



DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM Sudan

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW (01)



SEPTEMBER 2023
(23/08 - 26/09)

Sudan Displacement Overview

4,295,092
Displaced Individuals

856,578
IDP Households

1,190,633
Mixed Cross-Border Movement

From 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), in multiple cities across Sudan. Fighting began in Khartoum and quickly spread to the Darfur and Kordofan regions. The current military conflict has also reignited fighting between the SAF and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N Al-Hilu) in the area surrounding South Kordofan's Nuba Mountains. In the previous month, field teams have reported heavy clashes between RSF and SAF forces in the state capital, [Kadugli Town](#), as well as the state capitals of [South Darfur](#) and [North Darfur](#) – with conflicts taking place across [West Darfur](#) and [South Kordofan](#).

Last month, field teams observed that the threshold of four million IDPs had been surpassed. Field teams currently estimate that **4,295,092 individuals** have been newly displaced since the conflict began – with the caseload set to continue increasing in coming months in the absence of a resolution or a ceasefire. Field teams have observed this caseload in 4,080 locations, in 167 of Sudan's 189 localities, across all 18 states.

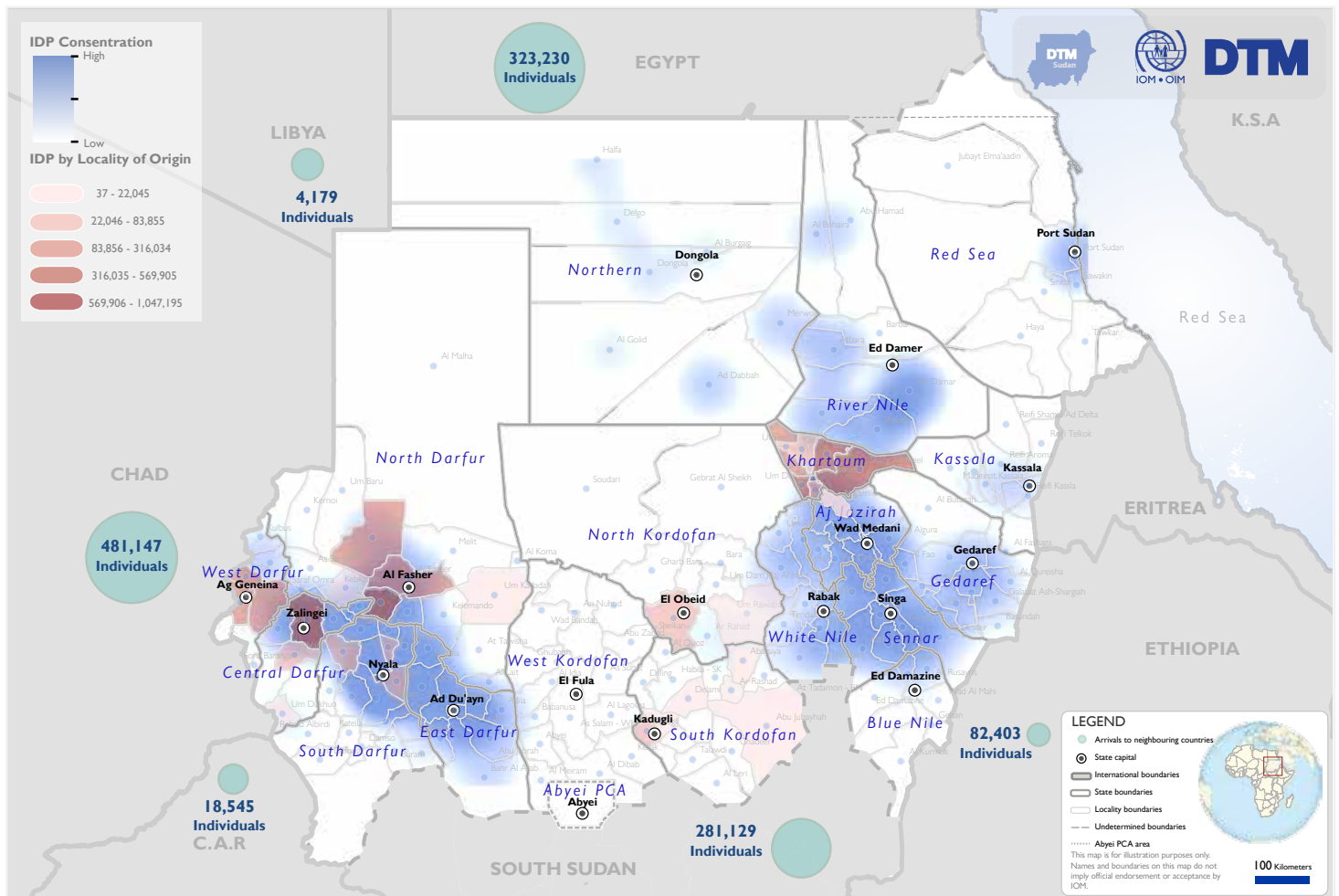
Primarily, fighting between the parties has been situated in urban centres. Indeed, the capital, historically a more peaceful city, has been the epicentre of this displacement. IDPs from Khartoum – totalling an estimated 2,911,641 individuals (68% of the total newly displaced) – have primarily sought refuge across Northern, River Nile, Sennar, and White Nile states. Overall, 45% of the IDP have sought refuge in the Darfur and Kordofan regions, whereas the majority (55%) have now been observed in the Northern, Eastern, and Central states. DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 2.80% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.

General displacement trends have been influenced by tribal geographies – with IDP households typically seeking refuge in areas where there are members of the same ethnic or tribal group. Field teams have observed the majority of displaced households (67%) seeking refuge with the host community. These trends are particularly true for the Darfur and Kordofan regions - where mobility trends have been influenced by inter-communal relations that have shaped the region's conflict in the last decade.

Post 15 April, similar conflict dynamics have renewed between nomadic/pastoralist (pre-dominantly Arab) communities and sedentary/farming (predominantly non-Arab) communities. For example, in early September, inter-communal conflict erupted between Arab and Arainga tribesman in [Sirba locality, West Darfur](#).

The living conditions for both IDPs, and their non-displaced host communities, are abysmal. Across Khartoum, Darfur, and Kordofan, state authorities have been consumed by the conflict and local communities have been largely left to fend for themselves. IDPs must navigate systematic insecurity, the breakdown in law and order, market disruptions, vanishing income opportunities, and general price inflation. The findings of this report indicate that Food, Health, and Non-Food Items, remain the three highest priority needs for households across the IDP caseload. Additionally, services related to Education and Government/Legal remain among the most inaccessible across the state. Additionally, humanitarian operations have been heavily impacted. In states where conflict dynamics are not so prevalent, the presence of state authorities and humanitarian agencies is stronger. While state authorities have begun initiatives seeking to support their displaced caseloads, disruptions to governance at the federal level have hampered co-ordination at the local level. Field teams have also cited the unaffordability in goods, services, and accommodation as a persistent theme in their observations. As the conflict continues, living conditions will continue to deteriorate, and the internal mobility of the displaced is likely to increase as individuals seek cheaper accommodation and livelihood activities elsewhere. Indeed, while 39% of IDPs expressed an indication to remain in their current locations - a growing number of IDPs have indicated that they intend to move to a third location (16%).

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan has caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of **1,190,633 individuals** into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 67% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 33% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (40.4%), Egypt (27.1%), and South Sudan (23.6%).

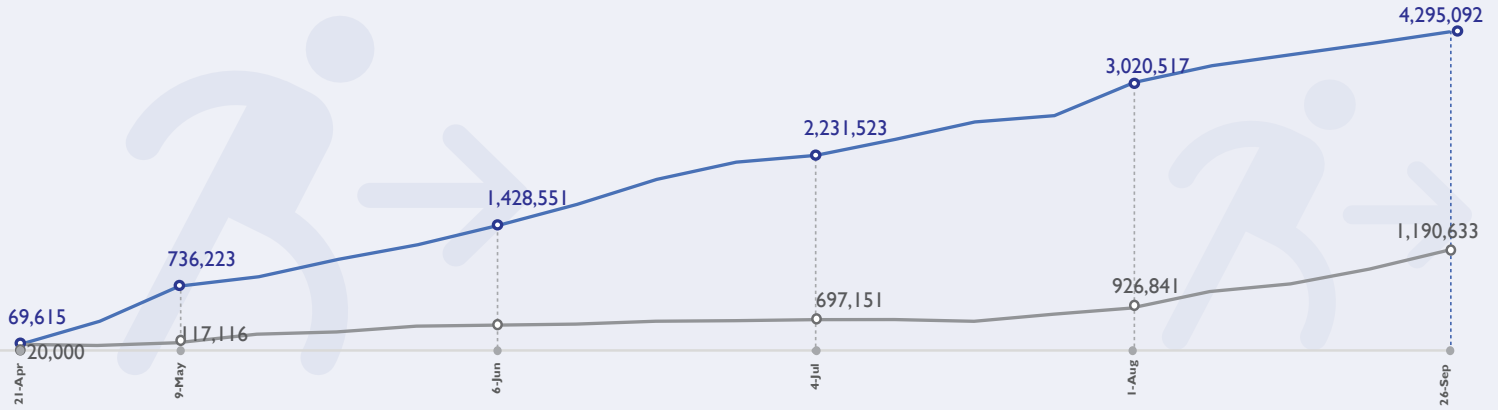


Map 1: Displacement across Sudan

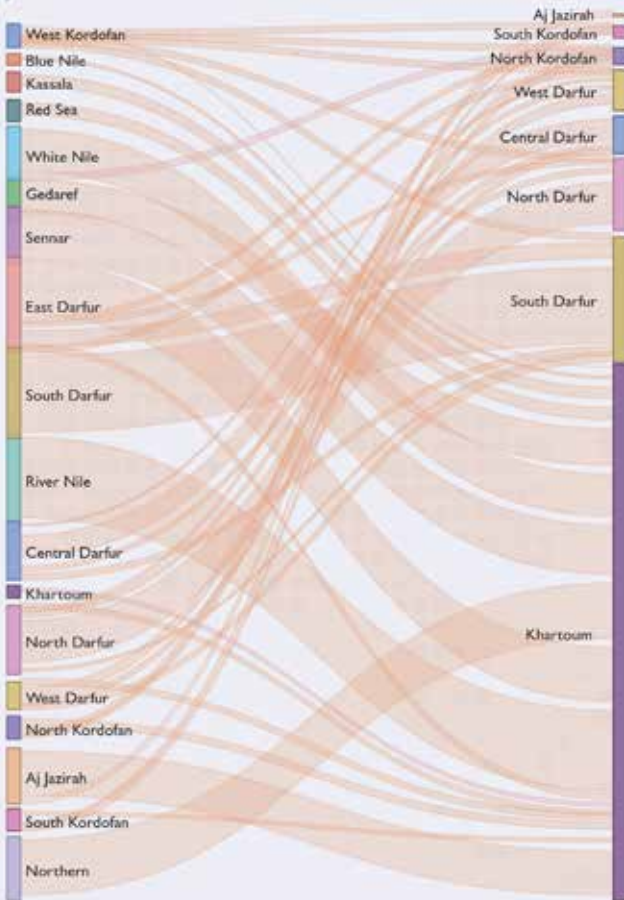
1. The data from many locations has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
2. Field teams collect information on the displacement of foreign nationals in Sudan regardless of whether those individuals have sought international protection or not. Due to the ongoing operational limitations, DTM is currently unable to distinguish between those who have sought asylum and are registered as refugee and those who are not.

(166) DAYS From the start of the conflict
18 states
167 localities
4,080 Locations
298 Enumerators
1,522 Key Informants

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE



State of displacement



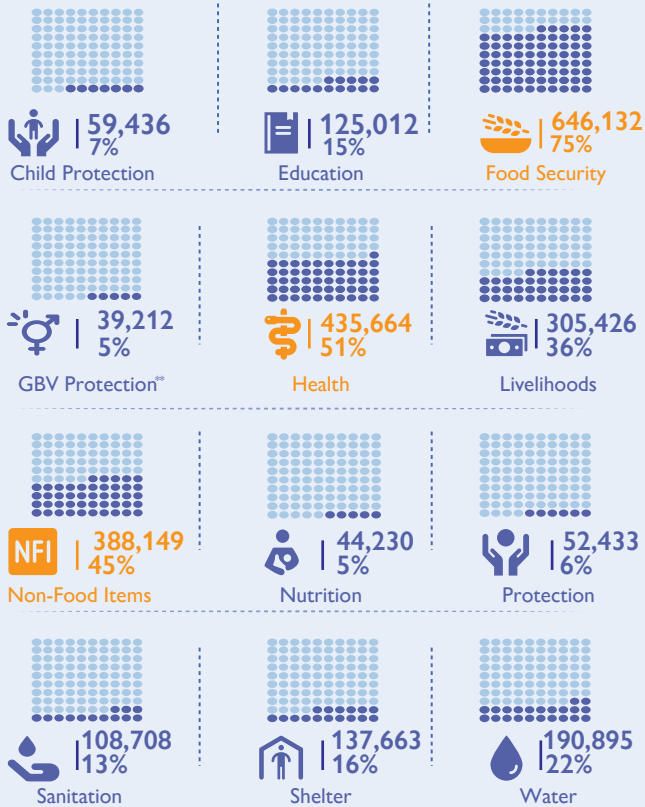
State of origin

Chart 1: Movement of IDPs from State of Origin to State of Displacement

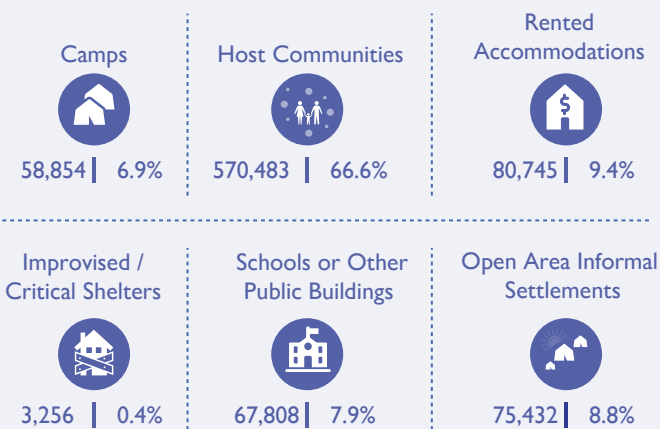
State of displacement	Localities	Locations	Number of IDPs	% of Total IDPs
AJ JAZIRAH	8	793	298,674	6.95%
BLUE NILE	6	93	52,794	1.23%
CENTRAL DARFUR	7	17	287,095	6.68%
EAST DARFUR	9	18	500,515	11.65%
GEDAREF	12	205	252,824	5.89%
KASSALA	8	139	102,777	2.39%
KHARTOUM	7	42	60,100	1.40%
NORTH DARFUR	16	78	329,645	7.67%
NORTH KORDOFAN	8	320	90,168	2.10%
NORTHERN	7	247	364,378	8.48%
RED SEA	6	108	108,420	2.52%
RIVER NILE	7	447	512,755	11.94%
SENNAR	7	211	327,091	7.62%
SOUTH DARFUR	17	32	490,153	11.41%
SOUTH KORDOFAN	14	335	84,899	1.98%
WEST DARFUR	5	28	100,335	2.34%
WEST KORDOFAN	14	394	46,231	1.08%
WHITE NILE	9	573	286,238	6.67%
GRAND TOTAL	167	4,080	4,295,092	100%

Table 1: Overview of displacement by state

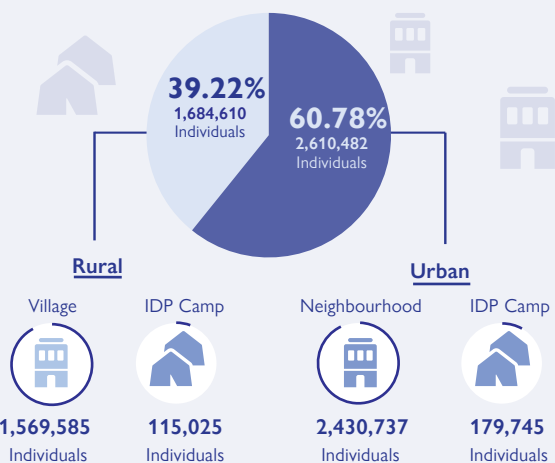
Priority Needs (by household)*



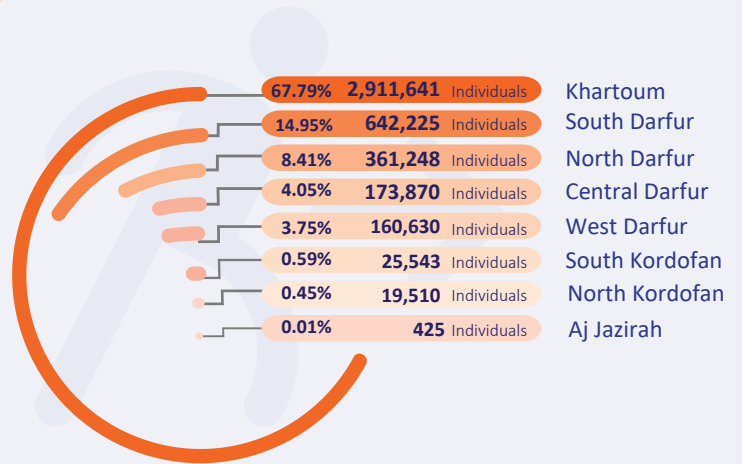
Shelter categories (by household)



Displacement in Sudan by Location Type

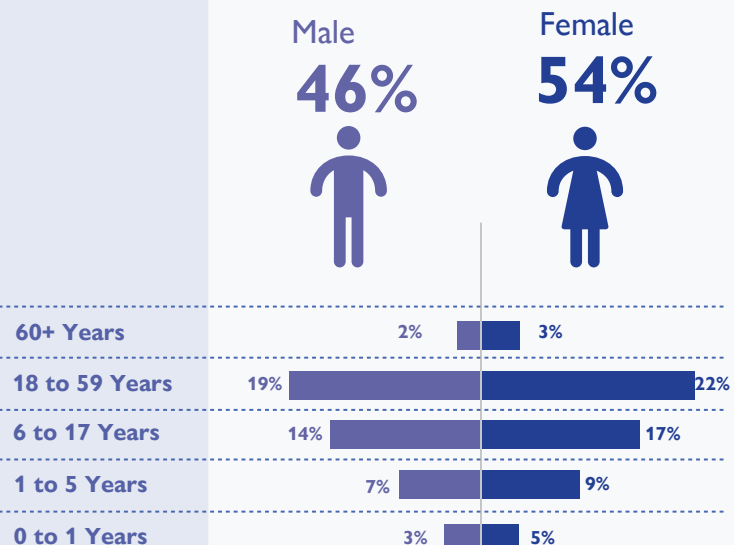


State of Origin



Map2: State of origin

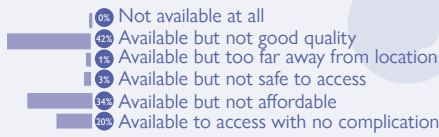
Demographics



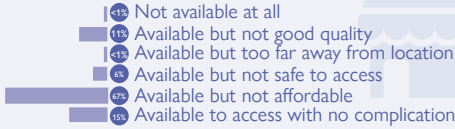
** GBV (Gender-Based Violence) | * Priority Needs indicates the number of households among the IDP caseload which have cluster specific humanitarian needs. Total numbers do not add up to the total number of households.

Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) ***

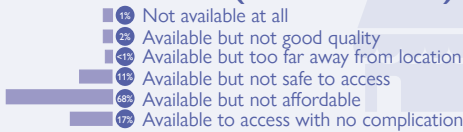
Water



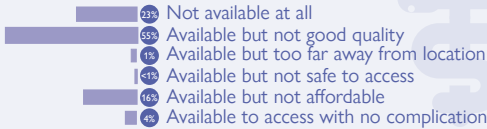
Market (Food)



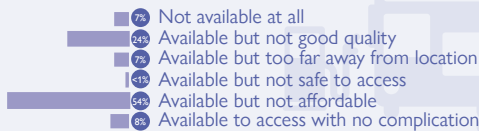
Market (Non-Food Items)



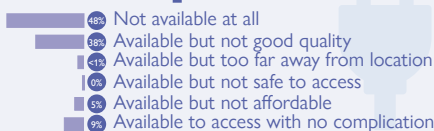
Health care



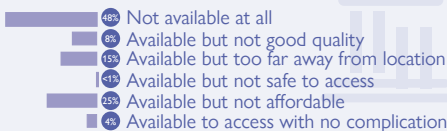
Transportation Fuel



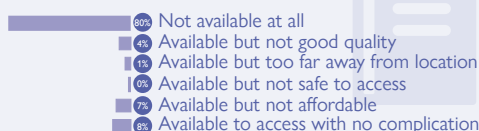
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons) ****

Move to a third location



- (1) No financial or economic means to remain in the current location.
- (2) Deterioration of security situation in current location.
- (3) Better security at the third location.

Remain in the current location



- (1) The security situation is good in the current location.
- (2) Social or community reasons.
- (3) Job opportunities are better in the current location.

Return to location of origin



- (1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location.
- (2) Improvement of security at location of origin.
- (3) No basic services at current location.

Leaving Sudan to another country



- (1) better opportunities in other countries.



Chad



South Sudan



Egypt

? Not Decided (No Plan)



*** Access to Services (proportion of IDPs) indicates the sentence used to best describe IDPs access to services as a proportion of IDPs living in that state.

**** Intentions are given based on plans for the coming three to six months. Percentages are provided for up to the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

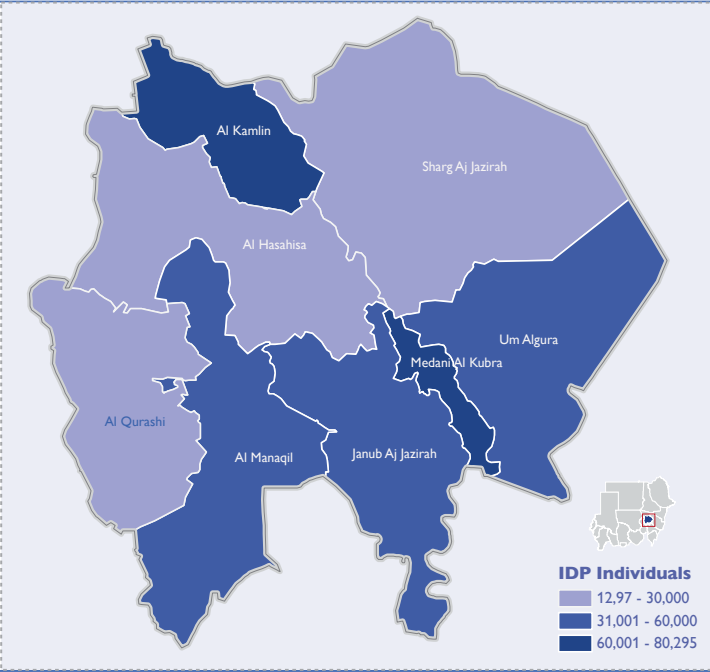
Displacement by State

Aj Jazirah

298,674
Displaced Individuals

59,489
IDP households

42
Key Informants



Field teams have observed intermittent skirmishes between the two main conflicting parties in the North of the state, namely in Al Kamlin locality, affecting several villages. Moreover, the field team has also reported incidents of armed robberies along the national road linking Khartoum with Medani Town, the state capital, as well as mass-looting of industrial areas in Al Kamlin locality.

