Please cite as: EUAA, '2.6.3. Security incidents ' in *Sudan: Security Situation*, February 2025.

2.6.3. Security incidents

The difficult and dangerous environment for media work and reporting in general has led to significant underreporting of security incidents in Sudan; as such this paragraph should be read in conjunction with section 1.1.4 Security incidents and civilian deaths estimates and section 1.3.2 Communication and media presence.

Throughout the week of late September/early-October 2024, airstrikes and clashes were reported in a number of Sudanese cities, including Gedaref, 'resulting in substantial civilian casualties'.1009 On 6 November 2024, the RSF stormed the village Qaili Al-Jabal in the Butana neighbourhood in Gedaref state, killing six civilians and causing the displacement of villagers. 1010

Among the 59 security events (battles, explosions/remote violence and violence against civilians) reported by ACLED between 15 April 2023 and 30 November 2024, 32 were coded as battles, 8 as explosions/remote violence and 19 as violence against civilians. In 21 instances, civilians were the primary or only target.1011

263_1012_security_incidents_by_type_15042023_30112024

Figure 16: Evolution of security events coded as battles, explosions/remote violence and violence against civilians in East region of Sudan, 15 April 2023 – 30 November 2024, based on ACLED data1012

- 1009

  UNHCR, Sudan Situation 25 September – 3 October 2024, 7 October 2024, url, p. 2

- 1010

  Sudan Tribune, هجوم وموجة نزوح في قتلى القضارف بوآلية الجبل قيلي منطقة على, لدعم السريع [Deaths and displacement in a Rapid Support Forces attack on the Qaili al-Jabal area in Gedaref state], 7 November 2024, url

- 1011

  EUAA analysis based on publicly available ACLED data. ACLED, Curated Data Files, Africa, as of 6 December 2024, url

- 1012

EUAA analysis based on publicly available ACLED data. ACLED, Curated Data Files, Africa, as of 6 December 2024, url

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