RSF Advances in El-Fasher as Conflict-Related Damage Intensifies, 14-20 May 2024

21 May 2024

Yale SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Humanitarian Research Lab
Maps utilize the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) Field Information Services Section subnational administrative boundary data. Data sources: Esri, HERE, LSIB, UN OCHA, GADM.org, Esri data, © OpenStreetMap contributors, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS

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The Faculty Director of the Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) at the Yale School of Public Health is Dr. Kaveh Khoshnood. The analysis and production of this report was overseen by HRL Executive Director Nathaniel Raymond and Caitlin Howarth. Analysis and report production was conducted by the Humanitarian Research Lab’s Conflict Analytics team.

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I. Key Findings

The Yale School of Public Health’s Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) identifies significant new conflict–related damage to the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern neighborhoods of El-Fasher between 14 – 18 May 2024. Yale HRL observes RSF forces gaining ground in several directions: conflict-related damage visibly encircles the southeast of El-Fasher and there is additional new damage in the northeast.¹ Yale HRL observes new damage in the neighborhoods of Kharaba (near the power station), Ashishat, Stock Exchange, Almahad, Tijaniya Extension, and Al Takamul.

The total area in El-Fasher confirmed as damaged between 14 – 18 May 2024 is approximately 0.467 square kilometers. This area is equivalent to 39 football pitches.² The total area of El-Fasher that has sustained conflict related damage since 21 March 2024 confirmed through satellite imagery analysis is 1.393 square kilometers, approximately one third of which occurred between 14 – 18 May 2024.³

Multiple sources report damage to Abu Shouk IDP camp in the northwest of El-Fasher due to both RSF munitions and SAF aerial bombardment on 20 and 21 May 2024.⁴ Artillery impact points on or near defensive positions have been observed in satellite images. Yale HRL has observed RSF vehicles in multiple locations and multiple directions around El-Fasher. The imagery and analysis of these locations are being withheld for reasons of human security.

Yale HRL corroborates conflict-related damage to the Umm Defso market, near the city center of El-Fasher locality, in satellite imagery between 18-20 May 2024. Open sources report that the market was damaged by RSF bombardment which allegedly killed at least seven people.⁵ Yale HRL corroborates conflict-related damage to the Grand Market (Souk) in the city center of El-Fasher between 18-20 May 2024.⁶ There is no visible conflict-related damage in satellite imagery to the buildings near either the Umm Defso market or the Grand Market (Souk) at present.

Outside El-Fasher city, Yale HRL has identified eight communities between 28 – 59 km west, northwest, and southwest of El-Fasher that have sustained fire-related damage consistent with arson between 5 – 20 May 2024. These communities are referred to as Ammar Jadid, Unidentified Community 13, Unidentified Community 15, Unidentified Community 17, Unidentified Community 18, Unidentified Community 19, Unidentified Community 20, and Unidentified Community 21. Some of these communities have sustained damage on multiple occasions. Unidentified Community 17 and Unidentified Community 18 are the first communities identified with damage to the southwest of El-Fasher since 21 March 2024. Unidentified Community 17 is located approximately 59 km west of El-Fasher city; Unidentified Community 18 is located near the A43 road between Nyala and El-Fasher. The attacks on these communities indicate that RSF’s forces may be within 40 km to the south of Zamzam IDP camp. To date, Yale HRL has documented 30 communities around El-Fasher that have sustained fire-related damage consistent with arson between 21 March – 20 May 2024. This total is greater
than the total number of arson-attacked communities identified across all of Darfur over more than three months between 15 April – 30 July 2023.vii

II. Human Security Analysis

The fight for El-Fasher is fully underway with significant civilian impacts, including the death of 85 civilians and the injury of over 700 others from 10 – 20 May according to Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF).viii MSF Sudan has reported that on 20 May 2024 the Southern hospital received 60 casualties, nine of whom died from injuries.ix If the current combat trajectory in El-Fasher remains unchanged, RSF encirclement and defeat of SAF’s 6th infantry division and aligned forces through attrition is highly likely in days to weeks. RSF could then target civilians, especially those from non-Arab ethnic groups, in and around El-Fasher at will. These at-risk populations have no clear route to safely escape El-Fasher before this scenario may occur.

The state of full-fledged fighting in El-Fasher has resulted in damage to dwellings and civilian displacement. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported an estimated 184 households were displaced due to combat on 15 May alone, of which approximately 134 households sought refuge in Dar As Salam locality, North Darfur; other households sought refuge across the El-Fasher locality.x IOM later reported that the 20 May clashes between SAF and RSF in El-Fasher resulted in approximately 250 additional households displaced to other locations within El-Fasher locality.xi This displacement is occurring while there are reports that civilians are blocked from leaving El-Fasher.xii

Healthcare facilities continue to report conflict-related damage to their facilities: the Saudi Hospital complex is reportedly out of service due to conflict-related damage, presented as RSF indiscriminate bombardment, which allegedly injured ten people.xiii At this complex the Saudi Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynecology’s water tank and electrical system were reportedly damaged.xiv This critical infrastructure is essential for the functioning of the hospital, which is a special protected object under international humanitarian law.

