



KEY FIGURES

 **9,957,655 IDPs**

2.8M prior to April 2023

7.1M post April 2023

 **1,999,529**
Internally Displaced
Households

 **7,869**
Locations Across
Sudan

 **2,111,791**
Individuals Crossed Borders
Since 15 April 2023

36% Originated from Khartoum

56% Children Under 18-Years-Old

OVERVIEW

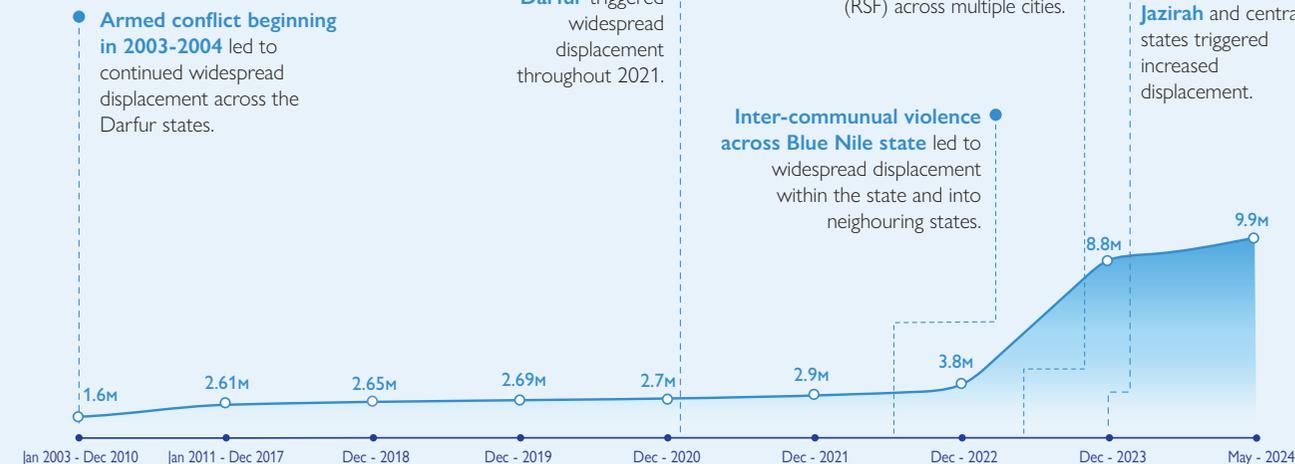
Sudan hosted an estimated 9,957,655 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of 08 May 2024, including those displaced both before and after the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 15 April 2023.¹ An estimated 7,111,788 individuals were displaced internally since 15 April 2023, many of whom were initially displaced prior to the onset of the conflict and therefore experienced secondary displacement.

An estimated 2,111,791 individuals reportedly crossed borders into neighbouring countries since 15 April 2023.

This report analyses displacement movements and key demographic information for the total population of IDPs across Sudan, as well as data on mixed cross-border movements into neighbouring countries.

Internal Displacement in Sudan Since 2003

This timeline only represents a few displacement events in Sudan from 2003-2024. All reports and datasets are available on the DTM-IOM website.



INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT PRIOR TO 15 APRIL 2023

Prior to the onset of conflict on 15 April 2023, Sudan already hosted an estimated 3,820,772 IDPs.² The majority (80%) reportedly originated from Darfur states. IDPs were reported across 1,053 locations across 17 states in Sudan.

Of the IDPs displaced prior to 15 April 2023, an estimated 26 per cent (974,905 IDPs) experienced secondary or tertiary displacement due to armed clashes after 15 April 2023. As of 08 May 2024, DTM estimated that 2,845,867 IDPs who were displaced before 15 April 2023 remained in their initial areas of displacement. The majority (75%) were concentrated across the Darfur states and nearly half (47%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT POST 15 APRIL 2023

Since 15 April 2023, an estimated 7,111,788 individuals were displaced internally within Sudan, many of whom were already displaced prior to the onset of conflict.³ IDPs were reported in over 7,296 locations across all 18 states in Sudan.

While displacement before 15 April 2023 was primarily concentrated within Darfur and Kordofan states, displacement after 15 April 2023 was more widespread. One year [since the onset of conflict](#), IDPs were reportedly displaced from 12 different states and were displaced across all 18 states.

Khartoum remained the top state of origin for IDPs: as of 08 May 2024, an estimated 36 per cent of all IDPs in Sudan (3,607,241 individuals) reportedly originated from Khartoum.

