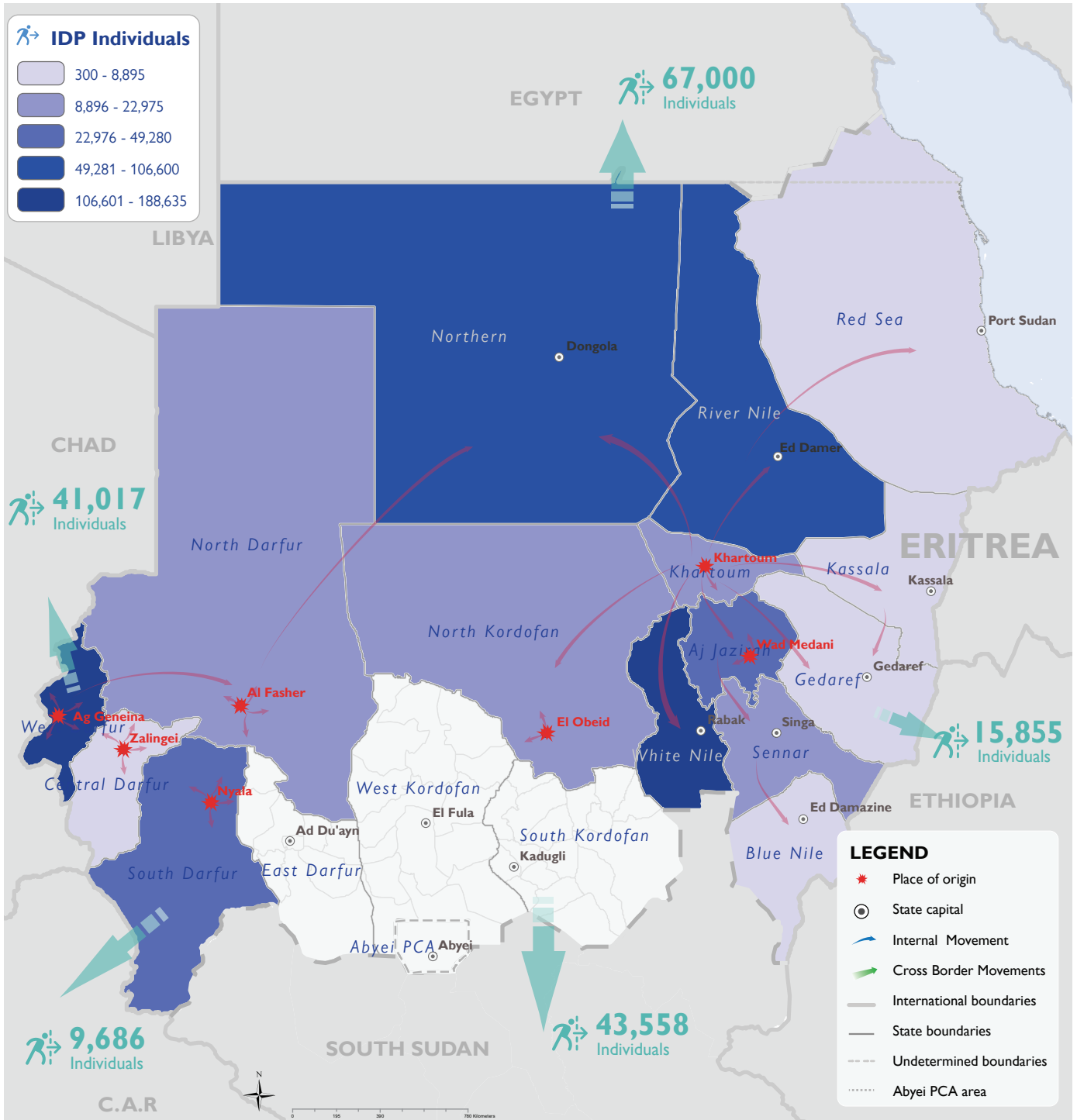


SUDAN SITUATION REPORT 3

9 May 2023 | Displacement Data Reporting Date: 5 May 2023
 Cross Border Movement Reporting Date: 7 May 2023

736,223 ↑ 402,170
 Displaced Individuals

177,116 ↑ 112,855
 Crossed border Individuals



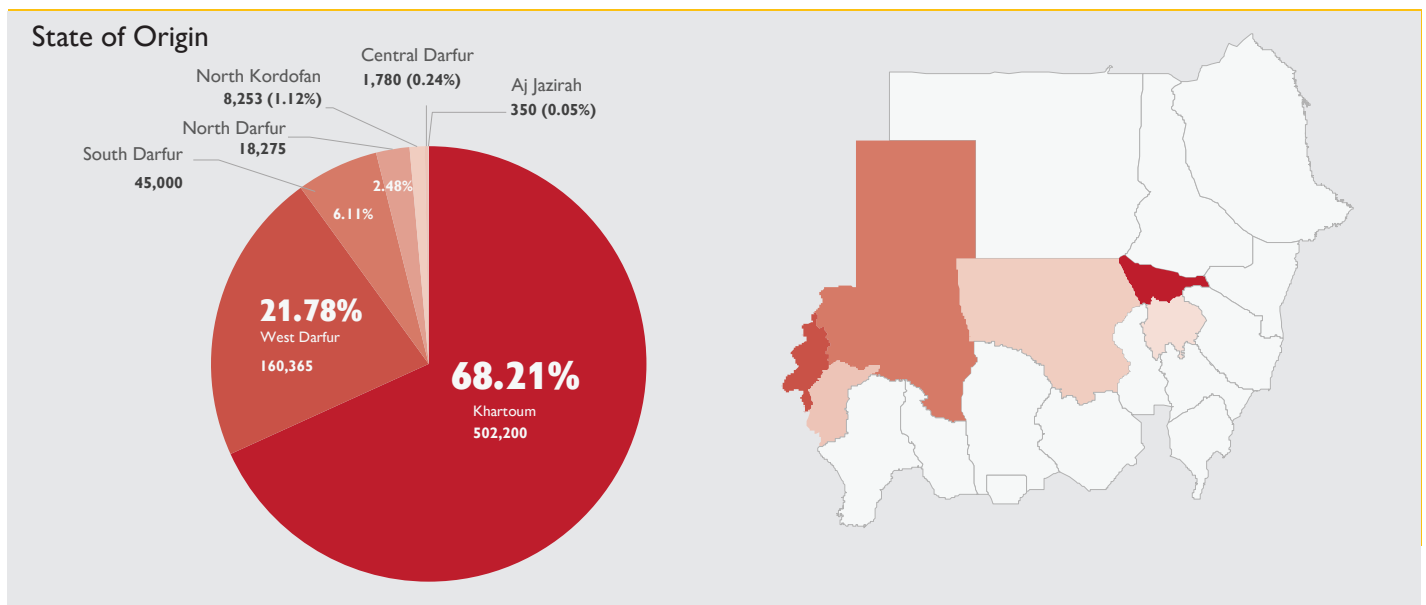
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW

From 15 April 2023, armed clashes erupted between the Sudanese Army Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in multiple cities across Sudan, including Khartoum, Al Fasher, Merowe, Nyala, Ag Geneina, and El Obeid – among others. DTM Sudan has been receiving reports of widespread displacement across different states in Sudan due to the ongoing security situation. Field teams have also reported that the inter-communal conflict has picked up again between the Masalit and the Arabs in West Darfur. Following the recent outbreak of the conflict on 15 April 2023, the total estimate of displaced individuals across Sudan has reached 736,223 (149,599 households). The current assessment has observed the IDP caseload in 15 of Sudan's 18 states. Namely, these include the states of Khartoum, Northern, River Nile, Aj Jazirah, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar, Blue Nile, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, Kassala, Gedaref, and Red Sea. The highest figures of displacement have been reported in West Darfur (21.2%), White Nile (25.6%), and Northern (14.4%) states. There are seven reported states of origin. States of origin are Khartoum, West