Methodology

Yale HRL utilizes data fusion methodologies of open source and public and commercially available remote sensing data. Yale HRL produced this report through the cross-corroboration of open source and remote sensing data, including satellite imagery and thermal sensor data.

Place names were identified using UN P-codes obtained via the United Nations Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) and International Organization for Migration (IOM)’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Sudan. This baseline source of information was then verified and informed through open source analysis by Yale HRL’s analysts with relevant cultural and linguistic skills. In some cases, communities may have names similar to other communities or may be known by multiple names.
Specific coordinates have been provided to support the further identification and disambiguation of specific place names and community locations. Human security concerns were accounted for as part of the decision to release specific coordinates; potential civilian risk was rated minimal because these communities have already been visibly attacked, and in the case of combat activity and coordinates are released, it is assessed that the combatants are aware of this situation.

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ii The definition of football pitches aligns with the FIFA standard football pitches. FIFA recommends a dimension of 105 meters x 68 meters, an area equivalent to 0.071 kilometers squared.


iv Ayin Network, “قتلى وجرحى مدنيين جراء قصف للأمم المتحدة في القاهير,” May 20, 2024, https://3ayin.com/alfashir/, https://perma.cc/LU6S-PE62; Radio Dabanga, “السرعة في قصف ومدفعي على أحياء القاهر,” May 20, 2024, https://www.dabangasudan.org/ar/all-news/article/%d9%82%d8%aa%d9%84%d9%85-%d9%88%d8%ac%d8%b1%d8%ad%d9%89-%d9%81%d9%8a-%d9%82%d8%b5%d9%81-%d9%84%d8%a%d8%a%d8%a%d9%85-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b3%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b9-%d8%b9%d9%84%d9%89-%d9%85%d8%b9%d8%b3%d9%83, https://perma.cc/3EZP-AS8B; HRL_MMC_0013; HRL_MMC_0014; Darfur Victims Support (@dvs2030), “يزات الدعم السريع,” May 20, 2024, https://twitter.com/dvs2030/status/1792553054518002009, archived at https://perma.cc/AAN4-QM8H.

v Sudan Tribune, “12 قتلى وجرحى في أحداث أخرى في القاهير,” May 20, 2024, https://sudantribune.net/article285852/, https://archive.ph/9ckCk; Ayin Network, ”قتلى وجرحى مدنيين جراء قصف للأمم المتحدة في القاهر,” May 20, 2024, https://3ayin.com/alfashir/, https://perma.cc/LU6S-PE62; HRL_MMC_0013; Darfur24, “قتلى وجرحى في قصف جوي ومدفعي على أحياء القاهر,” ”, May 20, 2024, https://www.darfur24.com/2024/05/20/%D9%82%D8%AA%D9%84%D9%89-%D9%88%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%AD%D9%89-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%8A-%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9%D8%9A-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A3%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7/1, https://perma.cc/9E57-NS35.

vi Darfur24, ”قتل وجرحى في قصف جوي ومدفعي على أحياء القاهر,” ”, May 20, 2024, https://www.darfur24.com/2024/05/20/%D9%82%D8%AA%D9%84%D9%89-%D9%88%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%AD%D9%89-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%8A-%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9%D8%9A-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A3%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7/1, archived at https://perma.cc/9E57-NS35; Ayin Network, ”قتلى وجرحى مدنيين جراء قصف للأمم المتحدة في القاهر,” May 20, 2024, https://3ayin.com/alfashir/, https://perma.cc/LU6S-PE62; HRL_MMC_0013; Darfur24, “قتلى وجرحى في قصف جوي ومدفعي على أحياء القاهر,” ”, May 20, 2024, https://www.darfur24.com/2024/05/20/%D9%82%D8%AA%D9%84%D9%89-%D9%88%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%AD%D9%89-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%8A-%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9%D8%9A-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A3%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7/1.