1. DTM Sudan defines an internally displaced person as any person who has been forced or obliged to flee from their habitual residence due to an event dating from 2003 onwards.

2. As of 15 March 2023, Sudan hosted an estimated 3,820,772 IDPs. For more information, see [DTM Sudan Mobility Tracking Round 6](#).

3. The figure for the estimated number of IDPs displaced post 15 April 2023 (7,111,788 IDPs) includes the approximately 974,905 IDPs who were initially displaced prior to 15 April 2023 and experienced secondary or tertiary displacement since 15 April 2023. The figure reported for IDPs displaced prior to 15 April 2023 (2,845,867 IDPs) does not include those who displaced again since 15 April 2023 in order to avoid double counting.

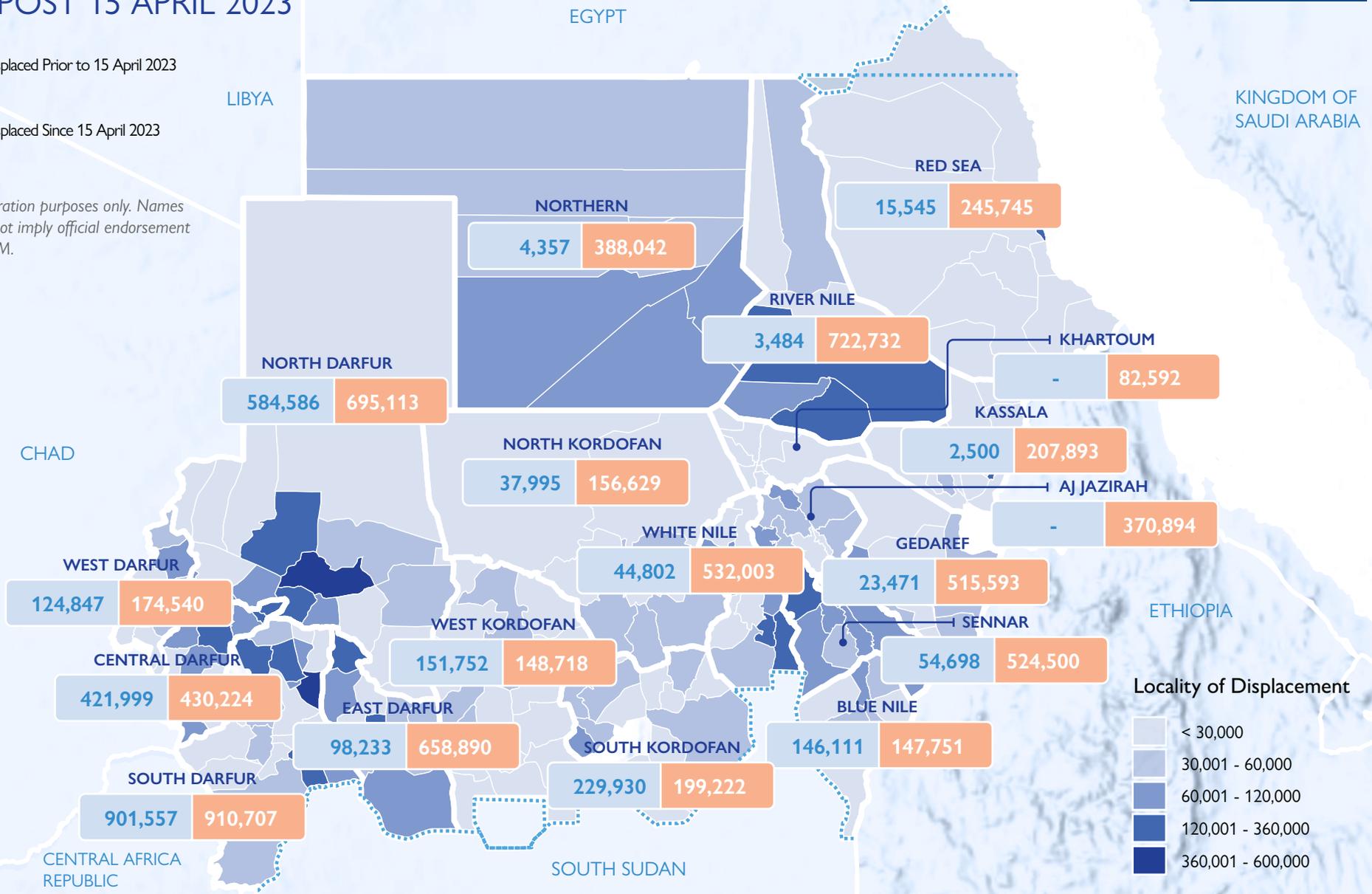
IDPs PER STATE

PRE AND POST 15 APRIL 2023

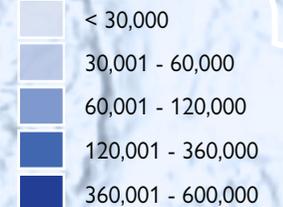
2,845,867 Displaced Prior to 15 April 2023