Darfur, South Darfur, North Darfur, Central Darfur, North Kordofan, and Aj Jazirah. Of the total IDP caseload, approximately 68.2% (502,200 IDPs) have reportedly been displaced from Khartoum state. Of those having been displaced from Khartoum, approximately 22,975 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state, while the remaining 479,225 IDPs have fled to other states across Sudan. Prior to the conflict commencing 15 April 2023, DTM Sudan estimated that Sudan had 3.7 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, all reported areas remain largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors. DTM has active operations in Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia providing updates on population mobility, including displacement on and cross border mobility.

State of Displacement	IDP	IDP(%)
White Nile	188,635	25.62%
West Darfur	156,565	21.27%
Northern	106,600	14.48%
River Nile	96,095	13.05%
Aj Jazirah	49,280	6.69%
South Darfur	45,000	6.11%
Khartoum	22,975	3.12%
North Darfur	22,075	3%
Sennar	20,235	2.75%
North Kordofan	16,768	2.28%
Red Sea	8,895	1.21%
Central Darfur	1,780	0.24%
Blue Nile	715	0.10%
Kassala	305	0.04%
Gedaref	300	0.04%
Total	736,223	100%

Table 1: State of displacement



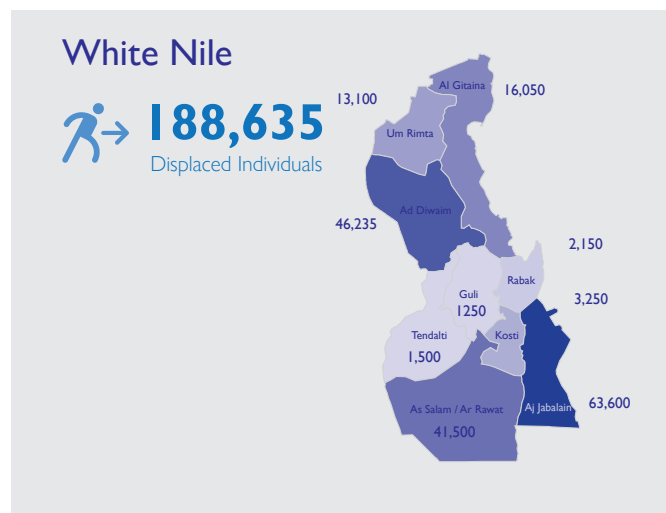
Graph 1: State of origin

Disclaimer:

Due to the current circumstances, the DTM network relies on remote interviews with key informants, and further verification is not possible at this time. 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 until further verification is completed.

