



GENEVA CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
ADVANCEMENT AND GLOBAL DIALOGUE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Interactive Dialogue with the Fact-Finding Mission on the Sudan

#HRC60 • 8 September 2025



PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT

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Sudan is enduring a war of atrocities. Civilians are not only caught in the crossfire, they are being deliberately targeted, displaced and starved. Both the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and their respective allies have committed **war crimes**. In the case of the RSF, many acts rise to the level of **crimes against humanity**, including persecution and extermination. The report presented by the Chair focusses on the impact of the conflict on civilians and on infrastructure indispensable for their survival. From the outset of the siege of al-Fasher in May 2024, the city and surrounding camps have been relentlessly shelled.

Over 450,000 people have been displaced. The RSF specially targeted displaced camps, particularly Abu Shuk and Zamzam, where survivors described how hundreds, possibly more than a thousand, were killed. Entire sections of the camp were burned and over 400,000 people were displaced once again. **Both sides committed reprisals.** On 20 October 2024, the RSF attacked east Jazirah after a commander defected to the SAF. Over 30 towns and villages were ransacked, with hundreds reportedly killed, beaten and raped.



The SAF too carried out reprisals. After retaking parts of Jazirah in January 2025, SAF allied forces attacked the Kanabi community, killing dozens and burning homes. Verified videos from Khartoum and Omdurman show how men in army uniform **executed civilians** suspected of supporting the RSF. Both sides carried out **arbitrary detentions, torture** and inhuman treatment. Survivors from SAF and RSF sites described **slaughterhouses** where dozens died from beatings and starvation. Victims from SAF facilities recounted electric shocks, sexualised torture and conditions so overcrowded that detainees had to sleep standing.

Sexual and gender-based violence have been a defining feature of the war. The mission documented rape, gang rape, sexual slavery, abduction and forced marriages by RSF fighters often targeting non-Arab women and girls, some as young as 12. There is also evidence of SAF committing sexual violence, particularly in detention centres. These are deliberate strategies. The FFM concludes that **both parties committed war crimes** and RSF attacks on civilians also amount to crimes against humanity, including murder, persecution, forced displacement, torture, rape and sexual slavery.

The war is destroying not only lives, but also the **means of survival**. Hospital markets, water and electricity systems and human-children convoys have been systematically attacked. Markets - the backbone of food access - have been repeatedly bombed and in October 2024, SAF airstrikes in Al-Koma market killed at least 45 civilians. Two months later, Kabkabiya market was struck, killing more than 100. In March this year, SAF bombed Tora market during peak hours, killing and injuring hundreds. The RSF **shelled markets**, pillaged entire areas and destroyed Zamzam camps market.

RSF drones hit the Merowe dam and water towers, leaving communities **without drinking water**. The **health system** has been decimated. The RSF repeatedly struck Al-Junaibi hospital until it closed. In January 2025, a drone strike on Al-Saudi maternity hospital killed more than 70 and destroyed its emergency ward. Less than one in four health facilities remain operational in the worst heat-affected areas. Medical personnel have also been targeted. At least 159 health workers have been killed, threatened or arrested or abducted. In Zamzam, RSS fighters shot nine relief staff in April 2025. Two later died.

Ambulances have also been attacked while transporting patients. More than 84 Sudanese workers have been killed since the war began. In June 2025, a **joint WFP-UNICEF convoy**, clearly marked with an emblem, was struck by drones after being stopped by the RSF. Five aid workers were killed and food supplies destroyed. The result is one of the **gravest hunger emergencies** in modern history. Nearly 25 million people, half of Sudanese population, face acute food insecurity. In camps such as Zamzam and Abu Shuk, children are dying of malnutrition and dehydration.

These are **not accidental harms**. In the case of the SAF, they reflect failure to minimise civilian casualties. In the case of the RSF, they are part of a deliberate strategy to deprive civilians of essentials of survival. Some of these acts amount to **war crimes of starvation**. Combined depreciation of food and medicine and obstruction of humanitarian assistance may also amount to the **crime against humanity of extermination**.



The Sudanese people have endured atrocities for decades while perpetrators have enjoyed impunity. This cycle must stop. The FFM has listened to hundreds of victims and witnesses. They want justice, but **Sudan remains unwilling and unable to deliver impartial justice**. Both the SAF and the RSF deny responsibility. Victims and survivors have no confidence in national institutions, and international action is therefore indispensable. The mission recommends a **roadmap grounded in four pillars**.

- The parties must stop fighting, protect civilians, lift sieges, allow humanitarian access, hold sexual violence.
- States and international community should enforce the arms embargo, increase humanitarian aid, beg peace efforts, support the ICC, establish an international mechanism, exercise universal jurisdiction, and impose targeted sanctions.
- Mediators should facilitate inclusive peace processes that embody justice.
- Civil society must continue to document violation, support victims, and lay the foundation of an inclusive, right-respecting Sudan.

The international community has the tools and must demonstrate political will. Every day of delay costs lives. The people of Sudan deserve not sympathy but action, justice, protection, and a future free of violence.

REPLIES AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

Ms. Joy Ngozi EZEILO emphasizes that the primary target is the civilian population. This is a war on the Sudanese people. She deplores that the international community has been just been watching the tragedy unfolding without acting in positive and genuine solidarity with the people of Sudan, the ultimate victims of this war. **Solidarity, not silence**, is required.

Solidarity should **not be mere rhetoric**. It should translate into humanitarian aid and access. It should translate into bringing needed support to survivors. It should translate into ensuring concrete action to end this war. It should translate into supporting civil society and human rights defenders and all those that are displaced.

Unarguably, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is being used as a **weapon of war**. The patterns, the scale, nature and manifestations are shocking, horrifying and constitute torture, serious violation of international humanitarian law and human rights, including crime against humanity. The FFM has documented **systematic and disturbing patterns of sexual violence**, including rape, gang rape, sexual slavery, forced nudity, amongst others. These violations are mostly attributed to the RSF, but also the SAF have been implicated.

The **independence and impartiality** of the investigation and documentation carried out by the FFM so far reinforce the mandate and its importance, which has gathered international support, especially from the people of Sudan, including human rights defenders. Justice and accountability must be inclusive, gender-sensitive, child-centred, and in fact, people-centred, especially for survivors. Accountability will help address the root causes of conflict in Sudan and bring an end to the culture of impunity.

Civil society continues to do an important work, and supporting them is equally important, especially helping them provide access to survivors of SGBV and other displaced human rights



defenders that are living in penury in refugee camps. The crucial role of civil society must be supported as a way forward towards accountability, justice, and protection of civilians, and in particular, engendering a democratic Sudan. Action and not words or merely voicing solidarity or sovereignty argument can right the wrongs. **Nothing can right the wrongs without accountability** and without the determination of international community to ensure that accountability.

