

Sudan Emergency IDP Site Mapping: Kordofan Region

May 2026 | Sudan

Key Messages

- The assessment mapped **127 IDP sites** across **14 localities** in **North, South, and West Kordofan**, hosting an estimated **141,134 displaced individuals** from **27,749 households**. However, access constraints limited coverage in parts of the Kordofan region, suggesting that overall displacement may be higher than reported.
- Despite generally reported humanitarian access across mapped sites, **gaps in basic service provision persisted**, particularly in **West Kordofan**, where nearly half of mapped sites (48%) reportedly lacked access to any basic services available.
- Food** was the main reported priority need across mapped sites in all assessed states, particularly in **West Kordofan**, where food assistance was also reportedly very limited.

Context & Rationale

Since April 2023, the conflict in Sudan has continued to escalate across large parts of the country, triggering large-scale displacement and disrupting access to basic services. According to the United Nations, an estimated **13.6 million** people have been displaced, and **33.7 million people** require assistance in 2026.¹ The displacement crisis has affected populations across multiple regions, with the highest numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reportedly originating from Khartoum, North Darfur, and South Darfur.²

Around 58% of IDPs in Sudan live in camps or camp-like settings, many of which face limited service coverage and inadequate living conditions.³ Across displacement-affected areas, communities continue to face the collapse of health services, limited access to water and sanitation, increasing food insecurity, and heightened public health risks such as diseases outbreak.⁴

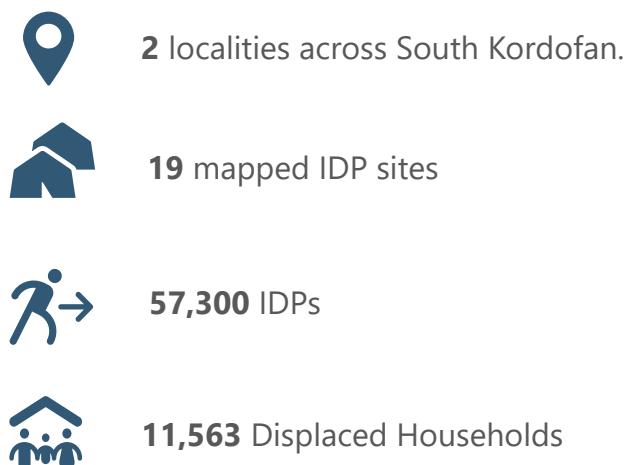
As conflict dynamics continue to evolve and trigger new displacements across different regions of the country. This **Site Mapping exercise** was conducted across the **Kordofan region** in collaboration with the **Site Management Cluster (SMC)** and partners (*Check page 5*) to support the identification of site locations, population estimates, site typologies, and priority humanitarian needs. Providing accurate and up-to-date information on gathering sites remains critical for both programmatic and operational planning, enabling humanitarian actors to prioritize areas of intervention in a increasingly resource-constrained environment.

Site Mapping Coverage Map



North Kordofan - Key Figures*

Figure 1: % of population distribution by gender, North Kordofan

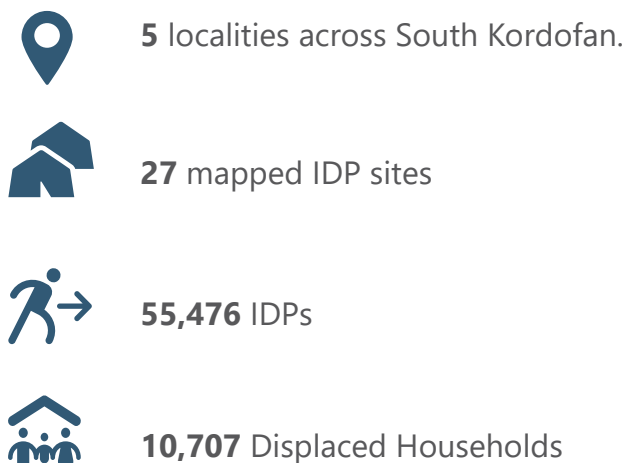


38% children (<18).

1.4% persons with disabilities.

South Kordofan - Key Figures**

Figure 2: % of population distribution by gender, South Kordofan

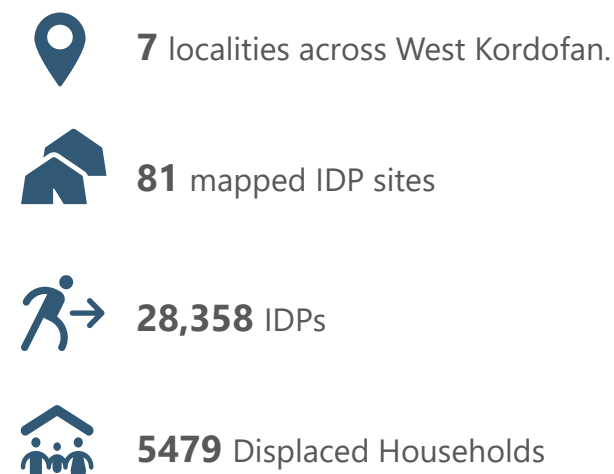


50% children (<18).