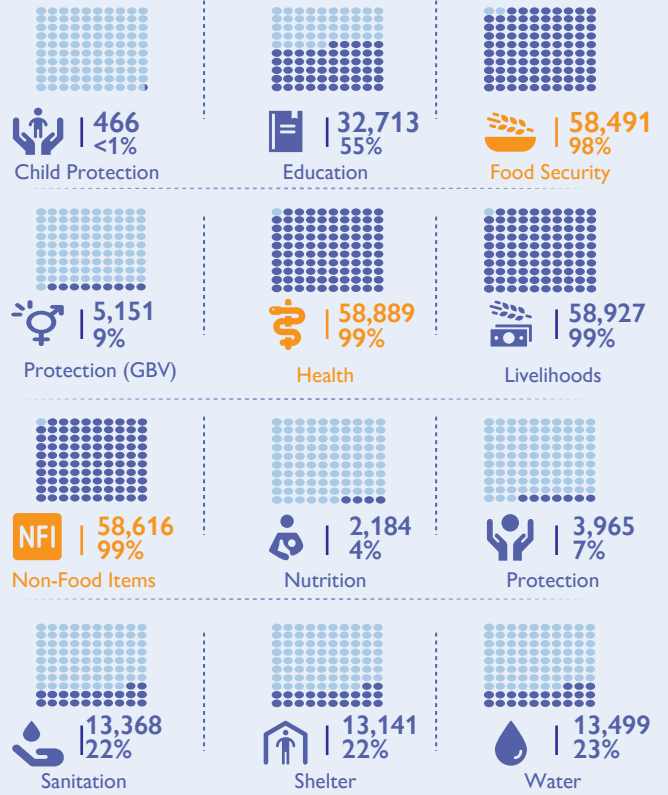
Field teams have reported a total figure of 298,674 IDPs in Aj Jazirah state, observed across its localities. The vast majority of IDPs are reportedly arriving from Khartoum— with a small number of IDPs displaced from Arak Salhi village of Al Kamlin locality, Aj Jazirah, following armed clashes in May 2023. More recently, field teams reported an increasing influx of IDPs from Omdurman and Sharg An Neel localities, Khartoum state, and some from Jebel Awlia locality due to the rising violence in these locations.

Given its strategic location, the field team indicated that the state capital, Medani Town of Medani Al Kubra locality, serves as the first transit zone for populations fleeing the violence in Khartoum. IDPs may remain in Medani Town or depart to other states in the East, South, and West of Sudan, and possibly abroad to Ethiopia or South Sudan. More recently, field teams have observed internal movement of IDPs within the state – with IDPs typically relocating from living with relatives or in rented accommodations to sheltering sites (predominantly schools and public buildings) as they are running thin on savings. There is also the reported movement of IDPs between gathering sites in search of better services and assistance.

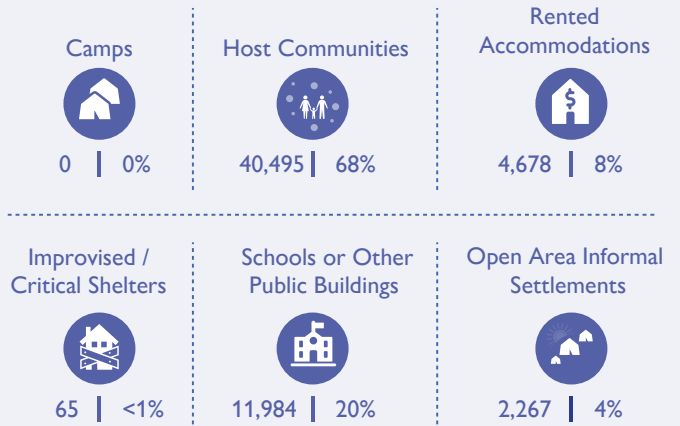
The field team has reported an grave humanitarian conditions across Aj Jazirah— with urban areas being reportedly overcrowded pressuring existing infrastructure and services. Field teams have indicated severe shortages in Food, Medical Supplies, Electricity, and Water, combined with a steep rise in rents and food prices. Food insecurity across Aj Jazirah is widely reported due to the poor Rainy Season affecting negatively domestic food production. The lack of employment opportunities has obstructed self-help means, leaving IDP households largely dependent on relatives and humanitarian aid.

Aj Jazirah's government and several humanitarian actors remain active across the state. Assistance, however, primarily targets at IDP households sheltering in gathering sites - with only a minimal amount perceived by IDPs in host communities.

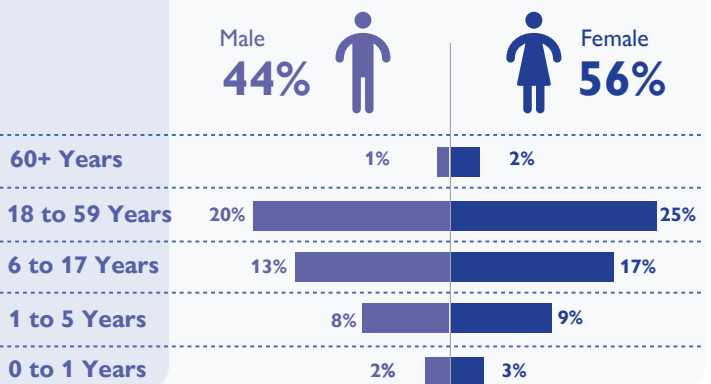
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



**** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



Water

- 0% Not available at all
- 7% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 46% Available but not affordable
- 47% Available to access with no complication



Market (Food)

- 0% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 0% Available but not affordable
- 100% Available to access with no complication



Market (Non-Food Items)

- 0% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 0% Available but not affordable
- 100% Available to access with no complication



Health care

- 0% Not available at all
- 7% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 33% Available but not affordable
- 60% Available to access with no complication



Transportation Fuel

- 0% Not available at all
- 49% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 51% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Electricity

- 0% Not available at all
- 73% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 58% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Government Legal Services

- 41% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 99% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Education

- 52% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 48% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication

Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



9,510
Households

16%

- (1) No financial/economic means to remain.
- (2) Better work opportunities in third location.



Remain in the current location



21,416
Households

36%

The security situation is good in this location.



Return to location of origin



9,510
Households

16%

No financial/economic means to remain



Leaving Sudan to another country



1,122
Households

2%

Better opportunities in other countries



Ethiopia



Uganda



Egypt



Not Decided (No Plan)



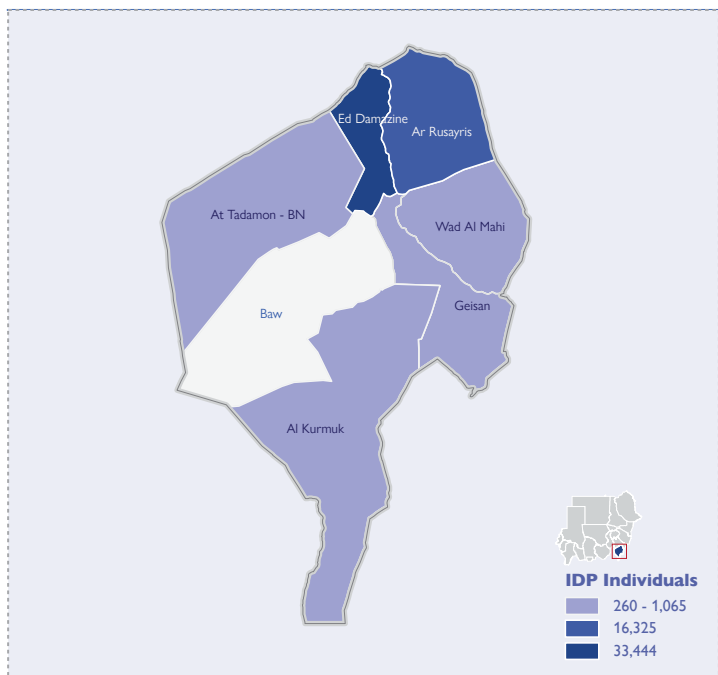
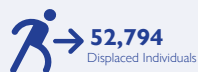
17,931
Households

30%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

Displacement by State

Blue Nile

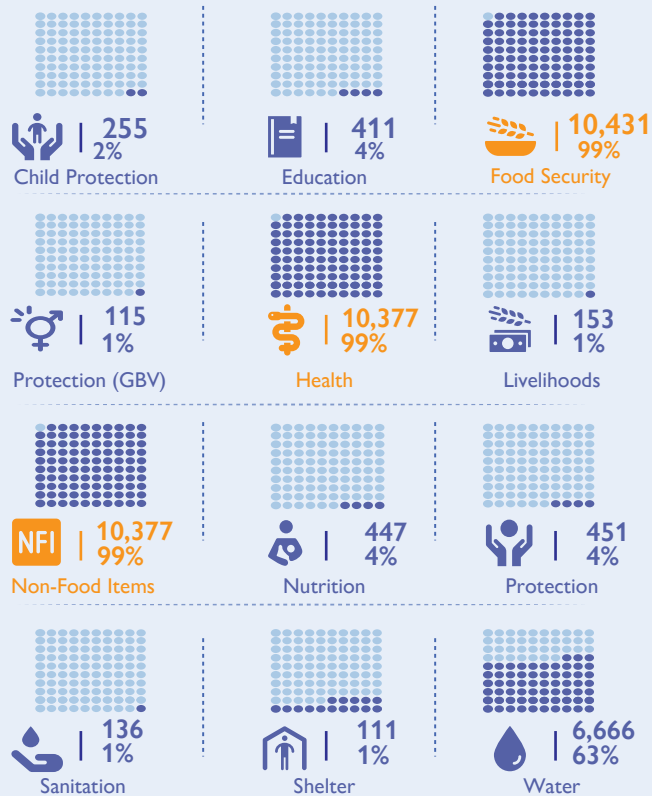


Clashes previously observed between the Josph-Tagu faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and the Sudanese Armed Forces have not been observed in the previous month. SPLM forces are currently present in Geisan and Kurmuk localities. However, field teams report that tensions remain high and violence may renew between the two parties. The violence between the RSF and SAF observed across the Darfur region, North Kordofan, and the capital has not been witnessed in Blue Nile.

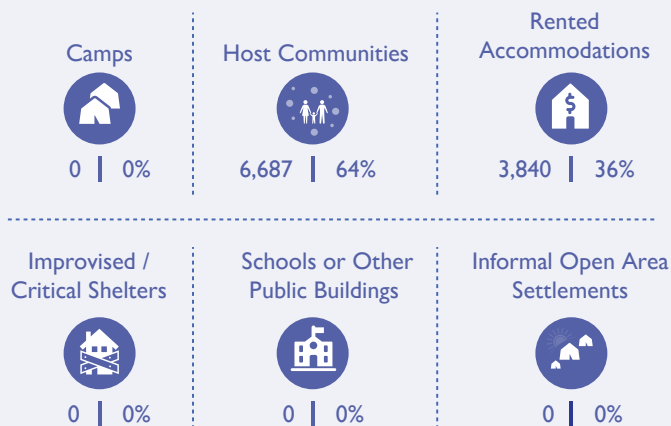
Field teams have identified an estimated total of 52,794 IDPs across Blue Nile. The displaced caseload is set to continue rising as the conflict becomes increasingly protracted - leading to further pressures on local services and livelihoods. Most of the displaced caseload have fled from the conflict in Khartoum, with some moving several times in search of income opportunities and lower prices. Indeed, mobility within Blue Nile remains high as those displaced reportedly move constantly around the state due to high rental costs. Additionally, there have been some movement through the state of nomadic and pastoralist communities from the Kordofan and Darfur regions in line with traditional migration pathways as the rainy season comes to a close.

The state is reportedly experiencing severe revenue shortages – limiting the capacity of local authorities to support IDP communities. Challenges faced by the displaced caseload include a scarcity of livelihood opportunities, adequate shelter, the pressure on existing services, and the inability to purchase basic necessities with the hyperinflation. Services reportedly provided by the state include Healthcare – however some centres have closed and an acute shortage of medical supplies. Notably, field teams have highlighted that some displaced individuals have lost important documentation relating to identification documents as a result of their displacement. The lack of available governmental/legal services have led to notable protection concerns raised. Additionally, much of the displaced caseload is comprised of members of the Hausa tribe – who had left the state following inter-communal conflict between the Hausa and other local tribes in the second half of 2022. These communities face specific risks due to the long-standing tensions between them and other tribes in the region. While humanitarian actors have a stronger presence in Blue Nile in comparison to more conflict-prone areas, they will likely continue to face operational challenges to support the growing humanitarian needs in the state.

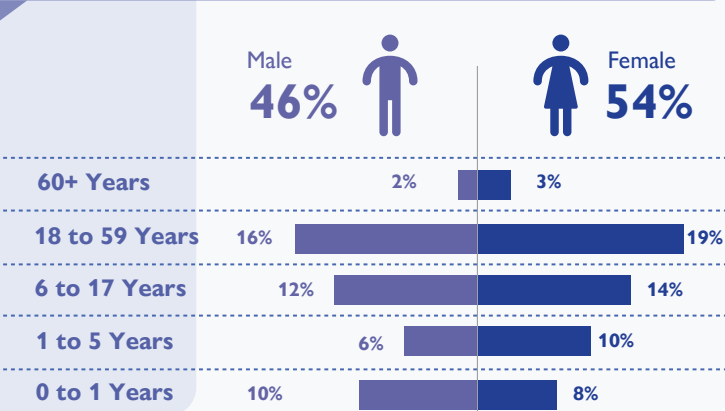
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



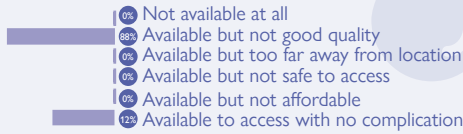
Demographics



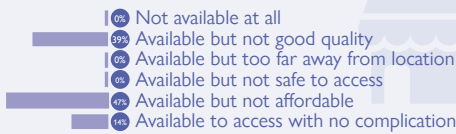
Access to Services (by proportion of IDPs)



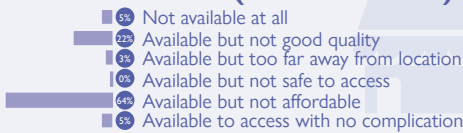
Water



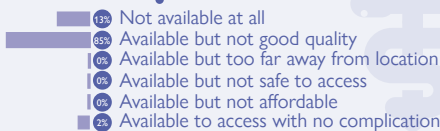
Market (Food)



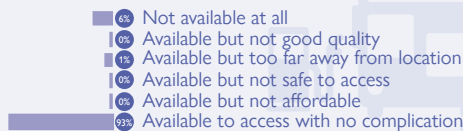
Market (Non-Food Items)



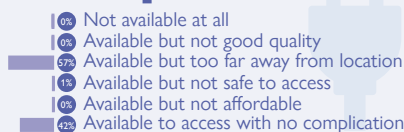
Health care



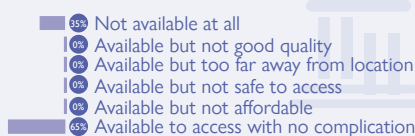
Transportation Fuel



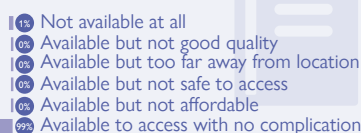
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



0

Households

0%



Remain in the current location



3,579

Households

34%

(1) Social or community reasons.

(2) The security situation is good in the current location.



Return to location of origin



1,684

Households

16%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location.

(2) No basic services in the current location.

(3) Improvement of the security situation at location of origin.



Leaving Sudan to another country



0

Households

0%

Better opportunities in other countries



Not Decided (No Plan)



5,264

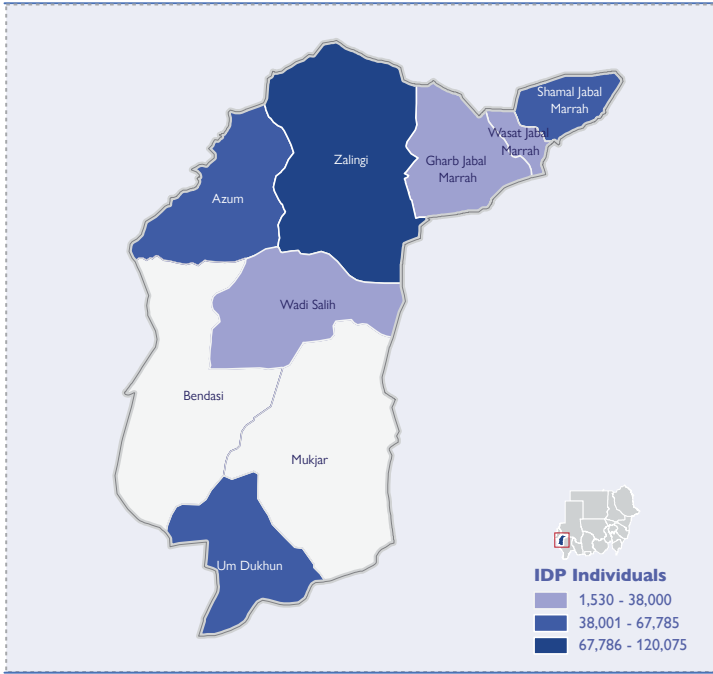
Households

50%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

Displacement by State

Central Darfur



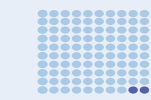
Since 15 April 2023, most of the conflict observed in Central Darfur has been situated in an around the state capital, Zalingi Town. Conflict dynamics are driven largely by wider military clashes - with inter-communal clashes proving less prominent in Central Darfur in comparison to the remaining states in the region. Notably, these conflict dynamics have also had a modest impact on the movement of pastoralist and nomadic communities – who typically move from the South to the North during the Rainy Season. Field teams have observed that some nomadic communities are staying in Central Darfur longer than usual in order to avoid conflict hotspots further along their route.

Field teams have observed an estimated total of 287,095 IDPs across Central Darfur. Most of the displacement occurs within Zalingi Town due to the limited capacity for travel within the state and regionally. This travel has proved difficult due to the regional insecurity, high prices of transportation and fuel, and the Rainy Season. Regardless, since April 2023, many IDPs have been observed moving from the state capital to join members of their same tribe in the surrounding localities. Additionally, there has been displacement from the surrounding states into Central Darfur – typically in line with tribal geographies and opportunities for work.

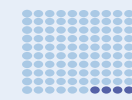
Much like the rest of the region, many services are poor or non-existent. Local authorities have been consumed by the military conflict, and much of the civilian infrastructure in urban centres has been destroyed as a result of the fighting. Field teams report that the previous capacity to attend to the needs of vulnerable populations has also been stunted due to widespread looting. Both displaced and host communities face similar levels of inaccessibility. However, field teams highlight that IDPs face specific vulnerabilities due to the conflict – in particular those seeking shelter in formal IDP camps with proximity to urban centres.

Humanitarian actors will have steep challenges to navigate given the ongoing insecurity, rising humanitarian needs, and general inaccessibility resulting from the Rainy Season. Ultimately, if ongoing clashes persist, it is likely that the displacement caseload and associated humanitarian needs will continue to rise.

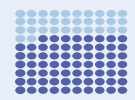
Priority Needs (by household)



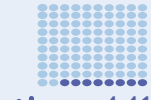
Child Protection



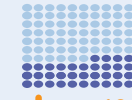
Education



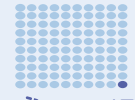
Food Security



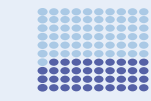
Gender-Based Violence



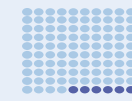
Health



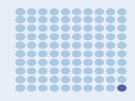
Livelihoods



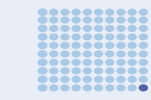
Non-Food Items



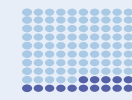
Nutrition



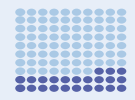
Protection



Sanitation



Shelter



Water

Shelter Categories (by households)

Camps



6,306 | 11%

Host Communities



24,936 | 43%

Rented Accommodations



0 | 0%

Improvised / Critical Shelters



0 | 0%

Schools or Other Public Buildings



2,820 | 5%

Open Area Informal Settlements

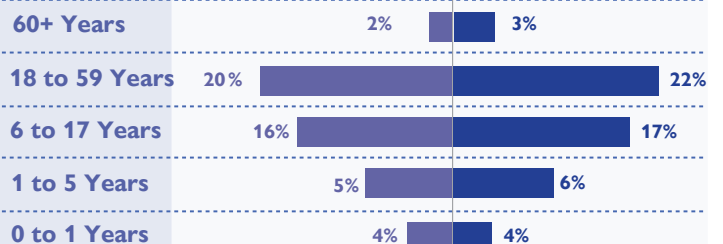


23,357 | 41%

Demographics

Male **48%**

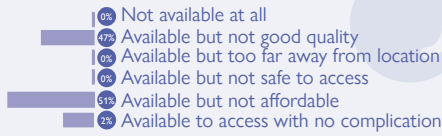
Female **52%**



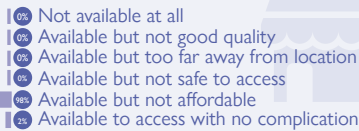
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



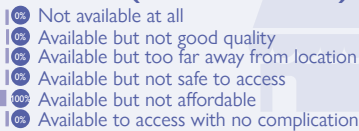
Water



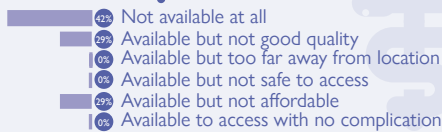
Market (Food)



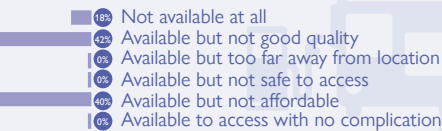
Market (Non-Food Items)



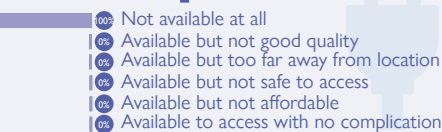
Health care



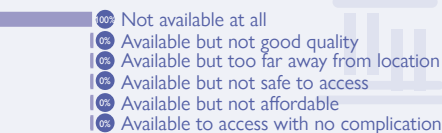
Transportation Fuel



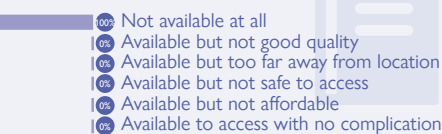
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



13,350

Households

23%

- (1) Better security situation at the third location.
- (2) Better services at the third location.
- (2) Social or community Reasons.



Remain in the current location



33,454

Households

58%

- (1) The security situation is good in the current location.
- (2) Social or community reasons.



Return to location of origin



9,130

Households

16%

- (1) Improvement of the security situation at location of origin.
- (2) No basic services in current location.
- (3) Community or Social Reasons.



Leaving Sudan to another country



1,365

Households

2%

There is no safe location in Sudan



Chad



Central African Republic



Not Decided (No Plan)



120

Households

<1%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

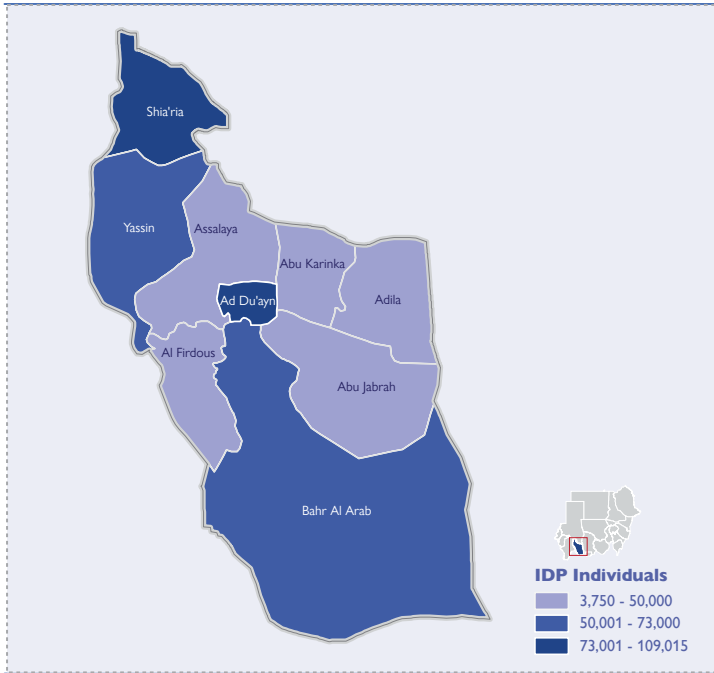
Displacement by State

East Darfur

500,515
Displaced Individuals

100,083
IDP households

13
Key Informants



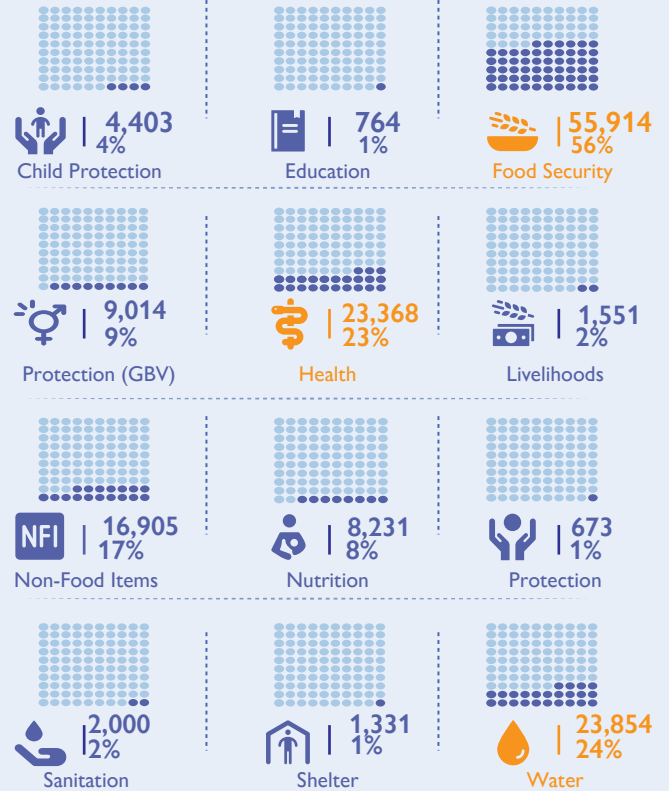
Since 15 April 2023, East Darfur has been relatively absent of the conflict dynamics observed across the rest of the Darfur region. Ad Du'ayn is not as strategic an objective to the conflict parties as are corresponding state capitals in Ag Geneina, Nyala, El Fasher, and Zalingi. Additionally, the state is not as diverse as the others – limiting the potential for exacerbated inter-communal conflicts. Field teams also highlight that local agreements between the native administration and community leaders to maintain a ceasefire between the RSF and SAF – who reportedly both maintain garrisons in Ad Du'ayn – have proved effective. Overall, field teams report that a stable yet tense ceasefire between the two main conflict parties is likely to continue notwithstanding changes to the wider military context. Despite this, field teams have noted that smaller incidents of violence between local residents are common.

