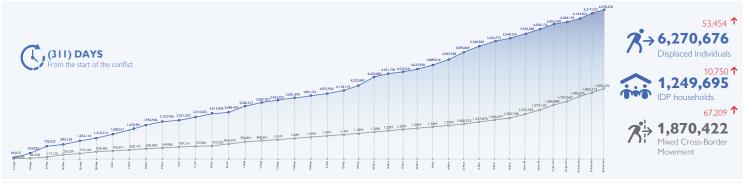
WEEKLY DISPLACEMENT SNAPSHOT (21)



Displacement Data Reporting Date: 15 February 2024

Mixed Cross-Border Movement Reporting Date: 18 February 2024



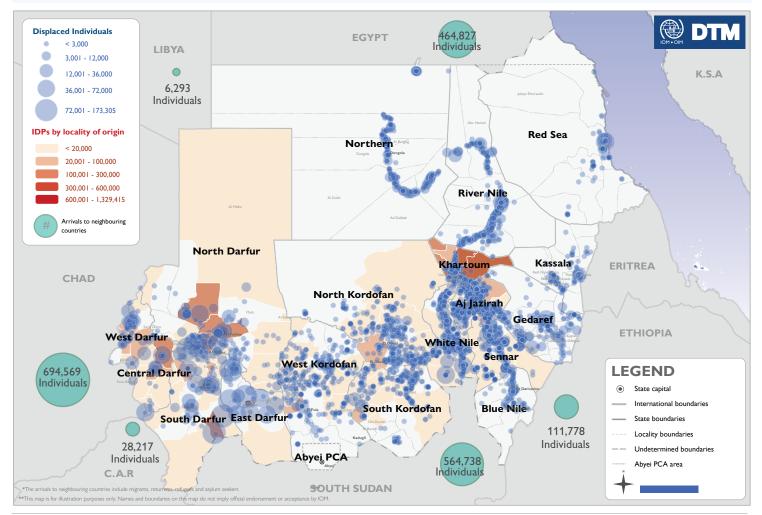
Overview

Since 15 April 2023, on-going armed clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces Darfur (5%), West Darfur (4%), East Darfur (1%), and South Kordofan (1%). (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have led to widespread displacement. As a result of these clashes, DTM Sudan estimated that 6,270,676 individuals (1,249,695 households) were internally displaced, representing an increase of 53,454 individuals (10,750 households) since DTM Sudan's Weekly Displacement Snapshot 20. The internally displaced persons (IDP) caseload was observed in 6,771 locations across all of Sudan's 18 states.* The highest proportions of IDPs were observed across South Darfur (12%), River Nile (11%), East Darfur (11%), White Nile (8%), North Darfur (7%), Sennar (7%), Central Darfur (7%), Gedaref (6%), Northern (6%), and Aj Jazirah (6%).

Field teams reported that the IDPs were originally displaced from twelve states. As reported, 57 per cent of IDPs were displaced from Khartoum state (3,545,909 IDPs), followed by South Darfur (15%), North Darfur (8%), Aj Jazirah (7%), Central

DTM Sudan also estimated that approximately 2 per cent of the IDP caseload were non-Sudanese nationals.**

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused mixed cross border movements of 1,870,422 individuals into neighbouring countries including Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Sixty-four per cent of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 36 per cent were estimated to be foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (37%), South Sudan (30%), and Egypt (25%). This product provides a brief snapshot of the ongoing displacement across Sudan, post-15 April 2023. For more granular information on the humanitarian and displacement context, please see DTM Sudan's Monthly Displacement Overview

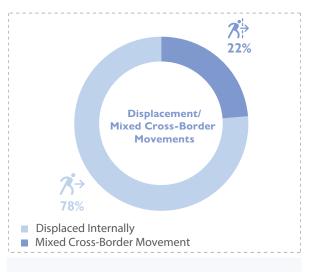


^{*}The data from many locations has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.

