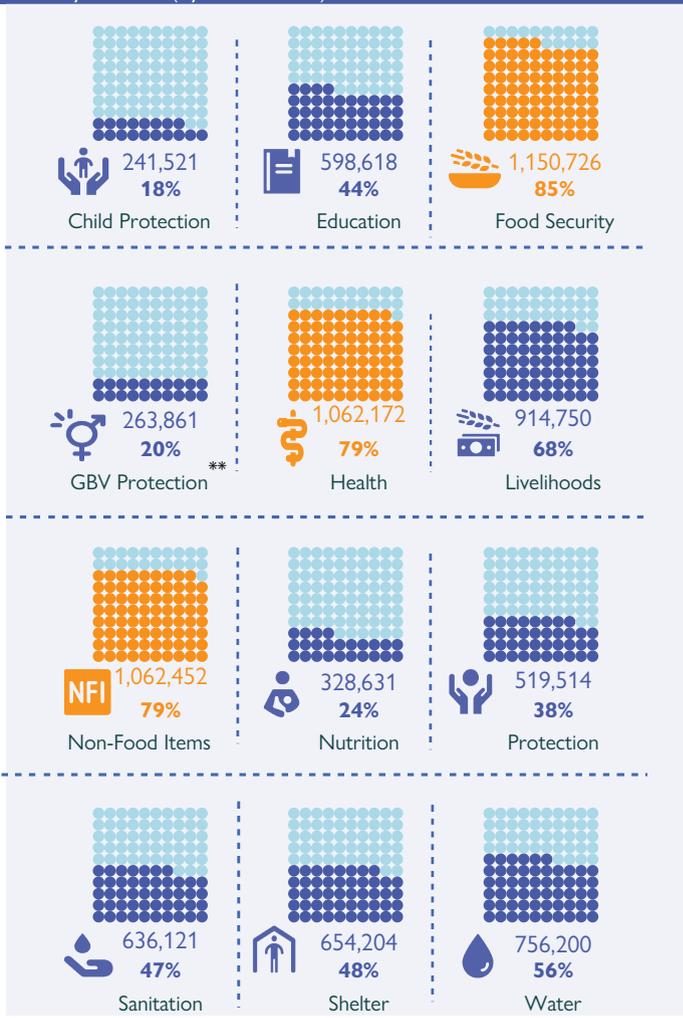


State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	Current IDPs	IDPs % (Grand Total)
Aj Jazirah	8	1,523	371,177	5%
Blue Nile	7	159	147,736	2%
Central Darfur	8	38	430,224	6%
East Darfur	9	38	660,140	10%
Gedaref	12	315	492,293	7%
Kassala	10	246	200,083	3%
Khartoum	7	271	69,057	1%
North Darfur	17	221	573,055	8%
North Kordofan	8	537	174,007	3%
Northern	7	357	399,867	6%
Red Sea	10	251	247,874	4%
River Nile	7	938	698,334	10%
Sennar	7	393	523,986	8%
South Darfur	20	67	744,243	11%
South Kordofan	14	358	198,839	3%
West Darfur	8	63	174,540	3%
West Kordofan	14	535	148,718	2%
White Nile	9	941	532,643	8%
Grand Total	182	7,251	6,786,816	100%

Table 1: Overview of Displacement by State

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

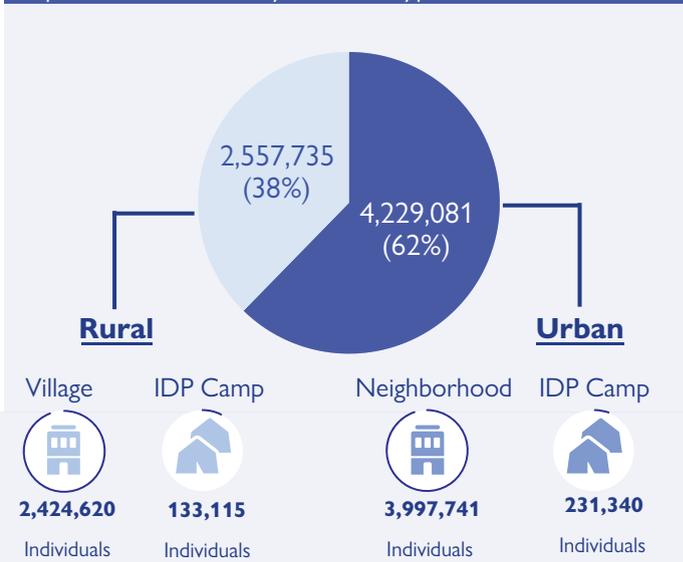
Priority Needs (by household)*



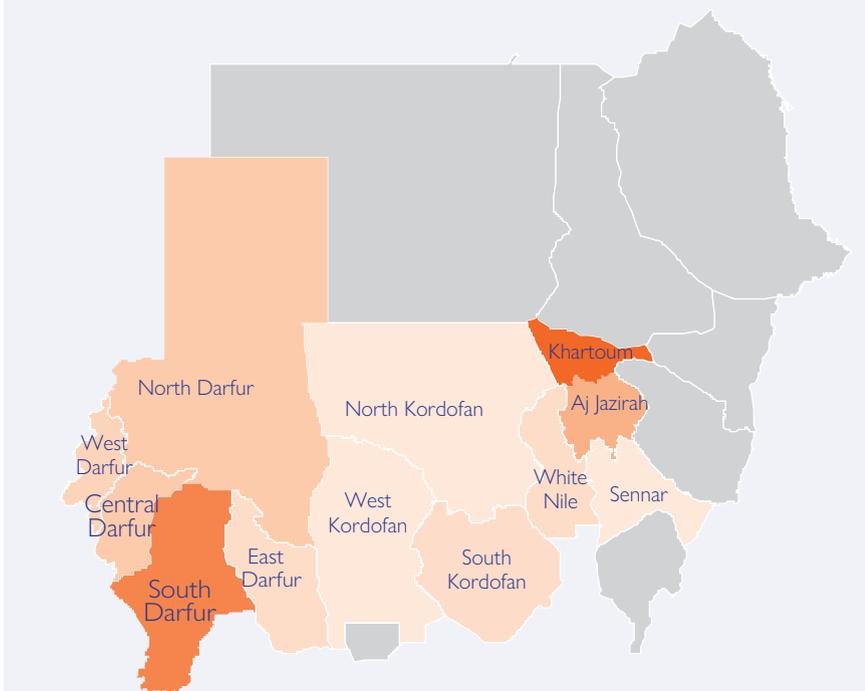
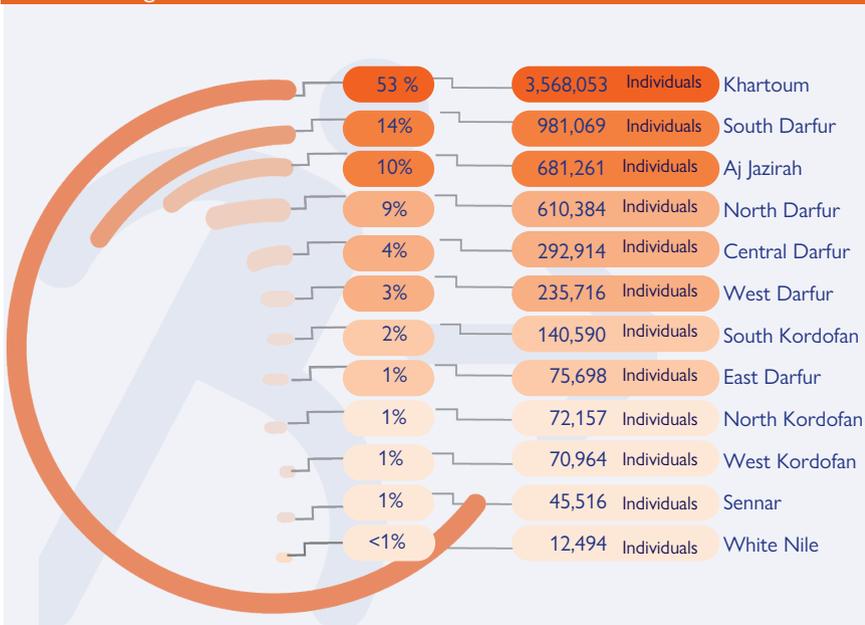
Shelter Categories (by households)



Displacement in Sudan by Location Type

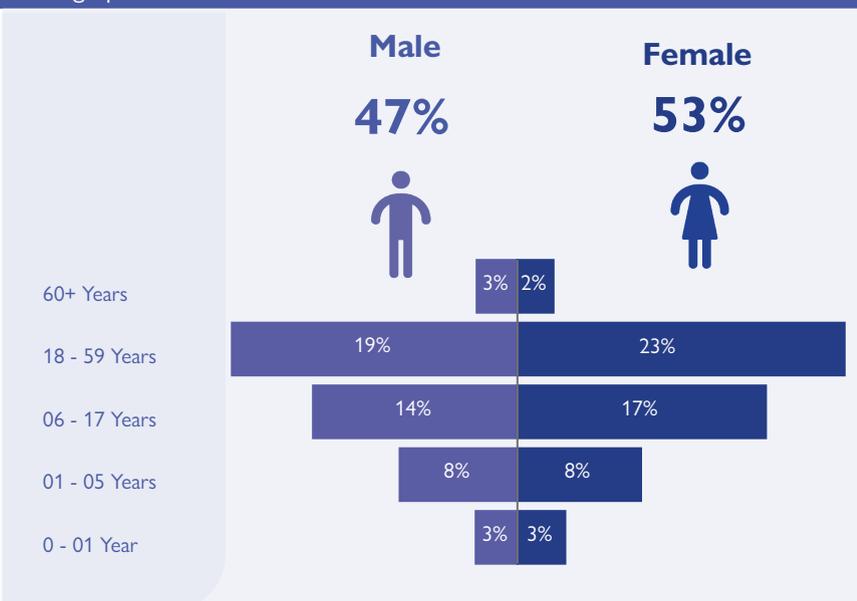


States of Origin***

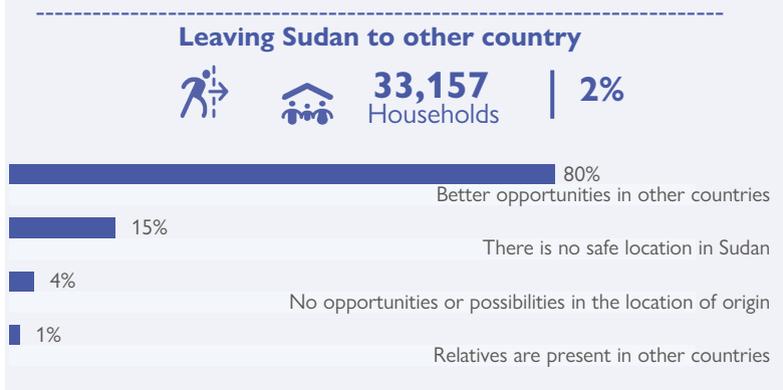
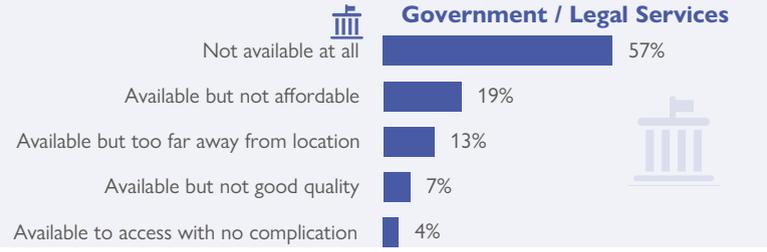
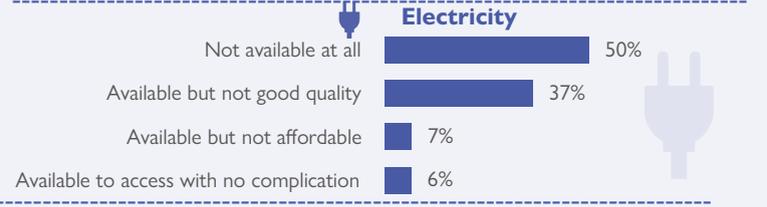
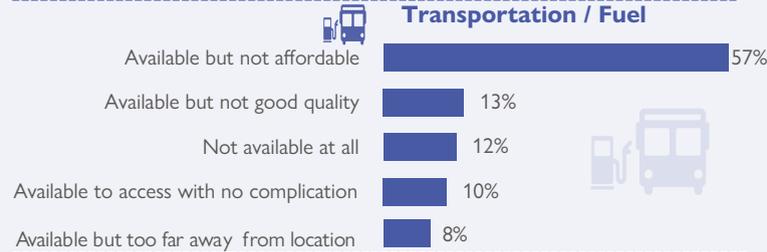
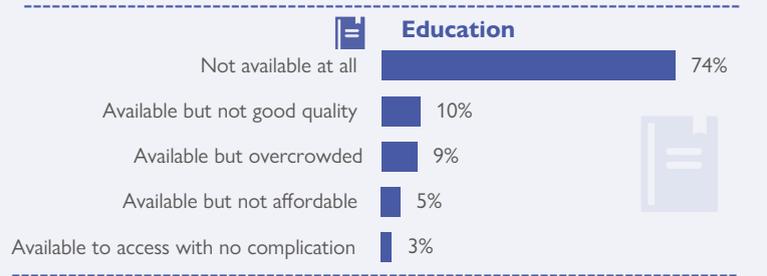
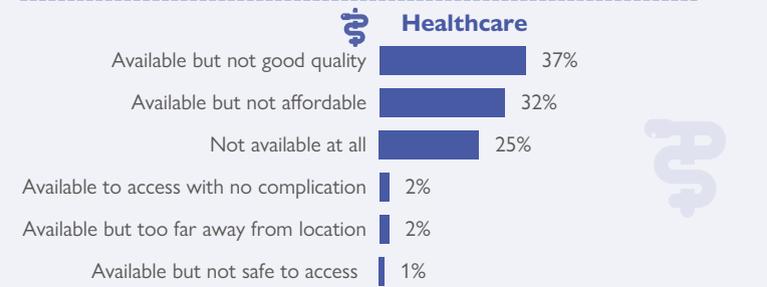
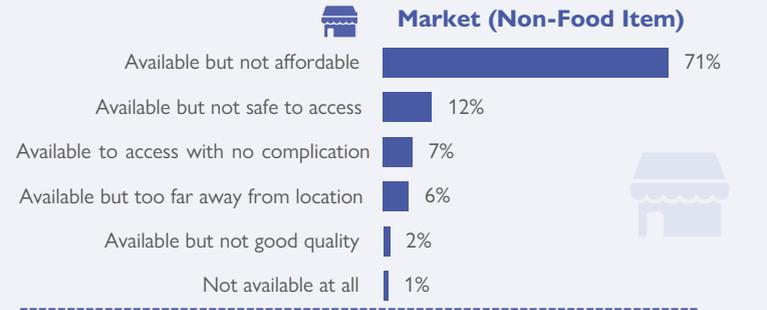
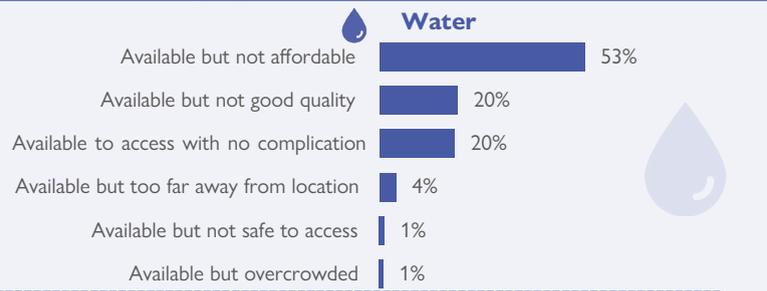


Map 2: States of Origin among IDPs as of 25 April 2024

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.

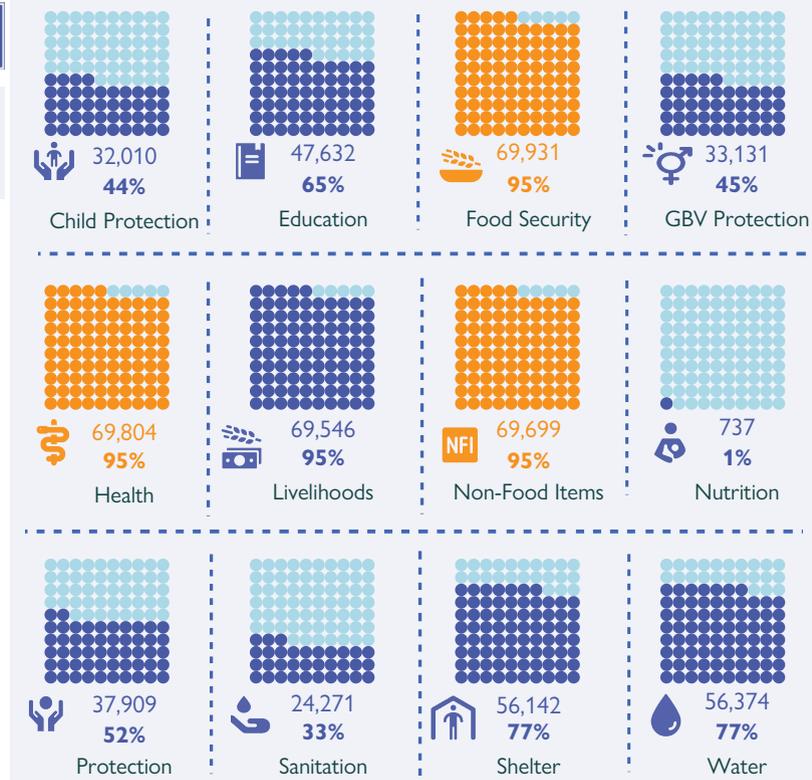
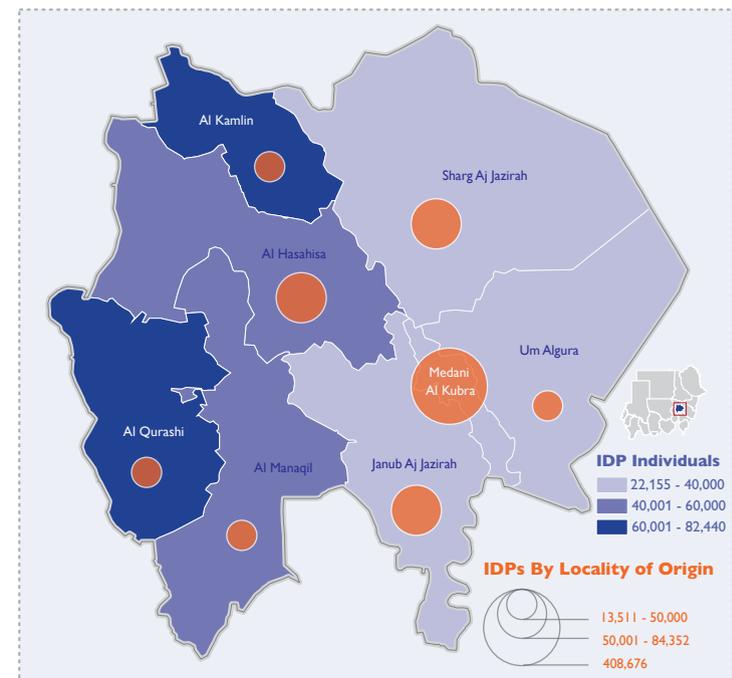


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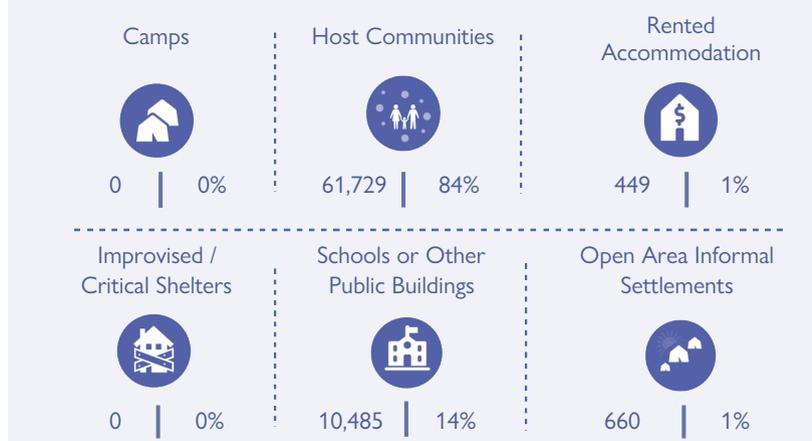
Displacement by State

Priority Needs (by households)

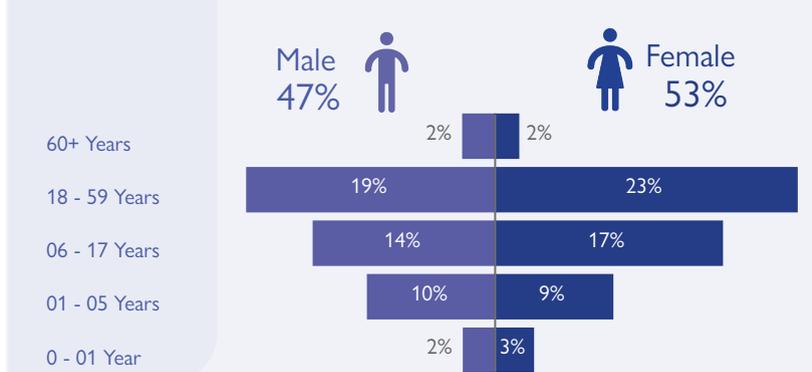
Aj Jazirah



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



As of 25 April 2024, Aj Jazirah state hosted an estimated 371,177 IDPs, an increase of 15,821 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). IDPs were observed across 1,523 locations, with the highest portion of IDPs observed in Al Qurashi (22%), Al Kamlin (18%), and Al Hasahisa (15%) localities. Approximately 53 per cent originated from Khartoum, while an estimated 46 per cent were displaced from other areas within Aj Jazirah state.

Since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#), DTM field teams recorded clashes between RSF and SAF across [Janoub Aj Jazirah and Medani Al Kubra localities](#), which reportedly displaced individuals to locations across Al Fao locality in neighbouring Gedaref state, as well as multiple attacks across various locations in [Al Hasahisa and Janub Aj Jazirah localities](#), which triggered widespread displacement primarily within the affected localities.

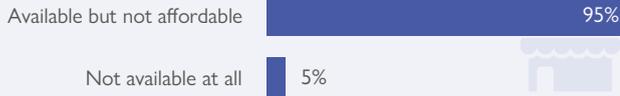
Due to the [expansion of conflict](#) into Aj Jazirah state beginning in December 2023, Aj Jazirah represented the third most common state of origin as of 25 April 2024: approximately 10 per cent of all IDPs displaced since 15 April 2023 originated in Aj Jazirah. Specifically, Medani Al Kubra locality remained the top locality of origin within Aj Jazirah state. In addition to displacement within Aj Jazirah state, IDPs from Aj Jazirah were recorded in Gederaf (22%), Sennar (20%), Red Sea (10%), and White Nile (7%) states.

Food security remained a major challenge throughout the state, despite reports of some functioning markets and food distribution programs in Al-Qurashi and Al-Manaqil localities. On-going clashes and frequent internet outages reportedly hindered humanitarian efforts and also prevented IDPs from accessing critical information, banking services, or coordinating transportation to move to relatively-safer areas. Finally, field teams noted an increase in incidents of gender-based violence and protection concerns across several localities in Aj Jazirah during April 2024.