White Nile

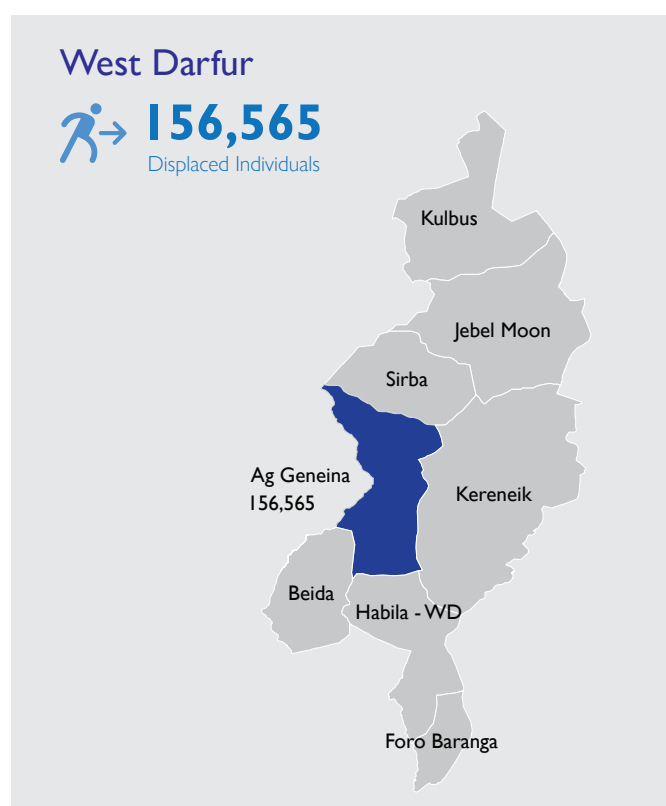
All IDPs within White Nile have reportedly arrived from Khartoum state. Displaced households are sheltering with their relatives in different locations across Rabak, Kosti, Al Getina, Tandalti, Ad Dowim, Um Reimta, As Salam, Al Rawat and Aj Jabaleen localities or other locations such as Al-Assalya in Rabak. Foreign nationals constitute 102,375 IDPs (54.2%) of the total IDP caseload in White Nile. In particular, field teams note that White Nile has witnessed a large influx of South Sudanese nationals via buses, private vehicles, trucks, and minibuses arriving from Khartoum. South Sudanese households stay in different gathering points (or with their relatives across towns and villages in White Nile), while others sought refuge in temporary shelters at gathering points. Many South Sudanese nationals have reportedly crossed the border through the Juda crossing point to South Sudan.



West Darfur

On 24 April 2023, clashes between SAF and RSF took place in Ag Geneina Town of Ag Geneina locality, West Darfur. Field teams indicate that displacement across West Darfur is largely situated within Ag Geneina locality (in particular in and around Ag Geneina Town). As reported, individuals have been displaced from the Western and Southern regions of Ag Geneina locality to the Northern region. Additionally, a portion of the displaced caseload have reportedly fled into the neighbouring localities. What is more, there are reports of communities fleeing across the border into Chad. As such, following re-verification, the estimated IDP figure currently in West Darfur has dropped modestly since the previous update.

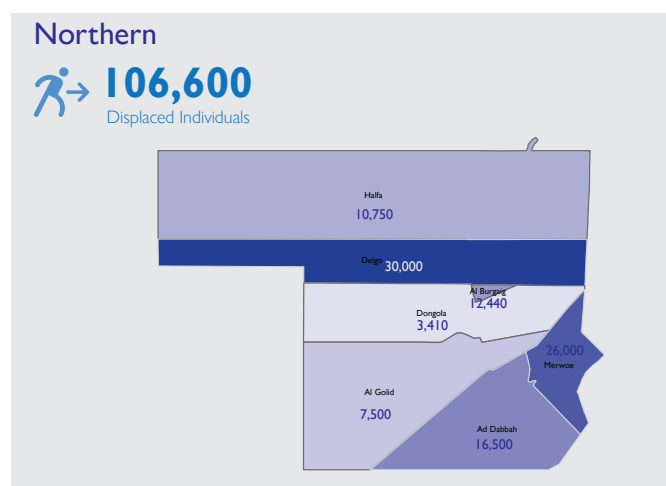
Recent clashes have had severe implications for residents within Ag Geneina Town and the surrounding areas. The offices of all UN agencies and accompanying humanitarian organisations have been looted. During these attacks, field teams report that the IDP gathering sites in Hai El Madaris, Hai Al Jamarik, Hai Al Souk, Hai Althora, Hai Ministries, and Hai Al Jabal have been completely burnt down – with all residents subject to secondary displacement.