Ms. Mona RISHMAWI clarifies that since the FFM last report, there has been a marked change in violations and increase in violations. Not only they continued, but they have deepened and became systematic. Systematic tactics that target civilians directly. In this regard, she highlights **three major developments** in this regard. First, the **reprisals**. Both parties to the conflict have targeted civilians because of their real or perceived affiliation with the opposite side.

Second, **starvation**. The FFM found that the RSF, and in particular their allies, engaged in large-scale looting, pillage, and destruction of objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population, including food production systems. The FFM also found that both parties failed to take sufficient measures to minimise the impact of their airstrikes and artillery on the civilian population and infrastructure, including markets and other food production systems and water production systems.

Third, **extermination** as a crime against humanity, invoked for the very first time by the FFM. The combined effect of deprivation of access to food and medicine and attacks and destruction of humanitarian assistance by the RSF may also amount to the crime against humanity. Taken together with the massive killings recently witnessed, this amounts to the crime of extermination. In order to increase **humanitarian assistance**, the bureaucratic obstruction must be stopped, and most importantly lifting the sieges, both in Al-Fasher and in Kordofan, as well as stopping attacks on humanitarian convoys and on humanitarian workers.

With regard to **justice**, the FFM report does not only include violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, which can amount to international crimes, but also lays out a roadmap to deliver justice. The International Court of Justice must immediately take action in order to **stop the use of arms by both parties**, and deliver justice by supporting the International Criminal Court. An international mechanism should also be established, as well as a national mechanism in Sudan, to guarantee accountability. The perpetrators must be held accountable for their acts, including by sanctions which are defined for such perpetrators.

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY SUDAN AS CONCERNED COUNTRIES

The delegation of **Sudan** insists on the fact that its participation does not undermine Sudan's position on UNHRC resolutions 54/7 and 57/2. Sudan stresses it intends to participate to illustrate the achievements at the judicial level. The delegation points out that the rebellion propelled by the RSF terrorist militia is an internal affair. This requires respect for the sovereignty of the state of Sudan and non-interference in its internal affairs, while ensuring that the judicial system can guarantee fair trials and it is able, willing, and qualified, and also has the necessary integrity and independence.



There are over 130,000 registered lawsuits, including 366 against affiliates of the formal forces. 647 have been dropped during investigations, over 4,900 have been referred to national courts, and nearly 2,000 have received a verdict. Grave violations have been observed by the terrorist militia against women, children, girls. This included sexual violence, reaching nearly 1,800 cases.

The terrorist militia has besieged the cities of Al-Fasher, Dilling and Kadugli and blocked humanitarian access and access to foodstuffs in the camps of Zamzam and Abu Shok. The actions by the terrorist militia included enforced displacement, rape, and the despoliation in the provinces of Al-Jazirah, North and West Kordofan, Al-Khartoum, and Western Darfur, with the number of violations reaching over 30,000 murders and over 43,000 injured. The violations are increasing given the support by the UAE to the terrorist militia with arms and equipment. The damage incurred so far by Sudan has reached \$771 billion.

In closing, the delegation of Sudan recommends to end the mandate of the FFM, as the national judicial system is willing to apply the law and deliver accountability; to put pressure on the UAE and other countries that support the terrorist militia; and to call upon the international community to stop recruiting mercenaries in Sudan.

INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE

Views Expressed by State Delegations

Algeria expresses its full solidarity with the brotherly people of Sudan, and insists on the importance of respecting the sovereignty of Sudan and its territorial integrity as pillars that should never be undermined in any circumstance. In this regard, Algeria reaffirms that any unilateral efforts will only deepen the division and fuel the conflict at a time where Sudan needs a coalition of efforts to ensure an immediate ceasefire and the initiation of a comprehensive Sudan-owned political process that preserves the dignity and prospects of development for the Sudanese people. Valuing the ongoing efforts to bring humanitarian aid to the afflicted, Algeria calls for the removal of all obstacles that prevent humanitarian access from reaching those in need. For this reason, Algeria calls for the immediate implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2736, and refuses any form of foreign interference, particularly through military support to the warring parties, because that has a direct impact on deepening the conflict and the suffering of the Sudanese people. Regional and international processes are supported by Algeria in favour of peace and the national cohesion at the service of the higher interests of Sudan.

Algeria on behalf of the Arab group expresses its full solidarity with Sudan and its people as it tries to preserve its territories and its critical infrastructure. The Arab group rejects any interference in Sudan's affairs and calls for supporting its efforts to preserve its national institutions and make sure that they are not undermined or weakened. It also rejects the presence of any entities that threaten the territorial integrity of Sudan or leads to a humanitarian crisis. The group calls for a ceasefire based on the Jeddah Declaration and to ensure that Jeddah 3 can be applied to reach sustainable, peaceful solutions. Appreciating the humanitarian and development efforts that are being delivered to confront the difficult situation in Sudan, the Arab group reaffirms the importance of the immediate implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2736 and other UN resolutions.



Belgium notes with concern that widespread violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, which may account to war crimes, continue with impunity in Sudan. The country is appalled by the brutality of the violence and the total disregard towards civilians, systematic sexual and gender-based violence, summary executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture, reports of ethnic cleansing, the increasing number of grave violations against children, as well as the continued shrinking of civic space. A credible and victim-orientated accountability process is long overdue. As the report indicated, thorough legal institutional reform is urgently needed to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and ensure due process and fair trial safeguards. In that regard, Belgium is deeply concerned about the death sentences that have been handed down and call for the review of such sentences and an immediate moratorium on its implementation. Seeing the work of the FFM as essential, Belgium urge the Sudanese authorities to grant it full and unneeded access. Humanitarian aid must also be allowed to reach all areas, especially Al-Fasher, and attacks on aid workers must stop.

Canada is deeply alarmed by the report's conclusions that the RSF and the SAF committed war crimes, and that the RSF's conduct may also amount to crimes against humanity. Civilians are enduring immense suffering and grave, unspeakable human rights violations. Violations of international humanitarian law are rampant. Conflict-related sexual violence is widespread, inflicting profound harm on women and girls, mothers, daughters, sisters. This must end immediately. Famine, confirmed in several areas, is expected to spread. The siege of Al-Fasher is life-threatening for civilians who face deliberate and indiscriminate attacks, worsening famine due to soaring food prices and a cholera outbreak. Canada urges all parties to uphold their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, including allowing and facilitating rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian supplies and personnel; to adhere to a permanent ceasefire; and to restore a civilian-led, representative, and inclusive government. Coordinated international action to disrupt the illicit gold trade fuelling this conflict, alongside responsible resource governance, are essential for lasting peace. Canada stands firmly with the people of Sudan in their pursuit of peace.