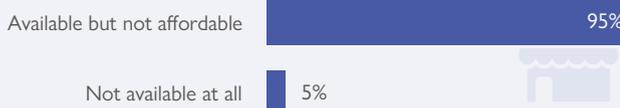
Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



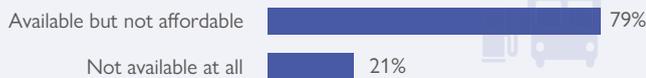
Healthcare



Education



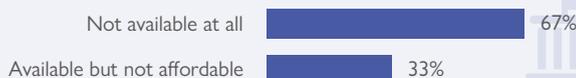
Transportation / Fuel



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)

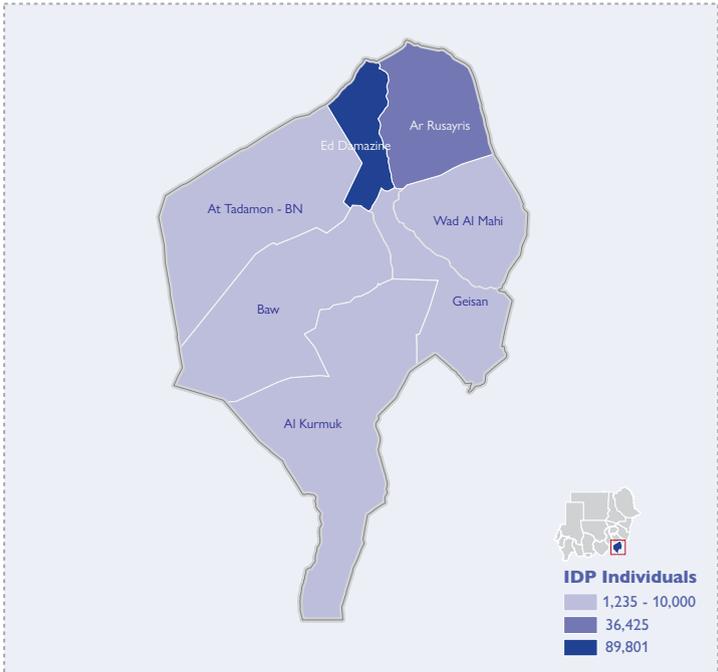


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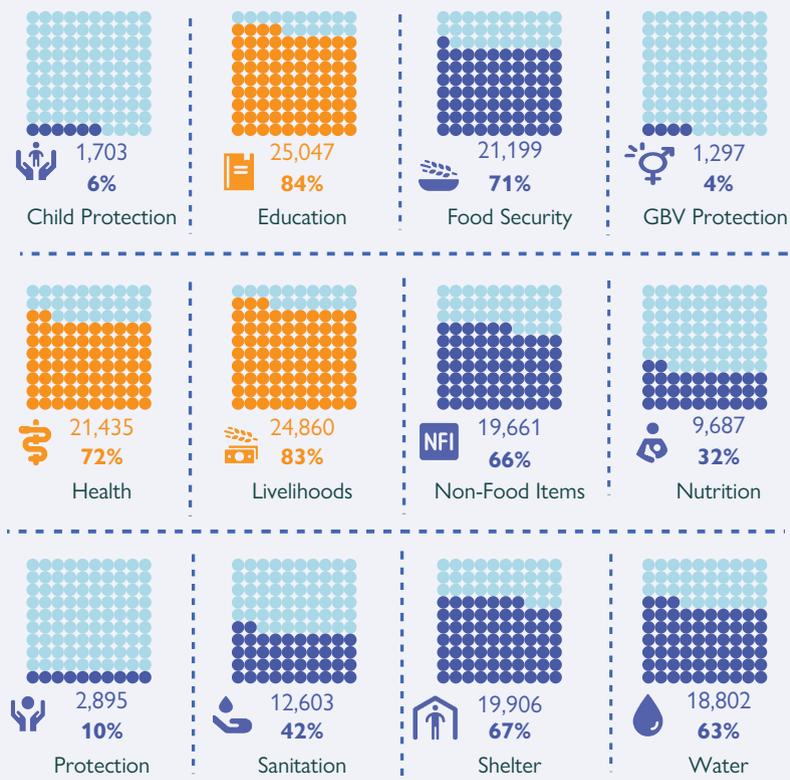
Displacement by State

Blue Nile

- 147,736** Displaced Individuals
- 29,836** IDP Households
- 157** Key Informants



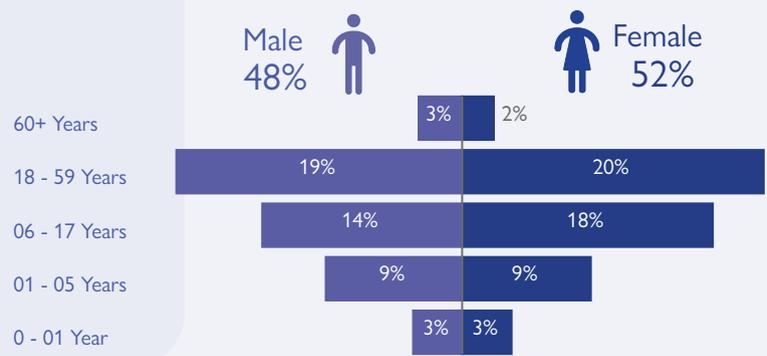
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



As of 25 April 2024, Blue Nile state hosted an estimated 147,736 IDPs across 159 locations, representing two per cent of the total IDP population displaced in Sudan since 15 April 2023. This figure marked an increase of 13,435 IDPs compared to [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). The vast majority of IDPs in the state originated from Khartoum (82%), followed by Aj Jazirah state (16%). Approximately two per cent reportedly came from other states, including South Kordofan, Sennar, South Darfur, North Kordofan, White Nile and North Darfur.

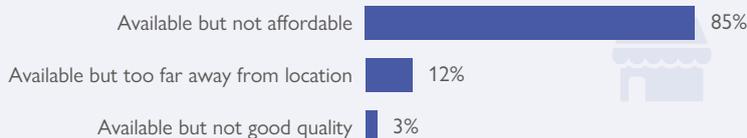
Field teams observed continuous rural-to-urban movement across Blue Nile state, likely reflecting the insufficient access to basic services in rural areas and relatively-better access to livelihoods in urban centres. There were also reports of limited return movements into Blue Nile state: specifically, some households who were initially displaced across Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, and Sennar states reportedly moved back into Blue Nile. Some nomadic movements were also observed across Ed Damazine locality during April 2024.

Field teams reported a lack of essential services across Blue Nile state for both displaced households and host communities. IDPs and host families reportedly lacked sufficient access to healthcare services, food, and adequate shelter. However, field teams noted that the lack of services reportedly did not push displaced communities to relocate to other states, given the relative security in the state compared to other regions. However, field teams noted that conditions will likely deteriorate in the upcoming weeks as prices for basic goods, particularly staple food items, continues to increase.

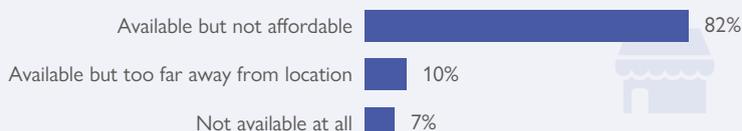
Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



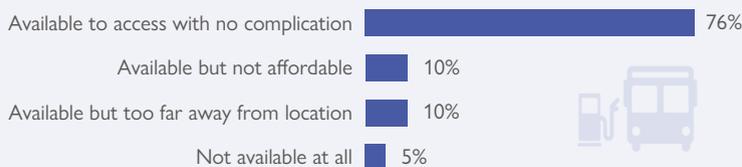
Healthcare



Education



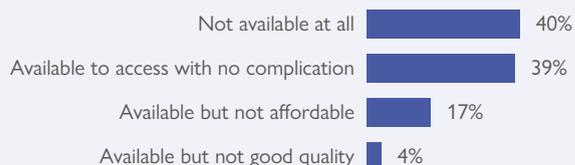
Transportation / Fuel



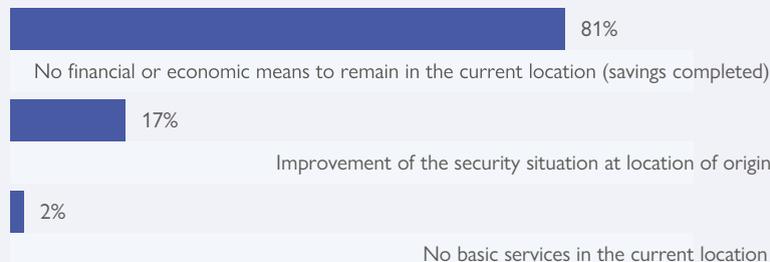
Electricity



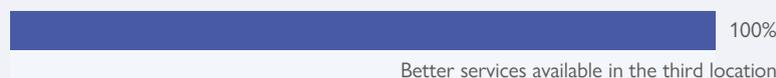
Government / Legal Services



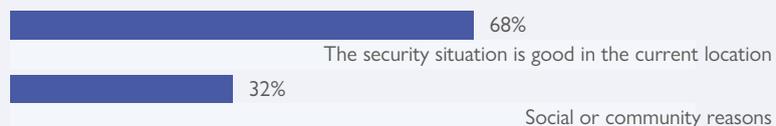
Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



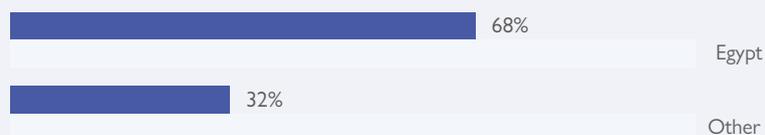
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

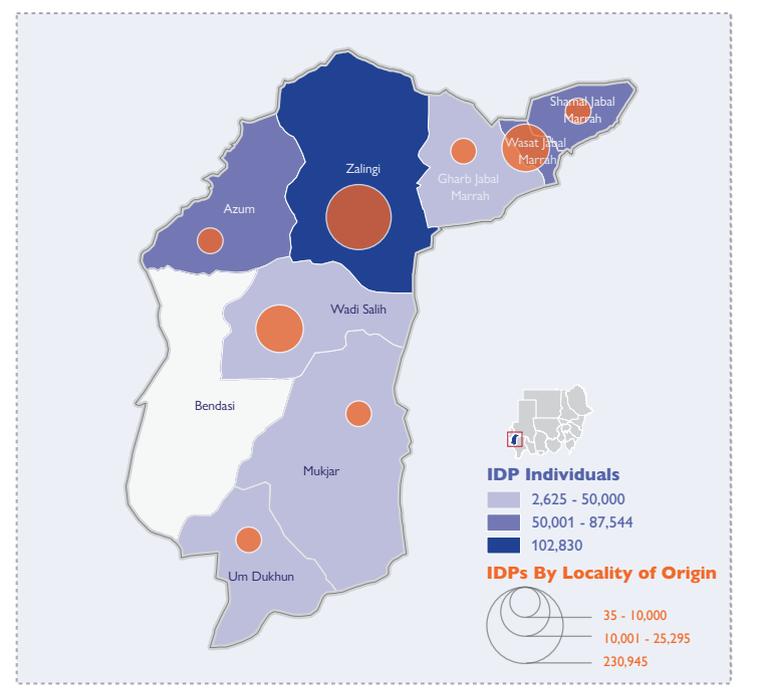


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Displacement by State

Central Darfur

- 430,224** Displaced Individuals
- 86,044** IDP Households
- 36** Key Informants



As of 25 April 2024, DTM field teams recorded an estimated 430,224 IDPs across 38 locations in Central Darfur. Of these, the vast majority (63%) were from other locations within Central Darfur, while approximately 36 per cent were from other states in the Darfur region. Most IDPs were hosted in Zalingi (24%), Shamal Jabal Marrah (20%), and Wasat Jabal Marrah (19%) localities. Of the total IDPs displaced in Sudan since 15 April 2023, approximately four per cent originated in Central Darfur.

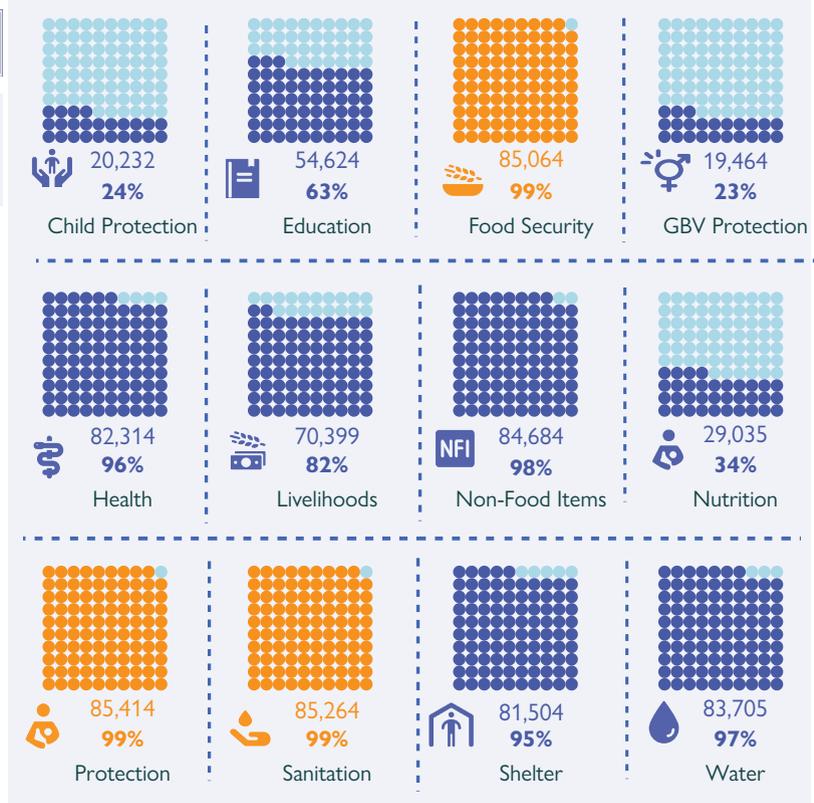
Across Central Darfur, IDPs who were displaced from other states were primarily hosted in localities according to tribal connections and systems of social support. For example, IDPs from North Darfur were primarily hosted in Shamal Jabal Marrah locality. In contrast, IDPs displaced from locations in Central Darfur were hosted in a wider range of localities across the state. Field teams also recorded some limited return movements of IDPs who were previously displaced to South Darfur, reportedly driven by a deterioration in security conditions and service provision in some localities across South Darfur.

Humanitarian conditions continued to deteriorate throughout April 2024 given the lack of functioning institutions and service providers. Humanitarian partners reportedly faced several challenges due to on-going insecurity and restrictions on movement. Field teams reported that IDPs lacked access to adequate food, water, shelter, healthcare, education, and protection resources.

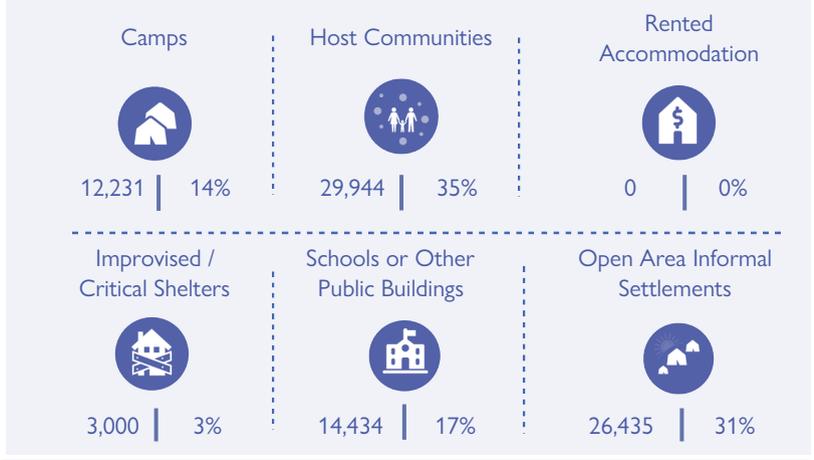
While there were limited services available in certain localities, many IDPs were hosted in areas largely inaccessible to humanitarian partners. In addition, many IDPs were reportedly unable to travel to reach services due to security risks, including incidents of robbery and harassment along main roads, and due to the lack of affordable transportation options given the expensive fuel costs.

Continued telecommunication outages also hindered access to services as humanitarian partners faced barriers in coordinating service delivery and IDPs were often unable to access online banking services, communication networks, or information about the availability humanitarian services.

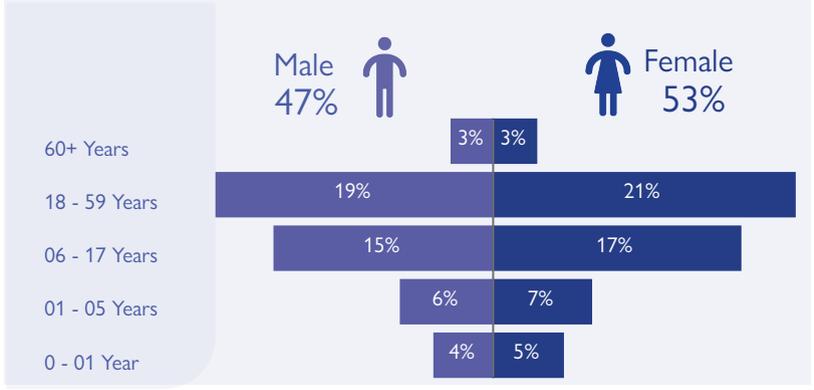
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



 **Water**

Available but not affordable  100%

 **Market (Food)**

Available but not affordable  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%

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

  **58,801** 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%**

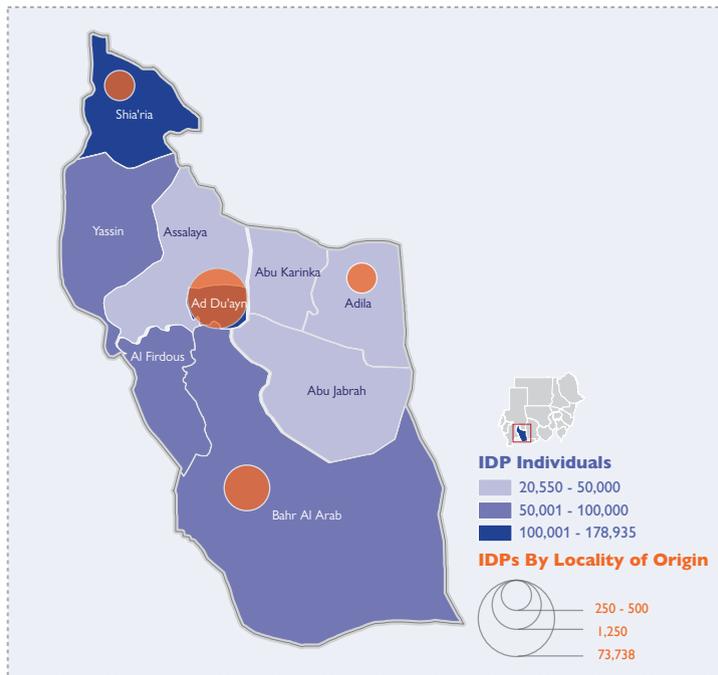
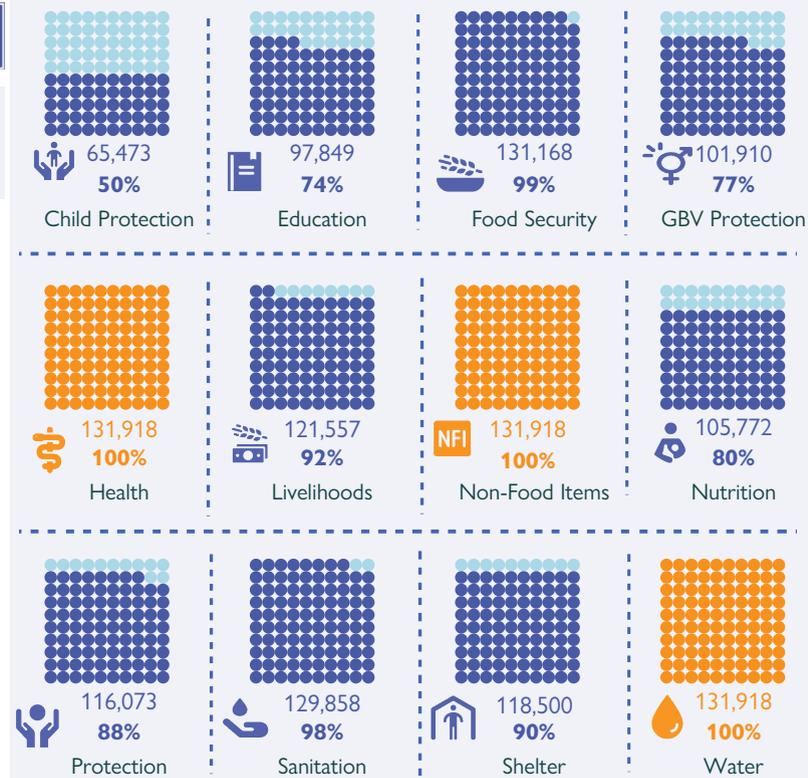
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Displacement by State

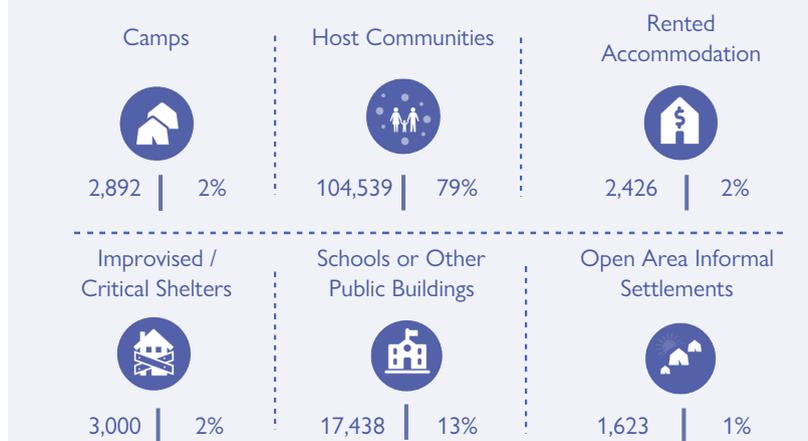
Priority Needs (by households)

East Darfur

- 660,140** Displaced Individuals
- 131,918** IDP Households
- 48** Key Informants



Shelter Categories (by households)

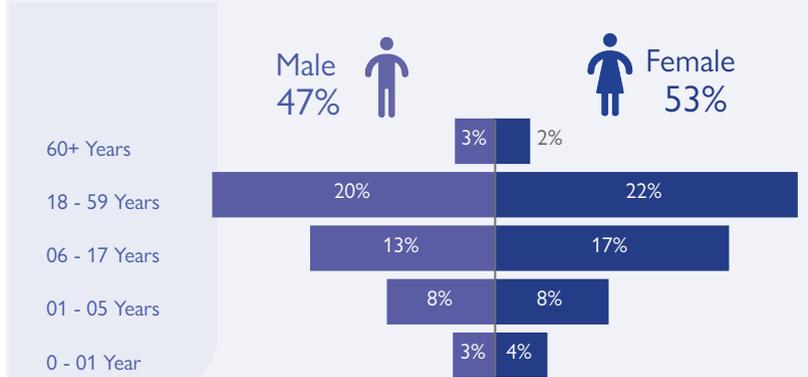


Field teams estimated that a total of 660,140 IDPs were hosted in East Darfur as of 25 April 2024, representing a decrease of about 4,125 individuals since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). East Darfur state hosted the third highest IDP population in Sudan, representing approximately 10 per cent of all IDPs displaced in Sudan since 15 April 2023. The majority of IDPs originated in Khartoum (55%), followed by South Darfur (31%). Approximately 11 per cent were displaced from locations within East Darfur state. In addition, nomadic populations reportedly moved from East Darfur to South Darfur during April 2024, reflecting regular, seasonal movements in search of water.

Field teams reported that escalating tensions between SAF and RSF in [Yassin locality](#) has led to the displacement of 30 households to Shia'ria locality. Furthermore, field teams noted multiple fire incidents across East Darfur state in April 2024 that triggered localized displacement. On 01 April 2024, approximately 65 houses burnt down in [Shia'ria locality](#), and displaced families to locations across the locality. Localized displacement due to fires may increase in the weeks as fire season continues.

Access to services and humanitarian aid among IDPs across the state remained dire, primarily due to on-going insecurity. Due to a lack of services, there were some limited movements of IDPs to their places of origin, while others relocated to third locations, notably Al Dean locality, given recent reports of improved security across the locality. Finally, field teams noted severe protection risks across the state due to general lawlessness and the lack of functioning legal and judicial institutions.

Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) *

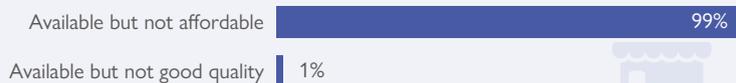
Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



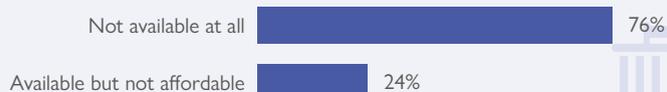
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) **

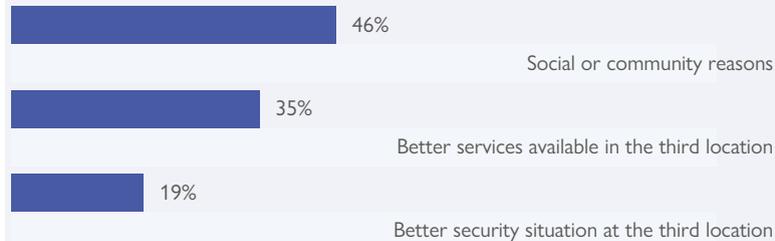
Return to location of origin

17,780 Households | 13%



Move to a third location

3,546 Households | 3%



Remain in the current location

107,447 Households | 81%



Leaving Sudan to other country

2,245 Households | 2%



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

900 Households | 1%

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Gedaref



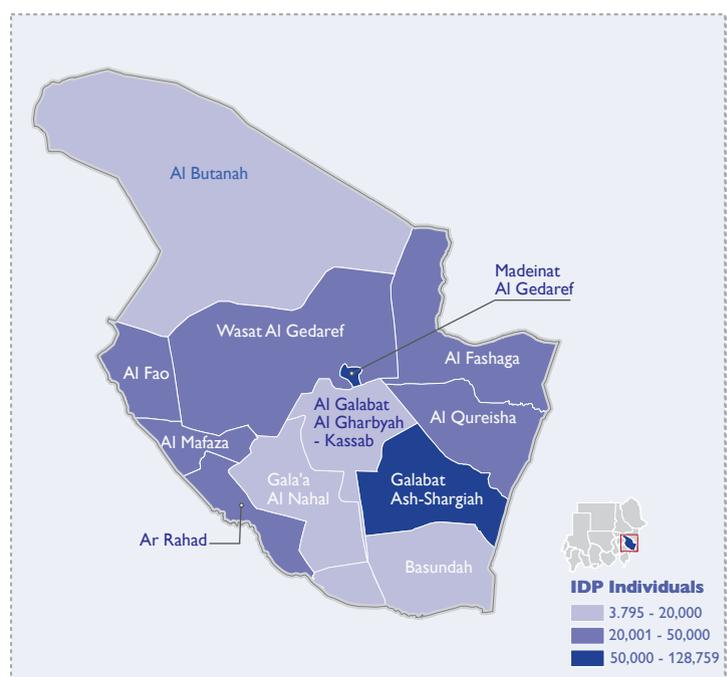
492,293
Displaced Individuals



97,817
IDP Households



144
Key Informants



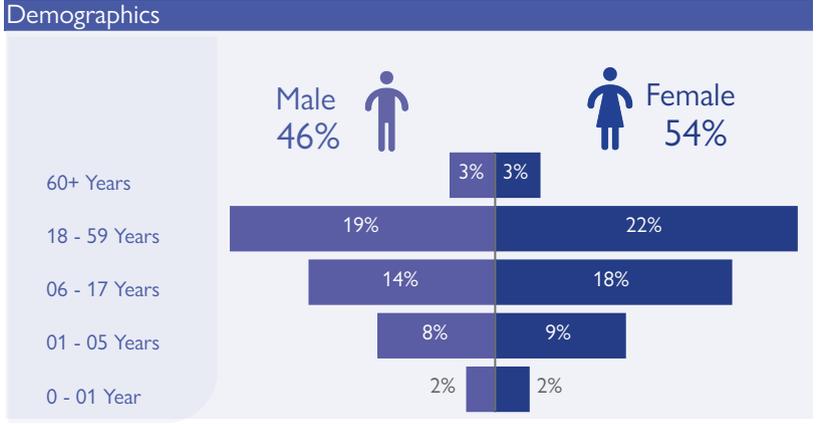
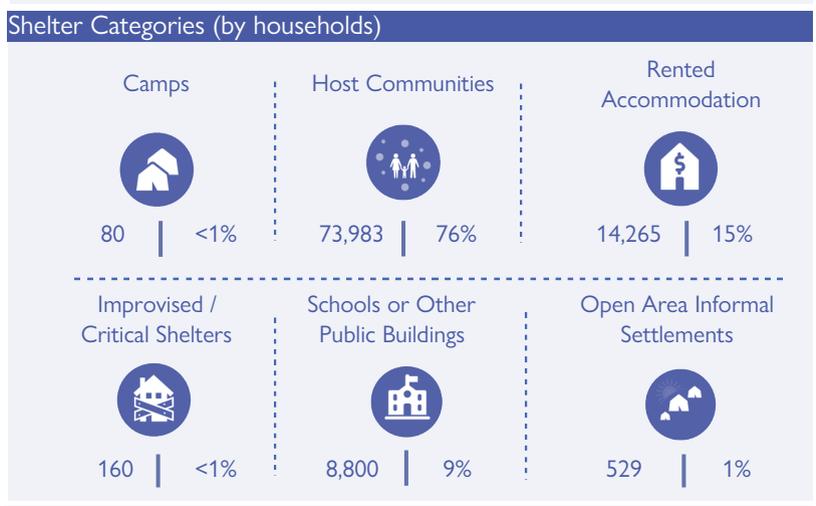
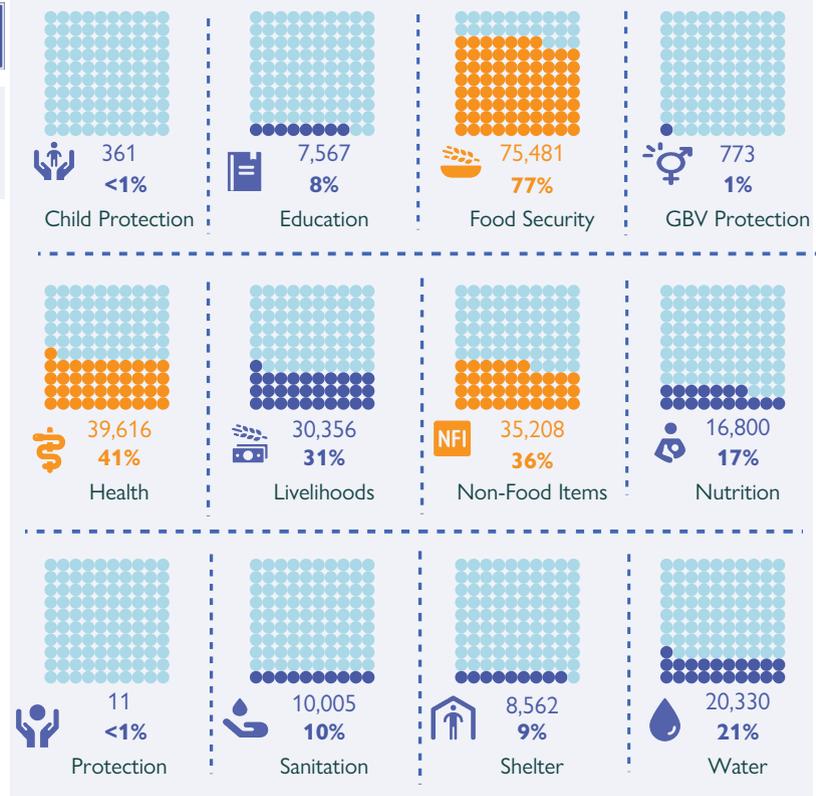
As of 25 April 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that 492,293 IDPs were hosted in Gedaref, representing an increase of 63,122 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). The majority of IDPs in Gedaref (69%) reportedly originated from Khartoum state, primarily from Khartoum, Sharg An Neel, and Jebel Awlia localities, and from Aj Jazirah state (30%).

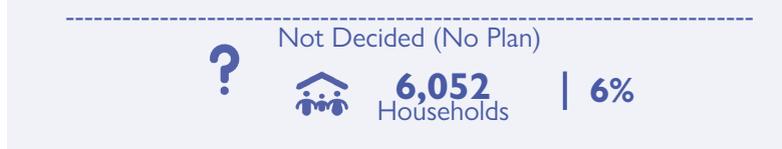
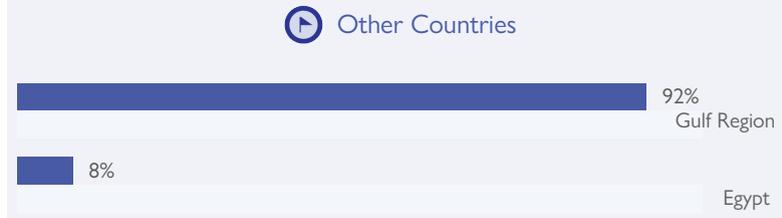
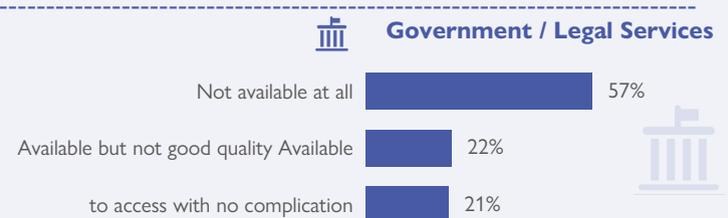
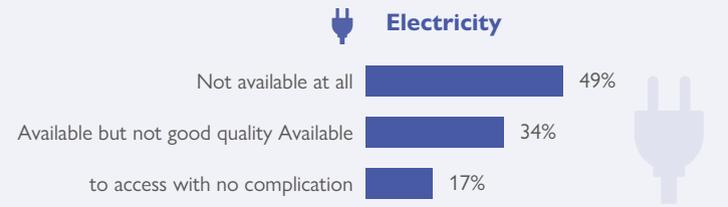
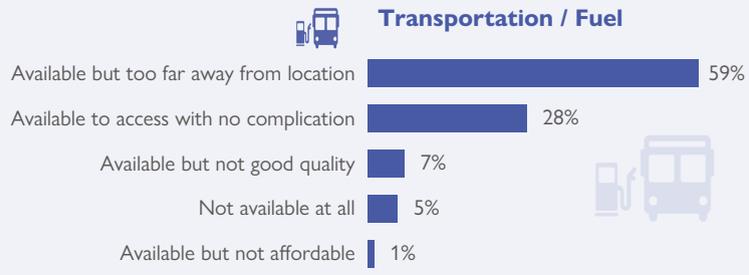
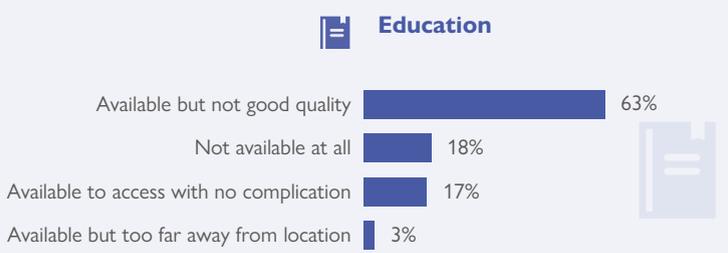
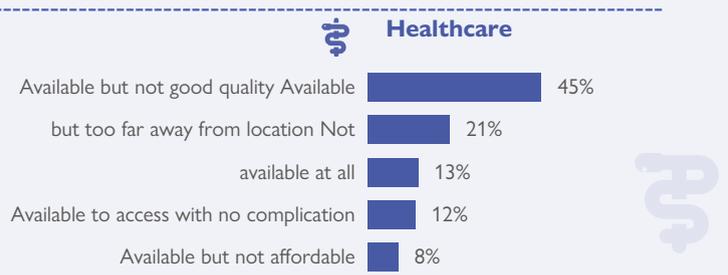
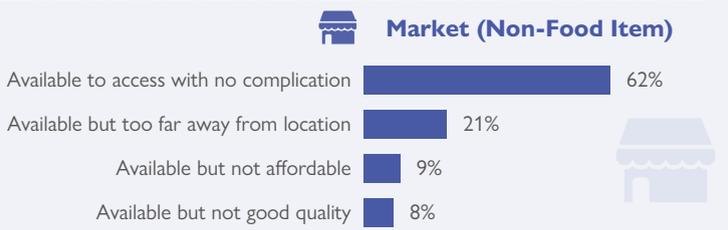
During April 2024, field teams specifically observed a sharp increase in IDPs from Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Al Qurashi localities, in Aj Jazirah state. Ongoing clashes between RSF and SAF, in addition to attacks on villages across Medani Al Kubra locality, triggered displacement from Aj Jazirah to Al Fao locality, Gedaref. Field teams also reported increased tensions in Gedaref state following a drone attack which hit numerous locations, including a school which hosted IDPs. The attack triggered the temporary displacement of IDPs sheltering in the school. There were also reports of displacement due to [fires across Galabat Al Gharbyah - Kassab locality](#).

Gedaref continued to serve as a transit point for IDPs reportedly intending to cross into Ethiopia or Eritrea. Field teams noted that Gedaref was a more affordable pathway for IDPs seeking to leave Sudan compared to other exit points in Red Sea state.

The majority of IDPs in Gedaref were hosted in urban neighbourhoods within Madeinat Al Gedaref, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, and Ar Rahad localities. Displaced households reportedly stayed with host communities (76%) or in rented accommodations (15%). An estimated 10 per cent of displaced households stayed in schools, other public buildings, and open area gathering sites. The decision from local government to re-open schools may push some IDPs to relocate or find alternate forms of shelter.

The continued influx of IDPs into Gedaref increased pressure on existing services and resources, especially in terms of healthcare, education, water, and electricity. Further reports indicated that the drastic increase in rent prices pushed many displaced households to relocate to shelter centres, which led to overcrowding and increased cases of various diseases, including dengue fever and cholera. Field teams also noted the widespread shortage of medical supplies and medicines to respond to the disease outbreaks.



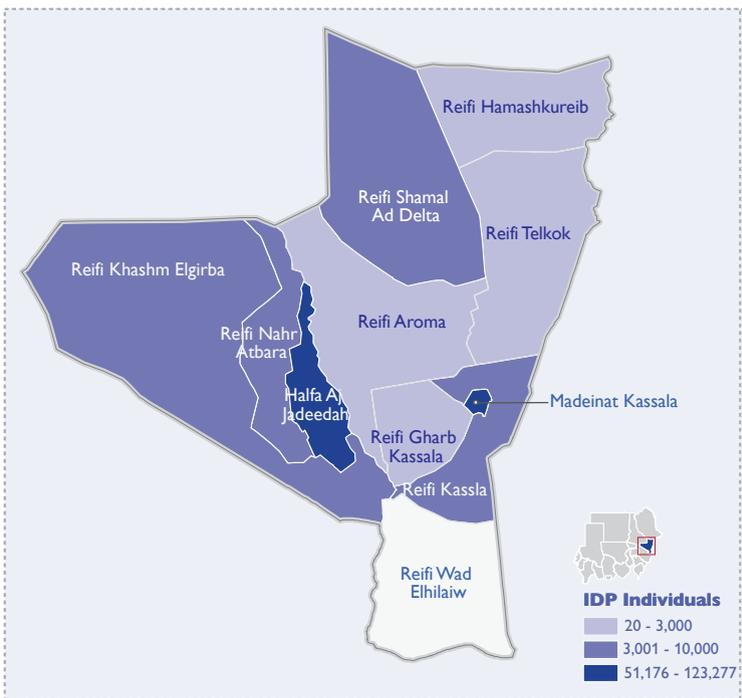


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Displacement by State

Kassala

- 200,083** Displaced Individuals
- 40,282** IDP Households
- 43** Key Informants



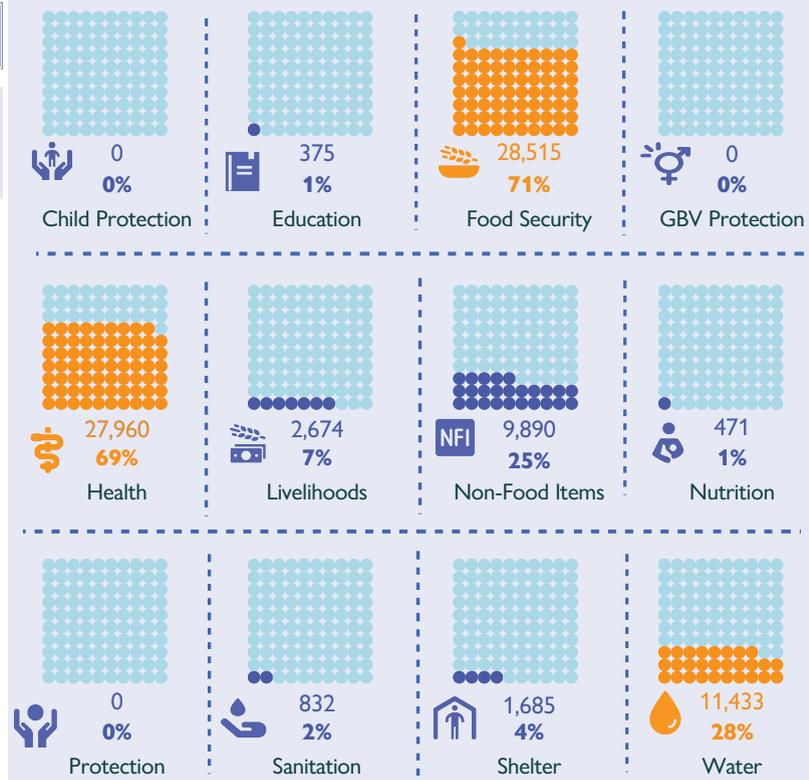
As of 25 April 2024, Kassala hosted an estimated 200,083 IDPs, representing an increase of 6,374 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). Approximately 73 per cent of IDPs originated from Khartoum state, while 27 per cent were displaced from Aj Jazirah state.

According to field teams, approximately 76 per cent of IDPs in Kassala were hosted in urban centres across Madeinat Kassala and Halfa Aj Jadeedah localities, likely due to the relatively better access to services in these areas compared to rural areas. Madeinat Kassala locality also reportedly served as a transit point for IDPs seeking to reach other eastern and northern states, or to travel to Eritrea.

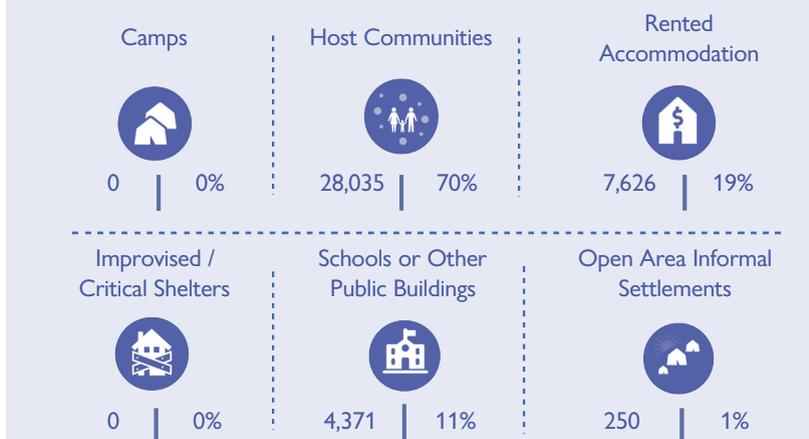
Field teams reported that IDPs in Kassala resided primarily with host communities (70%), in private accommodation (19%), and in schools or other public buildings (11%). Field teams indicated that rising rent prices – reportedly ranging from 400 to 1,000 USD, particularly in Kassala Town of Madeinat Kassala locality – pushed many IDPs to relocate to collective shelter centres. However, field teams noted that many shelter centres, including schools and public buildings, across Madeinat Kassala locality reached full capacity as of March 2024. As a result, many IDPs who arrived in Kassala were reportedly directed to seek shelter in other localities across Kassala state. There were also reports of a decision from the Higher Emergency Committee of Kassala to re-open schools. Two additional shelters may be opened to accommodate IDPs sheltering in schools.

IDPs in Kassala continued to face challenges in terms of access to food, non-food items, and healthcare services. Rising fuel prices and the increased reliance on imported goods caused a substantial increase in food prices. Given the majority of IDPs still sheltered with host families, there were reports of overcrowding among host communities and increasing pressure on host families due to limited resources. In addition, field teams noted several challenges among IDP communities in shelter centres, including rising cases of dengue fever, low food supplies despite ongoing aid efforts, lack of medication for chronic diseases, and poor sanitation.

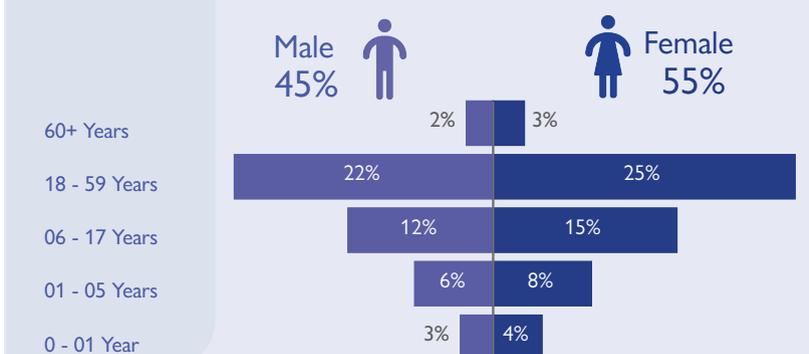
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)

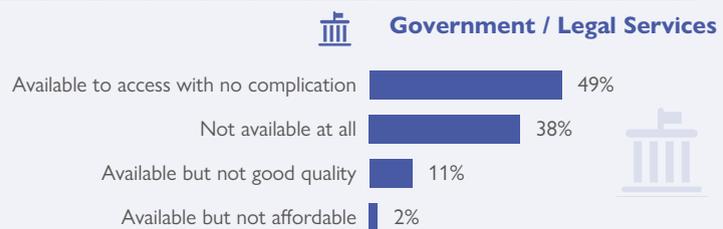
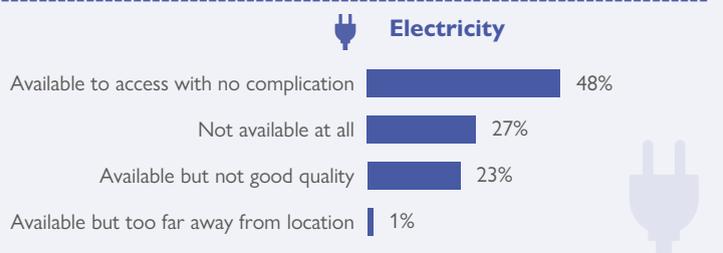
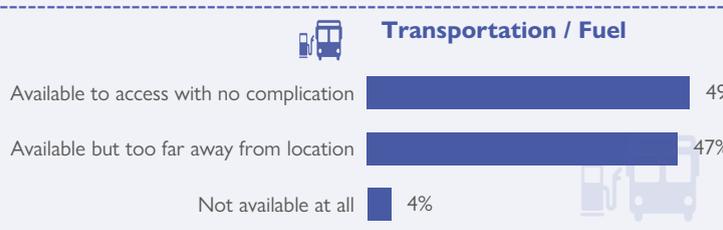
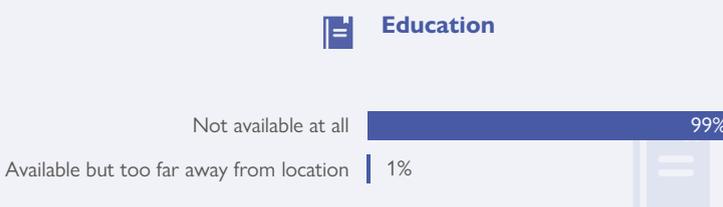
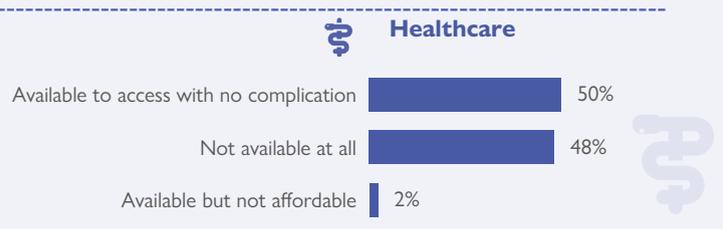
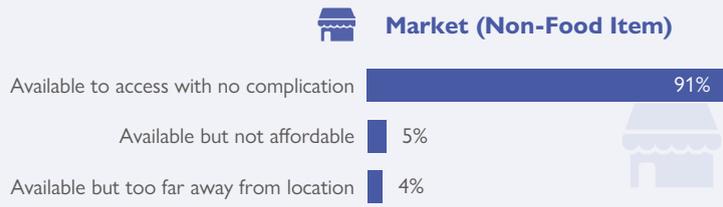
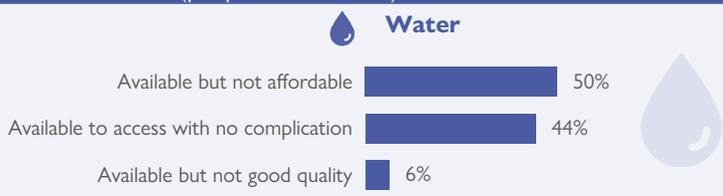


Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

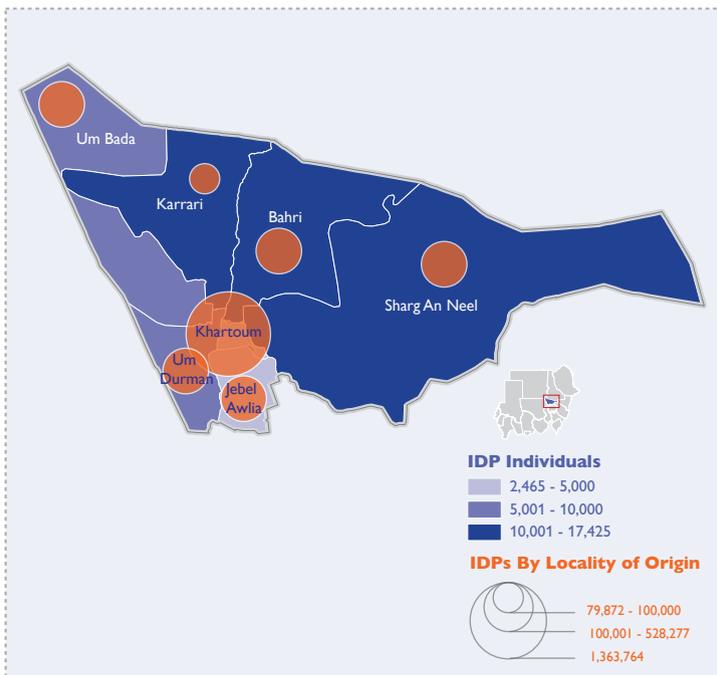




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Displacement by State

Khartoum



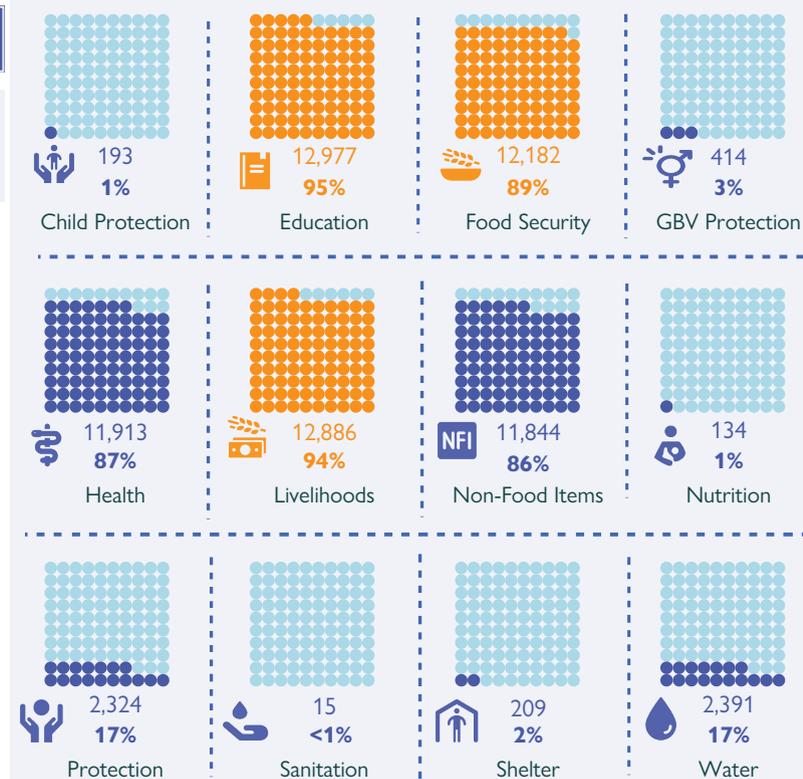
DTM Sudan reported that Khartoum remained the top state of origin in Sudan, with approximately 3,568,053 IDPs originating from Khartoum state as of 25 April 2024. The majority of IDPs from Khartoum were hosted in River Nile (19%), White Nile (13%), and Northern (11%) states. Other households initially displaced from Khartoum to Aj Jazirah state experienced secondary displacement to Sennar, Gedaref, Kassala, and Red Sea states.

As a state of displacement, Khartoum hosted approximately 69,057 IDPs as of 25 April 2024. The majority were displaced from other locations within Khartoum. Field teams observed that displaced communities were concentrated primarily in urban neighborhoods across Um Durman, Bahri, and Khartoum localities. A smaller proportion of IDPs (1,425 individuals) originated from Medani Al Kubra and Al Hasahisa localities, in Aj Jazirah. Approximately 85 per cent of displaced households stayed with host communities, while 14 per cent reportedly stayed in rented accommodations.