Northern

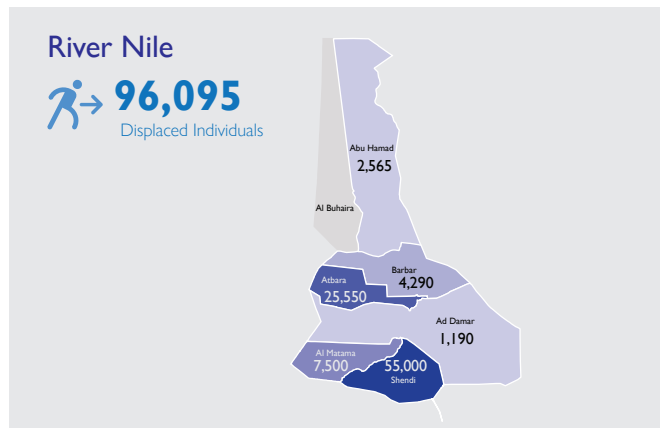
Field teams indicated that many of the households who were displaced as a result of the clashes in Merowe airport at the beginning of the conflict have now returned to their places of origin. Furthermore, Northern state has reportedly received large numbers of displaced households from Khartoum state – who are currently located across Merowe, Dongola, Ad Dabba, Al Golid, Dalgo, and Halfa localities. IDPs have been observed in the locations of Dalgo Al Barqiq, Ad Dabba, Dongola, Merowe, Al Gorier, and Karima Town – among others. All IDPs within Northern state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum.

What is more, the state government has confirmed the passing through of many buses carrying Sudanese IDPs and foreign nationals, including Egyptians, heading towards Halfa and Argeen crossing points to Egypt. Field teams on the ground reported that the crossing border points with Egypt have received hundreds of buses from residents travelling out of Khartoum since the start of the conflict.



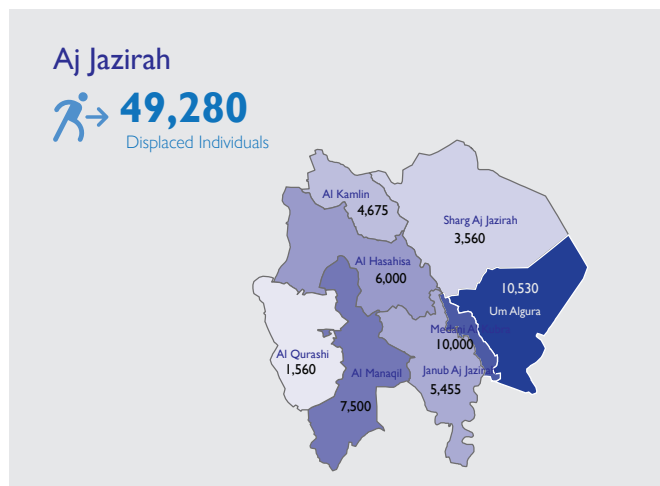
River Nile

River Nile has reportedly received a considerable number of IDPs from Khartoum. Displaced households are seeking shelter with relatives or in rented occupations in different locations across Almatama, Abuhamad, Ad Damar, Shendi, Atbara, and Barbar localities.



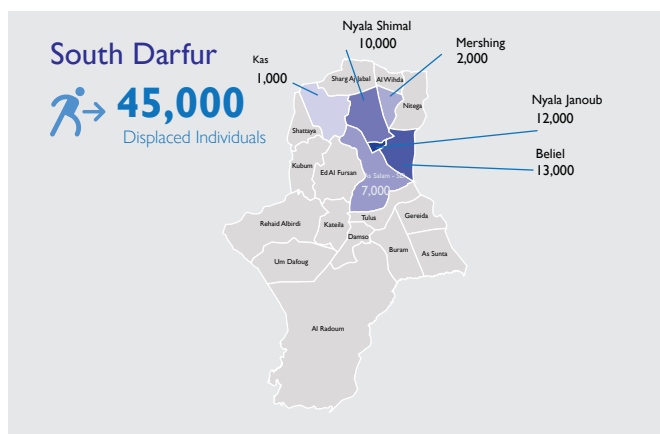
Aj Jazirah

Aj Jazirah state has reportedly received a noteworthy number of IDPs from Khartoum state. Within the state, field teams report that, on 22 April 2023, clashes in four villages across Al Kamlin locality have led to the displacement of approximately 950 individuals (190 households) to Dar Al Salam Town as well as to neighbouring villages within the same locality. As reported, there has been modest returns from this displacement event. Reportedly, displaced households are currently seeking shelter with relatives or in IDP gathering sites prepared by the local government. IDP gathering sites include schools, mosques, public buildings, and sheltering centres) within different localities. Field teams indicate that IDP gathering sites are currently located across Sharg Aj Jazirah, Madani Al Kubra, Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, and Janoub Aj Jazirah localities.



