



AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 26, 15 April 2024

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

15,550+

Estimated number of people killed (attributed to ACLED) as of 14 April 2024

33,000+

Estimated number of people injured (attributed to WHO), as of 8 December 2023

125

Hospitals affected

215

Public buildings affected

79

Humanitarian offices/assets affected

571,815

People fled to Chad

640,688

People fled to South Sudan

500,000

People fled to Egypt

29,444

People fled to CAR

52,576

People fled to Ethiopia

6,622,565

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 entering their second year.

Major Developments:

- In early April, fighting intensified in Al Jazirah as SAF forces advanced towards Um Al Gura locality, about 30km east of Wad Madani. Since then, there have been multiple aerial bombardments and exchanges of artillery fire in villages and towns nearby the state capital with consequent impacts on the civilian populations of the affected areas.
- In a continuation of the trend that emerged in the previous reporting period, El Fasher city in North Darfur experienced frequent aerial bombardments and artillery exchanges. Clashes particularly affected the northern and eastern parts of the city, driving displacement towards the already overcrowded southern neighborhoods.
- The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) and the Global Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Group reported that 17.7 million people in Sudan (equating to more than one in three people in the country) are facing acute food insecurity. Of those, an estimated 4.9 million people are on the brink of famine.

Deaths and Injuries:

- On 14 April, the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) reported that there had been 5,550 events of political violence and more than 15,550 reported fatalities in Sudan since the outbreak of the war on 15 April 2023. Political violence occurred most frequently in Khartoum state; however, ACLED noted that targeted violence in Darfur was twice as likely to be deadly for civilians than targeted violence in other states of Sudan, with 32% of all reported civilian fatalities in the country occurring in Darfur.
- Since the fighting started, 21 humanitarian workers have been reported killed and 33 have been reported injured. The actual number of aid workers killed and injured may be higher as systematic reporting is inhibited by a range of factors.
- As of 20 March, OHCHR had documented 65 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence affecting at least 125 victims (105 women, 1 man, 18 girls and 1 boy). Incidents were reported most frequently in Khartoum state (27 incidents), followed by South Darfur (11 incidents), North Darfur (10 incidents), West Darfur (6 incidents), Central Darfur (4 incidents), North Kordofan (1 incident), West Kordofan (1 incident), Red Sea state (1 incident), Kassala (1 incident) and on the road in unspecified states (2 incidents). Many incidents may go unreported due to poor communications, lack of access to services and community stigma.

Impact on Civilians:

- In Khartoum, clashes between SAF and RSF continued during the reporting period, including heavy shelling in residential areas. Of the estimated 3,570,032 people displaced from Khartoum, approximately 56,091 IDPs have sought safety within Khartoum state while 3,513,941 have fled to other states across Sudan.
- In South Darfur, an estimated 74,033 individuals are predominately displaced from other areas within South Darfur, with smaller groups from Central, West and North Darfur, and Khartoum. 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, Al Radoom, Gereida and Um Dafoug localities.