Given its relatively calm status, many of those displaced regionally have sought refuge in East Darfur. Field teams currently estimate that there are 500,515 IDPs across the state – mostly arriving from Nyala, South Darfur following severe clashes between the RSF and SAF in recent months. Additionally, there have also been some displacement from Khartoum and Al Fasher. Those seeking refuge in East Darfur typically travel through Ad Du'ayn and seek refuge with members of the same tribe in rural locations across the region.

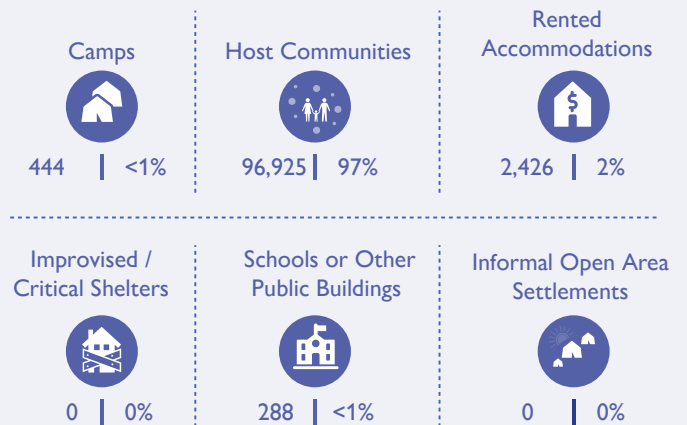
Service provision across the state remains poor – with local authorities lacking the funds to provide basic necessities. Field teams indicate that, due to the military conflict, the supply of basic market goods - which principally arrived from markets in Central Darfur - have halted. Instead, these goods have been replaced with supplies arriving from South Sudan. The higher prices of these goods has also contributed to general market inflation which has exacerbated the demands on the state's host community. Additionally, protection of vulnerable populations remains an ongoing issue – with the security services currently playing a minimal role in enforcing the rule of law.

Field teams indicate that the main issues facing humanitarian operations are the collapse of local financial institutions, poor telecommunication services, and the limited access to rural locations during the Rainy Season.

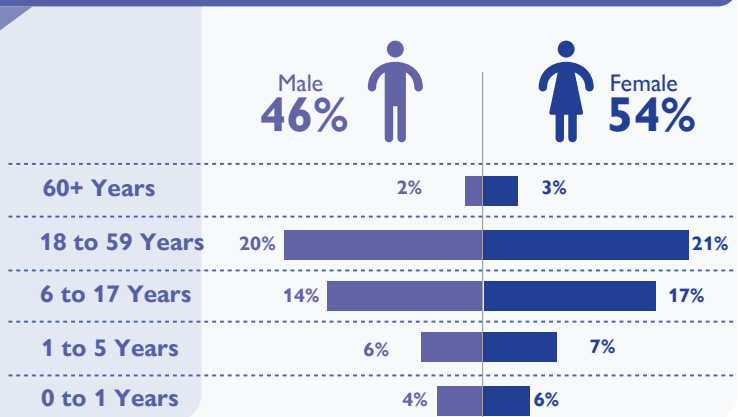
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



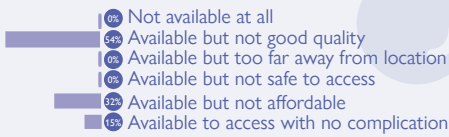
Demographics



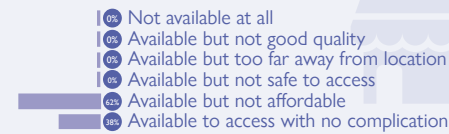
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



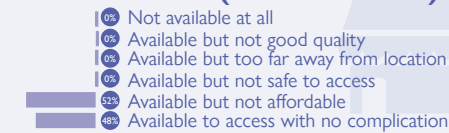
Water



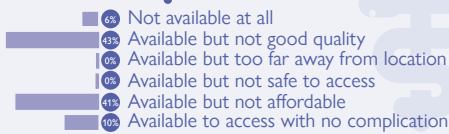
Market (Food)



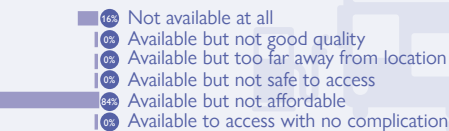
Market (Non-Food Items)



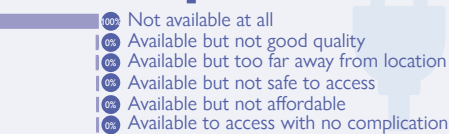
Health care



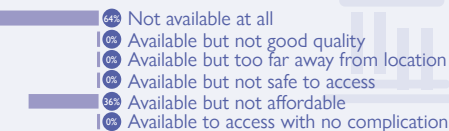
Transportation Fuel



Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



2,647
Households

3%

1. Social or community reasons.
2. Better services available at third location.



Remain in the current location



88,079
Households

88%

Security Situation is good in the current location.



Return to location of origin



6,312
Households

6%

Improvement of the security situation at location of origin



Leaving Sudan to another country



2,145
Households

2%

There is no safe location in Sudan



South Sudan



Not Decided (I Don't Have any plan yet)



900
Households

1%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

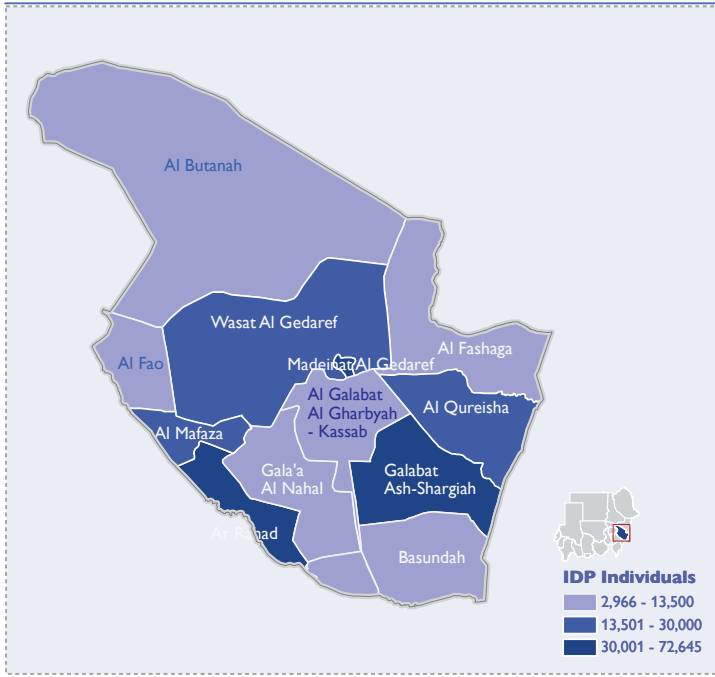
Displacement by State

Gedaref

252,824
Displaced Individuals

50,518
IDP households

116
Key Informants



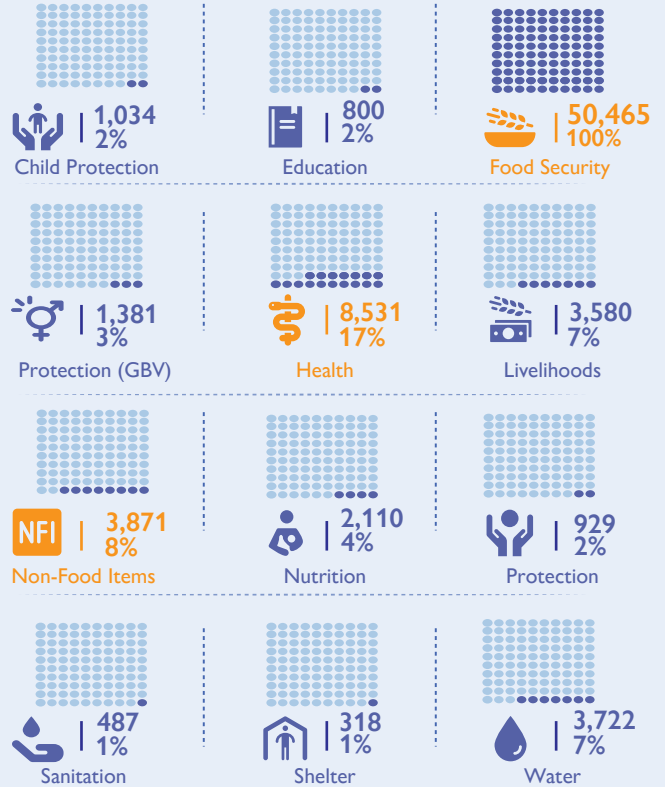
Field teams indicate that no conflict incidents have been observed in Gedaref since 15 April 2023. RSF forces are not currently present in the state, and Gedaref is free of the inter-communal tensions that exist in other regions of Sudan. That said, a large number of displaced individuals have sought refuge in Gedaref from the fierce fighting that has taken place in Khartoum – in particular, a significant number of foreign nationals. Overall, field teams estimate that there are approximately 252,824 IDPs currently seeking refuge in Gedaref.

Field teams report that IDPs typically travel to Gedaref to search for safety closer to members of their own tribe, or to search for income opportunities in the various agricultural projects which are active in Gedaref during the Rainy Season. Additionally, both Sudanese and non-Sudanese nationals (notably Ethiopian nationals), travel through Gedaref in order to cross the border into Ethiopia. Many seeking to travel internationally arrive from Wad Medani in Aj Jazirah state and Madeinat Kassala in Kassala to complete their visa procedures at the government centres in Gedaref Town - before travelling onwards to Ethiopia. These same cross-border movement trends have continued in the last month.

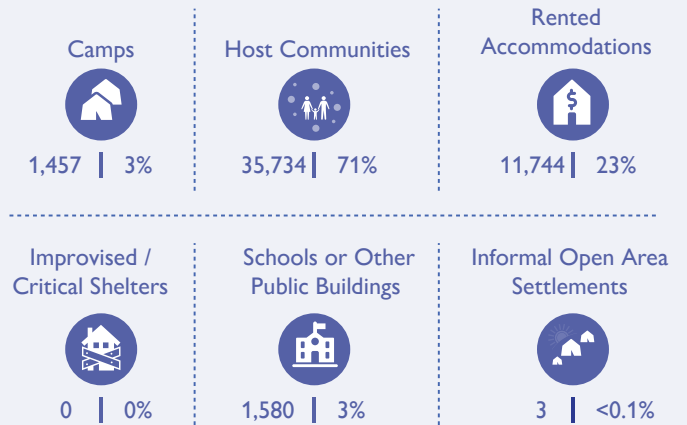
State authorities have reportedly had a more active role in Eastern states, such as Gedaref, in comparison to the other regions of Sudan. As a result, local authorities in Gedaref have been able to maintain the basic provision of goods and services. Albeit, low state revenues and the growing humanitarian needs has led to an observable strain on this provision. In particular, field teams report that most displaced households suffer from access to water and the lack of affordable accommodation. Additionally, the heavy rains associated with the Rainy Season continues to impact both displaced communities and the non-displaced host community – with rains in [Basundah and Ar Rahad localities](#) in early September increasing the risk of continued displacement.

The general economic deterioration across the country has meant that many basic necessities are imported from Ethiopia. What is more, the capacity of local authorities has been weakened by the disruption to governance more widely across Sudan. Despite this, local authorities have taken actions – such as setting up centres for displaced households, which are largely in Madeinat Al-Gedaref locality.

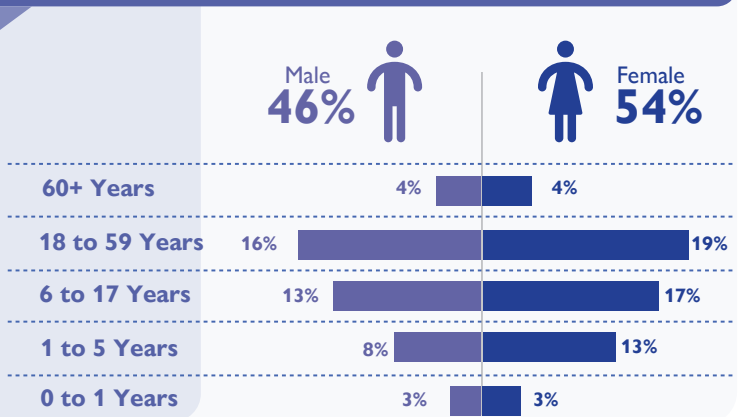
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)

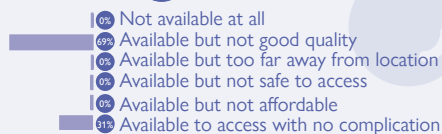


Demographics

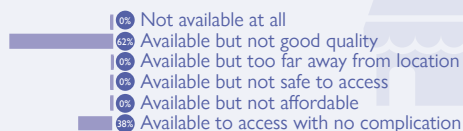


Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)**

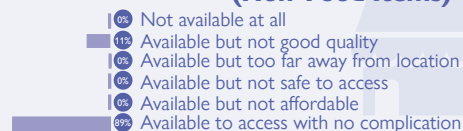
Water



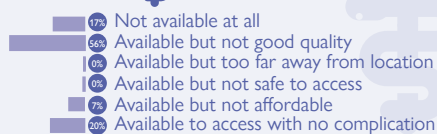
Market (Food)



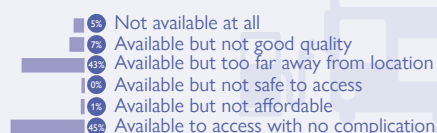
Market (Non-Food Items)



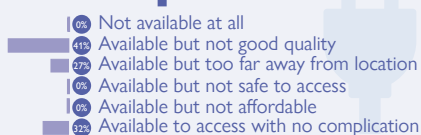
Health care



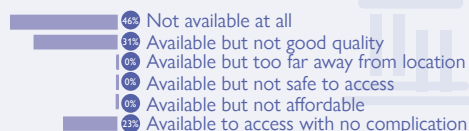
Transportation Fuel



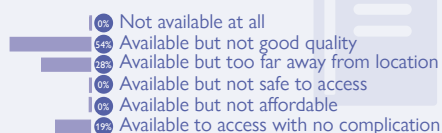
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)***

Move to a third location

3,698 Households **7%**

- (1) Social or community reasons.
- (2) Better services available in the third location

Remain in the current location

36,421 Households **72%**

The security situation is good here

Return to location of origin

10,384 Households **21%**

No financial/economic means to remain in current location

Leaving Sudan to another country

0 Households **0%**

Not Decided (No Plan)

15 Households **<0.1%**

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

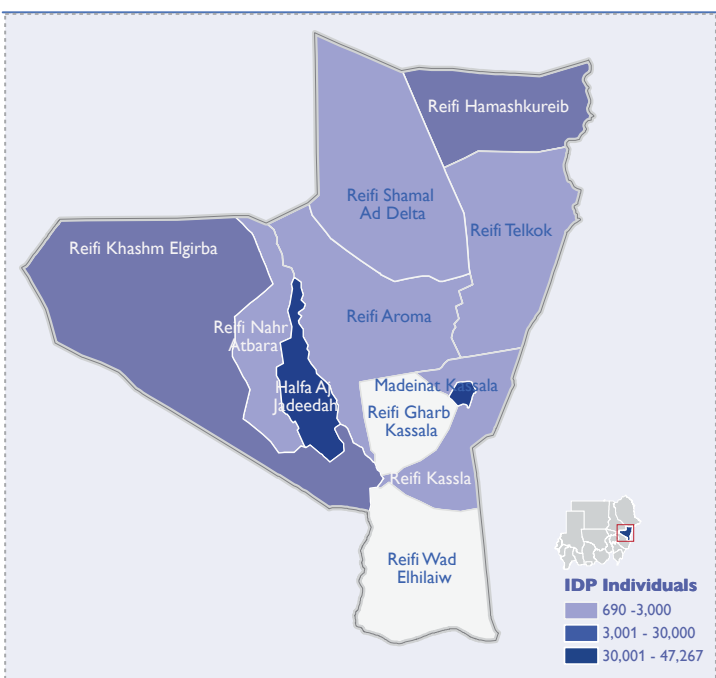
Displacement by State

Kassala

102,777
Displaced Individuals

20,552
IDP households

40
Key Informants

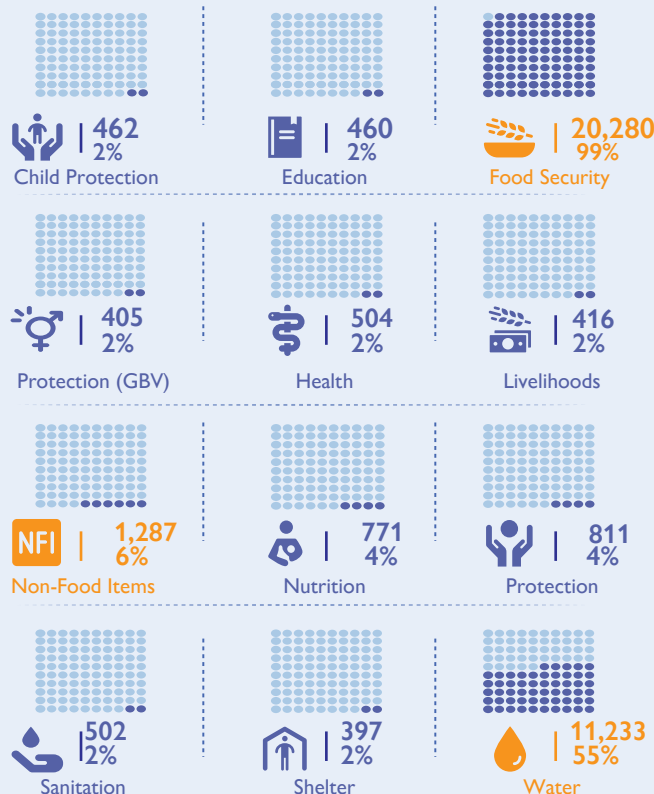


There have been no observed incidents of conflict between the RSF and SAF in Kassala state. The SAF maintains a significant presence across the state. As such, field teams do not expect conflict dynamics to emerge between different armed groups in the near future. Given Kassala's relatively peaceful status – many IDPs have sought refuge in the state from fighting in Khartoum and the Darfur region. DTM field teams estimate that there are approximately 102,777 IDPs in Kassala. Many IDPs travel to seek safety in areas with members of the same tribe, with some also reportedly moving in search of income opportunities (with agricultural projects active in Kassala during the Rainy Season), adequate service provision, and cheaper accommodation. Field teams also indicate that there is seasonal movement from the Red Sea to Kassala during the Summer, as the humidity and high temperatures along the coast make it difficult to reside there. This is likely to become less notable as the Rainy Season ends.

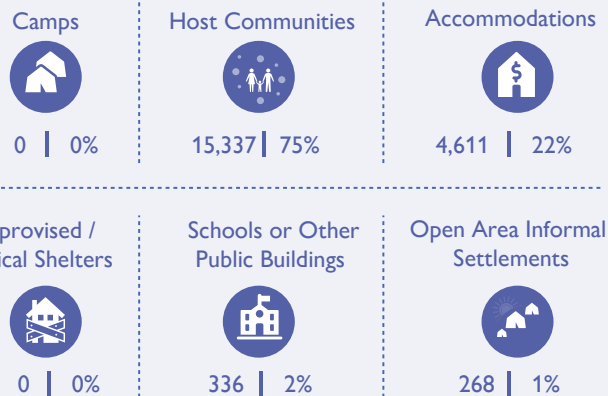
Local authorities play a more active role in service provision than other regions - working in coordination with humanitarian agencies which have maintained active operations, and civil society groups who have developed to support vulnerable communities. Despite this, Kassala state faces challenges due to restricted financial resources and the absence of coordination at the federal level.

Displaced households in Kassala face similar challenges to those faced among IDPs more broadly. Field teams report strains on public utilities such as electricity and water. Additionally, economic deterioration across the country and increased demand within the state has led to price inflation. What is more, violence between military actors has disrupted trade networks across the country – with an increasing number of goods in the market being imported from Egypt and Ethiopia. Notably, legal services are available and the judicial systems are reportedly functioning. Field teams also highlight that the different nature, customs, and traditions of the region have informed tensions between the displaced and host communities. Ultimately, as the wider conflict continues, the humanitarian needs on local authorities, the displaced community, and the non-displaced host community is likely to rise.

Priority Needs (by household)

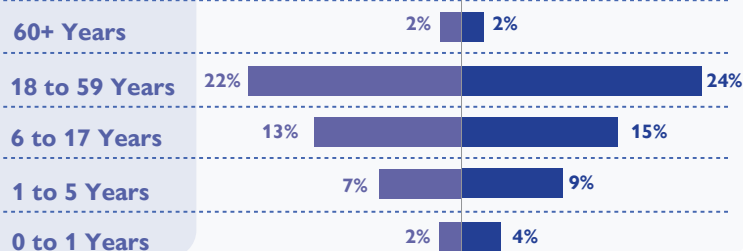


Shelter Categories (by households)



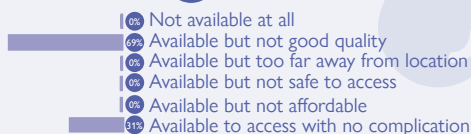
Demographics

Male **46%**  Female **54%** 

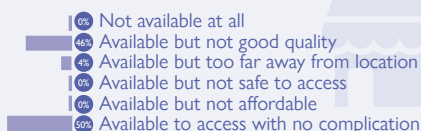


Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)

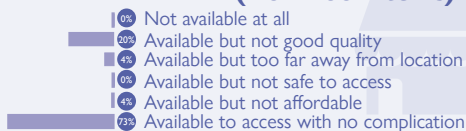
Water



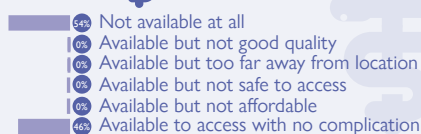
Market (Food)



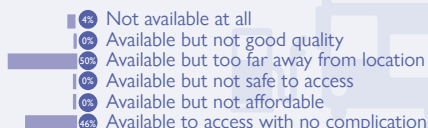
Market (Non-Food Items)



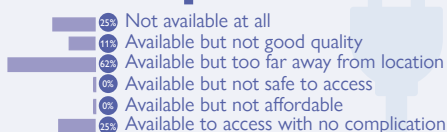
Health care



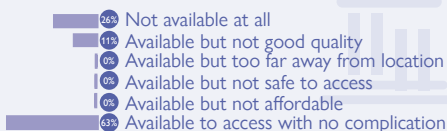
Transportation Fuel



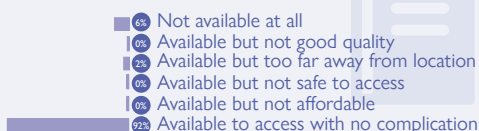
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**

Move to a third location

0 Households 0%

Remain in the current location

4,314 Households 21%

- (1) Social or community reasons.
- (2) The security situation is good here.