Chad welcomes the work carried out by the FFM and conveys its condolences to the victims of the landslide which occurred in Darfur. Chad stresses it is bearing full brunt of the consequences of the armed conflict devastating the brotherly country of Sudan, and this at an exorbitant socio-economic, financial, security, and environmental price. Chad is hosting almost 2 million Sudanese refugees on its territory, and this exceptional hospitality is currently rudely tested. For these reasons, Chad calls for the strengthening of international cooperation and solidarity in order to ensure a fair sharing of responsibility. Reaffirming its neutrality and its existential interest in a prompt return of peace to Sudan, Chad's participation in all international initiatives on Sudan testifies to its reiterated will to support the authorities of the country and working towards the restoration of peace and stability. In closing, Chad expresses its serious concern over allegations relating to the use of chemical weapons in Sudan.

The **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)** invites the UNHRC to sincerely engage in constructive dialogue and cooperation when addressing the human rights issues in the country concerned, while refraining from any biased and politicised approach, including attempt interference in internal affairs or exerting pressure under the pretext of human rights. Any



approach that lacks the consent and cooperation of the country concerned cannot bring about positive developments and only serves to undermine the credibility of the Council. The DPRK underscores the importance of giving priority to existing national and regional mechanisms in resolving crises. The expansion of initiatives by external parties is counterproductive and does not contribute to genuine progress. The DPRK reaffirms its principled commitment to respect for the sovereignty, territory, integrity, independence, and political unity of Sudan, as well as the importance of dialogue and cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights. Therefore, the DPRK urges the UNHRC to encourage genuine dialogue and cooperation with states to carry out its work strictly in an objective and impartial manner, and to firmly stand against politicisation, selectivity, and double standards in the field of human rights.

Egypt stands in full solidarity with the people of Sudan and underlines the importance of restoring stability, security and national integrity. Insisting on the importance of the humanitarian response and access to humanitarian assistance, Sudan stresses that any solution in Sudan will have to be a Sudanese solution that brings together all national parties within the framework of respecting the sovereignty of Sudan, without any foreign interference or undermining of the legitimacy of its institutions. Egypt supports all the efforts geared towards the reconstruction of the country. The international partners should fulfil their obligations as part of the UN response in order to create the suitable conditions for the promotion of human rights and prospects for development. New mandates under the UNHRC should always benefit from the consent of the concerned country, which preserves the principle of mutual respect and response to national priorities. Therefore, Egypt calls upon the Council to revisit its decision to create such mechanisms that do not benefit from the consent of Sudan, particularly as the UN is going through a severe budgetary crisis. In closing, Egypt reaffirms the importance of the role of the Council in providing support based on the needs and priorities of every concerned country.

Eritrea firmly opposes the irresponsible nature of the FFM's mandate and considers there is a profound lack of understanding within the UNHRC of the history, context, and realities of Sudan, especially among the penholders who insist on promoting agendas they claim to be in the best interest of Sudan. Eritrea positively notes that the government of Sudan has fully cooperated with UNHRC-mandated experts and mechanisms as well as with OHCHR. For these reasons, Eritrea asks what is the purpose of the FFM, and why is the Council not focussing its collective efforts on supporting the Government of Sudan in its pursuit for peace and security - goals that benefit not only the Government, but most and foremost the people of Sudan. Such an insistence on multiple mechanisms at a time when Sudan faces significant challenges, Eritrea believes this is not the type of support the international community should be providing Sudan. The country needs international contributions toward a sustainable resolution, not actions that further exaggerate the situation or distract from urgent priorities. As part of the Council's diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving a permanent ceasefire and alleviating humanitarian suffering, Eritrea will continue to work closely with the Government of Sudan until a lasting and peaceful solution is achieved.

Ethiopia firmly believes that the people of Sudan deserve lasting peace, stability and dignity. The ongoing violence and humanitarian suffering must come to an immediate end. At this critical juncture, Ethiopia underscores the urgent need to silence the guns, secure a ceasefire and address the dire humanitarian situation on the ground. It is evident that the crisis in Sudan can only be resolved through peaceful dialogue. To this end, Ethiopia firmly believes that a durable



political solution must be Sudanese-owned and inclusive of all stakeholders. Ethiopia commends the efforts of the regional and international initiatives that support the Sudanese parties in their quest for peace, including the mediation efforts aimed at ceasing hostilities and resuming political negotiations. To this end, Ethiopia reaffirms its commitment to actively engage with the conflicting parties and support efforts aimed at restoring peace and stability in Sudan, and calls on the international community to continue providing support to Sudan upon request to help the country overcome the challenges of its transitional period. Ethiopia further reiterates its unwavering commitment to upholding the Sudanese sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and political unity. In conclusion, as a close neighbour and sisterly nation, Ethiopia stands in solidarity.

France expresses its condolences to the families and friends of the victims of the terrible floods which have caused the devastating landslide on 31 August in Darfur, and stands in solidarity with the Sudanese people. France praises the FFM's work as vital for combating impunity for the serious human rights violations committed since the start of the fighting between the SAF, the RSF and their affiliated armed groups. The FFM is also vital for supporting victims. Against the sombre backdrop of a spiralling famine and a disastrous humanitarian situation, France calls on everyone to carefully read the conclusions and recommendations outlined in the FFM's report. Parties must urgently uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law and ensure full and unfettered and safe humanitarian access to the whole of the country. France pursues its efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement to the conflict and to respond to the humanitarian crisis, and calls on all parties to commit to negotiations to achieve a lasting ceasefire.

Ghana on behalf of the African group reiterates its unwavering solidarity with the people of Sudan at this difficult time, and recalls the importance of the principles of complementarity, subsidiarity and African solutions for African problems. Praising the regional mediation efforts initiatives to solve the crisis in the Sudan, the African group also welcomes all supporting efforts to the negotiation by regional and international actors. It reaffirms the need for a single coordinated international effort to resolve the crisis in Sudan under the auspices of the African Union with the support of the UN, the League of Arab States, key international partners and based on the EU roadmap for the resolution of the Sudan crisis. At this stage, the African group is of the view that the immediate and utmost priority is to silence the guns and achieve ceasefire. It calls for immediate implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 2736, guaranteeing the delivery of life-saving humanitarian aid. Calling on the international community to provide all necessary support to the Sudan, the African group urges all Sudanese parties to continue the dialogue towards a makeable consensual solution to the political impasse in Sudan and lead the country to a smooth and peaceful transition to democracy. The people of the Sudan cannot wait.

