


KEY FIGURES

 **10,703,327 IDPs***

2.80M prior to April 2023

7.90M post April 2023

 **2,151,876**
Internally Displaced
Households

 **8,712**
Locations Across
Sudan

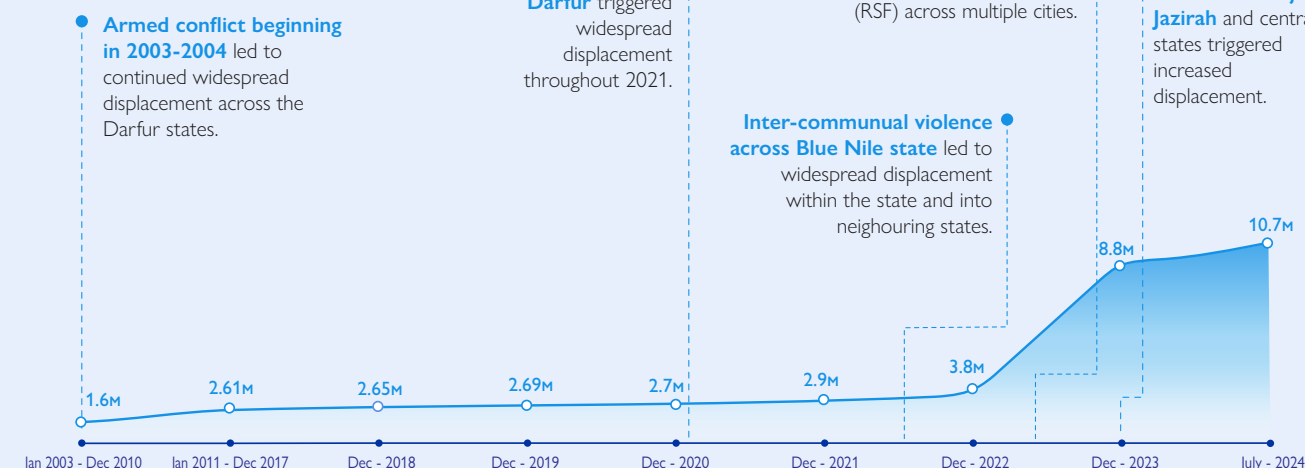
 **2,274,435****
Individuals Crossed Borders
Since 15 April 2023
35% Originated from Khartoum**52%** Children Under 18-Years-Old

OVERVIEW

Sudan hosts an estimated 10,703,327 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of 16 July 2024 including those displaced both before and after the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023.¹ An estimated 7,903,880 individuals were displaced internally since 15 April 2023, many of whom were initially displaced prior to the onset of the conflict and therefore experienced secondary or tertiary displacement. An estimated 2,274,435 individuals reportedly crossed borders into neighbouring countries since 15 April 2023. This report analyses displacement movements and key demographic information for the total population of IDPs across Sudan, as well as data on mixed cross-border movements into neighbouring countries.

Internal Displacement in Sudan Since 2003

This timeline only represents a few displacement events in Sudan from 2003-2024. A more comprehensive timeline is available in the [Sudan Mobility Overview \(1\)](#).



INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT PRIOR TO 15 APRIL 2023

Prior to the onset of conflict on 15 April 2023, Sudan already hosted an estimated 3,820,772 IDPs.² The majority (80%) reportedly originated from Darfur states. IDPs were reported across 1,053 locations across 17 states in Sudan.

Of the IDPs displaced prior to 15 April 2023, an estimated 27 per cent (1,021,325 IDPs) experienced secondary or tertiary displacement due to armed clashes after 15 April 2023. As of 16 July 2024, DTM estimated that 2,799,447 IDPs who were displaced before 15 April 2023 remained in their initial areas of displacement. The majority (75%) were concentrated across the Darfur states and nearly half (47%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT POST 15 APRIL 2023

Since 15 April 2023, an estimated 7,903,880 individuals were displaced internally within Sudan, many of whom were already displaced prior to the onset of conflict.³ While displacement before 15 April 2023 was primarily concentrated within Darfur and Kordofan states, displacement after 15 April 2023 is more widespread.