Return to location of origin

2,463 Households 12%

No financial/economic means to remain in current location.

Leaving Sudan to another country

0 Households 0%

Not Decided (No Plan)

13,775 Households 67%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

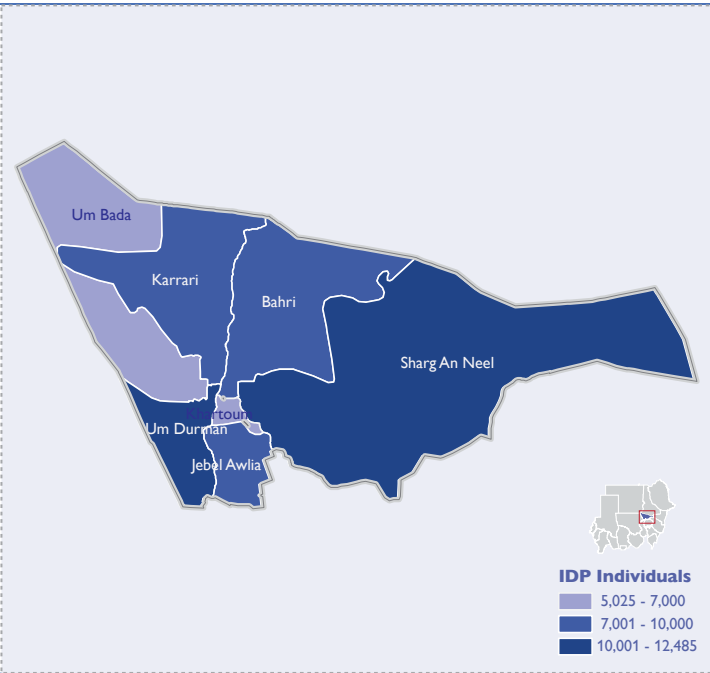
Displacement by State

Khartoum

60,100
Displaced Individuals

12,392
IDP households

29
Key Informants

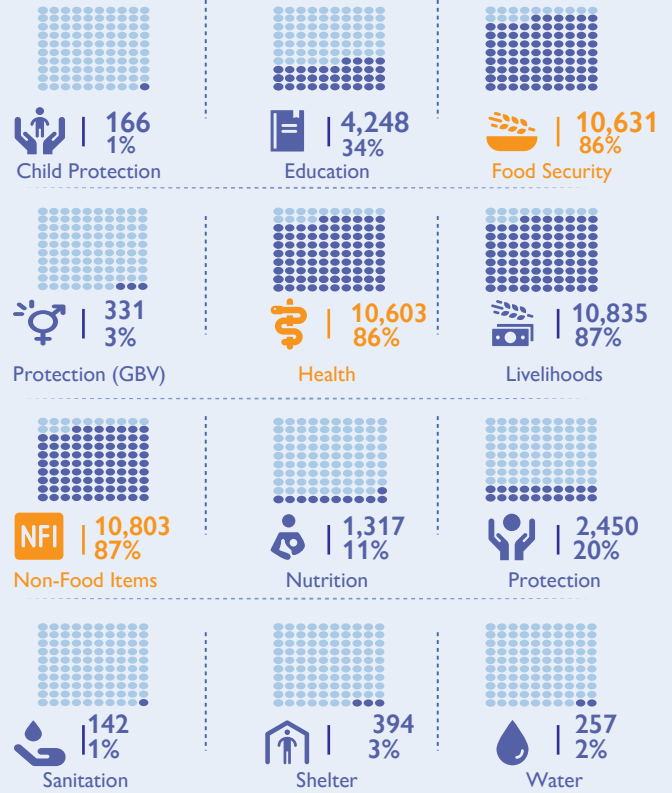


In the past month, field teams reported that fighting, shelling, and air raids continue to impact heavily residential neighborhoods and essential public facilities across all Khartoum's seven localities, including locations in Khartoum (Al-Sahafa), Sharg An Neel (Al-Haj Yousif and Dar Al-Salam), and Omdurman (Corps of Engineers) localities – among others. Many residents are caught up under near-siege conditions without access to electricity, water, and food supplies for days. The number of deaths and injuries continues to rise as a result of violence and the complete collapse of health care services. Field teams continued to report incidents of mass looting and armed robberies of residential areas, public buildings, state offices, UN offices, and public markets. Since the beginning of the armed conflict in 15 April, 68% of displacement across Sudan has reportedly occurred from locations in Khartoum – with an estimated 2,911,641 individuals reported as being displaced from this state. Of this figure, Khartoum currently hosts a total of 60,100 IDPs observed across its seven localities. Field teams have reportedly that many residential areas in Khartoum are nearly empty, including the neighborhoods of Al-Amarat; Khartoum 1, 2, and 3; Al-Riyad; Al-Matar; Al-Deim; Al-Manshiya; Jabra-North; and Buri in Khartoum locality; as well as Kafouri and Shambat in Bahri and Al-Mohaddessin in Omdurman.

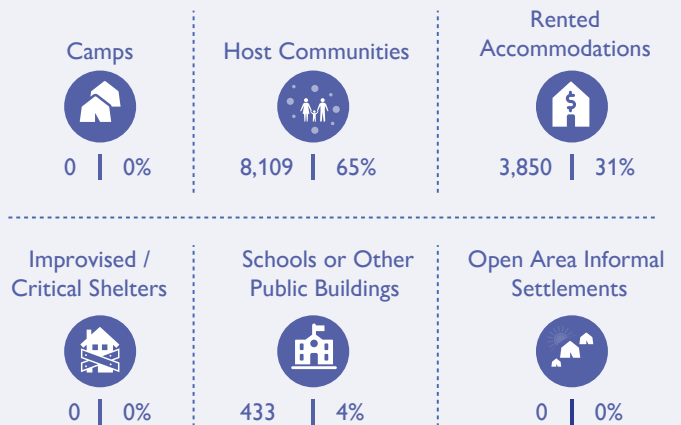
While most IDPs have reportedly left the state, many of the remaining IDPs within Khartoum state have primarily settled on the fringes of the metropolitan area where fighting is reportedly less intense, and services are better accessible. Those have primarily settled with their relatives or in rented accommodations. Field teams also reported movement of IDPs from outside Khartoum relocating to the outskirts of urban areas, due to the steep living expenses in safer states, such as River Nile, Red Sea, and Aj Jazirah.

The field team have reported a dire humanitarian situation in Khartoum. Fighting has reportedly caused a total wreckage of infrastructure across the state – with many markets, hospitals, electricity and water distribution stations reportedly out of service for months. The continuation of fighting, combined with insecurity in movement and looting, will further hamper active humanitarian actors in Khartoum from delivering relief to vulnerable populations.

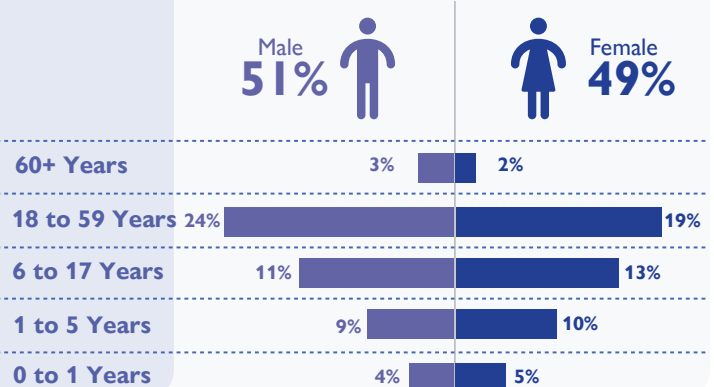
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



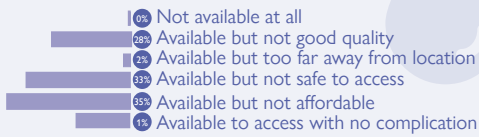
Demographics



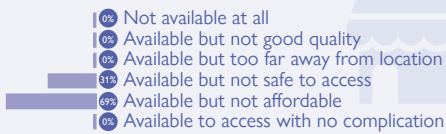
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



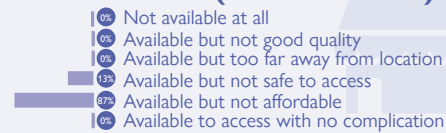
Water



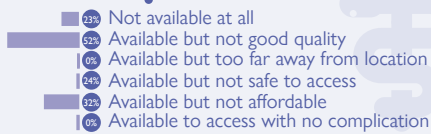
Market (Food)



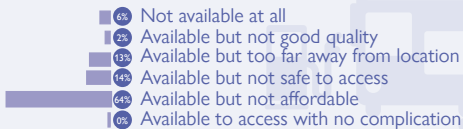
Market (Non-Food Items)



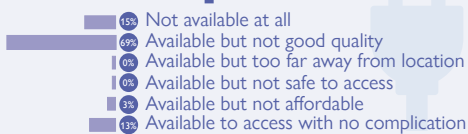
Health care



Transportation Fuel



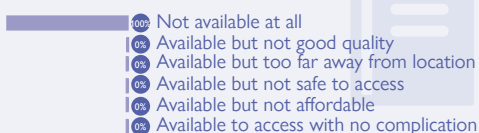
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



4,957
Households

40%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location.

(2) Better security situation in third location.



Remain in the current location



245
Households

2%

Social or community reasons



Return to location of origin



495
Households

4%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location.

(2) Better security situation in location of origin.



Leaving Sudan to another country



619
Households

5%

Better opportunities in other countries.



EGYPT



Not Decided (No Plan)



6,076
Households

49%

(1) Better security situation at the 3rd location

(2) Better services available in the 3rd location

(3) Humanitarian assistance available in the location of origin

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

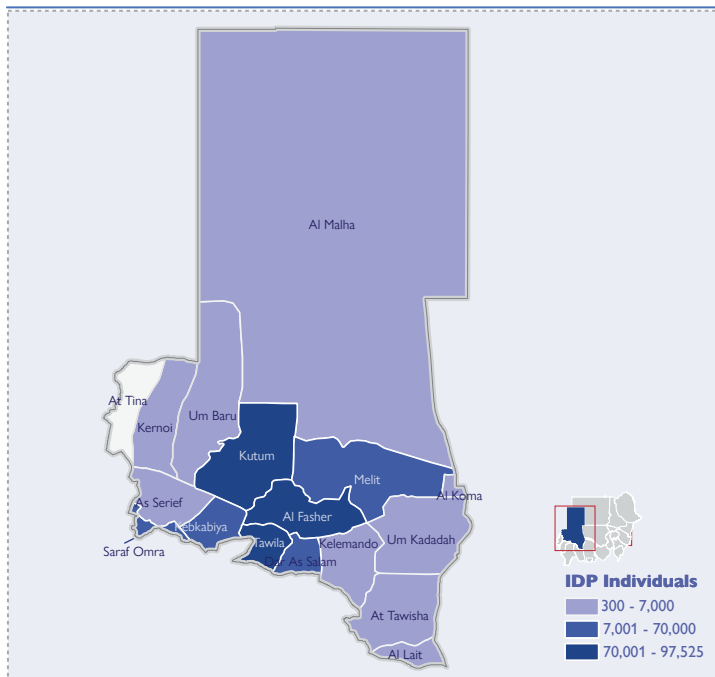
Displacement by State

North Darfur

329,645
Displaced Individuals

65,809
IDP households

67
Key Informants

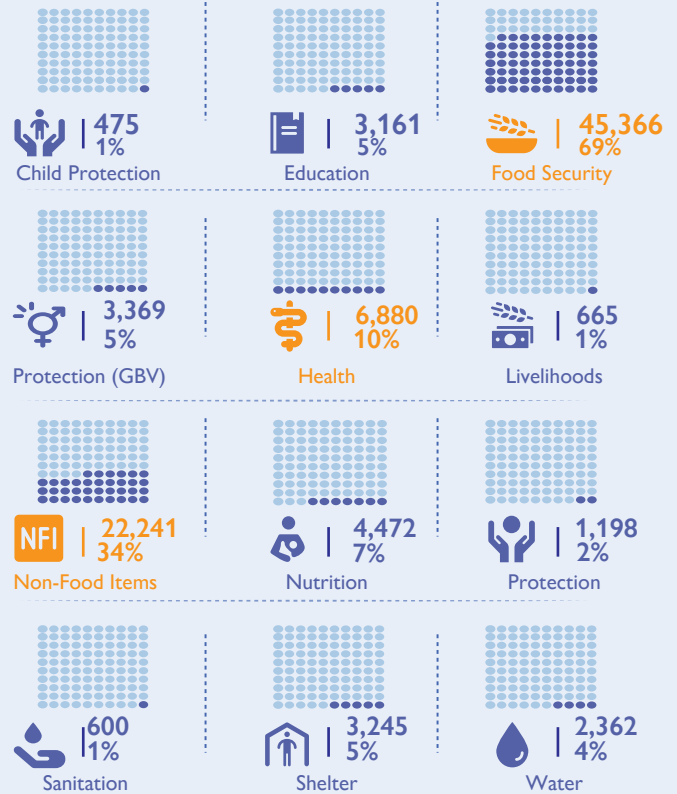


Field teams report that skirmishes between the two main conflict parties are a regular occurrence in the state capital, El Fasher, as well as in the surrounding localities. Local mediation efforts set up by the Wali of North Darfur have made little progress. Given El Fasher's strategic position in a potential all-weather road between Khartoum and RSF strongholds in Darfur, the location is likely to be continue to be disputed by both conflict parties. Additionally, field teams have also observed the eruption of inter-communal conflict. For example, fighting has erupted between Bani Hussein and Zaghawa tribesmen in Kerno locality, and Al-Kababesh and Al Berta tribesmen in Um Kadadah locality. What is more, the presence of multiple armed groups across the region (including Sudanese Liberation Army and other armed groups), increases the risk of the current conflict proliferating further.

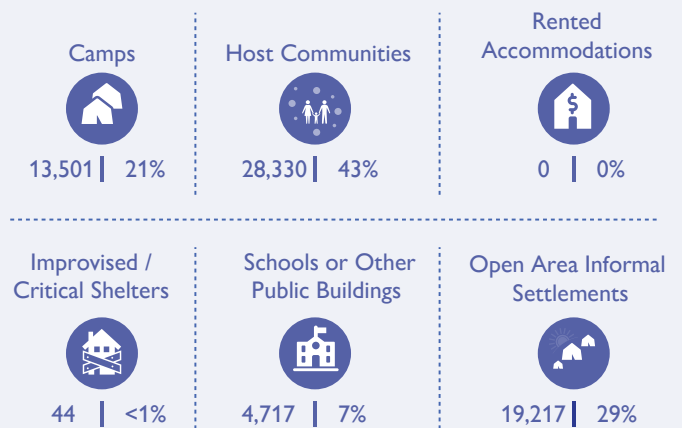
Field teams currently observe 329,645 IDPs across North Darfur state. Displacement within the state has decreased since the start of hostilities in April 2023. Typically, IDPs left El Fasher Town (where the fighting is most intense), seeking refuge with members of the same tribe across the localities of Dar As Salaam, Al Lait, Kelemando, Melit, and Al Malha. In some cases, IDPs have arrived from other states in search of sanctuary from fighting in other conflict hotspots. Field teams also note that pastoralists and nomadic communities continue their movements from the South to North in line with typical patterns of Rainy Season migration.

Service provision across the state is reportedly abysmal. Field teams indicate that the destruction of critical infrastructure in urban centres has had a marked impact on livelihood generation. What is more, the principal market in El Fasher Town, El Fasher locality remains a critical transit for goods entering the Darfur region from states to the East. Certain displaced and host communities also face restricted access to services in line with their tribal affiliation. Furthermore, communities are at risk of being subject to secondary displacement as a result of the Rainy Season – with heavy rains causing in flooding in [Al Fasher Town](#) in early September.

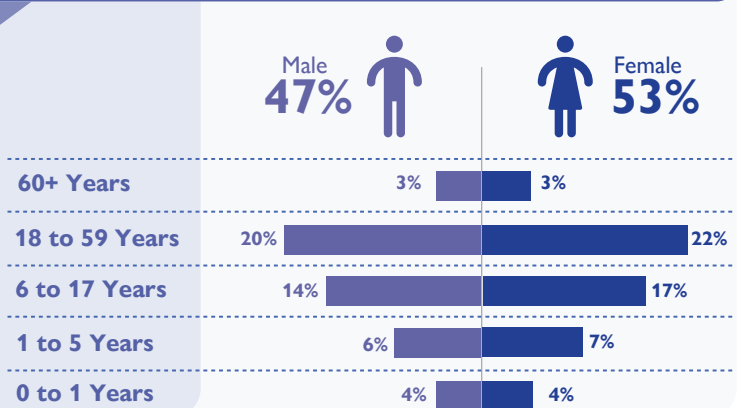
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



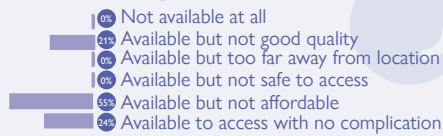
Demographics



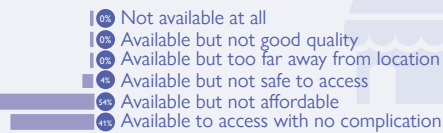
Access to Services (by IDP)



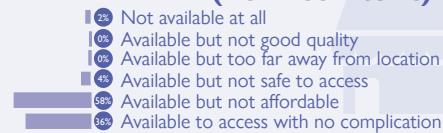
Water



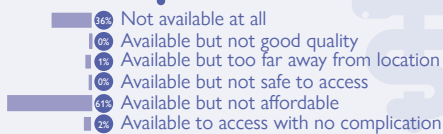
Market (Food)



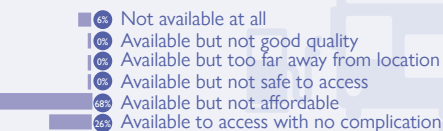
Market (Non-Food Items)



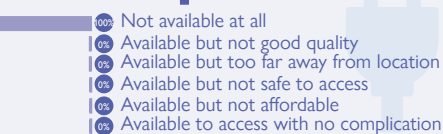
Health care



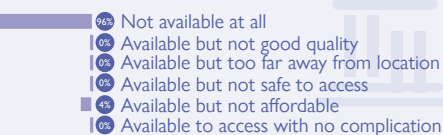
Transportation Fuel



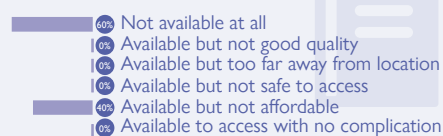
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



4,742 Households

7%

- (1) Better services available in the third location.
- (2) Social or community reasons.
- (3) Better security available at the current location.



Remain in the current location



38,993 Households

59%

The security situation is good in this location.



Return to location of origin



18,692 Households

28%

- (1) Improvement of the security situation at location of origin.
- (2) No basic services in the current location.
- (3) No financial economic means.



Leaving Sudan to another country



2,207 Households

3%

- (1) There is no safe location in Sudan.
- (2) No opportunities in location of origin.
- (3) Better opportunities in other countries.



Chad



Libya



Not Decided (I Don't Have any plan yet)



1,175 Households

2%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

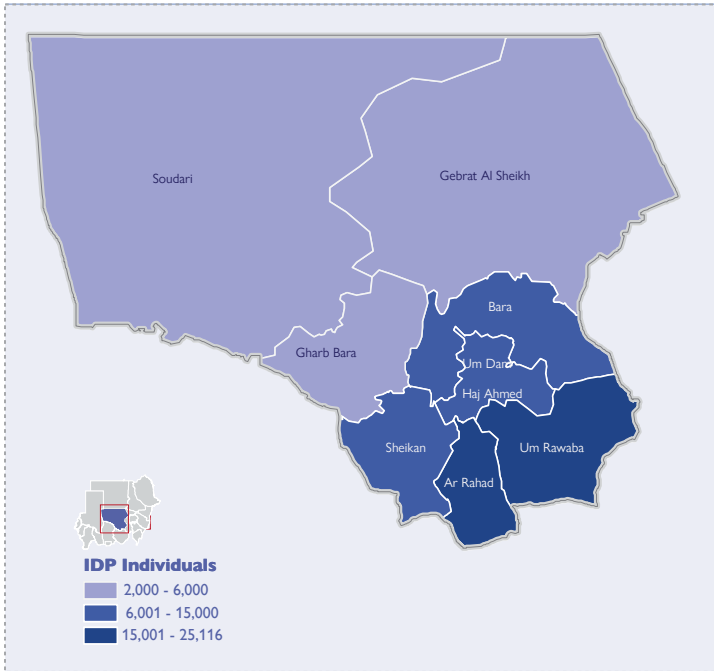
Displacement by State

North Kordofan

90,168
Displaced Individuals

17,681
IDP households

179
Key Informants



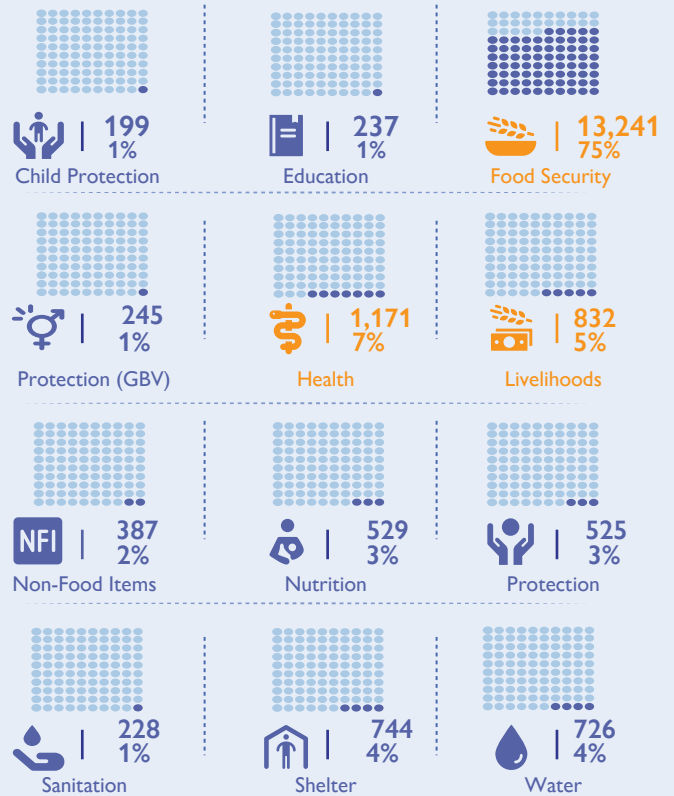
Since 15 April 2023, the armed conflict between SAF and RSF has been mainly concentrated in and around the state capital, El Obeid Town in Sheikan locality – with SAF being reportedly present in the town and extending their control on the national road linking El Obeid with Khartoum. The town is regarded as a strategic location for the RSF as it is situated on the road linking Khartoum with the Darfur region.

In El Obeid, field teams indicated that several neighbourhoods and public buildings (hospitals) had been heavily impacted by shelling, causing rising injuries and casualties. RSF forces are present to the West and South of Sheikan locality and in the area surrounding El Obeid town, as well as in Um Rawaba and Ar Rahad localities and on the national road linking El Obeid with Kosti Town in White Nile state. Field teams noted fluidity in the security situation, following incidents of mass looting in residential areas and markets across Um Rawaba Town, Um Rawaba locality, and Bara Town, Bara locality.

