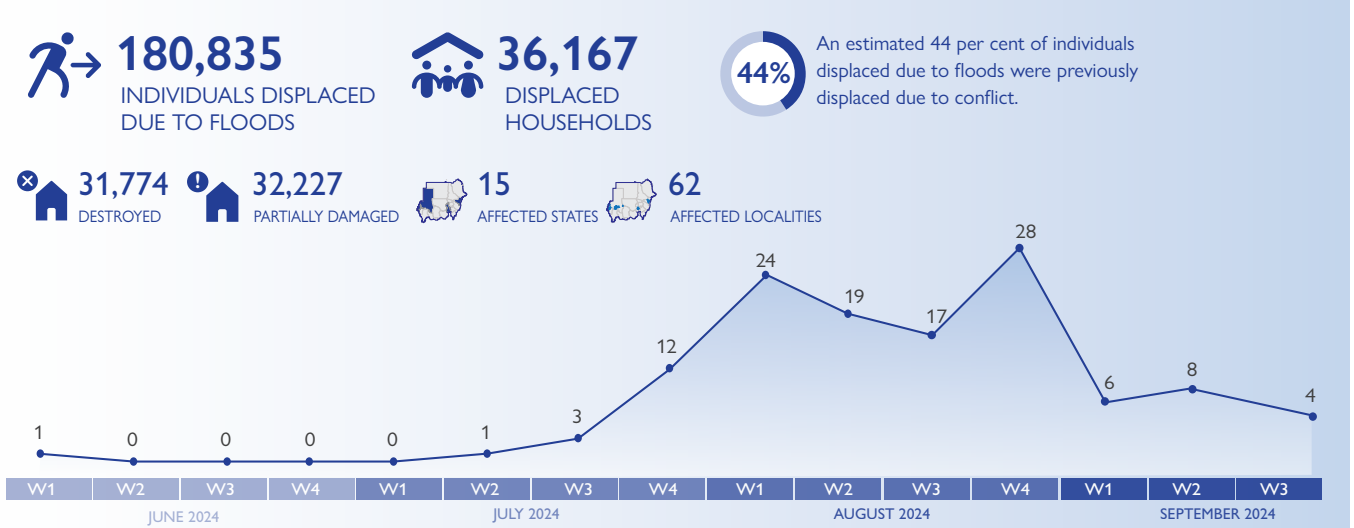


FLOOD DISPLACEMENT SUMMARY

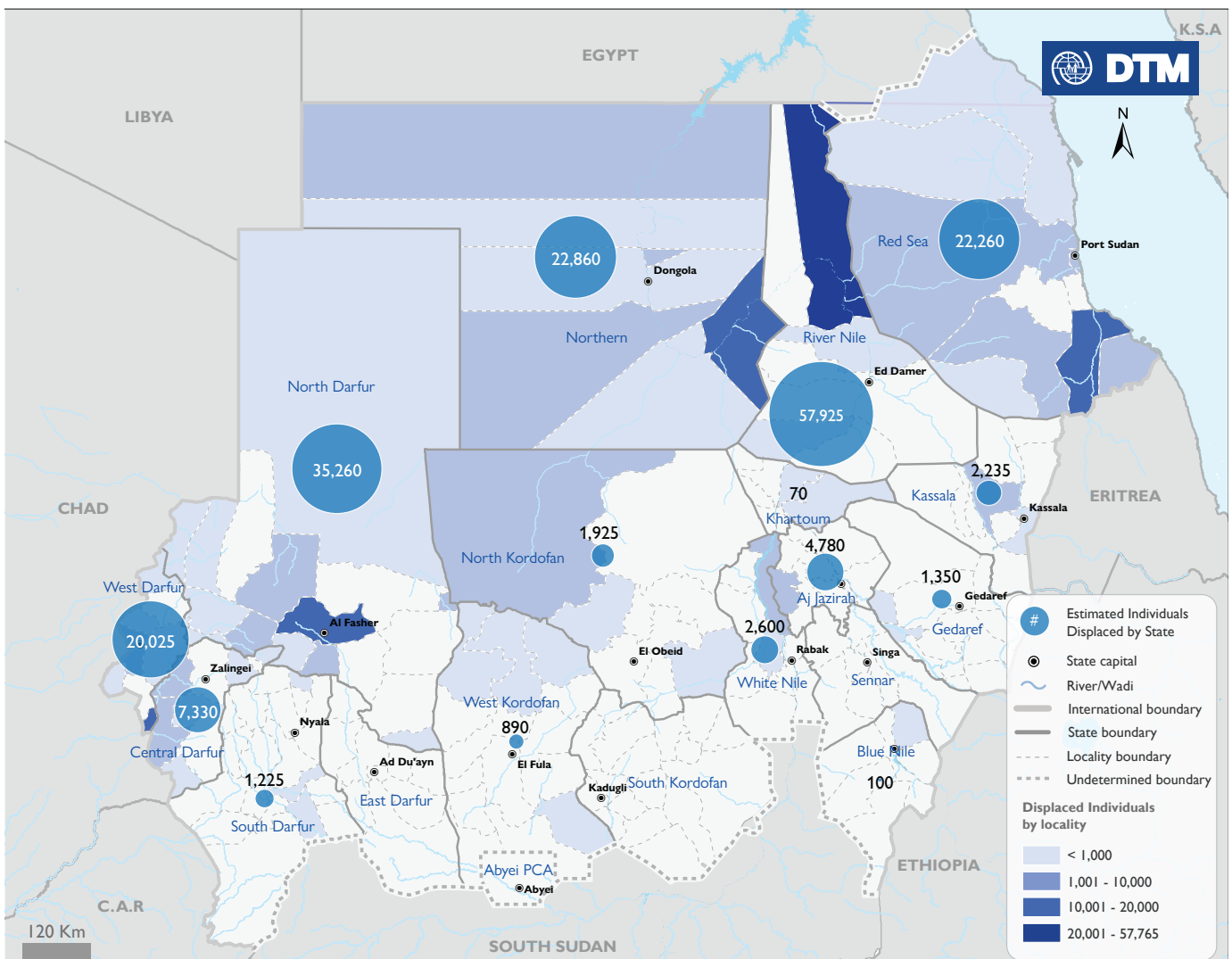
UPDATE 006 | 22 SEPTEMBER 2024 | REPORTING PERIOD: 14 SEPTEMBER - 20 SEPTEMBER 2024



This report represents a compilation of DTM updates on displacement in 2024 due to rain and floods across Sudan, with a focus on reported incidents between 14 September and 20 September 2024. For further information on incidents of flood-induced displacement, see previous reports on the [DTM-IOM website](#).



Graph 1: Incidents of Flood-Induced Displacement Reported by DTM Sudan, 01 June – 20 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 - 20 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 14 September - 20 September 2024. Further information on previously reported incidents is available on the [DTM-IOM website](#).¹

OVERVIEW

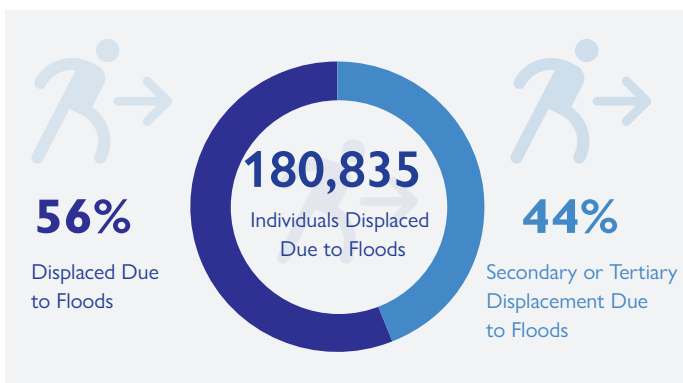
Between 1 June and 20 September 2024, DTM Sudan reported 123 incidents of heavy rains and floods that triggered sudden displacement in Sudan. Rains and floods displaced an estimated 180,835 individuals (36,167 households) from locations across 15 different states in Sudan. The states with the highest number of individuals displaced were River Nile (57,925), North Darfur (35,260), Northern (22,860), Red Sea (22,260), 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 (96%).² Between 5 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.

