



IMPLICATIONS OF THE WAR IN SUDAN

Political, economic, social and human rights situations

August 2023

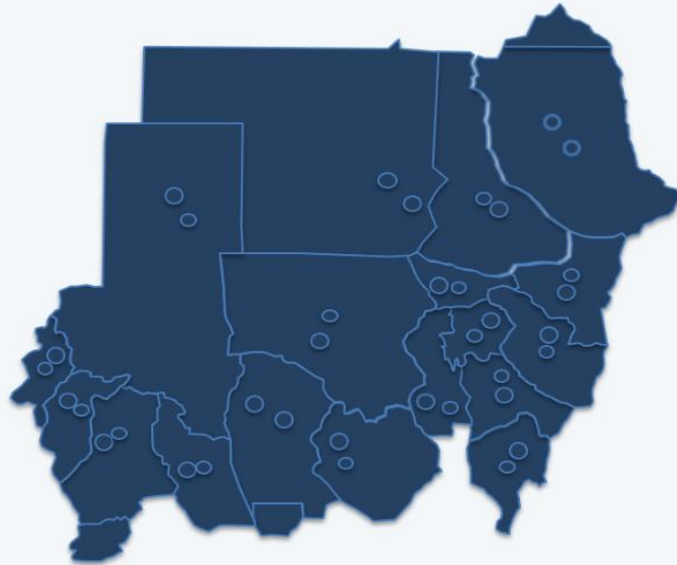


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Introduction

The Youth Citizen Observer Network (YCON) consists of grassroots youth organizations spread across all regions of Sudan. It works to support democratic transition in Sudan and harnesses its efforts to amplify the youth's voice and increase their influence in various political processes within Sudan, in line with the goals of the December Revolution. Following the outbreak of the current war, YCON decided to monitor various violations that occur during the war and its resulting effects. This includes documenting migration and displacement movements, human rights conditions, and contributing to various efforts aimed at ending the war.

The network has observers deployed in all states of Sudan who work in the field for observation and documentation. They send their initial reports, which serve as the basis for the network's reports and various activities. This report represents a summary of the observers' reports from all states during the past month of August.

This report serves as a summary of the network's observers' reports spread across the states of Sudan. It covers events that occurred in the second half of August 2023.

Political Implications of the War

The war that erupted since mid-April last year between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has caused significant disruption in the political activity within Sudan. It has hindered the movement of political actors, with security agencies imposing severe restrictions on political expression and making expressing a political stance on the current war a matter of serious security concern. Many activists have been arrested by the intelligence agencies of the SAF, and some by the RSF. Periods of turmoil in Sudan have always witnessed constraints on political actors and freedom of expression. This happened after the coup on October 25, 2021, against the transitional authority and has occurred in several states in recent months.

Due to the security situation and the stifling of freedom of expression, political activities have ceased in all states. Public forums have disappeared, and the activities of political actors have been limited to social media, with many of them leaving Sudan for their safety. States like Northern Sudan, River Nile, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, and Khartoum have witnessed arrests of some political actors since the beginning of the war. Some of them remain in detention. In August, the intelligence affiliated with the Sudanese Army also arrested several youths in the

city of Damazin in the Blue Nile region for organizing a public event. They also arrested women who held a protest against the war. Authorities also prevented a seminar planned by the "No to Women's Oppression" initiative in Wad Madani in the Gezira state.

The well-known Sudanese political parties in the Sudanese political scene have not been satisfactory in the current situation, especially to the youth. According to a poll we conducted last July, the majority of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the role of political parties during the war and their limited influence on the warring parties to cease hostilities or on the international community to take measures forcing the conflicting parties to sit down for negotiations and return Sudan to the civilian path that was obstructed by the two parties' coup on October 25, 2021.

Now, with the departure of the army commander and his undertaking of some foreign visits, some analysts are talking about an upcoming political process, which may involve the civilian components of the parties, civil society forces, and youth. It's essential to note that a significant portion of the youth does not see political power as their representative, nor do they trust either of the conflicting parties to represent the December Revolution's agenda. Youth see the necessity of a political process to end the current conflict and believe that their direct participation is essential for them to put forward their agenda at the negotiation table.

Economic Implications of the War

The war has had a significant impact on the current economic situation in Sudan, especially in areas where a large number of military conflicts have displaced people. This has exacerbated the challenges faced by citizens, making it difficult for them to access their daily needs.

