Sudan Crisis: Displacement in Sudan and Mixed Cross-Border Movement Overview

Methodological note

Following the conflict outbreak in Sudan, IOM DTM activated a network of country and regional focal points to collect data on displacement within Sudan and outflows to neighboring countries.

The dashboard visualizes data on the recent wave of displacement in Sudan caused by the conflict that started on 15 April 2023 and the number of cross-border movements to neighboring countries – namely, Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, and Ethiopia.

Displacement Data

Dashboard data refers to the displacement in Sudan since 15 April 2023. Data is collected through a network of IOM DTM key informants across the country using a mixed methodology of Mobility Tracking (MT) and Emergency Event Tracking Tool (ETT). Due to the current circumstances, DTM network relies on both face-to-face and remote interviews with key informants, and further verification is not possible at this point.

Data reported on this dashboard should not be combined with the DTM IDP baseline data collected in March 2023 that showed a total of 3.8 million IDPs across the country (Round 6) and these two figures (baseline and recent displacement) should be reported separately with clear reference to the reporting period data refers to.

DTM will maintain a comprehensive Mobility Tracking exercise upon access availability to provide an overall situation across Sudan and on a location level.

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

IOM DTM reports on the number of people who crossed into neighboring countries due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan. Data is segregated by the point/site of arrival, self-reported nationality, and area of origin/departure (where available). In Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Libya, IOM utilizes a flow monitoring registry to gather information on the movement. This provides additional details, such as the intended destination and demographic breakdown, which is reflected in specific country pages.

Egypt – IOM reports as per the data and information received from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Libya – Data on arrivals is collected through a network of IOM DTM enumerators and key informants in the area, utilizing Emergency Event Tracking Tool (ETT) and Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR).
Chad - Data on the return of Chadian nationals is based on the registration data from IOM DTM team. In addition, the dashboard also contains the number of refugees as reported by UNHCR.

Central African Republic (CAR) – IOM reports on arrivals per the information received from UNHCR and partners on the ground.

South Sudan – IOM and UNHCR are jointly monitoring and collecting data across twenty points of entry (PoE)/arrival points along the border where different population groups are crossing from Sudan to South Sudan. IOM methodology is based on the flow monitoring registry tool.

Ethiopia – IOM DTM in Ethiopia has an established flow monitoring point in Metema, through which current trends are being monitored. Further flow monitoring presence is being expanded to increase capacity to capture the impact of the Sudan cross-border movements in the country.

For more information, contact DTMSupport@iom.int