



AT A GLANCE: PROTECTION IMPACTS OF THE CONFLICT

Update no. 29, 15 July 2024

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

19,000

Estimated number of people killed
(attributed to WHO) as of 11 July
2024

33,000+

Estimated number of people
injured (attributed to WHO), as of
17 May

125

Hospitals affected

218

Public buildings affected

79

Humanitarian offices/assets
affected

628,951

People fled to Chad

757,103

People fled to South Sudan

500,000

People fled to Egypt

34,810

People fled to CAR

57,842

People fled to Ethiopia

10,594,576 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 fourteenth month.

Major Developments:

- The reporting period witnessed a significant surge in hostilities, with Rapid Support Forces (RSF) claiming control of Sinja following a heavy attack on June 29th. The conflict in Sinja has exacerbated civilian suffering and increased humanitarian law violations. Civilians face protection risks and widespread looting of properties, and personal belongings. Shops and local markets have also been looted, leaving civilians without essential resources and causing increased insecurity.
- Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continued to engage in ongoing conflict in various states, including Sennar, North Darfur, Khartoum, and West Kordofan. The SAF launched airstrikes in Sennar State, particularly in Dinder and Jebel Moya, while the RSF responded with artillery shelling and drones in Kenana, Al Managel, and Gadaref State. The Clashes have been renewed in Al Geneina, West Darfur's capital, Nyala, South Darfur's capital, and El Fasher, North Darfur. Fighting continues in El-Fula, West Kordofan State, under RSF control since June 20. Heavy clashes have occurred between the SAF and RSF, with renewed clashes reported on July 12th. The RSF and SAF have been engaged in ongoing clashes in Khartoum and Khartoum-North (Bahri), with SAF advanced in Khartoum-North and regained control of the Hattab area on 8 July.

Deaths and Injuries:

- During the reporting period, OHCHR documented 31 incidents of attacks on civilian and civilian objects across Sudan, including in North Darfur, Sennar State, Omdurman, and West Kordofan. At least 394 civilians were killed in these incidents, including at least 45 children, and 8 women. This is compared to 19 incidents involving 200 civilian deaths, including 30 children and 10 women, documented in May. In line with the historically recorded trend, in most of the incidents recorded in June, there was no prior warning sent by any of the parties, and most of the victims were killed while they were in their homes, or in public facilities or in the streets, as they were engaging in civilian activities.
- Since the fighting started, 23 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.

Impact on Civilians:

- In Khartoum, clashes between SAF and RSF continued during the reporting period, including heavy shelling in residential areas. Of the estimated 3,770,161 people displaced from Khartoum, approximately 107,072 IDPs have sought safety within Khartoum state while 3,663,089 have fled to other states across Sudan. In South Darfur, an estimated 1,825,070 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 770,396 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 766,288 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 1,497,064 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. Continued reports indicate that displacement sites in the southern part of El Fasher town are severely overcrowded.
- In White Nile, 652,128 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 534,810 people displaced from Khartoum, Al Jazirah and Sennar are sheltering among the host community, informal settlements and in public buildings across Abu Hujar, Ad Dali, Ad Dinder, As Suki, Sennar, Sharg Sennar, and Sinja localities.
- In Gedaref, an estimated 668,655 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 872,563 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 398,851 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 381,497 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 IDP people were reported by IOM DTM. Affected states include: Red Sea (261,474 displaced individuals); Kassala (239,074 displaced individuals); South Kordofan (196,727 displaced individuals); West Darfur (294,867 displaced individuals); North Kordofan (196,727 displaced individuals); West Kordofan (355,049 displaced individuals); and, Blue Nile (315,841 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 83 attacks on health care have been reported since the onset of the violence on 15 April 2023, of which: 59 attacks impacted facilities; 38 attacks impacted personnel; 26 attacks impacted supplies; 10 attacks impacted transport; 21 attacks impacted patients; and, 12 attacks impacted warehouses. The attacks resulted in 54 deaths and 104 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.

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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, Babiker Nahar Pediatric Hospital, Ministry of Urban Planning, El Fasher power station.
- 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, 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.

Contacts:

Sriskun Watanasab, Protection Cluster Coordinator, watanasa@unhcr.org

Muhammet Kalai, Protection Cluster Co-coordinator, muhammet.kalai@drc.ngo