7,111,788 Displaced Since 15 April 2023

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



Locality of Displacement



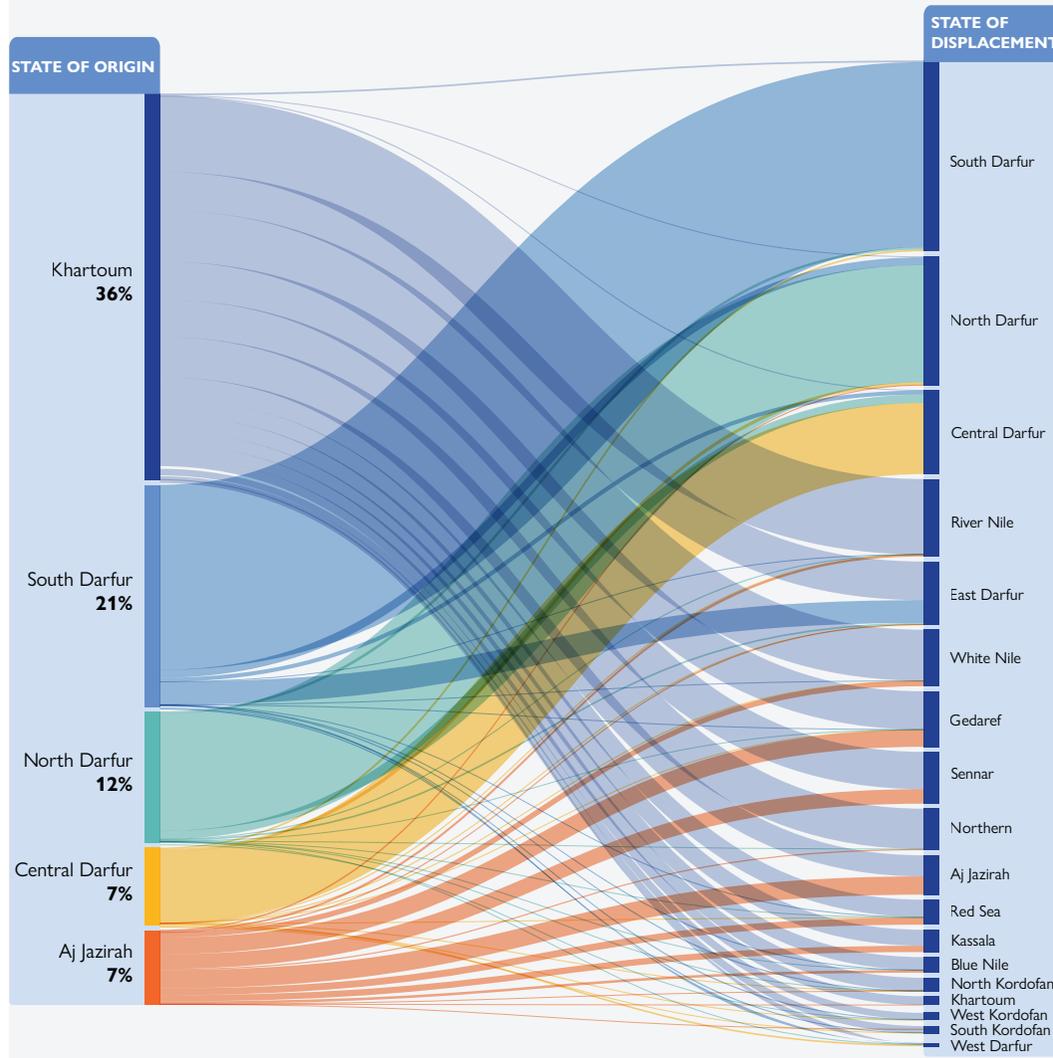
The estimated figures for IDPs displaced post 15 April 2023 (7,111,788 IDPs) includes the estimated 974,905 individuals who were initially displaced before April 2023 and experienced secondary displacement since 15 April 2023. The estimated figures for IDPs displaced prior 15 April 2023 (2,845,867 IDPs) represents the estimated [3,820,772 IDPs](#) recorded in Sudan in March 2023, minus the estimated 974,905 IDPs who were displaced again after 15 April 2023, in order to avoid double counting.