Since 6 February 2024, there have been widespread internet and telecommunication outages across Sudan. As a result, DTM field teams could not provide updated information. Data for the following states were last updated on 2 February 2024, as reported in DTM Sudan's Weekly Displacement Snapshot 19: Aj Jazirah, North Kordofan, and Sennar.

^{**}Field teams collect information on the displacement of foreign nationals in Sudan regardless of whether those individuals have sought international protection or not. Due to the ongoing operational limitations, DTM is currently unable to distinguish between those who sought asylum and are registered as refugee and those who are not.

States of Displacement	Snapshot 20 13 Feb 2024	Snapshot 21 20 Feb 2024	Difference	% Total* IDPs	Number of locations
Aj Jazirah	347,449	347,449	0	6%	1,492
Blue Nile	131,375	133,510	2,135 🕇	2%	133
Central Darfur	412,750	417,360	4,610 ↑	7%	29
East Darfur	661,315	661,380	65 🕇	11%	30
Gedaref	396,901	405,196	8,295 🛧	6%	310
Kassala	172,988	175,753	2,765 🛧	3%	223
Khartoum	46,443	46,834	391 ↑	1%	217
North Darfur	465,372	469,382	4,010 ↑	7%	115
North Kordofan	148,444	148,444	0	2%	537
Northern	402,131	402,597	466 ↑	6%	327
Red Sea	246,279	248,513	2,234 ↑	4%	209
River Nile	700,210	702,635	2,425 ↑	11%	889
Sennar	434,707	434,707	0	7%	369
South Darfur	718,743	735,063	16,320 🛧	12%	59
South Kordofan	132,054	132,297	243 🛧	2%	358
West Darfur	165,805	168,050	2,245 🛧	3%	52
West Kordofan	130,005	136,155	6,150 🛧	2%	535
White Nile	504,251	505,351	1,100 ↑	8%	887
Total	6,217,222	6,270,676	53,454	100%	6,771



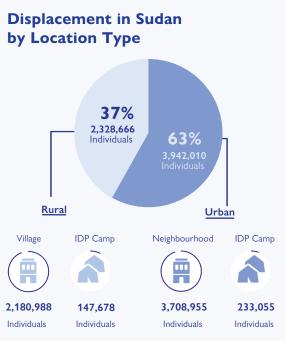
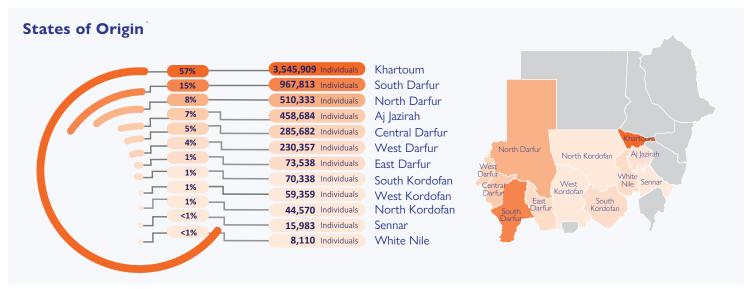


Table 1: Overview of displacement by state



Disclaimer: DTM Sudan is a suite of methodological tools which aims to track and monitor displacement. DTM collects primary data, with a focus on providing best estimates for support of the wider humanitarian community. DTM Sudan notes that military clashes remain continuous in many areas across Sudan. As such, DTM is currently collecting data through a dual combination of face-to-face and remote interviews with key informants across its network. Data on flows into neighbouring countries is based on available information from DTM flow monitoring networks and secondary sources. Figures should be treated as preliminary findings only and are subject to change via future verification exercises. Percentages across the report may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

Since 6 February 2024, there have been widespread internet and telecommunication outages across Sudan. As a result, DTM field teams could not provide updated information. Data for the following states were last updated on 2 February 2024, as reported in DTM Sudan's Weekly Displacement Snapshot 19: Aj Jazirah, North Kordofan, and Sennar.

^{*}Total may not be 100 per cent due to rounding.