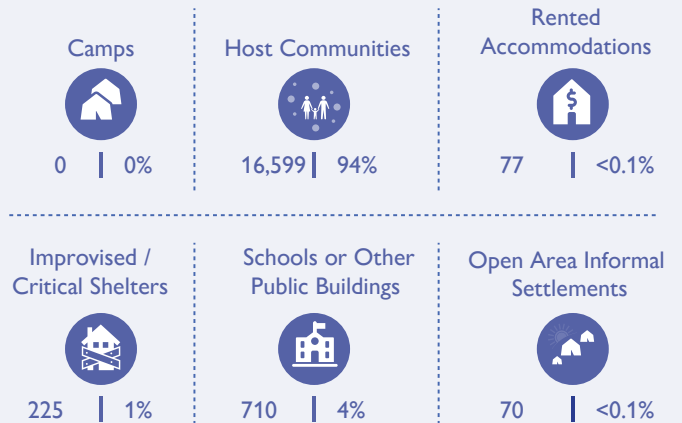
Field teams currently observe 90,168 IDPs in North Kordofan. Given its proximity to Khartoum, North Kordofan is witnessing a notable influx of IDPs from Khartoum, making up the majority of the displacement caseload in this state. Field teams observed that IDPs originating from North Kordofan have largely settled within their areas of origin as they tend to remain where their relatives/tribes reside. To exemplify, most IDPs originating from Sheikan locality (El Obeid) have largely remained within the same locality – with the remainder fleeing North and East to Ar Rahad, Bara, and Gharb Bara localities. More recently, movements of IDPs have also been reported from locations across Ar Rahad and Um Rawaba localities to Sheikan locality due to the deteriorating security situation. Field teams reported food inadequacy and poor health care services across North Kordofan. Reportedly, generalised insecurity remains the major challenge in accessing domestic markets and healthcare. In addition, field teams reported frequent incidents of armed theft along the road linking El Obeid Town with Kosti Town – limiting the delivery of food and medicine supplies. Additionally, the field team have highlighted limited access to legal institutions and services – with reported cases of abduction and violence against women in the Abu Hamra area.

Field teams note that the continuation of clashes and the fluidity of the security situation have limited humanitarian operations across North Kordofan. In addition, field teams reported severe telecommunication issues and the unavailability of fuel for domestic travel within this state, with many displacement locations remaining unreachable. With the continuation of fighting as well as heavy rains associated with the Rainy Season (see [Ar Rahad locality](#)), these challenges will continue to persist further complicating IDP conditions.

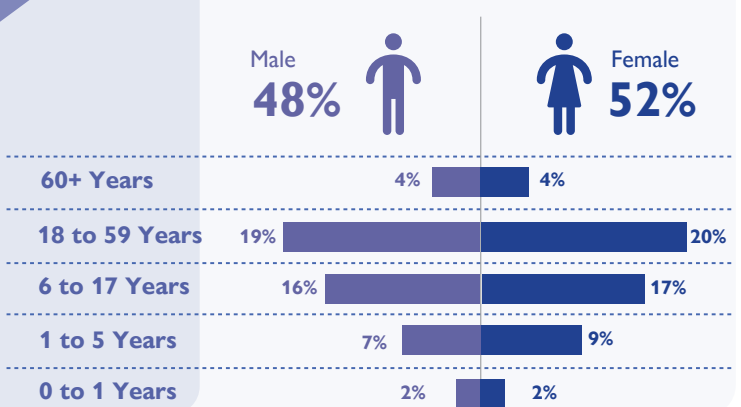
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



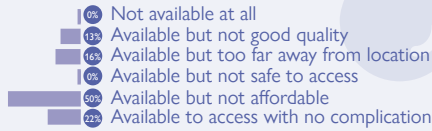
Demographics



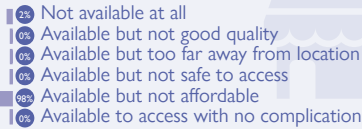
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



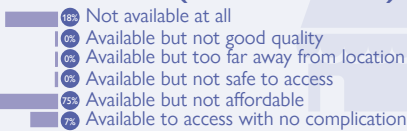
Water



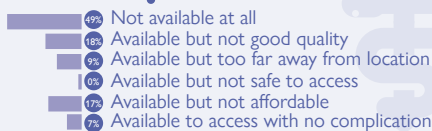
Market (Food)



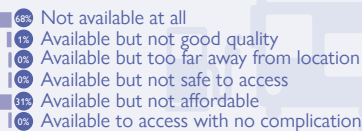
Market (Non-Food Items)



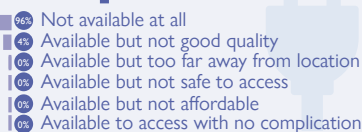
Health care



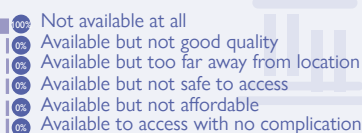
Transportation Fuel



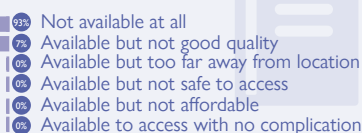
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



13 Households

<1%

- (1) Better security situation in third location
- (2) Better services in third location



Remain in the current location



3,018 Households

17%

- (1) The security situation is good in the current location.



Return to location of origin



14,257 Households

81%

- (1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location
- (2) No basic services in the current location
- (3) Humanitarian assistance available in the location of origin



Leaving Sudan to another country



0 Households

0%



Not Decided (I Don't Have any plan yet)



393 Households

2%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

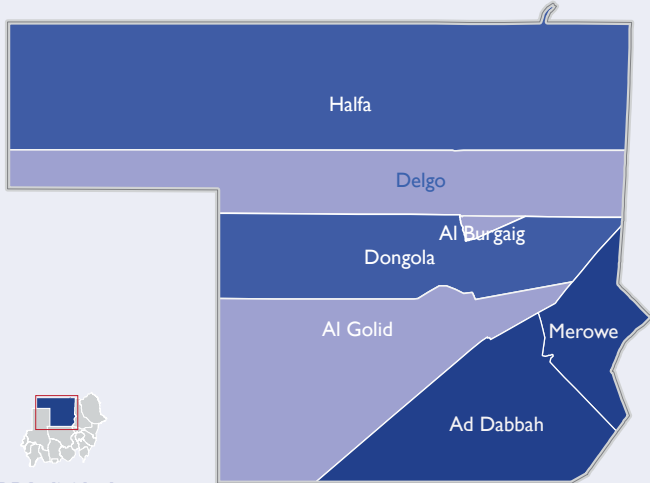
Displacement by State

Northern

364,378
Displaced Individuals

73,384
IDP households

116
Key Informants



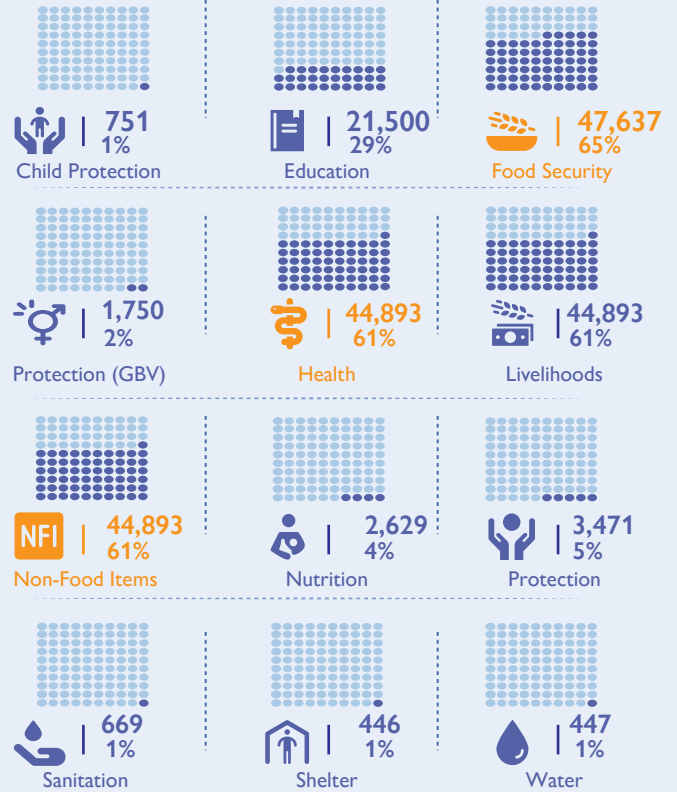
IDP Individuals
 39,514 - 50,000
 50,001 - 60,000
 60,001 - 69,680

Northern state has witnessed the first reported clashes between the RSF and SAF in Merowe Airport of Merowe locality on 15 April 2023. Following this event, field teams have reported a relatively calm situation across the state with SAF maintaining control of most of the state land (with the exception of Ad Dabba locality, where RSF and SAF have reportedly recently clashed). Additionally, the Rainy Season has heavily impacted multiple locations across Merowe locality, including Karima and Nuri Town and Gureir villages, leading to displacement.

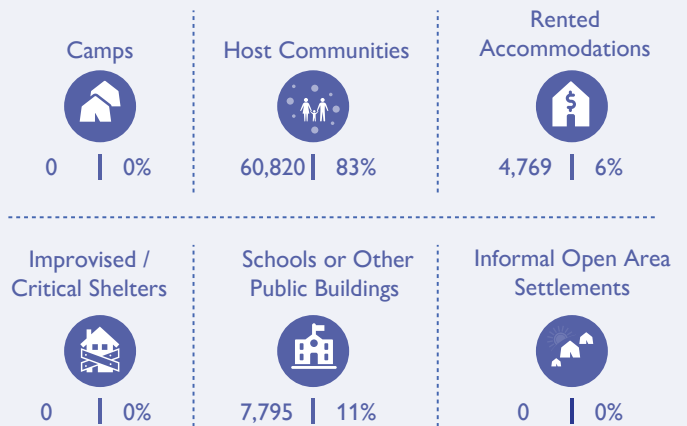
The state currently hosts a total of 364,378 IDPs. All conflict-related IDPs observed within the Northern state reportedly originated from Khartoum state. Field teams indicated that most displaced individuals have sought shelter where their relatives reside – with a smaller percentage of IDP households living in rented accommodations and Sheltering sites (mostly located in Halfa, Dongola, and Merowe localities). More recently, the field teams have observed the arrival of IDP households from River Nile due to the relatively cheaper living expenses in Northern state. Field teams also observed that the state services as a transit point for IDPs attempting to cross the international border with Egypt through the Halfa or Argeen crossing points.

Despite its distance from active conflict hotspots, field teams report a deteriorating service provision in Northern state including access to Food, Markets, Healthcare, and Water. In urban areas, the field team has observed increases in the prices of rent, food, and non-food items. Field teams also noted the lack of income-generating activities for IDPs across all displacement locations, which has left IDP households dependent on savings and/or assistance from the host community.

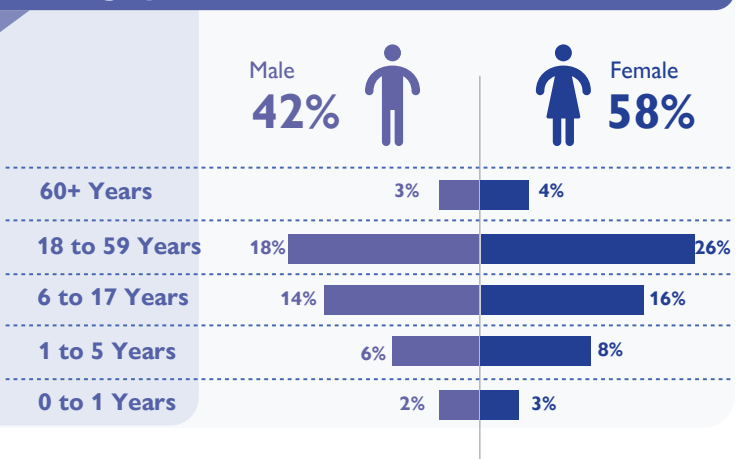
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



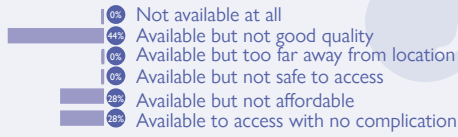
Demographics



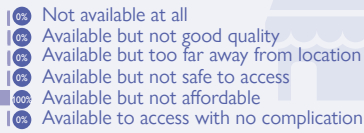
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



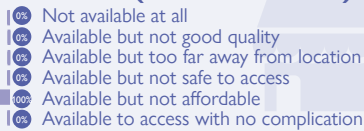
Water



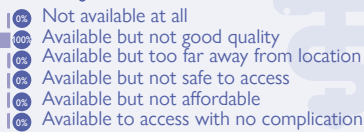
Market (Food)



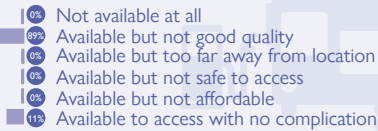
Market (Non-Food Items)



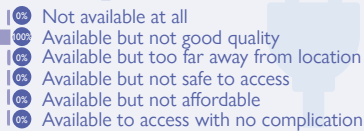
Health care



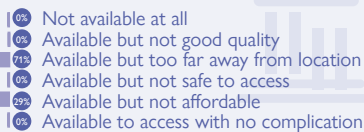
Transportation Fuel



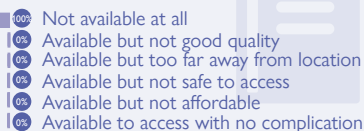
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



1,465

Households

2%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed)

(2) Better security situation at the 3rd location



Remain in the current location



23,483

Households

32%

(1) The security situation is good here



Return to location of origin



11,007

Households

15%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed &/or no access to work)



Leaving Sudan to another country



729

Households

1%

(1) Better opportunities in other countries



Egypt



Not Decided (I Don't Have any plan yet)



36,701

Households

50%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

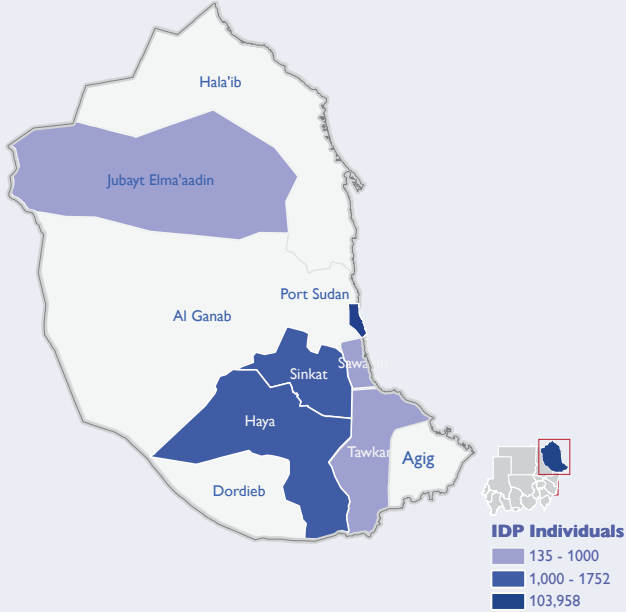
Displacement by State

Red Sea

108,420
Displaced Individuals

21,671
IDP households

74
Key Informants



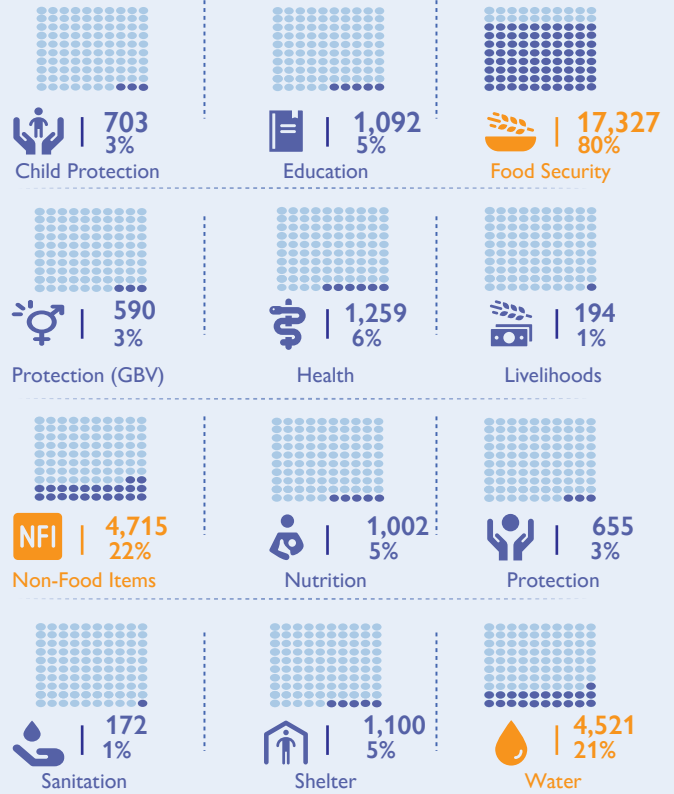
Red Sea state has remained free of the conflict dynamics effecting conflict zones in Khartoum, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions. Field teams report that the role of the state in Red Sea is one of the strongest across the country. Many government and humanitarian entities previously based in Khartoum have shifted their bases to Port Sudan. The Port also still receives international trade – important for distributing humanitarian aid as well as supplying markets in regions free of conflict. As a result, there is a significant international and humanitarian presence in this state – with multiple NGOs and civil society initiatives.

Despite the lack of violence, the state has received many IDPs – these comprise mostly of those escaping the fighting in Khartoum state, as well as some seeking to leave Sudan through the state's port of exit. Field teams currently estimate 108,420 IDPs from Sudan. More recently, Port Sudan airport has replaced its counterpart in Khartoum as Sudan's main commercial airport for international travel. Additionally, many governmental and consular services are available across Port Sudan, with field teams observing some IDPs (and in particular foreign nationals) residing across Red Sea as their visa applications are processed.

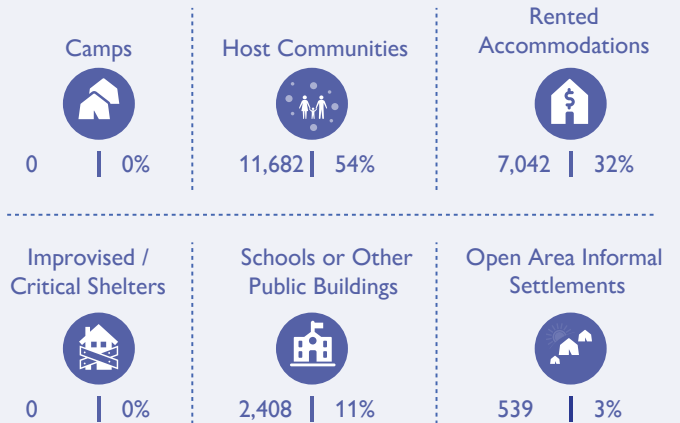
The influx of IDPs has led to pressures on local infrastructure and the delivery of basic services – in particular those relating to Electricity, Water, Sanitation, and Healthcare. The increased demand, as well as the general economic deterioration across the country, has increased the cost of living for both IDPs and the non-displaced host community. In response to a generalised shortage of accommodation, field teams highlight that local authorities have established temporary centres for displaced communities. The high temperatures and humidity in September have made living conditions more difficult in the state, with some of the local residents travelling the Kassala as part of the seasonal escape during the Rainy Season.

Ultimately, conflict is unlikely to emerge in Red Sea state in the coming period. However, displacement from Khartoum and other conflict zones is likely to continue to increase as the Rainy Season ends. If conflict dynamics spreads out of Khartoum – for instance to Aj Jazirah or River Nile – the Eastern states may receive a greater IDP caseload. This will lead to a heavier humanitarian needs for local authorities and humanitarian agencies in the region. However, as temperatures decrease during the Winter months, the demands for electricity and water may fall – alleviating the pressures on local infrastructure to deliver these services.

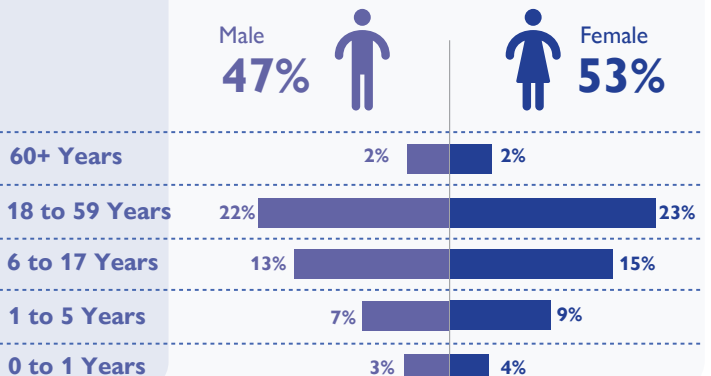
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter categories (by households)



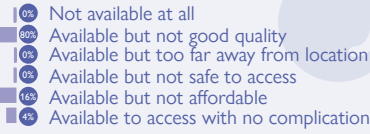
Demographics



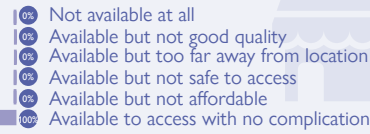
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



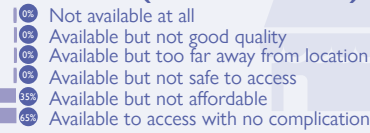
Water



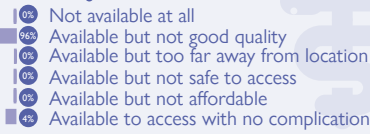
Market (Food)



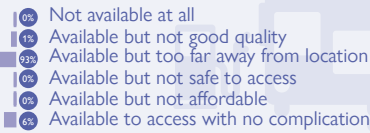
Market (Non-Food Items)



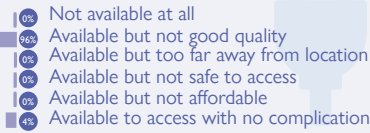
Health care



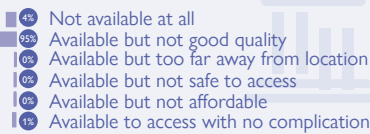
Transportation Fuel



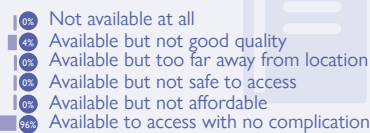
Electricity



Government legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



2,166
Households

10%

(1) Better services available in the third location.



Remain in the current location



14,086
Households

65%

(1) The security situation is good in this location.



Return to location of origin



3,250
Households

15%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location.



Leaving Sudan to another country



643
Households

3%

(1) Better opportunities in other countries



Egypt



Other



Not Decided (No Plan)



1,526
Households

7%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

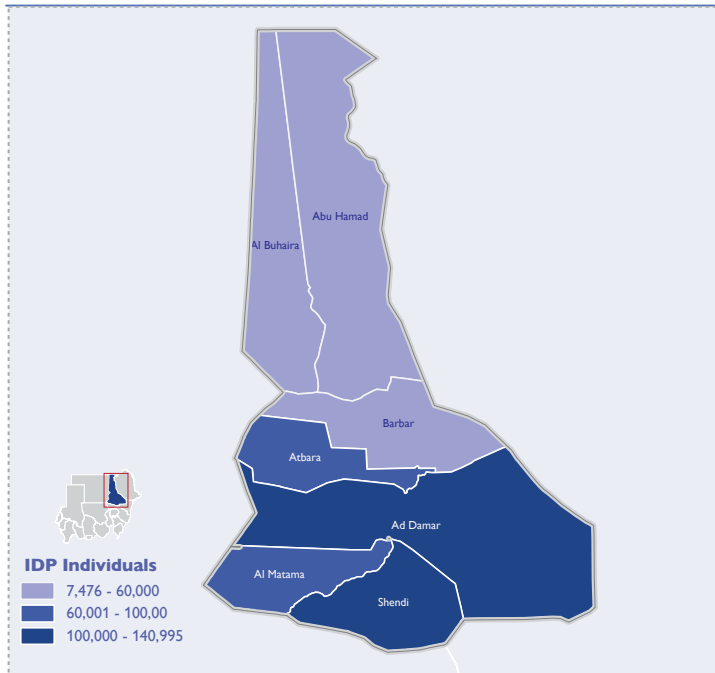
Displacement by State

River Nile

512,755
Displaced Individuals

101,376
IDP households

54
Key Informants

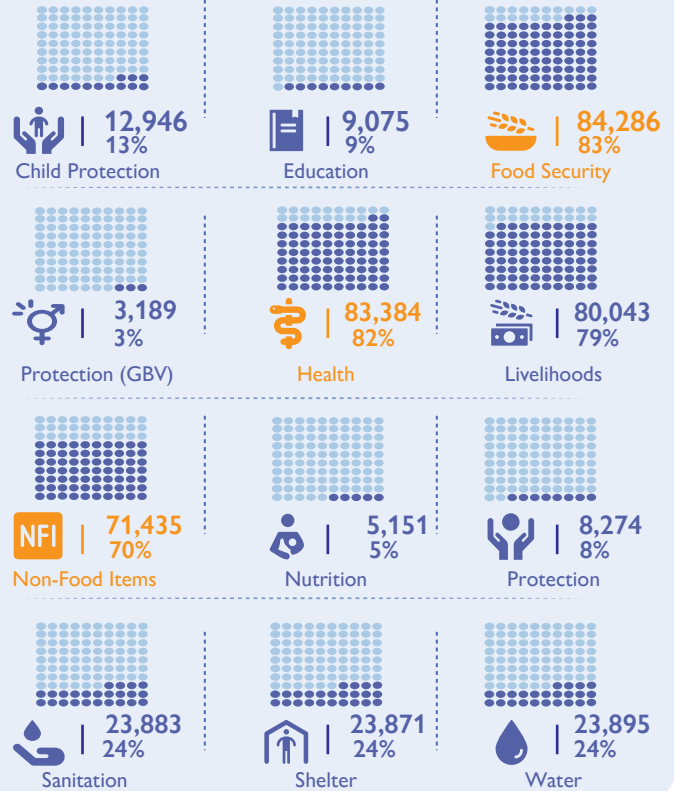


Field teams have reported a total figure of 512,755 IDPs in River Nile state, accommodating one of the highest IDP caseloads across Sudan post 15 April 2023. Given its proximity to Khartoum and its relatively calm condition, the information provided by the field team indicates that River Nile – especially Shendi and Atbara Towns – are the first transit zones for IDPs from Khartoum, from which IDPs may stay or depart to other states and possibly outside Sudan. Atbara Town, for example, is situated at the crossing of the national roads linking Khartoum with Red Sea and Northern states. Additionally, displacement patterns across Sudan are informed by Sudan's tribal composition - many of those displaced from Khartoum choose to seek refuge in River Nile where they may find members of their same tribe.