Ghana reaffirms that the foremost duty to safeguard civilians and uphold human rights rests with the Sudanese authorities. The country continues to be profoundly concerned by the devastating loss of civilian lives and reiterates its urgent call for an immediate cessation of hostilities. For these reasons, Ghana respectfully urges both the SAF and the RSF to avoid any further escalations. Both must commit to an inclusive dialogue for the peaceful resolution of their differences and to heeding the aspirations of the Sudanese people for democracy, rule of law, and the protection of fundamental freedoms. Ghana also urges the international community and humanitarian partners to step up critical financial contributions to address the severe funding



gaps in the humanitarian response plan. It is also vital that all parties guarantee safe, unimpeded humanitarian access throughout Sudan as effective relief depends on secure front lines operations and well-coordinated delivery efforts. In conclusion, Ghana recognises and appreciates the efforts of all parties contributing positively to regional and international peace initiatives. It encourages the UNHRC to maintain a unified voice in affirming clearly the

Iraq reaffirms its deep solidarity with the brotherly people of the Sudan in this predicament that has escalated the suffering of civilians, especially women, children, the elderly, and the most vulnerable populations. This has led to grave damage of the infrastructure. Iraq reiterates its call to stop foreign interference in Sudanese affairs, thereby requesting all Sudanese parties to use the language of dialogue as the very best way to achieve civil peace. Iraq reaffirms the importance of regional and international efforts to achieve a ceasefire and start a comprehensive political process that guarantees the stability and unity of the Sudan. In conclusion, Iraq stresses the importance of achieving a political solution that puts an end to the conflict, preserves the territorial integrity of the Sudan, and guarantees safe access for humanitarian aid.

Ireland commends the comprehensive report by the FFM despite the impediments it faced in terms of access. Ireland remains deeply concerned by the serious human rights violations and abuses that have occurred since the outbreak of the conflict and the level of displacement and extreme humanitarian need. Having consistently emphasised the need to protect civilians and continues to call for an end to the environment of impunity in Sudan, Ireland strongly condemns the extensive and indiscriminate targeting of civilians, including through sexual and gender-based violence, ethnically targeted killings, attacks on critical civilian infrastructure and forcible displacement. It is imperative that the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity are held accountable and brought to justice. In this regard, the work of the FFM remains critical. Ireland continues to call for a ceasefire, humanitarian access, the protection of civilians and accountability for human rights violations and abuses.

Japan acknowledges the work of FFM as vital to ensuring impartial accountability and remains deeply concerned about the human rights situation in Sudan. Three years of conflict and political instability have led to mass displacement and grave humanitarian crisis. Women and girls, in particular, have been subjected to sexual violence and tens of thousands of children have been put at risk of death from famine and inadequate health care. All persons rise to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and adequate food must be protected. Japan reiterates its call on all parties to the conflict to immediately cease hostilities and uphold their obligation under international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Japanese delegation urges all parties to guarantee immediate, unconditional, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access to the population in need while also protecting civilians. Japan remains committed to working with the international community, including through the work of its special envoy for the Horn of Africa, for the cessation of hostilities, for improved access to humanitarian aid, and to support Sudanese efforts towards an orderly transition to civilian rule.

Jordan reaffirms its clear position on the imperative to respect for Sudanese territory and sovereignty, and opposes any attempt to undermine them. The country calls for an immediate ceasefire as a necessary pre-condition to achieve a political solution to curb the ongoing violence and stop the bloodshed. A safe and prosperous future must be guaranteed for the Sudanese



people. In conclusion, Jordan hopes that the people of Sudan will overcome the current challenges so that the dreams of Sudanese children can be achieved.

Kuwait expresses its concern over the grave violations against civilians in Sudan and the gravity of the humanitarian situation, which are unacceptable. Kuwait believes that the highest priority must be an immediate and comprehensive and immediate ceasefire as well as the immediate and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief. Stressing the importance of resuming negotiations between the Sudanese parties to spare the country further suffering and pave the way to a comprehensive and sustainable peace, Kuwait reaffirms its firm and supportive position in support of the unity, stability, and territorial integrity of Sudan. Any form of foreign interference in Sudan's internal affairs must be rejected. A comprehensive political solution is the only way to achieve the aspirations of the Sudanese people for security, stability, and development. Committed to the continues provision of all forms of humanitarian support and assistance to the country, Kuwait calls on the international community to redouble its efforts and respond by providing more support to meet the growing needs of the brotherly Sudanese people.

Libya expresses its solidarity with the Sudanese people and emphasises the need to uphold the sovereignty of Sudan. The priority now must be a ceasefire and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in order to alleviate the plight of civilians. Libya calls on parties in Sudan to continue dialogue to achieve a sustained peace, and reiterates the importance to uphold the national empowerment and ownership of this process in order to bring an end to violence and to come out of the current crisis. Libya reiterates that the UNHRC shall get the consent of the authorities before establishing a new mechanism or extending the current mechanism. Finally, it calls on parties to provide assistance to Sudan to ensure that it can continue to promote human rights.

Liechtenstein praises the FFM on Sudan for the presentation of its report and its crucial work for accountability. Liechtenstein is appalled by the continued deterioration of the human rights situation and the widespread violations and abuses of human rights in the context of escalating hostilities in Sudan. The situation that the internally displaced persons face is particularly disturbing, as millions were forced to flee their homes and are being denied access to any life-saving aid. Liechtenstein is particularly appalled that UN humanitarian convoys attempting to alleviate this horrific situation have been targeted by aerial strikes. Humanitarian workers are protected explicitly under international humanitarian law and must never become military targets. Liechtenstein urges the warring parties to facilitate the safe and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid and immediately agree to a ceasefire. It must be reiterated that all parties to the conflict have an obligation to protect civilians from harm. All perpetrators of crimes under international law must be held to account.

Luxembourg presents its condolences to the victims of the landslide in Darfur. Following two and a half years of civil war, Sudan's population requires humanitarian assistance. Two-thirds of its population that requires such aid. Sudan is the greatest humanitarian crisis in the world. Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including sexual violence, prevail and have become a norm. It is imperative to put an end to this climate of impunity and insecurity. Against this sombre backdrop, it is essential for the FFM to carry out its work to allow the Sudanese to speak out. A famine has been declared, but humanitarian assistance still does not arrive, and security of humanitarian workers is not guaranteed. Luxembourg pays tribute to the



over 80 humanitarian workers killed since the beginning of the conflict, and reiterates its call to uphold the arms embargo as it nourishes the conflict, and this will allow for the cessation of hostility and an inclusive solution to the conflict.

New Zealand welcomes the FFM's report on the human rights situation in Sudan. More than two years on, the war in Sudan continues to have a devastating impact on Sudanese civilians, with no end in sight. Some 10 million people are displaced internally, 4 million refugees have fled to neighbouring countries, and 25 million people face acute food insecurity, including famine. New Zealand remains gravely concerned by parties' ongoing disregard of international law and indiscriminate targeting of civilian populations. The country deplores the abhorrent reports of ethnically motivated and sexual and gender-based violence, including against children, as well as ongoing accounts of summary executions, forced displacement, and the obstruction of humanitarian aid. New Zealand calls on all parties to uphold their obligations under international law, including respect for international human rights law, and ensure the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid desperately required by millions of Sudanese people. Urging all parties to engage in good-faith negotiations to reach an immediate cessation of hostilities and a durable, inclusive political solution to the conflict, New Zealand welcomes all efforts towards dialogue, mediation, and accountability to this end. Ultimately, the goal must be for all parties to work towards the transition to a civilian-led, democratic government and lasting peace.

