

SUDAN MOBILITY

OVERVIEW (2)

BI-MONTHLY REPORT

JULY - AUGUST 2024



IOM
UN MIGRATION

DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

SUDAN MOBILITY OVERVIEW (2)

BI-MONTHLY REPORT

Publication Date: 10 September 2024 | Internal Displacement Data: 27 August 2024 | Cross-Border Movement Data: 4 September 2024

DISPLACEMENT FIGURES



10,834,382 IDPs

2.8M prior to April 2023

8.1M post April 2023



2,186,855

Internally Displaced
Households

2,344,904

Individuals Crossed Borders
Since 15 April 2023

52%

Children Under 18-Years-Old



28%

Of IDPs Displaced Prior to the
Conflict Experienced Secondary
Displacement Post 15 April 2023⁵

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 20 per cent of the population in Sudan was displaced since 15 April 2023.¹
- An estimated 90 per cent of IDP households could reportedly not afford food.
- Nearly all IDPs (97%) were in localities with high levels of acute food insecurity or worse (IPC level 3+).²
- An estimated 172,520 individuals were displaced due to floods between July and August 2024. Approximately 41 per cent were already displaced due to conflict prior to the onset of floods.³
- IDPs were displaced from all 18 states in Sudan: over a third (34%) were displaced from Khartoum state.
- Sudan represents the largest displacement crisis in the world: Sudan hosts approximately 14 per cent of all IDPs worldwide, and approximately 1 in 7 IDPs is Sudanese.⁴

DATA COLLECTION



8,898

LOCATIONS ACROSS
SUDAN

183

LOCALITIES ACROSS
SUDAN

18

STATES ACROSS
SUDAN

492

ENUMERATORS ACROSS
SUDAN

7,217

KEY INFORMANTS

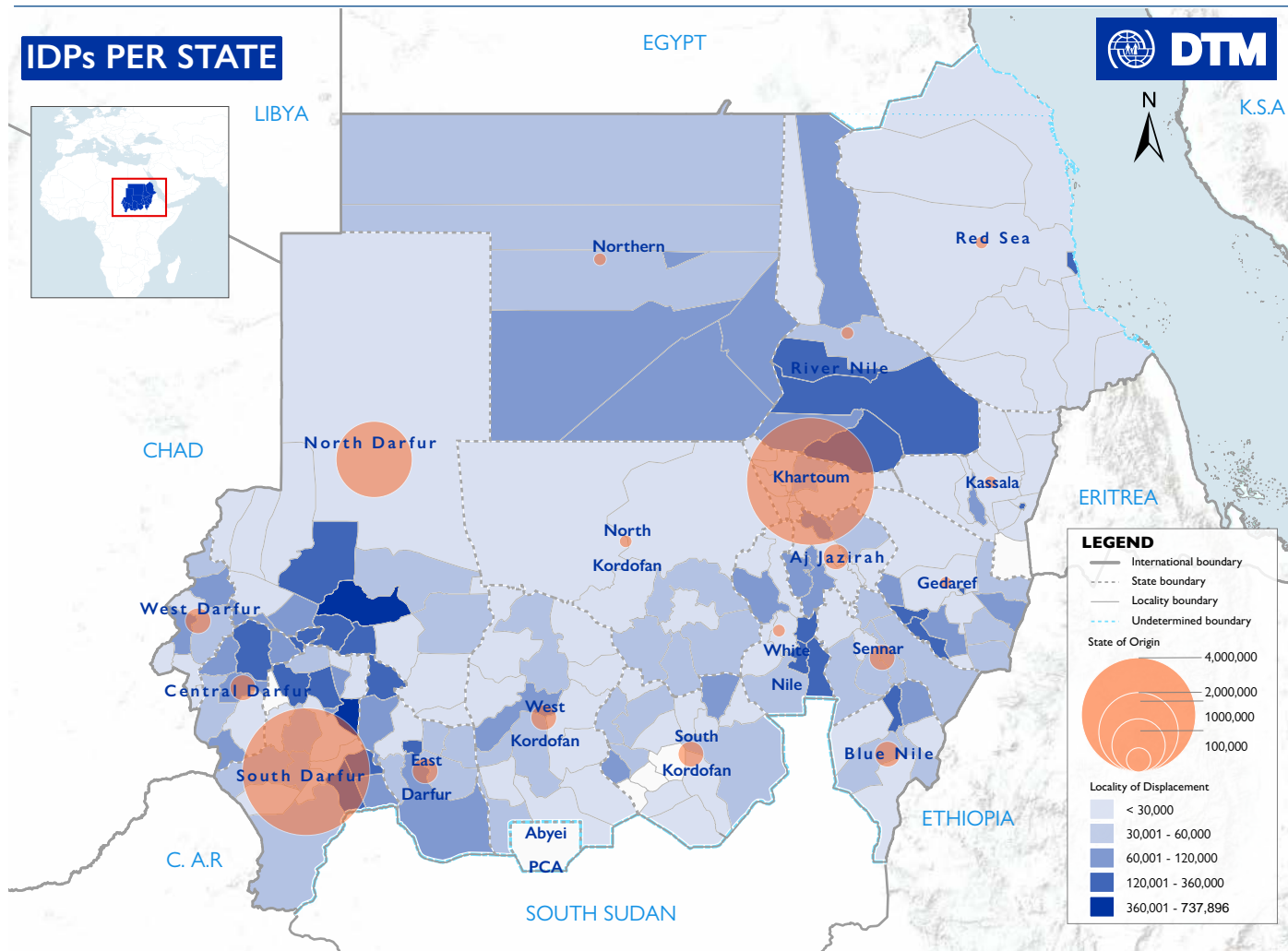
1. Estimated figure is calculated from the total population of IDPs compared to the total estimated population of Sudan. Baseline population estimates drawn from the [Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022](#).

2. IPC Level 3 (Crisis) represents high levels of acute food insecurity. Of the 97% IDPs (10,447,736 IDPs) in localities IPC level 3 or above, approximately 5,349,679 IDPs were in localities deemed to be IPC Level 4 (Emergency). Estimated figure based on DTM Sudan displacement data compared with [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#) analysis, as reported in [Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot | April 2024-February 2025](#).

3. For further information, see DTM Sudan: [Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 004\)](#).

4. Estimates are drawn from the total population of IDPs in Sudan compared to the total estimated population of IDPs worldwide, as reported by the [Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre](#). See [2024 Global Report on Internal Displacement](#).

5. Prior to the onset of conflict on 15 April 2023, Sudan already hosted [an estimated 3,820,772 IDPs](#). Of the IDPs displaced prior to 15 April 2023, an estimated 28 per cent (1,053,217 IDPs) experienced secondary or tertiary displacement due to armed clashes after 15 April 2023.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Map represents IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023. Map 1: Total IDPs Across Sudan, as of 27 August 2024

OVERVIEW

Sudan represents the largest displacement crisis in the world, hosting an estimated 10,834,382 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of 27 August 2024. An estimated 8,066,827 individuals were displaced internally, while approximately 2,344,904 individuals crossed borders into neighboring countries since the onset of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023. The geographic scale of internal displacement in Sudan is also unprecedented: IDPs originated from 18 different states of origin and were displaced to 8,898 locations, in 183 localities across all 18 states in Sudan. The top states of origin were: Khartoum (34%), South Darfur (19%), and North Darfur (14%), while the states hosting the most IDPs were South Darfur (17%), North Darfur (14%), and Gedaref (9%). Of all IDPs, an estimated 1 per cent (120,479 IDPs) were foreign nationals. An estimated 54 per cent were female, while 46 per cent were male. Over half IDPs (52%) were children under the age of 18-years-old.

In terms of cross-border movements from Sudan to neighboring countries, the majority of individuals were recorded in Chad (35%), South Sudan (34%), and Egypt (22%).⁶ An estimated 62 per cent of individuals who crossed borders were Sudanese nationals, while 38 per cent were reportedly non-Sudanese nationals.

During July and August 2024, clashes across Sennar and North Darfur continued to trigger displacement.⁷ In addition, widespread floods across 15 states displaced an estimated 172,520 individuals.⁸ Many households

across Sudan were displaced multiple times, which reportedly hindered their ability to cope with the dire economic and humanitarian conditions. For example, approximately [63 per cent of IDPs](#) displaced from Sennar were initially displaced from other states due to conflict, while an estimated 41 per cent of IDPs displaced due to floods were initially displaced due to conflict. As of 27 August 2024, the top reported needs among displaced households were food (86%), healthcare (80%), and non-food items (79%).⁹

This report provides an in-depth overview of displacement in Sudan during July and August 2024, based on data from over 8,898 locations (Admin 3) across all 18 states in Sudan. DTM Sudan collects data via a network of 470 enumerators and 7,217 key informants. The report includes a timeline of displacement in Sudan; an analysis of displacement pathways, movement intentions, and demographic data of IDPs; and an overview of cross-border movements. It also provides an analysis of reported humanitarian needs and access to services among IDP households in Sudan, with a focus on food, healthcare, non-food items, livelihoods, protection, water and sanitation, and shelter.

Note: Annex 1 includes maps illustrating IDP localities of displacement per state. Annex 2 includes graphs outlining access to specific goods and services among IDP households in each state.

6. Data on cross-border movement only represents the estimated number of individuals who crossed from 15 April 2023 to 4 September 2024.

7. For further information, see [DTM Sudan Focused Flash Alert: Sennar](#); [DTM Sudan Focused Flash Alert: North Darfur \(Update 003\)](#).

8. For further information, see [Flood Displacement Summary: \(Update 004\)](#).

9. DTM data indicates the estimated proportion of IDP households reportedly in need of a specific good or service. Top reported needs do not necessarily reflect the good or service ranked the highest by IDP households.

DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE

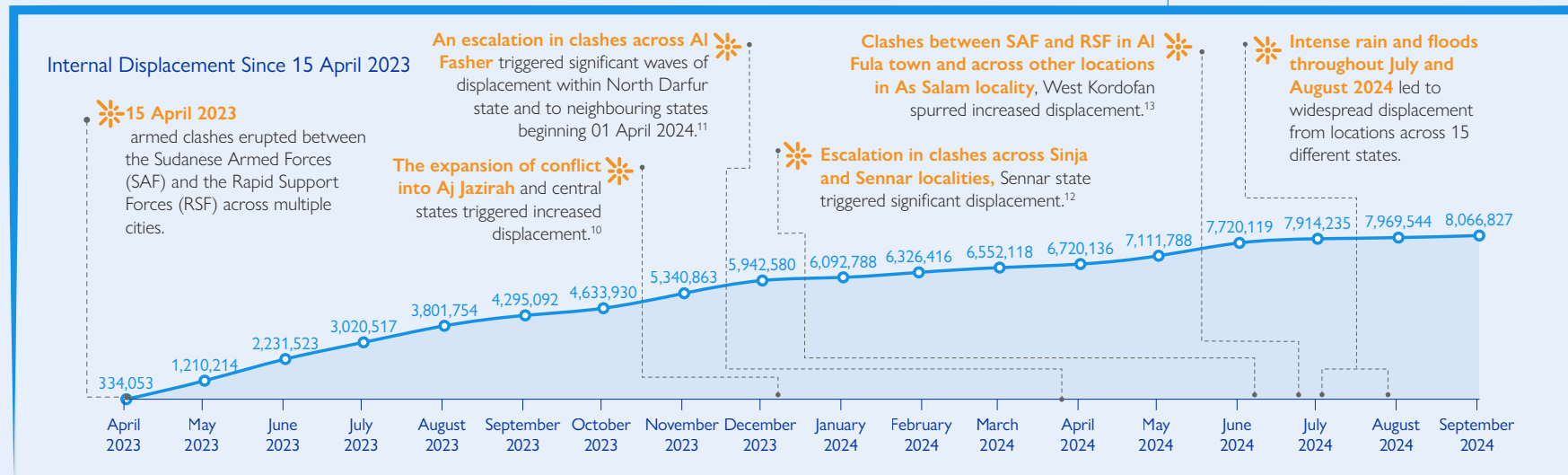
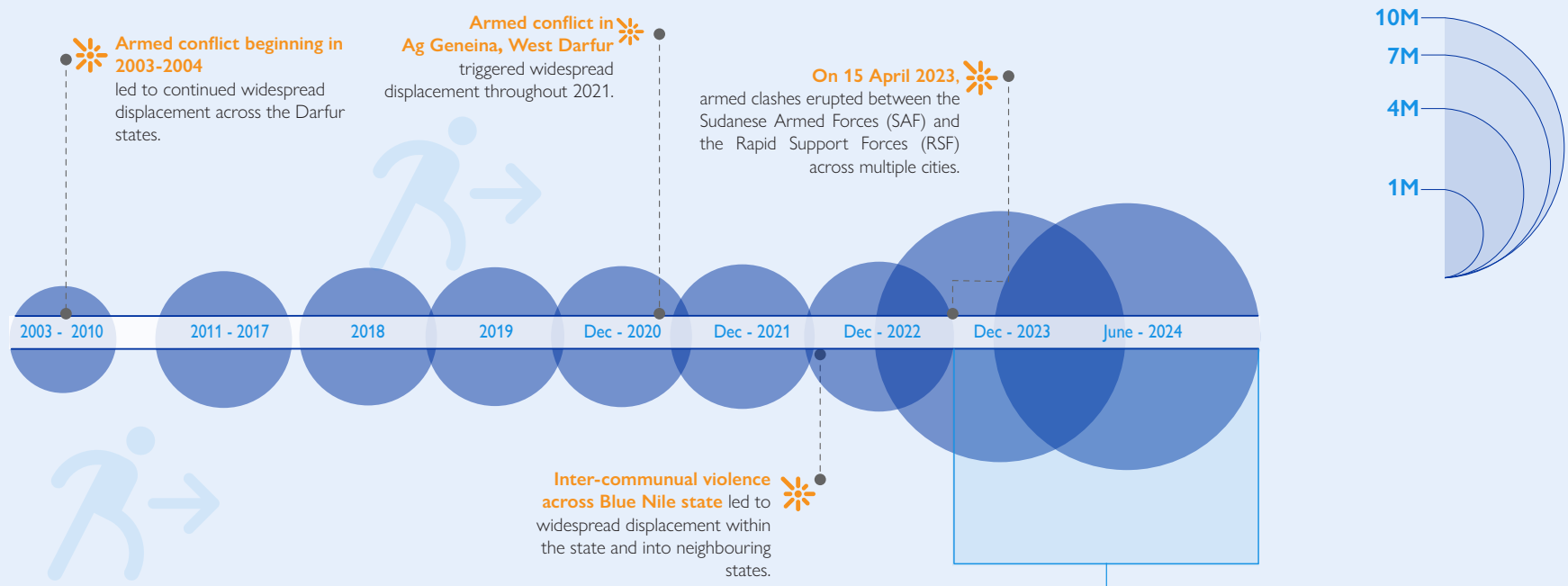


Figure 1: Timeline of Displacement in Sudan, 2003-2024

10. See DTM [Focused Flash Alert: Aj Jazirah](#).

11. See [Focused Flash Alert: North Darfur \(Update 03\)](#); [\(Update 02\)](#), and [\(Update 01\)](#).

12. For further information, see [DTM Focused Flash Alert: Sennar \(Update 01\)](#).

13. For further information, see [DTM Early Warning Flash Alert: Conflict in As Salam \(El Fula Town\), West Kordofan](#).

MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENTS

Prior to the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023, Sudan already hosted an estimated 3,820,772 IDPs, most of whom were concentrated throughout the Darfur region. Of the IDPs displaced prior to 15 April 2023, an estimated 28 per cent (1,053,217 IDPs) experienced secondary or tertiary displacement due to armed clashes after 15 April 2023. As of 27 August 2024, DTM estimated that 2,767,555 IDPs who were displaced before 15 April 2023 remained in their initial areas of displacement. Approximately 8,066,827 individuals were displaced since the onset of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023.

In addition, many IDPs displaced since 15 April 2023 experienced multiple displacements. For example, thousands of individuals who were initially displaced from Khartoum to Aj Jazirah, were displaced again due to clashes across Aj Jazirah in December 2023 and January 2024.