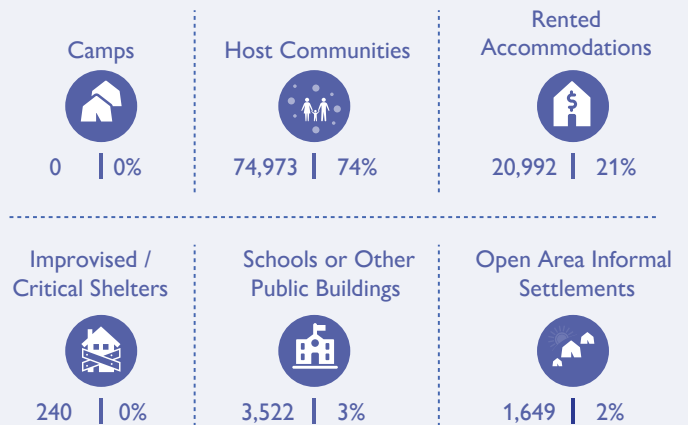
Field teams have reported poor service provision across River Nile, further compounded with a sharp surge in the prices of rented accommodations, food supplies, and non-food items; and a near-collapsing healthcare service. Field teams also reported notable pressures on existing infrastructure, including that of public utilities such as Electricity, Water, and Markets. This pressure has increased as a result of overcrowding in certain locations – as IDPs are primarily concentrated in the south of River Nile within urban areas and its surrounding villages, and about 81.8% of IDPs observed in Shendi, Al Matama, Atbara, and Ad Damar localities (the closest to Khartoum).

Additionally, the prevailing inaccessibility of IDP households to income opportunities and affordable shelter in almost all reported locations has reportedly left many IDP households dependent on savings, host community assistance, and humanitarian aid to access basic necessities. Furthermore, the field team reported that IDPs households and the host community face the risk of secondary displacement due to the rainy season (with heavy rains displacing communities in Atbara Town on 15 September 2023).

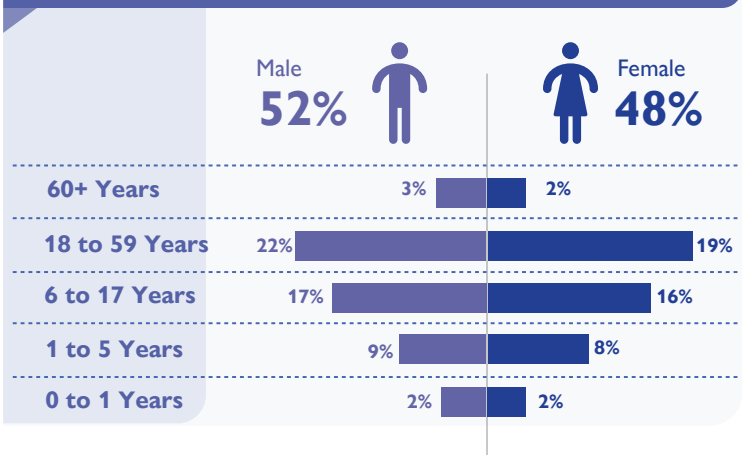
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



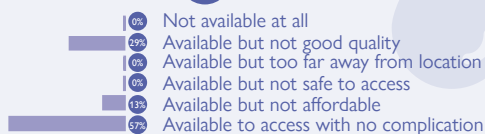
Demographics



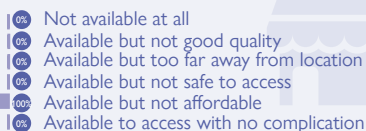
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



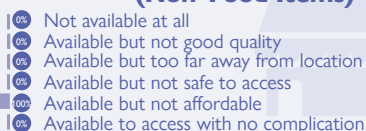
Water



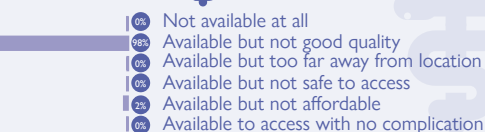
Market (Food)



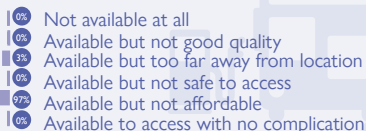
Market (Non-Food Items)



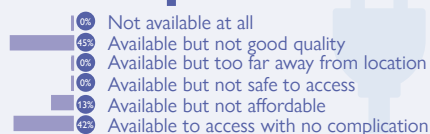
Health care



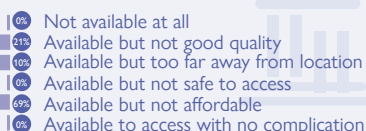
Transportation Fuel



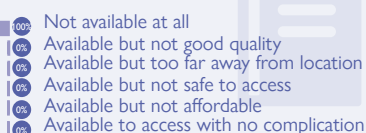
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



36,413
Households

36%

- (1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed).
- (2) Better services available in the third location.
- (3) Access to work in third location.



Remain in the current location



2,924
Households

3%

- (1) The security situation is good in this location.



Return to location of origin



21,363
Households

21%

- (1) No financial economic means to remain in the current location.



Leaving Sudan to another country



849
Households

1%

- (1) Better opportunities in other countries.
- (2) Relatives are present other country.
- (3) No opportunities or possibilities in location of origin.



Egypt



Ethiopia



Kenya



Not Decided (No Plan)



39,827
Households

39%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

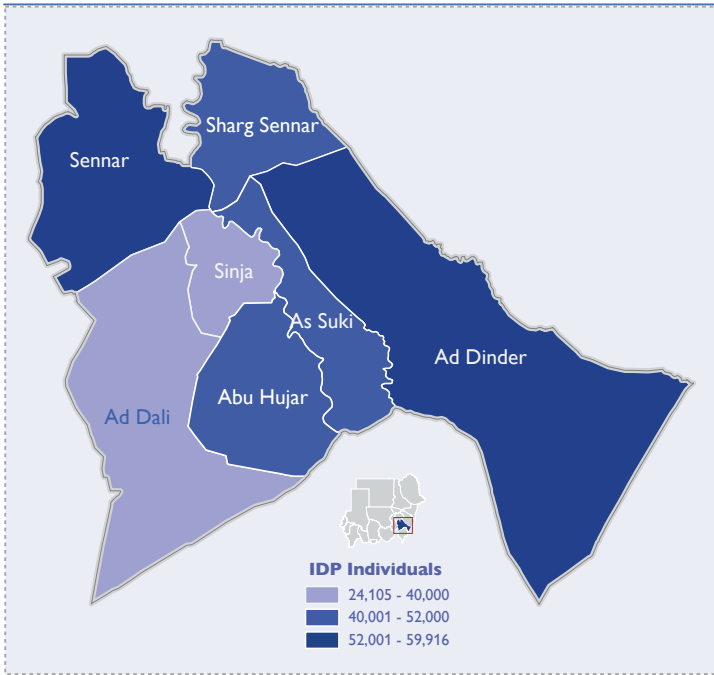
Displacement by State

Sennar

327,091
Displaced Individuals

64,729
IDP households

210
Key Informants

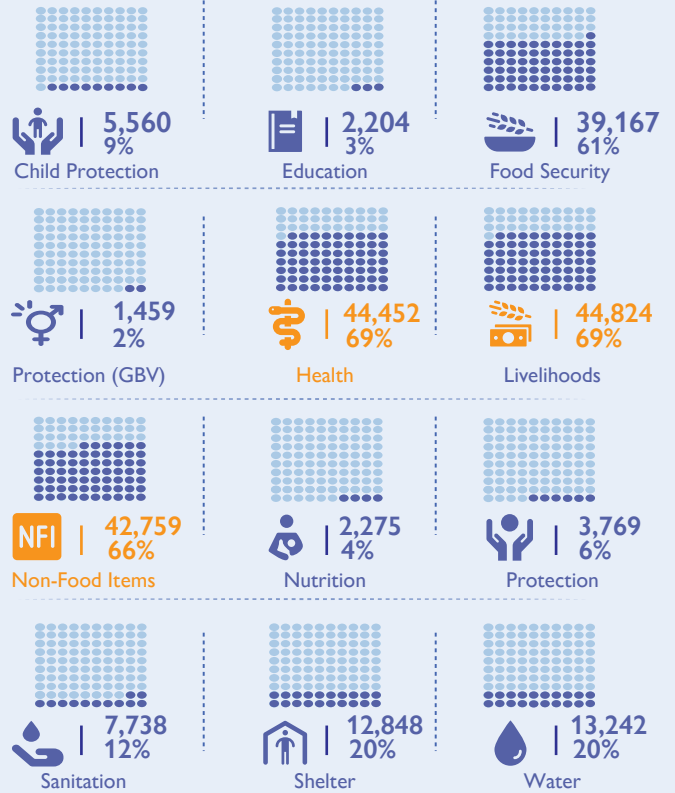


Sennar has largely been free of the conflict dynamics observed across Khartoum, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions. It remains a predominantly rural state, with one of the highest IDP caseloads across all of Sudan. Almost all IDPs in Sennar state have been displaced from Khartoum. Field teams estimate that there are currently 327,091 IDPs located in Sennar state. The size of the IDP caseload in Sennar is attributed to Sennar's geographic proximity to Khartoum, its distance from conflict hotspots, its position as a transit state on the path to South Sudan and the infrastructure which facilitates that movement from the capital Southwards, as well as its tribal composition.

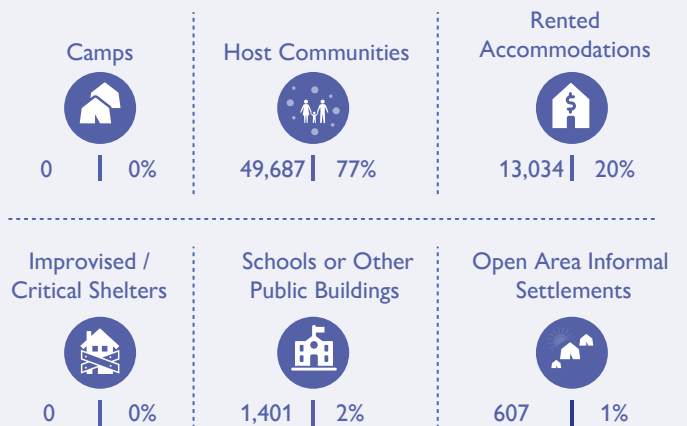
The IDP caseload can mostly be found residing in the localities of Ad Dinder, As Suki, Sinja, and Sennar. These localities have the largest urban settlements in the state – offering cheap accommodation for displaced communities. Additionally, IDP communities can be found in the more rural localities – which attract IDPs seeking refuge in areas with a similar tribal composition to the communities they fled from in Khartoum. Field teams have observed the mobility of IDPs between Aj Jazirah, White Nile, and Sennar – as IDPs seek income opportunities associated with the agricultural projects active during the Rainy Season, or cheaper markets for accommodation as well as basic goods. This regional mobility is likely to increase, as is the size of the IDP caseload in Sennar as those in Khartoum continue to leave in search of more suitable living conditions.

The provision of services in Sennar is generally poor. While the state is more present in Sennar than in states across the Darfur region, the ability of local authorities to support the IDP caseload is limited by poor revenues, weak coordination at the federal level, inflation in the price of good and services, and a growing insecurity as petty crimes become more prevalent. As such, the humanitarian demands have fallen mostly on the non-displaced host community. Despite this, local authorities have set up centres to host displaced households – predominantly in former schools and public buildings which have been repurposed. Field teams cite an inadequacy in the provision of Healthcare, Water, Sanitation, Education, and Food across the state. In particular, disruption to supply chains have increased the cost of basic goods and services. These inadequacies are likely to become worse in the near future as the conflict becomes more protracted. Furthermore, heavy rains associated with the Rainy Season have led to increased disruptions in the supply chain as well as challenges to those seeking to support vulnerable communities in rural areas.

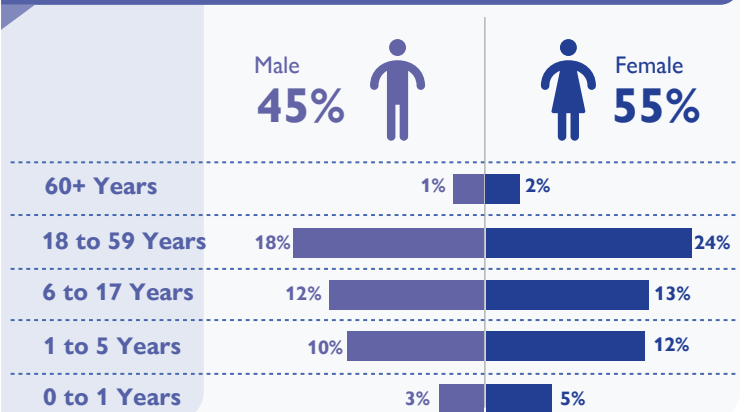
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by household)



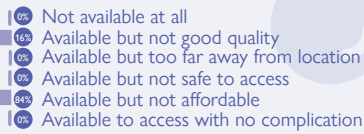
Demographics



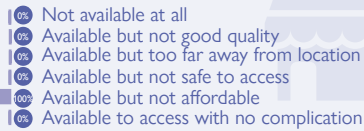
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



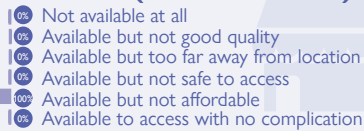
Water



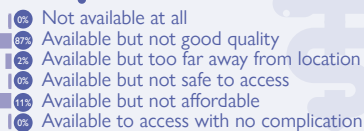
Market (Food)



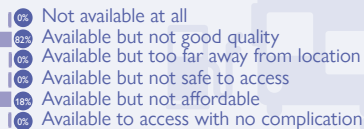
Market (Non-Food Items)



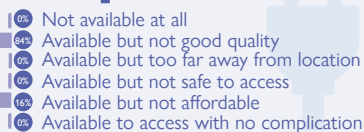
Health care



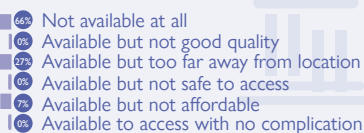
Transportation Fuel



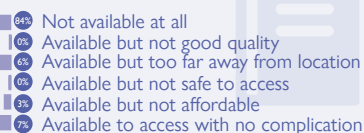
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



26,539
Households

41%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed)
(2) Access to work in third location



Remain in the current location



1,287
Households

2%

(1) The security situation is good here
(2) Job opportunities are better here
(3) Social or community reasons



Return to location of origin



7,767
Households

12%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed &/or no access to work)
(2) No basic services in the current location



Leaving Sudan to another country



0
Households

0%



Not Decided (No plan)



29,136
Households

45%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

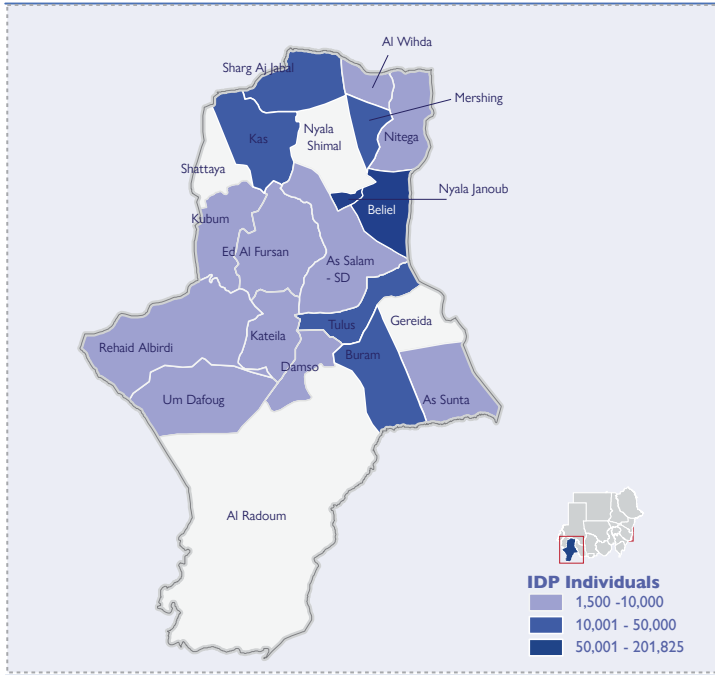
Displacement by State

South Darfur

490,153
Displaced Individuals

98,029
IDP Households

13
Key Informants

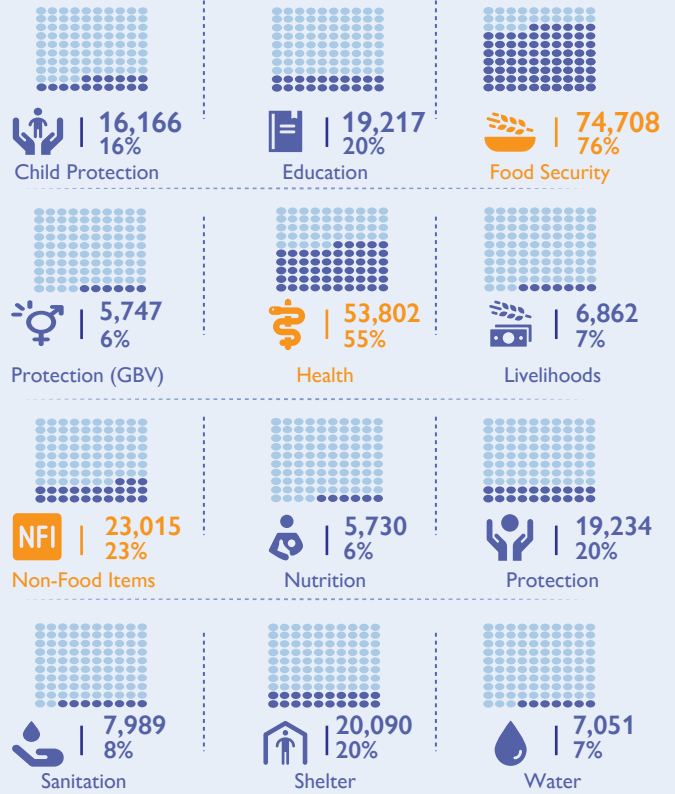


Field teams report that heavy clashes have taken place between RSF and SAF forces in the state capital, Nyala Town. In particular, many parts of the town have been impacted by heavy shelling and airstrikes – leading to significant destruction of residential housing and civilian infrastructure. Local mediation efforts have attempted to negotiate a ceasefire between the two parties but have so far remained unsuccessful. Additionally, field teams have reported inter-communal conflict between members of the Salamat and Bani Halba tribes (both with affiliations to RSF), leading to displacement from Kubbum locality.

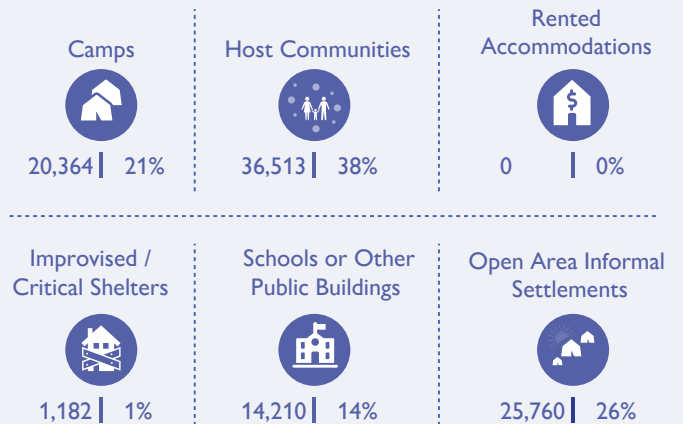
Field teams have observed an estimated total of 490,153 IDPs across South Darfur. Field teams indicate that IDPs have been displaced from Nyala Town into the surrounding states. Some IDPs have been displaced into the surrounding states. Some of the observed IDPs in South Darfur have been displaced from the violence in Khartoum. Displacement trends generally follow the wider dynamics observed regionally, with IDPs seeking refuge with host communities in which they have tribal or ethnic ties. Given the ongoing instability and violence, mobility within the IDP caseload will continue to remain high as IDPs seek security and economic opportunities elsewhere. Furthermore, over the course of the Rainy Season, nomadic and pastoralist communities have been observed travelling North in line with their traditional migration routes.

The availability of services in South Darfur is very poor – with the state or local authorities playing no active role in the provision of services. Humanitarian operations have come to a standstill. Instead, local community actors have stepped in to provide basic necessities such as Food. Both displaced and host communities face the compounding issues of high insecurity, movement restrictions, and hyperinflation. Field teams have also reported that as the rule of law collapses many communities have acute Protection Needs – particular in the localities of Mershing, Gereida, and Otash. Reportedly, joint JPA (Juba-Peace Agreement) armed forces have been deployed to Nyala Town from El Fasher in order to protect IDPs residing there. Their role is to be expected to become more prominent. In general, humanitarian actors in South Darfur will face heavy logistical and operational challenges – in line with the trends more regionally.

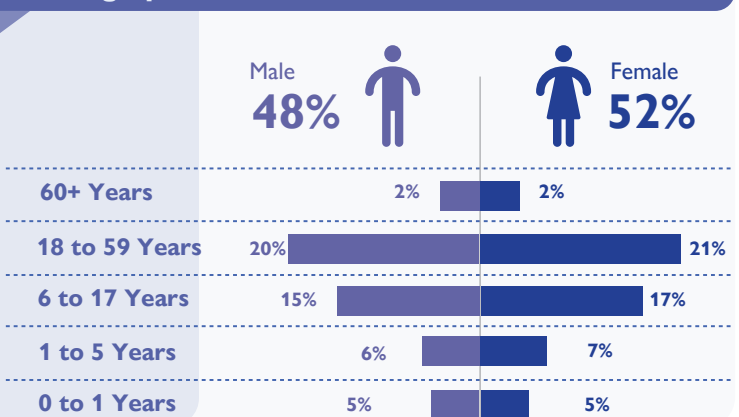
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



Demographics



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



Water

- 0% Not available at all
- 99% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 1% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Market (Food)

- 0% Not available at all
- 99% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 10% Available but not affordable
- 10% Available to access with no complication



Market (Non-Food Items)

- 0% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 93% Available but not safe to access
- 17% Available but not affordable
- 1% Available to access with no complication



Health care

- 99% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 1% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Transportation Fuel

- 0% Not available at all
- 11% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 89% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Electricity

- 100% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 0% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Government Legal Services

- 100% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 0% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication



Education

- 100% Not available at all
- 0% Available but not good quality
- 0% Available but too far away from location
- 0% Available but not safe to access
- 0% Available but not affordable
- 0% Available to access with no complication

Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



22,362

Households

23%

(1) Deterioration of the security situation in the current location



Remain in the current location



10,150

Households

11%

(1) Social or community reasons



Return to location of origin



17,119

Households

17%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed &/or no access to work)



Leaving Sudan to another country



0

Households

0%



Not Decided (No Plan)



48,398

Households

49%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

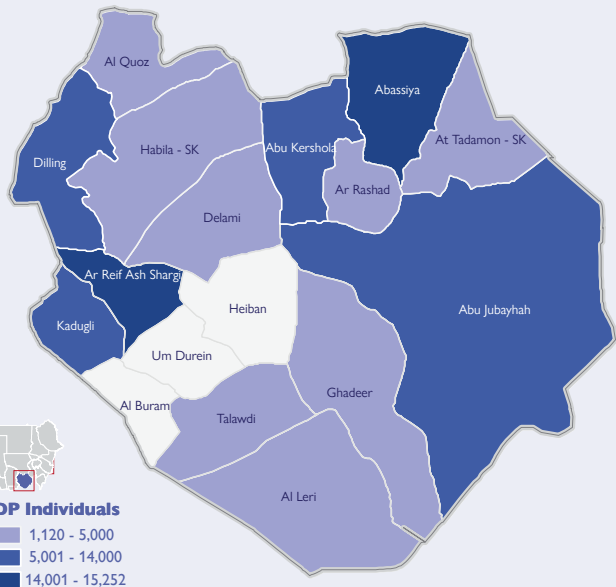
Displacement by State

South Kordofan

84,899
Displaced Individuals

16,637
IDP households

219
Key Informants



Commencing June 2023, South Kordofan has reportedly witnessed a series of armed clashes between the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM, Abd Elaziz Al-Hilu wing) and SAF across several localities. Conflicts were initially reported across Kadugli, Um Duriem, and Dilling localities, later spreading North and East to Habila, Abu Jubayhah, and Abu Kershola localities.