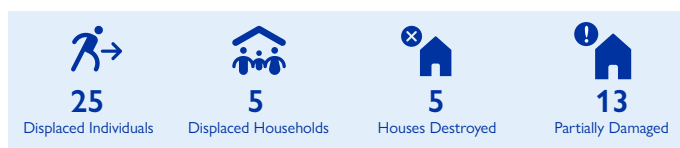
In addition, floods across North Darfur triggered widespread displacement of IDPs from [Abu Shock](#), [Kassab](#), and [Zamzam](#) IDP camps: an estimated 75 per cent of individuals displaced due to floods in North Darfur were already displaced due to conflict.



Graph 2: Preliminary Versus Secondary Displacement Due to Floods, 01 June - 20 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.

NORTH DARFUR



Al Fasher Locality

On 15 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Al Fasher town of Al Fasher locality, North Darfur reportedly displaced 25 individuals (five households). The floods primarily affected Al Thawra, Gashlack Aj Jaish, and Awlad Reef neighbourhoods. Field teams estimated that five houses were destroyed, while 13 houses and 4 latrines were partially damaged. Displaced households sought shelter primarily with host communities within the same locality.

RED SEA



Dordieb Locality

On 16 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Dordieb town of Dordieb locality, Red Sea displaced approximately 70 individuals (14 households). The floods primarily affected Takmoi, Al Mal, Al Moaskar, Sika Hadeed, and Western neighbourhoods. Field teams estimated that 14 houses were destroyed and 74 houses were partially damaged. Displaced households stayed with host communities or sought forms of improvised shelter in open areas within the same locality.

FLOOD DISPLACEMENT:

14 SEPTEMBER- 20 SEPTEMBER 2024

Between 14 September and 20 September 2024, DTM Sudan reported 4 incidents of flood-induced displacement. Floods were reported across four different states. Reported floods displaced approximately 2,375 individuals (475 households) and damaged approximately 133 structures.

Field teams specifically noted an increase in displacement due to floods in White Nile and West Kordofan during September 2024. Heavy rains and flooding across [Al Gitaina locality](#) in White Nile triggered displacement from El Kawah town, as well as El Mesellemyia, Al Ahamda, and Hassan Alob villages. Floods in Keilak locality, West Kordofan reportedly caused widespread displacement from Keilak Town.

1. This report represents the sixth update on flood-displacement during 2024. See also: [DTM Sudan: Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 005\)](#), [\(Update 004\)](#), [\(Update 003\)](#), [\(Update 002\)](#), and [\(Update 001\)](#).
 2. For further information, see [Sudan Mobility Update \(6\)](#) and [Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 003\)](#).

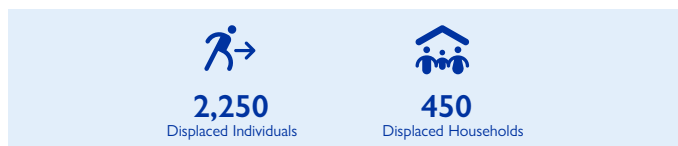
WEST KORDOFAN



Keilak Locality

On 14 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Keilak Town of Keilak locality, West Kordofan reportedly displaced 30 individuals (six households). Field teams estimated that 12 houses were destroyed and 11 houses were partially damaged. The majority of displaced households stayed with host communities. Some households sought forms of improvised shelter in open areas within the same locality.

WHITE NILE



Al Gitaina Locality

On 16 September 2024, heavy rain and floods across Al Gitaina locality, White Nile reportedly displaced 2,250 individuals (450 households). The floods primarily affected El Kawah town, as well as El Mesellemya, Al Ahamda, and Hassan Alob villages, in Al Gitania locality. Displaced households primarily sought forms of improvised shelter in open areas 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 those 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 due to floods may have subsequently moved due to damaged infrastructure, while others who were displaced may have returned to their initial place of origin after floods subsided.

Further information on displacement in Sudan is available on the [DTM-IOM Sudan website](#) and in [Sudan Mobility Update \(7\)](#).

DISCLAIMER

All figures should be understood as preliminary estimates, pending further verification. Due to on-going insecurity and operational challenges, 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 Update \(7\)](#). All DTM reports, datasets, and dashboards are available on the [DTM website](#).