xi Radio Dabanga "الانتهاكات في نيالا والفاشير وعمران واستمرار الانتهاكات بالجزيرة" May 20, 2024, https://www.dabangasudan.org/ar/all-news/article/%d9%82%d8%b5%d9%81-%d9%81%d9%8a-%d9%86%d9%8a%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%a7-%d9%88%d8%a7%d9%84%d9%81-%d8%b4%d8%a1-%d9%88%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%ae%d8%b1-%d8%b7%d9%88%d9%85-%d9%88%d8%a7%d8%b3%d8%aa%d9%85%d8%b1%d8%a7,
"قتل في أحدث معارك الدعم السريع والجيش بالفاشر" May 20, 2024, https://sudantribune.net/article285852/; https://perma.cc/UH5D-5GN9; Radio Dabanga, "قتل وجرحى في قصف للدعم السريع على معسكر أبو شوك ومناطق أخرى في الفاشر." May 20, 2024, https://www.dabangasudan.org/ar/all-news/article/%d9%82%d8%aa%d9%84%d9%89-%d9%88%d8%ac%d8%b1%d8%ad%d9%89-%d9%81%d9%8a-%d9%82%d8%b5%d9%81-%d9%84%d8%af%d8%b9%d9%85-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b3%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b9-%d8%b9%d9%84%d9%89-%d9%85%d8%b9%d8%b3%d9%83; https://perma.cc/3EZP-AS8B
Thermal Scarring in East and Southeast of El-Fasher

OBSERVED BETWEEN 21 MARCH AND 18 MAY 2024
According to imagery analysis, damage was observed at the Grand Market (Souk) in El-Fasher between 18 and 20 May 2024. There is no visible conflict-related damage to other buildings near the damage identified to the Grand Market (Souk) in satellite imagery at present.
According to imagery analysis, damage was observed at the central area of El-Fasher between 18 and 20 May 2024.

There is no visible conflict-related damage to other buildings near the damage identified to the Umm Defso Market in satellite imagery at present.
NEW THERMAL SCARRING OBSERVED BETWEEN 15-18 MAY 2024

According to analysis of satellite imagery, thermal scarring was observed between 15 and 18 May 2024, within the village 59 km west of El-Fasher. According to analysis of VIIRS data, the time of new thermal scarring can be narrowed down to 16 May 2024. This instance of thermal scarring is the first instance of damage observed to this community since 31 March 2024.

SOURCE | https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov
According to analysis of satellite imagery, thermal scarring was observed between 15 and 20 May 2024, within village 51 km south-west of El-Fasher. According to analysis of VIIRS data the time of most recent thermal scarring can be narrowed down to 17 May 2024.

This is the first instance since 21 March 2024 that Yale HRL has observed thermal scarring in this community.
Unidentified Community 19, North Darfur

NEW THERMAL SCARRING OBSERVED BETWEEN 5-20 MAY 2024

According to analysis of satellite imagery, thermal scarring between 25 and 30 April, 25 April and 5 May, 5 and 20 May 2024 was repeatedly observed, within village 54 km south-west of El-Fasher.

VIIRS data was registered at the community on 1 May 2024.

**Unidentified Community 20 & 21, North Darfur**

**NEW THERMAL SCARRING OBSERVED BETWEEN 5-20 MAY 2024**

According to analysis of satellite imagery, thermal scarring between 20 - 25 April, 30 April - 5 May, and 5 - 20 May 2024 was repeatedly observed within communities 57 km north-west of El-Fasher.

VIIRS thermal anomaly data was registered at “Unidentified Community 21” on 19 May 2024.

Ammar Jadid, North Darfur

NEW THERMAL SCARRING OBSERVED BETWEEN 18-20 MAY 2024

According to analysis of satellite imagery, additional thermal scarring was observed between 18 and 20 May 2024 within the village of Ammar Jadid 28 km west of El-Fasher.

Thermal scarring at the same community was previously observed between 15 and 20 April 2024. According to analysis of VIIRS data, the time of new thermal scarring can be narrowed down to 20 May 2024. Yale HRL first reported damage to this community on 29 April 2024.

Unidentified Community 15, North Darfur

THERMAL SCARRING OBSERVED BETWEEN 18-20 MAY 2024

According to analysis of satellite imagery, additional thermal scarring was observed between 18-20 May 2024, in a village 36 km northwest of El-Fasher. Thermal points and smoke plumes are visible in the satellite imagery.

Thermal scarring at the same community was previously observed between 3 and 9 May 2024 and VIIRS detections registered on the 8 May 2024. This community is located near Faki Khalil, North Darfur. Yale HRL first reported damage to this community on 15 May 2024.

Unidentified Community 13, North Darfur

NEW THERMAL SCARRING OBSERVED BETWEEN 15-20 MAY 2024

According to analysis of satellite imagery, thermal scarring between 15 and 20 April, 20 and 25 April, 25 and 30 April, 30 April and 5 May, 5 and 15 May and 15 and 20 May 2024 was repeatedly observed within a community 55 km northwest of El-Fasher.

VIIRS thermal anomaly data was registered at this community on 28 April, 2, 8, 19 May 2024. Yale HRL first reported damage to this community on 15 May 2024.

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