RED SEA STATE SITUATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

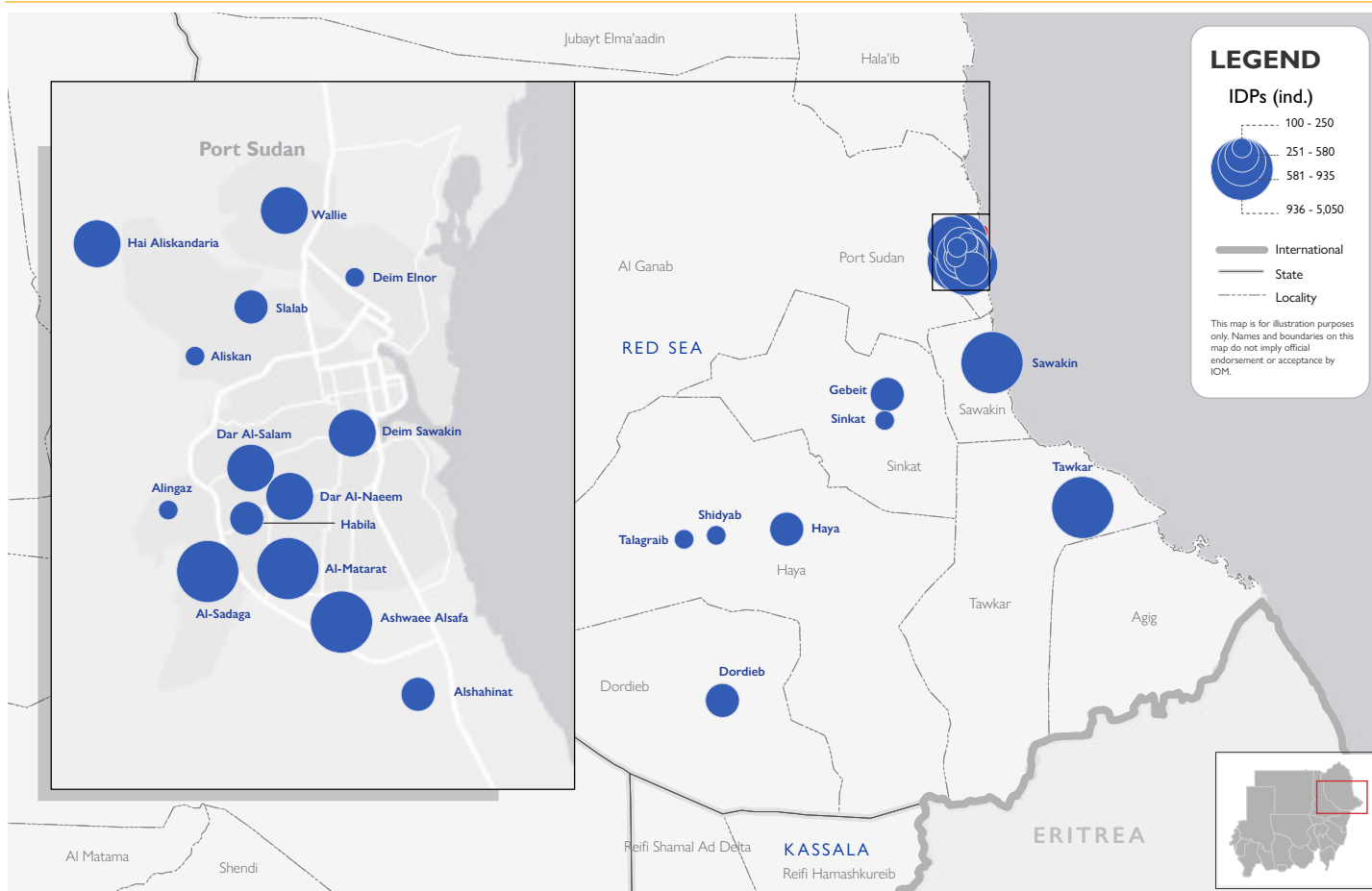**REPORT 1**: 2 March 2022 | **Data collection:** 14-21 December 2021

DTM Situation Assessments are implemented to collect data on populations in non-emergency settings or protracted situations caused by conflict or natural disaster. As a subcomponent of the Mobility Tracking methodology in Sudan (see Round Three), Situation Assessments utilise a broad network of key informants to provide an overview of the context by capturing best estimates of the affected population presence per area – a useful tool for humanitarian response planning and design.