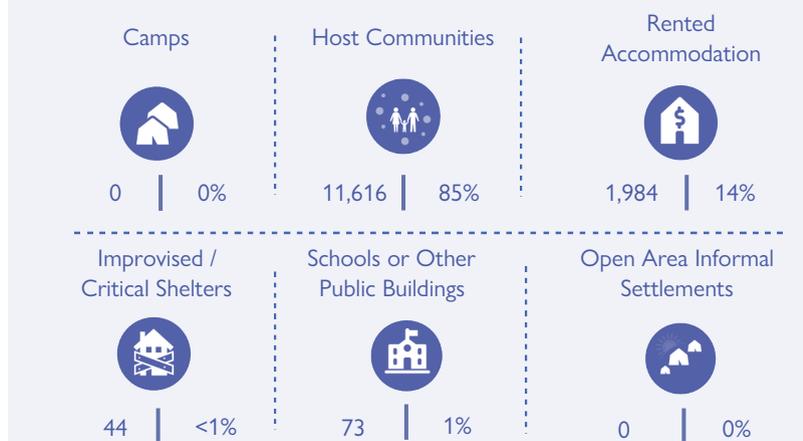
During April 2024, field teams observed increased hostilities across Khartoum, particularly in Um Durman, Um Bada, and Karrari localities. Continued airstrikes and shelling caused extensive damage to both public and private infrastructure, including houses, schools, hospitals, bridges, and governmental buildings. Incidents of looting and fires were also reported. Continued insecurity remained the main factor influencing displacement from Khartoum. However, worsening economic conditions reportedly pushed IDPs to relocate in order to seek better access to services and livelihoods. Field teams also observed some limited return movements into Khartoum, reportedly also due to economic reasons.

Field teams noted an almost complete lack of service provision in Khartoum. Most hospitals and other public services remained non-operational due to hostilities and clashes. There were reports of electricity outages and a lack of WASH services due to damaged infrastructure. In addition, access to food remained a key challenge, despite various local initiatives reportedly operating some food distribution services. Field teams also noted that internet outages prevented both IDPs and host communities from accessing financial resources, which hindered their ability to cope with deteriorating economic conditions. Given the outages, communities relied increasingly on satellite internet services, which may be suspended by the end of April according to reports from field teams.

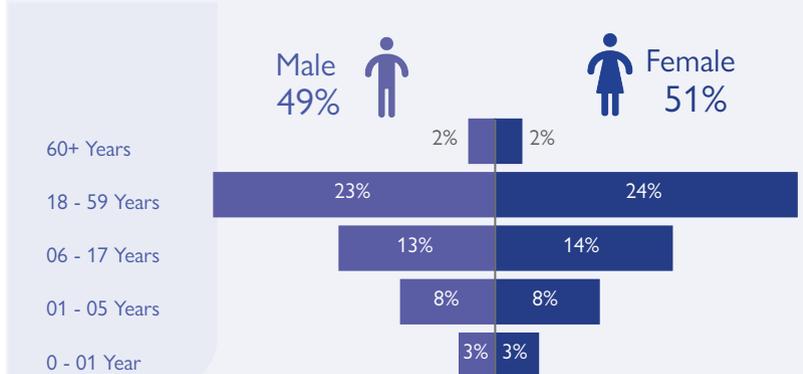
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



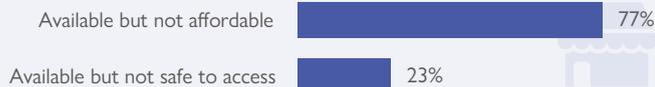
Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



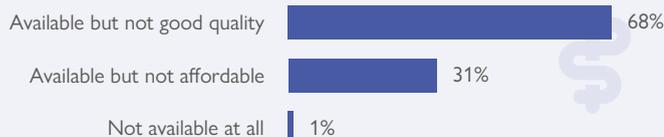
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



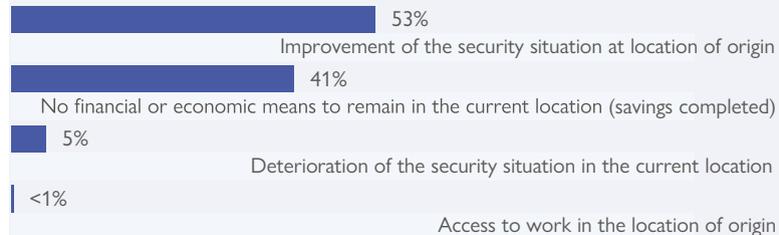
Electricity



Government / Legal Services



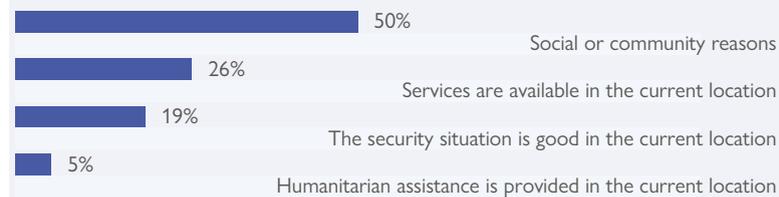
Return to location of origin



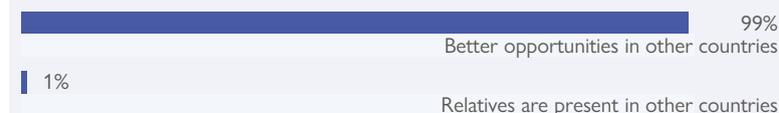
Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

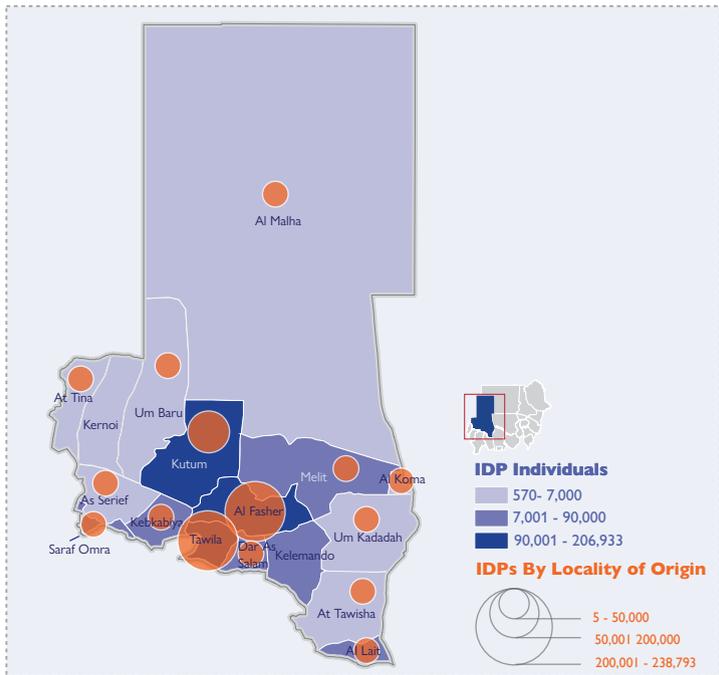


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Displacement by State

North Darfur

573,055 Displaced Individuals
114,503 IDP Households
215 Key Informants



As of 25 April 2024, North Darfur hosted an estimated 573,055 IDPs, approximately 8 per cent of all IDPs displaced in Sudan since 15 April 2023. This marked an increase of 41,163 individuals compared to [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). The majority of IDPs originated from other locations within North Darfur state (87%). Most IDPs were observed in Al Fasher (36%), Kutum (18%), Tawila (16%), Um Kadadah (7%) and Melit (6%) localities. Additionally, North Darfur represented the fourth most common state of origin, with approximately 610,384 IDPs displaced from North Darfur.

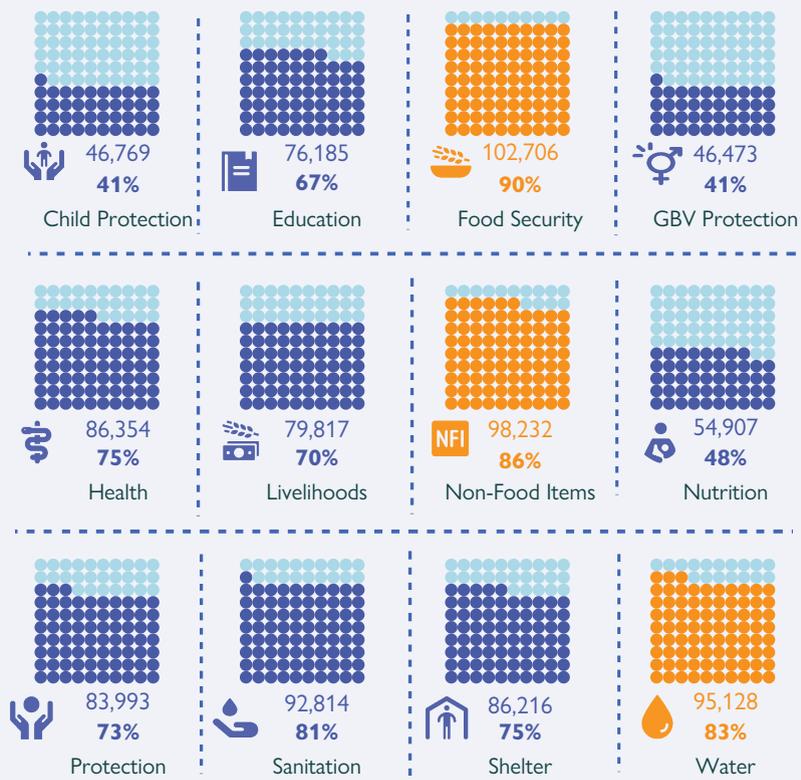
Throughout April 2024, DTM monitored numerous clashes that triggered widespread displacement across North Darfur state, as noted in [DTM Sudan Focused Flash Alert: North Darfur](#). Specifically, field teams noted clashes in Al Fasher Town, Kebkabiya Town, and Kutum Town on [01 April 2024](#); attacks on Korma, Jonjona and Sarafaya villages between [02 and 04 April 2024](#); and additional clashes Birka, Sarafaya, Hillat Khamis, Jakho I, and Jartouna villages on [13 April 2024](#). Finally, field teams observed additional clashes in Al Fasher town from [14 April to 16 April 2024](#).

The escalation of clashes severely disrupted service provision. Prior to the clashes, access to services was already severely limited due to insecurity, cash shortages, and supply chain disruptions. IDPs were often unable to reach service providers due to limited transportation options amid intensifying insecurity and rising transportation costs. Road closures disrupted imports from Libya, which exacerbated shortages and led to increased prices.

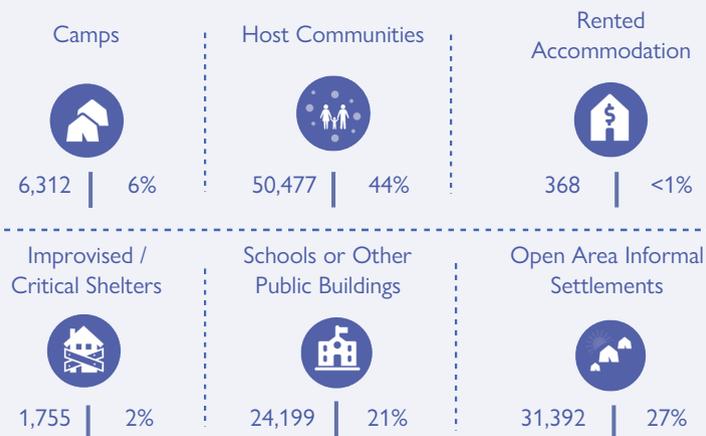
Field teams reported that most hospitals and primarily health clinics were not operational, including Al Fasher Teaching Hospital, Al Fasher Eye Hospital, and Al Fasher Paediatrics Hospital. Other hospitals, including Tawila, Um Kadadah, and Kutum rural hospitals, were reportedly looted and operated with severely limited resources. Field teams noted that only two hospitals remained partially operational in Al Fasher as of 25 April 2024.

Field teams also reported numerous protection concerns, including limited access to legal assistance, risks to physical safety, and restrictions on movement. There were increased reports of robbery, looting, assault, and harassment along main roads across Al Koma, Dar As Salam, Kutum, Kebkabiya, and Saraf Omra localities.

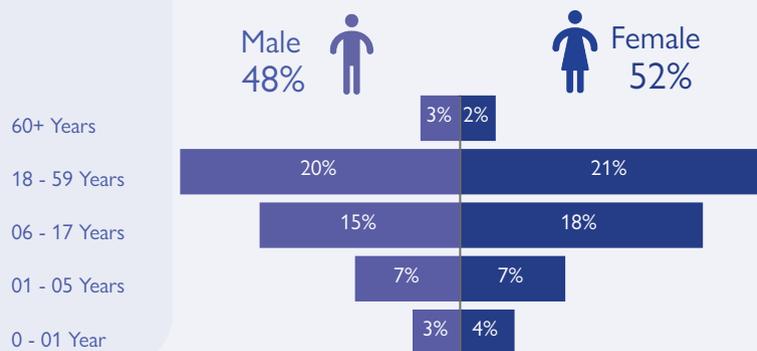
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



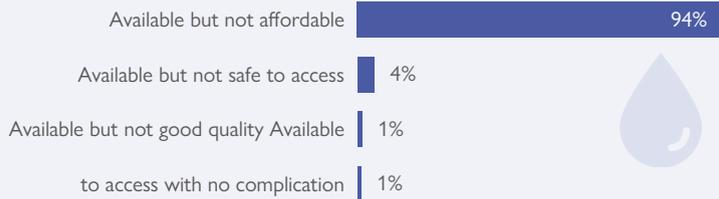
Demographics



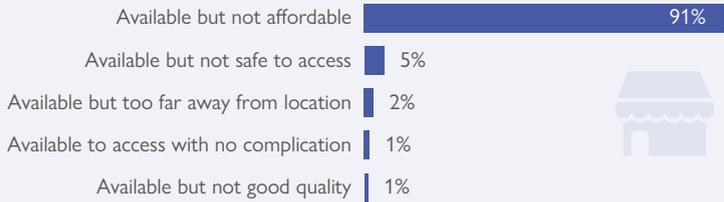
Monthly Displacement Timeline



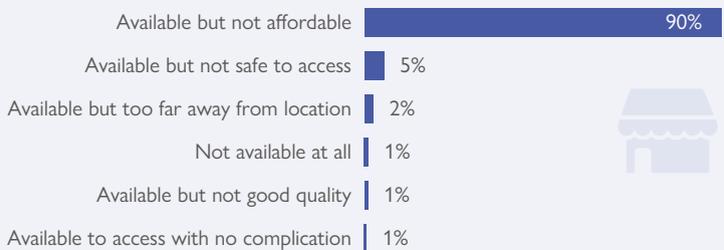
Water



Market (Food)



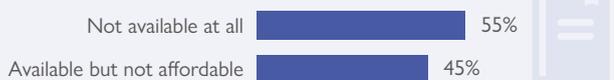
Market (Non-Food Item)



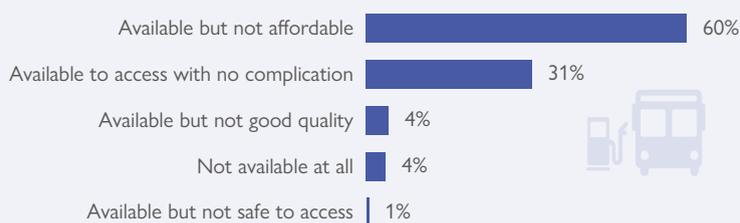
Healthcare



Education



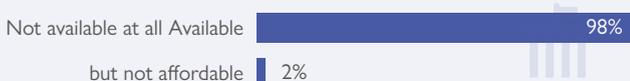
Transportation / Fuel



Electricity

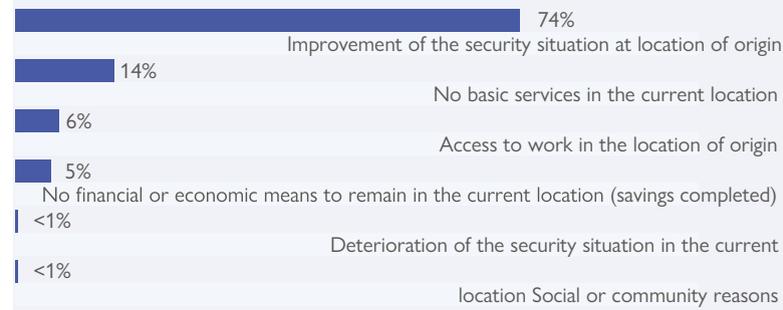


Government / Legal Services



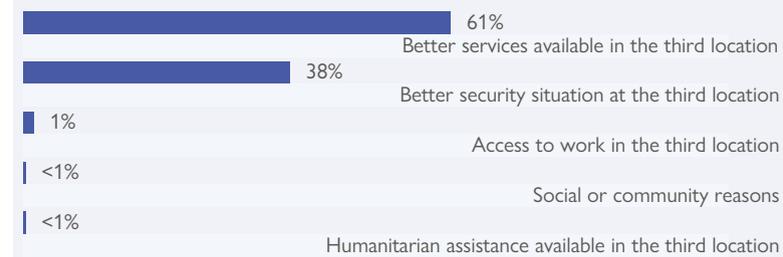
Return to location of origin

18,992 Households | **17%**



Move to a third location

5,454 Households | **5%**



Remain in the current location

87,209 Households | **76%**

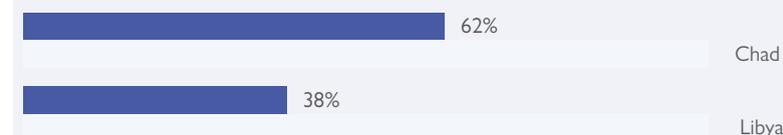


Leaving Sudan to other country

2,073 Households | **2%**



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)

775 Households | **1%**

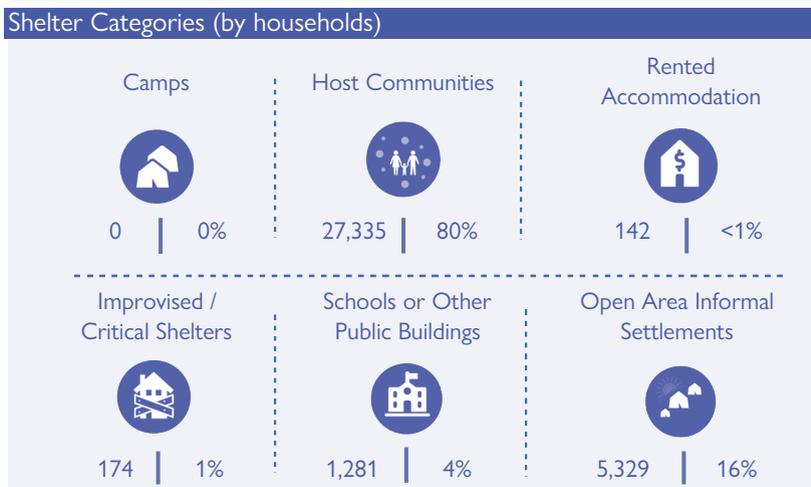
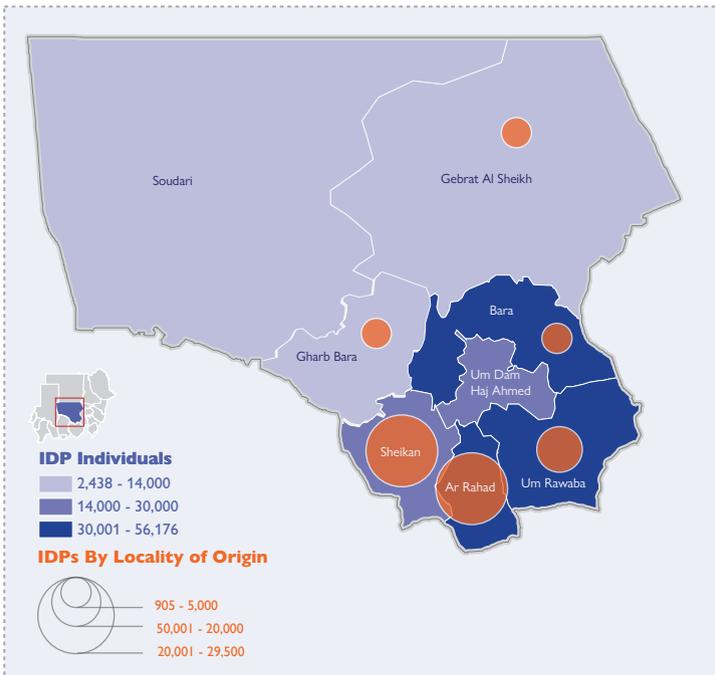
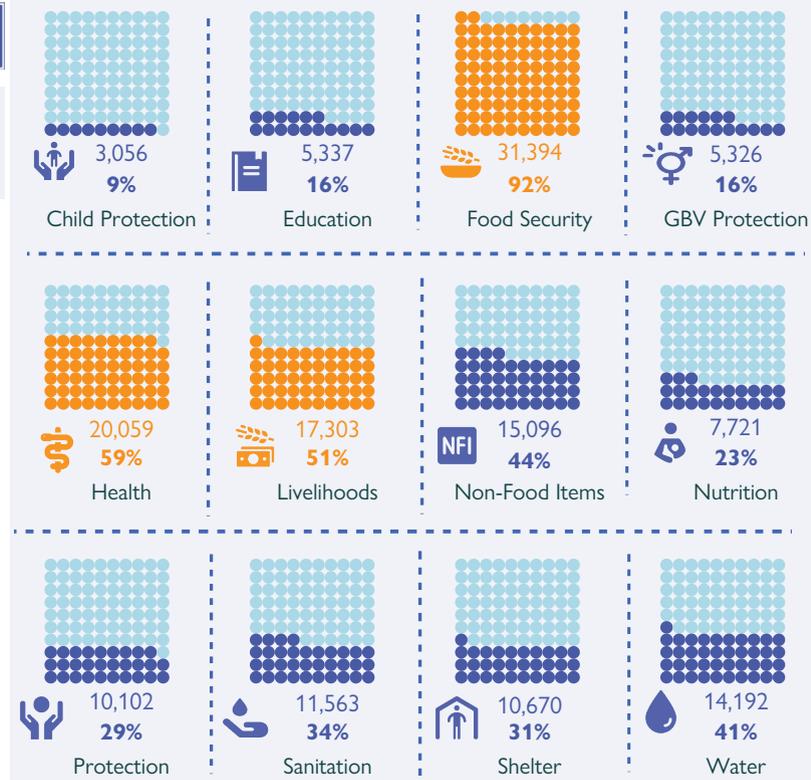
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North Kordofan

