

Written Testimony: House of Commons International Development Committee

23 June 2026

Nathaniel Raymond

I. Introduction: A Collective Failure to Prevent the El Fasher Massacre

The following is a submitted statement to the House of Commons International Development Committee. My name is Nathaniel Raymond. I currently serve as the founding Executive Director of the Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) at the Yale School of Public Health. I have served as a war crimes investigator and humanitarian aid worker for twenty-seven years. With our team at HRL, I specialize in the use of satellite imagery and open-source information to detect, prevent, and document mass atrocities targeting civilian populations. I have served in the field in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, and the Middle East.

This statement is submitted in my personal capacity, and this statement does not represent the views of the Yale School of Public Health or Yale University. My comments today focus on the direct experiences of me and the HRL team over the past three years of direct private engagement with the Foreign, Development, and Commonwealth Office (FCDO) related to failed efforts to prevent the mass killing of civilians in the city of El Fasher, North Darfur State, Sudan.

HRL began working on the current Sudan conflict as part of the U.S. State Department's Conflict Observatory program in May of 2023, with a mission to support the Jeddah Process negotiations to end the civil war. Our team documented systematic killings of Masalit civilians in West Darfur by the RSF in the late spring and summer of 2023. Following those atrocities, we concluded by July 2023 that a full-scale attack by the RSF on as many as 1.5 million people, primarily Fur and Zaghawa, civilians who had sought safety in El Fasher and the surrounding displaced persons camps was likely. By November 2023, HRL had concluded that an assault on El Fasher was imminent.

In January 2024, HRL declined to accept further funding from the U.S. Department of State in order to be able to warn independently about the threats facing El-Fasher. HRL then began to focus entirely on independently monitoring North Darfur with the support of private donors.

In early spring 2024, the RSF began, through arson, to systematically raze rural farming communities that fed El Fasher, placing the city and surrounding displaced persons camps

under siege conditions as part of a campaign of intentional starvation and indiscriminate bombardment.ⁱ

The siege would last for over eighteen months—a period three times longer than the siege of Stalingrad and three quarters as long as the siege of Leningrad in World War II. HRL would issue a report almost every nine days during the siege for a total of nearly 70 reports by the time the city was fully surrounded by an earthen wall trapping those trying to flee.ⁱⁱ When El Fasher finally fell to the RSF after the defeat of the Sudan Armed Forces and Joint Forces militia in October 2025, RSF initiated the mass killing, rape, displacement, torture, and detention of tens of thousands of civilians, that RSF soldiers themselves would record on video and release on social media.ⁱⁱⁱ

The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights concluded earlier this year that at least six thousand people were killed in the first six days of the massacre^{iv} and the UN Fact Finding Mission found in February that the killings bore the “hallmarks of genocide.”^v HRL has assessed based on ground reports from human sources, UN figures, media reports by Sudanese journalists, and the analysis of over 150 piles consistent with clusters of human corpses that at least as many as 60,000 people may have been murdered between October and November in El Fasher.^{vi} This number does not include those who died in attacks before the city fell to the RSF and those who died from starvation or disease.

To put this number in perspective, HRL’s conservative estimate of those killed after the city fell to the RSF is six times that of the 1994 Srebrenica Genocide in Bosnia, twenty times 9/11, and higher than the initial death toll after the 1945 atomic detonation in Nagasaki. Multiple months of the burning and burial of corpses by the RSF, clearly visible in satellite imagery, will likely make full accounting of the dead impossible.

HRL privately briefed FCDO personnel, including UKUN staff, the Atrocity Prevention Team, the Sudan team, and the senior staff of then-Foreign Minister David Lammy, over two dozen times since July 2023 on the threats faced by the people of El Fasher and the Darfur region of Sudan. These briefings included in person meetings in New York and London. The facts I will present today are based on an intensive review of correspondence, encrypted messages, internal HRL meeting notes, memos, and phone records relevant to HRL’s communications with FCDO on the El Fasher crisis.

The following testimony aims to document for Parliament and the public the facts of what FCDO did and did not do with the information HRL publicly and privately provided them related to the siege and eventual massacre of El Fasher. It is the responsibility of this committee and any future parliamentary inquiry into the events surrounding FCDO’s

performance in this case to determine how to ensure that our collective and, I believe, preventable failure to protect civilians in El Fasher never happens again in Sudan or anywhere else.

II. Early warning of RSF's assault on El-Fasher and surrounding communities

HRL concluded in the summer of July 2023 that RSF forces, fighters largely drawn from the Reziget tribal group that comprised the Janjaweed militia during the first Darfur Genocide in the early 21st Century, were using the chaos of the civil war with SAF to reinitiate targeted ethnic killings against and the displacement of the Masalit people of West Darfur. The epicenter of the killings was the city of El Geneina, West Darfur's capital.

Using analysis of arson attacks and other satellite data, HRL traced the vector of the attacks as pointing to an attempt to eventually encircle the safe haven city of El Fasher – and that the Sudanese Armed Forces 6th Division and the Joint Forces militia would not have the capability or willingness to prevent RSF's siege and ultimate capture of the city. HRL stated that any capture of the city would lead to ethnically targeted mass killings of the Fur and Zaghawa populations that had survived the first Darfur Genocide. We estimated that the earliest the RSF could approach the city would be the dry season of 2023 into early 2024 due to poor road conditions caused by seasonal rains.

