



The Evidence Is Irrefutable: Global Findings on the RSF's Janjaweed Genocide in Sudan.

Embassy of Sudan-Nairobi

سفارة جمهورية السودان - نيروبي



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Introduction:

In late October 2025, the streets of El Fasher, once the vibrant capital of North Darfur, fell silent except for the sound of shellfire and the cries of families fleeing their homes. Satellite images showed blood-red pools on the ground, and local doctors counted thousands of bodies in makeshift graves. Relief convoys were looted; hospitals were hit; survivors hid in schools and mosques. For many observers, this was the moment the world could no longer deny that the Rapid Support Forces Militia (RSF) and their allied militias were carrying out atrocities on a scale unseen in Sudan.

A consensus of warning.

The U.S. Department of State formally determined on January 7 2025 that “members of the RSF and allied militias have committed genocide in Sudan.” It was the first genocide determination issued by Washington since 2016 and followed months of satellite and eyewitness documentation.

Independent research teams reached similar conclusions. The Yale Humanitarian Research Lab reported that RSF operations in El Fasher and West Darfur “may rise to the level of genocide.” The Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights went further, stating that the RSF was “committing genocide against the Masalit population.”

From the United Nations, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed “appalling reports of summary executions and other serious violations,” while the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan found “strong indications of genocidal acts.”

Testimony from the ground.

Doctors working under the Sudan Doctors Network described “a true genocide ... at least 1,500 killed in three days.” Human Rights Watch said the killings “raise the possibility that they were acts of genocide.” Genocide Watch classified the situation as Stage 9 – Extermination, the final stage before denial. Amnesty International reported that RSF forces had “carried out acts that amount to genocide.”

A pattern confirmed across institutions.

The International Crisis Group called the events a “Darfur genocide resurgence.” Scholar Alex de Waal of the World Peace Foundation wrote that RSF actions in El Fasher “constitute genocide.” The International Committee of the Red Cross warned through Reuters that “history is repeating itself.”

Media verification and satellite proof.

Global media have verified much of the evidence. The New York Times authenticated videos of RSF fighters executing civilians. The Guardian reported that “the blood spilled in El Fasher is visible from space.” CNN described “rebels accused of massacring hundreds,” while the BBC wrote that the killings “have echoes of the country’s dark past.” NPR portrayed residents “trapped and terrified.”

International law and accountability.

The International Criminal Court Prosecutor’s Office stated it was “alarmed by reports of mass killings and sexual violence.” UN News described “tens of thousands fleeing on foot amid atrocities.” The Washington Post confirmed the U.S. genocide determination and accompanying sanctions on RSF commander Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti).

Other policy analyses like the Atlantic Council and Council on Foreign Relations examined how the RSF’s advance imperils regional stability and deepens famine. Reuters reported that the group was “squeezing relief supplies as famine spreads.

Echoes of Darfur and the burden of recognition.

For veterans of Sudan's earlier conflicts, the reports feel like déjà vu. The Guardian called the rampage "a Sudanese massacre foretold." France 24 noted that "genocide warnings [were] flashing red." Even the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, not typically focused on Africa, reported "atrocities as RSF gains control of the last government stronghold."

A coordinated pattern.

Cross-checking these findings reveals a consistent pattern:

1. Targeting of ethnic groups, particularly the Masalit, supported by testimonies and imagery.
2. Mass killings and sexual violence corroborated by doctors and UN monitors.
3. Obstruction of humanitarian aid, leading to starvation conditions.
4. Systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure, suggesting intent to erase communities.

Taken together, the evidence cited by states, UN organs, human-rights groups, and independent media outlines all the components international law associates with genocidal campaigns: intent, targeting, and mass extermination.

The international response.

Diplomatic statements have followed, but meaningful intervention remains slow. The Washington Post / Confluence Advisory noted that the U.S. genocide declaration "chilled RSF's African alliances." Yet analysts warn that sanctions alone will not halt a militia financed by transnational networks. Al Jazeera / ECFR observed that while the RSF sought to "polish its image," the weight of evidence is now "being recognised" globally.