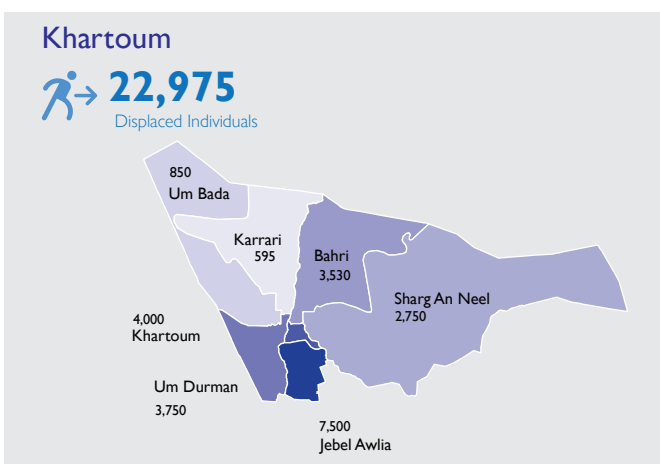
South Darfur

DTM Sudan received reports of significant displacement across Nyala Town in Nyala Janoub locality, South Darfur in response to heavy clashes between SAF and RSF that took place in the first week of the conflict. Reportedly, the SAF are currently present within Gereida locality. Field teams indicated that displaced households from Nyala Janoub locality are currently sheltering in different locations across As Salam, Kas, Beliel, Nyala Janoub, Nyala Shamal, and Mershing localities to varying degrees. All IDPs within South Darfur have been displaced from South Darfur. Field teams have also reported looting incidents of residential areas and offices in Nyala Town, including UN offices. As per recent updates, field teams indicated that the security situation in South Darfur remains tense and that there are no significant updates for population movement. In Nyala, field teams indicated that some family members (mainly male heads of households) among the IDPs in gathering sites, visit their properties during the day to assess the loss and gather any remaining belongings. Field teams have also noted that a modest number of households have left Nyala for Chad.



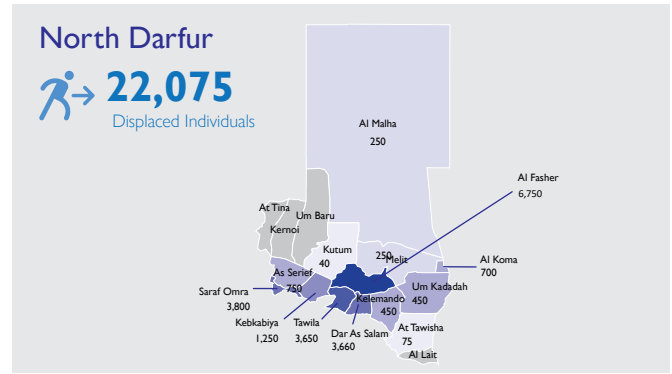
Khartoum

Reportedly, residents of many neighbourhoods within heavy fighting zones across Khartoum, Bahri, Um Bada, and Jebel Awlia localities are continuously moving out to the periphery areas within their respective localities. Additionally, field teams report that neighbourhoods within Sharg An Neel, Karrari, and Omdurman localities have also been impacted by clashes since 31 April 2023. Notable displacement has been occurring in response to severe short-ages of water and electricity supplies in many locations. Shelling of residential areas in many neighbourhoods across Khartoum are widespread. Of those displaced from Khartoum, approximately 22,975 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state, while the remaining 492,865 have fled to other states across Sudan. IDPs from Khartoum have been observed in 10 other states. IDPs from Khartoum have largely headed to White Nile (188,635 IDPs), Northern (106,600 IDPs), River Nile (96,095 IDPs), and Aj Jazirah (48,930 IDPs). Notably, entire IDP caseload in White Nile, Northern, River Nile, Sennar, Aj Jazirah, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Kassala, and Gedaref have reportedly arrived from Khartoum State.



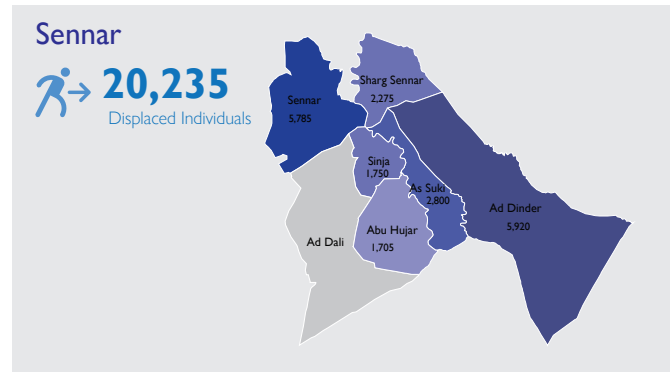
North Darfur

Displacement continues to occur across North Darfur. Field teams have reported displacement occurring within locations across Al Fasher, Kebkabiya, Al Malha, As Serief, As Salam, and Tawila localities, with the majority in Al Fasher Town. Displaced families are reportedly seeking shelter across Al Fasher, Dar As Salam, Al Koma, Melit, Kebkabiya, Kutum, Um Kedabah, As Serief, Al Malha, and Tawila localities to varying degrees. All IDPs within North Darfur have been displaced from locations across North Darfur and West Darfur.