After warning through official U.S. Government channels, HRL first met with FCDO as part of a private UN Security Council briefing on El Fasher in July 2023. UNUK asked me directly on the call to recommend a course of action that could prevent a possible massacre because of my former role as an advisor to UN peacekeeping forces in South Sudan. I responded to UNUK and the other Council members by recommending the fast deployment of the UNMISS Rapid Reaction Brigade from Rumbek, South Sudan under a new Chapter 6 or 7 mandate from the UNSC.

I explained that the previous UNAMID operation had effectively created potential kill boxes in the El-Fasher area by establishing safe zones – Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps – with populations that ranged from between about 100,000 to at least 450,000 civilians in some of the camps. HRL assessed and warned that these IDP camps, Abu Shouk, Al Salaam, and Zamzam and the inhabitants of the city itself would be the targets of the RSF. For comparison, the total population of the El Fasher area may have been at least three quarters the size of the population of Gaza in 2023. The deployment of extant peacekeeping assets within UNMISS through a new UNSC mandate was the fastest way to potentially prevent those IDP camps from becoming kill zones because there would likely be a time lag of recruiting and fielding new troops from willing TCCs (Troop Contributing Countries).

I stressed the complex and expensive logistical considerations such a course of action would present the Council, including the need for an air wing, casualty evacuation capability, field hospitals, a new Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) with the Government of Sudan, and advanced telecommunications and intelligence capabilities. I also admitted to the meeting participants that it was unlikely that the Council would take these actions, but a MAROP (Mass Atrocity Response Operation) CONOPS (Concept of Operations) should nonetheless be pursued.

I told the Council that we had only four months until the start of the dry season to get forces deployed before the roads became passable again to RSF pickup trucks. I asked member states to not unilaterally dismiss developing kinetic contingency plans if peacekeepers could not be deployed. I said to the Council: “I am begging you... we are running out of time.” I included an air patrolled exclusion zone to protect the safe haven in future briefings.

On 16 April 2024, after securing funding from private donors following the end of funding from the U.S. State Department, HRL released its first public independent report on Sudan identifying arson attacks on nine rural villages west of El-Fasher. The report declared that these attacks meant that the siege of El-Fasher, capital of the North Darfur region, had begun.^{vii}

Within a week, HRL had identified that the RSF had already attacked and captured a Sudan Armed Forces forward operating base (FOB) in Menawashei along the main A-43 road between RSF-controlled Nyala and El-Fasher in February 2024. Yale HRL had previously identified that SAF was reinforcing this battalion-sized fire base to provide early warning of RSF force contact on the southern approach to the city and the IDP camps. We hypothesized that persistent observation of the FOB could be used as a possible “canary in the coal mine” metric to indicate when RSF was beginning to execute its attack on El-Fasher.^{viii}

We collectively feared it was already too late to stop what was to come. HRL’s focus then turned to engaging with HMG, which was then pen holder on the Sudan and Civilian Protection portfolios for the Council. The United Kingdom was our best hope at that time for stopping what we believed would become one of the single largest mass casualty events of the 21st Century.

III. Specific engagement between HRL and FCDO

El Fasher city, Abu Shouk, Al Salaam, and Zamzam IDP camps were fully surrounded by RSF from at least three vectors of attack by April 2024. No UN aid convoy would enter the city again that year until November. RSF artillery bombardment and SAF high intensity

bombing strikes had not begun yet, but we were actively scanning the surrounding hills and wadis for tubed weapons in range of the city.^{ix} We began to monitor the cemeteries inside the city for any evidence of fresh burials. In the ensuing eighteen months of the siege, the graveyards would swell in size with significant new burial mounds.^x

With advocacy partners, I travelled urgently to first meet with senior French security officials in Paris before arriving in London for two days of meetings with FCDO on 15 and 16 May 2024. Hopes were high at HRL that the ongoing UNUK effort to draft UNSCR (UN Security Council Resolution) 2736, which called for an unconditional ceasefire by all SAF, RSF, and Joint Forces, would soon pass the Council before heavy bombardment began.

There were also private discussions that suggested outside backers of both sides in the conflict, particularly the UAE, may be named in the UNSCR. Though the NGO community was skeptical that 2736 would create any real consequences for the RSF and the UAE, the resolution was viewed as the only chance to stop the fighting, even temporarily, before heavy weapons were used at scale. Hundreds of thousands of people were trapped in the city proper and the adjacent camps.

On the morning of 15 May 2024, the FCDO Atrocity Prevention team requested by email that I come alone to FCDO headquarters London for a last-minute meeting with senior Sudan team personnel. I was told in writing that they wanted to meet before the Sudan officials attended a scheduled COBRA briefing on Sudan at 10 Downing later that day. This was the about a week before then-PM Sunak would call the snap election that would end his premiership. HRL was then finalizing a report that same morning that RSF had started heavy bombardment of the city, the findings of which I would share later that day at a press conference at the Royal United Services Institute.^{xi} I believed that this new intelligence would be the focus of the discussion that morning.