During July and August 2024, many IDPs who were initially displaced from Khartoum and Aj Jazirah to Sennar state were displaced again following the [escalation of clashes across Sennar](#). Many IDPs who initially displaced due conflict were [displaced again due to severe floods](#) across Red Sea, North Darfur, West Darfur, Kassala, and River Nile states.¹³

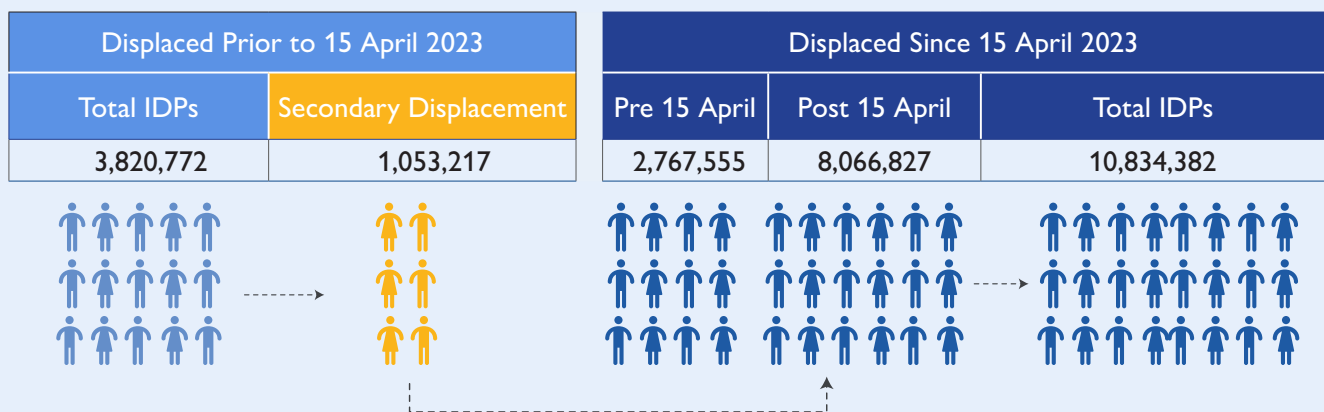


Figure 2: Displacement Before Versus After 15 April 2023

The estimated number of IDPs displaced after 15 April 2023 (8,066,827 IDPs) includes the approximately 1,053,217 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 (2,767,555 IDPs) does not include IDPs who were displaced again after 15 April 2023 in order to avoid double counting.

DISPLACEMENT PATHWAYS

The top states of origin among IDPs were Khartoum, with 3,687,498 IDPs (34%), South Darfur (19%), and North Darfur (14%). The states hosting the most IDPs were South Darfur (17%), North Darfur (14%), and Central Darfur (8%).

During July and August 2022, floods displaced an estimated 172,520 individuals.¹⁵ Floods displaced individuals from locations across 15 different states: Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, Northern, North Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, South Darfur, West Darfur, West Kordofan, and White Nile.

IDPs displaced due to floods primarily moved to other locations within the same locality. Many more individuals were reportedly impacted by floods but were unable to move due to blocked roads, limited transportation options, and economic barriers. Others were displaced temporarily before moving back to their locations of origin once flooding subsided.

Continued clashes across Sennar state in July 2024 triggered displacement to locations in Sennar, Gedaref, Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, and River Nile.¹⁵ An estimated 63 per cent of individuals displaced due to the clashes in Sennar were already IDPs, who originated primarily from Khartoum or Aj Jazirah, and therefore experienced secondary or tertiary displacement from Sennar.

DTM field teams also reported increased displacement due to attacks in [Al Gitiena locality, White Nile](#); armed conflict and intercommunal clashes in [Kurmuk and At Taddamon localities, Blue Nile](#); and attacks in [Al Meiram, West Kordofan](#); [Tuti Island, Khartoum](#); and [Abu Kershola, South Kordofan](#). The majority of affected households sought shelter within their perspective localities, while others displaced from Khartoum and At Tadamon localities sought shelter within neighbouring localities.

13. See [DTM Focused Flash Alert: Sennar](#) and [DTM Sudan Disaster Displacement Summary \(Update 004\)](#). See also "Reasons for Displacement" on page 7.

14. For further information, see [Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 004\)](#). Figures represent preliminary estimates only, pending further verification.

15. For further information, see [DTM Sudan Focused Flash Alert: Sennar](#). DTM Sudan provides regular updates on sudden displacement due to conflict via Early Warning Flash Alerts.

IDP Localities of Displacement Based on State of Origin

IDPs displaced from Khartoum were recorded across all 18 states in Sudan, including River Nile (20%), White Nile (14%) and Gedaref (14%). Within Khartoum state, the top localities of origin were Khartoum (36%), Bahri (16%), and Sharg An Neel (16%). There were also reports of some IDPs relocating within Khartoum or moving back to Khartoum due to economic pressure and lack of resources.

In contrast to the widespread displacement of IDPs from Khartoum, the majority of IDPs from South Darfur were primarily displaced to other locations within South Darfur (84%), as well as to locations in East Darfur (10%) and North Darfur (3%).

Within South Darfur, the localities hosting the most IDPs were Beliel (26%), Nyala Shimal (18%), and Buram (11%). Less than 1 per cent of IDPs displaced from South Darfur were hosted in locations outside the Darfur region.

The majority of IDPs from North Darfur (89%) were also displaced to locations within North Darfur, followed by locations in Central Darfur (6%) and East Darfur (2%). Within North Darfur, the localities hosting the most IDPs were Al Fasher (47%), Tawila (15%), and Kutum (10%).

IDPs by State of Origin

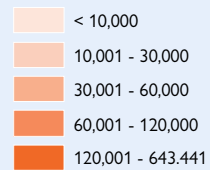


Figure 3: IDP Localities of Displacement by State of Origin

These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Maps represent IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023. Maps are listed in descending order according to estimated number of IDPs originating from each state.

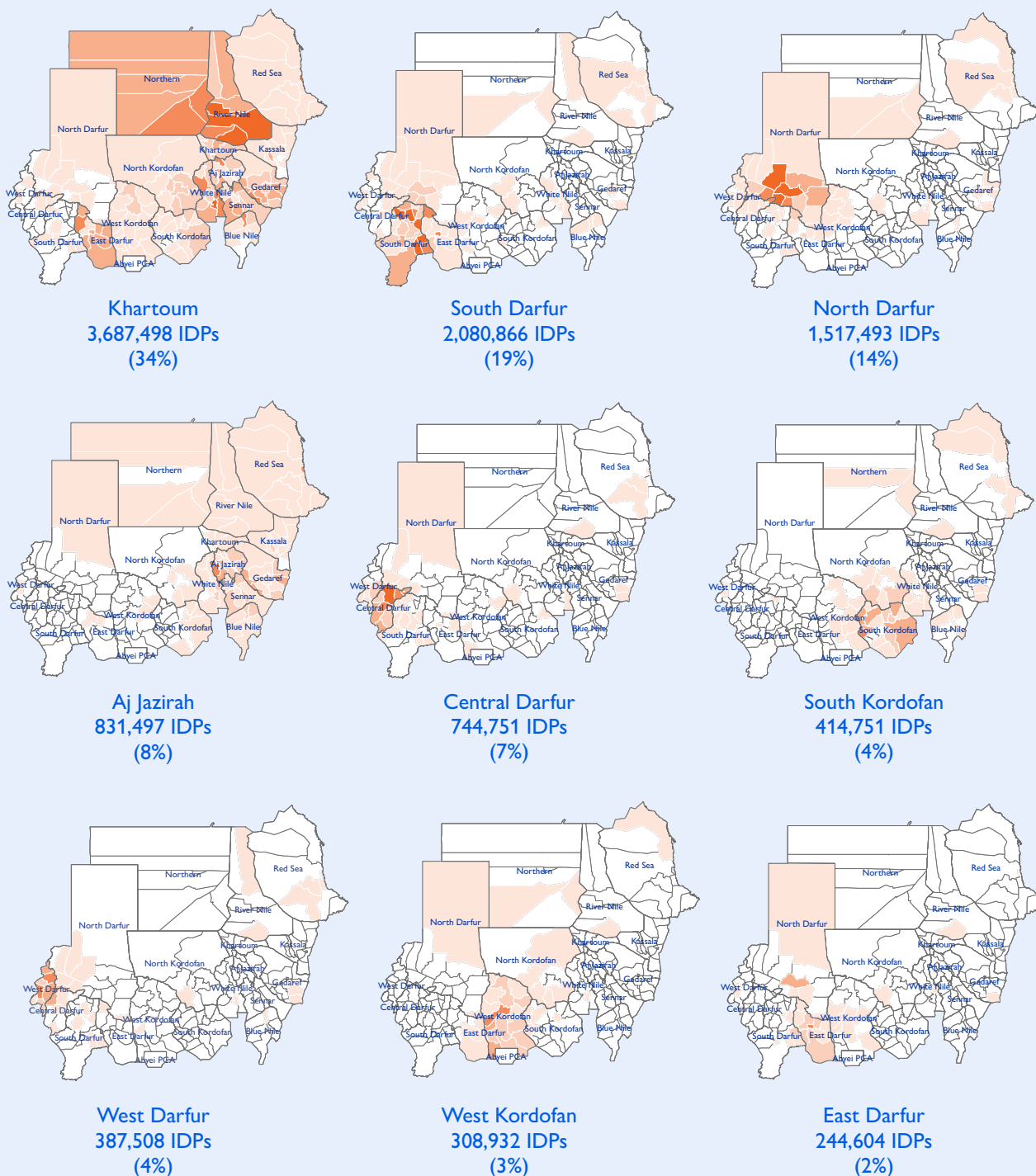
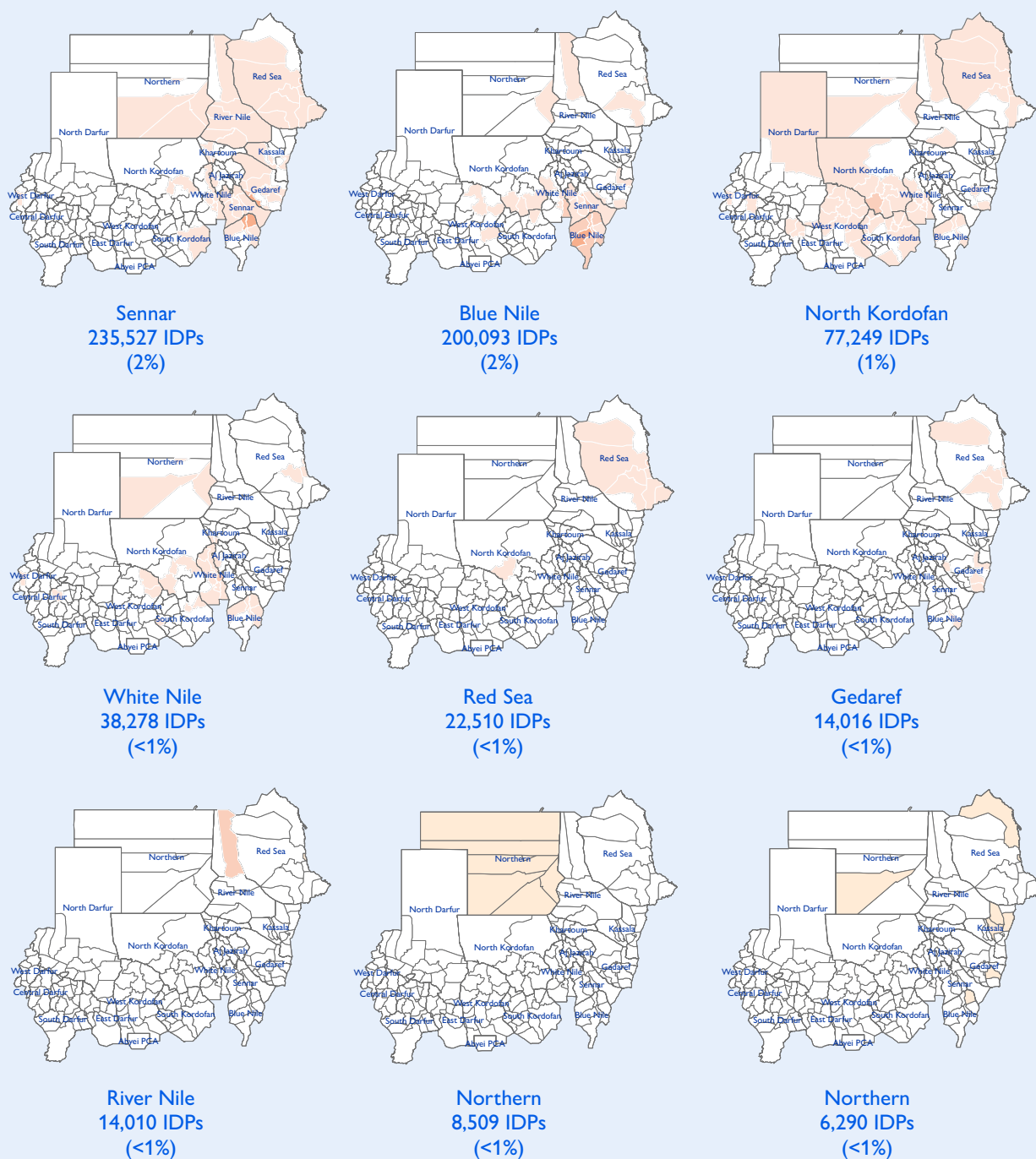


Figure 3: IDP Localities of Displacement by State of Origin (continued)

These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Maps represent IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023. Maps are listed in descending order according to estimated number of IDPs originating from each state.

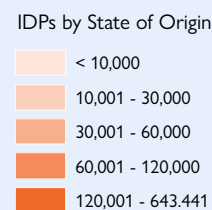


IDPs from North Darfur were displaced primarily due to armed conflict (92%), while a minority were displaced due to inter-communal clashes (8%). Within North Darfur, the localities hosting the most IDPs were Al Fasher (47%), Tawila (14%), and Kutum (10%).

During late June 2024, clashes between SAF and RSF across West Kordofan triggered widespread displacement from El Fula town and other locations within As Salam locality.

Less than 1 per cent of all IDPs in Sudan were displaced from Sennar, White Nile, Red Sea, Gedaref, River Nile, or

Kassala states. As of 03 July 2024, an estimated 61,370 IDPs in Sudan originated from Sennar. Prior to the [onset of clashes in Sennar on 24 June 2024](#), Sennar hosted an estimated 564,510 IDPs, primarily from Khartoum and Aj Jazirah.¹³ As a result, many individuals displaced due to the clashes were likely experienced secondary or tertiary displacement. DTM field teams also reported displacement from White Nile due to conflict in Al Gitaina locality, and displacement from River Nile due to increased conflict in Shendi locality in late June 2024.



State of Displacement	Mobility Update (06) 20 August 2024	Mobility Overview (02) 27 August 2024	Localities	Locations	IDP Households	IDPs %
Aj Jazirah	346,460	337,948	8	1,718	67,609	3%
Blue Nile	366,927	384,274	7	224	78,918	4%
Central Darfur	880,228	882,783	9	118	184,953	8%
East Darfur	778,463	778,598	9	48	153,107	7%
Gedaref	960,889	968,258	12	380	197,782	9%
Kassala	261,346	264,861	10	263	53,024	2%
Khartoum	111,535	108,265	7	375	21,588	1%
North Darfur	1,522,134	1,530,179	17	342	324,573	14%
North Kordofan	193,418	193,391	8	606	37,089	2%
Northern	414,915	428,558	7	459	87,131	4%
Red Sea	269,907	277,648	10	272	56,249	3%
River Nile	792,234	795,569	7	988	159,056	7%
Sennar	280,080	261,748	7	420	51,347	2%
South Darfur	1,827,425	1,827,720	20	152	369,946	17%
South Kordofan	446,200	446,697	14	502	84,254	4%
West Darfur	307,572	309,397	8	131	62,305	3%
West Kordofan	356,067	386,810	14	675	71,165	4%
White Nile	647,316	651,678	9	1,225	126,759	6%
Total	10,763,116	10,834,382	183	8,898	2,186,855	100%

Table 1: Reported IDP Locations by State

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The vast majority of IDP households were displaced due to armed conflict, violence, or attacks (93%), followed by inter-communal clashes (6%). A minority of households were displaced due to natural hazards (1%), such as floods or fires, or economic reasons (<1%).¹⁶

During July and August 2024, DTM field teams reported increased displacement due to attacks in [Al Gitiena locality, White Nile](#); armed conflict and intercommunal clashes in [Kurmuk locality, Blue Nile](#); and attacks in [Al Meiram, West Kordofan](#); [Tuti Island, Khartoum](#); and [Abu Kershola, South Kordofan](#). There were also continuous clashes across Sennar and North Darfur throughout July and August 2024.

The lack of food, livelihoods, and basic services also pushed households to move. For example, although the total estimated IDP population in Kassala decreased compared to Sudan Mobility Update (06), field teams noted that some IDPs from Gedaref, Sennar, and Red Sea states arrived in Kassala specifically due to the relatively cheaper services and accommodation prices.

FLOOD DISPLACEMENT

During July and August 2024, widespread floods across 14 different states displaced an estimated 172,520 individuals (34,508 households). Many households impacted by floods were reportedly unable to leave since floods blocked main roads and limited transportation options. Among those displaced, the vast majority were displaced to other locations within the same locality.

