ATROCITY ALERT
Evidence of Ongoing Body Disposal in El-Fasher

14 November 2025

Yale SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Humanitarian Research Lab

This report was independently produced by the Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab. Learn more at https://medicine.yale.edu/lab/khoshnood/.

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1. Key Findings

The Yale School of Public Health's Humanitarian Research Lab (HRL) observed body disposal activities between 25 October and 13 November 2025 at four locations inside El-Fasher. All activity in this report is previously unreported, and three of the sites have not been identified in previous Yale HRL reports.

Activities consistent with body disposal are visible at: El-Fasher University; a structure on the western edge of Abu Shouk IDP Camp; in Daraja Oula neighborhood near the Al-Hikma Mosque; and at Saudi Hospital. Yale HRL concludes to high confidence that the activities observed at these sites indicate that RSF is continuing to collect and dispose of objects consistent with human remains – both through burning and burial – two and a half weeks after taking control of the city. Body disposal operations are ongoing and often repeat in similar patterns. Two sites, El-Fasher University and Saudi Hospital, are alleged in 9 November reporting by *Sudan Tribune* to serve as two of five purported RSF-operated detention centers identified by displaced persons who arrived in Tawilah. The five detention sites reportedly hold over 50,000 people.[1]

El-Fasher University (13.629654537859096, 25.322306961498555): Yale HRL identifies earth disturbances consistent with individuated burial mounds outside El-Fasher University in satellite imagery collected after 26 October 2025. Earth disturbances are first visible in satellite imagery on 1 November 2025, and the disturbed earth increases in size between 1-6 November and 6-7 November 2025. Small, individuated mounds are visible in satellite imagery at the site from 13 November 2025.

Sudan Tribune reported that El-Fasher University is being used as a RSF detention center.[2] It is unknown whether these apparent body disposal activities are related to its alleged role as a detention site.

Abu Shouk IDP Camp (13.664123,25.335797): Yale HRL identifies repeated body disposal activities at a large earth disturbance on the western outskirts of Abu Shouk Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp, north of the former UNAMID compound. RSF captured this area before the city fell on 26 October 2025.

This earth disturbance is first visible in satellite imagery collected between 15 and 25 October 2025 with a cluster of white objects nearby to the north. White objects are present to the south of this site in satellite imagery collected as early as 15 October 2025. White objects visible in the hole and white objects visible outside of the hole appear to have been moved in imagery collected on 4 November 2025. Satellite imagery from 6 November 2025 shows the appearance of new white objects to the northeast of the hole and the white objects previously visible in the hole are no longer apparent. There are newly visible white objects in the hole in satellite imagery collected on 7 November 2025 and again on 12 November 2025.

This activity is likely consistent with repeated body disposal in exposed earth.

Saudi Hospital (13.629331, 25.329449): Yale HRL identifies body disposal activity at an area of disturbed earth on the grounds of the Saudi Hospital in multiple satellite images collected from 30 October through 13 November 2025. Yale HRL reported the first signs of this activity on 6 November 2025 when a cluster of white objects was visible in a burned area with smoke emanating around them.[3] Yale HRL identifies additional white objects near disturbed earth in satellite imagery collected on 7

November 2025 and a 5 x 2 meter vehicle located nearby. The number of light-colored objects appears to increase again between 7 and 12 November 2025. On 13 November 2025, the objects within the area of disturbed earth appear charred.

Yale HRL previously identified objects consistent with the dimensions of human bodies on the grounds of Saudi Hospital and in the area surrounding the compound on 27 October 2025.[4] A 9 November report in *Sudan Tribune* claimed that this site was serving as one of five RSF detention sites for over 50,000 people in El-Fasher.[5]

Daraja Oula (13.639075, 25.327812): Yale HRL identifies body disposal activity in Daraja Oula neighborhood at an unknown facility that has had a mix of temporary structures present in satellite imagery since at least 18 December 2024. Additionally, a structure is observed within the hole; this may be consistent with a form of bomb shelter. An area which was bombarded in May 2025 appears to be repurposed for body disposal activity, based on observations of satellite imagery from 1 through 13 November 2025. White objects are newly present in an earth disturbance where structures had previously been visible in satellite imagery collected on 1 November 2025. These white objects are not visible in imagery collected on 2 November 2025. Dark objects then appear in satellite imagery collected on 13 November 2025. This site may now be utilized for repeated disposal of bodies.