During the discussion, I told the FCDO officials that HRL had collected commercially available phone data from mobile devices present inside RSF headquarters inside Darfur. Our team had detected an anomalous travel pattern by watching the movements of specific IMEI (unique device identification numbers) over time. Phones were moving between Bosaso, Somalia and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to RSF-controlled areas in Sudan. Some of the phones would move rapidly from these and other locations to the addresses of supposed mineral processing facilities in the UAE. One phone in particular moved to Abu Dhabi from Addis Ababa in four hours, despite no transponder signals in air traffic data or scheduled commercial flights matching that route. We theorized that these locations were likely shell companies linked to Abdel Rahim Dagalo, the operations chief of the RSF and brother of Hemedti, the leader of the RSF.

The FCDO officials asked that I publicly release the phone data analysis linking UAE-based facilities to the RSF. They told me that the UK was facing significant private pressure behind the scenes from the UAE limiting its ability to affect the situation. FCDO personnel suggested that HRL releasing this information could help neutralize these efforts by UAE to prevent the UK from linking them to the armament of the RSF. In other words, HMG was asking a private research lab in an American university's epidemiology department, not GCHQ or the SIS, to provide support for efforts to confront the UAE for its covert support to the RSF. It was clear that this request was coming from FCDO, not 10 Downing or any other agency.

While I expressed my strong support for the underlying goal of the request, I raised issues about the negative impact of the data's release on critical sources and methods for predicting future attacks. I believed we could only utilize this strategy once before the RSF and UAE would inevitably fix this hole in their operational security, foreclosing future such monitoring permanently. I am sharing this information publicly now because similar phone data was recently released by other researchers to track Colombian mercenaries to training facilities inside the UAE, a move that makes this source of data no longer viable for future exploitation.

I committed to talk to our team at HRL, who I called as soon as the team was awake given the time difference with the U.S. We committed to continue the analysis but did not decide to release the data at that point. HRL would not release the data as FCDO had requested but we did subsequently share this information with the U.S. Departments of Treasury and State to support their sanctions against Dagalo-linked shell companies announced in the start of 2025.^{xii}

HRL sought to protect sources and methods involving telecommunications data by focusing our release of public evidence linking UAE to RSF through satellite analysis of advanced artillery systems and UAVs in Darfur.^{xiii} One of these advanced systems HRL identified was a CH-95 fixed wing advanced UAV (drone).^{xiv} Leaked U.S. intelligence assessments reported in October 2025 would concur with HRL's analysis linking this, likely Chinese-made, drone to the UAE's support to the RSF.^{xv}

The next day, 16 May 2024, I met again with FCDO atrocity prevention team and Sudan team personnel as part of a multi-organization strategy session on El Fasher at FCDO headquarters. Dr. Kate Ferguson and several other members of UK's NGO community were also present at that meeting. During this meeting, FCDO stated that the civil society could only "warn once" when the city was imminently falling or would otherwise risk being viewed as "crying wolf," and that our other warnings would not be heeded. I and others in the room made it clear that this perspective was inconsistent with the reality of atrocity

prevention, as this siege and its effects on civilians would be repeated and drawn out. The FCDO atrocity prevention team also made it clear that the UK viewed their work on UNSC 2736 as the extent of what they would hold themselves to and that they would not be adding additional consequences, including to foreign backers, for violations of UNSC 2736.

Around the time UNSC 2736 passed, RSF's assault appeared to have stopped. Tens of thousands of civilians saw the pause in fighting as a critical opportunity to flee El-Fasher for Tawila and other locations outside the city.^{xvi} The roads became filled night and day with convoys of cargo trucks carrying civilians away from the city. Around that time, HRL was told by a source with direct knowledge of RSF's internal operations that Abu Dhabi had directed Hemedti to pause the attack on El-Fasher so that the UAE could assess whether there would be any serious political consequences from the resolution's passage. HRL met with FCDO on June 20, 2024, and stated that RSF had stopped reportedly because of a UAE order, and expressed the view that there needed to be actual consequences.

FCDO made it clear that there should be no expectation of specific unilateral or multilateral consequences for violations of UNSCR 2736. In retrospect, I believe the most successful atrocity prevention step taken by the HMG and the international community was when the UAE's had a brief period of concern that UNSCR 2736 could include political consequences. Once Abu Dhabi assessed there would be no consequences, the attack resumed. SAF saturation bombardment of the eastern side of El-Fasher, the primary area where RSF forces were present, then commenced.^{xvii} Later in June, I was informed by a UN member state that pressure from the UAE had blocked attempts by member states to have me speak in the chamber during an Arria session on HRL's assessment of bombardment damage to El-Fasher.

Record precipitation fell during the 2024 rainy season, inhibiting RSF ground assault, but bombardment by both sides continued.^{xviii} The Famine Review Committee retroactively declared that Famine (IPC-5) was occurring in El-Fasher's IDP camps as of June 2024.^{xix} After the rains, ground fighting escalated, with RSF razing neighborhoods and villages around the city. SAF's widespread indiscriminate bombardment in the RSF-controlled areas of the city persisted.^{xx}

With the arrival of the 2024 dry season, RSF initiated a campaign of indiscriminate bombardment using long-range heavy artillery on El Fasher and Zamzam IDP camp in December 2024.^{xxi} HRL concluded RSF was utilizing AH-4 howitzers, which HRL linked to the UAE's arsenal based on a U.S. Army Database. The long-range weapons were identified by HRL within range of both El-Fasher and Zamzam IDP Camp.^{xxii} Zamzam, one of the single

largest IDP camps in Sudan, had been populated since the early 2000s by survivors of the first Darfur Genocide.

