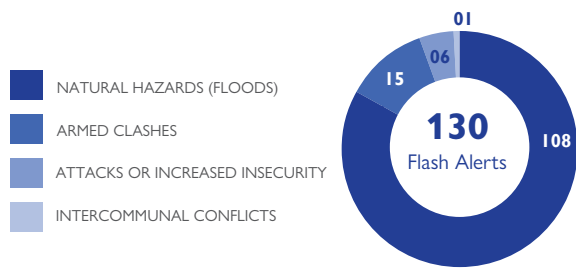


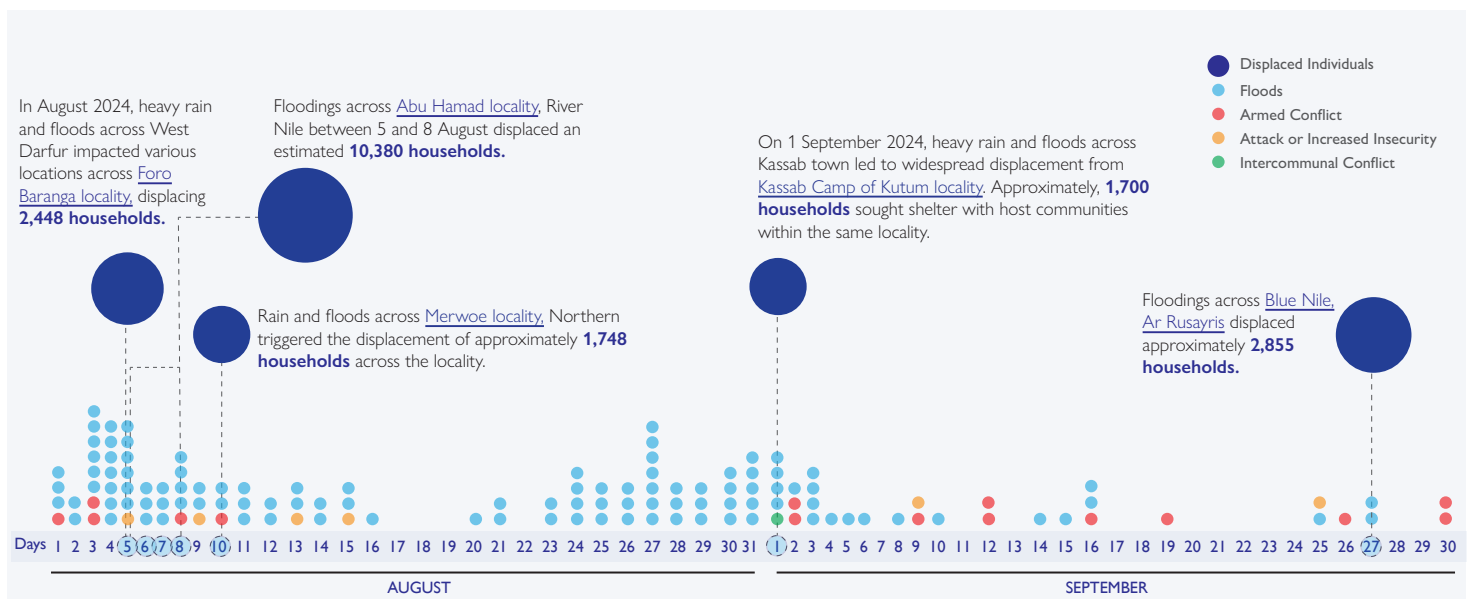
# FLASH ALERT OVERVIEW

Update 003 | Publication Date: 7 October 2024 | Reporting Period: 01 August - 30 September 2024



Graph 1: Types of Reported Incidents Triggering Displacement, 01 August and 30 September 2024

**Note:** DTM Sudan regularly releases [Early Warning Flash Alerts](#) to report on specific incidents that triggered sudden displacement in Sudan. Flash alerts provide preliminary estimates on displacement due to a specific incident, pending on-going verification from DTM field teams. Figures in flash alerts therefore may or may not be indicative of broader displacement dynamics. Further information on displacement in Sudan is available on the [DTM-IOM Sudan website](#) and in the latest [DTM Sudan Mobility Update](#). This bi-monthly report represents an analysis of Early Warning Flash Alerts released between 01 August and 30 September 2024.