As of 16 July 2024, Sudan hosts an estimated total of 10,703,327 IDPs, including those displaced both before and after 15 April 2023. IDPs originated from 17 different states and were displaced to over 8,712 locations across 183 of Sudan's 189 localities. Khartoum represents the top state of origin for IDPs: an estimated 35 per cent of all IDPs in Sudan reportedly originated from Khartoum, followed by South Darfur (19%), and North Darfur (14%) states.

1. DTM Sudan defines an internally displaced person as any person who has been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence due to an event dating from 2003 onwards.

2. As of 15 March 2023, Sudan hosted an estimated 3,820,772 IDPs. For more information, see [DTM Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 6](#).

3. The figure for the estimated number of IDPs displaced post 15 April 2023 (7,903,880 IDPs) includes the approximately 1,021,325 IDPs who were initially displaced prior to 15 April 2023 and experienced secondary or tertiary displacement since 15 April 2023. The figure reported for IDPs displaced prior to 15 April 2023 (2,799,447 IDPs) does not include those who displaced again since 15 April 2023 in order to avoid double counting.

* Internal displacement data is valid as of 16 June 2024. ** Mixed cross-border movement data is valid as of 21 July 2024.

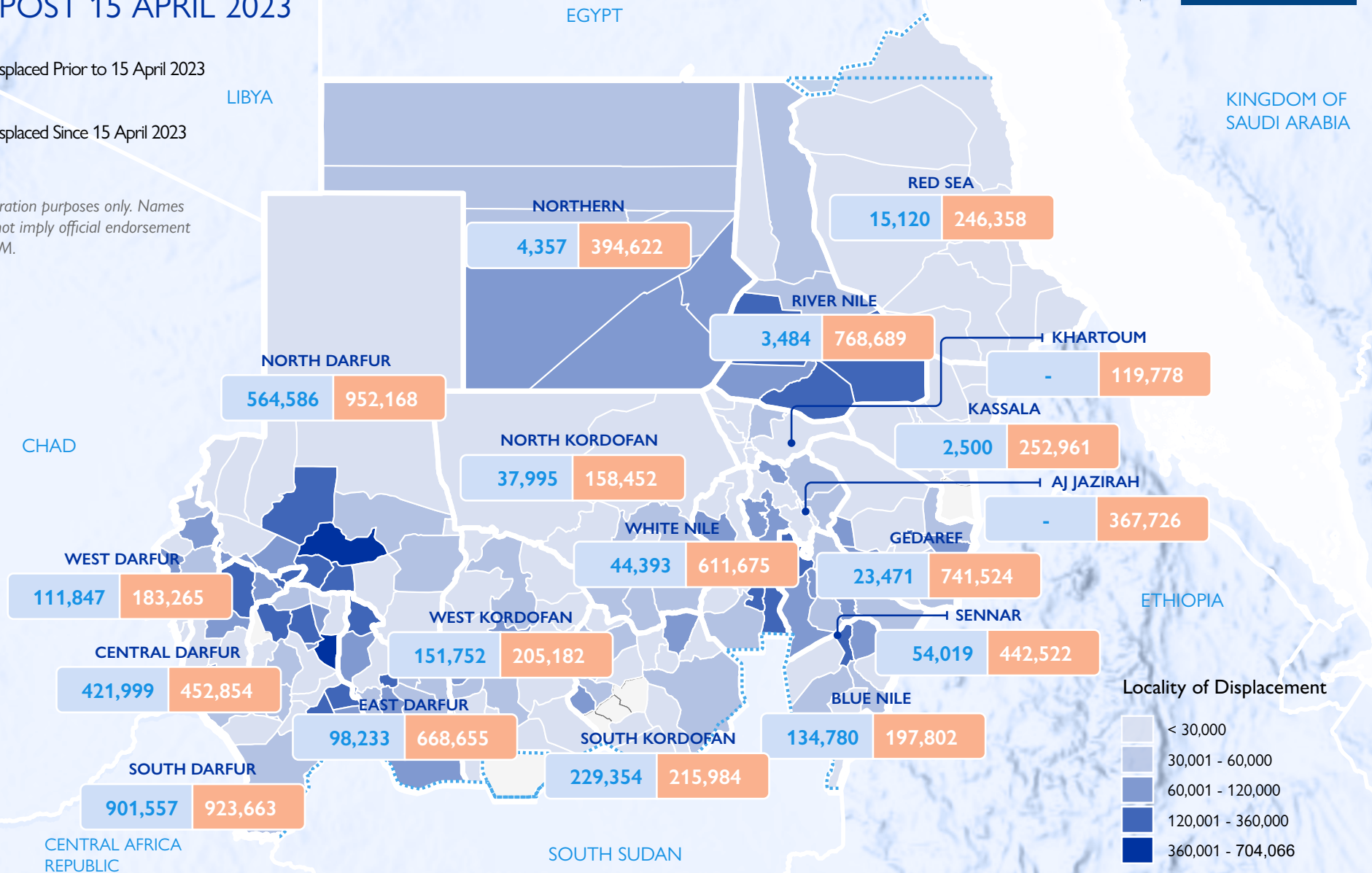
IDPs PER STATE

PRE AND POST 15 APRIL 2023

2,799,447 Displaced Prior to 15 April 2023

7,903,880 Displaced Since 15 April 2023

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

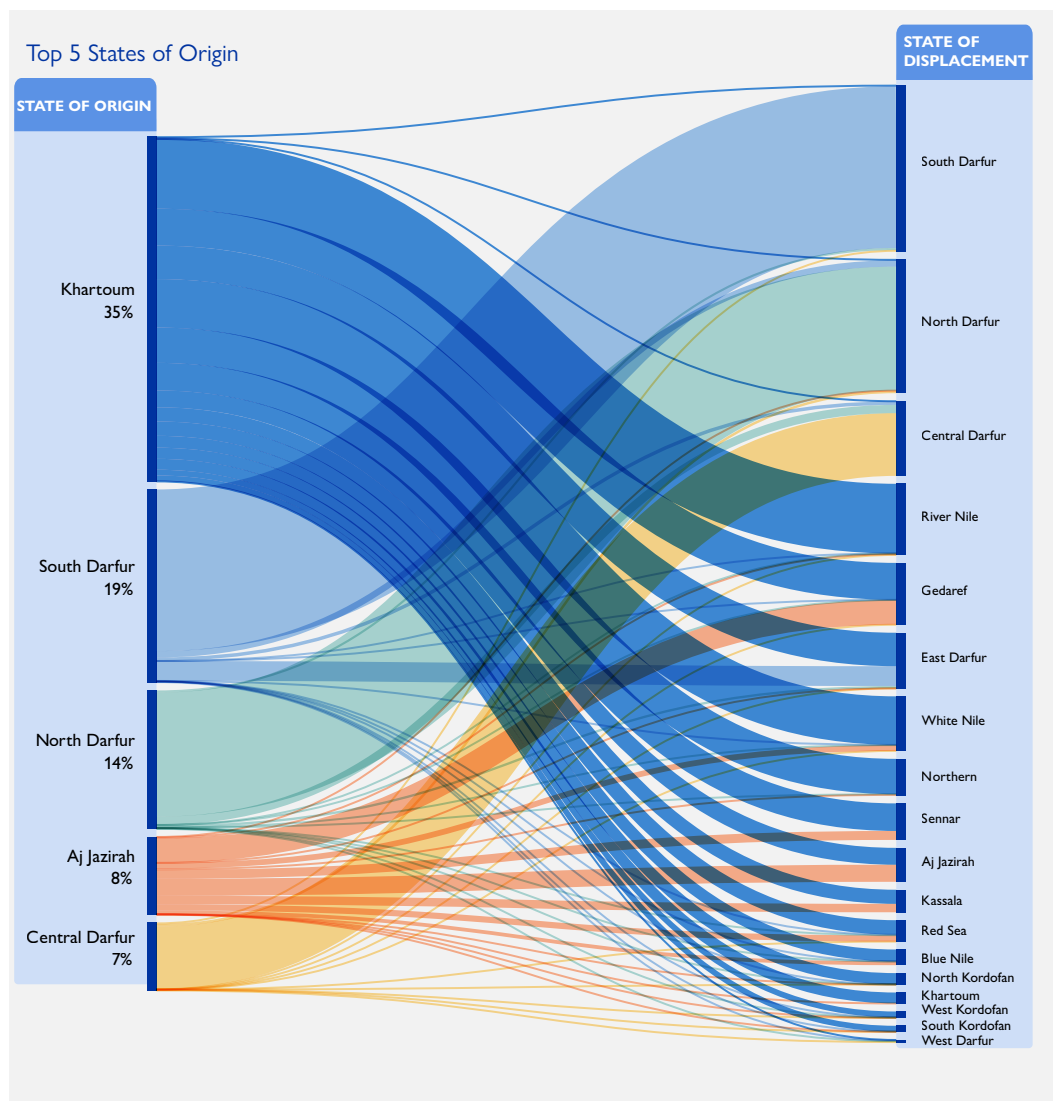


The estimated figures for IDPs displaced post 15 April 2023 (7,903,880 IDPs) includes the estimated 1,021,325 individuals who were initially displaced before April 2023 and experienced secondary or tertiary displacement since 15 April 2023. The estimated figures for IDPs displaced prior 15 April 2023 (2,799,447 IDPs) represents the estimated 3,820,772 IDPs recorded in Sudan in March 2023, minus the estimated 1,021,325 IDPs who were displaced again after 15 April 2023, in order to avoid double counting.

DISPLACEMENT PATHWAYS

The top states of origin were Khartoum (35%, 3,715,092 IDPs), South Darfur (19%), and North Darfur (14%). IDPs were reportedly displaced to 8,712 different locations in 183 localities across all 18 states. The highest proportion of IDPs were hosted in South Darfur (17%), North Darfur (14%) and Central Darfur (8%) states.