In the summer and fall of 2024, HRL was invited to brief at the FCDO's regular meetings with their Sudan implementing partners on at least three occasions. These meetings included FDCO's Atrocity Prevention team and Sudan team and U.S. Government officials as well.

In January 2025, I received a personal call from then-Foreign Secretary Lammy's senior staff after they were visiting Sudanese refugee camps in Adre, Chad. These staffers told me that they were calling from the Foreign Minister's convoy and were currently in the vehicle behind the then-Foreign Secretary in N'Djamena, Chad.

The primary aim of the phone call was to seek help in reaching the U.S. government by phone and asked me if I had an up-to-date contact for the African Affairs Desk at the White House National Security Council. I connected them with the State Department and Special Envoy's Staff following the call. In this January 2025 call with Lammy's staff, I warned that Zamzam IDP Camp, just south of El-Fasher, with an estimated population of more than 500,000 people currently in famine conditions, was being bombarded by advanced weapons systems from the UAE. I made it clear that this bombardment should be seen as a preface to RSF attacking the IDP Camp.^{xxiii} In February 2025, RSF conducted a ground raid on Zamzam IDP camp, razing Zamzam's main market. HRL reported that RSF should be expected to attack the IDP Camp again.^{xxiv}

RSF captured Zamzam IDP camp in April 2025 as then-Foreign Secretary Lammy was holding a donor conference in London on Sudan.^{xxv} HRL made sure that FCDO had all the information as soon as possible – even before the release of HRL's public reporting – and worked with UK NGO colleagues to get this warning to the Foreign Secretary through back channels.

When RSF captured and razed Zamzam IDP Camp in April 2025, humanitarian and healthcare workers were forced to beg for their lives and were executed on camera, women and girls were taken as sexual slaves and tortured, and large portions of Zamzam IDP Camp was systematically burned. People fleeing on foot died on the roads due to exposure because of the extreme heat in the open desert, fatally weakened by months of starvation and lack of clean water. HRL analyzed satellite imagery of roads filled with people on foot and donkey carts running for their lives.^{xxvi}

An understandably distraught family member of the women and girls that the RSF had kidnapped reached out to HRL personally to ask for help finding their relatives. I met with her at a coffee shop several hours after her family members were taken. HRL attempted to

locate the women and girls, narrowing their location to an open-air prison where they were allegedly being held naked, as well as an alleged slave market in Nyala. HRL told their families where they might be, but that there was nothing that HRL could do to facilitate their rescue.

FCDO said nothing about the sacking of Zamzam, despite the Foreign Secretary hosting a multinational donor conference on Sudan at the very moment this atrocity was occurring. HRL is not aware of any UK statements being released.^{xxvii} To put the scale of this atrocity into perspective, the estimated population of Zamzam IDP Camp was at least one-third to half the population of Gaza – estimated to be at least 500,000 to as high as 1 million people.

During the summer and fall of 2025 the RSF began to build an earthen wall, or berm, around the entirety of the city. RSF learned from the flight of civilians during the attack on Zamzam to plan for civilians attempting to escape *en masse*. The berm they would build around El Fasher would prevent those left in the city from escaping. It would effectively turn the city into a kill box.

The berm took more than three months to complete between May and the first week of October. Bulldozers worked around the clock to erect a 9-foot tall and at least 75-kilometer fortification.^{xxviii} No food was able to be smuggled into the city, and its starving inhabitants were consuming materials like *ambaaz*, a byproduct of animal feed. RSF, according to HRL's imagery analysis, was using multiple types of UAVs in combination to identify, track, and blow up the last functioning hospitals, community kitchen, mosques, and hiding places where the remaining civilians sought safety and aid.^{xxix} These UAVs included suicide drones, quadcopters, fixed wing missile-capable airframes as big as fighter jets, and electronic warfare drones that would intercept and block communications, including those of civilians calling for help. As the city became walled-in and UAVs hunted civilians from the sky, no meaningful response came from either the UK or US governments.

On Friday, September 26, 2025, UKUN had a briefing with HRL on El-Fasher.^{xxx} A UKUN staffer at this meeting expressed despair about the lack of any possible action by the Starmer government as the city was about to fall. HRL made it clear to the UKUN staffer that it was approximately "5 minutes to midnight" before the city would fall and large-scale mass atrocities would commence. HRL believed the fall was now imminent because RSF was actively trying to breach the minefield surrounding the last hold out of the SAF 6th Division.^{xxxi} The Sudan Armed Forces and Joint Forces area of control was the smallest it had ever been.^{xxxii}

HRL told the UKUN staffer that there would likely be a parliamentary inquiry some time in the future as to why FCDO did not respond more forcefully to the imminent fall of El-Fasher. HRL said to this person that they would want to have evidence they did the right thing on the record. Our Sudan Team Leader, Olivia Mooney, wrote a memo once we finished that call that the UKUN staffer promised would be cabled to London saying the fall of El-Fasher was imminent. Even if that cable did not cause any UK action, it would be on the record in the event of a Parliamentary inquiry. HRL wanted to be sure they had clearly warned that El-Fasher was falling imminently in that memo.