The states with the highest number of individuals displaced due to floods were River Nile (57,925), North Darfur (34,270), Northern (22,860), West Darfur (20,025), and Red Sea (19,690).

An estimated 41 per cent of IDPs displaced due to floods were already displaced due to conflict prior to the onset of floods, while 59 per cent were displaced for the first time due to floods.

16. Total estimates may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding. Reported reason for displacement represents the primary reason for the initial displacement of an IDP household. Many displaced households were displaced multiple times for various reasons.

17. For further information, see [DTM Sudan: Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 004\)](#).

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

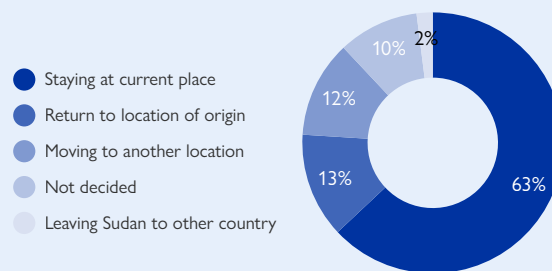
The majority of IDP households in Sudan (63%) reportedly intended to remain in their current location, primarily due to better security conditions (82%) and family, tribal, or community networks of support (18%).¹⁸ Other IDP households reportedly intended to return to their location of origin (13%), move to a new location (12%), or leave Sudan to another country (2%). An estimated 10 per cent of IDP households were reportedly unsure of their plans or undecided.

The primary motivations of IDP households intending to return to their location of origin were the lack of financial or economic means to remain in their current location (55%) and the improved security conditions at location of origin (32%). Other households reportedly intended to return due to the lack of basic services at their current location (6%), insecurity at their current location (4%), access to work in location of origin (2%), social or community ties in location of origin (1%), or humanitarian aid in location of origin (<1%).

Among displaced households intending to move to a new location, the primary motivations were better security conditions (43%), lack of financial or economic means to remain in their current location (24%), and better services at third location (14%).

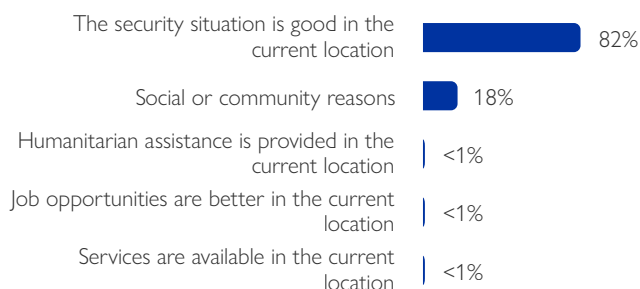
Motivations among IDPs intending to leave Sudan included the prospect of better opportunities in other countries (79%) and the lack of security in Sudan (15%). Among the IDP households who

intended to move to another country, the majority were hosted across River Nile (19%), Northern (19%), West Darfur (12%), White Nile (11%), and Red Sea (10%). River Nile state serves as a key transit hub to Red Sea state, which hosts the airport and visa processing centers in Port Sudan, and to Northern, which hosts visa processing centers in Halfa and borders Egypt and Libya. West Darfur can access border crossing points for IDPs intending to flee conflict in Darfur by crossing into Chad, while White Nile serves as a transit state for IDPs to cross into South Sudan. The top intended countries of destination among IDP households intending to leave Sudan were: Egypt (37%), South Sudan (24%), and Chad (23%).

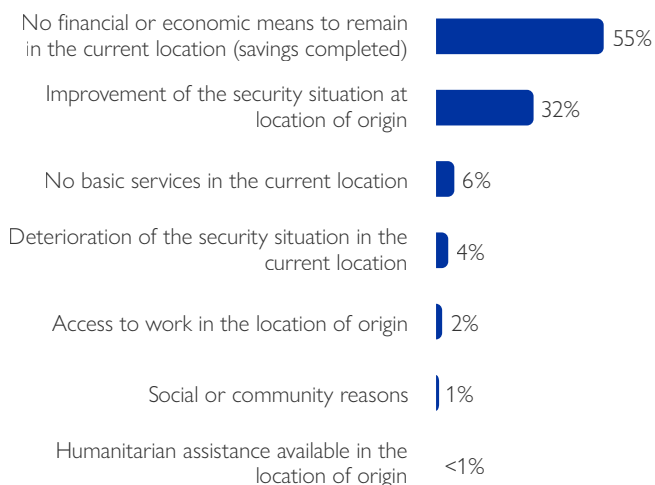


Graph 1: Reported Movement Intentions of IDP Households
Reported movement intentions are based on intended plans for upcoming three to six months.

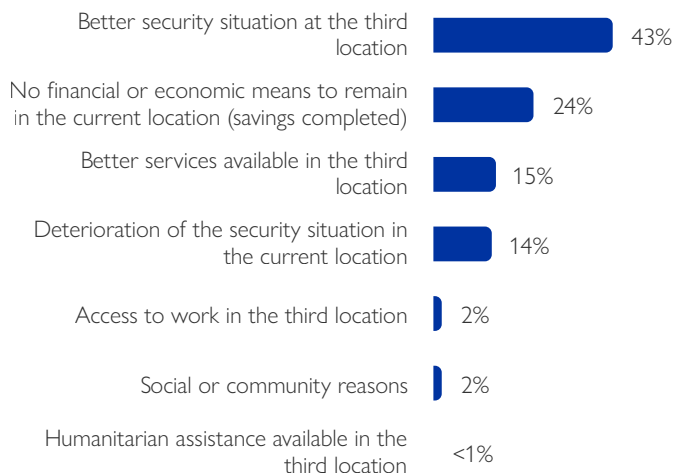
STAYING AT CURRENT LOCATION



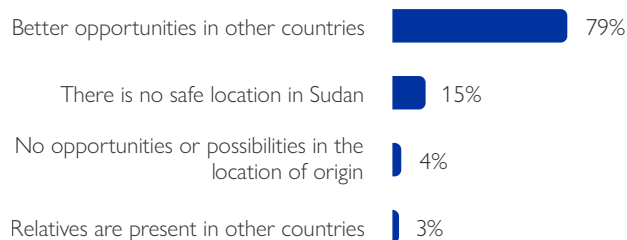
RETURN TO LOCATION OF ORIGIN



MOVING TO ANOTHER LOCATION (3RD LOCATION)

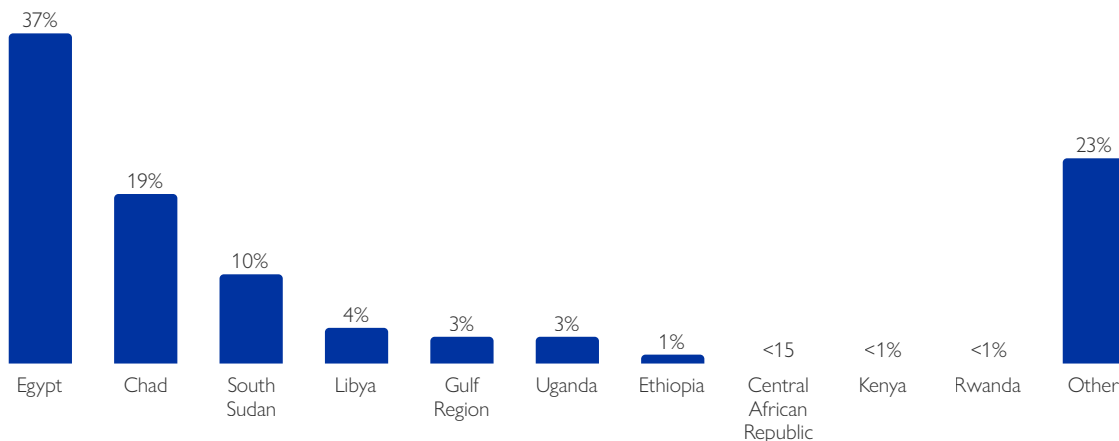


LEAVING SUDAN TO OTHER COUNTRY



Graph 2: Reported Reasons for Different Movement Intentions of IDP Households

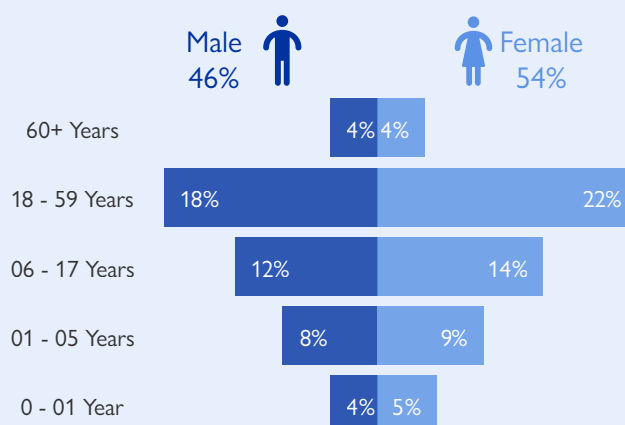
18. DTM enumerators ask key informants about the movement intentions of IDP households based on intended plans for the upcoming three to six months.



Graph 3: Reported Destination Among Displaced Households Intending to Leave Sudan

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF IDPs

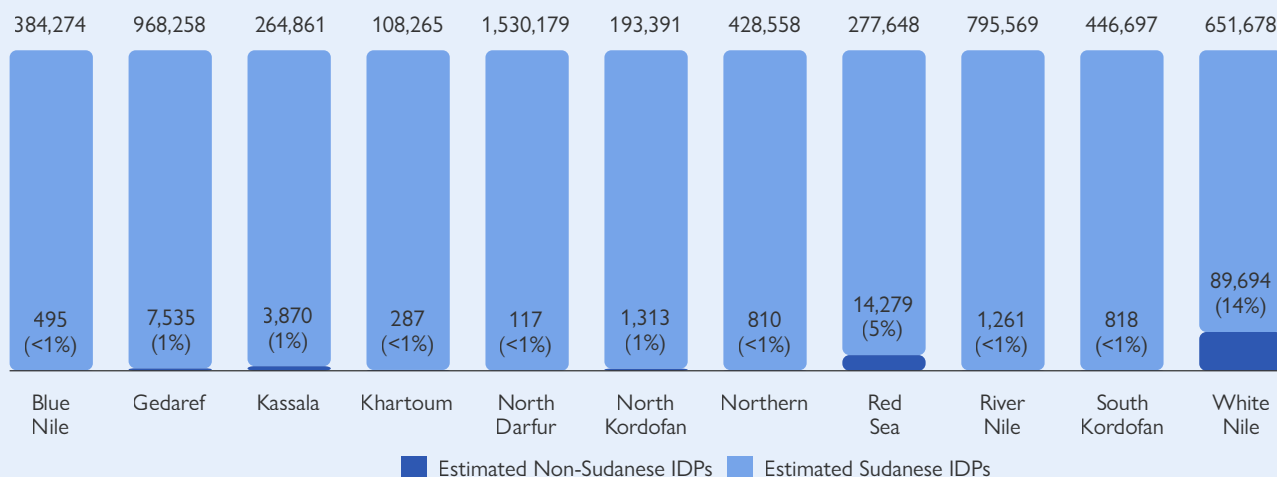
Approximately 54 per cent of IDPs in Sudan were female, while 46 per cent were male. Over half (52%) were children under the age of 18 years-old, who were particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and reported health challenges. Of the total IDPs in each state, the states with the highest proportion of children under 18-years-old were Central Darfur (57%), Blue Nile (57%), and North Kordofan (56%). While the gender distribution of IDPs was relatively equal across all 18 states, there were more female IDPs (61%) than male IDPs (39%) in East Darfur state. Field teams noted that some male members stayed in conflict zones to monitor property and possessions; sought livelihood opportunities in other states; or stayed with other relatives or friends due to overcrowding in shelter spaces or cultural norms.



Graph 4: Reported Sex and Age Distribution of IDPs

Foreign Nationals

Among the total population of IDPs in Sudan, approximately 1 per cent were non-Sudanese nationals (120,479 IDPs). White Nile state hosted the highest proportion of foreign national IDPs: approximately 14 per cent of IDPs in White Nile state were non-Sudanese nationals. Of the 2 per cent of all IDP households (38,771) who reportedly intended to move to another country within the next 3 to 6 months, 11 per cent were hosted in White Nile state, reflecting its role as a transit state for South Sudanese nationals.



Graph 5: Estimated Proportion of Foreign National IDPs Per State

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS & ACCESS TO SERVICES

The top five reported needs among IDP households in Sudan were food (86%), healthcare (80%), non-food items (79%), livelihoods (77%), and water (68%).¹⁹

Humanitarian needs remained dire for displaced households throughout Sudan, especially as households were displaced multiple times due to continued insecurity and widespread flooding. Basic goods and services were not available or inaccessible to many displaced households as many markets were closed or looted, and prices for basic goods remained unaffordable due to disrupted supply chains, road closures, and high inflation. Field teams noted widespread cash shortages and continued telecommunication outages, which often hindered the ability of displaced households to access banking services or financial support from abroad. Many households could reportedly not access services or humanitarian aid due to the distance required to travel and the limited transportation options given high fuel costs and insecurity. Floods also hindered humanitarian operations as many areas were reportedly only accessible by boat, including Agig locality of Red Sea state. In the wake

of widespread floods, field teams reported increased need for food, shelter, water, and healthcare across several states. Floods exacerbated already dire food insecurity and shortages as floods destroyed agricultural fields, key infrastructure and boreholes, and blocked key supply routes. Households displaced due to floods reportedly lacked tarps, tents, mosquito nets, and critical WASH services, especially as informal gathering sites became more crowded.

There were also increased healthcare needs: field teams in River Nile reported increased cases of cholera among households displaced by floods, while other field teams noted widespread eye infections in White Nile and concerns over snake and scorpion infestations in flooded areas.

The following section outlines reported needs and access to services among IDP households, as reported by DTM field teams during July and August 2024, including food, healthcare, non-food items, livelihoods, water, shelter, and protection. More granular information on other humanitarian needs and access to services is represented in DTM Sudan datasets.²⁰








State of Displacement	 Food	 Healthcare	 Non-Food Items	 Livelihoods	 Protection	 WASH	 Shelter	Total Households
Aj Jazirah	65,156 (96%)	65,058 (96%)	64,642 (96%)	64,933 (96%)	27,016 (40%)	53,852 (80%)	53,820 (80%)	67,609
Blue Nile	46,692 (59%)	46,178 (59%)	45,841 (58%)	48,928 (62%)	7,182 (9%)	41,028 (52%)	41,110 (52%)	78,918
Central Darfur	183,691 (99%)	180,941 (98%)	183,185 (99%)	169,026 (91%)	184,041 (100%)	180,713 (98%)	180,131 (97%)	184,953
East Darfur	152,140 (99%)	152,951 (100%)	152,951 (100%)	142,590 (93%)	137,106 (90%)	152,761 (100%)	139,413 (91%)	153,107
Gedaref	85,166 (43%)	61,186 (31%)	57,197 (29%)	50,962 (26%)	2,693 (1%)	37,608 (19%)	25,210 (13%)	197,782
Kassala	29,295 (55%)	28,743 (54%)	13,899 (26%)	6,780 (13%)	1,780 (3%)	11,539 (22%)	3,452 (7%)	53,024
Khartoum	20,179 (93%)	19,820 (92%)	18,750 (87%)	20,639 (96%)	2,495 (12%)	3,775 (17%)	662 (3%)	21,588
North Darfur	320,368 (99%)	316,676 (98%)	319,412 (98%)	313,561 (97%)	313,282 (97%)	313,476 (97%)	316,101 (97%)	324,573
North Kordofan	33,164 (89%)	20,399 (55%)	15,230 (41%)	21,621 (58%)	6,664 (18%)	17,220 (46%)	10,357 (28%)	37,089
Northern	65,671 (75%)	52,958 (61%)	56,532 (65%)	60,556 (69%)	4,464 (5%)	6,426 (7%)	6,712 (8%)	87,131
Red Sea	36,618 (65%)	46,199 (82%)	14,886 (26%)	38,051 (68%)	9,163 (16%)	50,258 (89%)	18,969 (34%)	56,249
River Nile	111,311 (70%)	109,664 (69%)	105,465 (66%)	108,757 (68%)	3,505 (2%)	28,384 (18%)	19,908 (13%)	159,056
Sennar	46,006 (90%)	46,476 (91%)	45,292 (88%)	45,573 (89%)	2,307 (4%)	25,546 (50%)	27,272 (53%)	51,347
South Darfur	367,839 (99%)	365,691 (99%)	366,618 (99%)	346,230 (94%)	357,155 (97%)	360,516 (97%)	356,123 (96%)	369,946
South Kordofan	79,435 (94%)	45,595 (54%)	63,288 (75%)	47,391 (56%)	10,009 (12%)	38,545 (46%)	40,103 (48%)	84,254
West Darfur	62,063 (100%)	62,299 (100%)	62,083 (100%)	54,024 (87%)	52,012 (83%)	61,894 (99%)	54,400 (87%)	62,305
West Kordofan	59,814 (84%)	20,701 (29%)	43,492 (61%)	35,271 (50%)	2,019 (3%)	36,631 (51%)	37,761 (53%)	71,165
White Nile	105,678 (83%)	100,606 (79%)	102,473 (81%)	105,305 (83%)	5,320 (4%)	66,749 (53%)	52,629 (42%)	126,759

Table 2: Reported Needs Among IDP Households by State

Table 2 represents the estimated number of displaced households reportedly in need of specific humanitarian services or resources. The percentage indicates the proportion of households in need compared to the total displaced households in each state.