These challenges result from several reasons, including:

- Non-disbursement of salaries to employees and workers in 90% of all parts of Sudan, which had a terrible impact on the living conditions. Except for the state of Gedaref, where an estimated amount of 50,000 Sudanese (equivalent to 85 US dollars) was granted, and consumer goods were distributed to all workers in the state.
- The non-operating banks in the state of Khartoum and the rest of the states that witnessed military events greatly compounded the economic crisis. The importance of the topic is that the state of Khartoum is the headquarters for banks and branches in the states depends directly on the main headquarters.

- Significant reduction in the amount of consumer goods facilities for unreasonable prices
- The commercial movement has completely stopped in the states that witness military actions.
- Unemployment is widespread in most of the states because businesses have stopped in most of the Sudanese states.
- The interruption of supply routes and the roads linking the states due to the clashes.
- The failure of the agricultural season in the agricultural states due to the inability of farmers to reach their lands, which caused damage to the agricultural seasons.
- Destroying the main markets in the states witnessing clashes.

In the **River Nile State**, the payment of salaries to government sector workers was delayed and employees in the private sector were laid off. There is a significant decline in commodities in the state with a rise in prices.

Also, in the **states of Kassala, Sennar and West Kordofan**, especially the city of Al-Fula, there is a large scarcity of consumer goods.

The economic situation is worsening in **South Kordofan**, which lives in isolation due to the suspension of commercial traffic between it and the rest of the states as a result of cutting off the national road. The city of Kadugli is witnessing a state of high prices and a shortage of commodities as a result of the military events between the Sudanese army and the forces of the Popular Movement affiliated with Abdelaziz Al-Hilu, which caused Al Salam markets to stop working and stop the goods entering the city through the areas controlled by the Popular Movement.

In **East Darfur**, there is also a rise in prices, unemployment and difficulty in finding work. The Chamber of Commerce in East Darfur also imports goods from the White Nile state and neighboring countries such as Libya and South Sudan.

In the state of **South Darfur**, there is a great shortage of foodstuffs, and the road linking North Darfur and South Darfur is cut off due to clashes and rough roads due to rains, and the failure of the agricultural season this year, which threatens famine.

The state of **Central Darfur** is also greatly affected by the economic situation, as the large market of the city operates at a rate of 7%, while the rest of the markets such as Marin Market, Al-Khamis, Al-Hamidia Center, Five Minutes, and Sal Belhasahisa operate to a limited extent.

In **West Darfur**, the economic situation is the worst among the rest of the states, as the central market of the state was destroyed and the impact of the continuous looting between the roads linking the localities and the RSF's control of the roads restricted and prevented the movement of merchants. This led to an increase in the prices of consumer goods.

The **Northern state** is now more active in commercial traffic than it was in the early days of the war, especially after the opening of ports with Atbara, Madani and Port Sudan. These days witnessed a slight decrease in the price of commodities after the inflation witnessed in the previous days. Banks are working under great pressure and the number of customers is increasing. This increases the economic hardship for the citizens.

As for **the state of Al-Jazeera**, it is witnessing a sharp rise in the prices of consumer goods and the difficulty in obtaining them, despite the presence of good commercial traffic and the entry of goods from neighboring countries.

Recommendations:

- Putting pressure on the conflicting parties to secure routes for medical supplies and food items to all areas, giving priority to the affected areas.
- Ensure that food items are delivered and distributed fairly to citizens under the supervision of the Sudanese civil society.
- Accelerating the reactivation of banking work and asking banks to create applications similar to Bankak application, which is currently considered the lifeline for most Sudanese inside Sudan.
- Working towards an effective cease-fire monitored locally and internationally so that citizens can access agricultural lands and markets.
- Local administrations must play their role in controlling prices, preventing monopoly, and working to create markets that are auxiliary to the destructive ones.

Human rights situation and protection of civilians

Since the outbreak of the war in mid-April, the human rights situation has deteriorated in various states, as gross human rights violations were documented by both sides of the conflict against civilians.

These violations included:

- Physical elimination and assassination (a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

- Arrest, restriction of movement and threats (violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Article 9)
- Depriving many citizens of access to health facilities as a result of their occupation (violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War)
- Cutting off water, electricity, communication networks and the Internet (a violation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
- Forced eviction of citizens (violation of the International Declaration of Human Rights - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Article 11 - violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - Articles 17, 23, 27)
- Indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks and shootings at unprotected civilian areas of no military importance (violating the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War).