Over a third (35%) of all IDPs originated from Khartoum. IDPs from Khartoum were displaced across all 18 states, including River Nile (20%), White Nile (14%), and Gedaref (11%). Notably, 97 per cent of IDPs in River Nile were reportedly displaced from Khartoum.



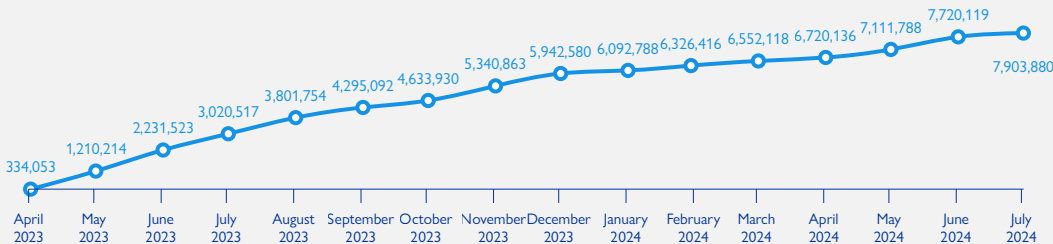
State of Displacement	Localities	Locations	Current IDPs	Current HHs	IDPs %
Aj Jazirah	8	1,698	367,726	73,118	3%
Blue Nile	7	216	332,582	66,249	3%
Central Darfur	9	117	874,853	183,367	8%
East Darfur	9	41	766,888	150,795	7%
Gedaref	12	347	764,995	155,306	7%
Kassala	10	259	255,461	51,144	2%
Khartoum	7	360	119,778	23,872	1%
North Darfur	17	333	1,516,754	321,890	14%
North Kordofan	8	603	196,447	37,663	2%
Northern	7	402	398,979	80,559	4%
Red Sea	10	264	261,478	52,731	2%
River Nile	7	982	772,173	153,634	7%
Sennar	7	422	496,541	95,977	5%
South Darfur	20	152	1,825,220	369,446	17%
South Kordofan	14	501	445,338	83,900	4%
West Darfur	8	128	295,112	59,448	3%
West Kordofan	14	672	356,934	65,100	3%
White Nile	9	1,215	656,068	127,677	6%
Total	183	8,712	10,703,327	2,151,876	100%