174,007
Displaced Individuals

34,261
IDP Households

635
Key Informants

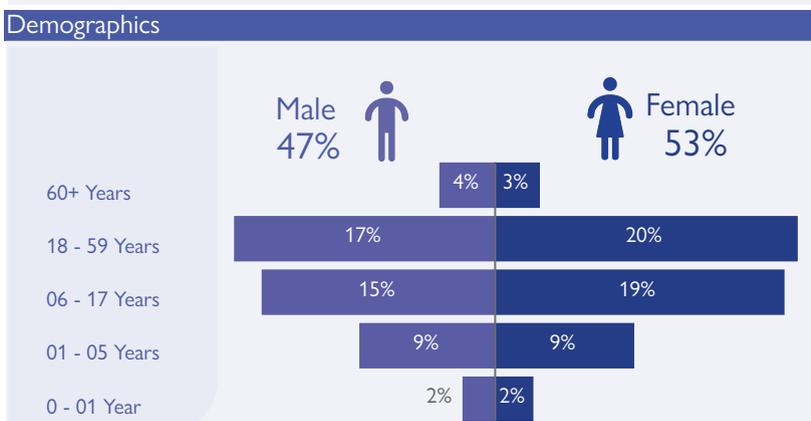


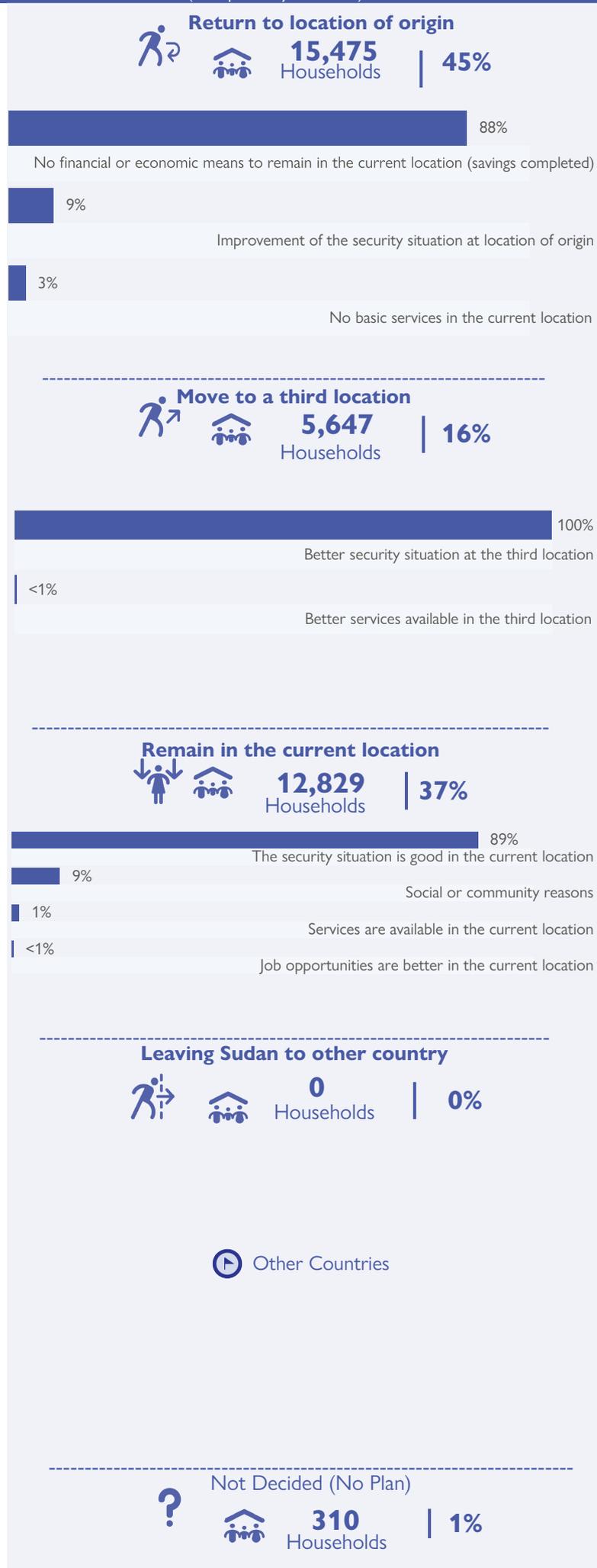
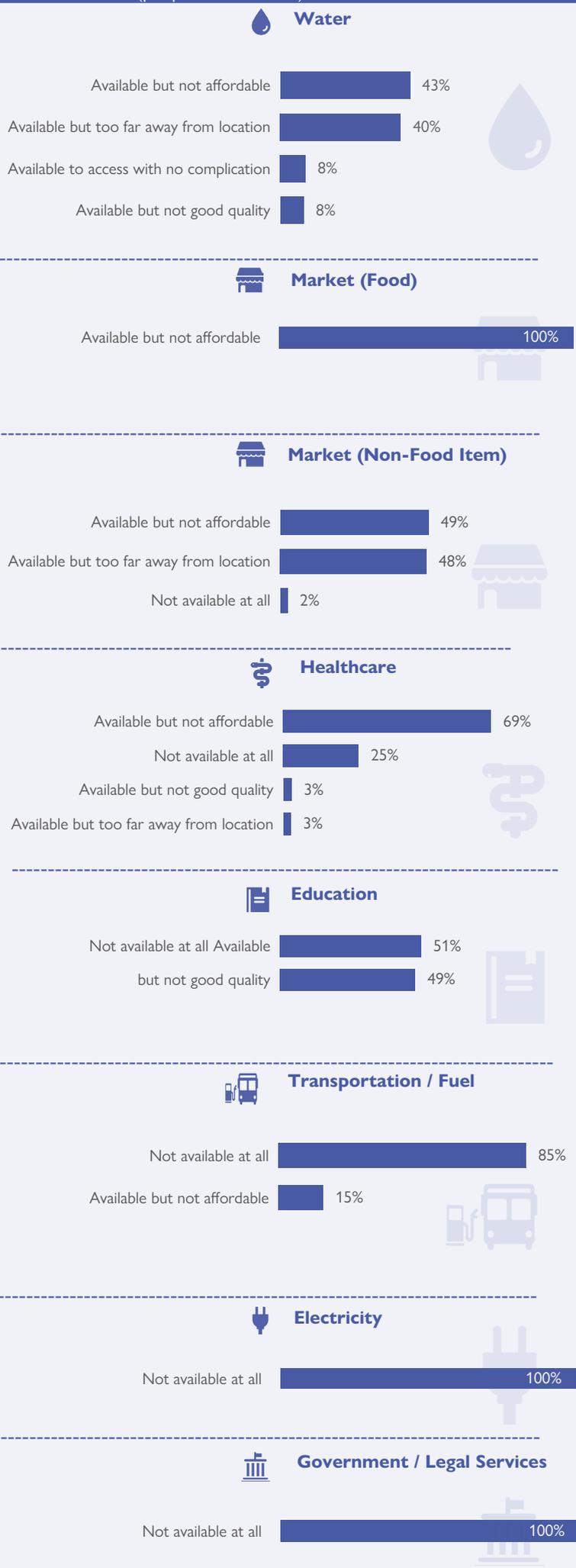
As of 25 April 2024, an estimated 174,007 DPs were hosted in North Kordofan, reflecting an increase of 22,715 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). The largest proportion of IDPs originated from Khartoum state (70%), followed by North Kordofan (26%) and South Kordofan (3%) states. Smaller populations of IDPs (approximately 1%) reportedly originated from Aj Jazirah, White Nile, Sennar, and West Kordofan states.

On 05 April 2024, a reported attack on [Qawz Bisharah Village](#) of Ar Rahad locality led to the displacement of approximately 860 IDPs (172 households), while a reported attack on Sidrah Village, Ar Rahad locality, on 18 April 2024 triggered the displacement of approximately 27,000 individuals (5,000 households) across the same locality. Field teams also noted increased displacement to North Kordofan, particularly in Ar Rahad and Um Rawaba localities, from South Kordofan due to increased escalating violence.

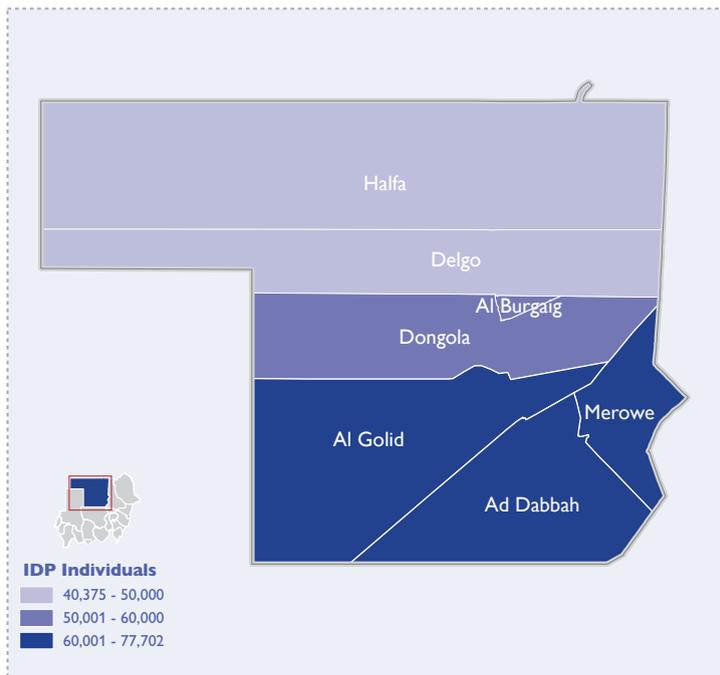
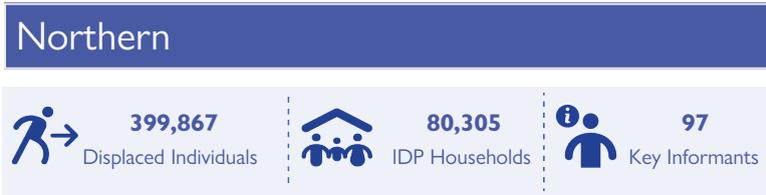
An estimated 72,157 individuals originated from North Kordofan as of 25 April 2024. The majority (81%) originated from [Sheikan locality](#) and Ar Rahad locality, where clashes between SAF and RSF had previously occurred. IDPs from North Kordofan were primarily displaced to other locations within the state, likely reflecting a reliance on existing social and ethnic connections for shelter and other forms of support. Approximately 83 per cent of IDPs originating from North Kordofan were hosted in Sheikan and Ar Rahad localities, while IDPs originally from Khartoum were primarily concentrated in southern localities, including Bara, Ar Rahad, Um Rawaba, and Um Dam Haj Ahmed localities. Notably, there were reports of relatively better service provision across these southern localities.

Field teams observed a dire humanitarian situation across North Kordofan, and noted insufficient access to water, electricity, food, non-food items, and healthcare. Healthcare facilities lacked critical medicines, and prices for food and basic goods continued to rise, exacerbating already-dire food insecurity. Field teams reported that frequent internet and telecommunication outages across many locations also hindered humanitarian services. In terms of protection risks, armed thefts and deaths were reported along major roads and across rural areas, which reportedly hindered both the movement of IDPs and the delivery of humanitarian services.





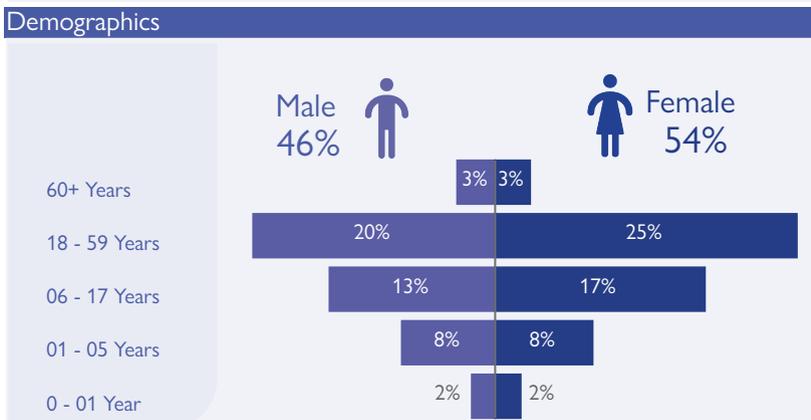
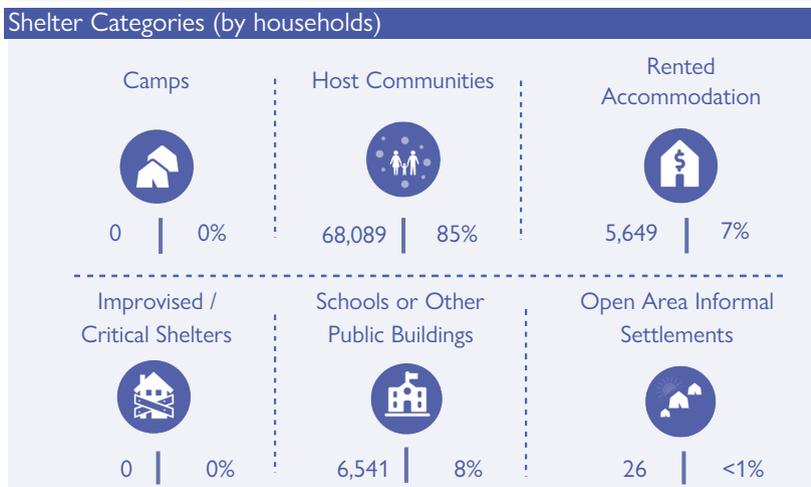
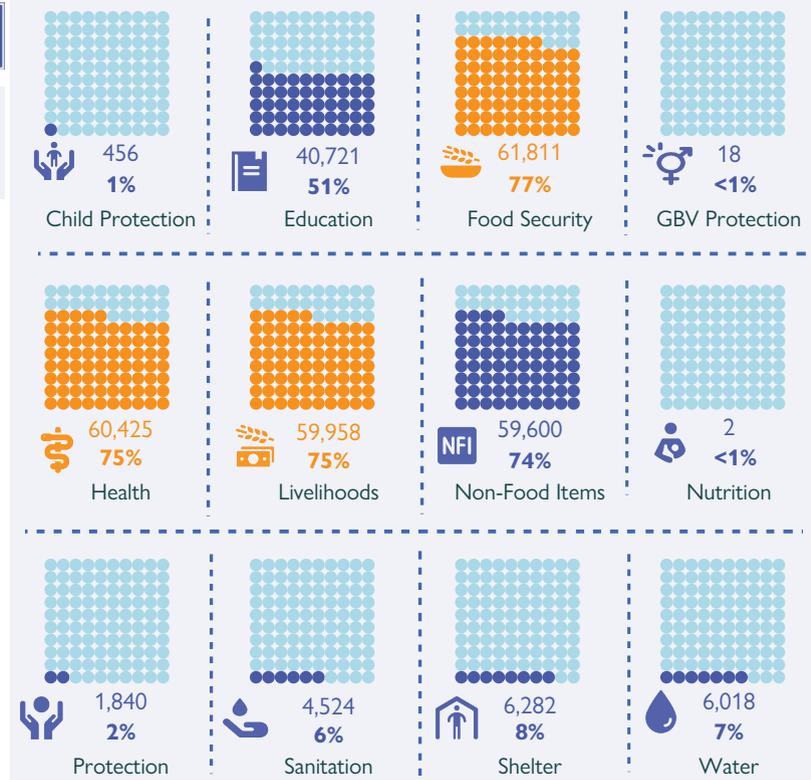
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As of 25 April 2024, DTM Sudan estimated that approximately 399,867 IDPs were displaced within Northern state, with the majority (97%) reportedly displaced from Khartoum. Displaced communities were primarily hosted in Merowe (19%), Ad Dabbah (16%), and Al Golid (15%) localities, and mainly originated from Khartoum, Bahri, and Um Durman localities in Khartoum state. A smaller proportion (3%) originated from Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Janoub Aj Jazirah localities, in Aj Jazirah state. The majority (69%) of IDPs were reportedly located in local villages. Most IDP households stayed either with host communities (85%) or in rented accommodations (7%).

Northern state continued to serve as a transit point for IDPs intending to cross the border, with the majority reportedly intending to cross through the Ashkeet and Argeen land borders. Field teams also observed movement within Northern state as IDPs moved in search of better services, job opportunities, and more affordable goods. Additionally, field teams noted some limited return movements of IDPs to Um Durman and Karrari localities in Khartoum, following reports of improved security.

Service provision remained poor across all seven localities in Northern state, as the majority of IDPs faced shortages of both food and non-food items. Access to water, electricity, and other healthcare facilities remained limited in most locations. Field teams note that displaced households were increasingly reliant on collective centres for accommodation due to rising rent prices that made private accommodation increasingly unaffordable. Collective centres also faced overcrowding and lacked sufficient resources for displaced families. In addition, field teams reported that approximately 8 per cent of displaced households stayed in schools and other public buildings as of 25 April 2024. Notably, IDPs may move into other locations in the upcoming weeks if schools across the state are re-opened on 12 May 2024.



Water



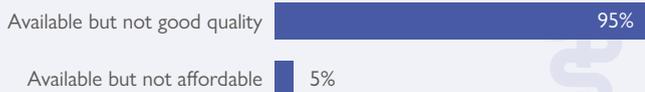
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



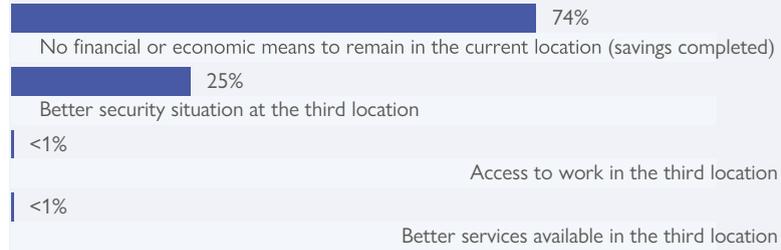
Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



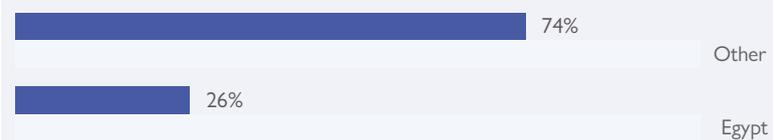
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



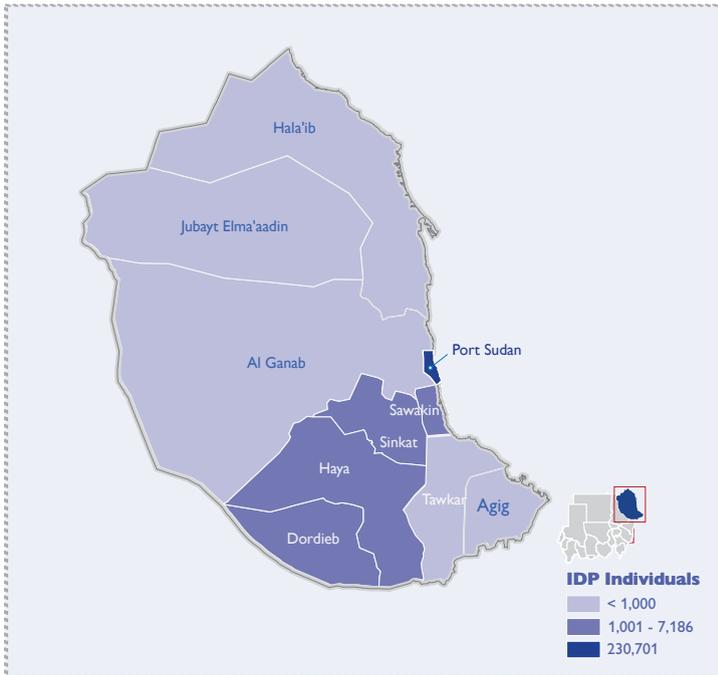
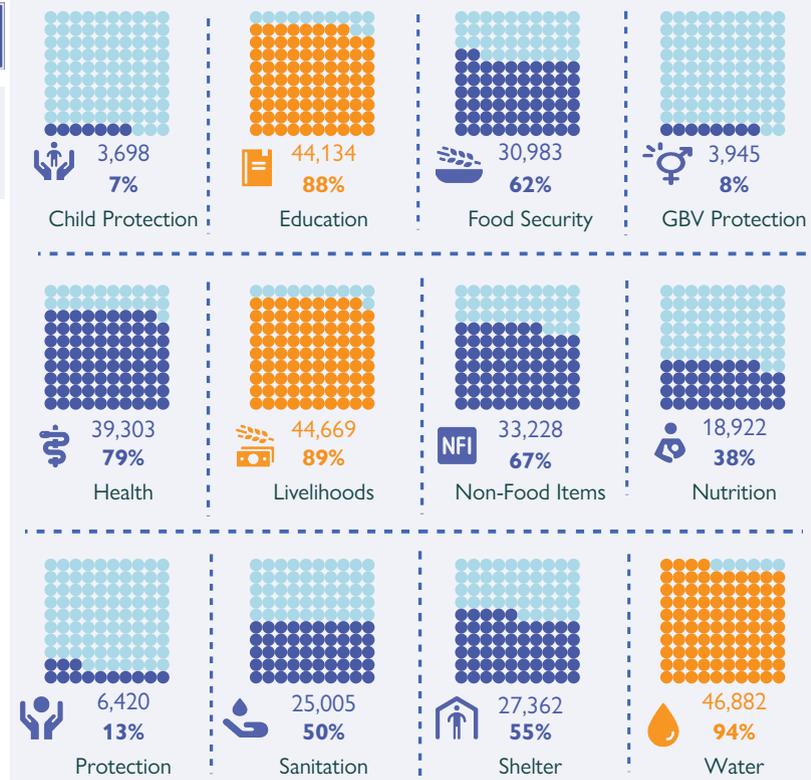
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Displacement by State

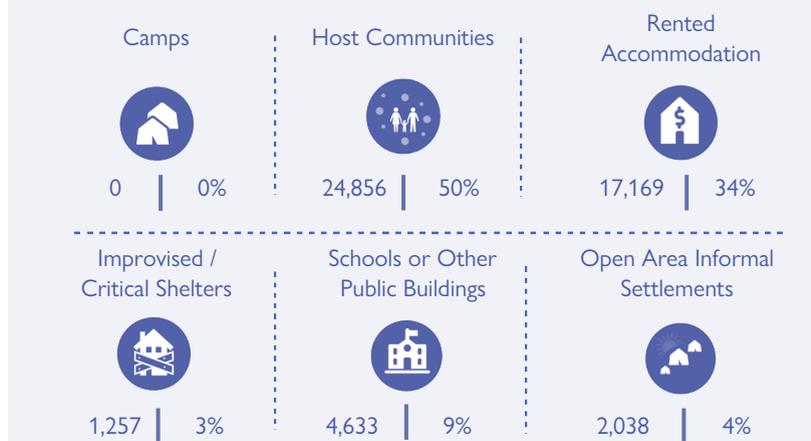
Priority Needs (by households)

Red Sea

- 247,874** Displaced Individuals
- 49,953** IDP Households
- 321** Key Informants

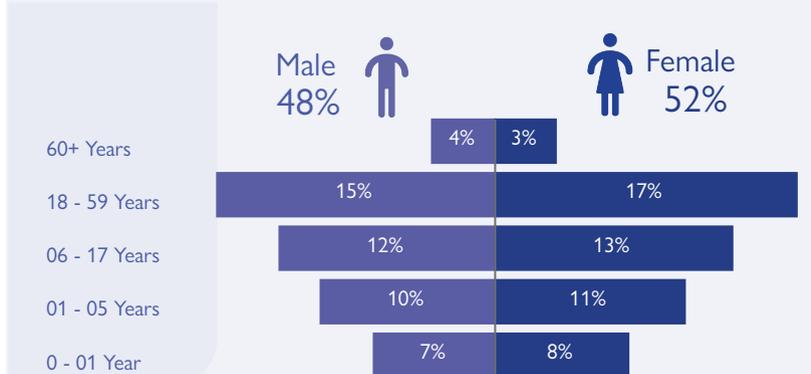


Shelter Categories (by households)



As of 25 April 2024, Red Sea state hosted an estimated total of 247,874 IDPs, representing a slight increase of 862 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). The majority of IDPs originated from Khartoum (65%), while smaller proportions originated from Aj Jazirah state (26%) or the Darfur (5%) and Kordofan (4%) regions. Port Sudan Town hosted approximately 93 per cent of the total IDP population in the state, likely due to the concentration of essential services in the city, such as healthcare facilities, legal support, electricity, and markets. Additionally, Port Sudan offered access to humanitarian aid as well as the opportunity to process passports and exit the country via Port Sudan Airport or Sawakin Seaport.

Demographics



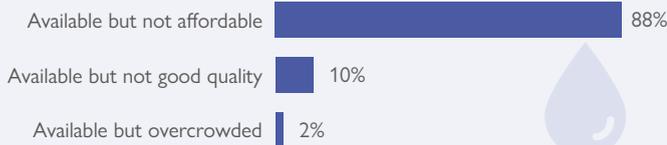
Approximately 13 per cent of displaced households in Red Sea resided in schools, public buildings, or open gathering sites as of 25 April 2024. During April 2024, field teams reported the eviction of approximately 1,235 IDPs (240 households) from eight schools and public buildings across Port Sudan locality due to the resumption of education activities. As IDPs relocated to other sites, field teams reported overcrowding in the consolidated sites, increased protection risks, and increased demand on water and sanitation infrastructure.

Monthly Displacement Timeline



Compared to other regions, Red Sea state continued to remain relatively-isolated from conflict and insecurity throughout April 2024. Many international humanitarian actors and NGOs continued to operate from the state capital, Port Sudan. However, the constant influx of IDPs into Red Sea state continued to strain key infrastructure, reflected in reports of overcrowding at healthcare facilities, living shelters, and gathering sites. Field teams emphasized that the rising costs of rent and basic goods made it increasingly difficult for IDPs to afford necessities in Red Sea. Field teams also noted that water scarcity in Red Sea state is expected to worsen during the upcoming summer months, potentially pushing some IDPs to relocate in search of access to clean drinking water.

