

2.2.5. Conflict related infrastructure damage and other war impacts

Media and rights groups at several instances reported conflict-related infrastructure damage in North Darfur, caused by SAF airstrikes hitting health facilities,[749](#) markets[750](#) as well as an airstrike on El Daein, East Darfur, which hit a hospital and a market.[751](#) RSF shelling hit health facilities[752](#) as well as markets[753](#) in and around El Fasher in North Darfur. Between 10 May and mid-August 2024, MSF recorded hospitals in El Fasher being bombarded 11 times. During that time, according to MSF, 2 500 casualties arrived at MSF-supported hospitals in the area and 370 patients passed away from their injuries. Saudi hospital, the largest hospital in North Darfur and the only remaining hospital to provide surgeries, was hit during a bombardment in August.[754](#) RSF artillery shelling of Abou Shouk IDP camp in November 2024 reportedly caused significant damage[755](#) while numerous houses there had already been destroyed due to the camp's location in the conflict zone.[756](#)

A September report by the Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab analysed that the escalation in fighting between the RSF and the SAF in El Fasher was 'likely to effectively reduce what is left of El-Fasher to rubble'.[757](#) A map created by The Guardian based on data gathered by the London-based Centre for Information Resilience (CIR) shows villages damaged or destroyed in targeted fires across Sudan, with many such locations in the Darfur region targeted between October 2023 and March 2024, especially in South Darfur, East Darfur and around the North Darfur state capital El Fasher.[758](#)

[749](#)

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[758](#)

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