Overview

From 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in multiple cities across Sudan. Clashes initially took place in cities across Northern and Khartoum states, later spreading across the Darfur and Kordofan regions. The most severe clashes have taken place in Al Fasher, across the Darfur and Kordofan regions. The most severe clashes have taken place in initially took place in cities across Northern and Khartoum states, later spreading

DTM Sudan estimated, before the crisis, that Sudan had approximately 3.8 million IDPs - the majority of whom (an estimated 79%) were based in Darfur and in severe need of humanitarian assistance (HNO 2023). Due to the ongoing nature of the fighting, many of the reported areas remain largely inaccessible to the field teams. DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 4.22% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.**

In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 644,861 individuals into neighbouring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia. 65% of arrivals tracked in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 35% estimated foreign nationals and returnees. The majority of arrivals were reported in Egypt (39.6%), Chad (28%), and South Sudan (21%).

Field teams report that the IDPs observed were originally displaced from seven states. The majority (66.66%) have been reportedly displaced from Khartoum state; followed by West Darfur (14.35%), North Darfur (7.25%), South Darfur (6.67%), Central Darfur (4.69%), North Kordofan (0.36%), and Al Jazirah (0.02%) states.

DTM Sudan also estimates that approximately 4.22% of the IDP caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.**

The data from many states has been gathered with the co-ordination of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.

**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 refugees and those who are not.
For further information, please contact IOM Sudan

Disclaimer: DTM is a suite of methodological tools which aims to track and monitor displacement and return trends. DTM collects primary data, with a focus on providing best estimates in support of the wider humanitarian community. DTM Sudan notes that military clashes remain continuous in many areas across Sudan—in particular in Khartoum and the Darfur region—limiting humanitarian access. Additionally, teams have reported severe telecommunication and connectivity issues, as well as escalating economic pressures which have impacted the capacity for domestic travel. As such, DTM is currently conducting remote interviews with key informants across its network and is currently unable to engage in the additional verification of these figures. 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.

### Current Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Locations</th>
<th>Update 9</th>
<th>Update 10</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>% Total IDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aj Jazirah</td>
<td>117,360</td>
<td>126,240</td>
<td>8,880 ↑</td>
<td>5.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile</td>
<td>15,997</td>
<td>16,862</td>
<td>865 ↑</td>
<td>0.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Darfur</td>
<td>98,930</td>
<td>118,180</td>
<td>19,250 ↑</td>
<td>5.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Darfur</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,525</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gedaref</td>
<td>68,715</td>
<td>74,920</td>
<td>6,205 ↑</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassala</td>
<td>40,310</td>
<td>44,715</td>
<td>4,405 ↑</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>21,080</td>
<td>23,615</td>
<td>2,535 ↑</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>76,520</td>
<td>150,309</td>
<td>73,789 ↑</td>
<td>6.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kordofan</td>
<td>36,187</td>
<td>40,333</td>
<td>4,146 ↑</td>
<td>1.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>346,375</td>
<td>348,355</td>
<td>1,980 ↑</td>
<td>16.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sea</td>
<td>32,605</td>
<td>34,885</td>
<td>2,280 ↑</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Nile</td>
<td>268,820</td>
<td>305,246</td>
<td>36,426 ↑</td>
<td>14.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>137,145</td>
<td>146,655</td>
<td>9,510 ↑</td>
<td>6.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>134,135</td>
<td>136,135</td>
<td>2,000 ↑</td>
<td>6.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kordofan</td>
<td>19,523</td>
<td>24,542</td>
<td>5,019 ↑</td>
<td>1.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Darfur</td>
<td>298,220</td>
<td>301,055</td>
<td>2,835 ↑</td>
<td>13.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Kordofan</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>261 ↑</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Nile</td>
<td>246,122</td>
<td>252,201</td>
<td>6,079 ↑</td>
<td>11.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,965,946</td>
<td>2,152,936</td>
<td>186,990</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Overview of displacement by state

### Displacement/ Mixed Cross-Border Movements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations of Internal Displacement</th>
<th>Displaced Internally</th>
<th>Mixed Cross-Border Movement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Displacement in Sudan by Location Type

- **Rural**:
  - Village: 800,867 Individuals
  - IDP Camp: 50,545 Individuals
  - Neighbourhood: 1,209,340 Individuals
  - IDP Camp: 92,184 Individuals

- **Urban**:

### Shelter categories

- **IDP HHs living in Host Community**:
  - Khartoum: 333,626 Individuals
  - West Darfur: 40,510 Individuals
  - North Darfur: 27,576 Individuals

- **IDP HHs living in Rented Accommodation**:
  - Central Darfur: 16,746 Individuals
  - South Darfur: 11,361 Individuals
  - North Kordofan: 1,012 Individuals