DISPLACEMENT PATHWAYS

The top states of origin were Khartoum (36%), South Darfur (21%), and North Darfur (12%). IDPs were reportedly displaced to to 7,869 different locations in 183 localities across all 18 states. The states of hosting the most IDPs were South Darfur (18%), North Darfur (13%) and Central Darfur (9%).

Over a third (36%) of all IDPs originated from Khartoum. IDPs from Khartoum were displaced across all 18 states, including River Nile (20%), White Nile (13%), and Northern (10%). Notably, 97 per cent of IDPs in River Nile were reportedly displaced from Khartoum.

Top 5 States of Origin



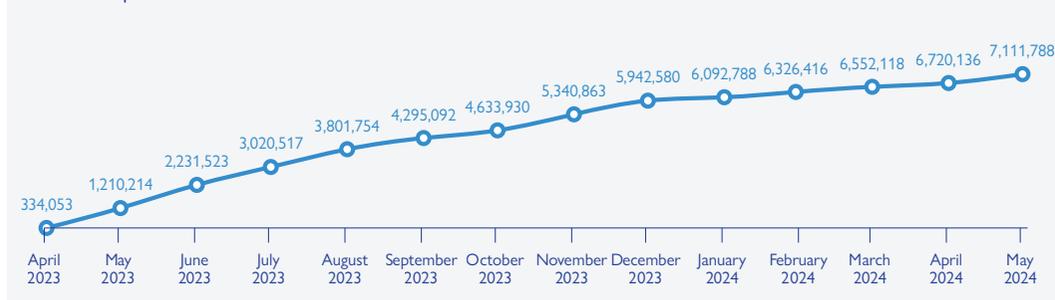
| State of Displacement | Localities | Locations | Current IDPs | Current HHs | IDPs % |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Aj Jazirah | 8 | 1,530 | 370,894 | 73,624 | 4% |
| Blue Nile | 7 | 192 | 293,862 | 58,199 | 3% |
| Central Darfur | 9 | 54 | 852,223 | 178,841 | 9% |
| East Darfur | 9 | 40 | 757,123 | 148,842 | 8% |
| Gedaref | 12 | 332 | 539,064 | 106,567 | 5% |
| Kassala | 10 | 248 | 210,393 | 42,339 | 2% |
| Khartoum | 7 | 290 | 82,592 | 16,417 | 1% |
| North Darfur | 17 | 255 | 1,279,699 | 274,599 | 13% |
| North Kordofan | 8 | 586 | 194,624 | 37,298 | 2% |
| Northern | 7 | 367 | 392,399 | 78,861 | 4% |
| Red Sea | 10 | 258 | 261,290 | 52,693 | 3% |
| River Nile | 7 | 939 | 726,216 | 143,326 | 7% |
| Sennar | 7 | 411 | 579,198 | 112,436 | 6% |
| South Darfur | 20 | 112 | 1,812,264 | 366,933 | 18% |
| South Kordofan | 14 | 507 | 429,152 | 80,465 | 4% |
| West Darfur | 8 | 115 | 299,387 | 60,303 | 3% |
| West Kordofan | 14 | 658 | 300,470 | 53,804 | 3% |
| White Nile | 9 | 975 | 576,805 | 113,982 | 6% |
| Total | 183 | 7,869 | 9,957,655 | 1,999,529 | 100% |

Displacement Pathways (Continued)

In contrast, IDPs from Darfur and Kordofan states were primarily displaced within these same states, across the western regions of Sudan. Approximately 84 per cent of IDPs from South Darfur were displaced to other locations within South Darfur and 16 per cent were displaced to other states in the Darfur region.

South Darfur remained the largest hosting state across Sudan for IDPs displaced both before and after 15 April 2023, with an estimated 1,812,264 IDPs as of 08 May 2024. Of these, approximately 50 per cent were displaced prior to 15 April 2023.

Internal Displacement Since 2023



SHELTER TYPES FOR IDP HOUSEHOLDS

Approximately 49 per cent of IDP households stayed with host families and communities. Others reportedly stayed in camps (25%), schools or other public buildings (10%), informal settlements or open areas (10%), and private rented accommodation (5%).