The weight of documentation.

Documentation, satellite, video, medical, and testimonial, now spans every credible category of evidence used in international investigations. The convergence of so many independent entities, from Genocide Watch to Human Rights Watch, from the ICC Office of the Prosecutor to the U.S. State Department, forms a rare and powerful consensus.

The phrase “never again,” often invoked after Rwanda, now echoes in Sudan. Whether governments call it genocide, mass extermination, or crimes against humanity, the documentation is overwhelming. What remains in dispute is not what happened, but how the world will respond.

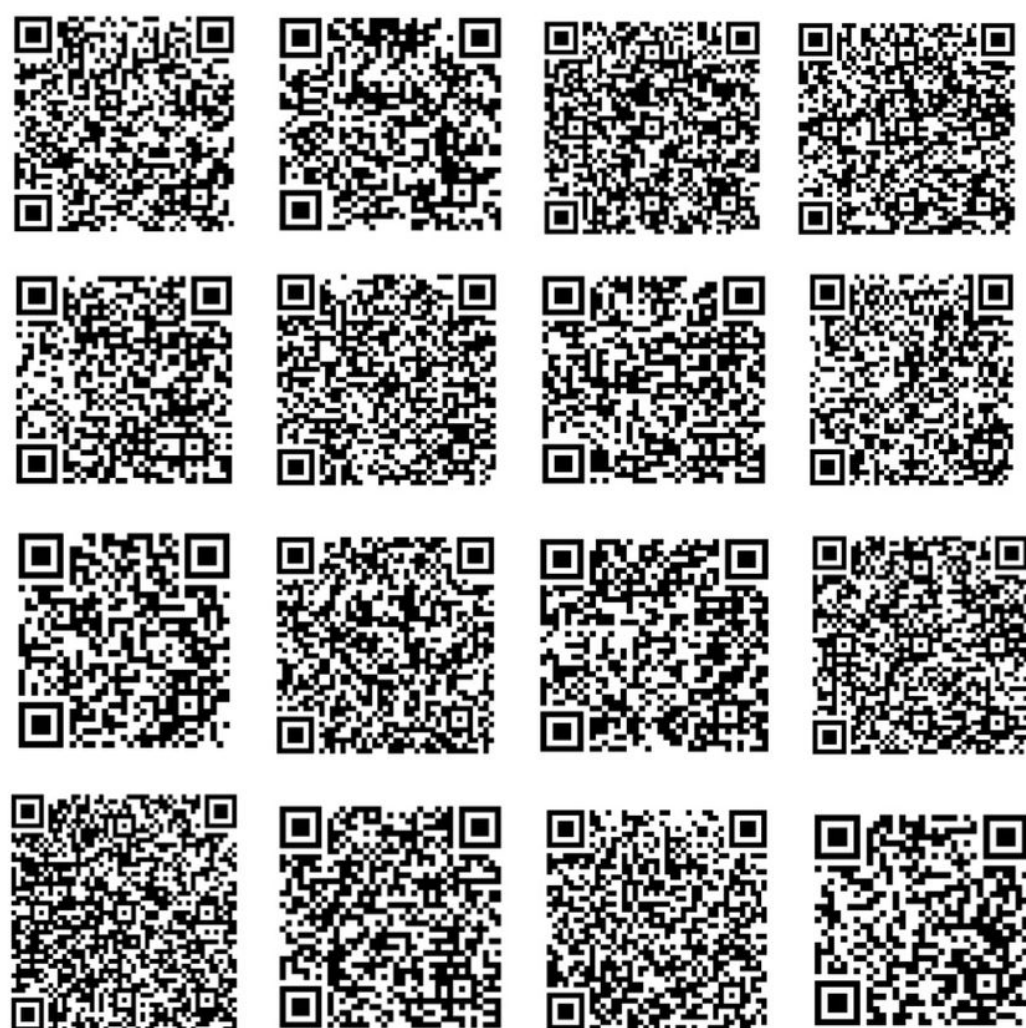
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