- **IDP HHs living in Camp (Formal)**:
  - Aj Jazirah: 85,141 Individuals
  - Gedaref: 220,512 Individuals
  - South Kordofan: 60,536 Individuals

- **IDP HHs living in Open Area Informal Settlement**:
  - Blue Nile: 525 Individuals
  - Kassala: 1,012 Individuals

- **IDP HHs living in Improvised shelters/ Critical Shelters**:
  - Gedaref: 1,012 Individuals

### Top 3 priority needs

- **Food**
- **Non-Food Items**
- **Health**
Displacement by State

**AJ JAZIRAH**

The majority of IDPs in Aj Jazirah state have reportedly arrived from locations across Khartoum state (99.6%). Additionally, 425 IDPs (0.4%) have been reportedly displaced from Arak Saah village in Al Kamlin locality, Aj Jazirah, due to clashes reported between SAF and RSF on 6 June. The majority of displaced households are currently seeking shelter with relatives in the host community (74.63%), while others are seeking shelter in rented accommodation (9.90%), in open areas or informal settlements (4.71%), and in critical shelters (1.83%). Field teams indicate that IDPs are currently located across Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Al Manaqil, Al Qurashi, Janub Aj Jazirah, Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Um Algura localities. IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (37.86%), remain in the same place (34.12%), or move to another location (28.02%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

**BLUE NILE**

All IDPs in Blue Nile state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum state. The majority of displaced households are currently seeking shelter with relatives in the host community (81.09%), while others are seeking shelter in rented accommodation (18.91%). Field teams indicate that IDPs are currently located across Al Kurmuk, Ar Rusayris, At Tadamon, and Ed Damazine localities. The majority of IDPs intend to remain in their current location (84.81%), with the remainder intending to return to their locations of origin (15.19%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

**CENTRAL DARFUR**

The majority of IDPs in Central Darfur were originally displaced from other locations within Central Darfur (85.5%) – with a small proportion arriving from Burgo IDP camp in North Darfur (12.7%) and Nyala Town in South Darfur (1.8%). The majority of IDPs are currently seeking refuge with relatives in the host community (99.76%), with a small number of households seeking shelter in IDP camps (0.24%). Field teams indicate that IDPs are currently located across Ghorab Jabal Marrah, Shamal Jabal Marrah, Um Dukhun, Wadi Saleh, and Zalingi localities. The majority of IDPs in Central Darfur intend to move to another location (80.39%), with the remainder intending to stay in the same place (19.61%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.
The majority of IDPs in East Darfur were originally displaced from Nyala Town in South Darfur (70%), while the rest were displaced from Khartoum state (30%). IDP households have sought refuge with relatives in the host community (58.6%), in IDP camps (34.88%), and in schools and other public buildings (6.52%). Field teams have observed the arrivals of IDPs in Ad Du'ayn Town and El Naeem IDP camp in Ad Du'ayn locality. The majority of IDPs intend to stay in the same location (80.47%), while the rest intend to move to another location (19.53%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

All IDPs in Gedaref were originally displaced from Khartoum state. IDP households have sought refuge with relatives in the host community (89.2%), in rented accommodation (6.49%), and in open areas or informal settlements (4.31%). Field teams have observed IDPs within the localities of Al Butanah, Al Fao, Al Fashaga, Al Galabat Al Gharbeyah-Kassab, Al Mafaza, Al Quresha, Ar Rahad, Basundah, Gala’a An Nahal, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, Madeinat Al Gedaref, and Wasat Al Gedaref. Over half of the IDP caseload intend to return to their locations of origin (55.27%), with the rest intending to remain in the same location (28.80%) or move to another location (15.93%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

All IDPs within Kassala state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum State. IDPs households are currently seeking shelter with relatives in the host community (78.13%) and in rented accommodation (21.87%). Field teams have observed IDPs within the localities of Halfa Aj Jadeedah, Madeinat Kassala, Reifi Kassala, Reifi Khashm Elgirba, Reifi Nahr Atbara, and Reifi Shamal Ad Delta. Over half of the IDP caseload intend to return to their locations of origin (53.51%), with the rest intending to remain in the same place (34.2%) or move to another location (12.29%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.
All IDPs within Khartoum state have been originally displaced from other locations within Khartoum state. Field teams report that heavy fighting continues to affect all localities across Khartoum state. As reported, IDP households are currently seeking shelter with relatives in the host community (56.72%) and in rented accommodation (43.28%). IDPs have been reported within the localities of Bahri, Jebel Awlia, Karrari, Khartoum, Sharg An Neel, Um Bada, and Um Durman localities. Field teams estimate that all IDPs observed in Khartoum intend to return to their locations of origin (100%) upon improvement of the security situation. The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food. Field teams estimate that approximately 1,435,238 individuals have been displaced from Khartoum. Of those displaced from Khartoum, approximately 23,615 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state (roughly 1.65% of the total displacement from that state). The remaining 1,411,623 IDPs have fled to other states across Sudan.