19. DTM data indicates the number of displaced households reportedly in need of a specific good or service. Top reported needs indicate the goods, items, or services needed by the highest proportion of households, not necessarily the good, items, or services ranked or prioritized by respondents.

20. Annex 2 includes graphs outlining access to services among IDP households in each state.

FOOD SECURITY

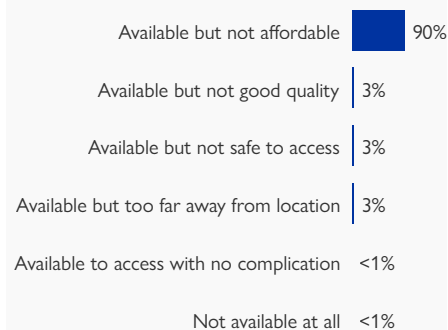
An estimated 86 per cent of displaced households were reportedly in need of food. Over 70 per cent of households across 14 states reportedly lacked sufficient food, and food was the top reported need among displaced households in 11 out of 18 states. Food security was particularly dire across the Darfur region: nearly all households in West Darfur (99%), South Darfur, (99%) East Darfur (99%), Central Darfur (99%), and North Darfur (98%).

Displaced communities may be particularly vulnerable to food insecurity: an estimated 97 per cent of all IDPs were reported in localities with acute food insecurity of worse (IPC Level 3+).²¹ In particular, IDP camps across Al Fasher, North Darfur were found to likely have IPC Phase 5 (Famine) conditions, indicating that 20 per cent of households face starvation and acute malnutrition due to the lack of food.²²

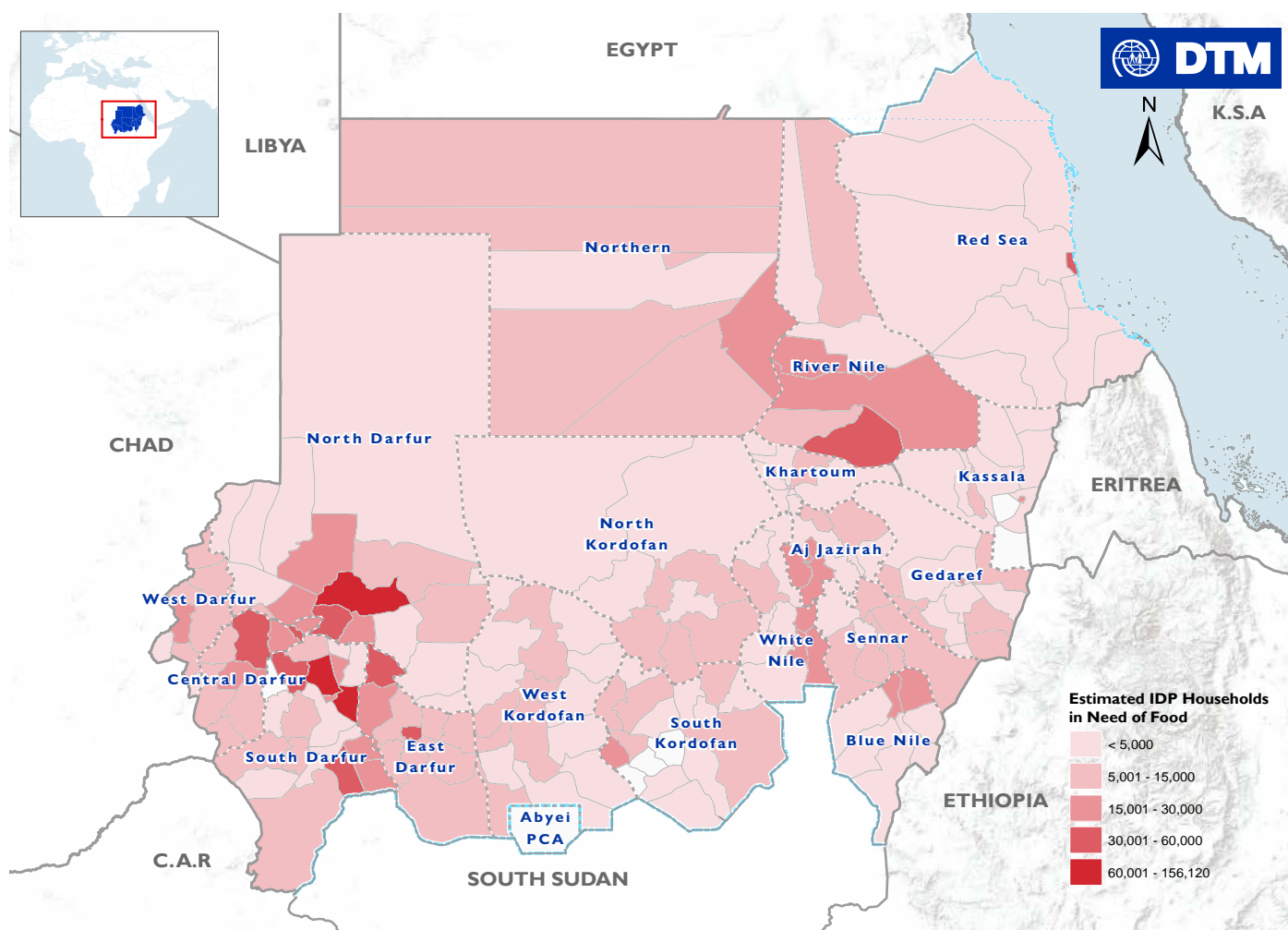
Food insecurity remained dire due to disrupted supply chains, on-going insecurity, cash shortages, severe inflation, and reduced agricultural activities. In particular, floods during July and August 2020 disrupted the agricultural sector and exacerbated food insecurity. Floods blocked key roads and transportation routes across multiple states, further hindering the transportation of goods and humanitarian activities. Floods reportedly destroyed boreholes, damaged fields and crops, and killed livestock, which may delay agricultural activity and led to reduced output in the upcoming months.

The majority of displaced households (90%) could reportedly not afford food. Others indicated that food was available, but poor quality or available, but too far away. Less than 1 per cent of all displaced households reportedly had access to food without the aforementioned complications.

Food was reportedly unaffordable for the majority (90%) of displaced households.



Graph 6: Reported Access to Food Among IDP Households



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Map represents IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023.

Map 2: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Food

21. IPC Level 3 (Crisis) represents high levels of acute food insecurity. Of the 97% IDPs (10,229,327 IDPs) in localities IPC level 3 or above, approximately 5,457,084 were in localities deemed to be IPC Level 4 (Emergency). Estimated figure based on DTM Sudan displacement data compared with [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis](#), as reported in [Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot | April 2024-February 2025](#).

22. For further information, see [Famine in Sudan: IPC Famine Review Committee Confirms Famine Conditions in parts of North Darfur - Sudan](#).

HEALTHCARE

An estimated 80 per cent of all displaced households in Sudan reportedly needed healthcare. Over quarter of IDP households (26%) reportedly had no access to healthcare at all, while others had limited access to healthcare that was poor quality (29%), unaffordable (30%), or too far away from their location (13%). Only 2 per cent of IDP households reportedly had access to healthcare with no complications.

The states with the highest proportion of households in need of healthcare were: West Darfur (100%), East Darfur (100%), South Darfur (99%), Central Darfur (98%), and North Darfur (98%). However, over 80 per cent of displaced households in 10 out of 18 states were reportedly in need of health care.

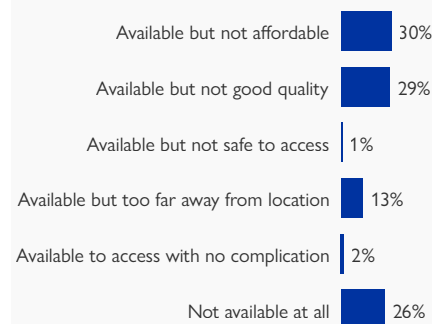
Widespread flooding across 14 states led to increased healthcare challenges among displaced communities. Field teams noted increased cases of

cholera amongst displaced household, particularly in Kassala, Gedaref, and Aj Jazirah states, due to stagnant water and a lack of adequate sanitation services, particularly in Kassala, Gedaref, and Aj Jazirah states. There were also reports of a sharp increase in eye infections across White Nile state.

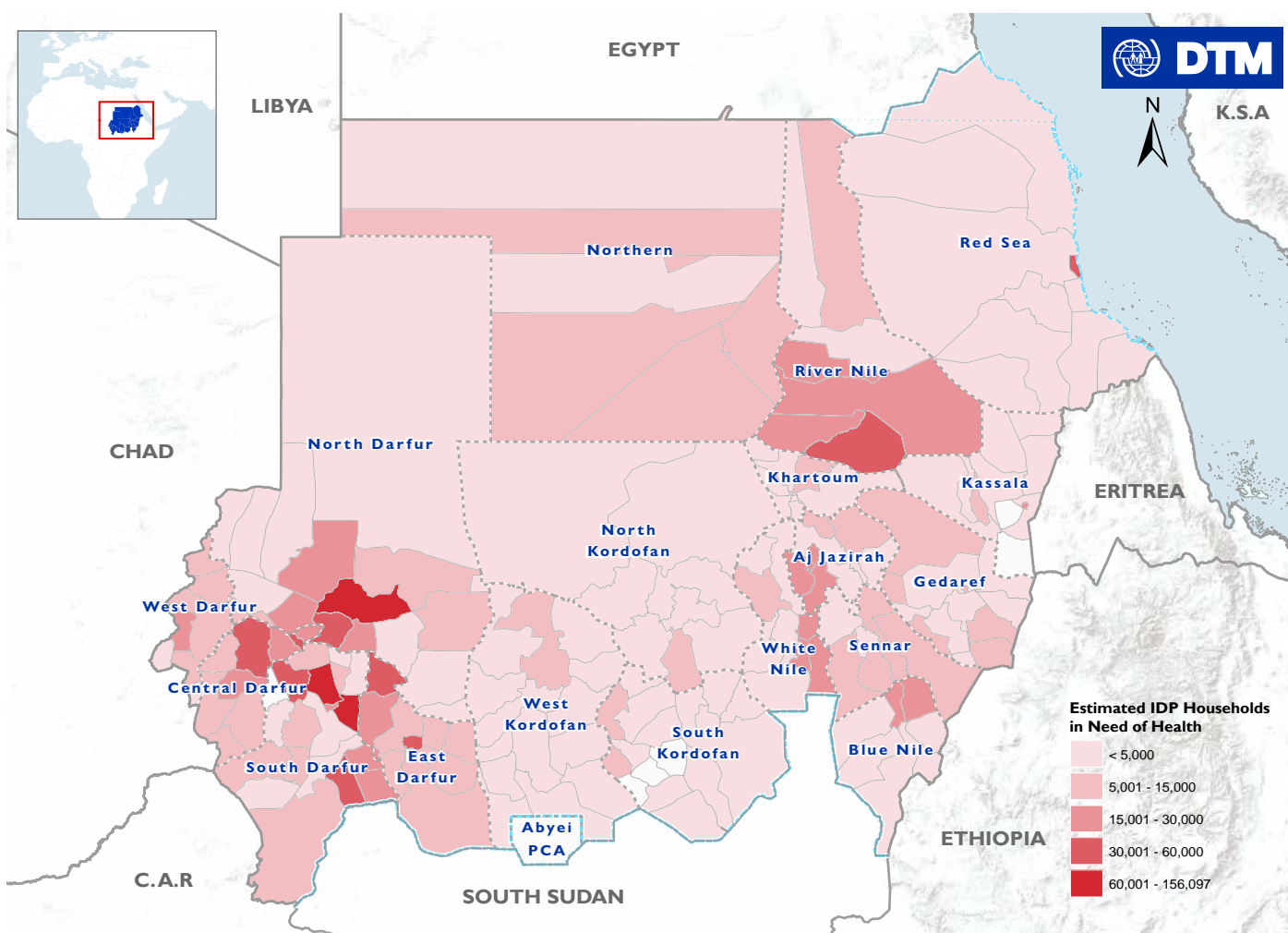
Field teams noted increased health concerns due scorpion and snake infestations given the lack of venom serum, particularly in Northern and River Nile. Floods may also pose health risks due to water contamination near mining areas.

In addition, field teams reported increased attacks on hospitals and health care centers during early August, in both Khartoum and North Darfur. Attacks and on-going insecurity further hindered access to healthcare for displaced populations.

Over a quarter (26%) of displaced households in Sudan reportedly have no access to healthcare.



Graph 7: Reported Access to Healthcare Among IDP Households



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Map represents IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023. Map 3: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Healthcare

NFI NON-FOOD ITEMS

An estimated 79 per cent of IDP households reportedly needed non-food items. Field teams noted that an increased need for non-food items due to the widespread floods. The need for non-food items increased across 7 states compared to June 2024.²³

Displaced households reportedly needed tents, tarpaulins, and other shelter materials; kitchen utensils and cooking supplies; jerrycans, barrels, and supplies to transport or store clean water; mosquito nets, medicine, and health care supplies; and sanitary pads, diapers, and baby formula.

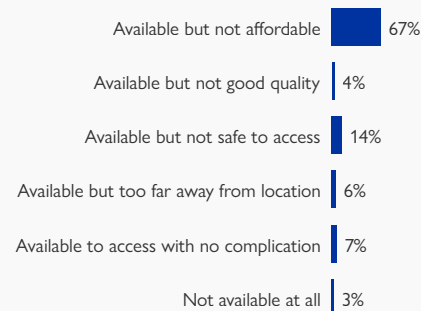
Among households displaced by floods, nearly half (47%) were already displaced prior to the floods, due to conflict. Many displaced households may therefore have already lacked essential non-food items and may have diminished capacity to purchase or obtain non-food items due to inflation and widespread cash shortages. For the majority of IDP households in Sudan (67%), non-food items were reportedly available, but not affordable.

Over 90 per cent of households in 9 different states could reportedly not afford basic non-food items, including Northern (99%), Sennar (99%), White Nile (99%), River Nile (98%), East Darfur (97%), Aj Jazirah (96%), and Khartoum (93%). For other displaced households, non-food items were available but not safe to access (14%) or available, but too far away from their locations (6%).