Water



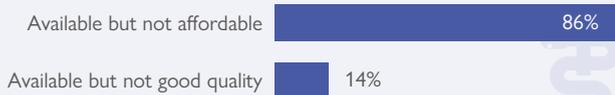
Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



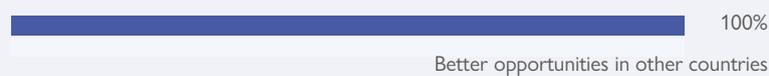
Move to a third location



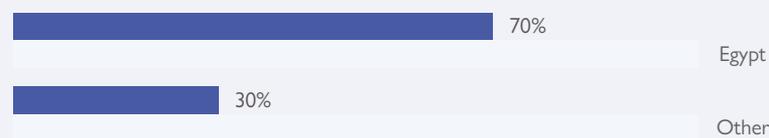
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



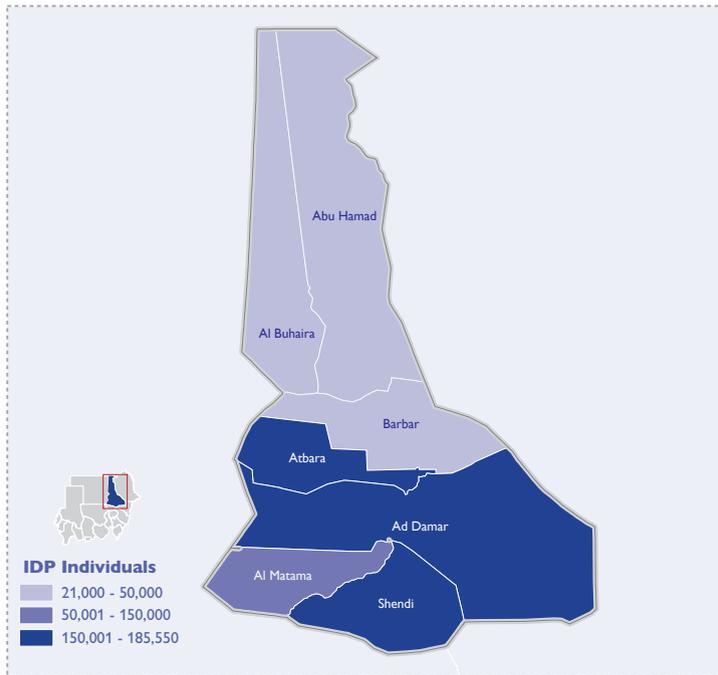
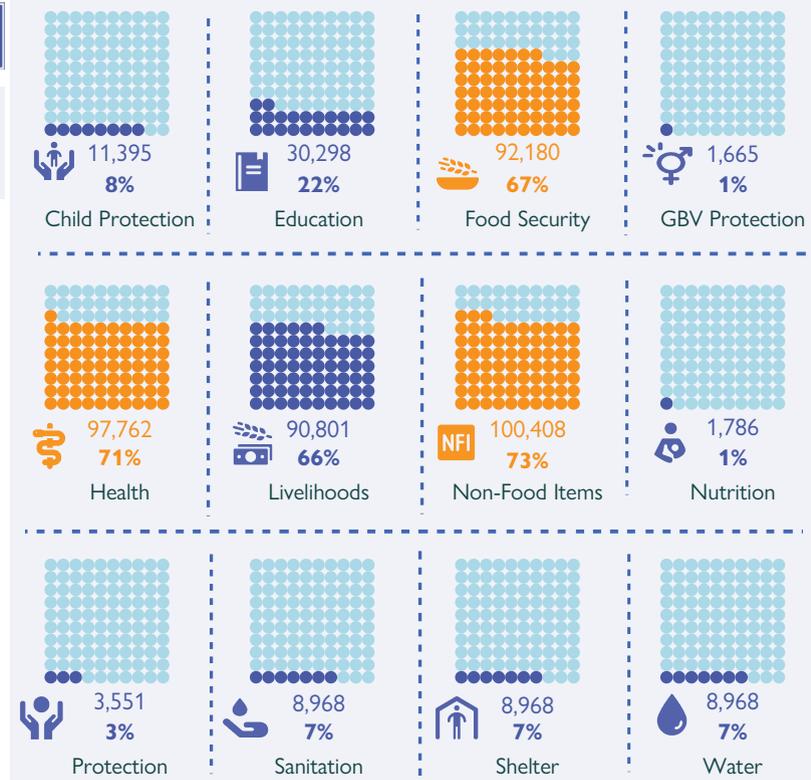
Not Decided (No Plan)



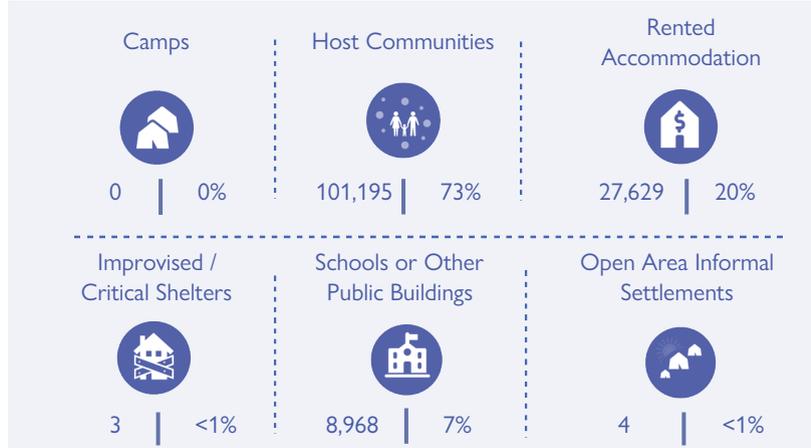
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River Nile

- 698,334** Displaced Individuals
- 137,799** IDP Households
- 82** Key Informants



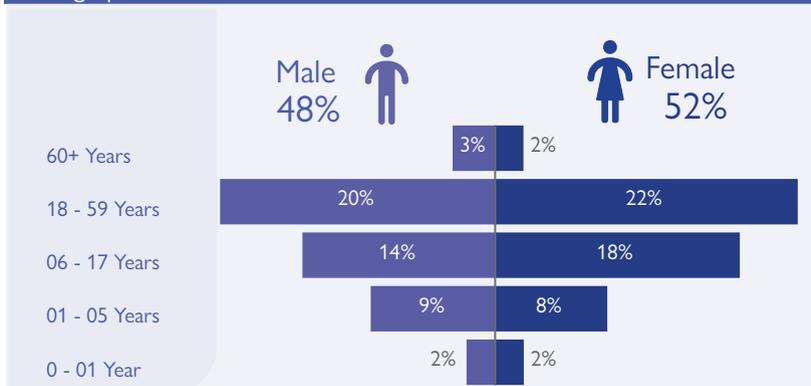
Shelter Categories (by households)



As of 25 April 2024, DTM Sudan reported an estimate of 698,334 IDPs hosted in River Nile state. The majority of the IDPs (97%, or approximately 680,268 individuals) originated from Khartoum, Bahri, and Sharg An Neel localities of Khartoum state, while approximately 17,524 IDPs arrived from Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities of Aj Jazirah state. A smaller proportion of IDPs reportedly originated from North Darfur, North Kordofan, and Sennar states. The state also hosts the least number of foreign national (approximately 228 IDPs).

The majority of IDPs in the state (73%) reportedly stayed with host communities, reflecting their tribal ties, while a smaller proportion (27,629 households) were in rented accommodation. Field teams reported that displaced communities were divided between rural villages (53%) and urban neighbourhoods (47%) across in Shendi, Atbara, and Ad Damer localities. Field teams also reported that the estimated 8,989 displaced households stayed in schools and public buildings. These households may be forced to relocate following the local government's decision to reopen schools. During April 2024, field teams reported a number of minor attacks on Hajer Al Asal village of Shendi locality, as well as a drone attack on Atbara Town of Atbara locality, which led to the implementation of increased security measures. The measures included extending curfew hours and restricting movement within the state, which hindered the ability of IDPs to move. River Nile remained the largest host state of displacement of IDPs from Khartoum, likely due to its proximity and role as a transit point for IDPs intending to either move to other states, including Red Sea and Northern, or to leave Sudan. Field teams also reported that some IDPs moved within River Nile state in search of better services and job opportunities, while some reportedly returned to Um Durman locality of Khartoum.

Demographics

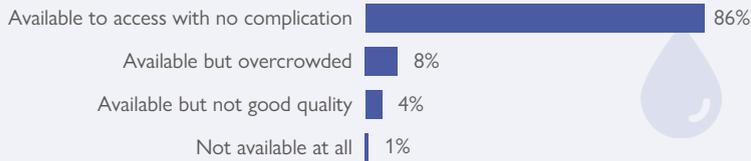


Monthly Displacement Timeline



Service provision in River Nile remained poor. Reportedly, the influx of IDPs increased pressure on water, electricity, and healthcare services. Additionally, food and non-food items were largely unaffordable due to inflation and the prolonged duration of conflict. An increasing number of IDPs reportedly moved from rented accommodation to other forms of shelter due to increased economic pressure. Finally, field teams noted increased reports of diseases like cholera and dengue fever, which strained the capacity of already-limited healthcare facilities.

Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



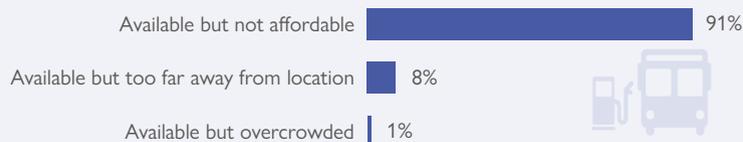
Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



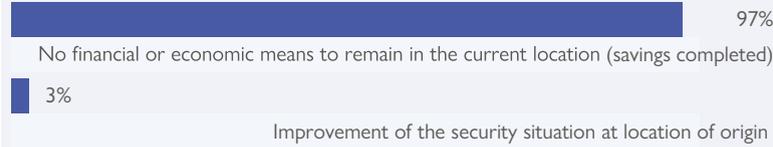
Electricity



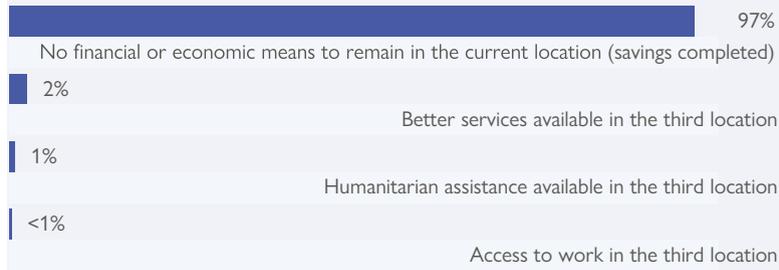
Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



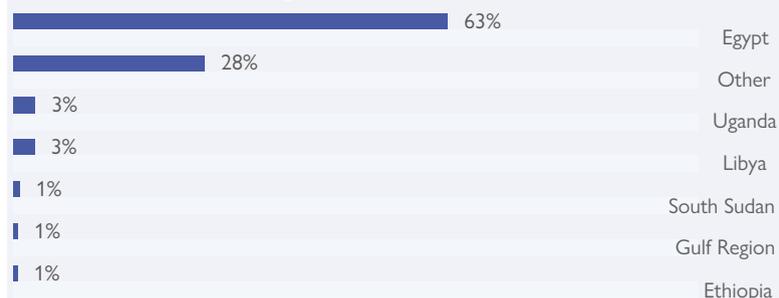
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



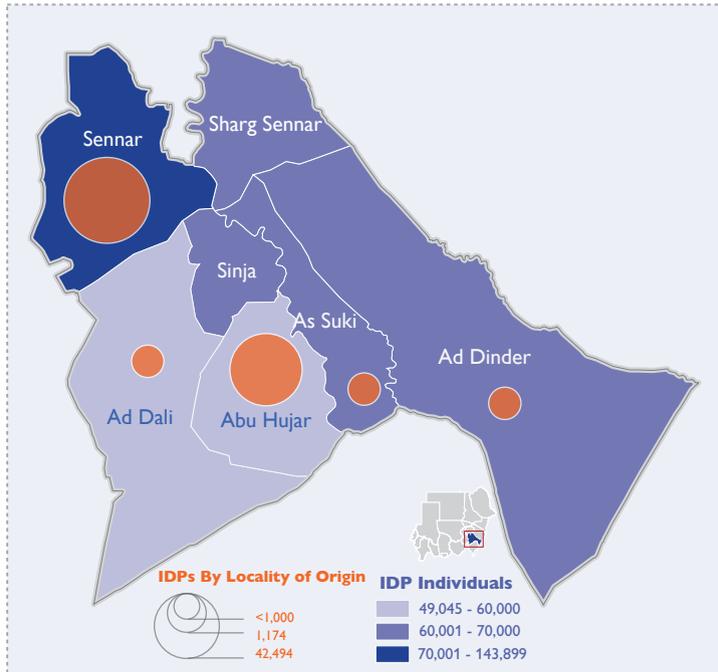
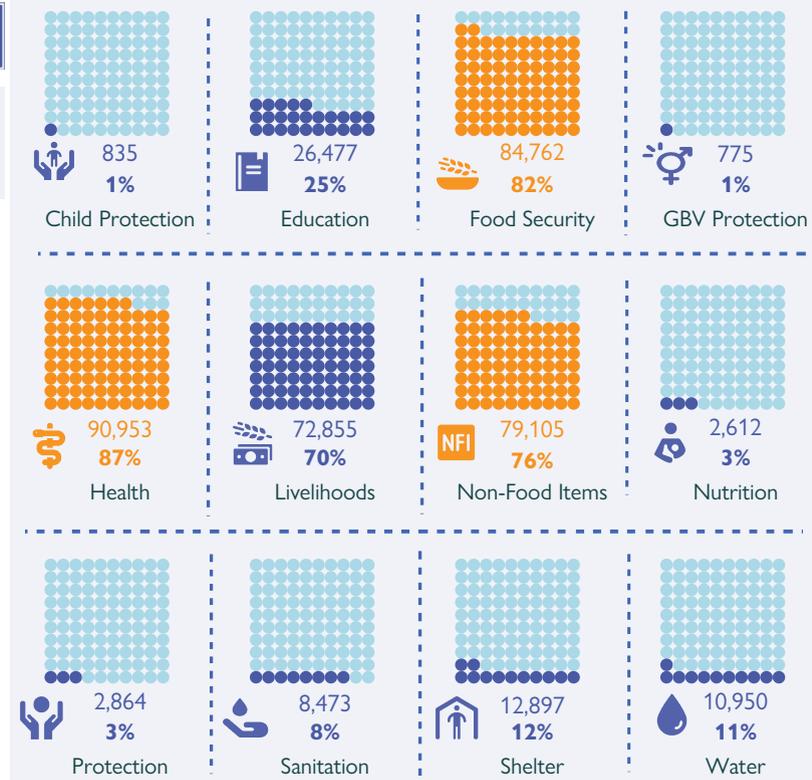
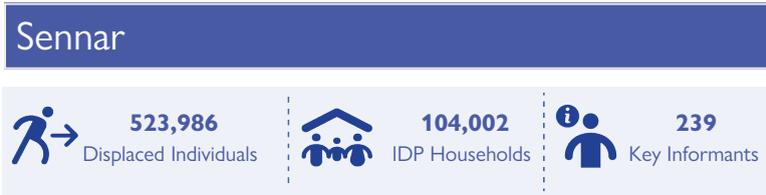
Not Decided (No Plan)



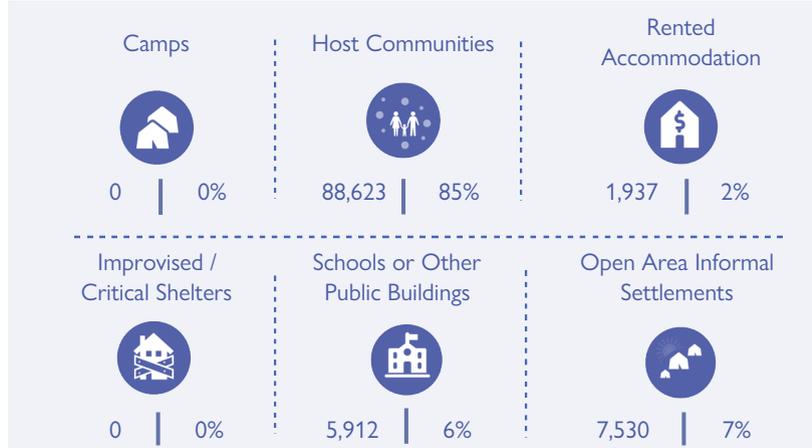
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Displacement by State

Priority Needs (by households)

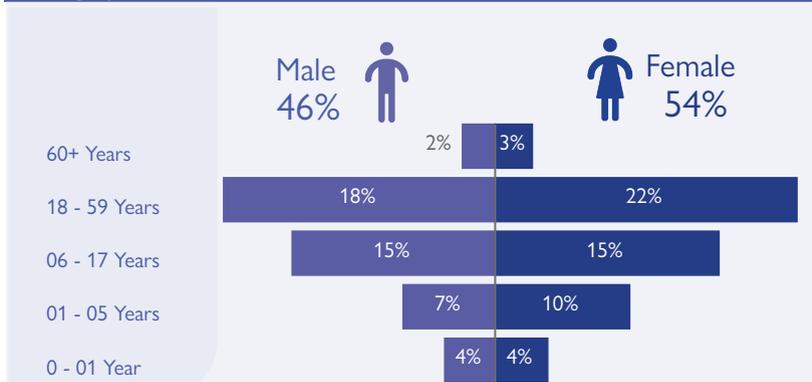


Shelter Categories (by households)



As of 25 April 2024, Sennar state hosted approximately 523,986 IDPs, representing an increase of 27,899 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). The majority of IDPs (66%) originated from Khartoum, Um Durman, and Jebel Awlia localities of Khartoum state. Approximately 26 per cent arrived from Medani Al Kubra and Janoub Aj Jazirah localities of Aj Jazirah state. The majority of displaced individuals (60%) in Sennar were observed in urban neighbourhoods, while the rest were observed in rural villages primarily across Sennar, As Suki, and Sharg Sennar localities (30%). Despite an increase in the number of IDP households staying in shelter centres (7%), the majority remained with host communities (85%), usually reflecting tribal connections. Field teams also noted the decision of local government to re-open schools, which may force IDPs sheltering in schools to move to other locations.

Demographics



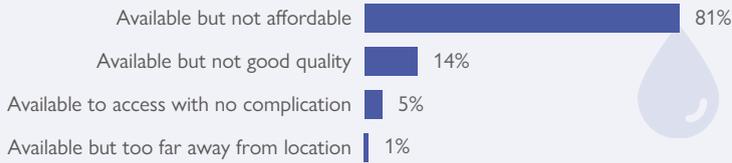
Field teams reported that displacement into Sennar significantly increased in the months following the [spread of the conflict](#) into Aj Jazirah. Sennar continued to serve as a transit point for IDPs from Khartoum and Aj Jazirah who intended to move northwards to Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, and Northern states. In addition, field teams reported widespread displacement following a reported attack on El Manasra, Soot, and Wad Abu Amna villages, which border Aj Jazirah, on [29 and 30 March 2024](#). The attacks reportedly resulted in increased security measures, including extended curfew hours. The additional measures reportedly impacted the ability of IDPs to leave Aj Jazirah state, thereby impacting the influx into Sennar state.

Monthly Displacement Timeline



Field teams reported that service provision in Sennar remained poor despite efforts from various actors to provide humanitarian aid to displaced communities. Both displaced and host communities lacked access to food, water, electricity, healthcare, and education services. Additionally, field teams reported an increase in cases of cholera and dengue fever in localities across the state.

Water



Market (Food)



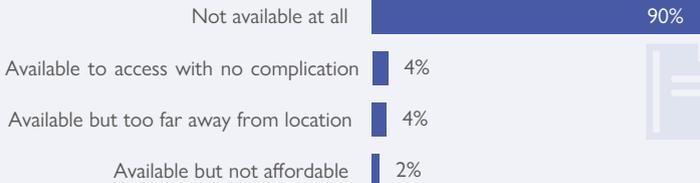
Market (Non-Food Item)



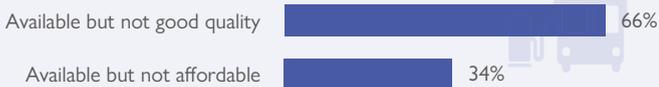
Healthcare



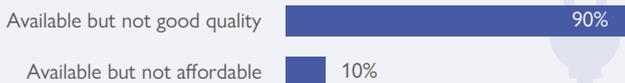
Education



Transportation / Fuel



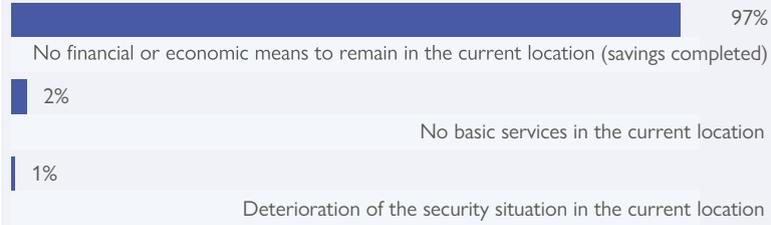
Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



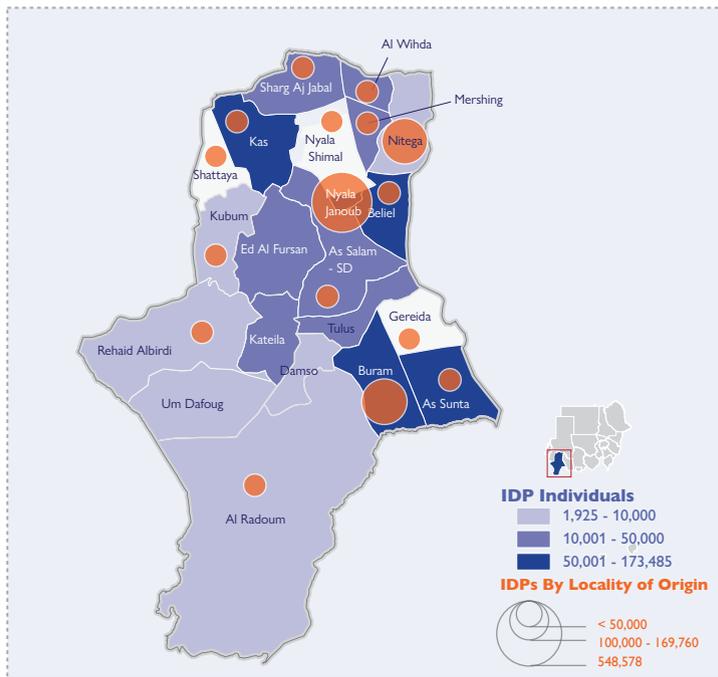
Not Decided (No Plan)



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Displacement by State

South Darfur



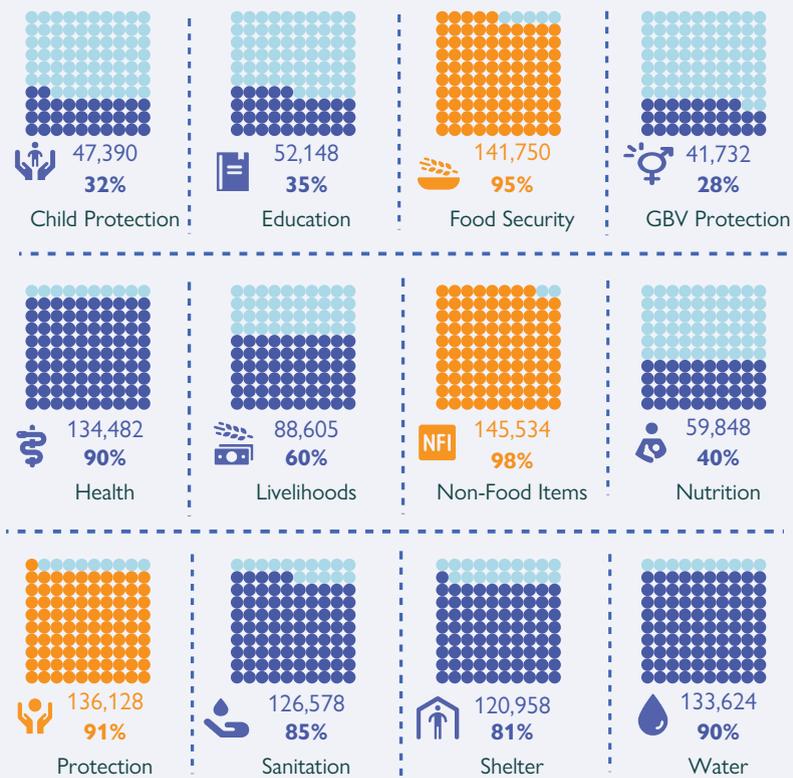
South Darfur remained the top state of displacement as of 25 April 2024: the state hosted an estimated 744,243 IDPs. Within South Darfur, the localities hosting the most IDPs were Buram (25% of IDPs in South Darfur), Beliel (19%), and As Sunta (15%). Of the IDPs in South Darfur, approximately 700,643 (94%) were displaced from other locations within South Darfur. The state represented the second-highest state of origin, with an estimated 981,069 IDPs originating from South Darfur.

Field teams noted that clashes between SAF and RSF on 09 April 2024 in Nyala Janoub locality led to widespread displacement. In addition, there were reports of increased tensions between nomadic communities and farmers as nomadic groups moved from the northern region of the state to more southern localities to access water.

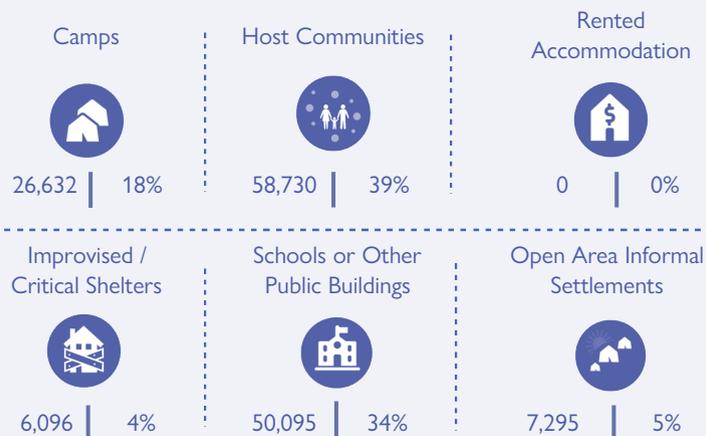
Field teams noted a near complete lack of services across South Darfur. Despite on-going humanitarian efforts providing some WASH, health, and education services, many IDPs were unable to reach locations with service provision or any form of aid distribution. Field teams noted that most banks remained closed across the state and nearly all markets were looted or burned. The closure of markets, combined with on-going insecurity, led to dire food shortages: field teams noted an increase in cases of malnutrition, particularly among youth and older IDPs in Buram and Beliel localities.

The lack of services and resources may continue to push IDPs to move to other states within the Darfur region or into neighboring countries if they are able. There were also reports of severe protection risks, including an increase in reports of gender-based violence, assaults, and harassment.