This timeline includes incidents triggering sudden displacement in August and September 2024, as reported by DTM Sudan. The description provides a summary of a few events that displaced the most individuals.

Graph 2: Incidents Triggering Sudden Displacement in Sudan, 01 August - 30 September 2024

## OVERVIEW

Between 01 August and 30 September 2024, DTM Sudan reported on 130 incidents that triggered sudden displacement, including armed clashes (15), natural hazards (108), attacks or anticipated attacks (6), and inter-communal clashes (1). States with the most reported incidents were: North Darfur (40), Northern (21) and Red Sea (13) states.

The overall increase in flash alerts throughout August and September 2024 primarily reflected increased displacement due to [severe rain and floods across 15 different states](#). In addition to incidents of flood-induced displacement, the increase in flash alerts from North Darfur reflected the escalation of clashes across [Al Fasher locality](#).

### ARMED CLASHES

Of the 130 total flash alerts between 01 August and 30 September 2024, 21 alerts (16%) reported on sudden displacement due to armed conflict, attacks, or increased security concerns. These reported incidents displaced an estimated total of 26,015 individuals.

Approximately 38 per cent of these incidents occurred across North Darfur, with the majority reporting specifically on displacement from Al Fasher town, Al Fasher locality. Field teams estimated that 4,795 individuals (959 households) were displaced from [Al Fasher town](#) due to the escalation of conflict during August and September 2024. Displaced households primarily sought shelter within Al Fasher, Tawila, and Dar As Salam localities across North Darfur.

In addition to clashes in Al Fasher town, flash alerts reported on armed attacks in [Jafafeel village, Al Fasher locality](#) in North Darfur; in [Galgani village, Abu Hujar locality](#) and [Bayda' village, Ad Dinder locality](#) in Sennar; and in various villages across [Al Gitaina locality](#), White Nile, as well as [villages across Um Rawaba locality](#), North Kordofan. DTM field teams estimated that 7,805 individuals (1,561 households) were displaced due to the reported attacks.

### NATURAL HAZARDS

Most flash alerts during August and September 2024 (83%) reported on incidents of sudden displacement due to rain and floods. DTM Sudan reported 108 incidents of flood-induced displacement, the majority of which (87 incidents) occurred in August 2024.<sup>1</sup> Flood-induced displacement was reported across 15 different states: Aj Jazirah, Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Kassala, Gedaref, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, and White Nile. Field teams reported that approximately 172,540 individuals (34,508 households) were displaced due to the floods. Displaced households sought shelter primarily with host communities within the same locality of displacement.

### INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

During August and September 2024, DTM Sudan reported one incident of intercommunal conflict that displaced an estimated total of 135 individuals (27 households). A nomadic group reportedly launched an attack on local farmers in [Beli village, Sharg Aj Jabal locality](#) in South Darfur. According to field teams, displaced households sought forms of improvised shelter across locations within Sharg Aj Jabal locality.



All maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on all maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

