

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