Please cite as: EUAA, '2.3.5. Conflict-related infrastructure damage and other war impacts' in *Sudan: Security Situation*, February 2025.

2.3.5. Conflict-related infrastructure damage and other war impacts

Media sources reported on damage to civilian infrastructure caused by airstrikes, such as the SAF's bombing of Al-Fula in June 2024, resulting in the destruction of the state's legislature[823] and a strike targeting the passport and civil registry.[824] In North Kordofan, SAF airstrikes in May 2024 targeting RSF positions in Al-Rahad and Umm Rawaba reportedly caused significant property damage.[825]

As the RSF took control of Umm Rawaba in May 2024, the fighters reportedly attacked villages surrounding the town, burning down houses and looting.[826] In October 2024, RSF troops reportedly attacked Donki al-Hur locality in West Kordofan, committing arson and looting.[827] 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 Kordofans targeted between October 2023 and March 2024, especially in the Nuba mountains and near El Obeid.[828]

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  Ayin Network et al., Sudan Conflict Monitor # 14, 30 June 2024, url, p. 5

- 824

  Darfur 24, Air raid on Al-Fula kills 10 members of one family, 23 June 2024, url

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  Sudan Tribune, Sudanese army recaptures key base in North Kordofan, 7 May 2024, url

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  Radio Dabanga, RSF recaptures North Kordofan town, 20 May 2024, url

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  DNHR, Donki al-Hur Locality, West Kordofan State,Sudan, 30 October 2024, url

- 828

Guardian (The), Increasing number of villages torched across Sudan shows conflict is intensifying – report [Map], 17 April 2024, url

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