- In River Nile, an estimated 711,175 IDPs from Khartoum are sheltering with host community members or in rented accommodation across Abu Hamad, Ad Damar, Al Buhaira, Al Matama, Atbara, Barbar, and Shendi localities.
- In East Darfur, IOM DTM estimates 664,465 IDPs predominately from East Darfur, South Darfur and Khartoum (with smaller groups from North Darfur and North and West Kordofan) to be predominately sheltering among the host community or in public buildings. IDPs are reportedly present in Abu Jabrah, Abu Karinka, Ad Du'ayn, Adila, Al Firdous, Assalaya, Shia'ria, Yassin and Bahr Al Arab localities.
- In North Darfur, an estimated 533,732 displaced people are reported across Al Fasher, Al Koma, Al Lait, Al Malha, As Serief, At Tawisha, At Tina, Dar As Salam, Kebkabiya, Kelemando, Kernoi, Kutum, Melit, Saraf Omra, Tawila, Um Baru, and Um Kadadah localities. There are reports that displacement sites in the southern part of El Fasher town are increasingly overcrowded.
- In White Nile, 526,182 IDPs are sheltering with host community members, in camps, and in public buildings across Ad Diwaim, Aj Jabalain, Al Gitaina, As Salam/Ar Rawat, Guli, Kosti, Rabak, Tendalti, and Um Rimta localities.
- In Sennar, an estimated 496,523 people displaced from Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar are sheltering among the host community, informal settlements and in rented accommodation across Abu Hujar, Ad Dali, Ad Dinder, As Suki, Sennar, Sharg Sennar, and Sinja localities.
- In Gedaref, an estimated 471,517 IDPs predominately displaced from Khartoum and Al Jazirah 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. Most IDPs are sheltering with host families and in rented accommodation.
- In Central Darfur, an estimated 428,540 individuals are displaced from other areas in Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, North Darfur and Khartoum. IDPs are sheltering across Azum, Gharb Jabal Marrah, Shamal Jabal Marrah, Um Dukhun, Wadi Salih, Wasat Jabal Marrah, Mukjar and Zalingi localities.
- In Northern State, an estimated 405,030 IDPs, all reportedly displaced from Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar, are sheltering across Ad Dabbah, Al Burgaig, Al Golid, Delgo, Dongola, Halfa, and Merowe localities. The majority are living among the host community in informal hosting arrangements.
- In Al Jazirah, IOM DTM field teams report 361,096 IDPs predominately living among the host community but with a significant minority sheltering 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 multiple states, displaced populations of fewer than 250,000 people were reported by IOM DTM. Affected states include: Red Sea (247,012 displaced individuals); Kassala (195,139 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (176,191 displaced individuals); West Darfur (172,220 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (150,987 displaced individuals); West Kordofan (144,256 displaced individuals); and, Blue Nile (137,376 displaced individuals). In most states outside Darfur, the majority of the IDP caseload originates from Khartoum state.
- People trapped in conflict zones continue to experience severe shortages of food, fuel, and water, amid dramatic increases in the prices of goods, and persistent electricity outages.

Medical Facilities:

- The WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA) indicates that 62 attacks on health care have been reported since the onset of the violence on 15 April 2023, of which: 40 attacks impacted facilities; 25 attacks impacted personnel; 17 attacks impacted supplies; eight attacks impacted transport; eight attacks impacted patients; and, seven attacks impacted warehouses. The attacks resulted in 38 deaths and 45 injuries.
- An estimated 70%-80% of hospitals in conflict affected states remain non-functional because of ongoing attacks combined with insecurity, shortages of medical supplies, and lack of cash to meet operational costs and salaries.

- On 8 April, the Federal Ministry of Health and WHO reported that over 11,000 suspected cases of cholera have been identified across 11 states, including 305 deaths. In parallel, other disease outbreaks continue including measles, malaria and dengue fever.

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, Sudan Football Association, Ministry of Justice, Sudanese Standards and Meteorology Organization, Al Nao Hospital, Haj Saad mosque, Hala'ib market, Al Manarah water station, Zaqalonah market, Emtidad Nasr mosque, Evangelical Presbyterian church, Evangelical Church in Al-Qsr Street, Evangelical Peace College, Evangelical Church adjacent to Al Farouk Mosque, Evangelical Church Complex in El-Jeref west, Nile Theological College, Evangelical Church in Khartoum Bahri, Al-Jili Petroleum Refinery, MTN telecommunications infrastructure, Sudani telecommunications infrastructure, Military Hospital in Omdurman, Sufi mosque in Al Masid, Manara water station.
- 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, Kelemo school, Al Hadra public primary 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, water reservoir serving Al Salam IDP camp, grain mill in Sarafaya.
- In West Darfur: Hospitality Guesthouse, Legislative Council, Krinding Civilian Protection Center, Krinding police station, El Geneina Airport, Alporsa 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, Markondi market, Al Takhsosi Specialized Hospital, Pediatric Center, Manaa medical clinic, Shifak medical clinic, SUDATEL communications infrastructure, Nyala mosque, Malja market, Nyala stadium, Domaiya market.
- In East Darfur: Al Daleeb police station, Ministry of Finance, Quality and Measurements Office, Ed Daein market, bakery in Nyala, brick making facility in Nyala, Malwi primary health center, Malwi water yard.
- In Al Jazirah: Medani Hospital, Kab Al Jidad police station, Pediatric Hospital in Rufaa, Coptic Christian Monastery, University of Al Jazirah, Al Kareiba market; Tabit Hospital, Medina Arab Hospital, Wad Al Sayyid primary health center.
- 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 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: WFP warehouse.
- 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, Patients Helping Fund 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, SORR office (Forobaranga), Women and Girls Center in Ardamata, Multipurpose Community Center in Umdewein.
- In East Darfur: WFP warehouse.
- 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, MSF office in Zalengei.
- 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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