2. Human Security Analysis

Yale HRL cannot conclude, based on the data available for this report, the scale or speed of ongoing killing by RSF elements present in El-Fasher. However, the fact that activities consistent with body disposal have continued across the city more than two and a half weeks after the city's fall is alarming given the large number of El-Fasher residents whose whereabouts remain unknown.

3. Methodology

Yale HRL utilizes data fusion methodologies of open source and remote sensing data analysis. Yale HRL produced this report through the cross-corroboration of open source data, including social media, local news reporting, multimedia, and other reports, and remote sensing data, including satellite imagery and thermal sensor data. Researchers analyzed open source data across social media, news reports, and other publicly available sources to identify, chrono- and geolocate, and verify incidents. Analysts assess the credibility and reliability of open source data based on a source's level of detail, past credibility, and the corroboration of other independent sources. Remote sensing and satellite imagery analysis relies on multi-temporal change detection, which involves the comparison of two or more satellite images of the same area captured at different times to detect differences in coloration, visual properties, and presence, absence, or positional change of objects across the images.

Limitations

There are significant limitations to the data fusion methodology. The information environment in Sudan does not have the breadth of data available in other locations and there is likely a significant reporting bias for those who provide open source reporting. The tools and techniques present significant challenges to assess activities

such as extrajudicial detention, conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), and conflict-related casualties, particularly in environments with limited data. Satellite imagery analysis is limited by available imagery over time and space. Available nadir angles of satellite imagery can produce challenges to assess structural damage, until multiple angles and ground-level photographic and video materials emerge to help inform the analysis. Image resolution levels can also limit the analyst's ability to perceive the full extent of damage present.

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[1] Sudan Tribune "شهود:»الدعم السريع« تحتجز آلاف المدنيين في الفاشر وتحرق الجثث - سودان تربيون" Sudan Tribune. 9 November 2025. https://sudantribune.net/article/306950, archived at perma.cc/339C-53DT.

[2] Ibid.

[3] 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://files-profile.medicine.yale.edu/documents/7db4031a-066c-4833-87c9-eaa3897219b2

[4] 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://files-profile.medicine.yale.edu/documents/b9c14991-6b22-492e-9e16-f903d25d9b49;

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://files-profile.medicine.yale.edu/documents/bc5a6e36-8da3-452a-8ad9-18eac96ec064

[5] Ibid Sudan Tribune.

El-Fasher University
13 November 2025

13.629654537859096, 25.322306961498555

Imagery collected between 26 October and 01 November 2025 over the University of El-Fasher shows a newly excavated hole, measuring approximately 2.5 x 1.0 m, with objects consistent with people and additional white objects observed next to the hole. At least two buildings were observed being damaged from munition impacts at the location between 25 and 27 October 2025.

Imagery later collected on 06 November 2025 shows a disturbed earth marking measuring 5 x 2.5 meters in dimension in the location of the previously identified hole.

In imagery collected on 09 November 2025, the disturbed earth pattern has expanded to 9 x 2.5 meters.

A closer look at the disturbed earth pattern in imagery collected on 13 November 2025 shows a row of individual mounds, each measuring approximately 2.5 x 1 m.

Abu Shouk IDP Camp

REPEATED BODY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY IN DISTURBED EARTH, 25 OCTOBER – 7 NOVEMBER 2025

Analysis of satellite imagery shows a new excavated hole measuring approximately 8 x 3 meters behind a building in the Abu Shouk IDP Camp between 15 and 25 October 2025. Also visible on 25 October is a group of white objects next to the hole, as well as white objects observed on the eastern side of the building.

