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AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 23, 15 January 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

198

Public buildings affected

79

Humanitarian offices/assets
looted/attacked

496,834

People fled to Chad

501,523

People fled to South Sudan

400,000

People fled to Egypt

25,836

People fled to CAR

42,777

People fled to Ethiopia

6,036,176

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 fortieth week.

Major Developments:

- Early on 15 December 2023, a series of clashes between SAF and RSF erupted in Al Jazirah, predominantly across Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Aj Jazirah localities. The expansion of the conflict to other rural areas in Al Jazirah was later reported, including Abu Qutah village in Al Hasahisa locality. The fighting drove displacement of the civilian population in Madani to the east, and towards rural areas of the state. Barriers to civilians' flight to safety were reported to be prevalent and included limited number of vehicles for transportation, fuel shortages, skyrocketing bus ticket fares and the imposition of checkpoints that blocked civilians from passage.
- On 29 December 2023, clashes occurred between SAF and RSF in Nyala town of South Darfur. Reports indicate that at least 10 people were killed, with an estimated 70 households displaced to the pre-existing Al Salam and Otash IDP camps. Shortly afterwards on 10 January 2024, airstrikes caused damage to civilian objects and prompted additional displacement from across multiple neighborhoods within the town. The town has experienced multiple airstrikes since late 2023, causing civilian deaths, injuries, damage to civilian infrastructure and significant displacement.

Deaths and Injuries:

- On 12 January, the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) project reported that over 13,000 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, 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 18 December 2023, JHRO had received credible reports of 58 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, affecting at least 118 victims (98 women, a man, 18 girls and a boy). A large number of these incidents were reported in Khartoum state (26 incidents), followed by South Darfur state (10 incidents), North Darfur state (10 incidents), Central Darfur state (4 incidents), West Darfur state (2 incidents), North Kordofan state (1 incident), West Kordofan state (1 incident), Red Sea state (1 incident), and on the road in unspecified states (2 incidents). Many incidents of conflict related sexual violence are likely to be unreported due to communications challenges, lack of access to relevant 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 3,681,297 people displaced from Khartoum, approximately 37,870 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state while 3,643,427 have fled to other states across Sudan.

- In South Darfur, an estimated 695,443 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 679,271 IDPs from Khartoum are reportedly predominately 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 659,380 IDPs from East Darfur, South Darfur and Khartoum to be predominately sheltering among the host community. 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 503,232 IDPs predominately living among the host community but with a significant proportion sheltering in public buildings across Al Hasahisa, Al Kamlin, Al Manaql, Al Qurashi, Janub Aj Jazirah, Medani Al Kubra, Sharg Aj Jazirah, and Um Algura localities.
- In White Nile, 492,345 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 457,008 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, At Tina, Dar As Salam, Kebkabiya, Kelemando, Kernoi, Kutum, Melit, Saraf Omra, Tawila, Um Baru, and Um Kadadah localities.
- In Sennar, an estimated 422,499 people displaced from Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar 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 Northern State, an estimated 385,243 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 371,901 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. The majority of IDPs are sheltering in informal hosting arrangements and in rented accommodation.
- In Central Darfur, an estimated 362,210 individuals are displaced from other areas in Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, North Darfur and Khartoum. 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, 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 (218,380 displaced individuals); Kassala (157,332 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (140,293 displaced individuals); West Darfur (126,190 displaced individuals); Blue Nile (120,684 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (108,539 displaced individuals); and, West Kordofan (98,356 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 basic goods and commodities, and persistent electricity outages.

Medical Facilities:

- The WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA) indicates that 60 attacks on health care have been reported since the onset of the violence on 15 April, of which: 39 attacks impacted facilities; 23 attacks impacted personnel; 17 attacks impacted supplies; eight attacks impacted transport; seven attacks

impacted patients; and, seven attacks impacted warehouses. The attacks resulted in 34 deaths and 38 injuries.

- Almost 9,000 suspected cases of cholera, including 245 associated deaths, were reported as of 6 January 2024 from 46 localities of nine states, according to the Federal Ministry of Health and the WHO. While this represents an increase of about 43% compared to the number of cases reported on 6 December 2023, this increase is lower than those reported in previous months and suggests that the number of new cases is trending downwards.
- 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.

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.
- 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, 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.
- 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.
- 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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