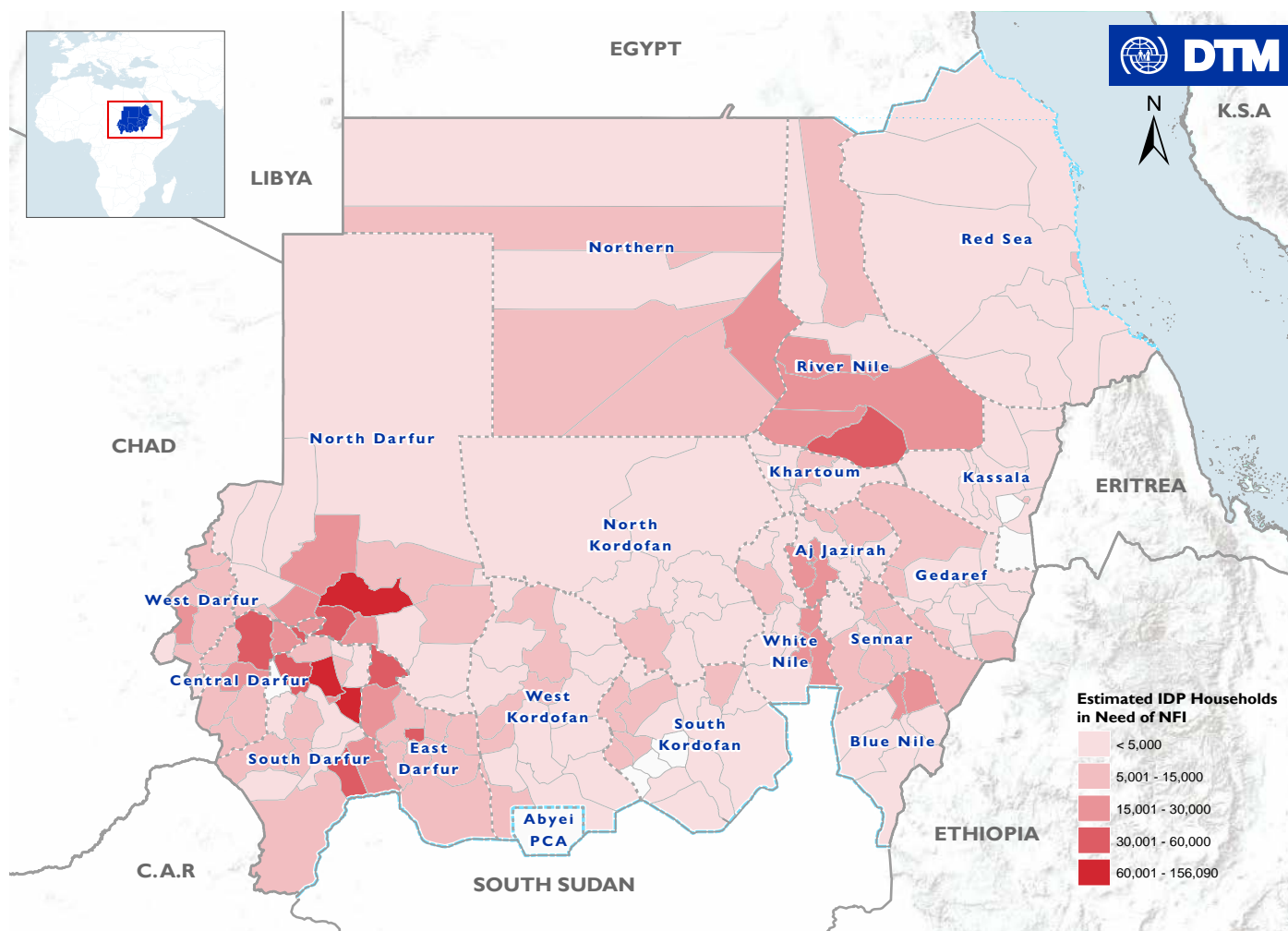
Field teams noted that most markets across Darfur states were looted or burnt down, leaving many displaced households with little access to non-food items and increasingly reliant on humanitarian aid.

In addition, displaced households sheltering with host families, particularly in Sennar, Northern, North Kordofan, Khartoum, and Aj Jazirah, faced increasing economic pressure and lacked essential household supplies and utensils. According to field teams, these households often could not access affordable non-food items in markets and faced barriers in accessing humanitarian aid.

Nearly 80 per cent of displaced households needed non-food items. Widespread floods led to increased need for tarps, tents, and other shelter materials.



Graph 8: Reported Access to Non-Food Items Among IDP Households



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Map 4: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Non-Food Items

23. For further information, see [Sudan Mobility Overview \(01\)](#). Compared to June 2024, there was increased need for non-food items among displaced households in South Darfur, Aj Jazirah, River Nile, West Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, and Kassala.

LIVELIHOODS

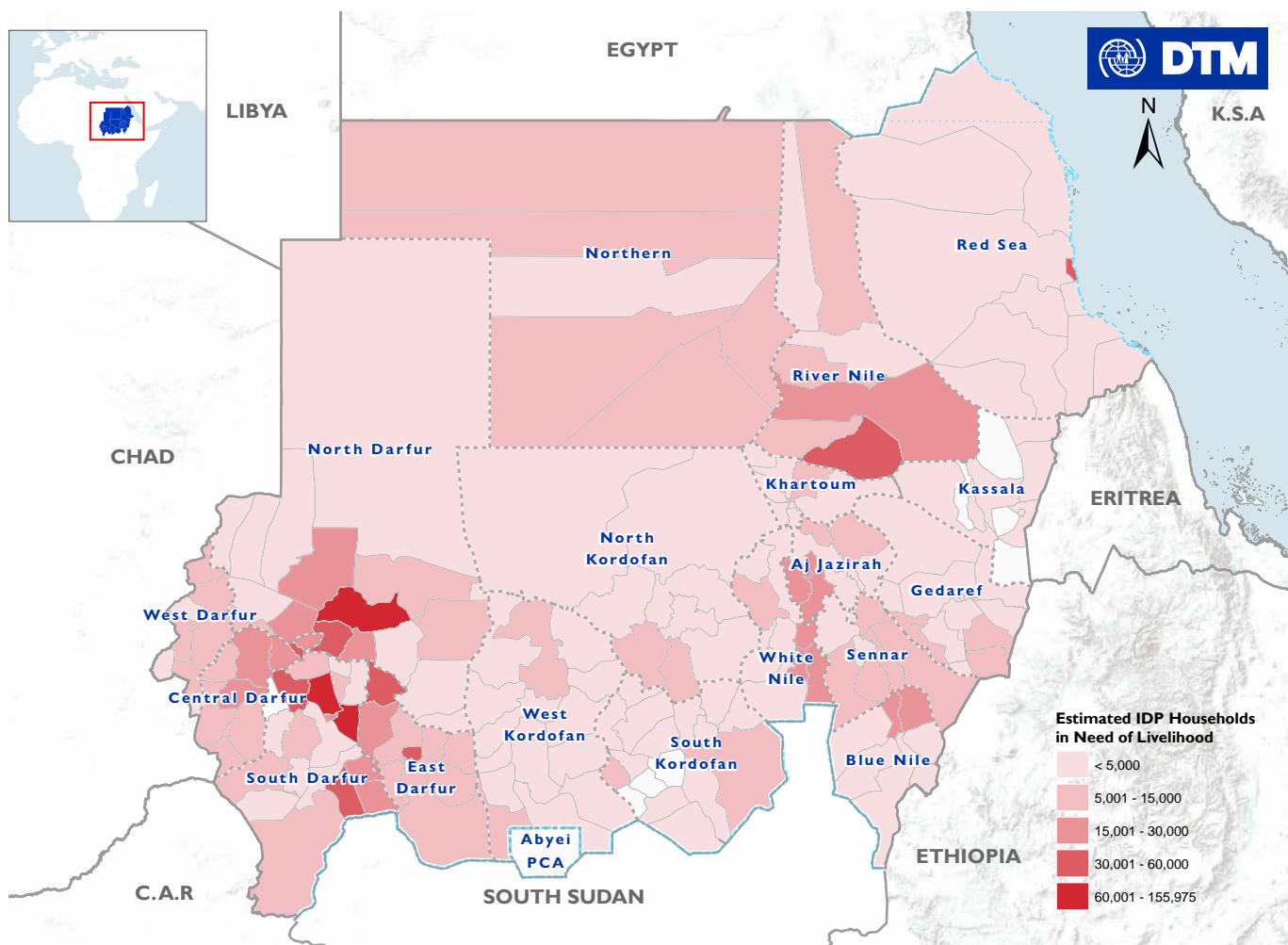
On-going insecurity largely prevented IDPs from pursuing livelihood opportunities or obtaining sufficient sources of income. An estimated 77 per cent of IDP households across Sudan lacked adequate livelihood opportunities or sources of income. The percent of IDP households needing support with livelihoods was over 80 per cent in 9 out of 18 states, including North Darfur (97%), Aj Jazirah (96%), and Khartoum (96%).

Widespread infrastructure damage, disrupted supply chains, and cash shortages forced displaced households to rely increasingly on savings, financial support from relatives abroad, humanitarian aid, and local community support networks.

Field teams noted that the lack of livelihood opportunities became more dire during July and August 2024 as floods obstructed key roads connecting villages and commercial centers, especially across River Nile, Northern, North Darfur, West Darfur, Red Sea, and Gedaref. Many households were displaced multiple times due to conflict and floods, and therefore had exhausted other sources of income or support.

The floods also impacted the agricultural sector, including damaging fields, crop stocks, and key infrastructure, and destroyed livelihood and daily wage labour opportunities as a result. FAO estimated that approximately 65 per cent of the population in Sudan worked in the agricultural sector in some capacity.

An estimated 77 per cent of displaced households lacked livelihood opportunities or sufficient sources of income.



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Map 5: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Livelihoods Support

PROTECTION

Over half (52%) of IDP households reportedly needed protection services and additional security or support for vulnerable individuals. Reported protection needs were highest among IDP households in Central Darfur (100%), South Darfur (97%), North Darfur (97%), East Darfur (90%), and West Darfur (83%). Approximately 40 per cent of IDP households across Sudan reportedly needed child protection services, especially across the Darfur region.

Field teams noted widespread gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence. In particular, field teams in North Darfur reported an increase gender-based violence against women in Dar As Salam and El Fasher localities, amid continued clashes across North Darfur.

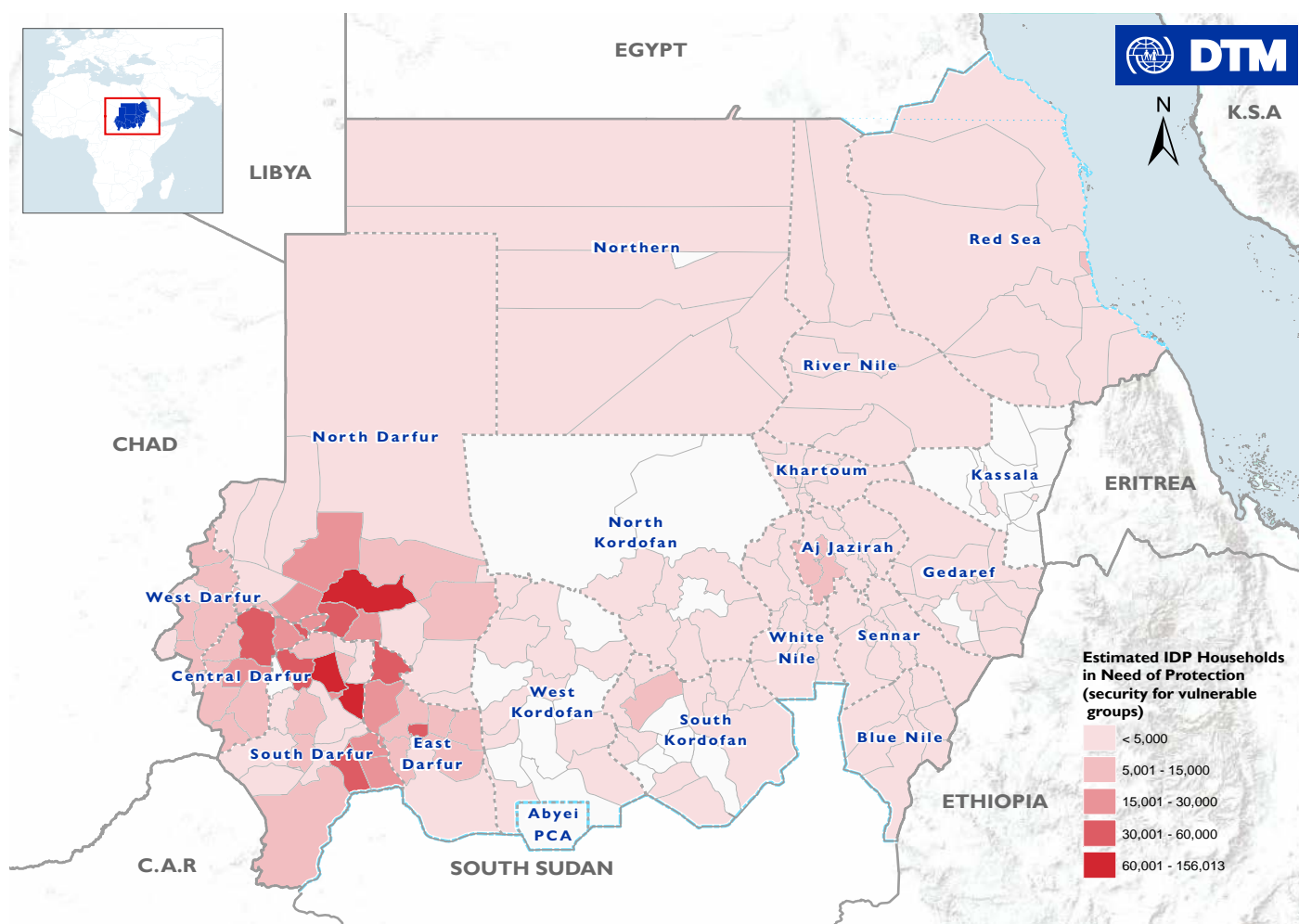
In addition to gender-based violence, field teams noted cases of kidnapping, extortion, and forced displacement; theft, looting and destruction of property; discrimination, harassment, and attacks. There were reports of

violence or abuse targeting children under the age of 18-years-old.

Protection concerns among IDPs were exacerbated by the lack of legal services and functioning institutions: the majority of IDP households across Sudan (66%) reportedly has no access to government or legal services. Government and legal services were completely unavailable for nearly all IDP households in Central Darfur (100%), South Darfur (100%), North Kordofan (99%), and West Kordofan (98%).

The need for protection services specifically for children was highest among households in North Darfur (81%), Central Darfur (81%), and South Darfur (68%). Approximately 29 per cent of all IDPs in Sudan were females under the age of 18, who reportedly faced unique protection risks.

Nearly all displaced households (99%) across Central Darfur, South Darfur, and North Darfur reportedly faced protection risks.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Map represents IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023.
 Map 6: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Protection Services

WASH

An estimated 68 per cent of IDP households across Sudan reportedly needed water, while an estimated 63 per cent of IDP households reportedly needed sanitation services. As of 27 August 2024, over half of displaced households in 11 different states lacked sufficient access to clean water.

Widespread floods led to increased WASH needs among displaced households during July and August 2024. In particular, the number of displaced households in River Nile reportedly lacked adequate sanitation services doubled compared to June 2024.²⁴ Floods have damaged or destroyed thousands of homes and tents, latrines, and drainage systems. Field teams noted increased crowding in gathering sites and informal sites, with increased pressure on already limited sanitation infrastructure and services. Floods also led to increased contamination risk of water reserves.

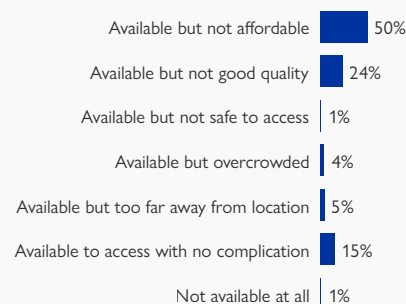
The lack of adequate sanitation services also led to increased health risks amongst displaced communities: there were reports of scorpion and snake infestations due to the floods, particularly in Northern and River Nile, and widespread eye infections in White Nile. Stagnant flood water

near displaced communities also reportedly led to an increase in cases of cholera, particularly in Kassala, Gedaref, Aj Jazirah and Khartoum states.