Situation in the states

During the month of August, many cases of shelling targeting residential places were recorded.

On August 19, other shells fell in the areas of Al-Salama and Al-Inqaz in **Khartoum State**.

On August 25, shells fell in the Umbada area, killing seven civilians, and three others in Al-Azouzab.

There are many reports of missing citizens in the areas of Khartoum North and Omdurman during the month of August.

Cases of bombing of cities by both sides of the conflict included the city of El-Obeid, the capital of **North Kordofan**, which witnessed violent clashes between the Sudanese army forces and the Rapid Support Forces on Wednesday, August 29, and then an exchange of artillery shelling on the evening of the same day. As a result of these events, 14 people from Al-Abyad city were killed.

Some civilians were also killed by the Rapid Support Forces west of the city, claiming they supported the Sudanese Armed Forces.

While the Sudanese Armed Forces continued to arrest some civilians suspected of belonging to the Rapid Support Forces.

Arrests against civilians increased in **Blue Nile**, where army intelligence arrested some young men and women last August after they carried out public activities in the city of Damazin, and they were later released.

In addition, the **Northern state** has been witnessing arrests and restrictions on the movement of civilians, especially political activists, for months.

The state of **Al-Jazeera** also witnessed the dispersal of a protest by the security apparatus, and a symposium of the "No to Women's Oppression" initiative, which it intended to hold in the city of Wad Medani, was canceled.

In the **White Nile**, the human rights situation is improving, and no violations were detected during the month of August. However, the Sudanese army intelligence impedes the movement of travelers from the states of Kordofan and Darfur to the state of Al-Jazeera or other eastern states. Travelers are subjected to thorough searches, and young men are prevented from traveling and forced to return under the pretext that they are going to join the Rapid Support Forces in Khartoum.

In the state of **South Kordofan**, where armed clashes broke out between the Sudanese army and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement led by Abdel Aziz Al-Hilu, the humanitarian situation is witnessing a terrible deterioration. The shells that were fired during this month in Rashad locality fell inside the homes of the citizens and forced a number of people to flee to schools, and the Sudanese army intelligence continues to arrest some civilians in the city of Kadugli under the pretext of belonging to the SPLM. This is happening while the city of Kadugli is living in a critical humanitarian situation in which citizens continue to be deprived of electricity, communication networks, and the Internet, and their movement is restricted.

In the **Darfur region**, the **city of El Fasher** witnessed clashes between the army and the Rapid Support Forces on August 17, in which citizens were injured as a result of artillery shelling inside residential neighborhoods. Many residents have been exposed to incidents of looting and theft by the Rapid Support Forces, and there is harassment by the intelligence of the Sudanese army of citizens belonging to Arab groups. The state is witnessing a halt to movement between localities.

As for the state of **West Darfur**, the humanitarian situation is the worst after the city of El Geneina was subjected to violent attack during the past months and the killing of population groups in a manner described by eyewitnesses as systematic. El Geneina is witnessing a state of restriction of freedoms by the Rapid Support Forces and the arrest of civilians. There are three detention centers inside the city, one of them is in the Ministry of Animal Wealth, the second is in Al-Safia neighborhood, and the third detention center is Al-Sinya detention center (north of Ardiba market).

Recommendations

- Pressure governments and international organizations to conduct thorough investigations into human rights violations.
- Support organizations and networks working to document these violations and call for accountability.
- Include in any political agreement to end the war clear clauses related to transitional justice.
- Compensating the victims and providing them with support.
- Strengthening the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Strengthening international cooperation to deal with human rights violations.
- Develop and implement laws and policies to protect human rights.

The social effects of war.

On the social level, the war that broke out between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces had noticeable effects. In some respects, it showed the value of solidarity in the Sudanese society.

But it also showed in some areas, manifestations of social rejection and some frictions between the displaced and the host communities, as well as the emergence of social phenomena that did not exist in some areas that witnessed the arrival of large numbers of war displaced persons.

The state of Al-Jazeera, which has received tens of thousands of displaced people, has monitored cases of hate speech and some frictions between the host community and the displaced. This may be due to the great pressure on services that the state experienced after the war.

In South Darfur and West Kordofan, young people are making great efforts to support displaced communities by providing shelters and some services. There are also initiatives for peaceful coexistence, such as the Mediation and Elders Committee in North Darfur, which launched an initiative to resolve the current conflict in the state of South Darfur.