Currently, the SPLM-N reportedly retains control over the North-East and South of the state (namely the localities of Abassiya, Abu Jubayhah, Abu Kershola, Al Buram, Ar Rashad, Delami, Heiban, and Um Durein), as well as the eastern parts of Kadugli locality. SAF reportedly dominates Ar Refi Ash Shargi and Kadugli localities, while the RSF forces remain in Dilling locality.

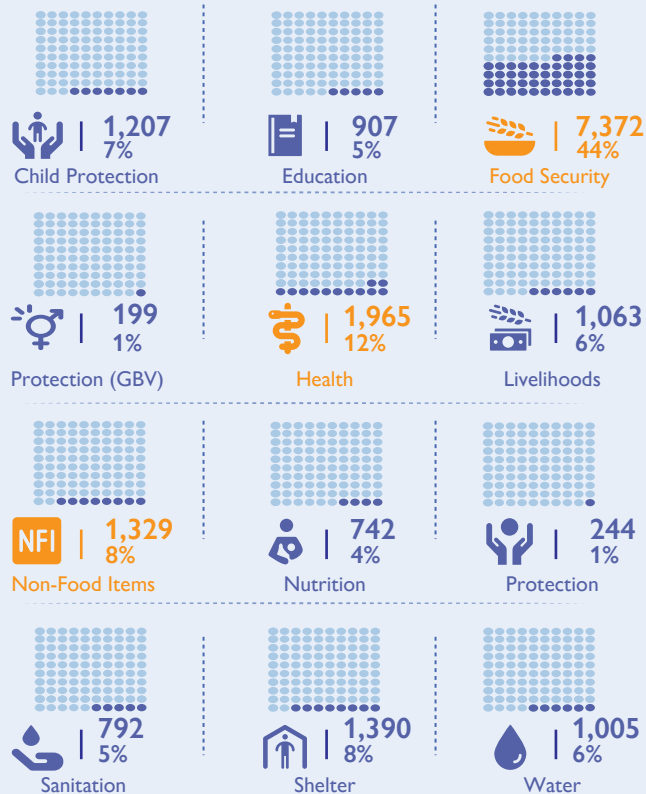
Field teams have observed an estimated total of 84,899 IDPs across South Kordofan, many of which are reportedly arriving from Khartoum. During the past month, the state capital, Kadugli town in Kadugli locality, has reportedly served as the conflict hotspot between the two main conflicting parties in this state – SPLM-N and SAF. As such, most of the displacement reported within South Kordofan occurred in Kadugli locality with several residential areas being subjected to recurrent artillery shelling, following SPLM-N attacks over the town.

The field team indicated that strong tribal ties have largely influenced the distribution of IDPs within this state. What is more, the field team noted that IDPs from some tribal groups have moved in opposing directions in the state. IDPs of Arab origin have largely moved north to Dilling locality, and possibly into North Kordofan state, whereas IDPs of Nuba origin have mainly moved south towards the Nuba mountains.

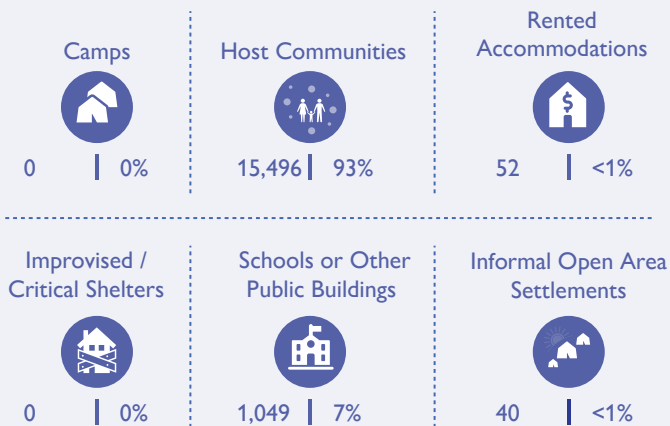
The field team has reported a dire humanitarian condition across South Kordofan – severely lacking essential services, including food and healthcare. The worsening security situation will likely further complicate IDP living conditions, and lead to the imposition of mobility restrictions on access to services in remote locations. Moreover, IDPs' inability to generate income in their current displacement locations has severely limited access to Food, leaving IDP households largely dependent on assistance from the host-community.

Humanitarian actors are reportedly not active in South Kordofan, facing a number of challenges to resume operations given the ongoing clashes, widespread insecurity, and general inaccessibility resulting from the rainy season. It is highly probable that clashes will remain ongoing across South Kordofan further aggravating the humanitarian needs.

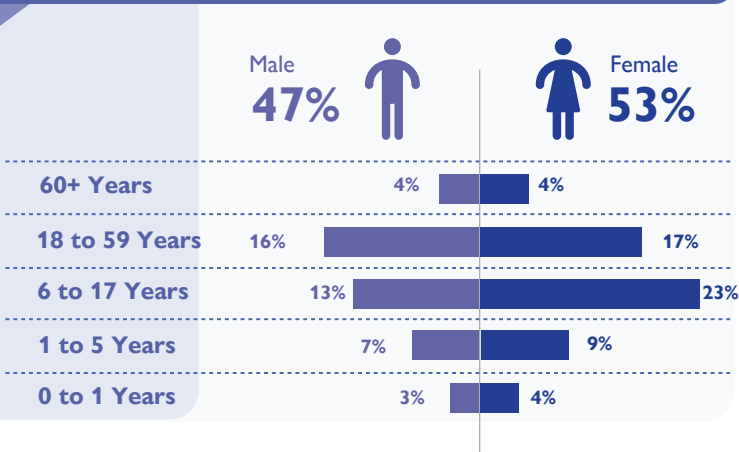
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



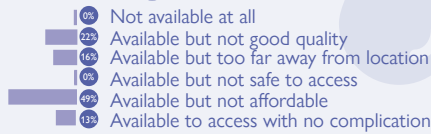
Demographics



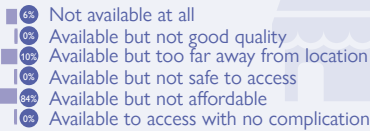
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



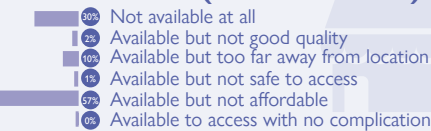
Water



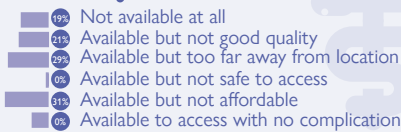
Market (Food)



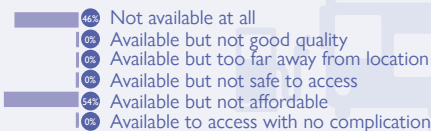
Market (Non-Food Items)



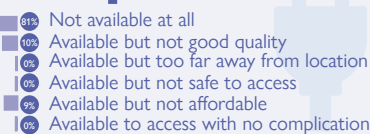
Health care



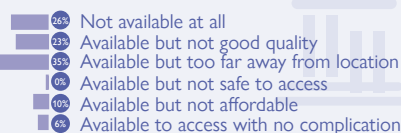
Transportation Fuel



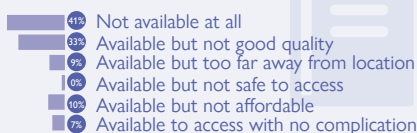
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



0 Households

0%



Remain in the current location



6,847 Households

41%

(1) The security situation is good in this location.



Return to location of origin



9,153 Households

55%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed &/or no access to work)

(2) No basic services in the current location



Leaving Sudan to another country



0 Households

0%



Not Decided (No Plan)



637 Households

4%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

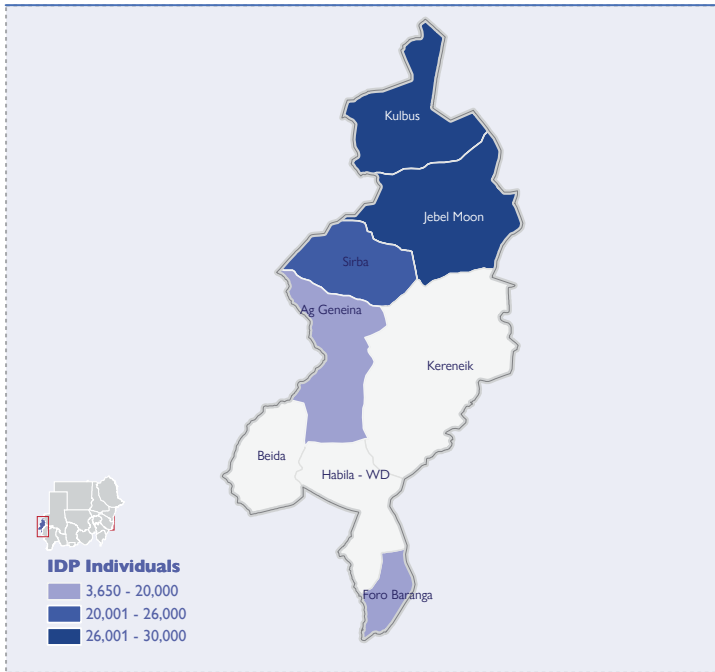
Displacement by State

West Darfur

100,335
Displaced Individuals

20,067
IDP households

6
Key Informants



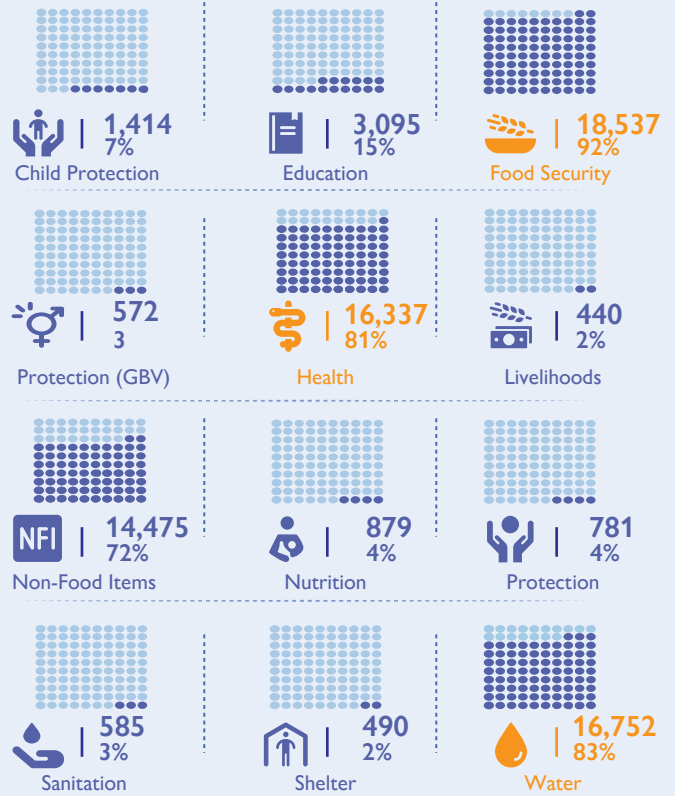
There have been no direct reports of conflict between the RSF and SAF. Instead, the wider military conflict has reignited smaller inter-communal conflicts between Arab nomadic tribes and non-Arab farming communities. For example, between 2 and 3 September 2023, inter-communal conflict erupted between Arab tribesmen and Arainga tribesmen in [Abu Surug Town of Sirba locality](#) – displacing communities to other villages across the locality. What is more, intermittent conflict between Masalit and Arab tribes have been observed across Ag Geneina and Murnei localities.

Field teams currently observe 100,335 IDPs in West Darfur. In the first months of the conflict, urban centres across West Darfur saw some of the most severe fighting between the SAF and RSF – in particular Ag Geneina Town and the surrounding areas. Significant numbers of households were displaced from IDP gathering sites around Ag Geneina Town, as well as from Ag Geneina Town itself. The vast majority of those displaced by the fighting have crossed the border into neighbouring Chad. Field teams also note that some IDPs have sought refuge with members of the same tribe in rural areas across the state, with some seeking refuge with members of the same tribe across North, Central, and East Darfur. Additionally, field teams have reported that the movement of some pastoralists has come earlier than expected. These movements are likely informed by the ongoing conflict and will become more pronounced as the Rainy Season draws to a close.

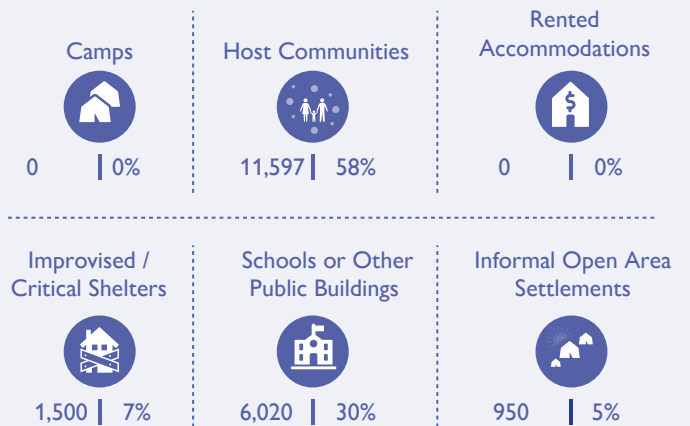
Field teams have noted that RSF forces have assumed basic local governmental functions in localities in which they have effective control. Despite this, service provision from local authorities across the state remains poor. There are no provision of legal services across the state. Livelihoods have also been heavily impacted by the high insecurity and inflation, and field teams report that some communities have limited access to markets. Many markets have been established based on tribal allegiances, with particularly discrimination faced by non-Arab communities. Additionally, field teams highlight significant protection concerns for IDPs, in particular those attempting to travel within and outside of the state.

Humanitarian operations in the state will likely continue to face severe challenges in the coming weeks. Field teams note that most warehouses and offices across the state have been destroyed or looted. Additionally, as the likelihood of a resumption in hostilities between the RSF and SAF remains high, displacement dynamics will continue to remain volatile across the state.

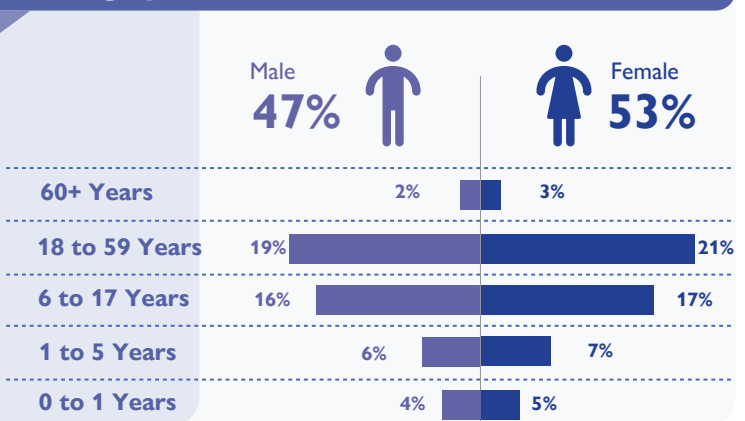
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter categories (by households)



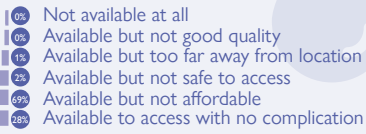
Demographics



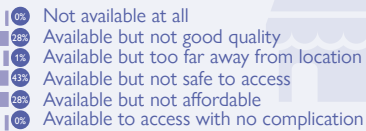
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



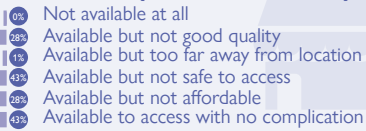
Water



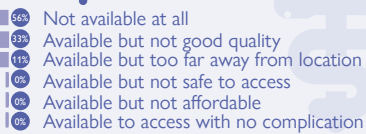
Market (Food)



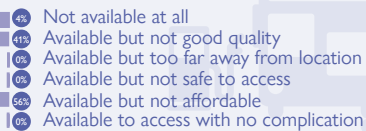
Market (Non-Food Items)



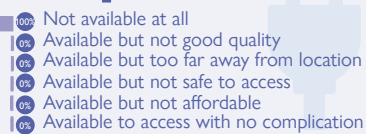
Health care



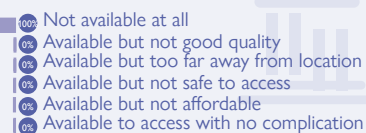
Transportation Fuel



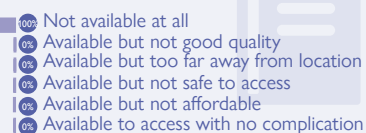
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



955 Households

5%

- (1) Better services available in the 3rd location
- (2) Better security in 3rd location
- (3) Social or community reasons



Remain in the current location



14,370 Households

72%

- (1) The security situation is good here
- (2) Social or community reasons



Return to location of origin



662 Households

3%

- (1) Improvement of the security situation at location of origin



Leaving Sudan to another country



4,080 Households

20%

- (1) Better opportunities in other countries
- (2) There is no safe location in Sudan
- (3) No opportunities or possibilities in location of origin



Chad



Not Decided (No Plan)



0 Households

0%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

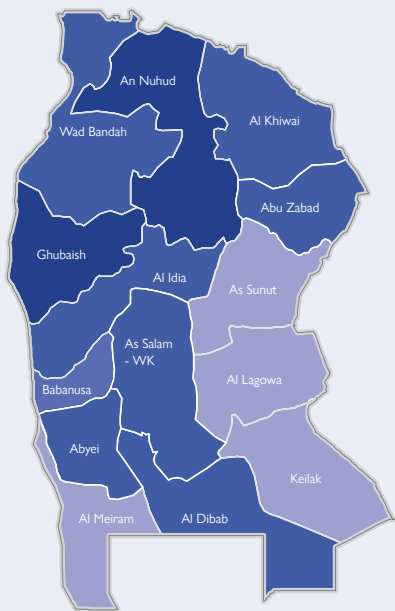
Displacement by State

West Kordofan

46,231
Displaced Individuals

8,944
IDP households

239
Key Informants



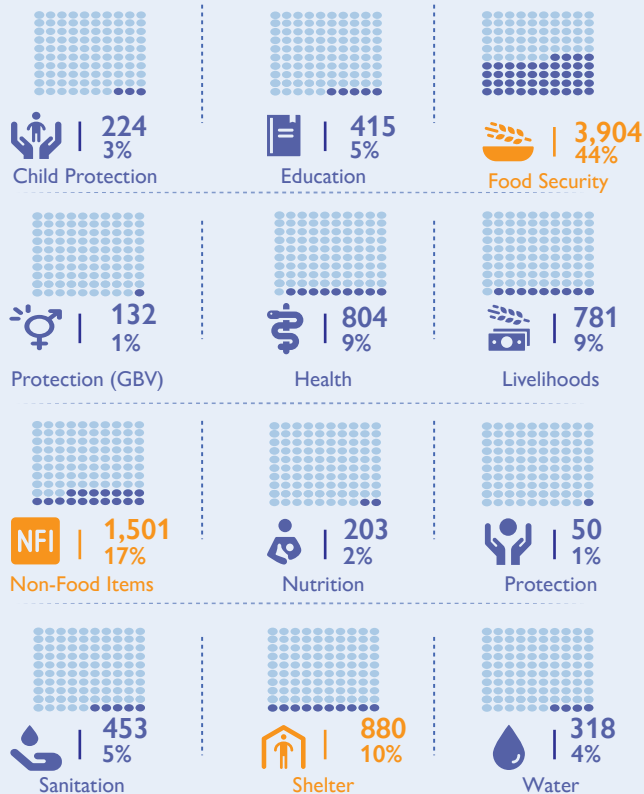
Field teams reported that the SAF maintains their garrisons in the West and North of the state (in Babanusa, As Salam, Al Idia, and An Nuhud localities), whereas the RSF dominates the East in Abu Zabad and As Sunut localities. Field teams have also reported the presence of other armed groups within West Kordofan—namely an armed group of Misseriya origin in Al Meiram and Al Dibab and another of Dar Hamar origin in An Nuhud. The field team general insecurity across the state – with mass looting events in Al Khiwai Town and El Fula Town.

Field teams currently estimate that there are 46,231 IDPs across West Kordofan state. Most IDPs reportedly come from Khartoum state, with the remaining IDPs population originating from the Darfur and Kordofan region. Moreover, arriving IDP households mainly settle in locations where their relatives and tribes reside. IDPs of Misseriya origin, for instance, have primarily sought shelter in the South of the state, including Abyei, Al Meiram, Al Dibab, Keilak, Al Lagowa, As Sunt, Babanusa, and As Salam localities. In contrast, IDPs of Dar Hamar origin have largely settled in the North towards the localities of An Nuhud, Al Khiwai, Wad Bandah, Ghubaish, and Al Idia. Furthermore, the field team has reported that the movement of most pastoralists has become restricted to certain localities due to the ongoing security situation.

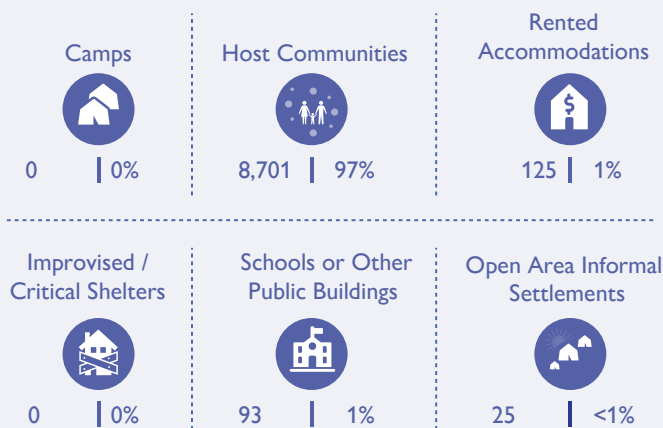
Despite the relatively calm condition in West Kordofan, service provision across West Kordofan remains poor, including access to Food, Markets, Healthcare, Water, and Education. The field team also indicated that widespread armed robberies along major roads have precluded IDPs from accessing necessities in remote locations. Field teams reported that the barriers to accessing sufficient Food supplies are even higher for IDPs - with most IDP households remaining largely dependent on host communities for food and shelter. What is more, field teams have noted concerns on the protection of vulnerable populations in West Kordofan - with security forces paying minimal attention to enforcing the rule of law and the widespread use of weapons by civilians.

Humanitarian actors are reportedly not active within West Kordofan. Field teams reported that the humanitarian sector is facing notable pressures to resume operations given the looting of UN offices in El Fula town, As Salam locality, the widespread insecurity, and the growing protection concerns. As the wider conflict continues, continued clashes remain probable between the RSF, SAF, and local armed groups in the upcoming months - further compounding the humanitarian challenges.