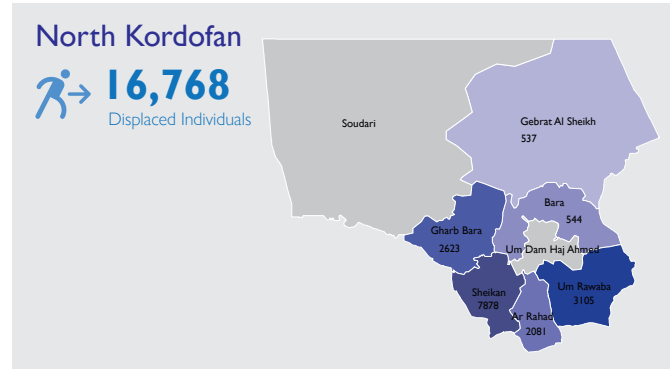
Sennar

All IDPs within Sennar state have reportedly arrived from Khartoum State. Displaced households are seeking shelter in different locations across Sennar, including Abu Hujar, Sharg Sennar, Sennar, As suki, Sinja, and Ad Dinder localities. These communities largely reside with host families.



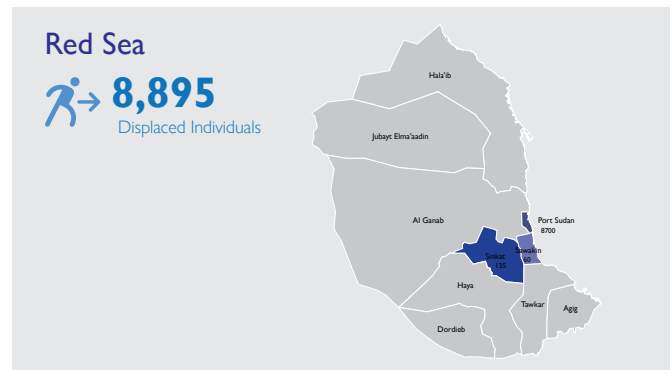
North Kordofan

Clashes between RSF and SAF took were reported in El Obeid, North Kordofan on 15 and 16 April 2023. Since then, small and medium size markets in El Obeid Town have re-opened. IDPs residing in schools and public buildings have reportedly relocated to other locations or have sought shelter with relatives across El Obeid Town. The IDP caseload is currently seeking shelter across different locations in Sheikan, Taiba North, Arafat, Um Rawaba, Ar Rahad, Bara, Gharb Bara, Gabrat Al Shaikh, Um Dam, and Sodary localities, and are mainly originating from Khartoum and North Kordofan states. However, since the previous update, field teams have noted the return of some IDPs in modest numbers from Sheikan locality in response to reports of looting in El Obeid Town. Recently, the state of North Kordofan have declared a state of emergency and a curfew, with the field team indicating that this is in response to El Obeid Town serving as a transit point for RSF security forces between the Darfur region and Khartoum.



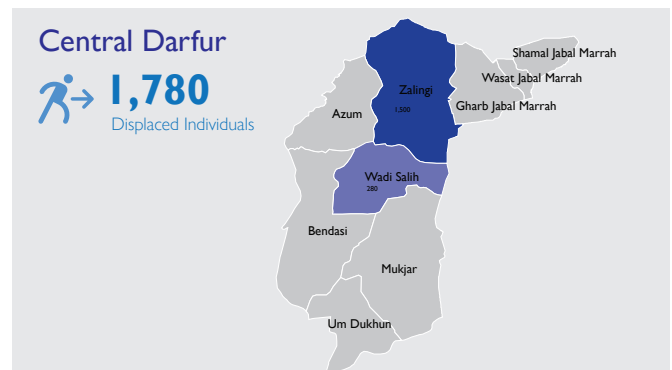
Red Sea

Field teams indicate that a large number of IDP households have arrived in Port Sudan from Khartoum state. 4,200 IDPs of the total caseload in Red Sea (about 47.2%) are foreign nationals, including Syrians, Yemenis, Nigeriens, Pakistani, and Comorans. Field teams have observed the significant traffic of buses from different states, including Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, and Kassala, on a daily basis towards Port Sudan.



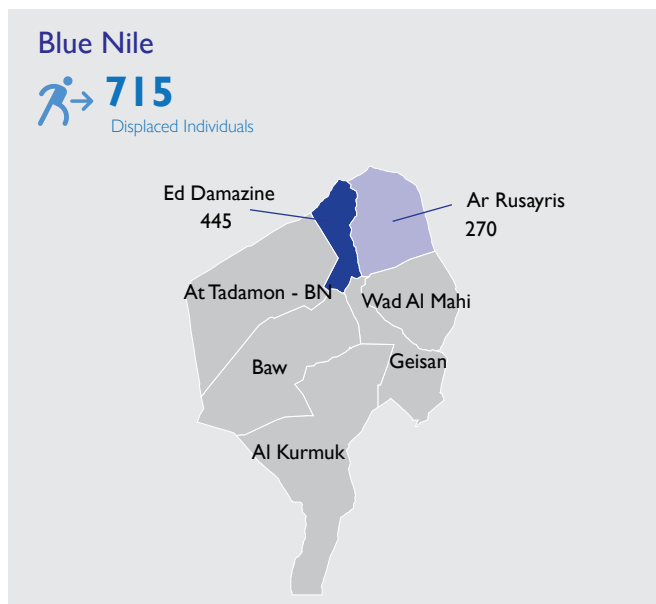
Central Darfur

Field teams reported displacement in Central Darfur state across Zalingei Town in Zalingei locality and Al Amira camp in Wadi Saleh locality. Displaced households are currently seeking shelter in other locations within their respective towns/camps. The field teams reported that all IDPs came from localities within the Central Darfur state.