Shelter Categories (by households)**

States	Camps	∳γ∱ Host Communities	Rented Accommodations	Improvised / Critical Shelters	Schools or Other Public Buildings	Open Area Informal Settlements
Aj Jazirah 68,779	-	83% 56,823	1% 499	-	15% 10,538	1% 919
Blue Nile 26,688	-	65% 17,282	32% 8,490	-	1% 256	2% 660
Central Darfur 83,472	14% 12,047	33% 27,825	-	4% 3,000	17% 14,265	32% 26,335
East Darfur 132,256	2% 2,602	80% 105,251	2% 2,426	2% 3,000	13% 17,378	1% 1,599
Gedaref 80,318	-	75% 60,314	14% 10,942	-	11% 8,660	1% 402
Kassala 35,430	-	75% 26,443	16% 5,668	-	9% 3,014	1% 305
Khartoum 9,403	-	79% 7,465	20% 1,861	-	1% 77	-
North Darfur 93,815	20% 18,340	45% 41,783	<1% 353	2% 1,764	10% 9,652	23% 21,923
North Kordofan 29,103	-	93% 27,206	<1% 142	1% 174	4% 1,252	1% 329
Northern 80,006	-	85% 67,846	8% 6,066	-	8% 6,089	<1% 5
Red Sea 49,731	-	52% 25,647	34% 16,662	3% 1,268	7% 3,655	5% 2,499
River Nile 139,626	-	80% 112,047	15% 21,027	<1% 261	4% 6,003	<1% 288
Sennar 87,064	-	84% 73,554	5% 4,289	<1% 330	3% 2,230	8% 6,661
South Darfur 147,012	18% 26,376	39% 57,010	-	4% 6,096	34% 50,355	5% 7,175
South Kordofan 26,022	-	75% 19,635	1% 137	-	12% 3,198	12% 3,052
West Darfur 33,610	-	61% 20,463	-	3% 850	35% 11,826	1% 471
West Kordofan 26,824	-	88% 23,613	1% 160	-	10% 2,709	1% 342
White Nile 100,536	17% 16,782	64% 64,640	7% 7,160	-	9% 9,070	3% 2,884
TOTAL	6% 76,147	67% 834,847	7% 85,882	1% 16,743	13% 160,227	6% 75,849

Total Households: 1,249,695

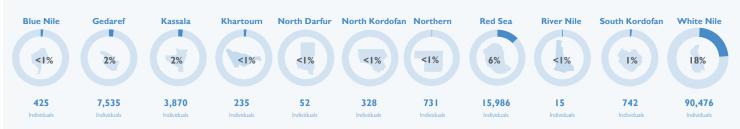
Total may not be 100 per cent due to rounding.
Since 6 February 2024, Sudan has experienced widespread internet blackout. Some field teams were unreachable and updated figures could not be ascertained. Data for the following states were last updated on 2 February 2024, reported on Snapshot 19: Aj Jazirah, Khartoum, North Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, Sennar, and White Nile.

Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan



From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicated that 120,395 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 2% of total IDPs across Sudan). These individuals are located across the following locations, in descending order of the number of foreign nationals: White Nile, Red Sea, Gedaref, Kassala, South Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, and Khartoum.

DTM estimates that the IDP caseload in the remaining states are all Sudanese nationals. The majority of foreign nationals (90,476 IDPs) are located in White Nile state – where they constitute 18 per cent of the IDP caseload in that state. In comparison, foreign nationals constitute smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (6%), Kassala (2%), Gedaref (2%), South Kordofan (1%), Khartoum (1%), Blue Nile (<1%), North Kordofan (<1%), and Northern (<1%).