As reported, the majority of IDPs in North Darfur were originally displaced from other locations within North Darfur (93.8%) – with an additional portion being displaced from West Darfur (5.2%), Khartoum (0.9%), and South Darfur (0.1%). IDPs in North Darfur have sought shelter with relatives in the host community (66.9%), in informal open area settlements (22.56%), in IDP camps (6.63%), and in schools or other public buildings (3.91%). IDPs are reportedly seeking shelter across Al Fasher, Al Koma, Al Lait, Al Malha, As Serief, At Tawisha, Dar As Salam, Kekbabiya, Kutum, Melit, Saraf Omra, Tawila, and Um Kadadah localities. IDPs intend to remain in the same place (36.77%), move to another location (33.31%), or return to their locations of origin (29.92%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

IDPs in North Kordofan were originally displaced from either Khartoum state (84.4%) or from El Obeid Town in North Kordofan (15.6%). The majority of IDP households are reportedly seeking refuge with relatives in the host community (93.44%), critical shelters (4.83%), schools or other public buildings (1.26%), and in rented accommodation (0.47%). IDPs have been observed by field teams in Ar Rahad, Bara, Gebrat Al Sheikh, Gharb Bara, Sheikani, Soudari, Um Dam Haj Ahmed, and Um Rawaba localities. The majority of IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (92.31%), while the rest intend to remain in the same place (5.21%) or move to another location (2.48%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.
**NORTHERN**

All IDPs within Northern state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum. The IDP caseload across Northern state is currently seeking refuge with relatives in the host community (80.01%), schools or other public buildings (11.15%), and in rented accommodations (8.84%). IDPs have been observed by field teams in Ad Dabbah, Al Burgaig, Al Gold, Delgo, Dongola, Halfa, and Merowe localities. More than half of IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (54.46%), while the rest intend to remain in the same place (24.92%) or move to another location (20.62%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

**RED SEA**

All IDPs within Red Sea state were originally displaced from Khartoum state. The IDP caseload is currently seeking refuge with relatives in the host community (52.7%), in rented accommodation (32.08%), and in schools or other public buildings (15.22%). IDPs are located in neighborhoods across the city of Port Sudan, as well as within the localities of Haya, Jubayt Elma’aadin, Sawakin, Tawkar, and Sinkat. IDPs intend to move to another location (40.70%), return to their locations of origin (34%), or to remain in the same place (25.3%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food. Additionally, an estimated 3,717 IDPs among the total caseload in Red Sea (about 11.4%) are foreign nationals. The majority of foreign nationals observed are in Red Sea are reportedly located in the city of Port Sudan—reflecting the city’s current status as a port of departure from Sudan.

**RIVER NILE**

All IDPs within River Nile state have reportedly arrived from localities across Khartoum state. Displaced households are reportedly seeking shelter with relatives in the host community (78.33%), in rented accommodation (14.40%), in open area or informal settlements (3.72%), and in critical shelters (0.29%). IDPs have been observed across Abu Hamad, Ad Damar, Al Buhaira, Al Matama, Atbara, Barbar, and Shendi localities. IDPs intend to remain in the same place (43.09%), return to their locations of origin (42.77%), or move to another location (14.14%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.
SOUTH KORDOFAN

All IDPs observed by field teams in South Kordofan were originally displaced from Khartoum state (94.9%), as well as from El Obeid Town in North Kordofan (5.1%). IDP households have sought shelter with relatives in the host community (99.80%) and in rented accommodations (0.20%). Field teams have observed IDPs in locations across Abassiya, Abu Jubayhah, Abu Kershola, Al Quoz, Ar Rashad, At Tadamon, Dilling, Habilia, and Kadugli localities. IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (87.21%), stay in the same location (11.12%), or move to another location (1.67%). The key informants interviewed indicated that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

SOUTH DARFUR

All IDPs within South Darfur state were originally displaced from Nyala Janoub (96%) and Mershing (4%) localities within the same state. IDPs are currently sheltering with relatives in the host community (66.64%), in IDP camps (31.34%), and in schools and other public buildings (2.02%). Field teams have observed IDPs in locations across Al Wihda, As Salam, As Sunta, Beliel, Buram, Kas, Mershing, Nyala Janoub, Rehaid Albirdi, and Sharq Aj Jabal localities. IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (37.88%), move to another location (31.22%), or remain in the same place (30.90%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state is Non-Food Items.