Migration movement, displacement, and conditions of the displaced

The war caused the displacement of large numbers of citizens in search of safety, as this resulted in tragic humanitarian conditions in the areas to which they were displaced. Where the displaced targeted the states adjacent to those that witnessed military confrontations between the two parties to the conflict.

There is also displacement within the state, in which people move between the localities of the state in search of safety, and sometimes they return to the same place from which they were displaced in the past.

The continuation of the war in the northern states and the **Nile River** has led to an increase in the number of displaced persons, which has led to overcrowding in shelter centers with poor capabilities, scarcity of food, and the lack of health care and life-saving medicines. Some dialysis centers have stopped, and rents have risen,

While in the **Northern state** there has been a lack of work and salaries, and burglaries and thefts have increased. The World Health Organization (WHO) in the northern state implemented 2 free integrated clinics in the city of Halfa under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Health Affairs in order to provide health services to the displaced people coming from Khartoum state. The Red Crescent Organization in Dongola locality graduated 44 volunteers at the Outstanding School Shelter Center, as part of the humanitarian response programs to the displacement crisis. On August 20, DASU provided basic items such as food in Wadi Halfa locality to 8,000 displaced people in shelters.

As for **Khartoum state**, the displacement of citizens continues from around the areas of clashes inside and outside the state, where the areas of Al-Shajara and around the Mudarrat camp witnessed clashes that led to the departure of a number of citizens from their homes in addition to the routine displacement.

In the **Blue Nile state**, the number of displaced people reached 44,000, according to the reports of the OCHA organization, where citizens from Khartoum state fled to, in addition to another internal displacement movement between the localities of the state.

As for the **state of Sennar**, and perhaps due to the harassment of the authorities and their dealings with the displaced, the movement of displacement to the state has stopped. Where there are a total of nine camps, all of them are in schools, and their conditions are very poor, and they do not have the least necessities of life, and they suffer a lot, even in obtaining

drinking water sometimes. As for food, there is no support except from some local organizations and initiatives that provide only a little.

In the **state of Al-Jazeera**, we find that the number of displaced persons is constantly increasing, as their number reached nearly 400,000 displaced male and female, and this number is considered very large and exceeds the state's absorptive capacity economically and healthily and may lead to aggravation of health conditions. There is access to some aids and relief, such as food and health materials, to the shelters, but they are not distributed equally to the shelters. Where the conditions of the displaced are considered catastrophic in all respects, the lack of resources and health services and the inadequacy of schools and shelters and providing them with the most basic necessities of life.

As for the **White Nile state**, it is considered a relief ground for the displaced and returnees from the scourge of war, as there are more than a hundred shelters in the state, in addition to hundreds of families hosting the displaced. It is noted that there is a lack of services provided to the host community and shelter centers by organizations and the state government, as it announced some of the meals' providers are unable to continue to provide the necessary support, as the Kosti Organization for Culture and Development, which provides meals, announced its inability to provide food to the centers in Kosti.

The **state of Gedaref** continues to receive large numbers of displaced persons on a daily basis, as their numbers exceed 13,000 displaced persons in the 42 shelter centers. A number of national and international organizations are also active in providing services and humanitarian aid, but they did not cover all centers. The emergency rooms, formed by the youth activists, are active in receiving the displaced and providing housing, food and treatment relying on civic efforts and support from organizations and some government institutions. However, the state government stopped the work of the emergency rooms and volunteers, which negatively affected the conditions of the displaced, especially in the provision of services in shelter centers and the rise in real estate rental prices, which led to the return of a number of families to Khartoum State. As for the health conditions of the displaced, they are very poor, as 132 children died of malnutrition in shelters, and 106 others were injured. Gedaref Hospital recorded, during the past two weeks, a number of dengue fever cases, which were concentrated in specific neighborhoods of the state.

As for the **state of Kassala**, the displacement movement is very large, including schools and shelter centers, in addition to families and relatives. Humanitarian support in the state was limited to local aid only, which is represented by the Office of Zakat and Merchants. As for

foreign aid, it was never distributed to the displaced, so it was distributed to those not affected and part of it was sold in the markets.

In **North Kordofan**, especially the city of Um Rawaba, the dialysis center stopped working in mid-August as a result of the deteriorating security situation in the country. The city's dialysis center is one of the centers that received large numbers of dialysis patients who fled to it from Khartoum state after the outbreak of the war.