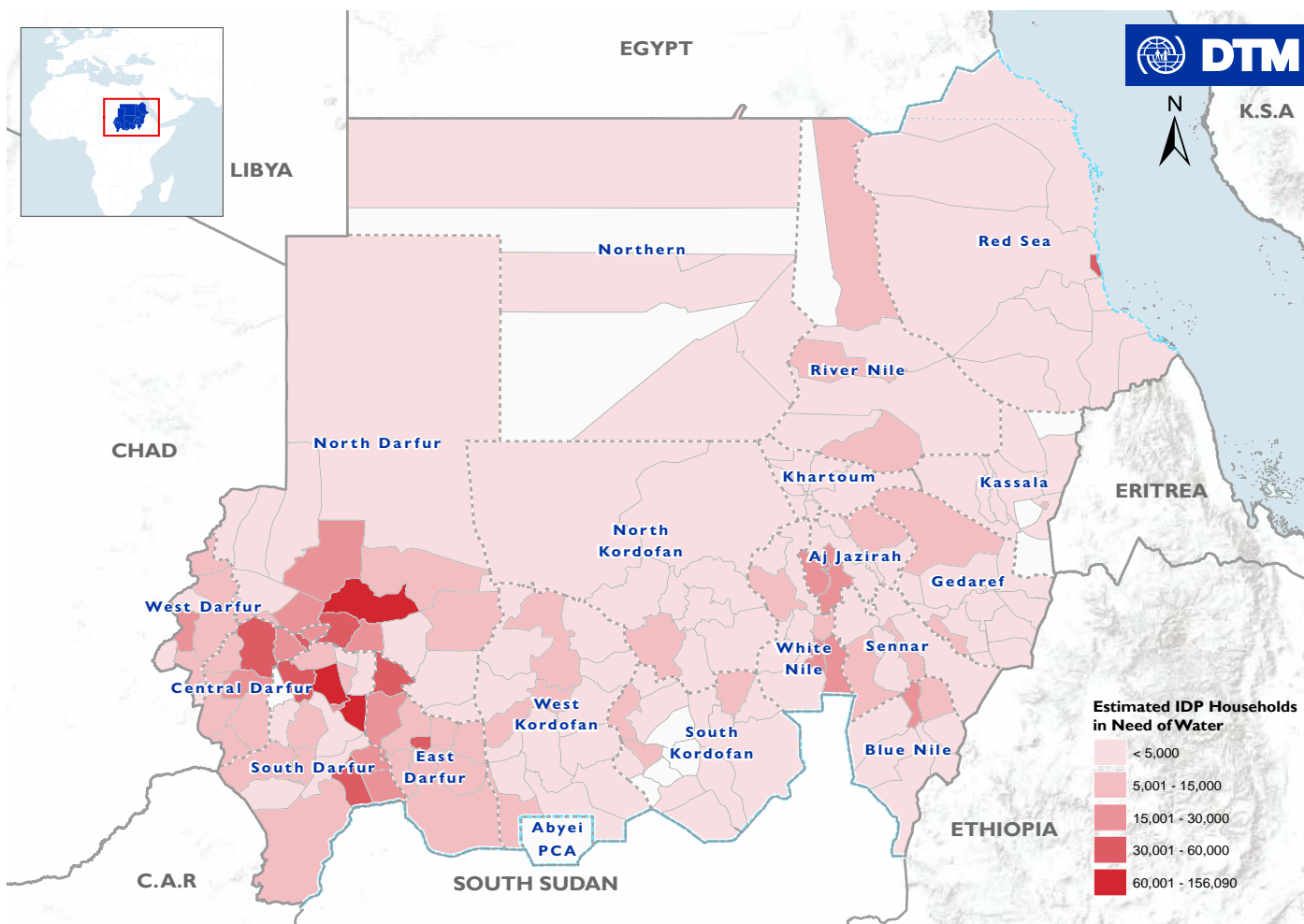
In addition, floods in Red Sea damaged Arbaat Dam, which triggered further displacement from surrounding villages, blocked key roads and transit routes, and reduced the supply of drinking water to Port Sudan. Red Sea hosted an estimated 277,648 IDPs as of 27 August 2024, the vast majority of whom (88%) were in Port Sudan. Field teams reported that prices for water in Port Sudan were up to four times higher compared to June 2024, and many displaced households needed to travel long distances to obtain usable water for cooking and cleaning. Many displaced households may increasingly use untreated water in the upcoming weeks, which may contribute to increased cases of waterborne diseases and other health problems.

In terms of access, water was not affordable for half (50%) of displaced households. Other households reportedly had access to water, but it was unsafe or poor quality (24%). Only 15 per cent of displaced households across Sudan reportedly had access to water with out complications.

Approximately 68 per cent of displaced households lacked sufficient access to clean water. Widespread floods led to increased WASH needs across several states.



Graph 9: Reported Access to Water Among IDP Households



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Map represents IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023.

Map 7: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Water

24. For further information, see [Sudan Mobility Overview \(1\)](#). As of 27 August 2024, an estimated 18 per cent of displaced households in River Nile needed shelter, compared to 9 per cent of 03 July 2024.

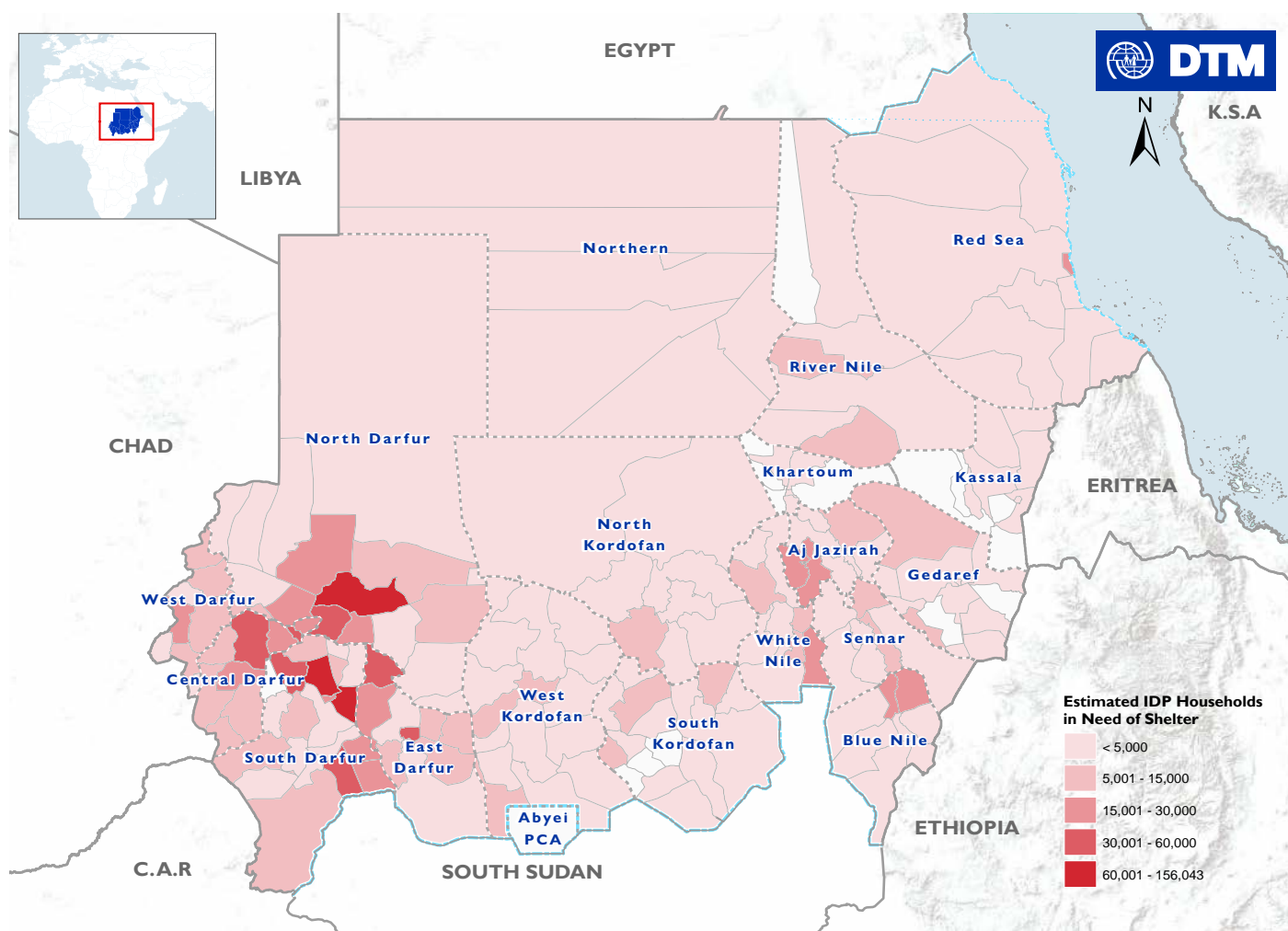
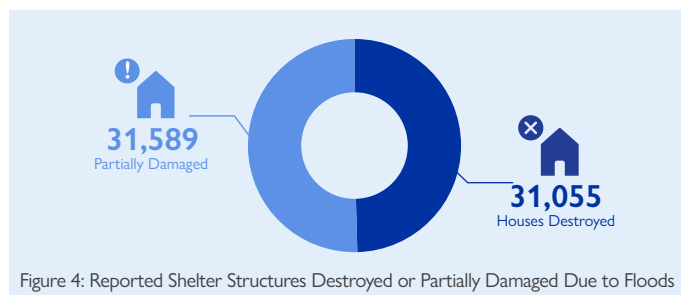
 SHELTER

An estimated 63 per cent of IDP households reportedly lacked adequate shelter. Approximately 51 per cent of internally displaced households stayed with host families and communities. Others reportedly stayed in camps (19%), informal settlements or open areas (15%), schools or other public buildings (9%), or private rented accommodations (5%).

Widespread floods across 15 states destroyed approximately 31,055 houses and partially damaged 31,589 houses. Field teams noted that IDP households needs tents, tarpulins, and other shelter materials in the wake of widespread floods across multiple states.

Compared to June 2024, there was an increase in displaced households sheltered in informal gathering sites and a decrease in households in camps.²⁵ Field teams noted that households displaced due to floods in River Nile, Northern, and Red Sea states primarily sought shelter with host families or in informal settlements, while households displaced due to floods in North Darfur were largely displaced from IDP camps. For example, floods between 12 and 31 August 2024 in North Darfur primarily impacted Zamzam and Abu Shock IDP camps across Al Fasher locality. Most displaced households sought shelter with host communities.

Some displaced households reportedly moved to other states to seek shelter options. There were reports of overcrowding at gathering sites and increased pressure on host communities sheltering displaced families, particularly in Sennar, Northern, North Kordofan, Khartoum, and Aj Jazirah. Field teams in Kassala reported several displaced households moved to Kassala from Gederaf and Red Sea in order to find more affordable shelter options. However, gathering sites and shelters in Kassala were fully occupied as of early August 2024, and many households were redirected to emergency tents along main roads near the entrance of Khashm El Girba locality as a result.



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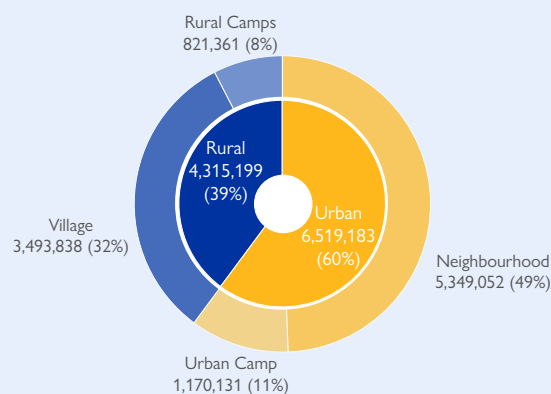
Map 8: Reported IDP Households Per Locality in Need of Shelter

25. In June 2024, approximately 11 per cent of displaced households stayed at informal gathering sites, while 23 per cent of households stayed at camps. Data valid as of 03 July 2024. See [Sudan Mobility Overview \(1\)](#).

Shelter Locations

In terms of location of displacement, approximately 60 per cent of IDPs were displaced to urban locations, while 40 per cent were displaced to rural locations. However, the proportion of IDPs in rural versus urban locations varied significantly across each state. For example, an estimated 73 per cent of IDPs in Northern were displaced in rural locations, compared to approximately 27 per cent in urban locations. In contrast, over 90 per cent of IDP households in East Darfur were reportedly in urban locations, while less than 10 per cent were in rural locations.

Field teams noted that displaced households in urban neighborhoods often stayed with host families and faced challenges accessing food and non-food items. Many goods and services were not accessible or unaffordable, while many distribution programs reportedly targeted households sheltering in camps, informal gathering sites, or public buildings



Graph 10: Rural and Urban Locations of IDPs

State of Displacement	Camp	Host Community	Rented Accomodation	Improvised/ Critical Shelters	Schools or Other Public Buildings	Open Area or Informal Settlements	# IDP Households
Aj Jazirah	-	58,529	229	-	8,183	668	67,609
Blue Nile	-	45,154	8,715	4,187	8,084	12,778	78,918
Central Darfur	62,093	33,278	100	3,300	15,090	71,092	184,953
East Darfur	15,810	106,061	2,426	3,000	19,413	6,397	153,107
Gedaref	-	163,020	18,009	195	15,076	1,482	197,782
Kassala	-	36,019	9,997	-	6,238	770	53,024
Khartoum	-	18,482	2,611	389	106	-	21,588
North Darfur	145,184	92,540	2,473	5,608	21,465	57,303	324,573
North Kordofan	-	30,368	1,188	355	1,580	3,598	37,089
Northern	-	70,656	7,138	3,707	4,203	1,427	87,131
Red Sea	-	24,237	20,569	1,484	7,179	2,780	56,249
River Nile	-	111,280	30,719	6	10,466	6,585	159,056
Sennar	-	46,287	797	-	1,111	3,152	51,347
South Darfur	174,725	89,371	1,513	6,014	25,746	72,577	369,946
South Kordofan	-	44,530	1,428	234	7,773	30,289	84,254
West Darfur	9,436	28,229	58	1,888	13,285	9,409	62,305
West Kordofan	-	39,895	260	280	5,648	25,082	71,165
White Nile	-	71,624	9,561	204	21,033	24,337	126,759
Total	407,248	1,109,560	117,791	30,851	191,679	329,726	2,186,855

Table 3: Shelter Categories of IDP Households in Each State

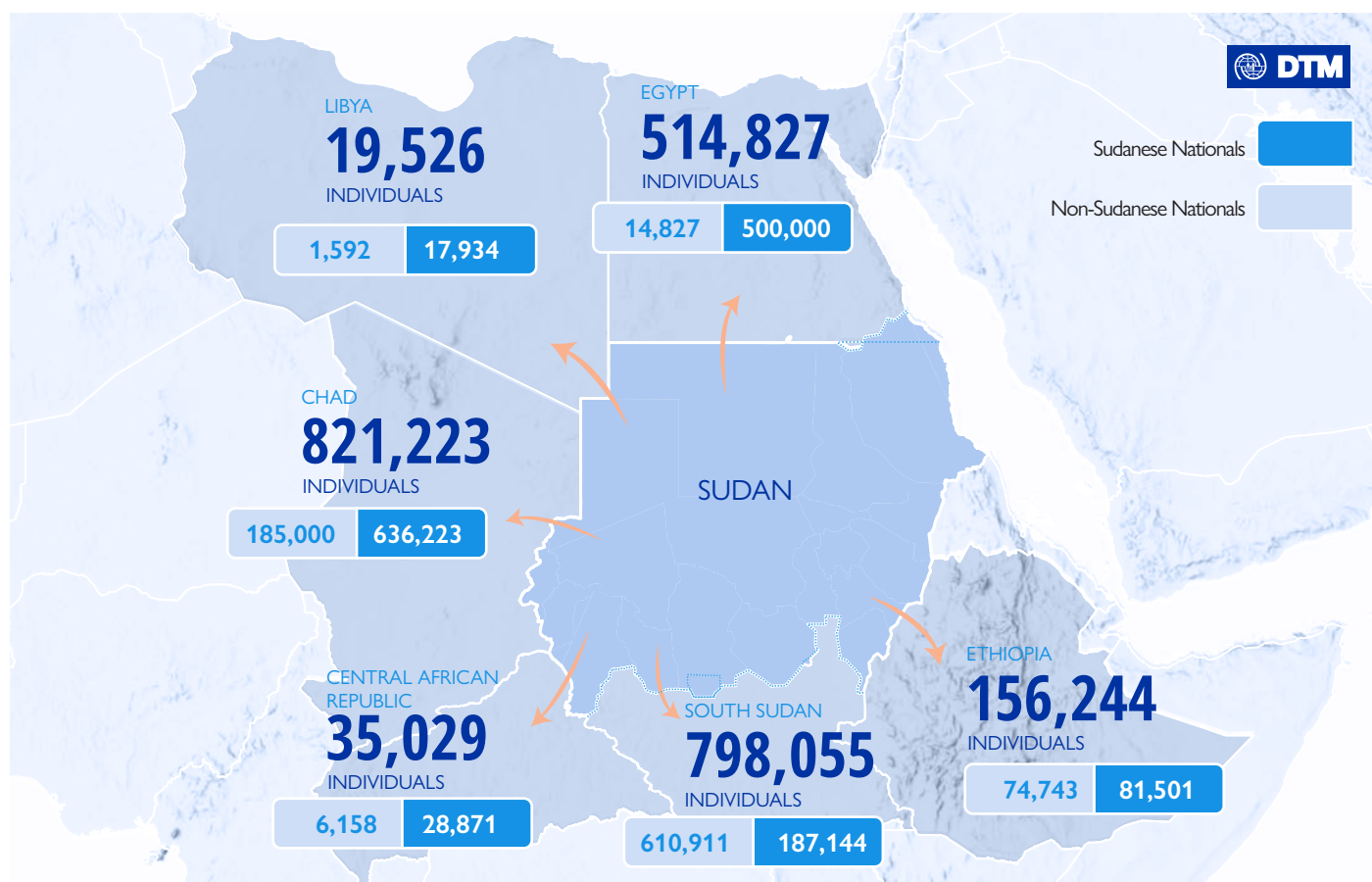
MIXED CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS

Since the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April 2023, an estimated 2,344,904 individuals crossed borders into neighboring countries.²⁶ The majority reportedly crossed into Chad (35%), South Sudan (34%), and Egypt (22%).²⁷ Of these individuals, an estimated 62 per cent were Sudanese nationals, while 38 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 77 per cent of individuals who crossed into South Sudan were non-Sudanese nationals, primarily South Sudanese nationals.