Situation Overview

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

20,040 Individuals

4,008 Households

CASUALTIES AND LOSSES

76 Deaths

44 Injuries

662 Houses destroyed

295 Businesses were looted and destroyed

3,340 Individuals reported lost goods, cattle and/or livestock

LEGEND

IDPs (ind.)

100 - 250
251 - 580
581 - 935
936 - 5,050

International
State
Locality

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

DTM teams piloted its first Situation Assessment in 33 locations in the Red Sea state, in eastern Sudan to enhance and provide accurate and up-to-date demographic and protection data on displaced populations within the Red Sea state. **As DTM is expanding its operation into eastern Sudan, this Situation Assessment presents the first overview on the situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by conflict over the past years in the Red Sea state.**

The Red Sea state has a large distribution of ethnic groups such as the Beja which is comprised of several groups including Hadendawa and Beni Amer, in addition to other tribes, including the Nuba tribe, originally from South Kordofan. Over the last 30 years, disputes over natural resources and limited government allocations between the ethnic groups of eastern Sudan have been common.

Field teams report that inter-communal clashes in different localities of the Red Sea state have escalated in recent years, driving displacement, and have caused loss of lives and damages to houses, markets and other key infrastructure. Since April 2019, there has been an upsurge of intercommunal fighting between the Beni Amer and the Nuba tribes, and at other times between the Hadendawa and the Beni Amer. Tensions between the two tribes increased in April 2019 with clashes erupting between the Hadendawa and the Beni Amer in November 2019. In Port Sudan, the two groups live in neighbourhoods which are geographically close but ethnically separated.

For your reference, please, find the list on individual conflicts in Sudan here (Humanitarian data exchange, 2022).

Tensions between the Beni Amer and Nuba increased in May 2019 following a dispute over water and other resources in Gedaref. Later clashes in Port Sudan occurred in August 2019, following an incident in the Dar-Al-Naeem neighbourhood, which erupted in violence between the two groups lasting three-days. In September 2019, after several days of violent clashes that triggered a state of emergency, representatives of the Beni Amer and Nuba tribes signed a reconciliation deal. Despite the deal, conflict re-activated again in Port Sudan in January 2020 and more recently in June 2021.

DTM Sudan estimates that a total of 20,040 individuals (4,008 households) have been displaced and are currently residing in Red Sea state in the following localities: Port Sudan city (69%), Tawkar (15%), Sawakin (7%), Haya (4%), Sinkat (3%), and Dordieb (2%). The IDP caseload was originally displaced from Port Sudan (96%), Sawakin (3%), and Sinkat (1%). The entire displaced caseload are Sudanese nationals.

Displacement Pathways

The most affected neighbourhoods in Port Sudan city:

- Al-Sadaga, Gharb Al-Zalt, Habila, Dar Al-Naeem, Dar Al-Salaam, Al-Riyadh, Al-Mirghaniah, and Al-Matarat neighbourhood, within South Port Sudan city.

- Umm Al Qura, Deim Elnor, Al Qadasiya, Wallie, and Abu Hashish Salabona within North Port Sudan city.

- Shaqar and Al-Wehda within Central Port Sudan city.

Displacement across localities:

Field teams indicate that displacement paths do not follow a single route and differ according to the tribal origin of the displaced caseload. Field teams identified that members of the Hadendawa tribe were displaced to the localities of Dordieb, Haya and Sinkat, while the majority of Beni Amer tribe was displaced to Towkar locality.

Displacement across neighbourhoods:

This trend continued for the IDP caseload within cities of Port Sudan and Sawakin, where different tribes were displaced from neighbourhoods previously hosting a mixture of the rival tribes. For example, members of the Beni Amer tribe being displaced from mostly Nuba neighbourhoods (such as Al-Sadaga) to neighbourhoods with the majority of Beni Amer and Al-Habab (Dar Al-Naeem and Alsafa). Moreover, IDPs from the Nuba tribe were displaced from neighbourhoods of Beni Amer (Such as Dar Al-Naeem), to Nuba neighbourhoods (such as Al-Sadaga and Alingaz). Different tribes currently live in separated neighbourhoods.