Blue Nile

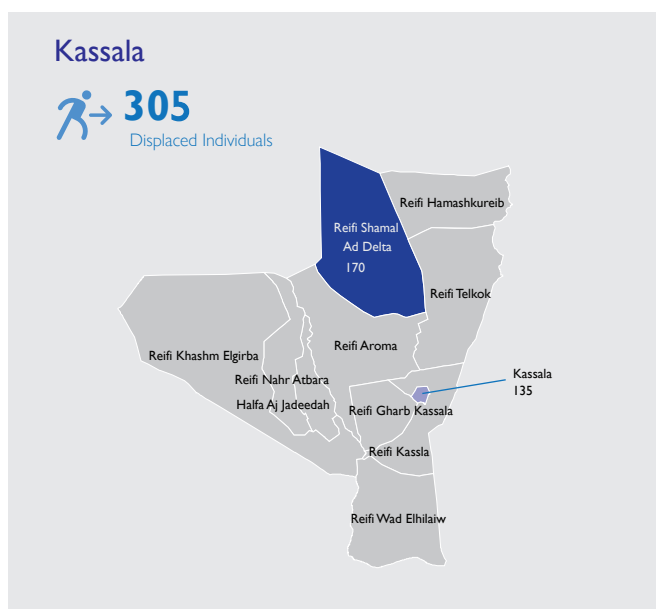
There have been modest levels of displacement from Khartoum to Ar Rusayris and At Tadamon localities in Blue Nile state. Additionally, field teams note that the inter-communal conflict that erupted between the Hausa and Hamaj tribesmen in July 2022, renewed on 22 April 2023, due to the security vacuum created by the absence of security actors. These recent clashes led to the displacement of approximately 4000 individuals from Geisan locality to Ed Damazine Town. However, on 29 April, all affected individuals have reportedly returned to their place of origin in Geisan Locality. The reported caseload of IDPs in Blue Nile displaced since 15 April 2023 were all displaced from Khartoum state.



Kassala

All IDPs within Kassala state reportedly arrived from Khartoum State. IDPs are currently seeking shelter with relatives or in rented accommodations within the locations of Al Arab, Al Soug, and Al Tora'a neighbourhoods within Kassala Town.

Field teams note that 1,600 foreign nationals arrived from Khartoum to Kassala Town on the 25 April 2023. These individuals were briefly relocated to Wadi Sharifi camp in Reifi Kassala locality, with some of them being transferred to Eritrea in the following days. Finally, field teams also note that a state of emergency has been declared, giving local authorities various powers in order to stabilize prices for petroleum and foodstuffs.



Gedaref

Individuals reportedly travel to administrative processing centres managed by local authorities in Gedaref to regularise travel documents, and then continue onwards to the border. Additionally, families are travelling through Gedaref to Kassala and Port Sudan. Field teams also note that Yemeni, Somali, and students are currently in Gedaref attempting to travel to Port Sudan. The profile of individuals leaving Khartoum through Gedaref includes middle-class families with the resources to fund their travel arrangements and various diplomatic evacuations. Field teams report that state authorities have set up three IDP centres in order to shelter those displaced from Khartoum. Field teams indicate that these centres are yet to receive significant displacement caseloads. Finally, as in Kassala, field teams note that a state of emergency has been declared, giving local authorities various powers in order to stabilize prices for petroleum and foodstuffs.



Displacement of Foreign Nationals within Sudan

From the total reported IDP caseload, field teams indicate that 109,000 individuals (21,800 households) are foreign nationals. This constitutes 13.8% of the IDP caseload. These are mostly made up of Ethiopians, Nigerians, South Sudanese – but also include those from Syrian, Yemeni, Nigerian, Pakistani, and Comoran communities. The majority of reported foreign nationals (93%) have sought refuge in locations across White Nile state. Foreign nationals in White Nile constitute the majority of the IDP caseload located in White Nile state.

Mixed Cross Border Movements

DTM has observed significant cross-border movements since the beginning of the conflict on 15 April 2023. Individuals from Sudan and foreign national have crossed the border with South Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Chad, and Central African Republic. Ongoing insecurity, fuel shortage, and inflation significantly reduced the mobility of people seeking. Anecdotal evidence based on interviews with arrivals in neighbouring countries indicates that people are subjected to violence, robber-ies, and looting by different armed elements.