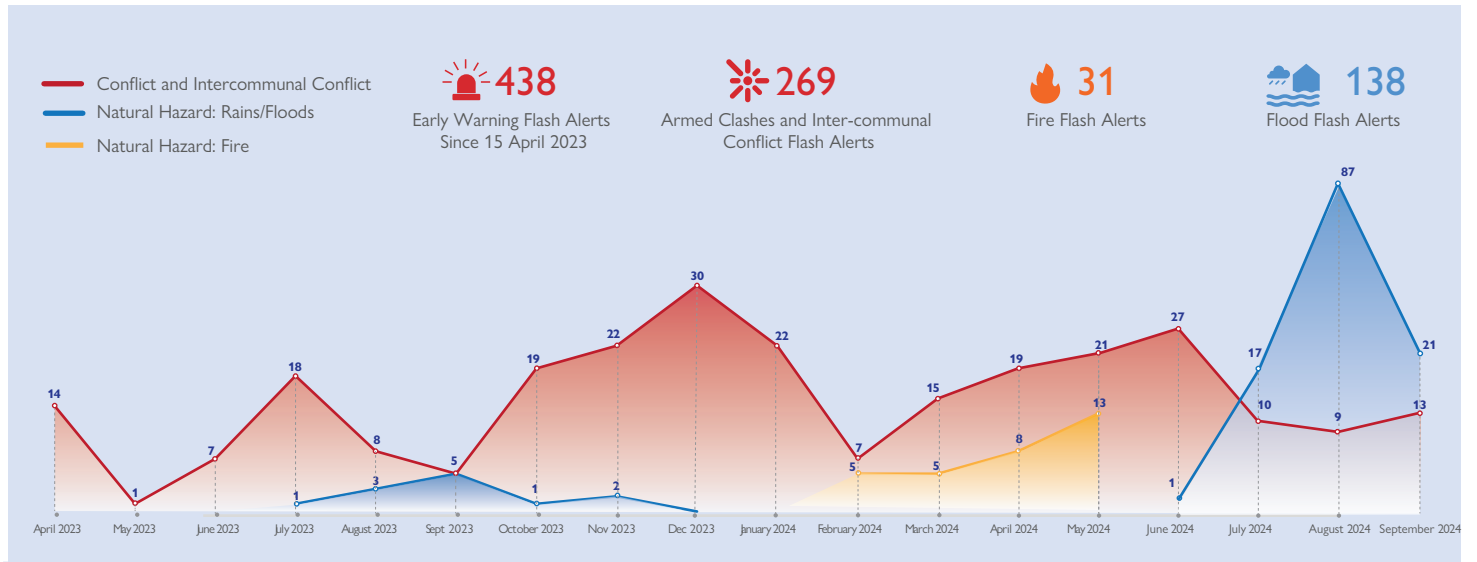
Map 1: Incidents Reported by DTM Early Warning Flash Alerts, 01 August – 30 September 2024

1. For further information, See [DTM Sudan Flood Displacement Summary \(Update 007\)](#)

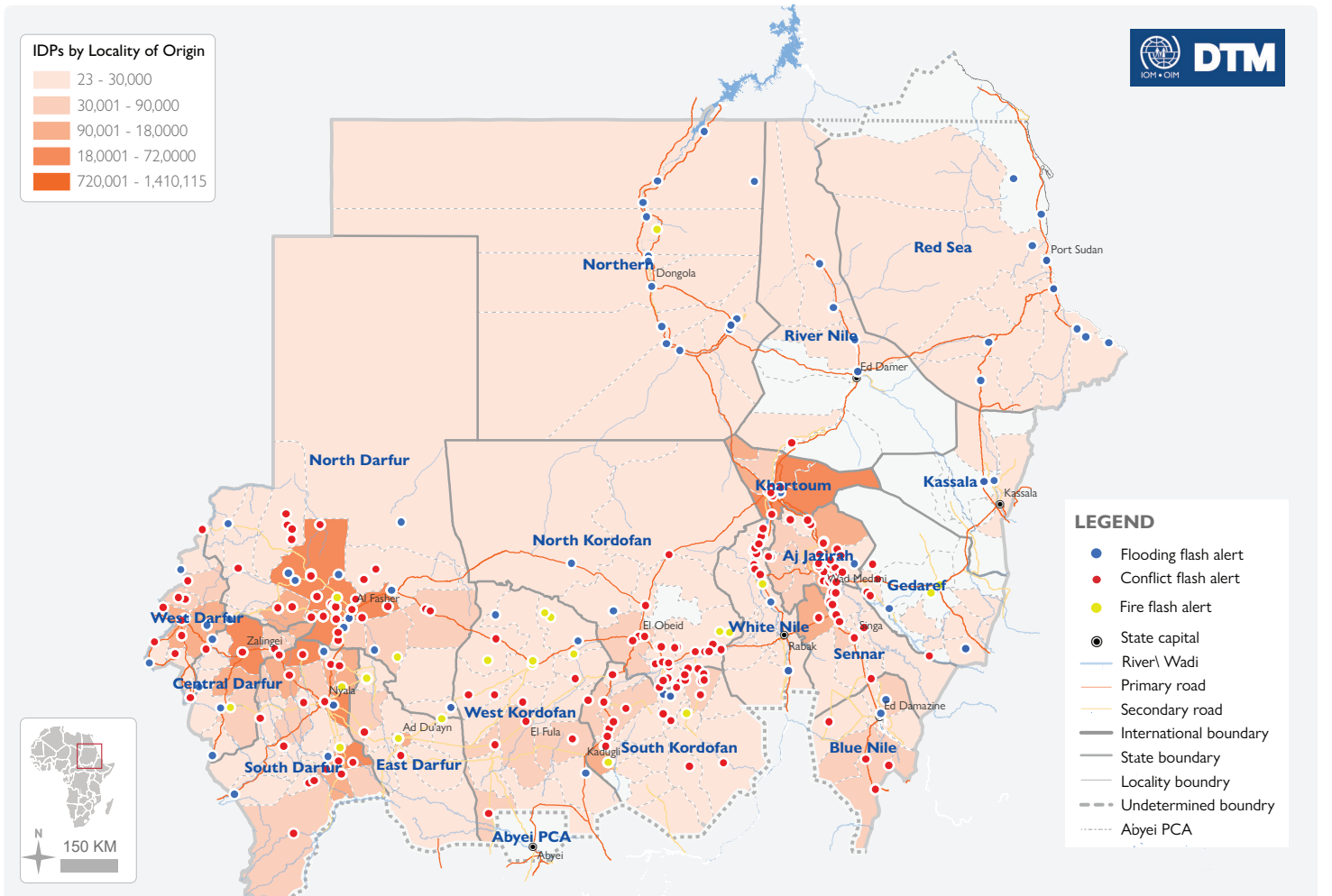
### EARLY WARNING FLASH ALERTS SINCE 15 APRIL 2023