North Macedonia commends the FFM for its resolute and meaningful work under extremely challenging conditions. The security and humanitarian situation in Sudan has further deteriorated. The country is experiencing one of the gravest humanitarian and human rights crises of our time. More than 13 million people are displaced, tens of thousands killed. Civilians are being deliberately denied food and water. Sexual and gender-based violence is alarming. Health and other public facilities are under attack while humanitarian aid is being blocked. North Macedonia welcomes international and regional efforts towards a sustainable peace. But words are not enough, and a permanent ceasefire must be reached. Safe, unhindered humanitarian access guaranteed. Civilian protection, especially for women and girls, must be at the core of the response. The FFM remains a vital instrument for truth and accountability. Its work must continue with full political and financial support from the UNHRC. Justice cannot wait, impunity must not stand, and peace must be restored.

Norway on behalf of the Nordic-Baltic countries praises the report and the recommendations of the FFM and believes the latter has a unique role to play with respect to future accountability, which is essential to breaking the cycle of violence - a cycle that has ridden Sudan for far too long. The FFM latest report indicates large-scale atrocities, including war crimes, some acts that may amount to crimes against humanity. The people of Sudan face a catastrophic humanitarian and human rights crisis. Our thoughts are with them also in light of the landslide last week. Millions have been displaced. Famine has taken hold. The situation in and around Al-Fasher or Darfur is alarming. There are continued and credible reports of serious violations committed by all parties, including targeted attacks of civilians, ethnically motivated killings and violence, arbitrary arrests and detentions. Sexual and gender-based violence in Sudan remain deeply concerning, with women and children suffering disproportionately. The Nordic-Baltic countries strongly urge the parties to agree to a sustained ceasefire and uphold their obligations on international human rights and international humanitarian law. Safe and unhindered access must be ensured.



Civilians must be protected. Lastly, the Nordic-Baltic countries encourage all parties to grant access to and work with the FFM and regional countries to facilitate its work.

Poland notes with concern that the conflict in Sudan has created an alarming humanitarian emergency. Millions of internally displaced persons are deprived of basic shelter, food, clean water and access to medical care. Poland is particularly concerned about the grave risk faced by women and children, including violence, exploitation and abuse. This year, Poland has provided contributions to the UNHCR to support its work with displaced populations in Sudan. Poland calls on all parties to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and to ensure unimpeded humanitarian access. It also recalls that the safeguarding of cultural rights constitutes an integral component of human dignity. Poland's long-standing archaeological cooperation in Old Dongola, in northern Sudan, demonstrates how international engagement can contribute to preserving and reinforcing resilience, even amid conflict.

Qatar is monitoring the human rights situation in Sudan with concern, and similarly, the economic and social impact of the war on the Palestinian people. Condemning the serious violations against this people, the targeting of basic infrastructure, Qatar calls for accountability for these violations and for perpetrators to be held to account. It further calls for a global and serious dialogue to be resumed in order to avoid a massacre, restore peace, and avoid divisions in the country. The international community must also ensure that humanitarian deliveries are brought to the people. Qatar's firm stance is grounded on the respect of the unity and territorial integrity of Sudan. Supporting the people of Sudan in their path towards development and prosperity, Qatar is committed to the continuous provision of humanitarian aid, with \$75 million earmarked to support Sudan. The State of Qatar has also allocated \$10 million to support women and children impacted by the war, and calls on the international community to deploy more efforts from the to put an end to the war and to ensure that the Jeddah Declaration is implemented. In closing, Qatar calls on the international community to intensify its humanitarian assistance to Sudan and reject any interference.

Romania appreciates the FFM's valuable work and reaffirms its strong support for the renewal of the mandate. For Romania, peace without justice is an illusion. Ensuring adequate resources for the fulfilment of the investigative functions, but also granting the FFM unhindered access by the Sudanese authorities and full cooperation, remains more than crucial. Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continue in a Sudan ravaged by the conflict and are deeply worrying. Indiscriminate and deliberate attacks against civilians, including women and children, attacks against civilian infrastructure, medical facilities and humanitarian supplies, hunger and forced displacement, wasteful sexual and gender-based violence. What is also painful to face and comprehend is the lack so far of any tangible prospects of a permanent ceasefire and of an end of reported serious human rights violations. It is hard not to question if the international community could do more to prevent further escalation, to put an end to the conflict and ensure reconciliation and accountability.

Saudi Arabia emphasises its support to Sudan and the importance of protecting civilians and humanitarian workers. It is crucial to prioritise the interests of the people of Sudan. Saudi Arabia has hosted the Jeddah discussions amongst the parties to the conflict, which led to the Jeddah declaration of 11 May 2023, which clearly stipulates that civilians must be protected. Rejecting



any procedure that falls outside the scope of the official framework of the authorities, Saudi Arabia continues its diplomatic engagements with partners regionally and internationally, and calls on parties to take on their responsibilities in order to overcome this critical crisis. Extending its condolences to Sudan and to its people following the landslide which occurred in Jabal Al-Marrah, Saudi Arabia expresses its solidarity with Sudan, and hopes its people will soon live in security, safety, and prosperity.

South Africa shares the concerns expressed by the FFM regarding the impact of the conflict on the lives of the innocent and encourages it to continue to cooperate with the FFM on the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. Indeed, civilians continue to bear the brunt of this ongoing human tragedy, which is reflected in the horrific litany of violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law, some of which may amount to war crimes. The latest attacks on al-Afshar is another example of the atrocities committed against civilians. All perpetrators must be held accountable for their actions. Accordingly, South Africa appeals to all parties to respect international law. It calls for a ceasefire and the flow of humanitarian aid. In doing so, South Africa acknowledges the various mediation initiatives undertaken and underscore the need to coordinate efforts on Sudan under the auspices of the African Union and IGAD. There can be no military solution to this conflict, which can only be resolved through Sudanese-led all-inclusive dialogue, creating the conditions of a political transition towards a democratically elected civilian government. Accordingly, South Africa calls for an end to an external interference fuelling the conflict and expresses concern about the attempts to fragment Sudan. The flow of arms must be stopped, and the guns must be silenced once and for all.

South Sudan reaffirms its solidarity and stance by the people of Sudan during these challenging times and reiterates its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sudan. As neighbouring country, South Sudan has always been keen to ensure settlement of the Sudanese conflict through an amicable, political, and consensual solution by the parties to the conflict. The country encourages the international community to continue supporting Sudan's efforts for ending the ongoing conflict and restoring peace. South Sudan is concerned by the ongoing starvation, loss of life, and mass displacement of millions of people that continues to exacerbate the humanitarian crisis unfolding in its brotherly country. In this regard, South Sudan calls upon the international community and the humanitarian partners to step up humanitarian support to help address the situation to save lives. Recognizing that the government of Sudan has been eager to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need, South Sudan further commends the commitment of the Sudanese government to fostering a comprehensive political and societal dialogue that reflects the diversity of the Sudanese people, with a view to paving the way to a transition towards a civilian-led government. Lastly, South Sudan commends the Sudanese government's cooperation with the UNHRC and its mechanisms.