On 04 November 2025, the white objects previously observed are no longer visible; a white object is visible in the hole. By 06 November 2025, the white object in the hole is not visible and a white reflective object or objects is apparent next to the hole.

Imagery collected on 07 November 2025 shows more white objects in the hole, while white objects are visible next to the hole. By 13 November 2025, the white objects next to the hole are no longer visible; however, non-reflective objects partially covered in dirt are visible within the hole. | 13.664123,25.335797

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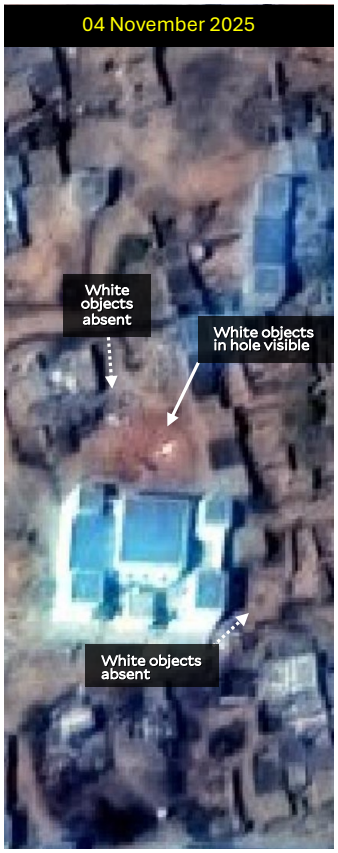

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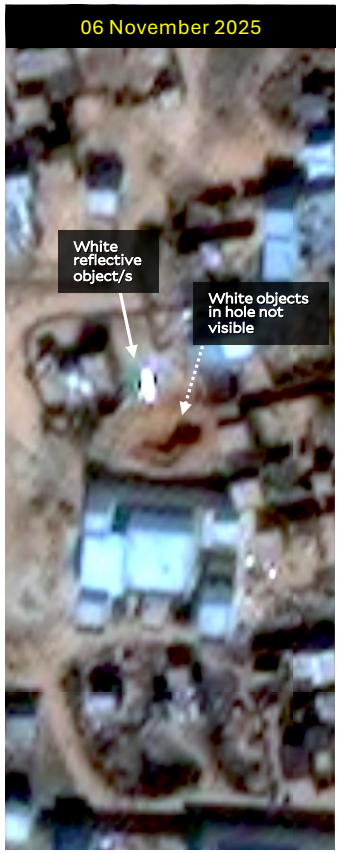

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Saudi Hospital, El-Fasher

BURNING OF WHITE OBJECTS OBSERVED BETWEEN 30 OCTOBER-13 NOVEMBER 2025

Analysis of satellite imagery collected between 30 October and 01 November 2025 over the southside of Saudi Hospital shows a cluster of white objects newly present in an exposed, recessed earth disturbance.

Imagery collected on 06 November 2025 shows the objects actively burning, with black smoke emanating from the site.

07 November 2025, imagery shows no active burning and the presence of new white objects. By 12 November 2025, there appears to be an increase in white objects.

Imagery collected on 13 November 2025 shows thermal scarring and ash in the location where the white objects were previously observed on 12 November 2025. | 13.629331, 25.329449

30 October 2025 © 2025 Vantor | 01 November 2025 © 2025 Vantor | 06 November 2025 © 2025 Vantor | 07 November 2025 © 2025 Vantor | 12 November 2025 © 2025 Vantor | 13 November 2025 © 2025 Vantor

Daraja Oula, El-Fasher

BODY DISPOSAL ACTIVITY OBSERVED BETWEEN 26 OCTOBER AND 1 NOVEMBER 2025

Analysis of satellite imagery collected on 1 November 2025 in Daraja Oula shows white objects at a site that was previously destroyed due to likely bombardment in May 2025. The white objects measuring approximately 0.75-1.25 meters are newly present in satellite imagery between 26 October and 1 November 2025 are no longer visible in satellite imagery on 02 November 2025, and dark colored objects measuring approximately 1 meter appear in imagery collected on 13 November.

13.639075,25.327812

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