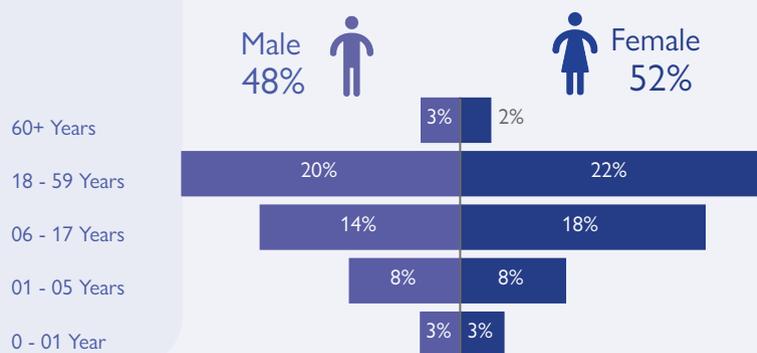
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



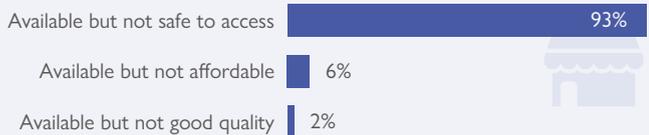
Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



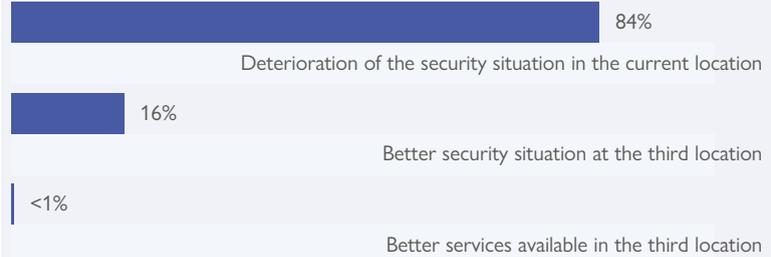
Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



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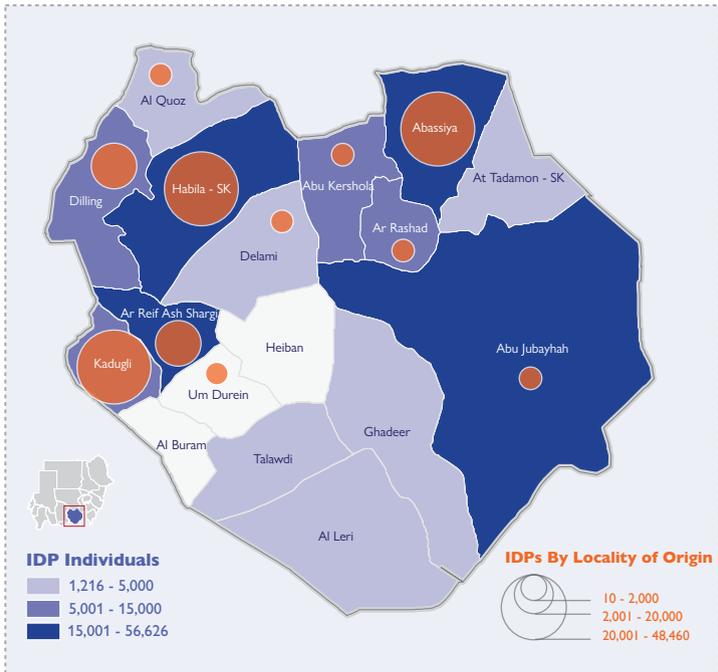
Displacement by State

South Kordofan

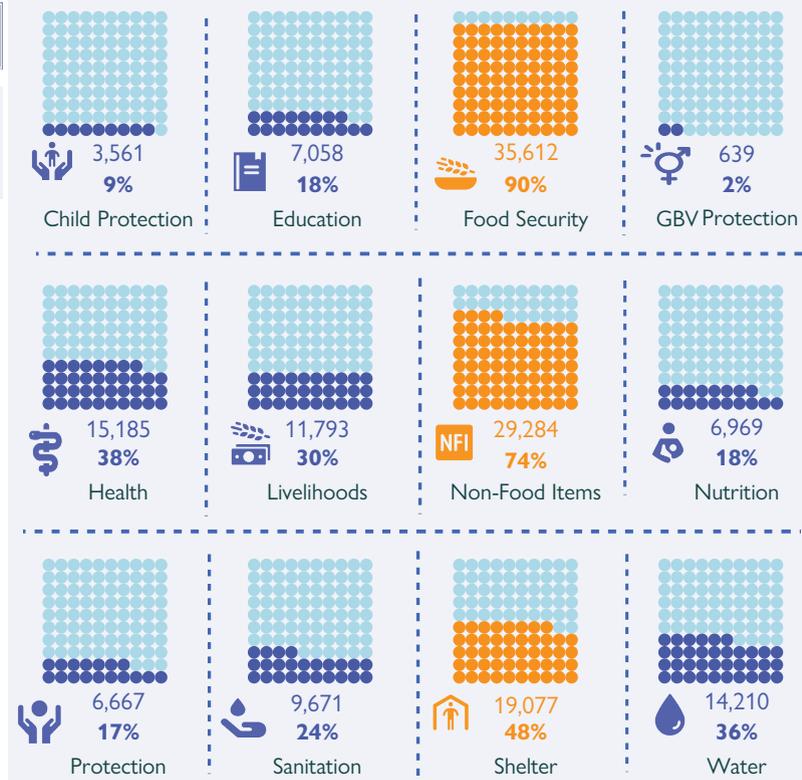
198,839 Displaced Individuals

39,492 IDP Households

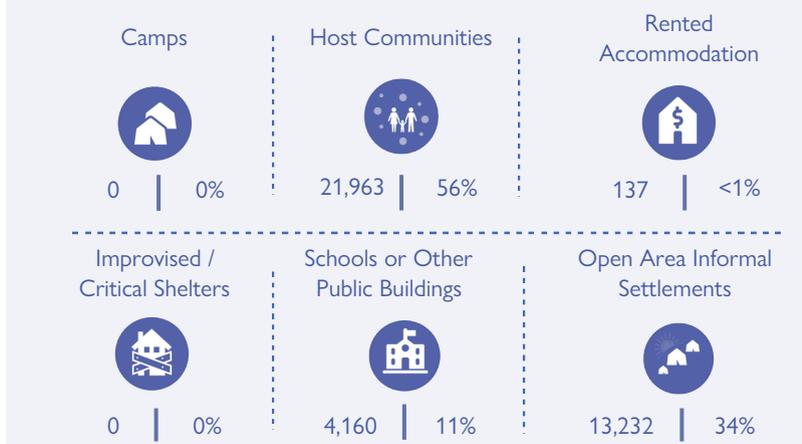
262 Key Informants



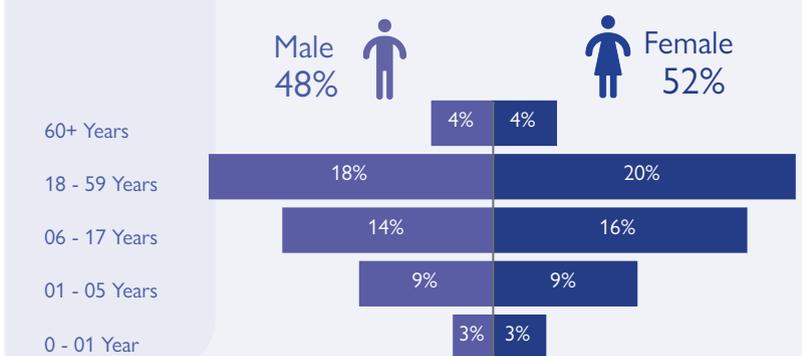
Priority Needs (by households)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



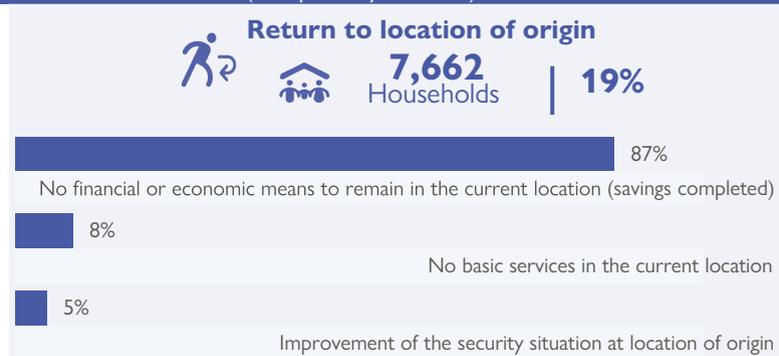
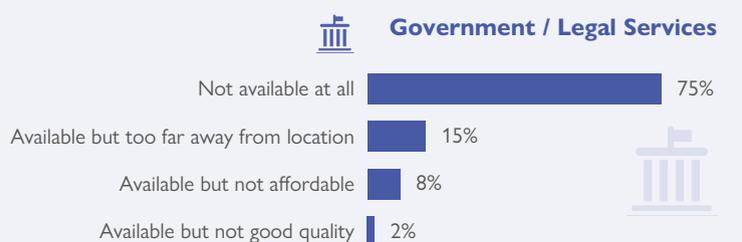
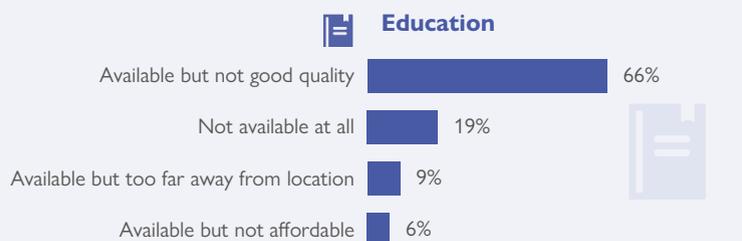
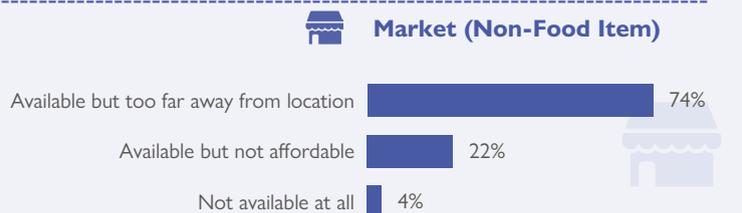
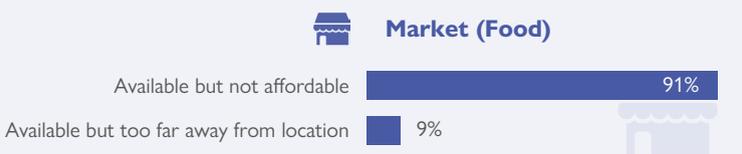
South Kordofan hosted an estimated 198,839 IDPs as of 25 April 2024, representing an increase of 24,356 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). Sixty-three per cent of IDPs reportedly originated from other locations within South Kordofan, while an estimated 33 per cent were from Khartoum. There were also smaller influxes of IDPs (5%) from Aj Jazirah, Sennar, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, and White Nile states. Approximately 62 per cent of displaced individuals in South Kordofan were concentrated in Habila, Ar Reif Ash Shargi, and Abassiya localities.

During April 2024, several armed conflicts in South Kordofan triggered widespread displacement. On 06 and 07 April 2024, [attacks on 10 villages across Abassiya locality](#) triggered the displacement of an estimated 20,775 individuals, and clashes between SAF and RSF in [Khour Al Deleib village of Abu Kershola locality](#) on 08 and 09 April 2024 reportedly displaced approximately 1,783 individuals. In addition, DTM Sudan received reports that many residents of [Abu Kershola village fled their homes on 20 April 2024](#) due to increased security concerns.

An estimated total of 140,590 IDPs originated from South Kordofan. IDPs were primarily displaced from conflict hotspots, including Habila (34%), Kadugli (21%), and Abassiya (16%) localities. Of those originating from South Kordofan, about 89 per cent remained displaced within the same state, likely due to a reliance on communal ties for shelter and support, as well as limited options to move to other states due to security concerns.

Social and ethnic ties likely influenced shelter patterns, since approximately 56 per cent of IDPs stayed with host families. Approximately 34 per cent (13,232 households) stayed in open area gathering sites, with the majority concentrated in Habila and Abassiya localities.

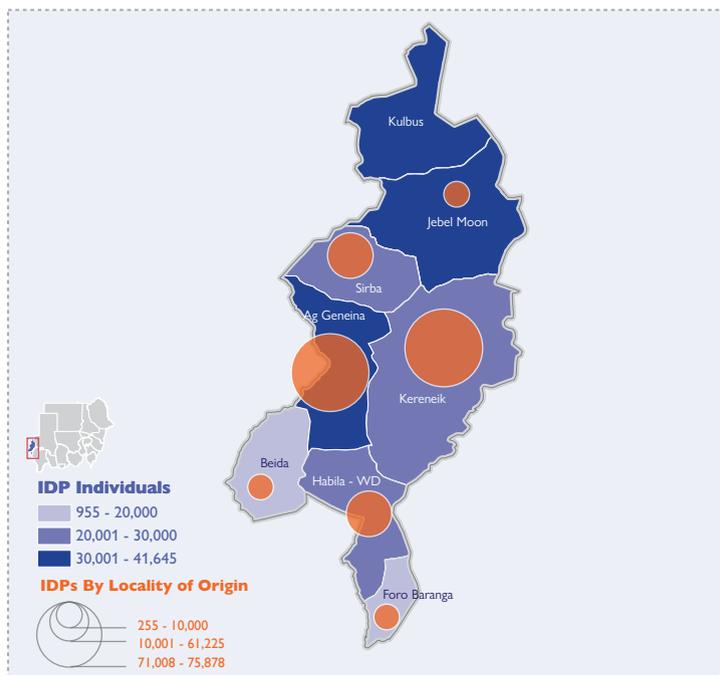
Field teams reported dire humanitarian conditions across South Kordofan. Food, non-food items, and medicine prices remained unaffordable to many IDP households. In addition, ongoing clashes and widespread insecurity restricted access to service providers, especially in remote areas. There were also reports of increased protection concerns among IDPs trapped in conflict-stricken areas.



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Displacement by State

West Darfur

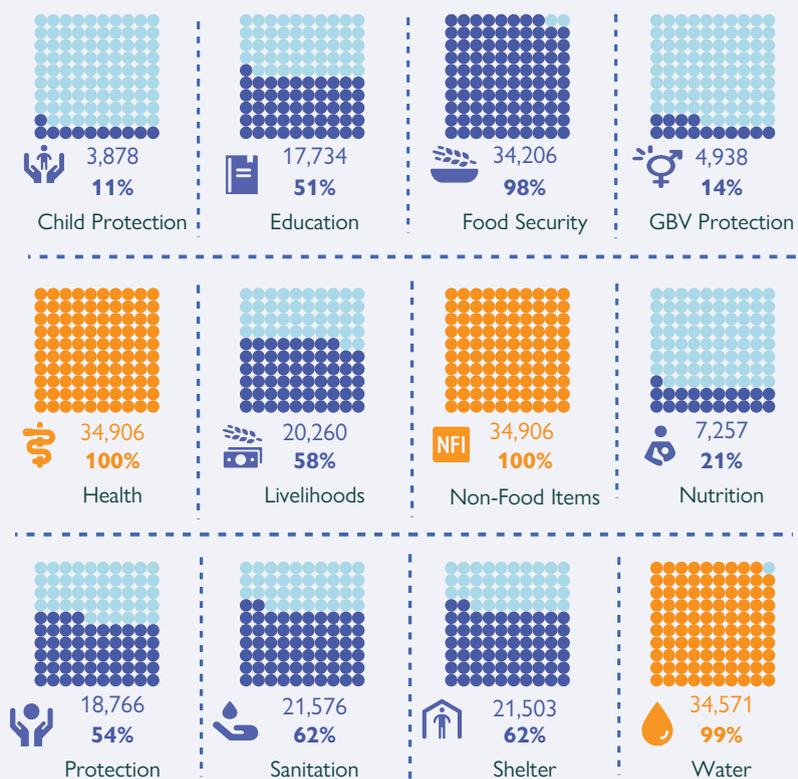


As of 25 April 2024, there were an estimated 174,540 IDPs across West Darfur state, representing an increase of approximately 2,745 individuals compared to [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). Approximately 67 per cent of IDPs were primarily hosted in Jebel Moon, Kulbus, and Ag Geneina localities. While the majority (89%) were displaced from other locations within West Darfur state, approximately 9 per cent came from other states in the Darfur region. While field teams did not report renewed clashes in West Darfur in April 2024, field teams noted rising tribal tensions in Kulbus locality and widespread fear of renewed clashes between RSF and SAF in the upcoming weeks.

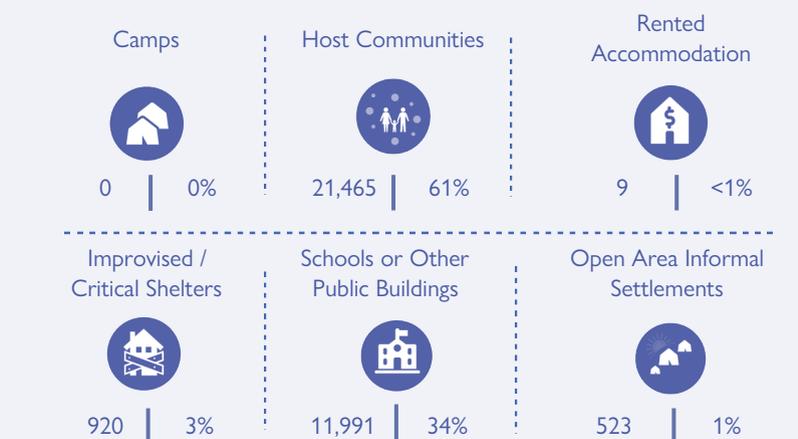
Displaced households faced dire humanitarian conditions across the state. There was a severe lack of service provision, specifically in terms of healthcare, food, water, and other basic goods. Some electricity provision remained functioning, albeit only for approximately six hours per day. The majority of markets reportedly remained closed due to ongoing security concerns. In addition, IDPS reportedly struggled to access food and non-food items due to disrupted supply chains within Sudan and the increased reliance on imports from Chad, which were more expensive. Across several localities, key water infrastructure remained non-operational due to the lack of fuel.

Despite on-going humanitarian efforts in the state, many IDPs reportedly could not access services or aid distribution programs due to lack of transportation options. Field teams also noted major protection concerns, especially in Sirba locality, due to ethnic and tribal tensions.

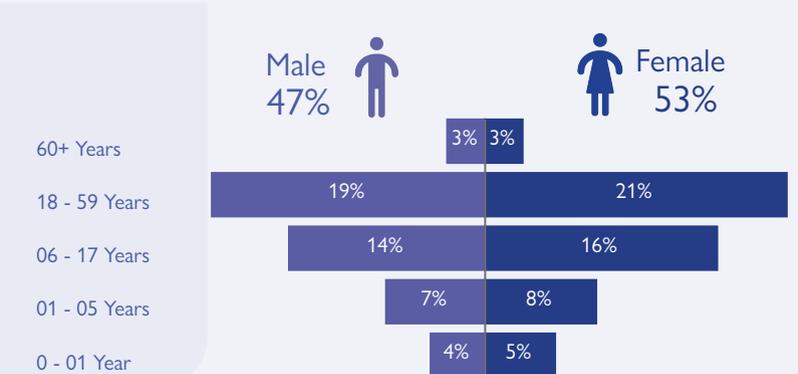
Priority Needs (by households)



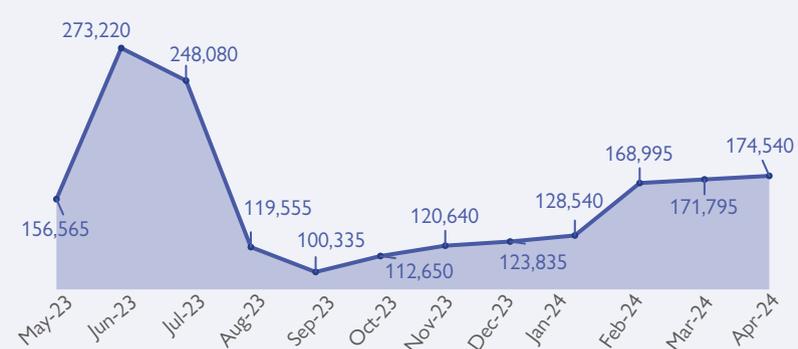
Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



Market (Food)



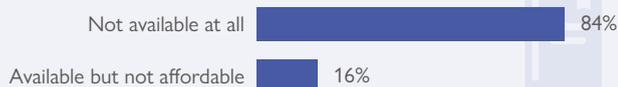
Market (Non-Food Item)



Healthcare



Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



Government / Legal Services



Return to location of origin



Move to a third location



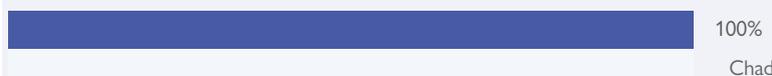
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries

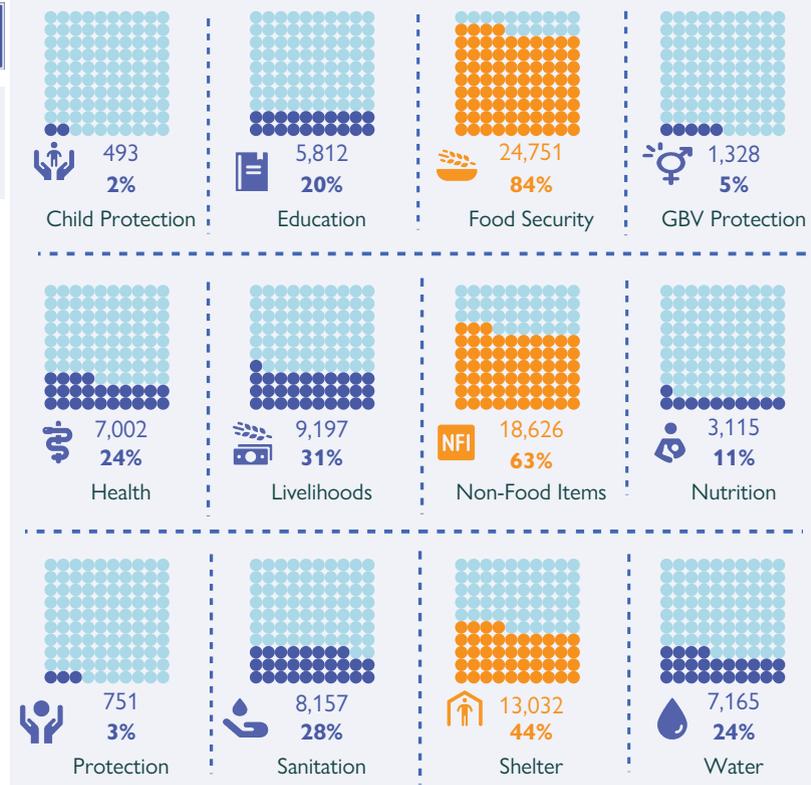
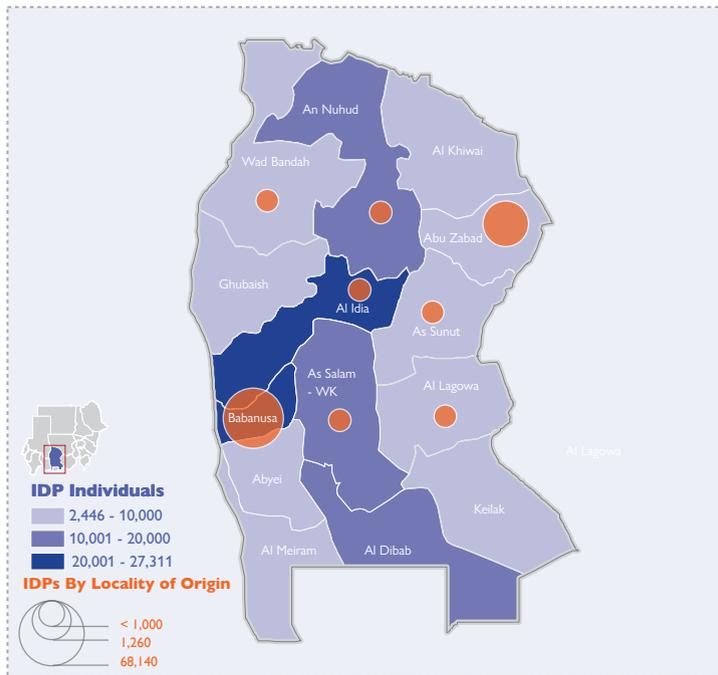


Not Decided (No Plan)

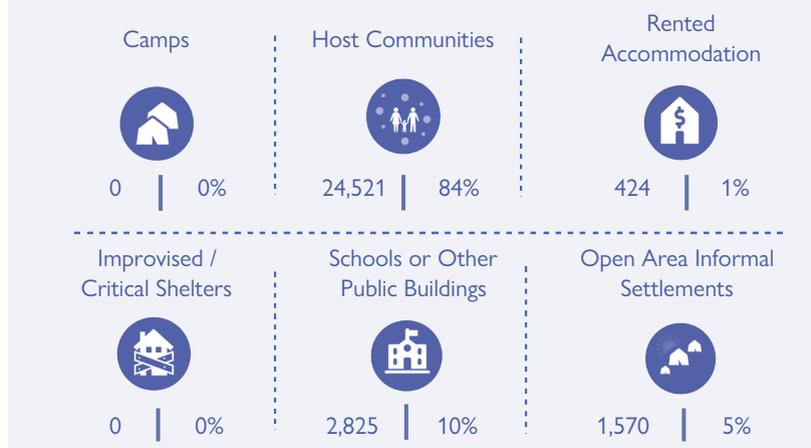


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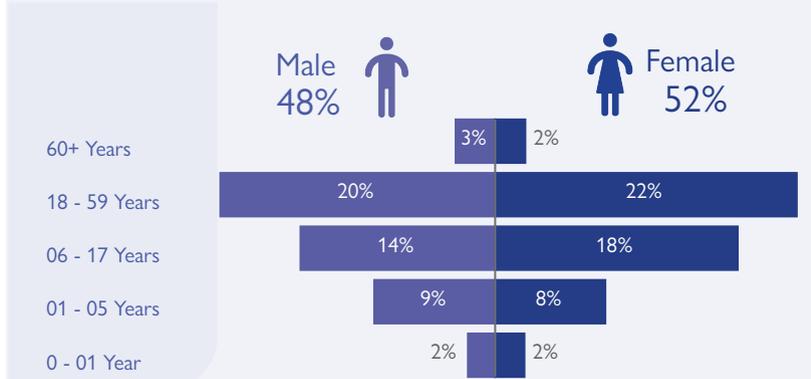
West Kordofan



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline

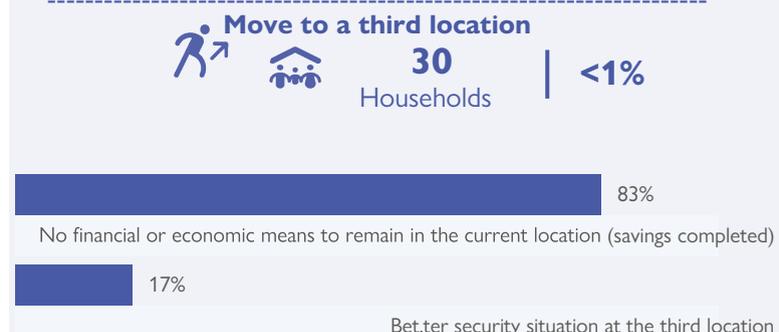
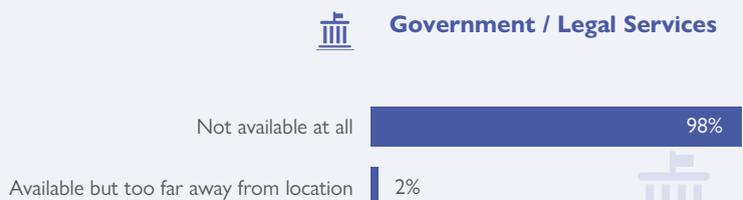
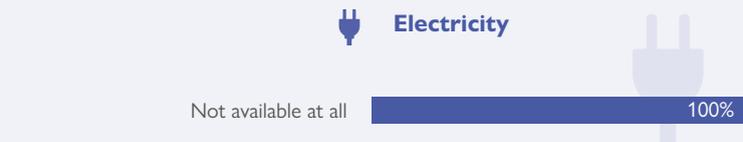
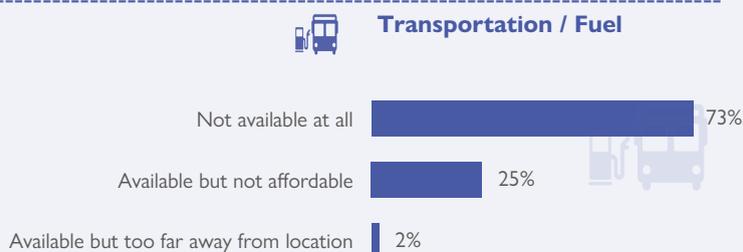
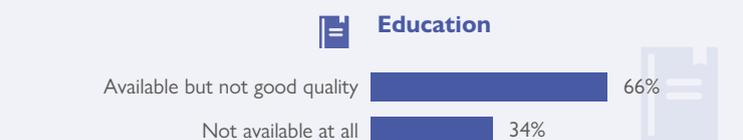
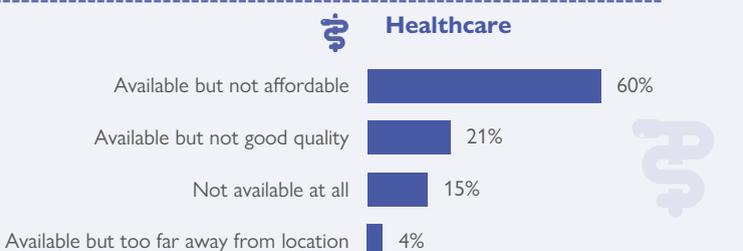


West Kordofan hosted an estimated 148,718 IDPs as of 25 April 2024, representing an increase of 10,622 IDPs since [Monthly Displacement Overview 07](#). Notably, the majority of IDPs in the state originated from other locations in West Kordofan (46%), followed by Khartoum (41%), North Kordofan (7%), and South Kordofan (5%).

