

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](#)}

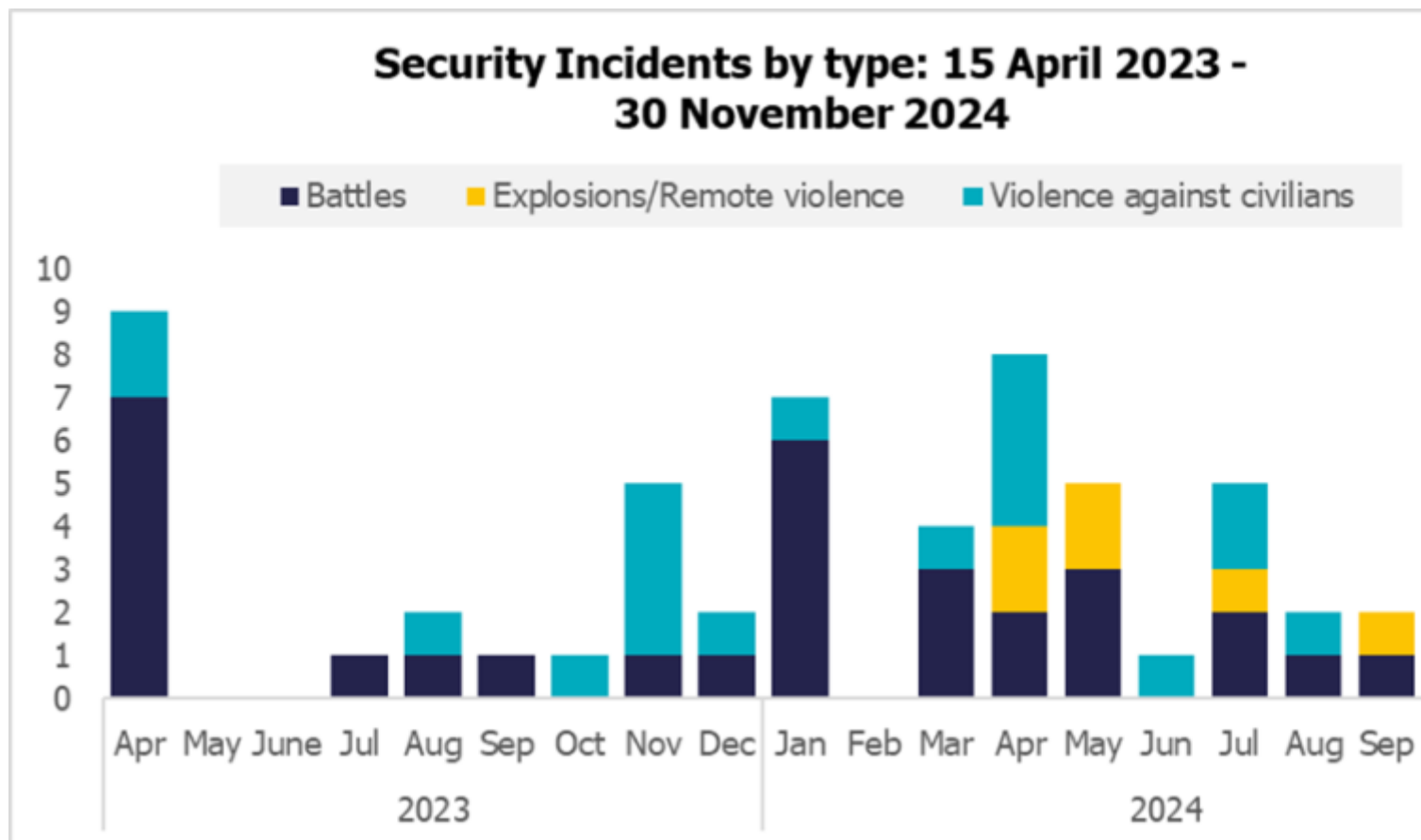


Figure 16: Evolution of security events coded as battles, explosions/remote violence and violence against civilians in East region of Sudan, 15 April 2023 – 30 November 2024, based on ACLED data
^{[1012](#)}

[1009](#)

UNHCR, Sudan Situation 25 September – 3 October 2024, 7 October 2024, [url](#), p. 2

[1010](#)

Sudan Tribune, ??? ????? ???? ????? ?????? ?????? ???? ????? ???? ?? ???? ????? ?????? [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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