I thought back to the May 16, 2024 meeting when FCDO personnel told me HRL could only warn of the fall of El-Fasher once and to not cry wolf. I explicitly told the UKUN staffer that HRL was now using that one warning. Relatedly, I would go on BBC TV twice in the coming month to ensure that warning would get through to UK policymakers if the cable sent by UKUN never reached senior leadership at FCDO.

Exactly one month later, El-Fasher fell to the RSF. HRL's analysis of very high-resolution satellite imagery showed objects consistent with human bodies surrounded, in some cases, by discoloration consistent with bloodstains. UN Undersecretary General Tom Fletcher would call these images "blood and sand" in a briefing to the UNSC. The killing began almost immediately in El-Fasher's Daraja Oula neighborhood, which was the last haven for civilians in the city. RSF made videos of people being killed near the berms trying to get out of the city.^{xxxiii} Satellite imagery would corroborate these videos.

Following the fall of El-Fasher, HRL privately briefed this committee that tens of thousands of people, likely at least 60,000, had been killed.^{xxxiv} Following the release of that number, an FCDO Atrocity Prevention official reached out to me directly in an encrypted chat and questioned whether the number of civilians killed was too high.^{xxxv} I explained the math that went into the number. I stated that in reality the number of people that the RSF systematically killed after capturing the city could have been higher.

I explained that this number was simply murders in the days just after they captured El-Fasher, and was not inclusive of famine, casualties from bombardment of critical infrastructure and civilian shelters, crossfire, arson attacks, and displacement during the over 18 months of siege. The FCDO official and I spoke on the phone directly and discussed issues of numbers further. In that conversation, I came to believe that this estimate of at least 60,000 people killed by the RSF was a political problem for the FCDO. This FCDO official then asked if HRL could brief FCDO on the estimated number of people killed, and asked HRL to include UN officials. FCDO never scheduled that briefing and it did not occur.

As I stated at the beginning of my testimony, in February 2026 the UN concluded that what occurred in El-Fasher had the “Hallmarks of genocide” and that over 6,000 people were murdered over 6 days.^{xxxvi} The warnings HRL first gave to the US and UNSC in July 2023, including UKUN, internally and publicly, has now come to pass two and a half years later. Our worst fear of a genocidal mass killing event against the remaining Fur, Zaghawa, and other communities who had survived the first Darfur Genocide had now been realized.

IV. Conclusion and recommendations

This statement shows that possibly the largest single incident mass killing event of the 21st Century to date was also arguably the most accurately predicted mass atrocity in human history. The timeliness, granularity, accuracy, and actionability of the intelligence HRL and others provided FCDO personnel in real time was more than sufficient to support the development of robust policy options that could have prevented the El Fasher massacre.

These options should have included the active application of public and private pressure by HMG. For example, direct sanctions against UAE officials, at minimum, could have been used to interdict the clandestine UAE pipeline of advanced weaponry flowing to the RSF documented in detail by HRL and internal U.S. intelligence assessments that made the mass scale killing of civilians in October 2025 even possible.

Instead, I believe FCDO, including the Atrocity Prevention Team, UKUN, and Sudan team, prioritized HMG’s economic, security, and diplomatic relationships with the UAE above preventing the intentional starvation, forced displacement, and the genocidal slaughter of tens of thousands of civilians living in El Fasher and its surrounding communities. The failure across two successive UK administrations to stop the El Fasher massacre from occurring appears to be the result of a leadership commitment by HMG to place the strategic relationship with the UAE above the international legal obligations to prevent genocide the UK and UAE are treaty bound to uphold.

The tragedy of El Fasher shows that advanced technology and analysis can provide leaders essential decision support information, but satellite data and computing power cannot by itself generate either political will or moral courage. The following are five recommendations intended to improve FCDO’s atrocity prevention operations:

1. **Create an independent atrocity early warning board** that reports directly to Parliament through both their own initiative and through requests from relevant parliamentary committees to issue both public and private warnings when mass atrocity producing situations occur. This recommendation aims to prevent political capture of FCDO atrocity prevention team by FCDO senior leadership and ensure that UK comports with its international legal obligations.

2. **Establish an Atrocity Prevention Operations Center (APOC)** incorporating multiple ministries with a direct line to COBRA. This center should include MOD, in particular military logisticians who can provide expert advice and concept of operations development for HMG and partners including the AU, UN Peacekeeping, and similar organizations. Additionally, intelligence and law enforcement personnel, including SIS, GCHQ, and, when appropriate, MI5, National Crime Bureau and The Met, should be integrated into this new center.
3. **Conduct a formal intelligence review** to determine what intelligence resources are made available to answer specific decision support requirements from line officers and senior leaders engaged in atrocity prevention. A classified review is required to ascertain what capabilities are needed by UK atrocity prevention practitioners and whether they are currently extant within HMG.
4. **Ensuring independent information for atrocity prevention** requires that FCDO has the resources and contracting ability to build a constellation of independent sub-implementers to collect information for purposes of warning, human security assistance and accountability beyond its current capacity. Those partners need to be integrated into an overall strategy based on the theory of change that is both politically realistic while safeguarding the independence of research partners.
5. **Standard template for policy options** should be developed by atrocity prevention team in coordination with outside experts to ensure that a common protocol for option-set development is in place and can be independently audited and reviewed through a standard after action protocol when the atrocity prevention team is activated.