South Sudan

IOM and UNHCR teams in South Sudan have recorded arrivals of mixed nationalities arriving from various locations in Sudan to South Sudan through fourteen different flow monitoring points at the border with Sudan. Most of the arrivals were tracked in Renk (Upper Nile State), Rubkona County (Unity State) and Kiir-Adem, Jaach and Majokynthia (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State). Field indicate that South Sudanese nationals have typically departed from locations such as Jabal Awlia, Um Durman, Kurur, Fetihab, El Kalakala, Gebera, the Islamic Centre, and El Haj Yousif in Khartoum state. These households travel using two main active roads of Jabal Awlia and Madani. Many South Sudanese nationals in Khartoum have also travelled to Madani in Aj Jazirah locality for temporary safety while they look for resources to facilitate their travels back to South Sudan through Renk. Families with capacities to travel back to South Sudan are on their way to Renk through Rabak and its surrounding areas in White Nile state. Additionally, Sudanese nationals travelling to South Sudan typically employ similar routes of travel. Overall, as of 7 May, South Sudan colleagues have observed 43,558 estimated arrivals, of which 40,295 (93%) are South Sudanese returnees and 692 are Sudanese nationals. Reportedly, arrivals to South Sudan have departed from locations across Khartoum, White Nile, Darfur, and Kordofan states.

For daily updates on arrivals to South Sudan, check [here](#).

Egypt

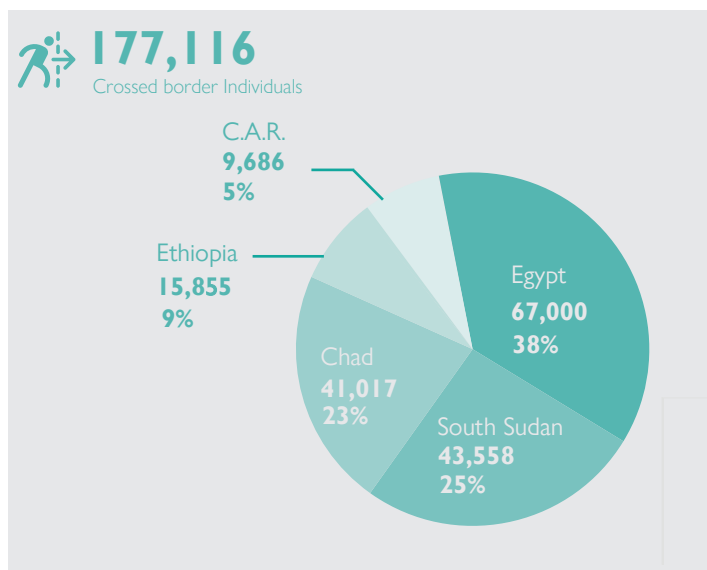
Field teams report significant cross-border movement through the Northern and River Nile states to Egypt via the points of entry of Arqeen and Ashket-Qostol border crossing points. Field teams note that much of this movement commences from across locations in Khartoum where clashes have impacted residents. Sudanese households typically travel through Dongola and Atbara on their way North, travelling through the visa processing centre in Halfa. As of 7 May 2023, a total of 67,500 individuals arrived in Egypt. According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 57,000 are Sudanese nationals, 6,000 are Egyptian nationals and 4,000 third country nationals.



Graph 2: Displacement of Foreign Nationals

Country of Arrival	Sudanese	Non Sudanese	Total	Total(%)
Egypt	57,000	10,000	67,000	38%
South Sudan	692	42,866	43,558	25%
Chad	25,994	15,023	41,017	23%
C.A.R	6,230	3,456	9,686	5%
Ethiopia	2,553	13,302	15,855	9%
Total	92,469	84,647	177,116	100%

Table 2: Cross Border Movements by state



Graph 3: Cross Border Movements by state

Chad

Field teams note that the absence of official security actors in localities such as Ag Geneina have led to renewed violence between local communities in that locality. As of 7 May 2023, IOM and UNHCR recorded arrivals of 41,017 individuals comprising of 15,023 Chadian nationals/returnees registered by IOM and 25,994 refugees as reported by UNHCR.

Ethiopia

IOM DTM team has active flow monitoring activity in Metema border point between Sudan and Ethiopia. Field teams note that households typically travel out of Khartoum state via Aj Jazirah, Gedaref, and Kassala states. Field teams indicate that many households travel first to the visa processing centre in Gedaref Town then cross the border through Metema crossing point. As of 7 May, IOM reported the arrival of 15,855 individuals predominantly composed of Ethiopian (45%) and Sudanese (16%) nationals. Seventeen per cent of arrivals were under 18 years old and 44 per cent are females.

Central African Republic

Through direct observation and triangulation of data from various sources, IOM and partners in the Central African Republic reported the arrival of 9,686 individuals (est. 1,937 households) through Am Dafock crossing point. Among the arrivals, 6,230 are Sudanese nationals and 3,456 are the nationals of Central African Republic.

Disclaimer

Due to the current circumstances, the DTM network relies on remote interviews with key informants in coordination with partner humanitarian agencies in the neighbouring states. As such further verification of estimates relating to cross-border movements is not possible at this time.