Displacement Pathways (Continued)

In contrast, IDPs from Darfur and Kordofan states were primarily displaced within these same states, across the western region of Sudan. Approximately 84 per cent of IDPs from South Darfur were displaced to other locations within South Darfur and nearly 16 per cent were displaced to other states in the Darfur region. Less than 1 per cent were reportedly displaced to other states.

South Darfur remains the largest host state for IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023, with an estimated 1,825,220 IDPs as of 16 July 2024. Of these, approximately 49 per cent were displaced prior to 15 April 2023.

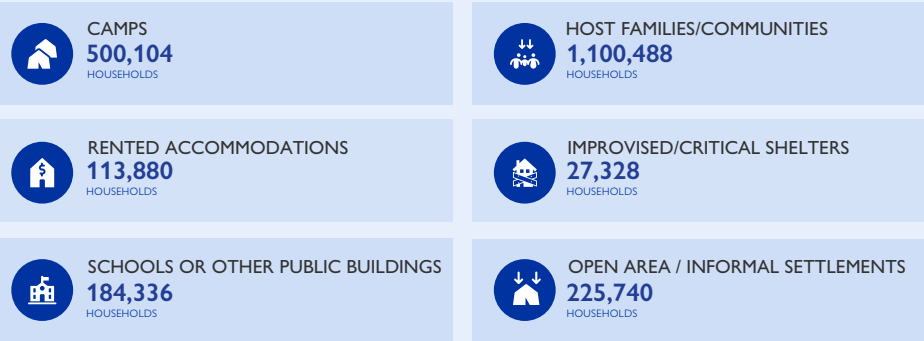
Internal Displacement Since 2023



SHELTER TYPES FOR IDP HOUSEHOLDS

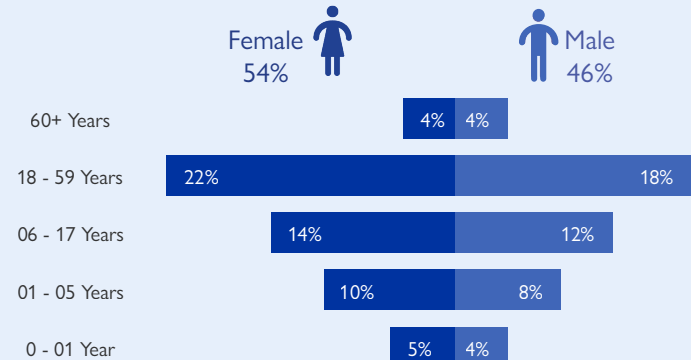
Approximately 51 per cent of IDP households sought shelter with host families and communities. Others reportedly stayed in camps (23%), informal settlements or open areas (10%), schools or other public buildings (9%), and private rented accommodation (5%).⁴

The distribution of shelter types varied widely across different states. The majority of IDP households in Khartoum and Northern reportedly stayed with host families (88% and 87%, respectively). In contrast, IDP households in South Darfur reportedly stay in camps (59%), with host families (24%), and in open area gathering sites (8%).