In addition, an estimated total of 70,964 IDPs originated from West Kordofan, representing about one per cent of the total population of IDPs displaced in Sudan since 15 April 2023. The majority (96%, or about 68,140 IDPs) were primarily displaced due to clashes in [Babanusa Town, Babanusa locality](#) between SAF and RSF during December 2023 and January 2024. Notably, the vast majority of IDPs originally from West Kordofan remained displaced within the state, likely due to the strong reliance on community connections for shelter and other forms of support. Field teams also reported that frequent incidents of fire in [Wad Bandah](#), [Al Khiwai](#), and [An Nuhud](#) localities spurred localized displacement.

Field teams observed that tribal ties significantly influenced displacement patterns, as approximately 84 per cent of IDP households reportedly stayed with host communities. IDPs were also largely concentrated by areas of origin: 73 per cent of IDPs from North Kordofan were in Al Khiwai and Abu Zabad localities, while approximately 50 per cent of IDPs from Khartoum state were hosted across An Nuhud, Abu Zabad, and Al Dibab localities. In comparison, 67 per cent of IDPs displaced from locations within West Kordofan were observed across Al Idia and Babanusa localities.

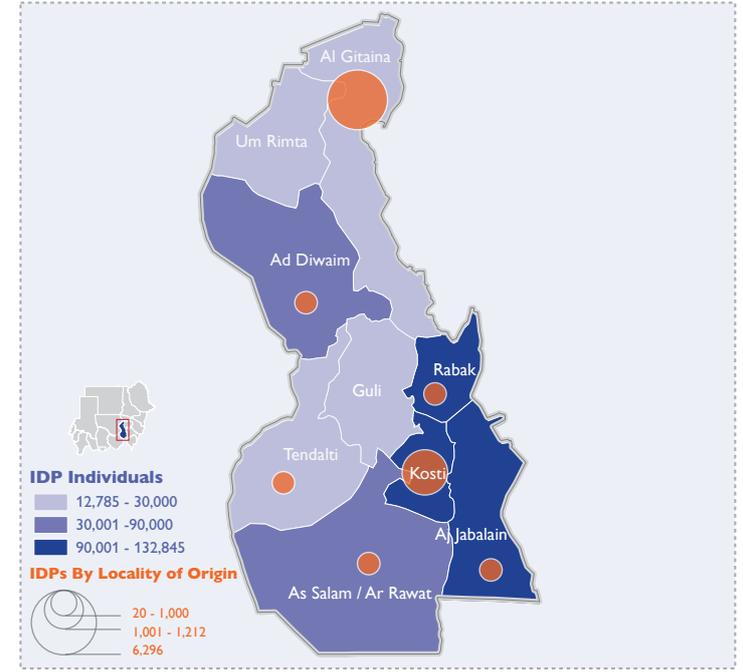
Field teams reported challenges in accessing essential goods including food, non-food items, and healthcare across West Kordofan. The rising cost of accommodation increased economic pressure on families hosting IDPs. Field teams noted increased tensions and concerns about renewed clashes between RSF, SAF, and local armed groups, which may pose additional protection risks for IDPs and could hinder humanitarian efforts in the upcoming weeks.



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White Nile

532,643 Displaced Individuals |
 105,920 IDP Households |
 373 Key Informants



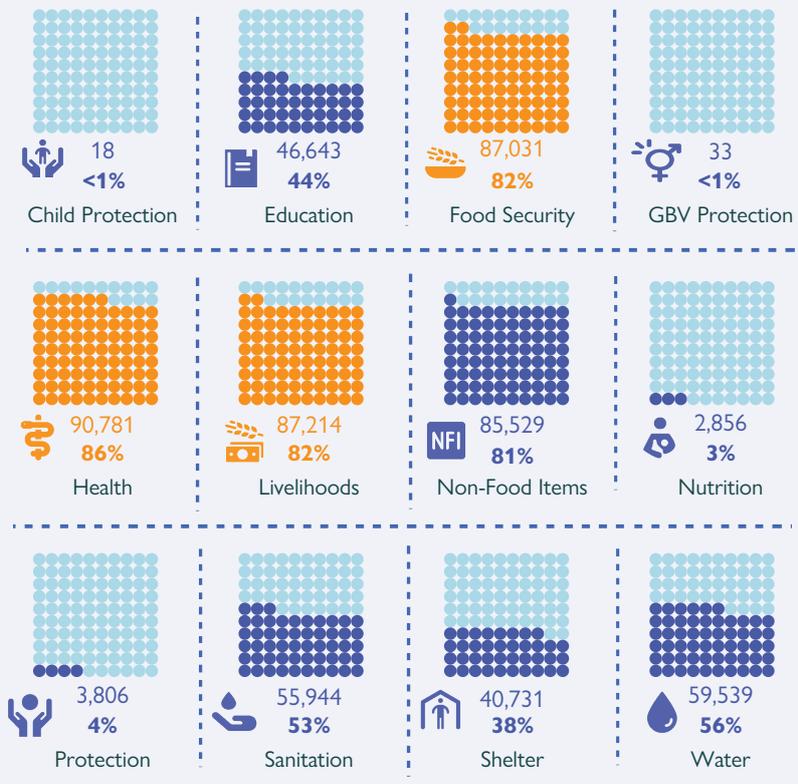
As of 25 April 2024, DTM field teams recorded 532,643 IDPs across 941 locations in White Nile state. While the vast majority (89%) of IDPs in the state originated from Khartoum, nine per cent originated in Aj Jazirah, particularly in the weeks following the expansion of conflict into Aj Jazirah state. IDPs were primarily hosted across Kosti locality (25%), Aj Jabalain (20%) and Rabak (17%) localities. An estimated total of 12,494 IDPs reportedly originated from White Nile state, representing less than one percent of IDPs displaced since 15 April 2023.

In general, field teams reported significant displacement from northern localities to other localities within the state, as well as to Al-Qurashi and Al-Manaqil localities in neighbouring Aj Jazirah state. Field teams specifically reported that attacks in Al Gitaina locality triggered displacement to Kosti and Rabak localities within White Nile state, as well as displacement to Al Qurashi locality in Aj Jazirah. There were also reports of limited return movements from White Nile to Khartoum, particularly to Um Durman, Sharg An Neel, and Jabal Awlia localities of Khartoum state.

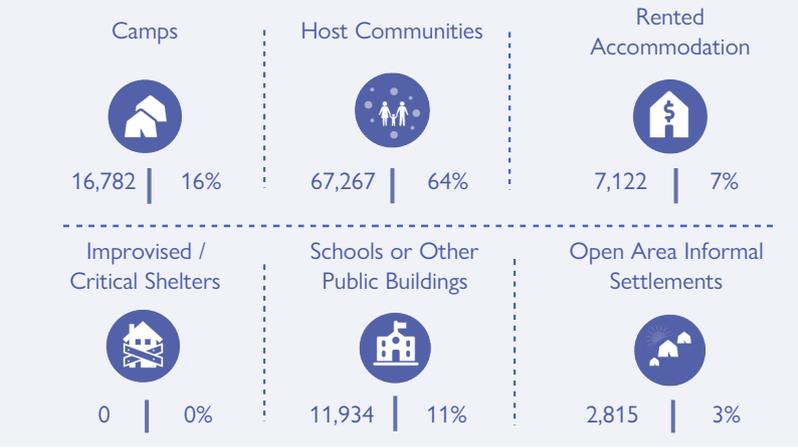
White Nile continued to host the highest proportion of foreign national IDPs in Sudan, reflecting its role as a transit state for South Sudanese nationals to cross into South Sudan. As of 25 April 2024, approximately 89,694 foreign national IDPs were hosted in the state, representing 75 per cent of total foreign national IDPs in Sudan. Field teams noted that some IDPs in Renk and Maban were unable to cross into South Sudan due to delays with the registration or payment process.

While 64 per cent of IDPs reportedly sheltered with host families as of 25 April 2024, rising costs of living and increased economic pressure on host families pushed IDPs to increasingly seek shelter in collective centres. However, there were also reports of overcrowding at several shelter centres, which triggered demand for additional shelter materials, such as tents. Field teams also noted that many centres lacked sufficient food supplies and clean water. In some localities, IDPs relied increasingly on wells for water, which were reportedly dry due to the summer season. Further reports of malnutrition were reported among displaced children. There were also continued electricity and internet outages throughout April 2024, particularly in localities bordering Khartoum state.

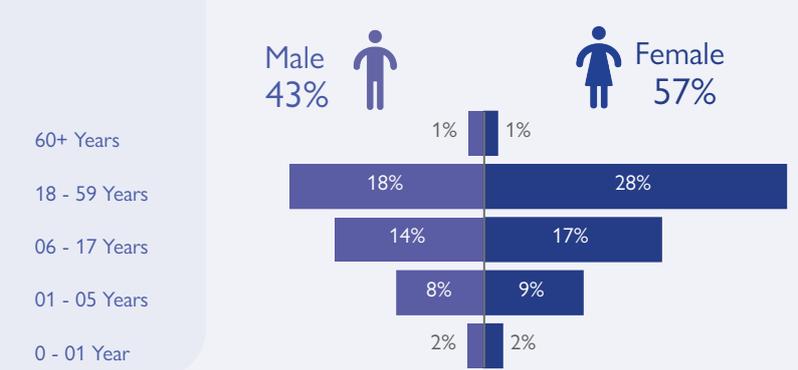
Finally, field teams noted frequent incidents of harassment, looting, and robbery of vehicles and other personal property across several localities in the state.



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Monthly Displacement Timeline



Water



Market (Food)



Market (Non-Food Item)



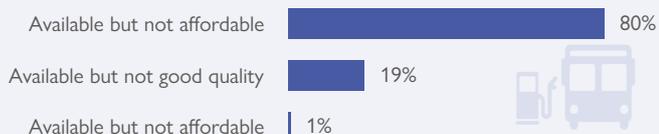
Healthcare



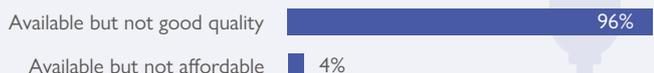
Education



Transportation / Fuel



Electricity



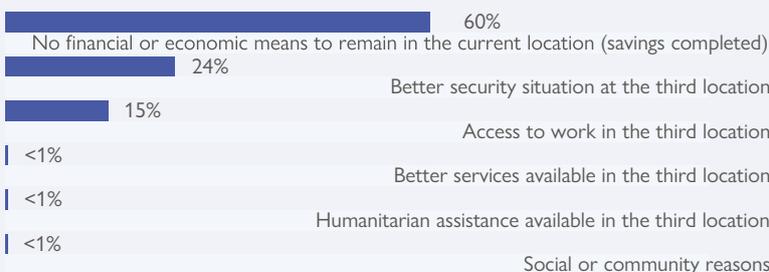
Government / Legal Services



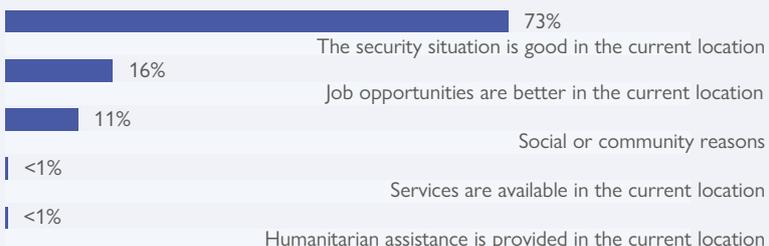
Return to location of origin



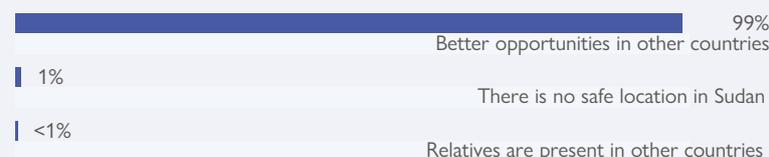
Move to a third location



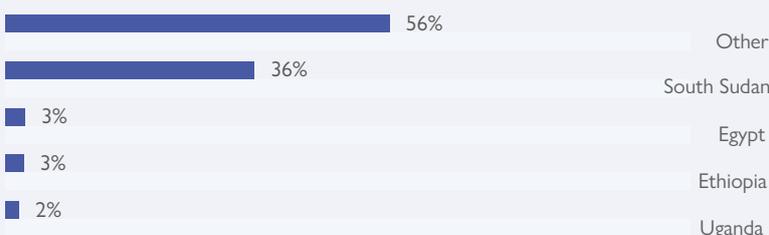
Remain in the current location



Leaving Sudan to other country



Other Countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



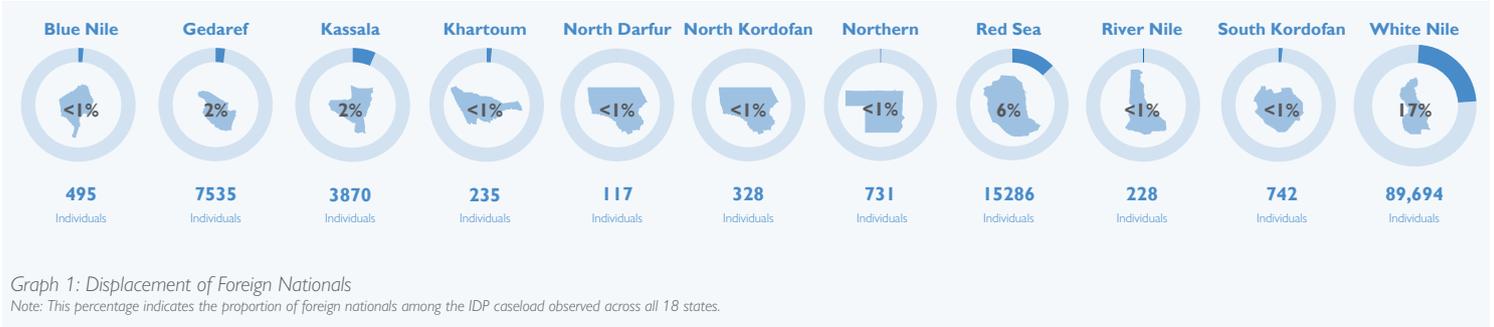
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Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

119,261 → 2%¹
Individuals

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 119,261 individuals were foreign nationals (approximately 2 per cent of total IDPs across Sudan) as of 25 April 2024. These individuals were reportedly located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, South Kordofan, and White Nile states. DTM estimated that the IDP caseload in the remaining states were all Sudanese nationals.

Most foreign nationals (89,694 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%) North Darfur (<1%), and River Nile (<1%)

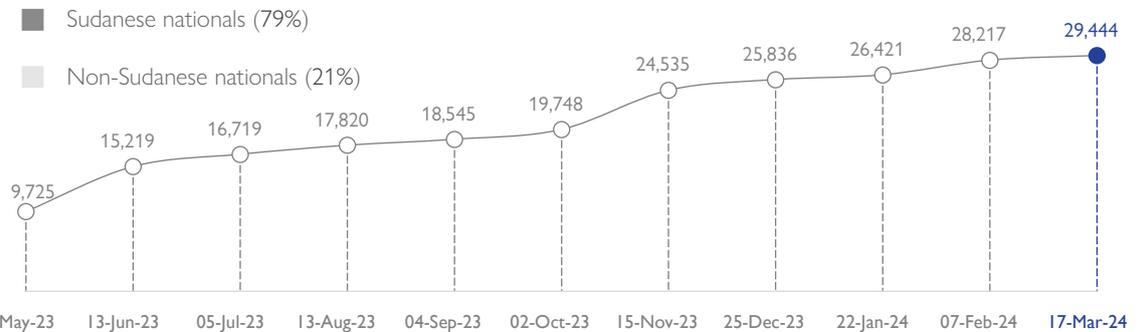


Mixed Cross-Border Movement

2,075,369
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

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

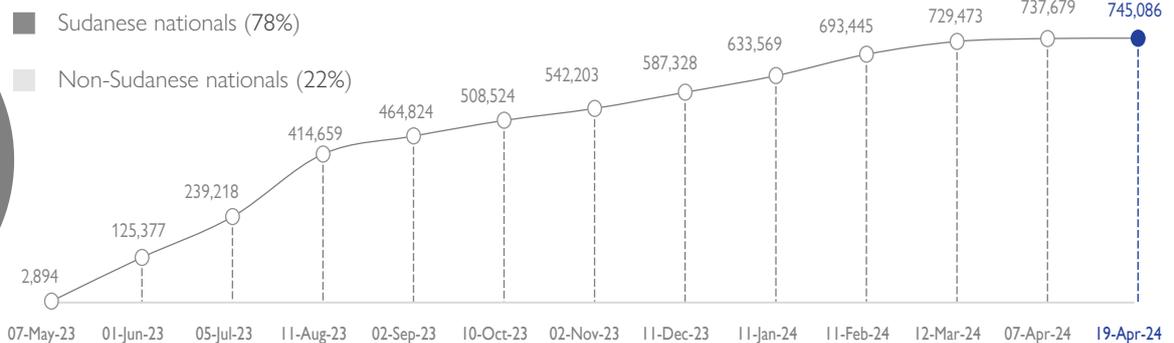
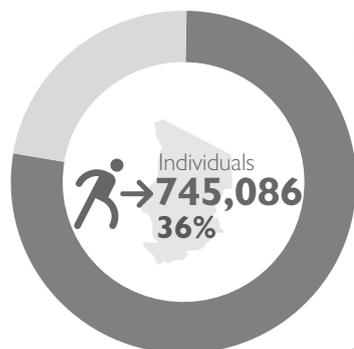
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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

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

CHAD²



Source: IOM, UNHCR

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

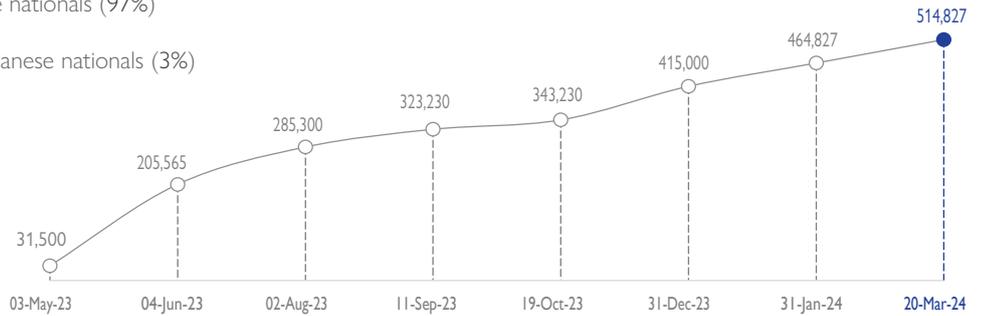
1. This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.

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

EGYPT¹



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



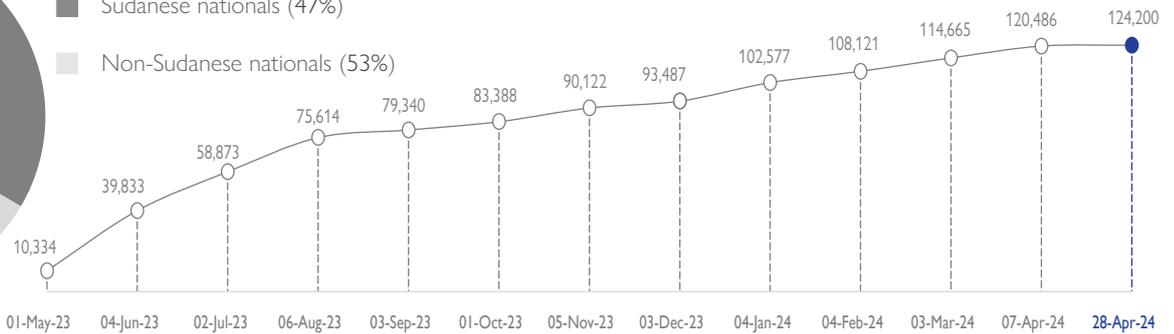
Source: Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

ETHIOPIA²



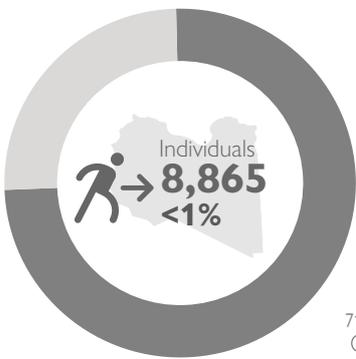
■ Sudanese nationals (47%)
■ Non-Sudanese nationals (53%)



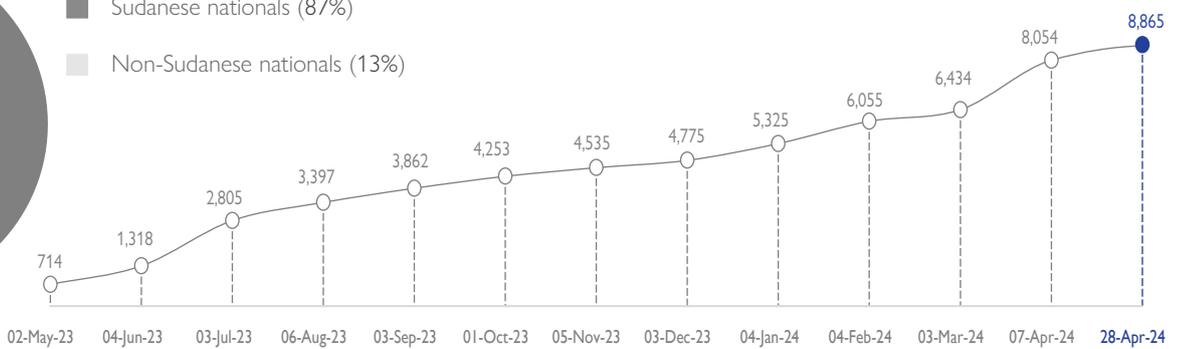
Source: IOM Ethiopia

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

LIBYA³



■ Sudanese nationals (87%)
■ Non-Sudanese nationals (13%)



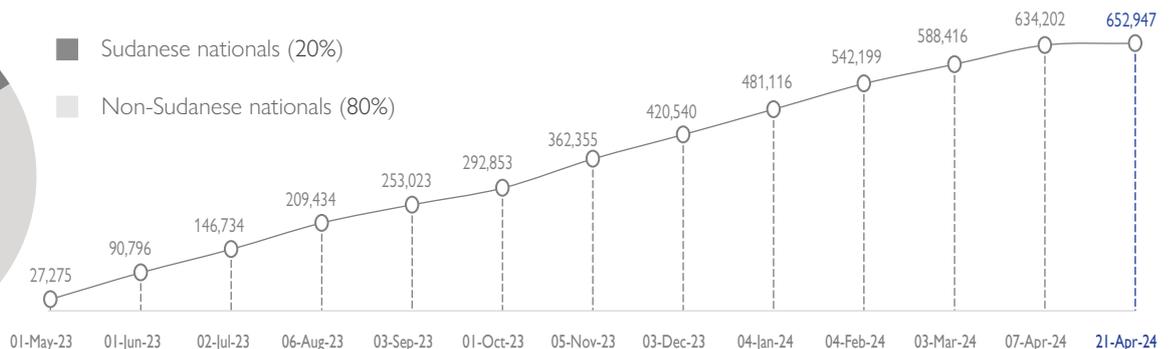
Source: IOM Libya

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

SOUTH SUDAN⁴



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



Source: IOM, UNHCR

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

1. 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.
2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Ethiopia, please visit [Population Movement from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa Dashboard](#)
3. For further information, see DTM Libya: [Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya \(March 2024\)](#).
4. 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.

With the support of:

