



AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 13, 6 August 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

1,105

Estimated number of people killed

12,115

Estimated number of people injured

125

Hospitals affected

156

Public buildings affected

61

Humanitarian offices/assets looted/attacked

348,306

People fled to Chad

203,620

People fled to South Sudan

279,230

People fled to Egypt

17,302

People fled to CAR

31,408

People fled to Ethiopia

3,020,517

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 sixteenth week.

Deaths and Injuries:

- On 11 July, the Federal Ministry of Health stated that at least 1,105 people have been killed and 12,115 injured as a result of the conflict. Actual figures are undoubtedly higher with telecommunications challenges and ongoing violence inhibiting systematic reporting.
- Since the fighting started, 18 humanitarian workers have been killed and many others have been injured. In addition, according to WHO, 11 health workers have been killed and 38 injured.
- On 20 July, the Unit for Combating Violence Against Women reported that they have documented 108 cases of sexual violence against women and girls across Khartoum (56 cases), South Darfur (31 cases), and West Darfur (21 cases). The actual number of incidents is likely to be much higher, with reporting inhibited by lack of access to services, ongoing security risks and community stigma.

Impact on Civilians:

- In Khartoum, clashes between SAF and RSF continued unabated. Of the estimated 2,157,070 people displaced from Khartoum due to the ongoing fighting and persistent shortages of water and electricity, approximately 38,365 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state while 2,118,705 have fled to other states across Sudan.
- In River Nile, an estimated 467,670 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 Northern State, an estimated 360,965 IDPs, all reportedly displaced from Khartoum, are sheltering across Ad Dabbah, Al Burgaig, Al Golid, Delgo, Dongola, Halfa, and Merowe localities. Almost one in five IDPs in Northern State reportedly intend to move to another location, with most intending to travel onward to Egypt.
- In North Darfur, an estimated 296,970 individuals are displaced. Intercommunal conflict broke out in Tina locality on 24 July; however, the IDP population increase compared to the previous report is attributed to expanded data collection activities of IOM DTM field teams across previously inaccessible areas. IDPs are sheltering across Al Fasher, Al Koma, Al Lait, Al Malha, As Serief, At Tawisha, Dar As Salam, Kebkabiya, Kelemando, Kernoi, Kutum, Melit, Saraf Omra, Tawila, and Um Kadadah localities.
- In White Nile, 272,320 displaced persons 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. IOM DTM notes that almost one in three of the caseload are non-Sudanese nationals.
- In Sennar, an estimated 245,896 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 Gedaref, an estimated 221,422 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 localities. IDPs are predominately sheltering in informal hosting arrangements, with the increase in the population attributed to expansion of IOM DTM monitoring activities.

- In Al Jazirah, IOM DTM field teams report 218,140 IDPs sheltering with relatives in the host community, in rented accommodation, public buildings and open area gathering sites across Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Al Manaqil, Al Qurashi, Janub Aj Jazirah, Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Um Algura localities. While the majority fled from Khartoum, a small group were displaced within Al Jazirah state due to clashes between RSF and SAF in early June.
- In South Darfur, an estimated 213,410 individuals are predominately displaced from other areas within South Darfur. IDPs are reported to be sheltering across Al Wihda, As Salam, As Sunta, Beliel, Buram, Kas, Mershing, Nitega, Nyala Janoub, Rehaid Albirdi, and Sharg Aj Jabal localities.
- In Central Darfur, an estimated 202,635 individuals are displaced from other areas in Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur and North Darfur. IDPs are predominately sheltering with relatives or in improvised shelters, across Azum, Gharb Jabal Marrah, Shamal Jabal Marrah, Um Dukhun, Wadi Salih, Wasat Jabal Marrah, and Zalingi localities.
- In multiple states, displaced populations of fewer than 120,000 people were reported by IOM DTM. Affected states include: West Darfur (119,555 displaced individuals); Red Sea (96,328 displaced individuals); Kassala (71,255 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (59,503 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (60,900 displaced individuals); Blue Nile (42,144 displaced individuals); West Kordofan (23,619 displaced individuals); and, East Darfur (9,420 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 53 attacks on health care have been reported since the onset of the violence on 15 April, of which: 34 attacks impacted facilities; 23 attacks impacted personnel; 14 attacks impacted supplies; eight attacks impacted transport; seven attacks impacted patients; and, six attacks impacted warehouses.
- More than 80% of hospitals remained out of service as of 28 July, according to WHO.

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.

- 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.
- In West Kordofan: El Fula Prison, Abu Zadab Prison.
- In South Kordofan: Debebat police station, Dillinj police station, Ertidad 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, 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, Beileil police station.
- In East Darfur: Al Daleeb police station, Ministry of Finance, Quality and Measurements Office.
- In Al Jazirah: Medani Hospital.
- 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.
- 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, WFP compound in Kutum.
- In West Darfur: WFP Krinding warehouse, UNHAS airport compound, IOM office, UNHCR vehicles, 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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