



AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 16, 17 September 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

5,000+

Estimated number of people killed (attributed to ACLED) as of 23 August

12,115

Estimated number of people injured (attributed to MoH), as of 11 July

125

Hospitals affected

167

Public buildings affected

72

Humanitarian offices/assets looted/attacked

418,126

People fled to Chad

268,514

People fled to South Sudan

317,230

People fled to Egypt

18,545

People fled to CAR

35,752

People fled to Ethiopia

4,118,119

People internally displaced

Sources of displacement data:

IDPs, IOM DTM; refugees, UNHCR

This is a document reporting on the severity of the protection impacts on the civilian population as a result of ongoing conflict in Sudan. Clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted on 15 April 2023 and are now in their twenty-second week.

Deaths and Injuries:

- On 23 August, the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) project reported that at least 5,000 people have been killed due to the conflict. Actual figures may be higher with communications challenges and ongoing violence inhibiting systematic reporting.
- Since the fighting started, 19 humanitarian workers have been killed and 29 injured. In addition, according to WHO, 11 health workers have been killed and 38 injured.
- According to the Health Cluster, there has been a 30% increase in acute malnutrition cases in the conflict affected areas of Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states. Acute malnutrition has also increased by 15% in localities hosting displaced people and 10% across the rest of the country.

Impact on Civilians:

- In Khartoum, clashes between SAF and RSF continued during the reporting period. Of the estimated 2,856,755 people displaced from Khartoum, approximately 48,785 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state while 2,807,970 have fled to other states across Sudan.
- In River Nile, an estimated 504,107 IDPs from Khartoum are reportedly seeking shelter with relatives or in rented accommodation across across Abu Hamad, Ad Damar, Al Buhaira, Al Matama, Atbara, Barbar, and Shendi localities.
- In South Darfur, an estimated 483,503 individuals are predominately displaced from other areas within South Darfur, with the increased caseload reflecting ongoing conflict and observation of IDPs across additional localities. IDPs are reported to be sheltering across Al Wihda, As Salam, As Sunta, Beliel, Buram, Damso, Ed Al Fursan, Kas, Kateila, Kubum, Mershing, Nitega, Nyala Janoub, Rehaid Albirdi, Sharg Aj Jabal, Tulus and Um Dafoug localities.
- In East Darfur, IOM DTM estimates 473,580 IDPs to be predominately sheltering among the host community, many reportedly fleeing the ongoing conflict in South Darfur. IDPs are present in Abu Jabrah, Abu Karinka, Ad Du'ayn, Adila, Al Firdous, Assalaya, Shia'ria, Yassin and Bahr Al Arab localities.
- In Northern State, an estimated 365,173 IDPs, all reportedly displaced from Khartoum, are sheltering across Ad Dabbah, Al Burgaig, Al Golid, Delgo, Dongola, Halfa, and Merowe localities. Restrictive visa processes continue to inhibit cross-border movement to Egypt for those IDPs intending onward travel.
- In Sennar, an estimated 320,632 people displaced from Khartoum are sheltering with host families and in rented accommodation across Abu Hujar, Ad Dali, Ad Dinder, As Suki, Sennar, Sharg Sennar, and Sinja localities.
- In Al Jazirah, IOM DTM field teams report 298,674 IDPs predominately sheltering in the host community and in public buildings across Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Al Manaqil, Al Qurashi, Janub Aj Jazirah, Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Um Algura localities.
- In White Nile, 283,221 IDPs are reportedly sheltering with their relatives, in camp-like settings, in rented accommodation and in public buildings across Ad Diwaim, Aj Jabalain, Al Gitaina, As Salam/Ar Rawat, Guli, Kosti, Rabak, Tendalti, and Um Rimta localities.

