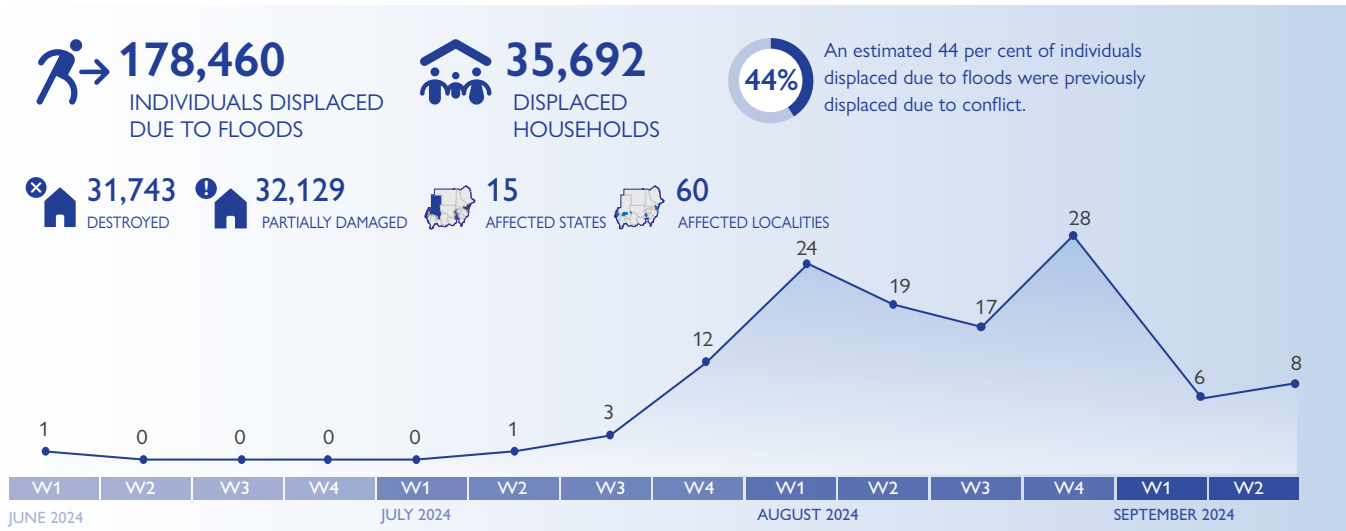


FLOOD DISPLACEMENT SUMMARY

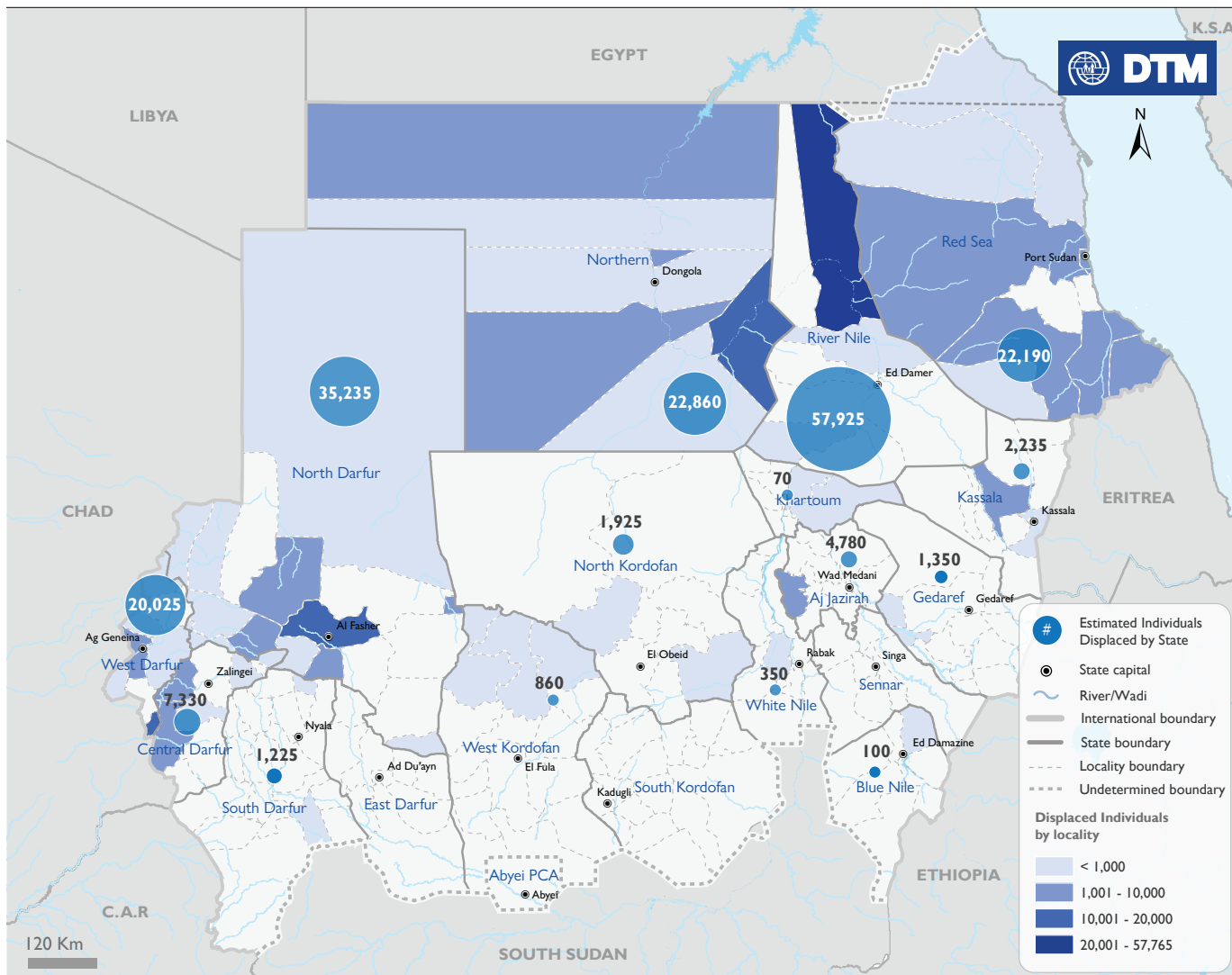
UPDATE 005 | 15 SEPTEMBER 2024 | REPORTING PERIOD: 5 SEPTEMBER - 13 SEPTEMBER 2024