During July and August 2024, the rate of cross-border movement into Libya has reportedly increased substantially the past two months and may continue to increase in the upcoming months.²⁸ Field teams

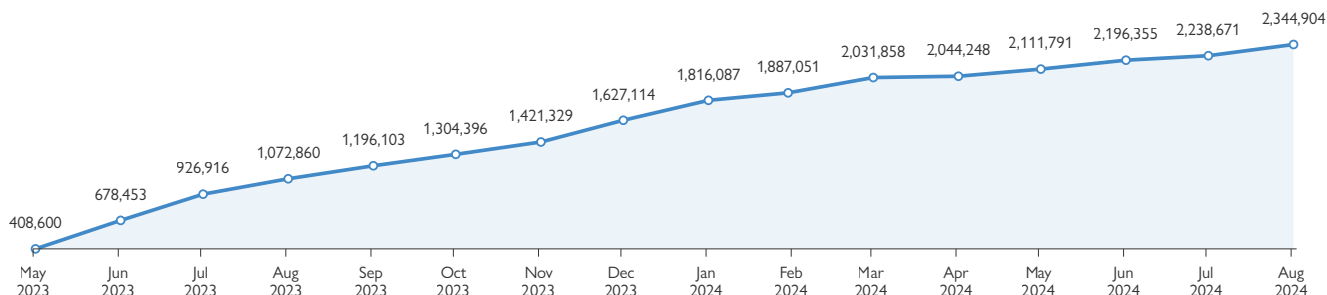
expected an increase in the upcoming weeks due to the continued clashes in North Darfur and the increasingly dire economic conditions among Sudanese nationals stranded along the border with Egypt, who may increasingly resort to crossing into Libya. However, DTM field teams also noted increased movement restrictions along key roads in North Darfur, particularly in Melit locality. Movement restrictions may prevent some individuals from reaching border crossing points with Libya.

Field teams reported that the rate of individuals crossing from Sudan to South Sudan decreased slightly during July and August 2024, reportedly due to increased waiting time for administrative procedures. There were reports of overcrowding at Al-Renk crossing point and deteriorating humanitarian conditions.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Map represents IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023.

Map 9: Mixed Cross-Border Movements from Sudan into Neighbouring Countries Since 15 April 2023



Graph 10: Mixed Cross-Border Movement from Sudan to Neighbouring Countries Since 15 April 2023

26. 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).

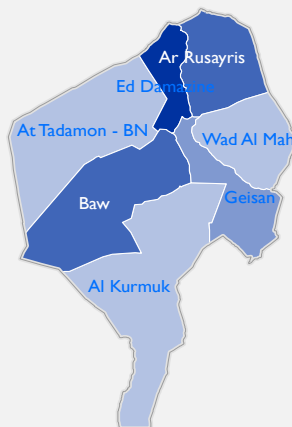
27. For further information on cross-border movement, see: [DTM Chad: Flash Update: DTM Libya: Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya: Population Movement from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa Dashboard](#); [Ethiopia- Sudan Movements Update](#); and [Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan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

28. The number of estimated individuals who crossed into Libya is likely under estimated due to data collection challenges.

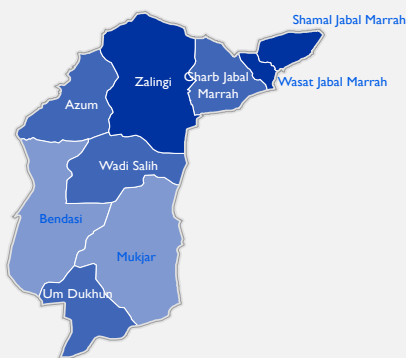
ANNEX 1: IDP LOCALITES OF DISPLACEMENT PER STATE



Aj Jazirah hosted an estimated 337,948 IDPs across 1,647 locations in 8 localities. IDPs in Aj Jazirah were primarily displaced from Khartoum (47%) and from other locations with Aj Jazirah (52%).



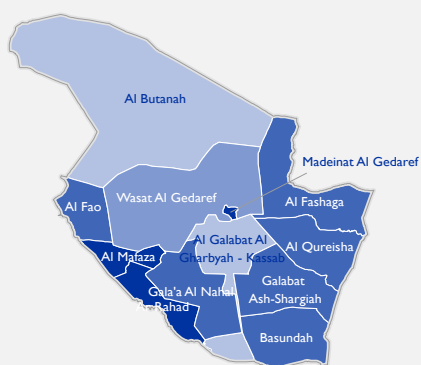
Blue Nile hosted an estimated 384,274 IDPs across 224 locations in 7 localities. IDPs in Blue Nile were primarily displaced from other locations within Blue Nile (37%), Khartoum (35%), and Aj Jazirah (17%).



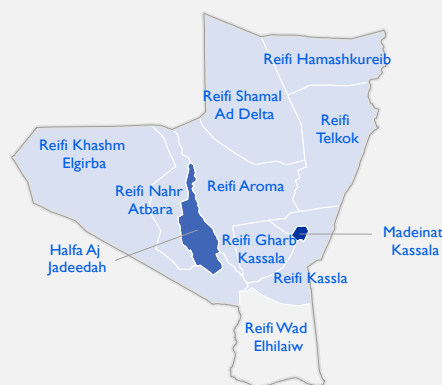
Central Darfur hosted an estimated 882,783 IDPs across 118 locations in 9 localities. IDPs in Central Darfur were displaced primarily from other locations within Central Darfur (77%), North Darfur (10%), and West Darfur (8%).



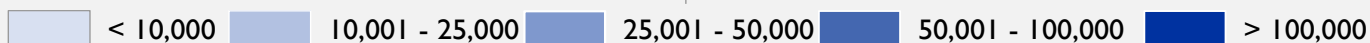
East Darfur hosted an estimated 778,598 IDPs across 48 locations in 9 localities. IDPs in East Darfur were displaced primarily from Khartoum (46%) and South Darfur (28%).



Gedaref hosted an estimated 968,258 IDPs across 380 locations in 12 localities. IDPs in Gedaref were displaced primarily from Khartoum (55%), Aj Jazirah (32%), and Sennar (11%).

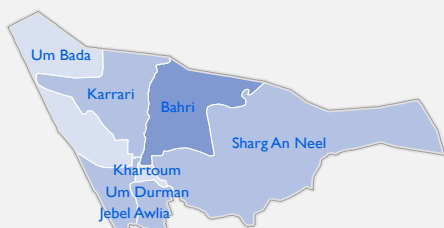


Kassala hosted an estimated 261,346 IDPs across 263 locations in 10 localities. IDPs in Kassala were primarily displaced from Khartoum (59%) and Aj Jazirah (35%).

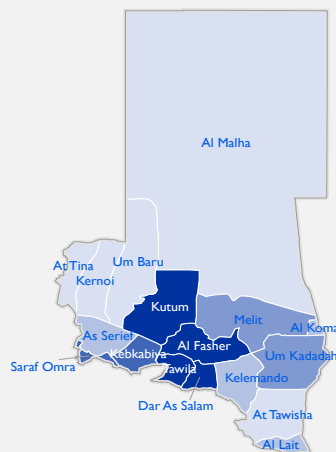


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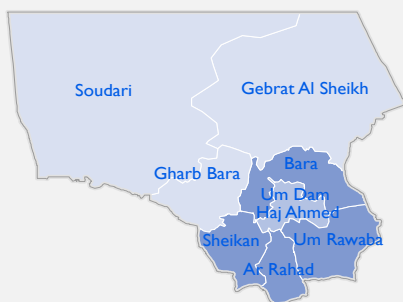
ANNEX 1: IDP LOCALITIES OF DISPLACEMENT PER STATE (CONTINUED)



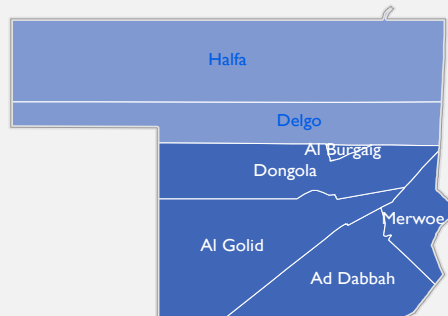
Khartoum hosted an estimated 111,535 IDPs across 375 locations in 7 localities. IDPs in Khartoum were displaced primarily from other locations in Khartoum (94%).



North Darfur hosted an estimated 1,530,179 IDPs across 342 locations in 17 localities. IDPs in North Darfur were displaced primarily from other locations within North Darfur (88%).



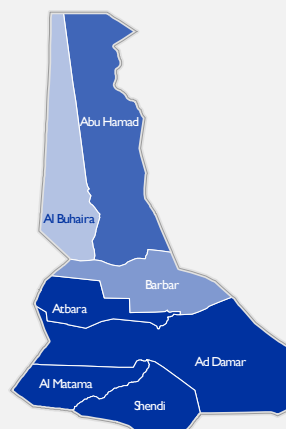
North Kordofan hosted an estimated 193,391 IDPs across 606 locations in 8 localities. IDPs in North Kordofan were displaced primarily from Khartoum (61%), South Kordofan (19%), and other locations in North Kordofan (13%).



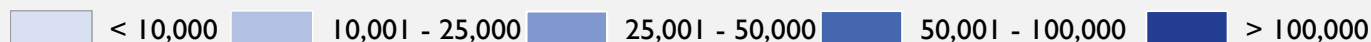
Northern hosted an estimated 428,558 IDPs across 459 locations in 7 localities. IDPs in Northern were displaced primarily from Khartoum (92%).



Red Sea hosted an estimated 277,648 IDPs across 272 locations in 10 localities. IDPs in Red Sea were displaced primarily from Khartoum (51%) and Aj Jazirah (25%).

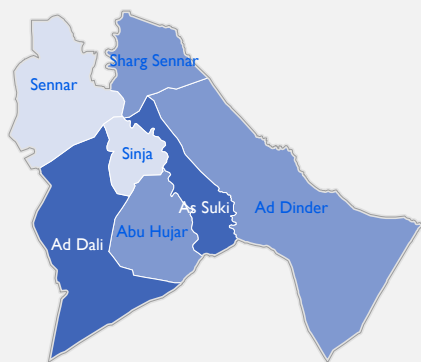


River Nile hosted an estimated 795,569 IDPs across 988 locations in 7 localities. IDPs in River Nile were primarily displaced from Khartoum (95%).

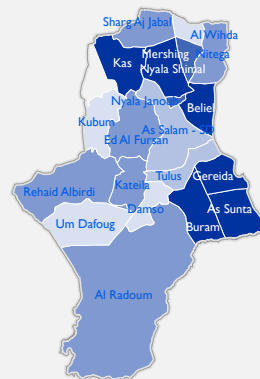


These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Maps represent IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023.

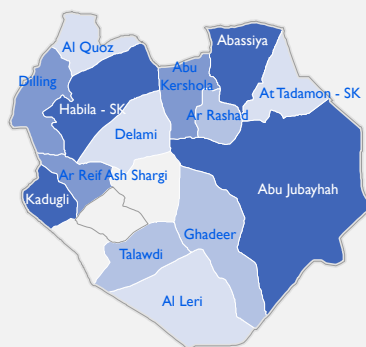
ANNEX 1: IDP LOCALITIES OF DISPLACEMENT PER STATE (CONTINUED)



Sennar hosted an estimated 261,748 IDPs across 420 locations in 7 localities. IDPs in Sennar were primarily displaced from Khartoum (64%), Aj Jazirah (18%), and from other locations within Sennar (5%).



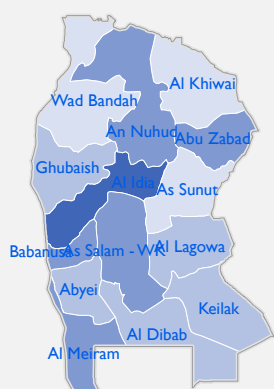
South Darfur hosted an estimated 1,827,720 IDPs across 152 locations in 20 localities. IDPs in South Darfur were primarily displaced from other locations within South Darfur (95%).



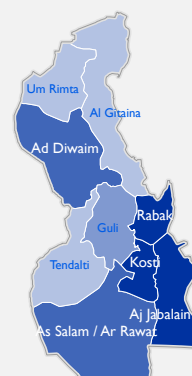
South Kordofan hosted an estimated 446,697 IDPs across 507 locations in 14 localities. IDPs in South Kordofan were primarily displaced from South Kordofan (79%) and Khartoum (14%).



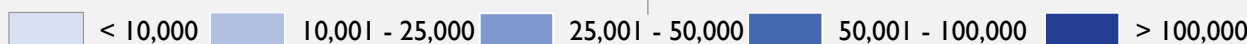
West Darfur hosted an estimated 309,397 IDPs across 131 locations in 8 localities. IDPs in West Darfur were primarily displaced from other locations within West Darfur (89%).



West Kordofan hosted an estimated 386,810 IDPs across 675 locations in 14 localities. IDPs in West Kordofan were primarily displaced from other locations within West Kordofan (73%) and Khartoum (15%).



White Nile hosted an estimated 651,678 IDPs across 1,225 locations in 9 localities. IDPs in White Nile were primarily displaced from Khartoum (80%), Aj Jazirah (10%), and other locations in White Nile (5%).



These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Maps represent IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023.

ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS

MARKET (FOOD)

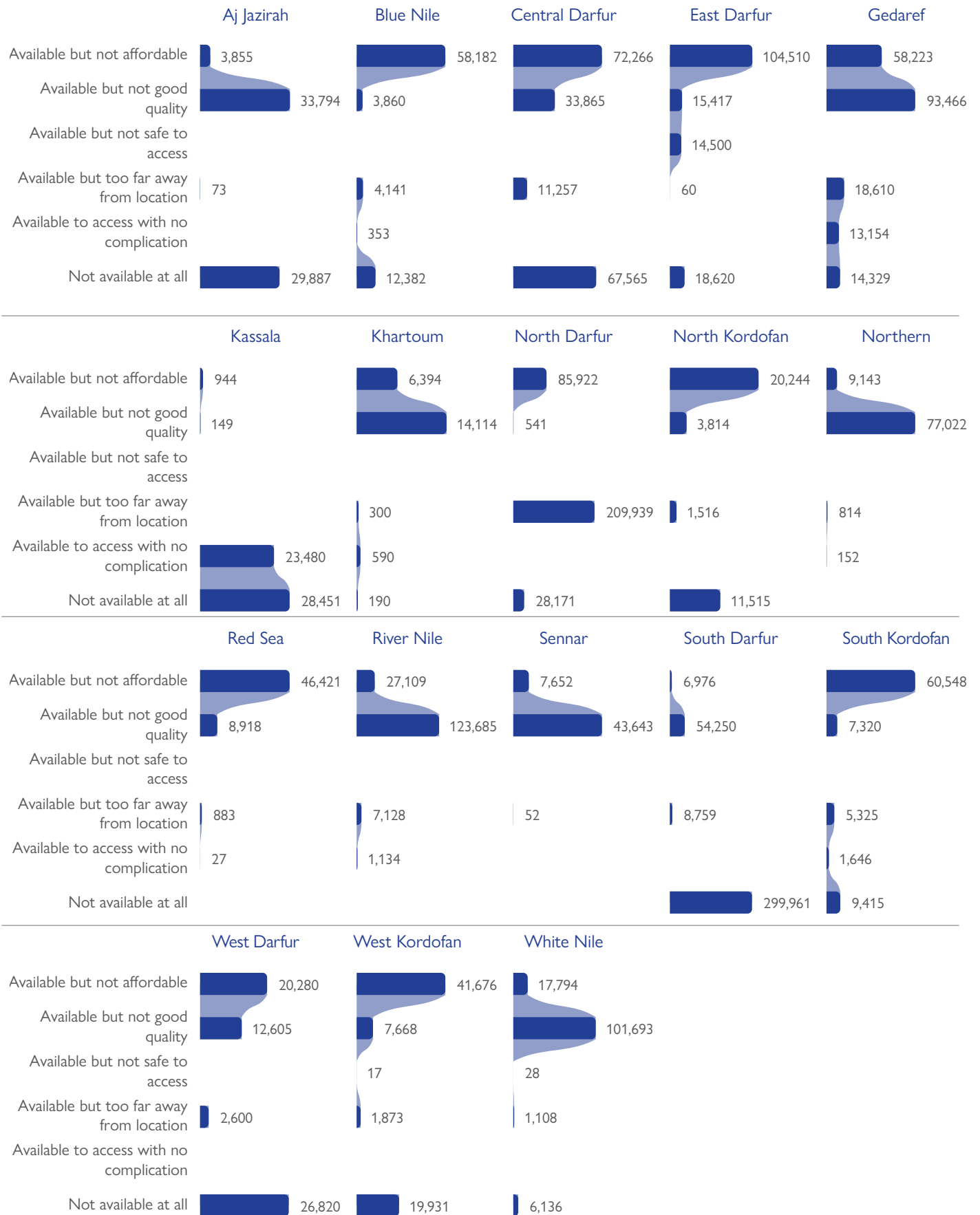
Estimated IDP Households



ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS (CONTINUED)