Since the beginning of the conflict, **South Kordofan** state has received large numbers of displaced people from Khartoum state and North Kordofan, and they were mostly hosted with families in various localities and villages. Some of them had previously been displaced from South Kordofan to Khartoum state after the outbreak of war in 2011, and then returned to it again. As for the internal displacement as a result of the recent clashes between the Armed Forces and the SPLA forces, citizens have been displaced to schools, specifically in the city of Kadugli and Rashad locality. And they live in bad economic conditions and no aid was provided to them except for the civil aid that did not meet their needs.

Recommendations:

- Provide shelter and humanitarian assistance: Safe shelter and basic humanitarian assistance such as water, food and health care must be provided to the displaced.
- Protect human rights: The human rights of the displaced must be protected, including their rights to education, work, and freedom from torture and cruel treatment.
- Promoting education: Education opportunities must be provided to displaced children to ensure their continued education.
- Supporting host communities: Host communities receiving IDPs should be supported by providing resources and support to improve infrastructure and services.
- Encouraging the return of the displaced: The safe and voluntary return of the displaced to their areas of origin should be encouraged when conditions improve.
- Strengthening solidarity and brotherhood: Solidarity and brotherhood must be encouraged between the displaced and host communities to enhance understanding and synergy.
- Supporting local communities: Local communities in areas of displacement must be supported to improve their ability to cope with this problem.
- International cooperation: International cooperation must be encouraged to support efforts to address the problem of displacement, including the provision of humanitarian aid and support for reconstruction efforts.

Appendix: A detailed report on the conditions of refugees in South Kordofan and Darfur Region

South Kordofan State - detailed table

Current Situation	Notes
<p>The displacement of 1,121 families (6,704 individuals) from the southern and eastern neighborhoods of Kadugli to schools in the western neighborhoods of the city:</p> <p>Kadugli Secondary School for Girls, Al-Radef Basic School for Boys and Girls, Royal Elementary School for Girls, Qaar Al Hajar Elementary School for Boys Alban elementary school for girls</p>	<p>Most of them are women and children, and there are people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, and a large number of breastfeeding women.</p>
<p>With civic effort by the youth in the western neighborhoods and philanthropists, the necessary humanitarian services were provided to the displaced in the shelters</p>	<p>There was no intervention from the government except for the visit of the governor, who visited the camps on the second day and demanded the displaced to return to their homes amid the refusal of those affected by the war in the displacement camps.</p>
<p>The return of a large number of displaced persons to their homes after the security situation calmed down in a number of sectors</p>	<p>Widespread rumor campaigns among the citizens of the return of the People's Army forces and the renewal of clashes and battles, which sowed fear and terror in the hearts of the citizens, and it is noted that a large number of families have returned to the shelters again</p>
<p>Difficult humanitarian conditions in shelter centers due to the lack of full intervention by the organizations, and this is due to the inability of the organizations to work due to the conditions of the war</p>	<p>A large number of organizations stopped working, in addition to the problems of bank cash, and some banks stopped working</p>
<p>Work to enhance social cohesion and cohesion between societies and mitigate the effects of psychological warfare among citizens</p>	<p>The launch of sports courses in Kadugli and Dilling.</p>

Northern Darfur State

Current Situation	Notes
displacement: In addition to the movement of displacement outside the state and some outside Sudan, there is a massive internal displacement movement from the eastern and central neighborhoods of the city, where some have been displaced and are still living until now in the southern neighborhoods of the state.	Some of them rented houses, others stayed with their relatives who live in the southern neighborhoods, and some are still in southern schools.
External displacement: from specific localities in the state	Especially local Kutum and local Tawila and the city of Nyala
IDPs from Kutum Locality	
After the war broke out in Kutum locality, about a family was displaced to the city of El Fasher	Abu Shouk camp for the displaced, the Abu Suong center, and a center in the Abu Shouk neighborhood, in Ali bin Abi Talib school.
In the Abu Shouk camp at the Abakurang Som Institute, 142 families were received	<p>The number of individuals is 570.</p> <p>The number of men is 149.</p> <p>The number of women is 164.</p> <p>The number of children is 127.</p> <p>The number of girls is 130</p>
Some aid was provided to them from different sides, and the citizens of the camp provided food, drink, clothes, and some simple things. The Red Cross also provided shelter materials for 57 families, and RELIEF distributed mattresses, paste, towels, and buckets of water to 142 families. The Red Crescent Organization, in cooperation with the World Food Program, distributed foodstuffs (corn , oil, lentils)	<p>The displaced people still have several needs, according to the report of the youth in the center, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complementary foodstuffs and cooking materials (firewood, coal) 2. Mattresses, blankets, tarpaulins, and household items. <p>They explained that young people have special needs that they demanded to break the routine, which are:</p> <p>Football and volleyball for girls, in addition to psychological support. They explained that there are some families who want to return to Kutum, but they do not have the money for deportation, especially the families who came from Kassab camp.</p>
IDPs from Tawila Locality	
The total number of displaced families from Tawila locality to El Fasher locality and its countryside was approximately 11707 family	The number of its members is approx. 58,863 individuals
Zamzam camp for the displaced number 4884 families number Individuals 24732	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. center Shelter for peace schools (57/56) 1585 families, 7737 individuals About 560 families with host families around the center. 2. Secondary School for Girls Accommodation Center 3399 families with 6995 individuals