- In North Darfur, an estimated 290,339 displaced people are sheltering with the host community, in camps and gathering sites across Al Fasher, Al Koma, Al Lait, Al Malha, As Serief, At Tawisha, Dar As Salam, Kebkabiya, Kelemando, Kernoi, Kutum, Melit, Saraf Omra, Tawila, Um Baru, and Um Kadadah localities.
- In Central Darfur, an estimated 264,785 individuals are displaced from other areas in Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur and North Darfur. Intense fighting on 6 September reportedly resulted in the deaths of over 200 IDPs across three IDP camps. IDPs are predominately sheltering with relatives or in ad hoc gathering sites, across Azum, Gharb Jabal Marrah, Shamal Jabal Marrah, Um Dukhun, Wadi Salih, Wasat Jabal Marrah, and Zalingi localities.
- In Gedaref, an estimated 247,980 IDPs displaced from Khartoum are sheltering across Al Butanah, Al Fao, Al Fashaga, Al Galabat Al Gharbyah-Kassab, Al Mafaza, Al Qureisha, Ar Rahad, Basundah, Gala'a An Nahal, Galabat Ash-Shargiah, Madeinat Al Gedaref, and Wasat Al Gedaref. IDPs are sheltering in informal hosting arrangements and in rented accommodation.
- In multiple states, displaced populations of fewer than 150,000 people were reported by IOM DTM. Affected states include: Red Sea (107,159 displaced individuals); Kassala (97,227 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (86,842 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (79,821 displaced individuals); West Darfur (72,920 displaced individuals); Blue Nile (52,044 displaced individuals); and, West Kordofan (41,327 displaced individuals). In most states outside Darfur, the majority of the IDP caseload originates from Khartoum state.

Medical Facilities:

- The WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA) indicates that 56 attacks on health care have been reported since the onset of the violence on 15 April, of which: 36 attacks impacted facilities; 23 attacks impacted personnel; 16 attacks impacted supplies; eight attacks impacted transport; seven attacks impacted patients; and, six attacks impacted warehouses.
- On 6 September, WHO stated that approximately 65% of people in Sudan have no access to health services and more than 70% of health facilities in conflict affected areas are not functional.

Public Institutions:

Looting, occupation of and attacks on public institutions continued to be reported (this is not an exhaustive list and the data is based on available information):

- In Khartoum: Khartoum International Airport, Central Bank, Specialized Children Hospital, Fedail hospital, Bahri public market, Al Huda penitentiary, Kober Prison, Saudi Cultural Building, Maternity Hospital in Omdurman, Afra Mall, Islamic Solidarity Bank, United Capital Bank, Khartoum Industrial Zone, Omdurman market, Al Hawyaat Customs Station in Soba, Baraa Hospital for Children, Corps of Engineers, Bank of Khartoum HQ and branches, Souk Libya, Zakat Office in Jabra, Al Amal Hospital, Qarri Free Zone, Higher Academy for Strategic and Security Studies, Jabra Hospital, Ahmad Qasim Hospital, East Nile Hospital, Al-Baraka Bank, Episcopal Anglican Church, Al Ahfad University, Dar Alsalam courthouse, Khartoum courthouse, Land Registration Office, National Authority for Radio and Television, Saudi Sudanese Bank, Durra Medical Complex in Khartoum North, Al Oshara market, Al Ahfad University, El Neelain University, Chinese Hospital, Al Muwaliah market, Gold market, Al Neelain University, Al Haji Nour Al Shahid mosque, Al Taqwaa mosque, Haj Al Safi Teaching Hospital, Al Waladein Charitable Eye Hospital, Ministry of Minerals, Omdurman courthouse, Omdurman Technical High School, Al Noor Institute for People with Visual Impairment, Karari Supreme Court, Soba Hospital, University of Khartoum, Al Qabs School, Educational Hospital in Omdurman, Al Zahra Mosque, National Public Health Laboratory, National Medical Supply Funds Warehouse, Central Blood Bank, El Silah El Tibbi Hospital, Rakha Mosque, Alyaa Specialist Hospital, Blue Nile Hospital, Azirqab power station, Central market, International University of Africa, Tawila Hospital, Police House, Al Salam Center for Cardiac Surgery.
- In North Kordofan: El Obeid International Airport, El Obeid market, El Daman Hospital, Al Rahad Locality office, Al Rahad police station, Al Rahad courthouse,

Al Rahad market, Ministry of Finance, Judiciary office, traffic police office, North Kordofan Electricity Corporation vehicles looted, Bara Judiciary office, Bara Land Registration office, Bara market, Um Rowaba market, El Obeid City Hospital, Um Rowaba Prison, Sheikan student dormitory, Turkish Hospital, Kuwait Teaching Hospital.