1.1% persons with disabilities.

West Kordofan - Key Figures

Figure 3: % of population distribution by gender, West Kordofan



49% children (<18).

1.4% persons with disabilities.

* As of June 2026, updated estimates indicate 16,425 households (83,890 individuals) across the mapped sites.

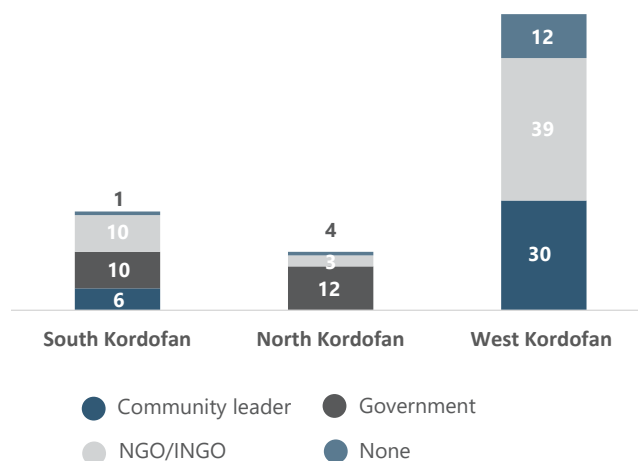
**As of June 2026, updated estimates indicate 16,224 households (83,138 individuals) across the mapped sites.

Site Management

Key informants reported that **92% of mapped sites were accessible to humanitarian actors** at the time of data collection.

Reported site management structure varied across the mapped sites within the assessed states. In West Kordofan, the majority of mapped sites were reportedly managed by NGOs and INGOs, and community leaders. In North Kordofan, government actors managed most mapped sites. In South Kordofan, government actors and NGOs/INGOs were both commonly reported as site management actors across the mapped sites. Across mapped sites, key informants reported that 12 sites lacked a site management structure at the time of data collected, the majority of which were located in West Kordofan (Refer to Figure 4).

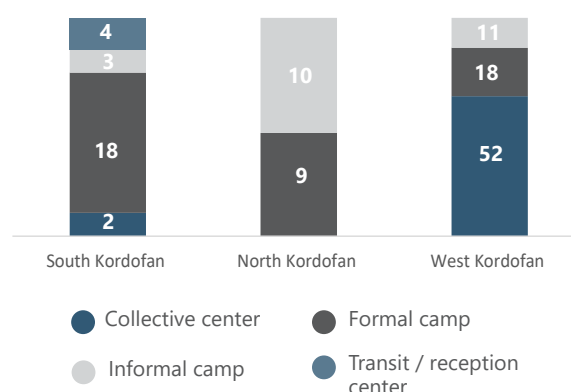
Figure 4: Reported site management structure across mapped sites by state



Site typology

Site typology also varied across the assessed states. In South Kordofan, mapped sites were commonly reported as formal or planned camps. In West Kordofan, collective centers were more commonly reported, with the majority hosted in educational buildings (n=35), followed by other public buildings, such as public offices and community centers (n=10). In North Kordofan, mapped sites included both formal or planned sites and informal settlements (Refer to Figure 5).

Figure 5: Site typologies reported across mapped sites by state



Assistance Availability

Figure 6: % of sites in North Kordofan offering basic services, per service

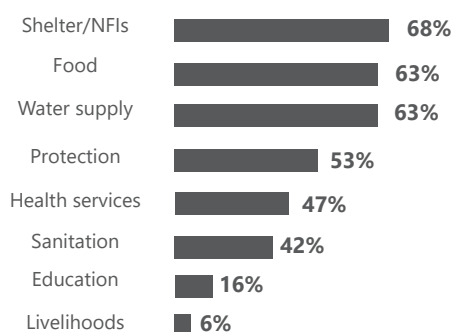


Figure 7: % of sites in South Kordofan offering basic services, per service

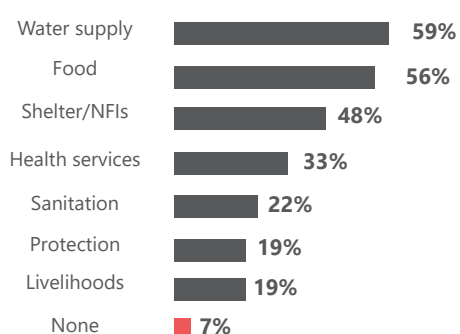
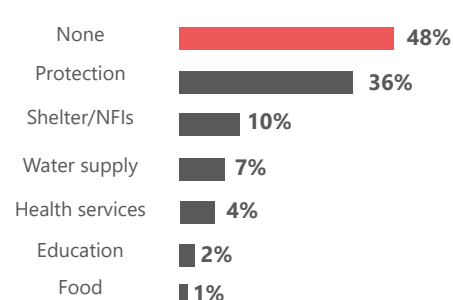


Figure 8: % of sites in West Kordofan offering basic services, per service



*Percentages surpass 100% as multiple responses were allowed.