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

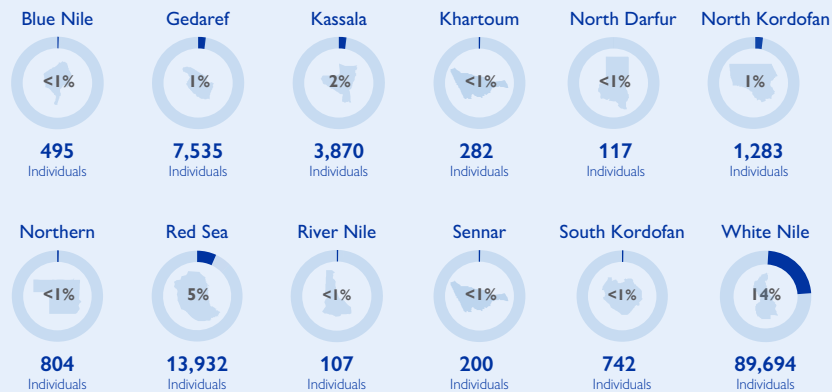
Approximately 54 per cent of IDPs were female, while an estimated 46 per cent were male. Over half of IDPs (52%) were children under the age of 18-years-old, while approximately a quarter (26%) were children under five-years-old. Approximately 29 per cent of IDPs were female children under 18-years-old, who reportedly face unique protection risks. Of total IDPs in each state, the states with the highest proportion of displaced children under the age of 18-years-old were Red Sea (60%), Central Darfur (57%), and Blue Nile (57%).⁵



SUDANESE AND NON-SUDANESE NATIONALS

Of the total population of IDPs in Sudan, DTM estimated that 119,061 IDPs (approximately 1%) were non-Sudanese nationals. White Nile state hosted the highest proportion of foreign national IDPs, reflecting its role as a transit state for South Sudanese nationals. Specifically, approximately 14 percent of IDPs in White Nile state were non-Sudanese nationals.

Proportion of Non-Sudanese IDPs Per State



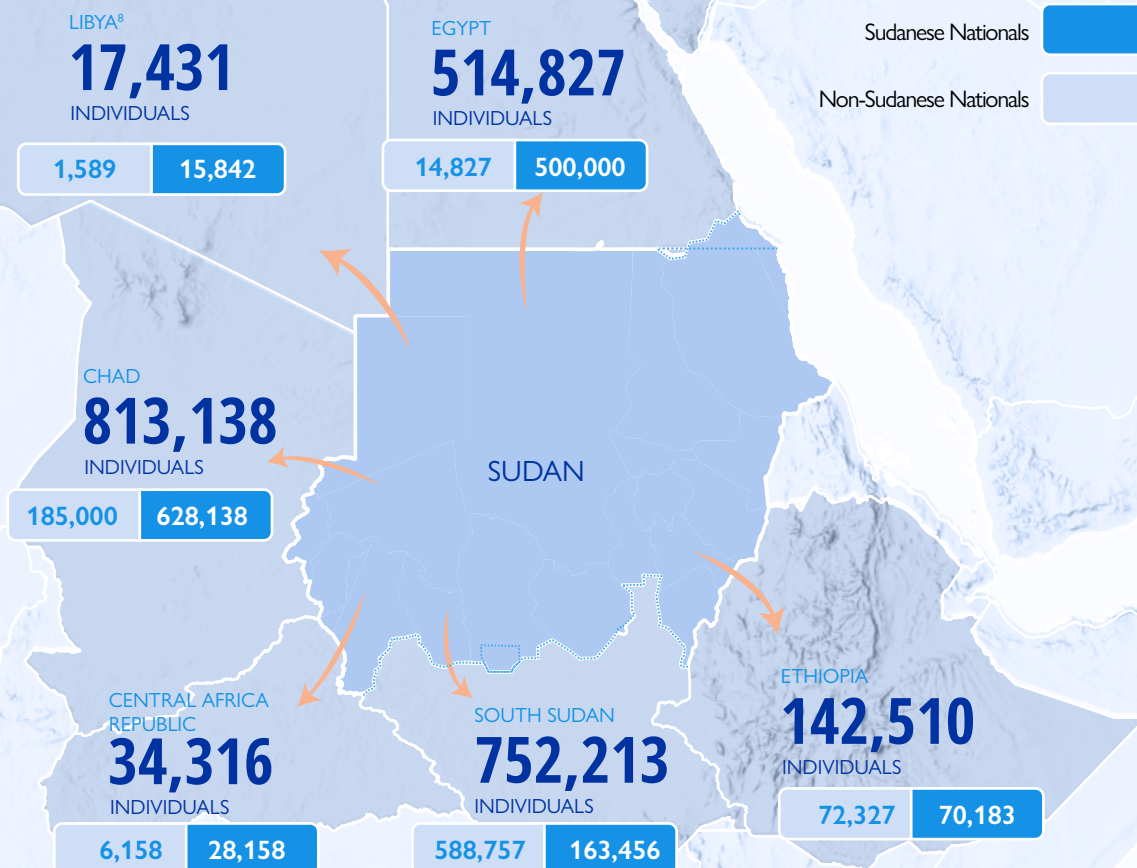
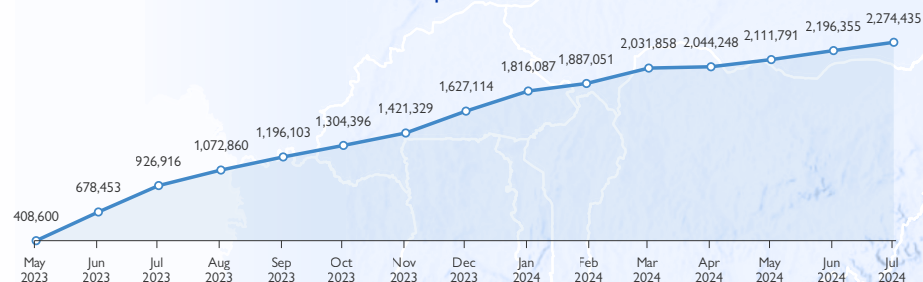
4. For operational definitions of shelter typologies, see [DTM Sudan Methodological Note](#)