DTM Sudan released 438 Early Warning Flash Alerts since the onset of conflict on 15 April 2023, representing an average of 24 flash alerts per month. The states with the highest number of reported flash alerts were North Darfur (119), South Kordofan (45) and South Darfur (40). The months with the most reported EWs were August 2024 (96), May 2024 (34), and December 2023 (30). Flash alerts in

August 2024 primarily reflected frequent incidents of [flood-induced displacement](#) across 15 different states. Increased flash alerts during May 2024 primarily related to the [escalation of conflict in North Darfur](#), while flash alerts in December 2023 reflected the [expansion of conflict to Aj Jazirah](#).



Graph 3: Types of Incidents Reported by DTM Early Warning Flash Alerts, 15 April 2023 - 30 September 2024



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Map 2: IDP Localities of Origin and Locations of Incidents Reported by DTM Flash Alerts, 15 April 2023 - 30 September 2024



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## ABOUT EARLY WARNING FLASH ALERTS

DTM Sudan regularly releases Early Warning Flash Alerts to report on specific incidents that triggered or may trigger sudden displacement across Sudan. Incidents include armed clashes, inter/intracommunal conflicts, armed attacks, and natural hazards (such as floods or wildfires). DTM Sudan usually releases a flash alert within 24 to 48 hours of a reported incident. Figures in flash alerts represent preliminary estimates of displacement due to a specific event, and therefore may or may not be indicative of broader displacement dynamics. More granular data on displacement and mobility in Sudan is available on the [DTM-IOM Sudan website](#) and in [DTM Sudan Mobility Update \(8\)](#). DTM Sudan also publishes a Natural Hazard Displacement Summary, which compiles DTM updates on displacement specifically due to fires between April and July, and floods between June and October.

DTM Sudan Early Warning Flash Alerts are distributed via the [DTM Sudan mailing list](#).

## DISCLAIMER AND 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 the best estimates for humanitarian partners. Due to ongoing insecurity, DTM relies on a combination of face-to-face and remote interviews with key informants. For further information, see [DTM Sudan Methodological Note](#).

Figures should be treated as preliminary findings only and are subject to change via future verification exercises.

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