ENDS

ⁱ Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al., “Confirmation of Nine Arson Attacks West of El-Fasher, Sudan.” 16 April 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/c7d9c871-7df7-4650-bb72-ad254c22ce6f/>

ⁱⁱ <https://medicine.yale.edu/lab/khoshnood/publications/reports/>

ⁱⁱⁱ Including Raymond, Nathaniel A., Caitlin Howarth, et al. “HUMAN SECURITY EMERGENCY EL-Fasher Falls to RSF: Evidence of Mass Killing,” 27 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/57b3c3b7-75f0-46e5-93d0-e5a7bd5184cd/>

^{iv} <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/sudan/2026-02-13-rsf-offensive-fasher-capture-1-en.pdf>

^v <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc6177-sudan-hallmarks-genocide-el-fasher-report-independent>

^{vi} Andersen, Daniel, Rebecca Chausse, Caitlin N. Howarth, Omer Ismail, Olivia Mooney, Danielle N. Poole, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “RSF Systematic Mass Killings and Body Disposal in El-Fasher, 26 October – 28 November 2025” 16 December 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9a1cf480-d4d2-452d-bab9-ac628ede1de8/>

^{vii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al., “Confirmation of Nine Arson Attacks West of El-Fasher, Sudan.” 16 April 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/c7d9c871-7df7-4650-bb72-ad254c22ce6f/>

^{viii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “SPECIAL REPORT: RSF Heavy Artillery in Range of Zamzam IDP Camp As Civilians Flee.” 13 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/b25c5e92-76f5-4a21-b061-46b9f7f508e4/>

^{ix} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Visual Confirmation of Additional Burned Communities and RSF Forces in El-Fasher” 29 April 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/7b7357f3-8e88-4ad2-89cc-765f47ec4075/>;

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Assessment of Conflict-Damaged Civilian Dwellings in El-Fasher” 2 May 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/0493272c-c01e-4d39-aaaa-9b088f97b50a/>

x

<https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/af6886b4-c46c-4580-b0a7-b51513d65afd/>

<https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/524d08a3-5c65-4b11-99bd-342cb3ae6174/>

<https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/57e3012f-70ba-40b8-8b1e-96f9da478184/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/sep/24/siege-sudan-city-el-fasher-rsf>

^{xi} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Escalating Conflict-Related Damage in South and East of El-Fasher, 10-14 May 2024” 15 May 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/7ff85373-0cd3-4636-a982-e034b5e26b0d/>

^{xii} <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2772>

^{xiii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “SPECIAL REPORT: RSF Heavy Artillery in Range of Zamzam IDP Camp As Civilians Flee.” 13 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/b25c5e92-76f5-4a21-b061-46b9f7f508e4/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Advanced UAVs Identified at RSF-Controlled Nyala Airport.” 16 January 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/41759bd7-a9dd-486d-8b84-232b7c928c70/>

^{xiv} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Advanced UAVs Identified at RSF-Controlled Nyala Airport.” 16 January 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/41759bd7-a9dd-486d-8b84-232b7c928c70/>

^{xv} <https://www.wsj.com/world/how-u-a-e-arms-bolstered-a-sudanese-militia-accused-of-genocide-781b9803>

^{xvi} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Special Report: Cargo Plane over RSF Territory & Continued Civilian Displacement from El-Fasher” 12 June 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/46e2dc39-dbd5-4c9f-b433-3ad8739a71d8/>

^{xvii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Tactical Changes in El-Fasher: Targeted Bombardment of Healthcare and Humanitarian Facilities” 28 June 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/e1c67dfe-e733-42ae-8e88-5d2eca87c084/>

^{xviii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Danielle N. Poole, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Flood Zone: Impact of Heavy Rains on Humanitarian and Human Security Situation in El-Fasher and Zamzam IDP Camp” 2 August 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/f81ae11a-33e6-45cf-aceb-125d02ae06d2/>

^{xix}

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Review_Committee_Report_Sudan_July2024.pdf

^{xx} Howarth, Caitlin N., Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “El-Fasher: Recent Hospital Bombardment and Current Areas of Control,” 29 August 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/20e48748-6ec8-4ba5-b4b8-a5148c3d0ed9/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Free-Fire Zone: Widespread Aerial and Artillery Bombardment across El-Fasher.” 13 September 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/eca76aa1-99b4-4242-9d46-f7127096dfa3/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “New Phase: RSF and SAF Clash in El Fasher, Civilians Flee and Casualties Mount,” 20 September 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/b04272ec-b3ee-47f5-8712-34f8b0c74c0a/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Confirmation of High-Tempo Aerial Bombardment in El-Fasher, 1-6 October 2024.” 07 October 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/11b4c143-8621-4168-8563-050ac96380a6/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Continuing Bombardment in El-Fasher: Attacks on Civilian Infrastructure and IDP Camps” 22 October 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/b64e6a37-ff05-4487-85be-e4af21e6e10c/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Special Report: Human Security Alert RSF Encirclement of 6th Infantry Division in El-Fasher, North Darfur” 05 November 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/183aefd0-d18e-4270-89f5-b21312cd4e6f/>