Return Intention

Data collected by the Return Intention Indicator reports that 10,825 IDPs intend to remain in their current locations (54%) and 8,385 IDPs wish to return to their location of origin after improvement of the security situation (42%) and 830 IDPs (4%) of the IDP caseload wish to move to a third location within Port Sudan.

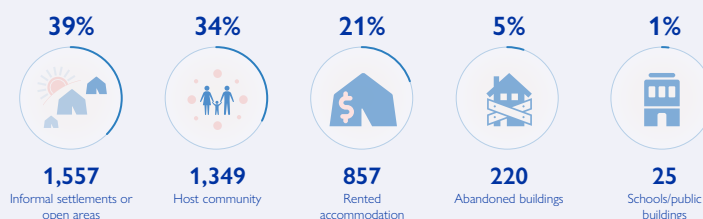| REMAIN	RETURN	MOVE
54%	**42%**	**4%**

Priority Needs (Ranking scale)

Based on a ranking scale, the priority needs of the displaced caseload identified are water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health (medical needs), and education.

WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) — **1**

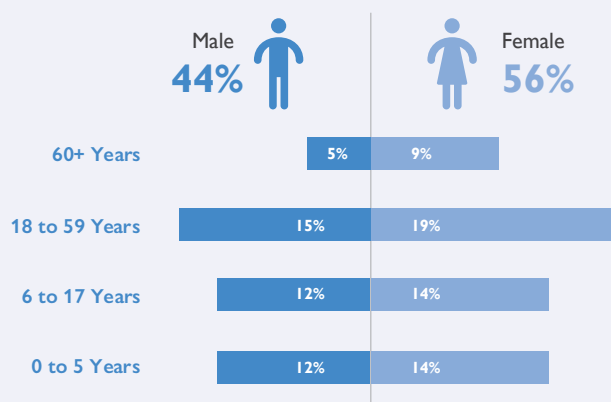**HEALTH** (Medical needs) — **2**

EDUCATION — **3**

Shelter Indicator

Data collected by the Shelter Indicator indicates that the largest proportion of IDPs are residing in informal settlements/open areas (39%), followed by being hosted by the host community (34%), rented accommodation (21%), abandoned buildings (5%), and schools and other public buildings (1%).

39%	34%	21%	5%	1%
1,557	**1,349**	**857**	**220**	**25**
Informal settlements or open areas	Host community	Rented accommodation	Abandoned buildings	Schools/public buildings

Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

Of the total IDP caseload an estimated 44% were male, and 56% were female. Further disaggregation by age indicates 18 to 59 as the predominant age category (19% male, 15% female), followed by ages 6 to 17 (14% male, 12% female), 0 to 5 (12% male, 14% female), and 60 and over (5% male, 10% female).

Male
44%

Female
56%

	Male	Female
60+ Years	5%	9%
18 to 59 Years	15%	19%
6 to 17 Years	12%	14%
0 to 5 Years	12%	14%

Protection

DTM teams identified at least 8,037 cases of additional vulnerabilities in need of assistance and support. Malnourished individuals and the chronically ill made up 30% and 19% respectively, followed by lactating women (17%), pregnant (13%), female heads of households (6%), elders providing care to household (4%), single-parent households (4%), the physically disabled (3%), and those suffering from mental illness (2%). Additionally, field teams identified 30 cases of child-headed households, eight cases of unaccompanied minors, and four reports of missing family members.

2,435 Malnourished	**1,518** Chronic illnesses	**1,402** Lactating women	**1,003** Pregnant	**455** Female-headed households
351 Elders providing care to their households	**298** Single parents	**225** Physical disabilities	**171** Mental illnesses	
137 Unaccompanied elder	**30** Child-headed houshoulds	**8** Child-headed houshoulds	**4** Missing family members	

Completely destroyed houses in Port Sudan, Red Sea, December 2021

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