



AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 24, 15 February 2024

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

13,000+

Estimated number of people killed (attributed to ACLED) as of 12 January

33,000+

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

125

Hospitals affected

205

Public buildings affected

79

Humanitarian offices/assets affected

553,150

People fled to Chad

560,525

People fled to South Sudan

450,000

People fled to Egypt

28,217

People fled to CAR

48,373

People fled to Ethiopia

6,217,222

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 tenth month.

Major Developments:

- In mid-January, clashes broke out between RSF and SAF in Babanusa in West Kordofan. By late January, it was estimated that around 21,000 civilians had fled the town to surrounding villages and other areas. The fierce fighting, involving heavy weaponry including shelling and barrel bombs, was reported to have caused widespread destruction of civilian objects and infrastructure.
- Renewed armed conflict was reported in El Fasher town of North Darfur. SAF and JPA forces clashed with RSF forces on 1 February, reportedly resulting in the deaths of five civilians, including one child. Over 2, 6, 8 and 9 February, SAF conducted airstrikes on RSF positions in multiple locations. The airstrikes on 8 and 9 February across the northern and eastern neighborhoods of El Fasher reportedly drove the displacement of an estimated 90 households from Al Guba, Ziyadiya and Al Thawra Shamal neighborhoods towards the southern parts of the town.
- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report on Sudan, 17.7 million people were acutely food insecure across Sudan between October 2023 and February 2024. Darfur is the worst affected region, with over 40% of the population in four out of five Darfur states described as having insufficient food consumption.

Deaths and Injuries:

- OHCHR documented reports of the killing of at least 150 civilians in January, a decrease from the 250 civilian deaths documented in December. The majority of civilian deaths were the result of the use of heavy weaponry in densely populated areas, with women and children constituting a significant proportion of the casualties reported. Also in January, for the first time since the conflict began, civilian deaths were reported to have been caused by landmines. On 21 January, 10 civilians were reportedly killed when their bus ran over a landmine in Shendi locality of River Nile state. The incident reportedly followed circulation of a warning by SAF to residents of the locality about the use of landmines and other explosives in the city.
- Since the fighting started, 20 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 7 February, OHCHR had documented 60 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, affecting at least 120 victims (100 women, a man, 18 girls and a boy). Incidents were reported most frequently in Khartoum state (27 incidents), followed by South Darfur (10 incidents), North Darfur (10 incidents), Central Darfur (4 incidents), West Darfur (2 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 3,530,771

people displaced from Khartoum, approximately 46,443 IDPs have sought safety within Khartoum state while 3,484,428 have fled to other states across Sudan.

- In South Darfur, an estimated 718,743 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 and Um Dafoug localities.
- In River Nile, an estimated 700,210 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 661,315 IDPs from East Darfur, South Darfur and Khartoum 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 Al Jazirah, IOM DTM field teams report 347,449 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 White Nile, 504,251 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 North Darfur, an estimated 465,372 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. Almost one in four (24%) are reportedly living in open area informal settlements.
- In Sennar, an estimated 434,707 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 Northern State, an estimated 402,131 IDPs, all reportedly displaced from Khartoum and Al Jazirah, 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 Gedaref, an estimated 396,901 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 412,750 individuals are displaced from other areas in Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, North Darfur and Khartoum. About a third of IDPs are sheltering with relatives, with another third in open area informal settlements and the majority of the remainder split between camps and public buildings, across Azum, Gharb Jabal Marrah, Shamal Jabal Marrah, Um Dukhun, Wadi Salih, Wasat Jabal Marrah, Mukjar and Zalingi localities.
- In multiple states, displaced populations of fewer than 250,000 people were reported by IOM DTM. Affected states include: Red Sea (246,279 displaced individuals); Kassala (172,988 displaced individuals); West Darfur (165,805 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (148,444 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (132,054 displaced individuals); Blue Nile (131,375 displaced individuals); and, West Kordofan (130,005 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. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network reported that prices were, on average, 45% higher than the previous year.

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% 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. In parallel, WHO reports that 17% of health facilities operated by humanitarian actors are also not functioning due to lack of security, staff, supplies and equipment.
- The increase in suspected cholera cases continued to slow, with 10,500 cases and 292 associated deaths reported across 11 states on 31 January by the Federal Ministry of Health and 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, 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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: IOM vehicle carjacked in Aljadid Althora, 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.
- 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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