Spain reiterates its support to the FFM and appreciates its vital work to combat impunity despite budgetary constraints and a lack of access. Sharing many of the comments made by South Africa and other delegations, Spain notes with concern that there are grave human rights violations in Sudan, leading to many millions of people needing humanitarian aid, and the crisis is spilling over borders. For these reasons, the international community and the UNHRC must provide support to Sudan. All parties must protect civilians. In particular, Spain calls on the RSF to honour the commitments made in the Jeddah Declaration, namely abiding by international humanitarian law



and ensuring safe humanitarian access. In closing, Spain draws the Council's attention to the fact that the International Criminal Court has found that there are reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity and war crimes are being committed in Sudan.

Sri Lanka reaffirms its principled position that country-specific resolutions and initiatives which do not enjoy the support of the country concerned are counterproductive, ineffective, or a drain on resources and will not achieve peace or stability. Any action of the UNHRC to improve the human rights situation of a country cannot be imposed, but should be at the request of and with the agreement of the country concerned, in keeping with the principles of dialogue and cooperation that are integral to multilateralism. The Council must strictly adhere to the principles of sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of states, and abide by the guiding principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, and non-selectivity that are stipulated in UNGA resolution 60/251 and the institution-building package. Sri Lanka calls upon all concerned parties to engage in and support the national efforts of Sudan through the constructive dialogue based on goodwill and cooperation guided by international law, norms, and standards.

Sudan, with respect to the allegations of the use by the armed forces of weapons of unknown origin, reiterates its is a clear position that this amounts to a violation of relevant UNSC resolutions. In this regard, Sudan is taking all compliance measures, and reiterates its commitment to upholding the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, arguing that Sudan's compliance with the latter is doubtless. However, Sudan argues that certain sources are attempting to promote such allegations with the aim of politicizing the UNHRC. In this regard, it emphasizes once more its commitment to the prohibition of chemical weapons, which is also enshrined in national legislation. With respect to the judicial authorities, Sudan reiterates that its national judicial system is seriously prosecuting all allegations. The Sudanese judicial system operates with integrity and is able to take measures to fight any actions.

Switzerland believes Sudan is not receiving the attention required by the seriousness of the crisis unfolding. The hostilities intensified in North Darfur and Kordofan are characterised by severe violations of international humanitarian rights and human rights by all parties to the conflict. Switzerland is concerned by the brutal attacks carried out by the RSF in the Al-Fasher region. The strong increase of sexual violence frequently perpetrated in the displaced persons camp controlled by the RSF is of particular concern. In parallel, the parties to the conflict are instrumentalising humanitarian assistance and aggravating a humanitarian situation which is already disastrous. Switzerland calls on all parties to the conflict to guarantee unimpeded humanitarian access and recall that the use of famine as a method of war is strictly prohibited and constitutes a crime of war. Switzerland firmly condemns violence committed by all parties to the conflict against civilians, including humanitarian personnel, and reiterates its call to immediately cease hostility and fully cooperate with the UN and the ICC. Lastly, it calls on all states to fully apply the embargo on weapons decided upon by the UN Security Council. To guarantee accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and human rights is a priority for Switzerland.

Tunisia voices its concern over the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sudan and the continuing loss of innocent lives due to the conflict. It expresses its solidarity with brotherly Sudan and its people during this difficult period and welcomes national, regional, and



international efforts aimed at de-escalation and supporting dialogue to achieve peace. Tunisia stresses the need to reach a consensual solution within the framework of Sudanese ownership of the political process, in full respect for Sudan's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity. Stressing the principles of non-interference in Sudan's internal affairs, Tunisia further stresses the need to preserve Sudanese state institutions and sees the ceasefire as the utmost priority. Calls for the implementation of the Jeddah Declaration and Agreement to protect civilians and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to all those in need, Tunisia appreciates national, regional, and international efforts made to achieve political consensus and engage in a peaceful transition leading to free and fair elections and the restoration of democracy and the rule of law.

Türkiye agrees with the FFM that the situation in Sudan continues to be a source of grave concern. Humanitarian crisis is indeed deepening. Most of the public health institutions are out of service in conflict-affected areas, and health and sanitary infrastructure on the brink of total collapse. The establishment of a reliable ceasefire, sustainable and safe humanitarian corridors in Sudan remains the most pressing need to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid. Sustainable solutions should be developed through harnessing Sudan's enormous agricultural potential to ensure food security. Sudan's unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence should be non-negotiable. Türkiye supports all regional and international initiatives aimed at ending the conflict, easing the human suffering and preserving Sudan's unity, stability and security. Civilians must be protected in accordance with international human rights and international humanitarian law. Arbitrary killings, recruitment of children, sex-based violence must stop. In order to contribute to the normalisation of the country, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency has reopened its office in Port Sudan. The Turkish hospital in Nyala continues to provide health services to the Sudanese people. In this respect, Türkiye reaffirms its continued commitment to providing humanitarian aid.

The **United Arab Emirates** voices its deep concern over the escalating conflict in Sudan and its catastrophic humanitarian consequences and food insecurity, as highlighted by UN reports, particularly the targeting of civilians by warring parties, horrific accounts of sexual violence, obstruction of humanitarian access, and its use as a weapon of war. In order to address the unfolding humanitarian crisis, the UAE reiterates its call for an immediate and permanent ceasefire and a transition to an independent civilian government to achieve peace and stability in Sudan. Furthermore, the UAE categorically rejects in its entirety the false allegations raised by the delegation of Sudan, and stresses that this very discussion has demonstrated the lack of credibility of the so-called National Commission to Investigate Violations, and its bias toward the party it represents, ignoring the serious violations identified by the Independent International FFM, including extrajudicial killings and obstruction of aid by the Sudanese Armed Forces.

The **United Kingdom** finds it hard to find the words to express the horrors contained in the FFM's report. The people of Sudan continue to face unimaginable suffering. The report clearly documents civilians targeted by ethnicity, women and girls raped, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians committed by all parties to the conflict. Over 30 billion people are in need, yet humanitarian assistance is deliberately blocked. The Rapid Support Forces' recent attack on Al-Fasher and Abu Shok displacement camps have caused devastation, and the Sudanese Armed Forces' reprisal killings are unimaginably brutal. The UK urges all UNHRC members to condemn



such violations and abuses and use all tools to hold the warring parties accountable. While noting Sudan's comments about its national accountability efforts, as the report clearly states, these are regrettably not sufficient to hold perpetrators to account. The FFM remains the only independent investigative body documenting and reporting on these violations. Its mandate must be extended this session. This is the only way to secure justice for victims and support long-term peace in Sudan. Independent, verified evidence is in the interest of all parties. The international community must show the people of Sudan they are not forgotten.