	<p>3. Abu Shouk camp for the displaced: 2346 families with 11,730 individuals.</p> <p>Distributed in the following centers. Al Salam Schools (1,2,3,4,5,7,15,16,17, school Abu Mazen Private School, Doha Secondary School for Girls</p>
<p>Al Salam camp for displaced people 2076 families 10,380 individuals</p>	<p>1. Al Salam School Center 27 700 families 3500 individuals</p> <p>2. Al Salam School Center 26 1168 families 5840 An individual</p> <p>3. Nusseibeh Secondary School Center for Girls 208 families 1090 individuals.</p>
<p>Accommodation centers within the city of El Fasher 556 families 2796 individuals</p>	<p>A / Tembasi Shelter School Center / El Fasher Southern Secondary School 400 families with 2011 individuals</p> <p>B / Umm Al-Qura School Shelter Center 76 families with 381 individuals</p> <p>C / Ibn Sina School 40 families with 203 individuals</p> <p>Dr. Martyr Trayo Shelter Center 40 families, numbering 201 Individuals were distributed to host families around the center.</p> <p>Jakhi village, west of El Fasher 1333 families with a number of 6665 An individual.</p> <p>Um Hejled village, west of El Fasher 500 families with 2,500 individuals.</p> <p>Golo village 12 families with 60 people.</p>
<p>A number of aids were provided to these centers, such as water, food, shelter materials, and some sums of money, and there is still a need to increase aid due to the poor economic conditions.</p>	<p>Necessary demands must be provided in a long locality. drinking water foodstuffs Medicines and health staff Provision of generators to operate the wells, given that the existing generators were looted .</p>

Central Darfur state has witnessed an internal displacement movement between its various localities and displacement from within the state to other states, mainly the external displacement to the states of South Darfur, East Darfur, Kordofan, and the eastern states.

As for the displacement between the localities of the state, it caused the cities to be crowded with citizens, especially Nirti, Golo, Garsila, Bindisi, Um Dukhun and Mukjar.

Most of the residents of Al-Hasahisa neighborhood were displaced, especially the extension west of Al-Dalt, south of Al-Dalt, from Al-Lalouba market, and the extension north of Al-Hasahisa, even to the west of Tari and some squares of Al-Hasahisa camp.

Shelter centers are active in the state, but they suffer from a lack of female aids, and they only received support from some initiatives such as the Women's Wamda Foundation and the Darfur Youth Network for Governance, who distributed millet to the shelters.

As for the **state of West Darfur**, there was no displacement movement inside the state because most of the roads and localities are under the control of the Rapid Support Forces, and all of them were affected by the clashes between the armed forces and the Rapid Support Forces, with the increase in the pace of security chaos.

As for the **state of South Darfur**, which witnessed violent clashes between the two parties to the conflict, the humanitarian situation became more complicated, and many fled to localities such as Belil and others to the camps for the displaced, Kaskali, Kalma, and the peripheral neighborhoods.

In the **state of East Darfur**, about 45,000 displaced people were displaced during the first two months of the beginning of the war, as a result of the geographical location of the state, which is considered a crossing point for three states in the Darfur region and borders to South Sudan.

The number of displaced people hosted with families inside the city of Al Daein is estimated at more than 18,000 thousand, according to the statistics of the Humanitarian Aid Commission in the state.

The state witnessed a complete halt to the work of international humanitarian organizations. The Daein Humanitarian Emergency Initiative is active in providing health services and humanitarian aid. The food room and shelters also work to provide the necessities of food and shelter for the neediest families in the absence of international humanitarian organizations and service institutions.