^{xxi} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “El-Fasher Situation Report: RSF Advances on 6th Division as Zamzam Prepares for Attack.” 11 November 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/f0987c5b-81c7-4c68-90bb-bc84b65a4eac/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Zamzam IDP Camp Attacked: Confirmation of Munition Impacts Between 1-3 December 2024” 03 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/1e9a3978-58cf-4f55-a954-1b0b436545cf/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “SPECIAL REPORT: RSF Heavy Artillery in Range of Zamzam IDP Camp As Civilians Flee.” 13 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/b25c5e92-76f5-4a21-b061-46b9f7f508e4/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Update: RSF Attacks on Zamzam IDP Camp, Widespread SAF Bombardment and RSF Targeted Razing in El-Fasher.” 19 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/4438c8a5-39c1-4126-a5e5-4bd6bccce540/>

^{xxii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “SPECIAL REPORT: RSF Heavy Artillery in Range of Zamzam IDP Camp As Civilians Flee.” 13 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/b25c5e92-76f5-4a21-b061-46b9f7f508e4/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Update: RSF Attacks on Zamzam IDP Camp, Widespread SAF Bombardment and RSF Targeted Razing in El-Fasher.” 19 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/4438c8a5-39c1-4126-a5e5-4bd6bccce540/>

^{xxiii} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Zamzam IDP Camp Attacked: Confirmation of Munition Impacts Between 1-3 December 2024” 03 December 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/1e9a3978-58cf-4f55-a954-1b0b436545cf/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “El-Fasher Situation Report: RSF Advances on 6th Division as Zamzam Prepares for Attack.” 11 November 2024. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/f0987c5b-81c7-4c68-90bb-bc84b65a4eac/>

^{xxiv} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Arson Attack & Airstrikes at Community Near Zamzam IDP Camp.” 14 February 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/0e8df246-659d-4159-becf-84ad8d010f09/>

^{xxv} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Special Report: Confirmation of Ground Assault on Zamzam IDP Camp.” 11 April 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9a4186c5-a3fb-42d2-a8c7-45a85a12d9ff/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Human Security Emergency: RSF Forces Capture and Destroy Zamzam IDP Camp” 14 April 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/d259616c-53f0-4bea-8f43-e4f1cf6d9f40/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Human Security Emergency: Ongoing RSF Arson Attacks and Force Swell in Zamzam IDP Camp” 16 April 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/8aab10fd-b63a-4797-b87c-ffd590af78bf/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Human Security Emergency: Large-Scale Displacement of Civilians on Foot and Animal-Drawn Carts from Zamzam IDP Camp.” 22 April 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven.
<https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/a2818b61-8a8c-4fed-989b-01aafc226c5c/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/aug/07/genocide-sudan-zamzam-camp-timeline>

^{xxvi} Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Human Security Emergency: Large-Scale Displacement of Civilians on Foot and Animal-Drawn Carts from Zamzam IDP Camp.” 22 April 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven.
<https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/a2818b61-8a8c-4fed-989b-01aafc226c5c/>

Caitlin N. Howarth, Kaveh Khoshnood, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “Human Security Emergency: Ongoing RSF Arson Attacks and Force Swell in Zamzam IDP Camp” 16 April 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/8aab10fd-b63a-4797-b87c-ffd590af78bf/>

^{xxvii} <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/aug/07/genocide-sudan-zamzam-camp-timeline>

^{xxviii} Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin N. Howarth et al. “Human Security Alert: Evidence of Civilian Fatalities and RSF Control of Exit Points from El Fasher,” 6 August 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/26ff4486-b502-4d58-a98e-6e6b05e6a721/>

Nathaniel A. Raymond, Howarth, Caitlin et al. “Human Security Alert: RSF Wall-In El-Fasher’s Population to Prevent Escape” 28 August 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/12e86d1e-16e4-477e-9ee5-2af6efbbbc58/>;

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “SPECIAL REPORT No Safe Haven: Bombardment of Abu Shouk IDP Camp and El-Fasher’s Increasing Encirclement by Berms”, 11 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9852782b-2e67-423e-9540-9cc3baa4bb1a/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “SPECIAL REPORT El-Fasher Falling, RSF Controls Abu Shouk IDP Camp.” 18 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/d3b2c184-aec8-40b6-9d7f-f659cc14d005/>

Nathaniel A. Raymond, Caitlin N. Howarth, et al. “Residents of El-Fasher Attempting to Escape as RSF Attacks Continue.” 26 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/af6886b4-c46c-4580-b0a7-b51513d65afd/>

^{xxix} Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “SPECIAL REPORT No Safe Haven: Bombardment of Abu Shouk IDP Camp and El-Fasher’s Increasing Encirclement by Berms”, 11 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9852782b-2e67-423e-9540-9cc3baa4bb1a/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “SPECIAL REPORT El-Fasher Falling, RSF Controls Abu Shouk IDP Camp.” 18 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/d3b2c184-aec8-40b6-9d7f-f659cc14d005/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "HUMAN SECURITY ALERT Confirmed: 19 September Strike on Al-Safiya Mosque." 22 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/a1609fae-79ba-4ce9-9153-c88a3505cba8/>