Graph 1: Displacement of Foreign Nationals

Note: This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals among the IDP caseload observed across all 18 states

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

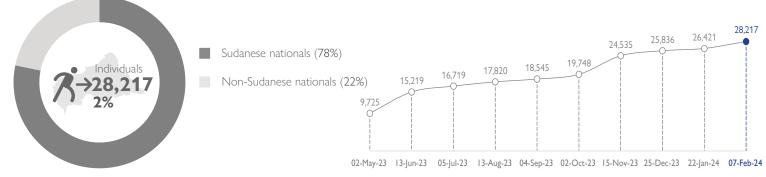


1,870,422

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

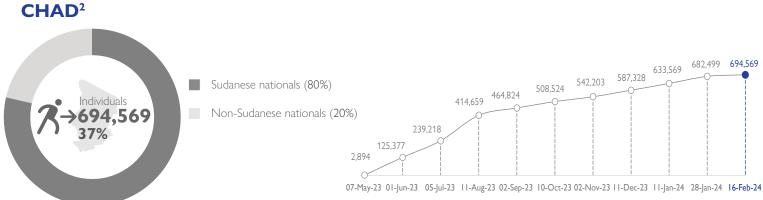
Since the onset of the conflict on 15 April 2023, DTM has noted substantial mixed cross-border movements involving both Sudanese and foreign nationals (including returnees). Field teams reported these movements have proved challenging for communities. Security concerns, such as military clashes, or the breakdown in law and order in many areas, as well as steep fuel and transportation costs, and environmental events (such as flooding during the rainy season) have all impacted options for both domestic and cross-border travel.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Source: IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees (CNR)

Graph 2: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Central African Republic

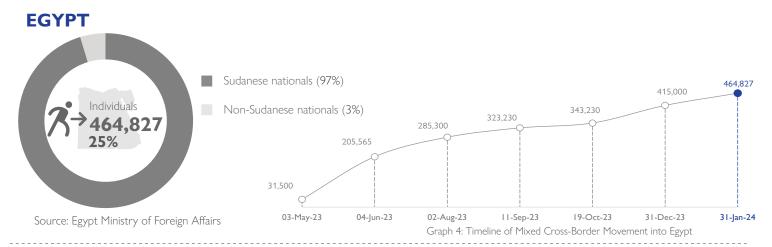


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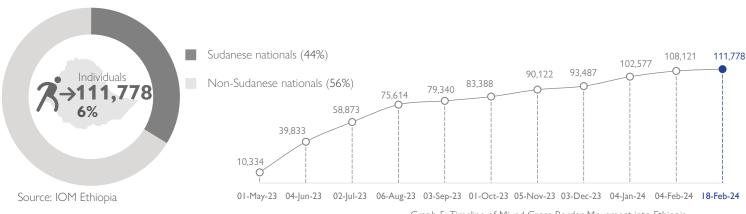
Graph 3: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad

- This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.
- I his percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.
 For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit <u>DTM Chad website.</u>

Source: IOM, UNHCR

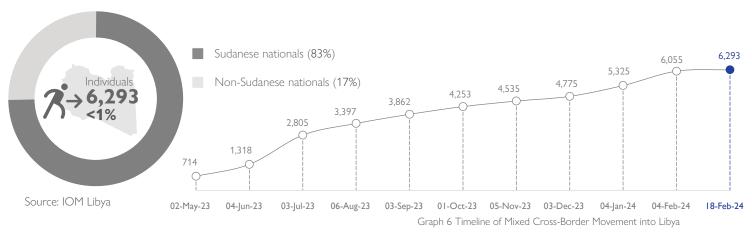


ETHIOPIA¹

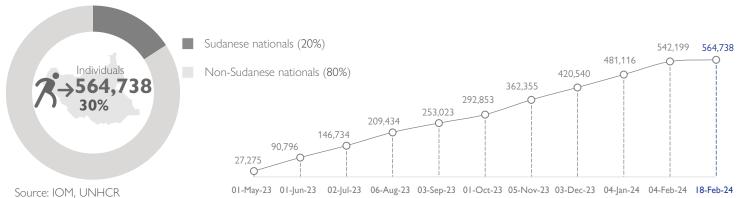


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

LIBYA



SOUTH SUDAN²



Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into South Sudan

^{1.} For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Ethiopia, please visit Population Movement from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa Dashbord.

2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to South Sudan, please visit Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan Dashboard.

