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AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 19, 30 October 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

9,000+

Estimated number of people killed
(attributed to ACLED) as of 6
October

12,115

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

125

Hospitals affected

176

Public buildings affected

73

Humanitarian offices/assets
looted/attacked

442,250

People fled to Chad

327,919

People fled to South Sudan

337,230

People fled to Egypt

20,177

People fled to CAR

37,702

People fled to Ethiopia

4,633,930

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-eighth week.

Deaths and Injuries:

- On 6 October, the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) project reported that over 9,000 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 3 have been reported injured. The actual number of aid workers injured may be higher as systematic reporting is inhibited by a range of factors.
- As of 25 October, JHRO has received credible reports of 53 incidents of sexual violence linked to the hostilities that erupted on 15 April between SAF and RSF. The 53 incidents involve at least 105 victims (86 women, one man, 18 children). These incidents occurred in Khartoum State (26 incidents), South Darfur (10 incidents), North Darfur (8 incidents), and other states, including North Kordofan, West Kordofan, West Darfur, Central Darfur, and on the road in unspecified states.
- On 19 October, OCHA reported that about 15 million people (equating to 31% of the total population) are acutely food insecure between October 2023 and February 2024. This is almost double the 7.7 million people who were acutely food insecure between October 2022 and February 2023, implying that conflict impacts and related factors have driven a sharp risk in acute food insecurity.

Impact on Civilians:

- In Khartoum, clashes between SAF and RSF continued during the reporting period, including heavy shelling in residential areas. Of the estimated 3,182,405 people displaced from Khartoum, approximately 63,615 IDPs have sought refuge in other locations across Khartoum state while 3,119,790 have fled to other states across Sudan.
- In River Nile, an estimated 577,043 IDPs from Khartoum are reportedly seeking shelter with host community members or in rented accommodation across across Abu Hamad, Ad Damar, Al Buhaira, Al Matama, Atbara, Barbar, and Shendi localities.
- In South Darfur, an estimated 513,918 individuals are predominately displaced from other areas within South Darfur, as heavy clashes in Nyala continued to cause damage and destruction of civilian infrastructure. 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 501,465 IDPs to be predominately sheltering among the host community, many reportedly fleeing the ongoing conflict in South Darfur. IDPs are present in Abu Jabra, 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 367,113 IDPs predominately living among the host community but with an increasing 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 Northern State, an estimated 362,168 IDPs, all reportedly displaced from Khartoum, 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 White Nile, 361,153 IDPs are reportedly 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 340,193 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. Heavy clashes in El Fasher towards the end of the reporting period has prompted additional displacement that may not yet be reflected in IOM DTM figures.
- In Sennar, an estimated 325,676 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 Central Darfur, an estimated 298,090 individuals are displaced from other areas in Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur and North Darfur. 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. Clashes renewed during the reporting period in Zalengei, with shelling again impacting Hasa Hisa IDP camp.
- In Gedaref, an estimated 268,391 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 predominately 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 (123,559 displaced individuals); West Darfur (112,395 displaced individuals); Kassala (109,575 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (102,513 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (95,552 displaced individuals); West Kordofan (57,768 displaced individuals); and, Blue Nile (53,743 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.
- At least 1,618 suspected cases of cholera have been reported from 22 localities in Gedaref, South Kordofan, Khartoum and Aj Jazirah states as of 22 October, and 67 deaths are associated with the outbreaks.
- Between 70% and 80% of hospitals in conflict affected states are non-functional because of ongoing attacks combined with insecurity, shortages of medical supplies, and lack of cash to meet operational costs and salaries. Functioning hospitals and clinics in non-conflict-affected states are becoming overwhelmed due to increased demand for their services and are also grappling with severe shortages of vital medical supplies and healthcare professionals.

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.
- 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, 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.
- 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, SORR office (Forobaranga).
- In Central Darfur: NCA Zallengei office and warehouse, IRW office, ICRC office, vehicle from Islamic Relief, TGH office, WFP office and guesthouse in Zallengei, IMC office in Zallengei, 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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