Nathaniel A. Raymond, Caitlin N. Howarth, et al. "Residents of El-Fasher Attempting to Escape as RSF Attacks Continue." 26 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/af6886b4-c46c-4580-b0a7-b51513d65afd/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "Systematic Arson Attacks Mark Next Phase of Mass Atrocities in El-Fasher," 8 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/54bad3fb-46b1-4df0-97af-5119df0e6416/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "SPECIAL REPORT: RSF Intentionally Targeting Civilian Shelters in El-Fasher" 14 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/99e751f3-1560-4661-980d-e5e9bb93467a/>

^{xxx} Nathaniel A. Raymond, Caitlin N. Howarth, et al. "Residents of El-Fasher Attempting to Escape as RSF Attacks Continue." 26 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/af6886b4-c46c-4580-b0a7-b51513d65afd/>

^{xxxi} Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "SPECIAL REPORT El-Fasher Falling, RSF Controls Abu Shouk IDP Camp." 18 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/d3b2c184-aec8-40b6-9d7f-f659cc14d005/>

^{xxxii} Nathaniel A. Raymond, Caitlin N. Howarth, et al. "Residents of El-Fasher Attempting to Escape as RSF Attacks Continue." 26 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/af6886b4-c46c-4580-b0a7-b51513d65afd/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "HUMAN SECURITY ALERT Confirmed: 19 September Strike on Al-Safiya Mosque." 22 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/a1609fae-79ba-4ce9-9153-c88a3505cba8/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "SPECIAL REPORT El-Fasher Falling, RSF Controls Abu Shouk IDP Camp." 18 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/d3b2c184-aec8-40b6-9d7f-f659cc14d005/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "SPECIAL REPORT No Safe Haven: Bombardment of Abu Shouk IDP Camp and El-Fasher's Increasing Encirclement by Berms", 11 September 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9852782b-2e67-423e-9540-9cc3baa4bb1a/>

^{xxxiii} Raymond, Nathaniel A., Caitlin Howarth, et al. "HUMAN SECURITY EMERGENCY El-Fasher Falls to RSF: Evidence of Mass Killing," 27 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/57b3c3b7-75f0-46e5-93d0-e5a7bd5184cd/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A., Howarth, Caitlin et al. "HUMAN SECURITY EMERGENCY Day Two of RSF Control: Mass Killings Continue in El-Fasher." 28 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/ed26c2a1-72a6-427e-a5ab-b52f272fa6fd/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. "Atrocity Alert: RSF Mass Killings Persist in El-Fasher." 31 October 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/c42be39b-8382-4698-bfbc-fac16d6d6eed/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “ATROCITY ALERT Body Disposal and Mass Killing in RSF-Controlled El-Fasher,” 04 November 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/fad0a1e2-877d-4633-b487-980d644c00a5/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “ATROCITY ALERT RSF Closed Berm Exit and Ongoing Body Disposal Operations in El-Fasher” 6 November 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/7ec921d2-9e45-4e93-9075-b09ae72e5191/>

Raymond, Nathaniel A. and Caitlin Howarth et al. “Evidence of Ongoing Body Disposal in El-Fasher.” 14 November 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/57e3012f-70ba-40b8-8b1e-96f9da478184/>

Andersen, Daniel, Caitlin Howarth, Olivia Mooney, and Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “ATROCITY ALERT: Empty Markets, Ongoing Body Disposal in El-Fasher.” 21 November 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/61e9d96f-07fb-4333-b9da-21c2c76ef236/>

Andersen, Daniel, Rebecca Chausse, Caitlin N. Howarth, Omer Ismail, Olivia Mooney, Danielle N. Poole, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “RSF Systematic Mass Killings and Body Disposal in El-Fasher, 26 October – 28 November 2025” 16 December 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9a1cf480-d4d2-452d-bab9-ac628ede1de8/>

^{xxxiv} Andersen, Daniel, Caitlin Howarth, Olivia Mooney, and Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “ATROCITY ALERT: Empty Markets, Ongoing Body Disposal in El-Fasher.” 21 November 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/61e9d96f-07fb-4333-b9da-21c2c76ef236/>

Andersen, Daniel, Rebecca Chausse, Caitlin N. Howarth, Omer Ismail, Olivia Mooney, Danielle N. Poole, Nathaniel A. Raymond et al. “RSF Systematic Mass Killings and Body Disposal in El-Fasher, 26 October – 28 November 2025” 16 December 2025. Humanitarian Research Lab at Yale School of Public Health: New Haven. <https://medicine.yale.edu/download-file/9a1cf480-d4d2-452d-bab9-ac628ede1de8/>

^{xxxv} <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/dec/05/rsf-massacres-sudanese-city-el-fasher-slaughterhouse-satellite-images>

^{xxxvi} <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc6177-sudan-hallmarks-genocide-el-fasher-report-independent>

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/sudan/2026-02-13-rsf-offensive-fasher-capture-1-en.pdf>