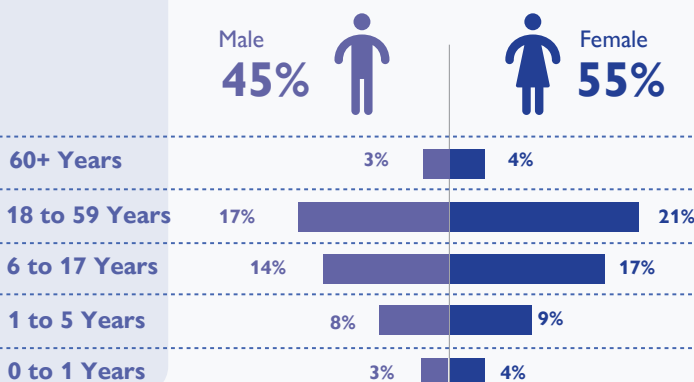
Priority Needs (by household)



1. Shelter Categories (by households)



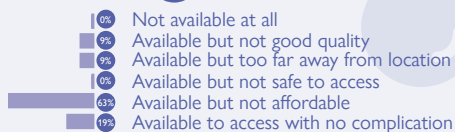
Demographics



Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



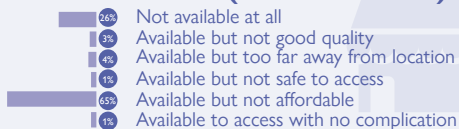
Water



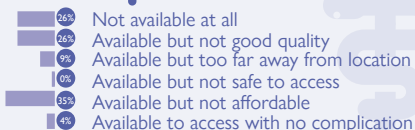
Market (Food)



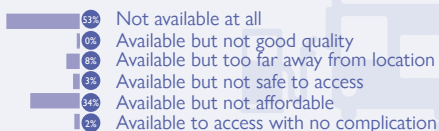
Market (Non-Food Items)



Health care



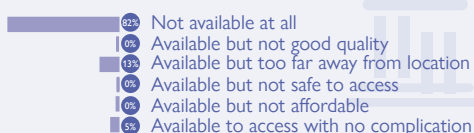
Transportation Fuel



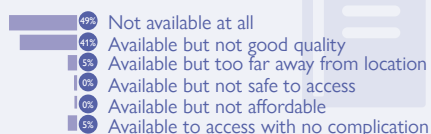
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



30 Households

<1%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed)

(2) Better security situation at the third location



Remain in the current location



6,202 Households

69%

(1) Social or community reasons



Return to location of origin



2,458 Households

27%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed &/or no access to work)

(2) No basic services in the current location



Leaving Sudan to another country



0 Households

0%



Not Decided (No Plan)



254 Households

3%

** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

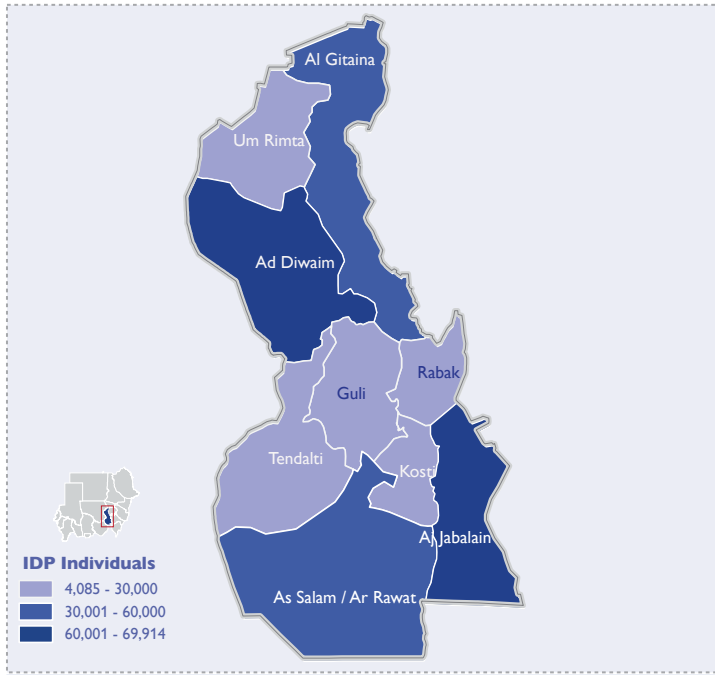
Displacement by State

White Nile

286,238
Displaced Individuals

57,271
IDP households

108
Key Informants



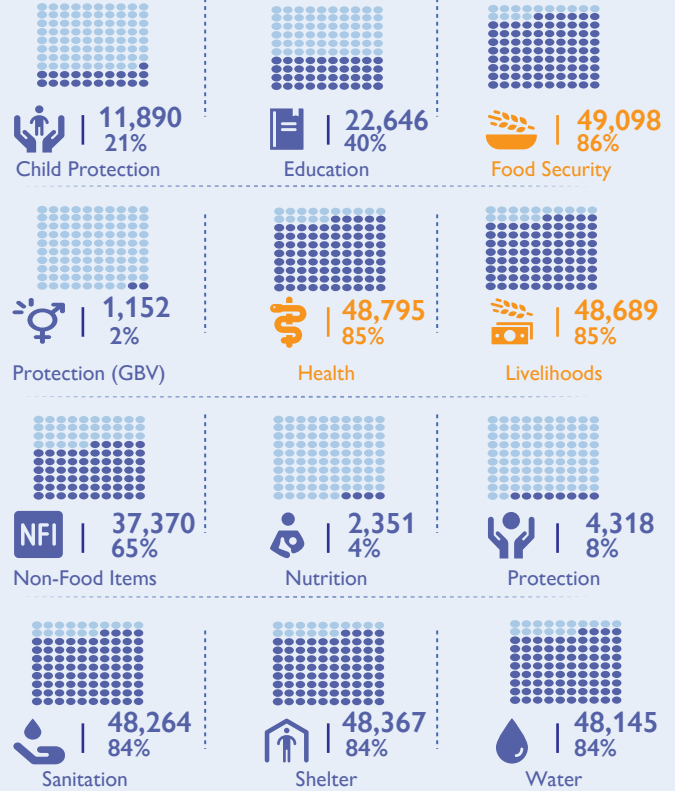
Since the 15 April 2023, field teams have reported no clashes between the RSF and SAF in White Nile state. While SAF is reportedly in control of much of the state, RSF forces have been observed periodically along the national road linking Um Rawaba Town, South Kordofan, and Kosti Town of Kosti locality, White Nile. Furthermore, the field team have reported recurrent incidents of armed robberies along the major roads linking the state capital, Rabak, with Sennar state, which have led to restrictions on the general movement.

White Nile is a large and predominantly rural state. Many locations within White Nile are distant from conflict hotspots in other regions. As a result, White Nile hosts a significant IDP population – the vast majority of which are those fleeing the violence in Khartoum state. IDPs arriving from outside the state are also motivated to seek refuge in which members of the same tribe located across White Nile. Overall, the field team has observed a figure of 286,238 IDPs across all localities in White Nile state. In the previous month, White Nile has seen a significant influx of IDPs from Jebel Awlia locality in Khartoum where fighting has intensified.

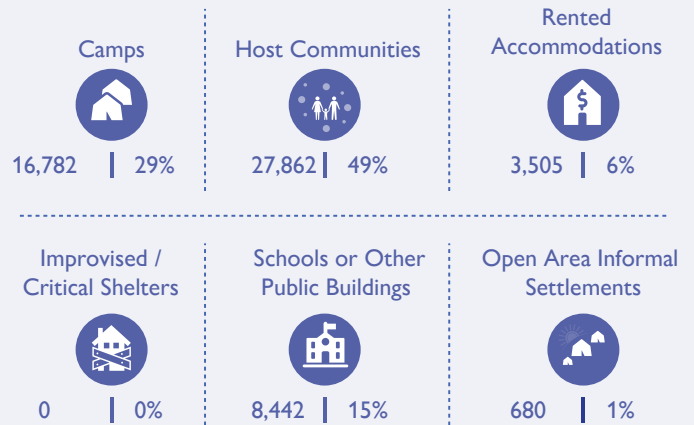
Both Sudanese and non-Sudanese nationals travel through White Nile in order to cross the border into South Sudan through many crossing points. Although many foreign nationals have reportedly fled Sudan through White Nile, field teams reported that the state hosts the highest number of foreign nationals across Sudan (91,270 IDPs, 32% of the caseload in White Nile). The majority of those are of South Sudanese origin and are currently residing across Aj Jabalain and As Salam/Ar Rawat localities. The field team has reported notable shortages of essential services across White Nile especially those related to Food, Non-Food Items, Electricity, Water, and Health. The lack of income generating activities (apart from the limited opportunities in agricultural activities) have left many IDPs largely dependent on the host community. Notably, food scarcity is widely reported in IDPs Sheltering/Gathering Sites across White Nile. The humanitarian needs are likely to continue to grow in the coming period as more IDPs arrive. Field teams indicate that state authorities, while present have been stunted by poor revenues, general economic deterioration, and a lack of coordination at the federal level. Alternatively, humanitarian actors have been able to offer limited interventions.

The effects of the rainy season have been the most apparent in White Nile. Heavy rains and floodings have reportedly caused destruction across neighbourhoods in [Aj Jabalain Town](#), while many IDP sheltering centres were flooded. The Rainy Season is highly likely to further complicate living conditions, and lead to mobility restrictions on humanitarian assistance.

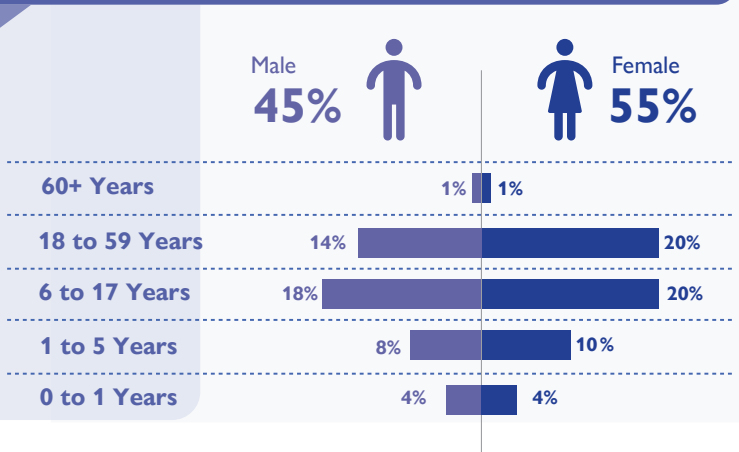
Priority Needs (by household)



Shelter Categories (by households)



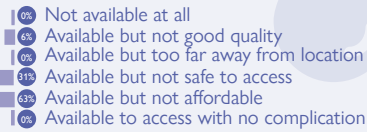
Demographics



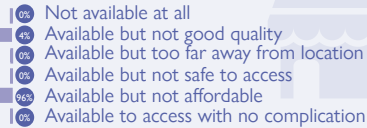
Access to Services (proportion of IDPs)



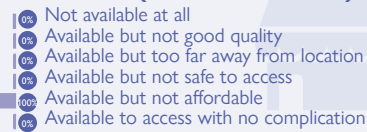
Water



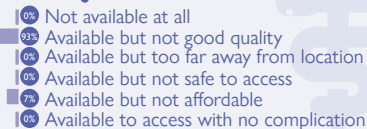
Market (Food)



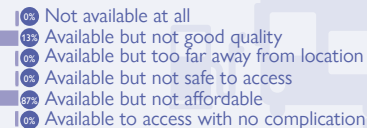
Market (Non-Food Items)



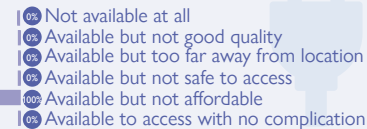
Health care



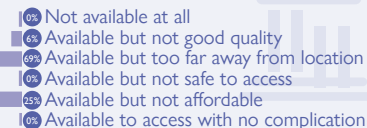
Transportation Fuel



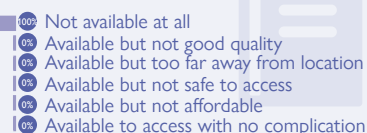
Electricity



Government Legal Services



Education



Movement Intentions (and primary reasons)**



Move to a third location



9,734
Households

17%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location (savings completed)

(2) Better services available in the third location



Remain in the current location



24,627
Households

43%

(1) The security situation is good in this location

(2) Job opportunities are better in this location



Return to location of origin



5,722
Households

10%

(1) No financial/economic means to remain in current location



Leaving Sudan to another country



1,688
Households

3%

(1) Better opportunities in other countries



South Sudan



Central African
Republic



Uganda



Not Decided (No Plan)



15,501
Households

27%

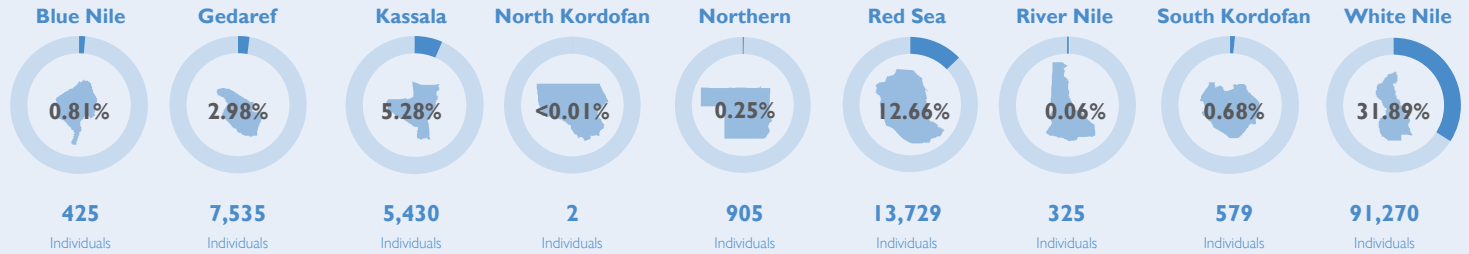
** Percentages are provided for the primary three reasons only. For further information on disaggregations for reasons behind movement intentions, please see the dataset.

Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

120,200 individuals **2.80%**¹

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicate that 120,200 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 2.80% of total IDPs across Sudan). These individuals are located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, and White Nile states. DTM estimates that the IDP caseload in the remaining states are all Sudanese nationals. The majority of foreign nationals (91,270 IDPs) are

located in White Nile state – where they constitute 31.89% of the IDP caseload in that state. In comparison, foreign nationals constitute smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (12.66%), Kassala (5.28%), Gedaref (2.98%), Blue Nile (0.81%), South Kordofan (0.68%), Northern (0.25%), River Nile (0.06%), and North Kordofan (<0.01%).

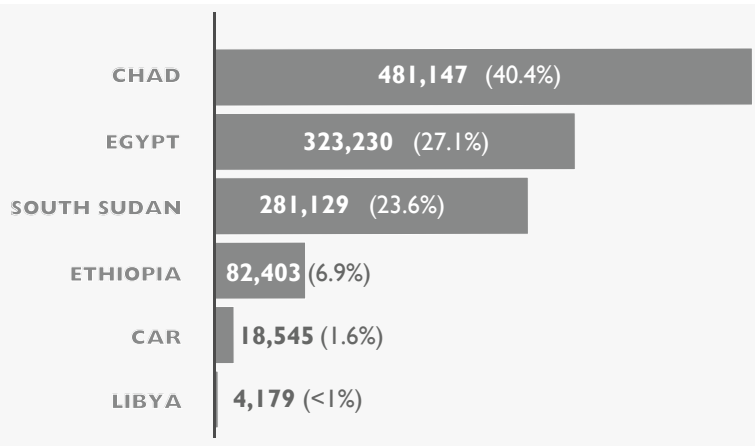


Graph 2: Displacement of Foreign Nationals

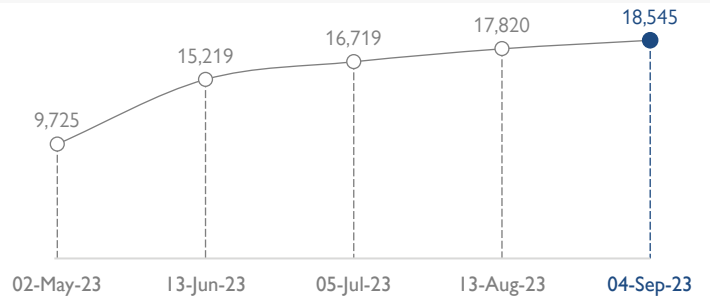
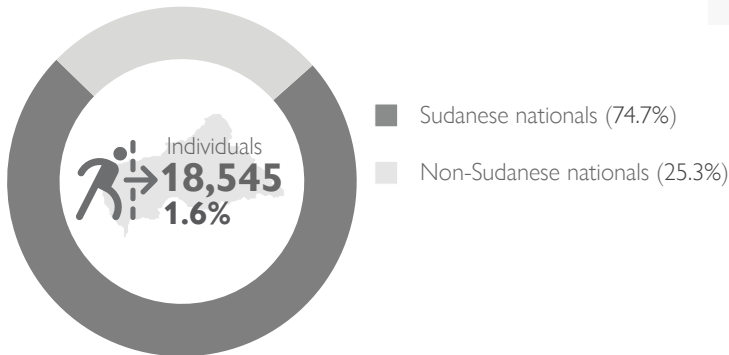
Note: This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals among the IDP caseload observed across all 18 states.

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

1,190,633 Mixed Cross-Border Movement



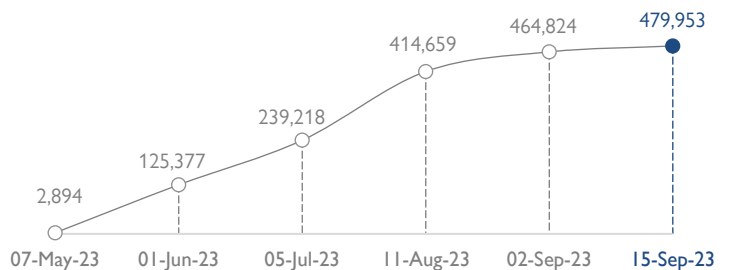
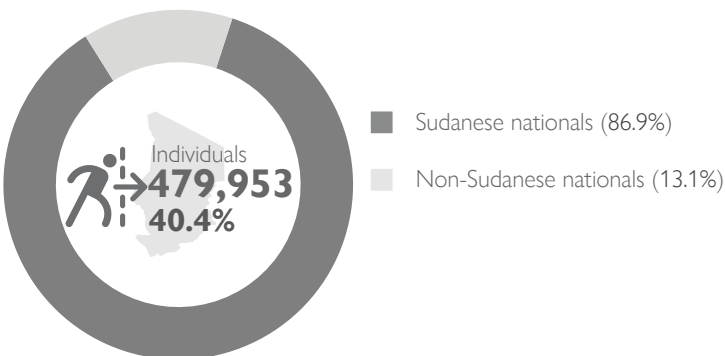
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Graph 3: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Central African Republic

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

CHAD²



Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad

Source: IOM, UNHCR

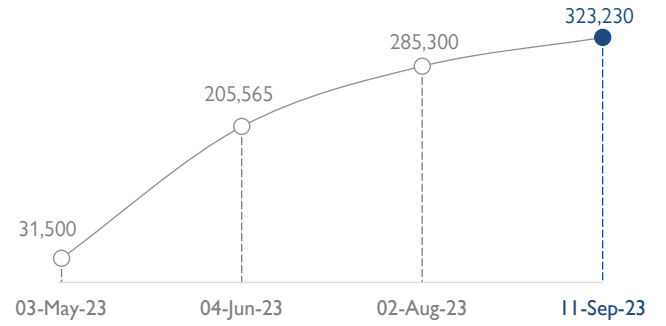
1. This percentage indicates the proportion of foreign nationals observed across all 18 states.

2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad, please visit [DTM Chad website](https://www.dtm.chad)

EGYPT



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

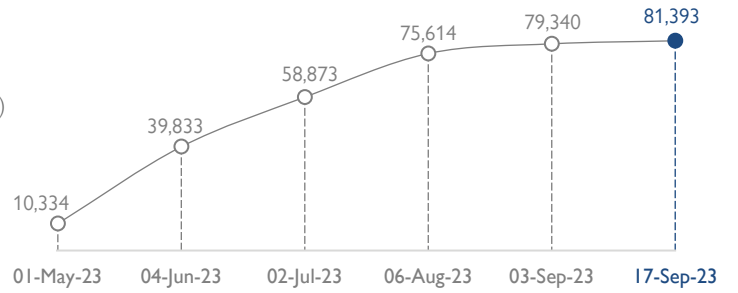


Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt

ETHIOPIA¹



Source: IOM

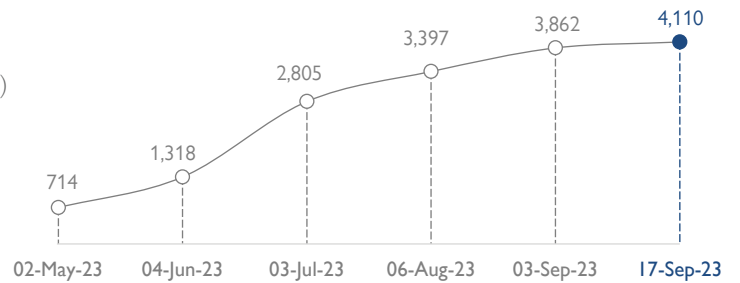


Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia

LIBYA



Source: IOM

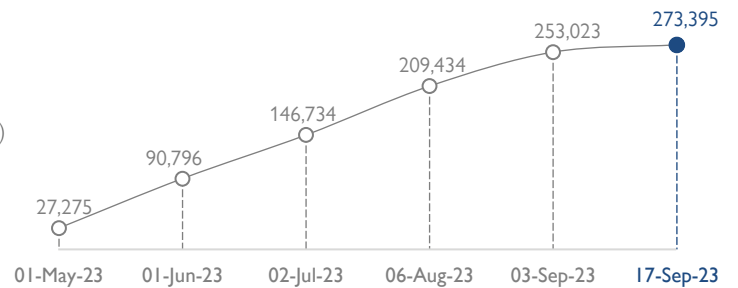


Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

SOUTH SUDAN²



Source: IOM, UNHCR



Graph 8: 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 Dashboard](#).
2. For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to South Sudan, please visit [Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan Dashboard](#).

Methodology

Overview

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been actively operating in Sudan for over a decade, consistently delivering vital updates on human mobility, including displacement, return, and population needs assessments. These updates serve as valuable resources for informing humanitarian efforts within the country.

Recent Activity

Since the outbreak of conflict on 15 April 2023, involving the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), DTM Sudan has significantly expanded its operations. DTM has produced weekly outputs, offering location level data on the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), their places of origin, shelter types, and other key indicators. This information has been regularly disseminated through our weekly situation reports and weekly snapshots.

Enhancing Data Collection

Recognizing the need for more detailed insights into the IDP situation, including priority needs, access to services, intentions, and demographic breakdowns of the affected population, we have undertaken a comprehensive review of our data collection tool. In collaboration with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, we have developed a new tool - building on the key informant methodology utilised as part of the Mobility Tracking exercise - to better inform humanitarian response operations, aligning with the DTM global methodology.

Data Collection Process

Leveraging our extensive network of over 300 field-based enumerators and a robust system of over 1500 key informants across the country, DTM Sudan has conducted data collection activities over the past five weeks to create this monthly Sudan Displacement overview. This data has been gathered through direct and remote interviews with multiple key informants at the location level, verified through triangulation of the information with multiple sources and site observations.

Our network of key informants includes representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian aid workers, tribal and religious leaders, as well as other influential community figures. This diverse group contributes to the depth and accuracy of our data. Additionally, we have collected sex and age breakdowns through sample interviews with at least 100 households in each locality. Finally qualitative data collection has also supported contextual analysis.

Report Content: This report provides essential information at both the country and state levels: including the number of displaced individuals, their places of origin, shelter types, priority needs by sector, access to services, and future intentions for the upcoming three to six months. This report also includes information on mixed cross-border movements to neighbouring countries, collected in coordination with IOM missions in those respective countries.

DTM Sudan intends to provide this monthly situation overview regularly, in addition to our weekly displacement snapshot report, which offers timely updates on displacement on a weekly basis.

More Information

For detailed insights into DTM's active methodologies, please refer to [DTM Sudan's Active Methodological Components](#) or contact the IOM Sudan DTM team. All reports are available at <https://dtm.iom.int/sudan>. Datasets at the location level are available upon request.

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.

The figures for Egypt have been provided by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. All remaining figures for cross-border movement has been provided by DTM country focal points. Data is collected through DTM field teams, partners and national authorities. The data collection is based on DTM's flow monitoring and event tracking methodology.

With the support of:



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