The **United Kingdom on behalf of the Item 2 Core Group for Sudan**, also comprising Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Norway, describes the details outlined in the report prepared by the FFM are simply horrific. Sudan's brutal conflict has triggered the world's largest humanitarian crisis, with 8.7 million people on the brink of famine and over 12.5 million displaced. Despite commitments made in 2023 through the Jeddah Declaration, the warring parties and allied militias continue to prioritise military gain over civilian lives. The FFM's report confirms that civilians have been executed based on their ethnicity; women and children are subjected to sexual violence on an unimaginable scale; hospitals have been destroyed; and aid workers, journalists and media workers have been killed. These crimes demand accountability. The shared responsibility as UNHRC members is to promote and protect human rights and to prevent and scrutinise violations and abuses. For these reasons, the mandate of the FFM must be extended. The UK urges all HRC members to provide their full support. This war must end. The UK calls on the international community, including regional actors, the African Union and the UN, to use its influence to push for peace talks, unblock humanitarian access, ensure civilian safety, respect the arms embargo and promote peace and accountability.

Zambia expresses grave concern at the continued hostilities in Sudan and its devastating humanitarian toll. In particular, Zambia is deeply concerned by reports of gender-based violence and the disproportionate suffering inflicted upon women, children and vulnerable groups. The protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure must remain a priority and humanitarian assistance must reach all those in need without obstruction. Thus, it calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, safe humanitarian corridors and full respect for international humanitarian law. Accountability for grave abuses must be ensured. Sustainable peace requires inclusive dialogue, led by Sudanese stakeholders and supported by the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In closing, Zambia urges the international community to scale up humanitarian support, particularly for women and children who remain disproportionately affected in crisis.

Views Expressed by Intergovernmental Organizations and UN Entities

The **European Union** praises the work carried out by the FFM as paramount for accountability and remains appalled by the grave human rights violations and atrocities committed by the SAF, the RSF and their allied armed groups. Famine has been ongoing for far too long. Attacks on humanitarian workers and operations undermine the lifelines that sustain millions of Sudanese people. The parties to the conflict have led the country to the brink of collapse. Millions of lives have been destroyed. Civil society actors, journalists and media workers continue to be under attack. The EU urges all states to carefully consider your findings and recommendations, both on the pressing need for the protection of the civilian population and measures to address impunity.



Perpetrators must be held accountable. The EU strongly calls on all states to respect the UN arms embargo, and encourages the resumption of negotiations for a ceasefire. Calling for a humanitarian pause in Al-Fasher, the EU urges the parties and all actors to act constructively in facilitating humanitarian access and protection. To conclude, the EU stands ready to strengthen the humanitarian response.

UN Women appreciates the findings and recommendations outlined in the FFM's report and notes with concern that harm inflicted on women and girls in Sudan have not eased. They have deepened and become entrenched. Across the conflict areas, the pattern is clear. Women and girls are targeted for the gravest human rights violations due to their gender. They are subjected to rape, abduction, trafficking and forced into marriage, assaulted in shelters and arbitrarily detained. Attacks on healthcare deny survivors post-rape treatment and force pregnant women to deliver without skilled care. Women humanitarians and human rights defenders face threats, detentions and smear campaigns, while blackouts and bureaucracy block their work and silence treatment. Accountability and justice must be real and reachable for women and girls in Sudan. Evidence must be preserved, survivors protected, and crimes, including conflict-related sexual violence, investigated and prosecuted. Women and girls' access to justice and to comprehensive life-saving services must be ensured. At a tipping point where failure to act will deepen the crisis, UN Women is ready to support the efforts of the international community to strengthen gender-responsive assistance, fund women-led organisations, elevate women's leadership, and ensure their full and meaningful participation in ceasefire and political processes.

Views Expressed by Non-Governmental Organizations

Jubilee Campaign appreciates the FFM's attention to the attacks on places of worship, perpetrated both by the SAF and the RSF, and welcomes the FFM's planning of additional investigations on this matter. Christian converts from Islam face particular pressure and threats, including discrimination in the distribution of aid. Jubilee Campaign urges UN member states to continue to prioritise the return of civilian rule in Sudan, urging both the SAF and the RSF to return power to the legitimate civilian government of Sudan, which was formed in 2019; hold the perpetrators of violations of freedom of conscience, religion or belief violations accountable; extend the mandate of the International Criminal Court to include crimes committed throughout the country; and ensure the non-discriminatory distribution of humanitarian aid.

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRD) finds it difficult to describe Sudan's tragedy with words. Over two years after the current conflict started, both warring parties and their allied forces continue to show utter disregard for international law. The FFM's report details a litany of atrocities, including sexual and ethnic-based attacks, some of which constitute serious international crimes under international laws. Those responsible have fulfilled any role in shaping the future of Sudan. All efforts must be directed at stopping the war, protecting civilians and ensuring accountability. These objectives are not mutually incompatible. They are reinforcing each other. Over 100 civil society organisations have urged the state to support an extension of the FFM's mandate to allow it to continue collecting and preserving evidence and identifying those responsible. Beyond calling for a two-year extension, EHAHRD highlights avenues to enhance global attention to Sudan and enhance accountability through both enhanced interactive dialogues and mobilisation of the UN General Assembly.



Legal Action Worldwide (LAW) welcomes the findings made by the FFM, including its novel and sobering finding of the RSF's possible extermination as a crime against humanity. Sudan is now well on its way to mark a third consecutive year of devastating armed conflict. The survivors represented by LAW consistently remind the UNHRC that they are invisible to the world, yet they are the ones carrying the wounds. Since April 2023, tens of thousands of civilians have been killed, countless others endure rape and other forms of sexual violence, forced displacement, starvation as a method of warfare, the deliberate destruction of homes, hospitals, markets, and other vital civilian infrastructure. Tens of thousands of Sudanese also remain missing, while humanitarian workers and human rights defenders are regularly being murdered for trying to save lives and uphold basic human rights. Delaying justice is, of course, not neutral. It is a choice that signals such crimes can be committed without consequence. Therefore, LAW urges the UNHRC to reinforce and adequately resource the FFM on Sudan; to strive to secure humanitarian access and protection from SGBV; and to embed survivor participation at the core of any justice and peace processes. As impunity is fuelling Sudan's perennial cycles of violence and conflict for decades, the questions before the UNHRC are therefore very stark. LAW requests what more could the UNHRC do to ensure that the crimes of today do not become tomorrow's forgotten atrocities, and how will the UNHRC stand with survivors in their calls for justice, rather than signalling that mass atrocities carry no cost.

Vivat International points out that the war that broke out on 15 April 2023 between the RSF and the SAF has caused the largest ongoing humanitarian crisis, with millions displaced and millions more facing food insecurity and hunger. Since the beginning of this year, the conflict has left AL-Jazirah State and the capital, Khartoum, but has intensified in Darfur and Kordofan. Particularly, the siege of AL-Fasher in Darfur raises concerns of civilians facing starvation. Vivat International welcomes the report of the Independent FFM and its recommendation, and hereby urges the UN to demand that all warring parties in the conflict cease fire immediately and resume peace talks, abide by international law obligations, UNHRC and UNSC resolutions, as well as the Jeddah Declaration; ensure that all warring parties allow humanitarian aid to be delivered to the most vulnerable; and work for the end of any foreign interference in the conflict, particularly the fuelling of the conflict with weapons and logistics.