5. Totals may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

MIXED CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENT SINCE 15 APRIL 2023

Since the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April 2023, an estimated 2,274,435 individuals crossed borders into neighbouring countries.⁶ The majority reportedly crossed into Chad (36%), South Sudan (33%), and Egypt (23%). Of these individuals, an estimated 62 per cent were Sudanese nationals, while 38 per cent were foreign nationals or returnees. However, the proportion of Sudanese versus non-Sudanese nationals varied by country. An estimated 97 per cent of individuals who crossed into Egypt were reportedly Sudanese nationals. By contrast, an estimated 78 per cent of individuals who crossed into South Sudan were non-Sudanese nationals, primarily South Sudanese nationals.⁷

Mixed Cross-Border Movement Since 15 April 2023



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6. Data on cross-border movement is collected from various sources: Central African Republic (IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees); Chad (IOM, UNHCR); Egypt (Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Ethiopia (IOM); Libya (IOM); South Sudan (IOM, UNHCR).

7. For further information on cross-border movement, see: [DTM Chad: Flash Update](#); [DTM Libya: Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya](#); [Population Movement from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa Dashboard](#); [Ethiopia - Sudan Movements Update](#), and [Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan Dashboard](#).

8. The estimated figure for cross-border movements from Sudan to Libya increased substantially since [Sudan Mobility Overview 1 \(07 July 2024\)](#) due to expanded data verification processes and increased information on individuals who had previously crossed into Libya from Sudan.

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DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

DISCLAIMER

Due to on-going insecurity, DTM collects data through a dual combination of in-person and remote interviews with key informants across its network. Figures should be understood as preliminary estimates and are subject to change pending future verification exercises. Percentages across the report may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

METHODOLOGY

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 the humanitarian community. For further information, see [DTM Methodological Note](#). All reports and datasets are available on the DTM-IOM website, along with an [interactive dashboard](#). Note that figures in the dashboard may be updated 48-72 hours following the publication of reports and datasets.

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