- In West Kordofan: El Fula Prison, Abu Zadab Prison, El Fula police station, El Fula Passport and Civil Registry Office, El Fula market.
- In South Kordofan: Debebat police station, Dillinj police station, Emtidad Elementary School.
- In Blue Nile: Roro market.
- In North Darfur: Bank of Khartoum, Specialized Childrens Hospital, Nifasha market, Kabkabiya police HQ, Kabkabiya civil registry and court, Kabkabiya locality office and warehouse, El Fasher locality office, Attorney General's office, El Fasher market, Kutum market, Kutum locality office, Tawila market, occupation of four schools by conflicting parties.
- In West Darfur: Hospitality Guesthouse, Legislative Council, Krinding Civilian Protection Center, Krinding police station, El Geneina Airport, Alpora market, Beida market, Ministry of Health, El Geneina market, El Geneina Police HQ, three fuel stations, Maktab Al Tahsiin vaccination center, El Geneina Hospital, Al Madares medical clinic, Kreneik market, Mornei police station, bore holes, Sirba Locality office, Sirba Hospital, Sirba markets.
- In South Darfur: Alshatta market, main market, Sha'bi market, Nyala Airport, Ministry of Finance, Buram police station, Sudani telecommunications facilities, Sudanese Saudi Bank, COR Office in Amal refugee settlement, Nyala Police station, Nyala Correction and Rehabilitation Center, Beleil police station.
- In East Darfur: Al Daleeb police station, Ministry of Finance, Quality and Measurements Office.
- In Al Jazirah: Medani Hospital, Kab Al Jidad police station.
- In Central Darfur: Zalengei University, Zalengei Airport, Um Shalaya police station, Zalengei market, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Blue Nile Mashreq Bank, Savings Bank, Agriculture Bank, Garsila Zakat office, Zalengei Hospital, Zalengei Locality office, Public Prosecutor's office, Zalengei police HQ, Kerendi market, Mukjar police station, Health Insurance Services Center.

Humanitarian Offices/Assets:

Looting and attacks on humanitarian offices/assets continued to be reported (this is not an exhaustive list and the data is based on available information):

- In Khartoum: OCHA, UNHCR Field and Representation Offices, WFP Soba warehouse, UNICEF office/warehouses, UNITAMS, MSF warehouse, UNESCO office, IOM offices (Manshia, Soba), IOM warehouse, UN agency ambulance.
- In North Kordofan: WFP warehouse, WFP logistics hub, UNHCR warehouse.
- In West Kordofan: WFP fuel truck in Wadbanda, UNHCR office in El Fula, IRW office in El Fula, Concern International office in El Fula, HOPE office in El Fula, IRW office in El Fula, Global Aid Hands office in El Fula, FAO office and vehicles in El Fula, WHO medical supplies in El Fula.
- In Blue Nile: WFP food supplies.
- In Al Jazirah: IOM vehicle carjacked in Aljadid Althora.
- In North Darfur: Save the Children office, GIZ office, UNFPA office, Plan International office, UNHCR El Fasher warehouse (partially looted), WFP compound in Kutum, FAO office, GOAL office.
- In West Darfur: WFP Krinding warehouse, UNHAS airport compound, IOM office, UNHCR vehicles, warehouse, fuel tanks and office, WFP vehicles and warehouse, UNDP office, UNFPA office, UNITAMS office, UN-HABITAT office, WHO office, UNICEF office, FAO office, UNITAMS guesthouse, NRC office.
- In Central Darfur: NCA Zalengei office and warehouse, IRW office, ICRC office, vehicle from Islamic Relief, TGH office, WFP office and guesthouse in Zalengei, IMC office in Zalengei, IMC office in Garsila, UNICEF office, UNHCR office.
- In South Darfur: WFP office and warehouse, and offices of MSF, CARE, World Vision, IMC, UNICEF, UNHCR, NCA, UNDP, FAO, UNOPS, ZOA, and WHO.

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