HEALTHCARE

■ Estimated IDP Households



ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS (CONTINUED)

MARKET (NON-FOOD ITEMS)

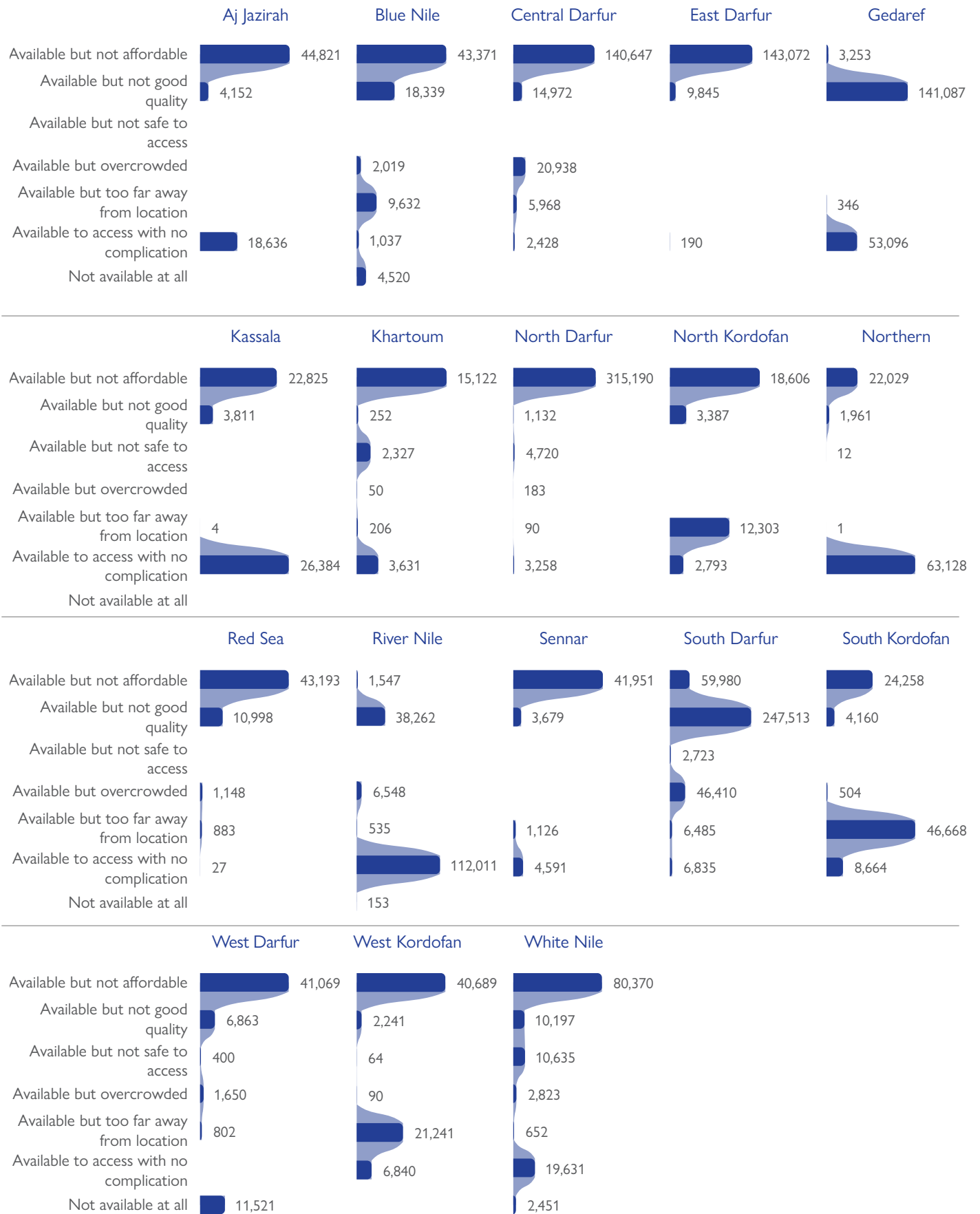
■ Estimated IDP Households



ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS (CONTINUED)

WATER

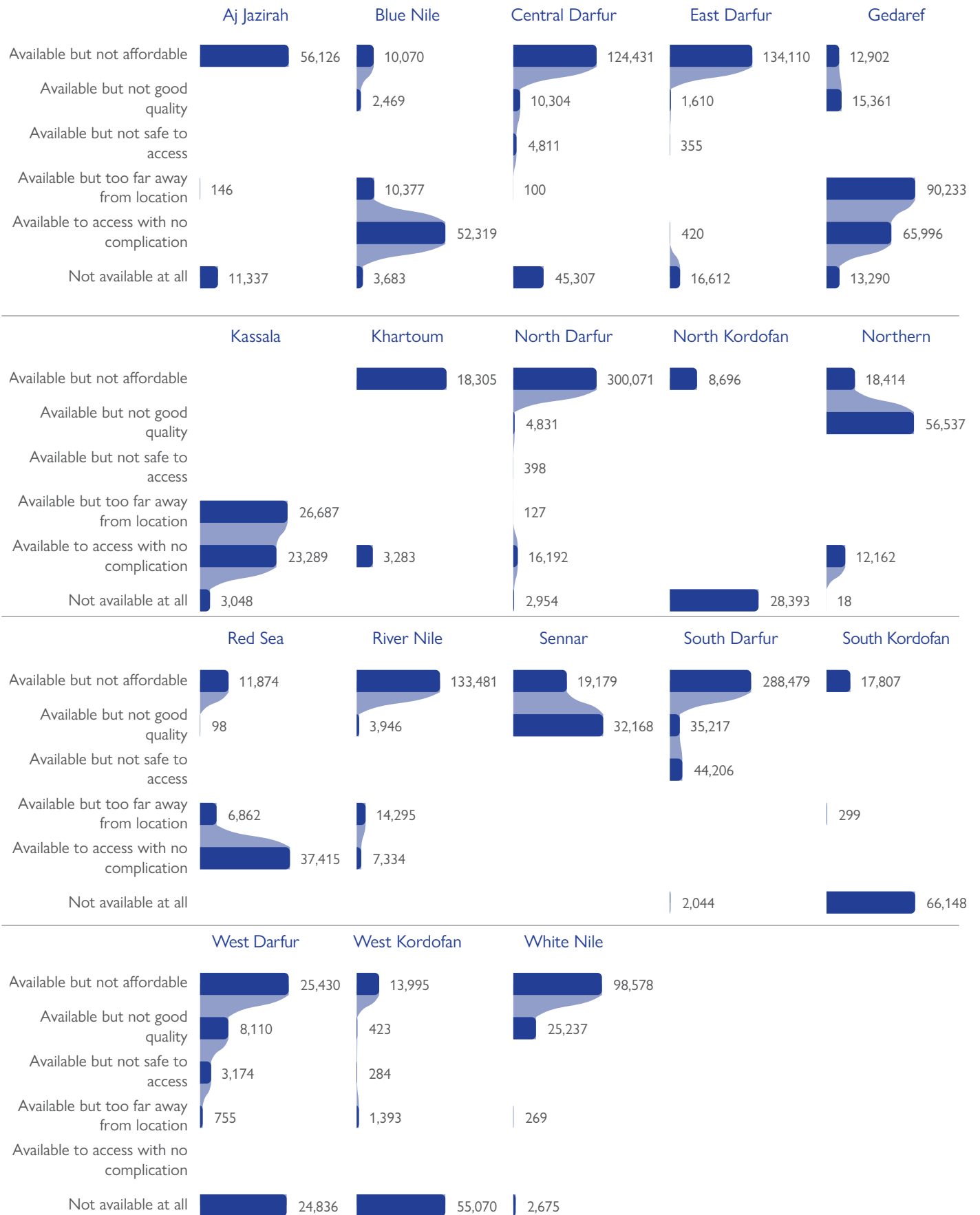
Estimated IDP Households



ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS (CONTINUED)

TRANSPORTATION / FUEL

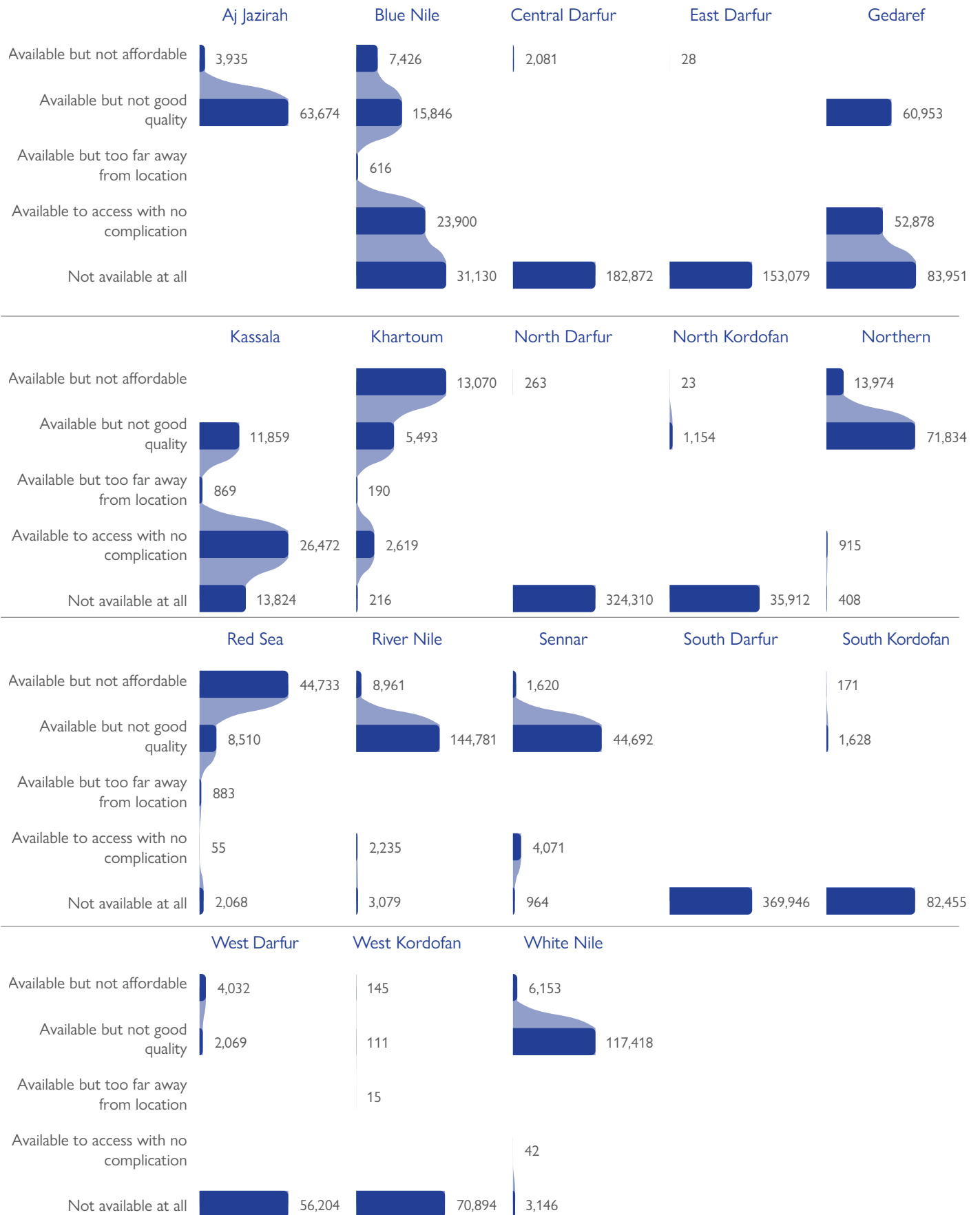
■ Estimated IDP Households



ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS (CONTINUED)

ELECTRICITY

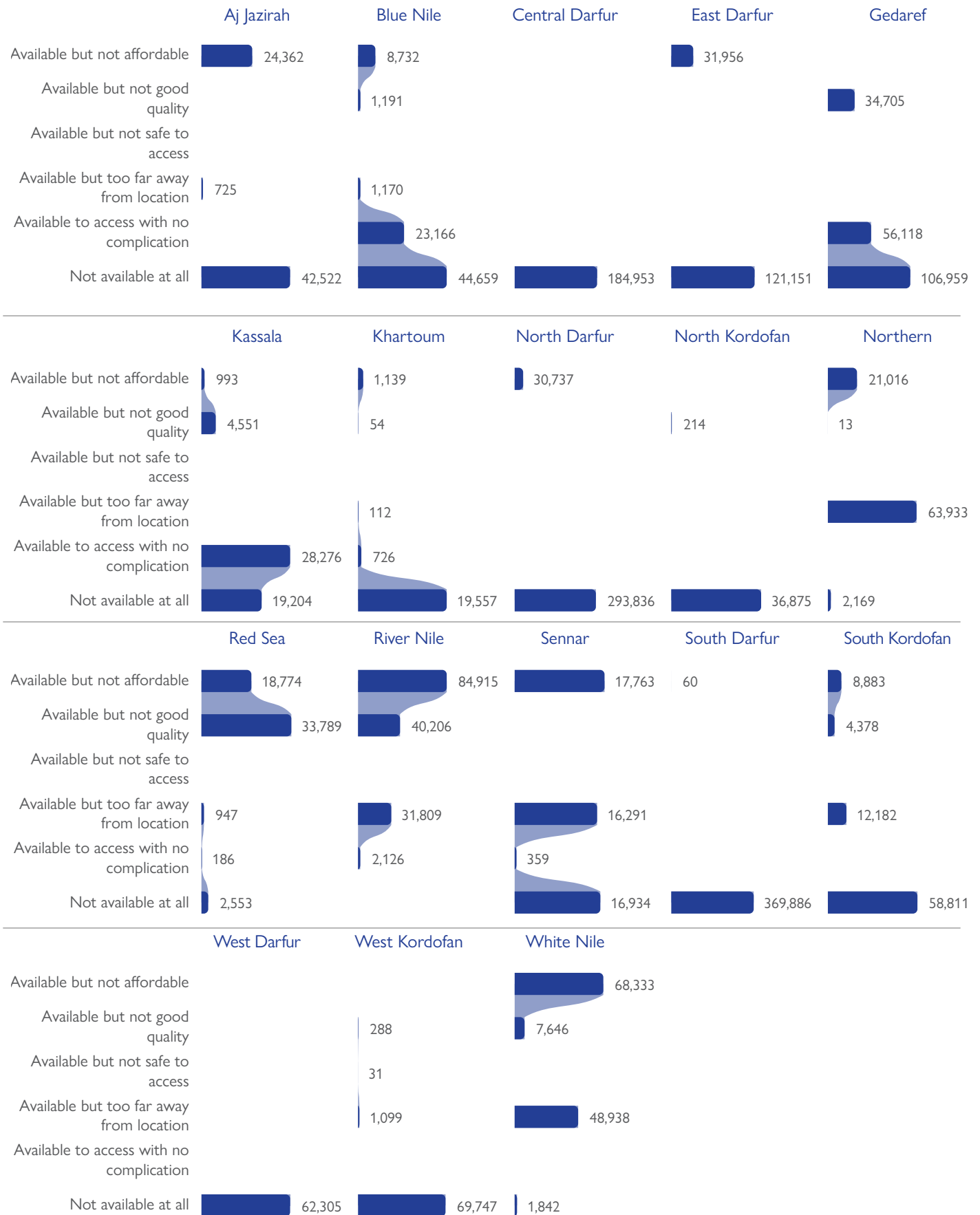
■ Estimated IDP Households



ANNEX 2: REPORTED ACCESS TO SERVICES AMONG IDP HOUSEHOLDS (CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT/ LEGAL SERVICES

■ Estimated IDP Households



METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of methodological tools used to track and monitor displacement. DTM Sudan collects primary data via a network of nearly 500 enumerators and over 7,000 key informants across nearly 9,000 locations in Sudan, with a focus on providing the best estimates for the wider humanitarian community. This report relies on DTM Mobility Tracking and Flow Monitoring methodologies.

Data on flows into neighbouring countries 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).

For further information, see [DTM Methodological Note](#).

All reports and accompanying datasets are available on the [DTM-IOM website](#). Datasets disaggregated on an Admin 2 (locality) level are available directly on the website. Datasets disaggregated on an Admin 3 (location) level are available upon request via a [Data Access Form](#).

DISCLAIMER

Due to on-going insecurity, DTM Sudan collects data through a dual combination of in-person and remote interviews with key informants across its network. Figures should be treated as preliminary findings only, subject to change via future verification exercises.

Figures throughout the report may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

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