International Service for Human Rights stresses that the recent surge of violence in North, West, and South Kordofan has intensified a humanitarian catastrophe. But for women and girls, the crisis costs even deeper. The hunger crisis in South Kordofan, Nuba Mountains, has now reached a record high. This leaves the population of South Kordofan, especially women, without options, surrounded by death and hunger, as all routes to safer places are blocked. The stories of women and girls are not statistics. They are survivors of massacres. As this crisis deepens, the resilience women and girls stands as a testament to courage. ISHR calls on the Council to renew the FFM. The Council has the moral and political responsibility to respond to the crisis in Sudan. The people of Sudan must not be victims of the UN's funding crisis. ISHR calls on states to urge the warring parties to ensure an immediate ceasefire and protect civilians, and on humanitarian agencies to support local women's networks and prioritise corridors for women-led households and ensure emergency access to maternal and reproductive health care. Finally, ISHR calls on donors to scale up funding for gender-focused responses across Sudan, especially for community issues, health care and protection.



The **Next Century Foundation** urges the UNHRC to extend the mandate of the FFM on Sudan for a minimum of two more years. More than two years into the conflict, Sudan is facing one of the world's most urgent and devastating crises. Thirty million people actually require life-saving aid, while 13 million have been displaced, making this the largest displacement globally. Tens of thousands have been killed, and across the country, sexual violence is being used systematically as a weapon of war, targeting women and girls with impunity. The warring parties, alongside allied forces, continue to wage war in total disregard for international law. In its report, the FFM has described a brutal, multifaceted and increasingly complex conflict marking revenge, killings and escalating atrocities annoying. The FFM remains one of the few independent mechanisms capable of documenting these crimes, preserving evidence and identifying those responsible. For the FFM to succeed, it must be granted time, stability and the political support of this Council. The Foundation calls on the Council to enhance international attention to Sudan by enabling inclusive public debates that involve civil society and especially survivors, and by urging the UN General Assembly to submit FFM reports to the UN Security Council. UNHRC decisions will shape whether impunity deepens or accountability prevails.

Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) notes that the impact of this war on civilians leaves little room for interpretation. This is a war waged on the most vulnerable. It has devastated civilian populations. Nearly 12 million people have been displaced. The targeting of humanitarian infrastructure, cultural and religious sites, including places of worship, is of great concern. In December 2024, a staff airstrike against a church in Khartoum led to the deaths of 11 people, including 8 children. In June, the RSF bombed three churches in al-Fasher. At least five people were killed, including Father Luka Jomo, the parish priest of the Catholic Church. Al-Fasher has been under siege since April 2024. In April 2025, the RSF seized the Abu Shuk and Zamzam camps for internally displaced persons. These two camps near Al-Fasher formed the largest IDP settlement in Sudan. Instances of conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence, which may amount to atrocity crimes, continue to be reported. The targeting of women and children is a harrowing aspect of this conflict, and deliberate attacks on hospitals, medical centres and humanitarian workers further reduces access to life-saving support for those who need it. The FFM's ability to collect evidence, monitor, document and report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Sudan, including the collection and preservation of testimonies, remains essential. Without accountability, lasting peace, justice and rule of law cannot prevail. CSW urges UNHRC members to ensure that the mandate of the FFM is renewed and that it is fully resourced and able to carry out its work without hindrance.

The **Committee for Justice** draws the Council's attention to the ongoing atrocities in Sudan, where the civilians are facing arbitrary detention, forced disappearance, torture, sexual violence, forced labour and cynical targeted killings. Nearly 13 million people have been displaced, with millions facing human-like conditions as hospitals, schools and food supplies are attacked or cut-off. Human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists continue to face several reprisals, including torture and fear trials in forced disappearance, killings in custody, and civilians have been abducted for ransom. The four regions remain one of those areas most affected by grave abuses, where communities have been deliberately targeted. Civilians are executed, detention, villages are destroyed, frontline humanitarian workers and convoys face constant attacks, lootings, killings and blockages. Children, women and civilians are dying in Al-Fasher due to the



siege by the ISF since May 2024. More than 58 deaths were documented in just one week due to the absence of the grain and essential food supplies. The FFM has been vital in documenting violations, identifying those responsible and preserving evidence for future accountability. Ending its mandate in this state would leave victims without protection. The Committee urges the UNHRC to renew the mandate for two years.

Amnesty International states that the escalating conflict in Sudan between the SAF and the RSF continues to be devastating for civilians. Since the start of the conflict, Amnesty International has documented numerous human rights and humanitarian law violations in the country, including indiscriminate and deliberate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure. Amnesty's most recent report found that the RSF and forces aligned to them have carried out widespread sexual violence, and that these acts of sexual violence amount to war crimes and possible crimes against humanity. External actors continue to fuel this conflict. A recent Amnesty investigation identified the presence of advanced Chinese weaponry provided by the UAE in Sudan in breaching of the existing arms embargo. As the FFM stated in its previous report, impunity remains one of the key root causes of the cycles of violence. Given the scale and intensity of violations and violence across the country, documentation, public reporting, evidence preservation, and identification of perpetrators remains crucial. In this regard, Amnesty International urges the UNHRC to reaffirm its engagement on Sudan, including by extending the mandate of the FFM for two more years. Amnesty further calls on all parties to the conflict to cooperate with the FFM with a view to ending violations and promoting accountability. It further calls on all states to increase emergency humanitarian funding to Sudan; put in place protection and support mechanisms for survivors of violence; and all states and corporate actors must also immediately seize military supplies to Sudan.

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights voices its deep concern over the gross systemic violations of human rights committed by the Sudanese army forces and allied militias against civilians. Violations that amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, particularly the use of chemical weapons, prohibited weapons against civilians. The SAF have carried out ethnic massacres and deliberately targeted civilians and vital facilities, including schools, hospitals, and electricity and water stations. Numerous reports have documented horrific violations, including arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, rape and sexual violence, and assaults on minors. The UN reports confirm that the actual number of these violations is in the thousands, in addition to the siege of areas and obstruction of humanitarian aid delivery, which has led to immense suffering and famine, reaching catastrophic levels in 2025, according to the UN reports. More than 30 million people are facing acute food insecurity, half of whom are women and children. Therefore, Maat stresses the urgent need to strengthen the work of the FFM to renew its mandate and to ensure its ability to operate across all regions of Sudan.

FACTS & FIGURES ON ID PARTICIPATION

39 State Delegations

2 Inter-Governmental Organizations and UN Entities

10 Non-Governmental Organizations