SENNAR

All IDPs within Sennar state were originally displaced from Khartoum State. The IDP caseload is currently seeking refuge with relatives in the host community (65.12%), in rented accommodation (34.06%), and in schools or other public buildings (0.82%). Field teams have observed the IDP caseload in locations across Abu Hujar, Ad Dali, Ad Dinder, As Suki, Sennar, Sharq Sennar, and Sinja localities. IDPs intend to stay in the same location (47.5%), return to their locations of origin (44.76%), or move to another location (7.74%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.
WEST DARFUR

All IDPs in West Darfur were originally displaced from locations within Ag Geneina town, Ag Geneina locality. Since the beginning of the conflict, Ag Geneina locality in West Darfur has seen the most severe level of conflict outside of Khartoum. Clashes have caused significant levels of displacement to locations around Ag Geneina locality and into North Darfur, as well as cross-border movement into Chad. The estimated IDP caseload in West Darfur is currently all seeking refuge with relatives in the host community (100%) across the locations of Hai Al Shati, Hai Al Emtid, Hai As Salam A & B, Hai Aleyad, Ardamata, and Alzhoor in Ag Geneina locality. The majority of IDPs intend to move to another location (97.08%) or remain in the same location (1.91%) – with the return intentions of a small portion of the IDP caseload remaining unclear at this time (1.01%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

WEST KORDOFAN

All IDPs in West Kordofan have been displaced from Khartoum state. IDP households are reportedly seeking shelter with relatives in the host community (94.3%) and in rented accommodations (5.7%). Field teams have observed IDPs in locations across Abu Zabad, Abyei, As Salam, and Babanusa localities. IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (84.26%), stay in the same place (6.45%), or move to another location (9.29%). The key informants interviewed indicate that the greatest priority need in this state remains Food.

WHITE NILE

All IDPs within White Nile have reportedly arrived from Khartoum state. The majority of displaced persons within White Nile are staying with relatives in the host community (53.08%), followed by camp-like settlements (32.56%), rented accommodation (10.54%), in schools or other public buildings (2.31%), and in informal settlements or open areas (1.51%). The displaced caseload is located across Ad Diwaim, Aj Jabalain, Al Gitaina, As Salami/Abar Wat, Guli, Kosti, Rabak, Tendalti, and Um Rimta localities. IDPs intend to return to their locations of origin (46.4%), remain in the same place (44.5%), or move to another location (9.1%). Furthermore, a significant proportion (32.68%) of the IDP caseload in White Nile are non-Sudanean nationals - representing 90.7% of the total foreign national caseload observed by field teams across Sudan.
Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicate that 90,866 individuals are foreign nationals (approximately 4.22%). These individuals are located across Blue Nile, Gedaref, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, and White Nile states. DTM estimates that the IDP caseload in the remaining states are all Sudanese nationals. The majority of foreign nationals (82,420 individuals – 90.70%) are located in White Nile state – where they constitute 32.68% of the IDP caseload there. In comparison, foreign nationals constitute smaller proportions of the observed caseload in Red Sea (10.66%), Gedaref (4.65%), Blue Nile (1.93%), Northern (0.24%), South Kordofan (0.40%), and North Kordofan (0.01%) states.

Graph 2: Displacement of Foreign Nationals
Note: the percentages indicate the proportion of foreign nationals in that state.

Mixed Cross-Border Movement

Since the onset of the conflict on April 15, 2023, DTM has noted substantial mixed cross-border movements, involving both Sudanese and foreign nationals (including returnees). However, these movements have been challenging to undertake. Security concerns have imposed restrictions on accessing certain routes, thereby hindering movement within the country. Moreover, the scarcity of fuel and disruptions in transportation systems resulting from clashes have further compounded the difficulties. Additionally, the surge in inflation has disproportionately affected those lacking the financial resources necessary to participate in such movements.

Graph 3: Mixed Cross-Border Movement by country

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. The percentage is out of the total number of IDPs in these specific states (6 states) and not from the total IDPs in 18 states.

Graph 4: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Egypt
CHAD

![Graph 5: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Chad]

Source: IOM, UNHCR

For more information on Mixed-Cross Border Movement to Chad please visit DTM Chad website.

SOUTH SUDAN

![Graph 6: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into South Sudan]

Source: IOM, UNHCR

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

ETHIOPIA

![Graph 7: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Ethiopia]

Source: IOM

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

![Graph 8: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Central African Republic]

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

Individuals 2,258

- Sudanese nationals
- Non-Sudanese nationals

Source: IOM

Graph 9: Timeline of Mixed Cross-Border Movement into Libya

Disclaimer

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.