The distribution of shelter types varied widely across different states. The majority of IDPs in Khartoum and Aj Jazirah reportedly stayed with host families (86% and 84%, respectively). In contrast, IDPs in South Darfur reportedly stayed in camps (62%), with host families (19%), and in schools or other public buildings (14%).

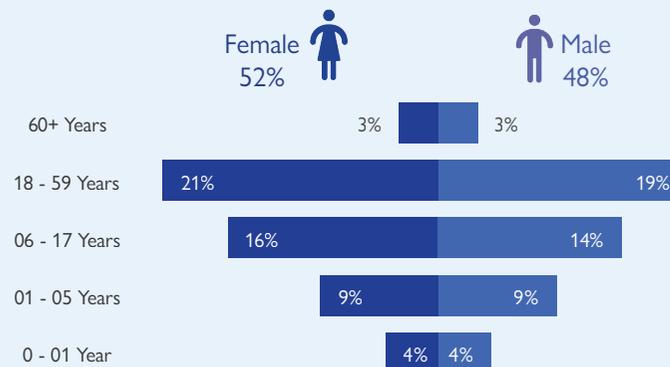


4. Totals may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Approximately 52 per cent of IDPs were female, while an estimated 48 per cent were male.⁴

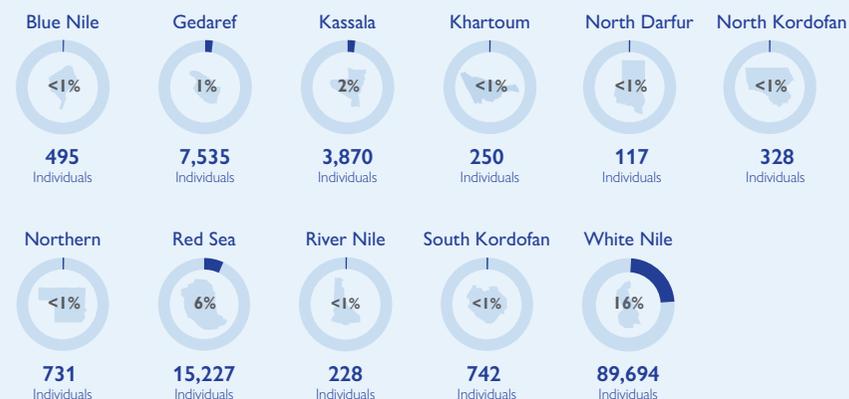
Over half of IDPs (approximately 56%) were children under the age of 18-years-old, while over a quarter (approximately 26%) were children under five-years-old. Approximately 29 per cent of IDPs were female children under 18-years-old, who reportedly faced unique protection risks. Of total IDPs in each state, the states with the highest proportion of displaced children under the age of 18-years-old were reported in Red Sea (60%), North Darfur (59%), and South Darfur (58%).



SUDANESE AND NON-SUDANESE NATIONALS

Of IDPs displaced after 15 April 2023, DTM estimated that 119,217 IDPs (approximately 1%) were non-Sudanese nationals. White Nile state hosted the highest proportion of foreign national IDPs, reflecting its role as a transit state for South Sudanese nationals. Specifically, approximately 16 per cent of IDPs in White Nile state were non-Sudanese nationals.