The findings highlight significant gaps in the availability of basic services across mapped IDP sites. In West Kordofan, nearly half of mapped sites (n=39) reportedly had no basic services available at the time of data collection. Food assistance was especially limited in sites, with only one of mapped sites reportedly having food support available.

While service availability was comparatively higher in South and North Kordofan, gaps were still reported across multiple sectors. In South and North Kordofan, water supply, food assistance, and shelter/NFI support were the most commonly reported available basic services (*Refer to Figure 6, 7, 8*).

Priority Needs

Figure 9: Top 5 reported priority needs across mapped sites, North Kordofan*

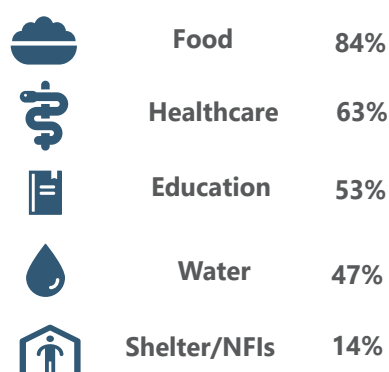


Figure 10: Top 5 reported priority needs across mapped sites, South Kordofan*

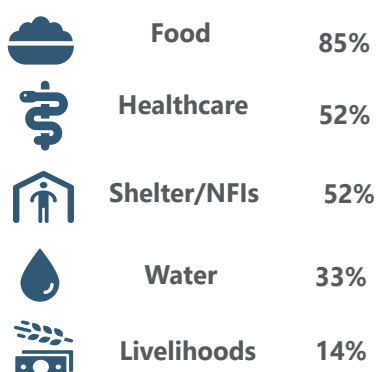
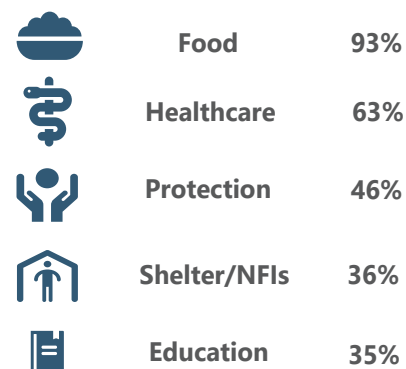


Figure 11: Top 5 reported priority needs across mapped sites, West Kordofan*



Assessment Limitations

- Findings are not statistically representative of all IDP sites in the three assessed states and reflect only the sites identified and mapped during the exercise.
- Information collected was based on key informant interviews (KIIs) and may therefore be subject to inaccuracies or reporting bias.
- Population figures should be interpreted as indicative estimates rather than verified population counts.
- Data collection was conducted through multiple partners with varying operational capacities, which may have affected the consistency of some site-level submissions despite data verification processes.

*Percentages surpass 100% as multiple responses were allowed.

Methodology Overview

The site mapping exercise was conducted across the Kordofan region: North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan. Data collection took place between 11 March and 30 April 2026. The exercise used a purposive identification approach, which includes site identification and verification, whereby potential IDP sites were first identified through coordination with SMC partners. Once identified, sites were assessed through in-person data collection using key informant interviews (KIIs). In cases where sites were inaccessible, proxy KIIs were conducted with respondents familiar with site conditions. Overall, 29 out of 127 mapped sites were conducted through proxy KIIs.

Data collection was conducted by SMC partners: Youth in Action (YAO), LM International, Concern Worldwide, Dirar Charity Organization (DCO), and the Accountability to Affected Population Working Group (AAPWG).

The tool captured data on site location, accessibility, typology, population estimates, management structures, and priority needs.

Following data collection, IMPACT conducted data checks for Kobo skip logic and constraint functionality, as well as consistency and outlier checks. This process was carried out using Excel and R.

Data analysis was conducted in R, with percentages calculated for categorical variables and mean values for numerical data.

Endnotes

¹ [Sudan war leaves millions hungry and displaced as health system nears collapse | The United Nations Office at Geneva](#)

² [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), Apr 12 2026. DTM Sudan Displacement and Return Snapshot \(4\). IOM, Sudan.](#)

³ [Ibid.](#)

⁴ [Ibid.](#)

Partners



Accountability to Affected
Population & Community
Engagement
Working Group Sudan

ABOUT IMPACT

Founded in 2010 and headquartered in Geneva, IMPACT Initiatives is a leading applied research organization and the largest independent provider of data in crisis-affected contexts. Through our initiatives we enable humanitarian and other aid actors to make better, evidence-based decisions by delivering timely, relevant, and methodologically rigorous data and analysis. Our extensive presence across crisis-contexts allows us to collect data directly from crisis-affected people wherever needed, including among the most vulnerable and hard-to reach.



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