This report outlines incidents of flood-induced displacement between 5 September and 13 September 2024. Information on earlier reported incidents are available in previous reports on the [DTM-IOM website](https://dtm-iom.org).



Graph 1: Incidents of Flood-Induced Displacement Reported by DTM Sudan, 01 June – 13 September 2024



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

Map 1: Estimated Individuals Displaced by Floods Per State, 01 June - 13 September 2024

Note: This report represents a compilation of DTM updates on displacement in 2024 due to increased rain and flooding across Sudan, with a focus on incidents reported between 5 September and 13 September 2024. Further Information on previously reported incidents is available on the [DTM-IOM website](#).¹

OVERVIEW

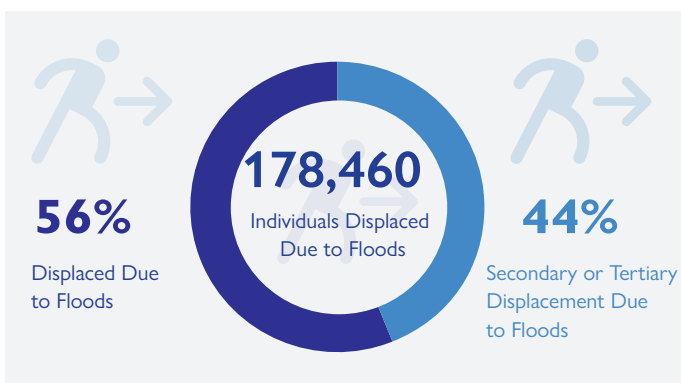
Between 1 June and 13 September 2024, DTM Sudan reported 119 incidents of sudden displacement due to heavy rain or floods. Rain and floods displaced an estimated 178,460 individuals (35,692 households) from locations across 15 different states in Sudan. The states with the highest number of individuals displaced were River Nile (57,925), North Darfur (35,235), Northern (22,860), Red Sea (22,190), and West Darfur (20,025).

MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENTS

An estimated 44 per cent of individuals displaced due to floods were already displaced due to conflict. The proportion of individuals who experienced secondary or tertiary displacement varied widely across different states.

For example, River Nile hosted an estimated 772,173 IDPs as of 31 July 2024. The majority of IDPs in River Nile were originally displaced from Khartoum (95%).² Between 5 August and 7 August 2024, floods across River Nile displaced an estimated 57,400 individuals (11,480 households). Of these individuals, about 66 per cent were already IDPs before the onset of floods and experienced secondary or tertiary displacement due to floods.

In addition, floods across North Darfur triggered widespread displacement of IDPs from [Abu Shock](#), [Kassab](#), and [Zamzam](#) IDP camps: an estimated 75 per cent of individuals displaced due to floods in North Darfur were already displaced due to conflict.



Graph 2: Preliminary Versus Secondary Displacement Due to Floods, 01 June - 13 September 2024

An estimated 44 per cent of IDPs displaced due to floods were already displaced due to conflict prior to the onset of floods, and therefore experienced secondary or tertiary displacement due to floods.

CENTRAL DARFUR



Um Dukhun Locality

On 10 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Um Dukhun town of Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur reportedly displaced 225 individuals (45 households). Field teams estimated that 45 houses and 46 structures were destroyed, while 114 houses were partially damaged. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

NORTH DARFUR



Kebkabiya Locality

On 3 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Kebkabiya town of Kebkabiya locality, North Darfur reportedly displaced 185 individuals (37 households). Field teams estimated that 37 houses were destroyed. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

Kernoi Locality

On 3 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Kernoi town of Kernoi locality, North Darfur reportedly displaced 50 individuals (10 households). Field teams estimated that 10 houses were destroyed and eight houses were partially damaged. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

FLOOD DISPLACEMENT:

5 SEPTEMBER - 13 SEPTEMBER 2024

Between 5 September and 13 September 2024, DTM Sudan reported 8 incidents of flood-induced displacement. Floods were reported across five different states. Reported floods displaced approximately 5,940 individuals (1,188 households) and damaged approximately 1,349 structures.