Proportion of Non-Sudanese IDPs Per State

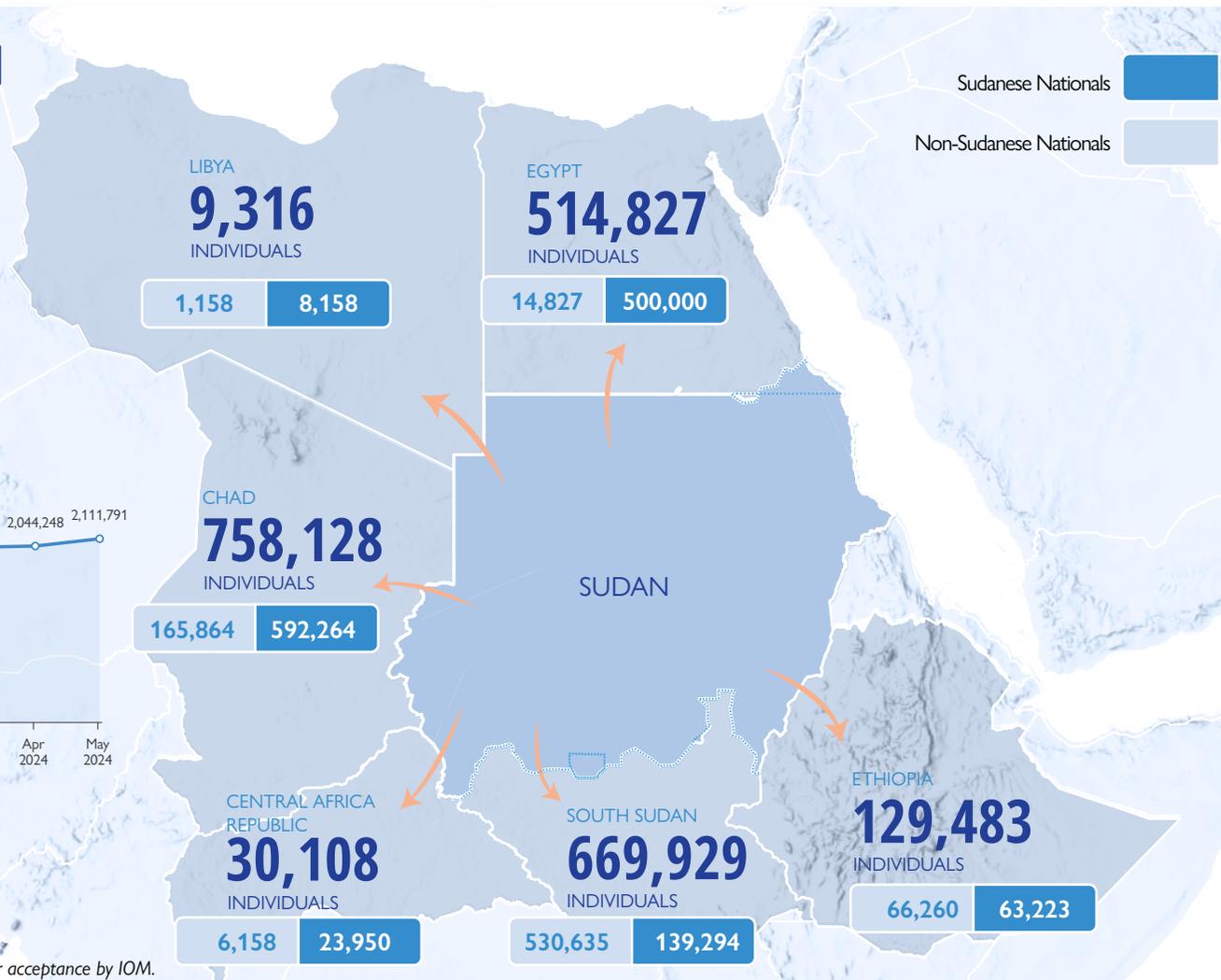


CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENT SINCE 15 APRIL 2023

Since the outbreak of the conflict on 15 April 2023, an **estimated 2,111,791 individuals** crossed borders into neighbouring countries.⁵ The majority reportedly crossed into Chad (36%), South Sudan (32%), and Egypt (25%).

Of these individuals, an estimated 63 per cent were Sudanese nationals, while 37 were foreign nationals or returnees. However, the proportion of Sudanese versus non-Sudanese nationals varied by country. An estimated 97 per cent of individuals who crossed into Egypt were reportedly Sudanese nationals. By contrast, an estimated 80 per cent of individuals who crossed into South Sudan were non-Sudanese nationals, primarily South Sudanese nationals.⁶

Mixed Cross-Border Movement Since 15 April 2023



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5. Data on cross-border movement is collected from various sources: Central African Republic (IOM, UNHCR, National Commission for Refugees); Chad (IOM, UNHCR); Egypt (Egypt Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Ethiopia (IOM); Libya (IOM); South Sudan (IOM, UNHCR).

6. For further information on cross-border movement, see: [DTM Chad: Flash Update](#); [DTM Libya: Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya](#); [Population Movement from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa Dashboard](#); and [Population Movement from Sudan to South Sudan Dashboard](#).

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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

DISCLAIMER

Due to on-going insecurity, DTM collects data through a dual combination of face-to-face and remote interview with key informants across its network. Figures should be understood as preliminary estimates and are subject to change pending future verification exercises. Percentages across the report may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding.

METHODOLOGY

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 the humanitarian community. The data collection is based on DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking methodology. For further information, see [DTM Methodological Note](#).

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