Field teams specifically noted an increase in displacement due to floods in North Kordofan and Red Sea states. Heavy rain and floods across [Soudari locality](#) in North Kordofan triggered displacement from Gemama and Tona villages, while floods in Tawkar locality, Red Sea reportedly caused widespread displacement in [Tawkar Town](#).

1. This report represents the fifth update on flood-displacement during 2024. See also: [DTM Sudan: Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 004\)](#), [\(Update 003\)](#), [\(Update 002\)](#), and [\(Update 001\)](#).
 2. For further information, see [Sudan Mobility Update \(6\)](#) and [Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 003\)](#).

NORTH DARFUR, CONTINUED

Kutum Locality

On 5 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Kutum locality, North Darfur reportedly displaced 690 individuals (138 households). The floods primarily affected Farok Ori and Ain Sero villages of Kutum locality. Field teams estimated that 138 houses and 31 latrines were destroyed, while 97 houses were partially destroyed. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

Al Lait Locality

On 8 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Al Lait town of Al Lait locality, North Darfur reportedly displaced 40 individuals (eight households). Field teams estimated that eight houses and five structures were destroyed, and one house and three structures were partially damaged. There were also reports of deaths and injuries among civilians. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

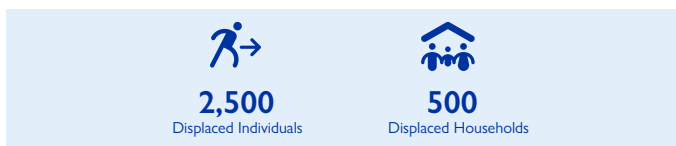
NORTH KORDOFAN



Soudari Locality

On 4 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Soudari locality, North Kordofan reportedly displaced 1,500 individuals (300 households). The floods primarily affected Gemama and Tona villages of Soudari locality. Field teams estimated that 300 houses were destroyed, and 270 houses were partially damaged. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

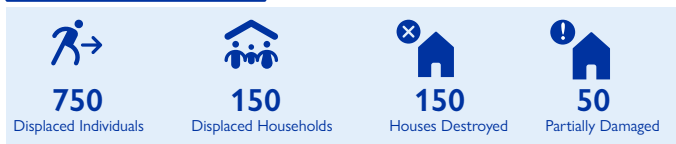
RED SEA



Tawker Locality

On 3 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Tawkar town of Tawkar locality, Red Sea reportedly displaced 2,500 individuals (500 households). The floods primarily affected houses between the 1st and 6th neighbourhoods, as well as Ashwaie Khojali, Police Eleshlag, and Zarayeb El Noor neighbourhoods of Tawkar town. Displaced households stayed with host communities, in schools and other public buildings, or sought improvised shelter within the Tawkar locality.

SOUTH DARFUR



Tulus Locality

On 6 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Shergeila Town of Tulus locality, South Darfur reportedly displaced 750 individuals (150 households). Field teams estimated that 150 houses and 36 latrines were destroyed, while 50 houses were partially damaged. Displaced households sought shelter with host communities within the same locality.

NOTE ON FLOOD DISPLACEMENT DATA

DTM Sudan regularly releases Early Warning Flash Alerts to report on specific incidents that triggered sudden displacement in Sudan, including natural hazards. Flash alerts provide preliminary estimates related to displacement, pending on-going verification from DTM field teams. Figures in flash alerts therefore may or may not be indicative of broader displacement dynamics.

Reported figures only represent individuals displaced internally due to floods. While many more households were impacted by floods, many were reportedly unable to leave affected areas due to blocked roads, limited transportation options, and economic barriers. Some individuals who were not initially displaced after reported floods may subsequently move due to damage caused by floods, while others displaced due to safety concerns and partially damaged homes may return to their initial place of origin after floods subside.

Further information on displacement in Sudan is available on the [DTM-IOM Sudan website](http://dtm-iom.org) and in [DTM Sudan Mobility Overview \(2\)](#).



DISCLAIMER

All figures should be understood as preliminary estimates, pending further verification. Due to on-going insecurity, DTM field teams rely on a combination of in-person and remote interviews with key informants. Early Warning Flash Alerts are distributed via the [DTM Sudan mailing list](#).

For further information on displacement and mobility in Sudan, see [Sudan Mobility Overview \(2\)](#). All DTM reports, datasets, and dashboards are available on the [DTM website](#). DTM Sudan is a suite of methodological tools which aims to track and monitor displacement. For further information, see [DTM Methodological Note](#).

IOM site visit in Arbaat following collapse of the Dam. Copyright IOM Sudan 2024

