

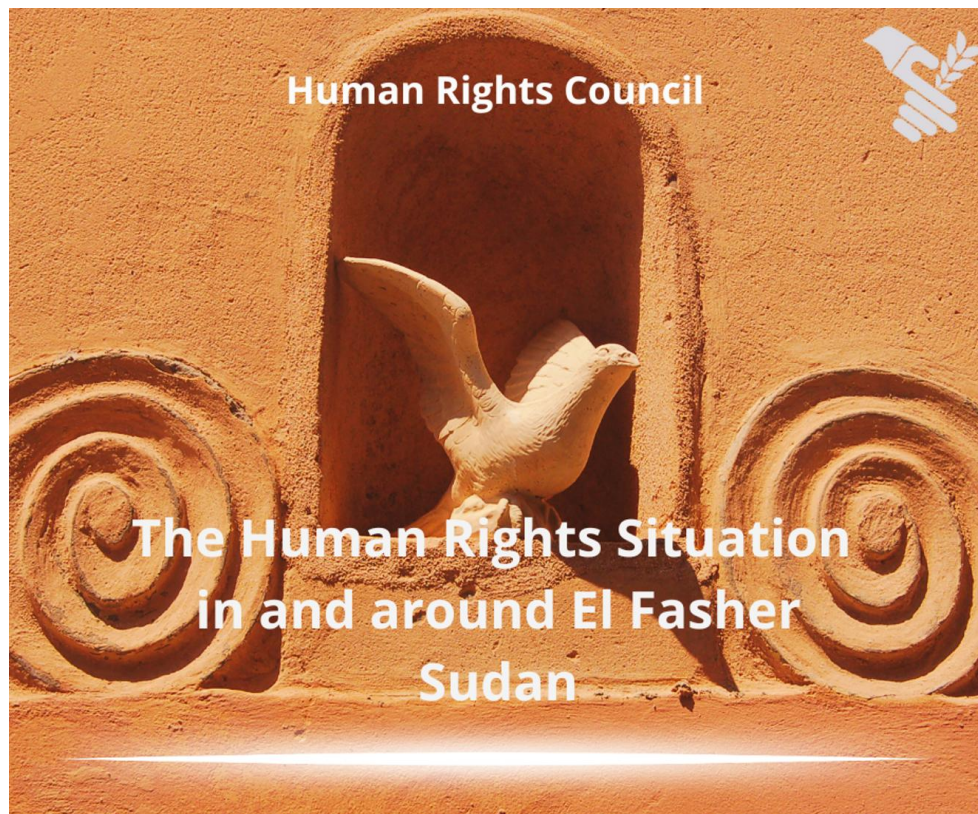


GENEVA CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
ADVANCEMENT AND GLOBAL DIALOGUE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The Human Rights Situation in and around El Fasher, in the Context of the Ongoing Conflict in the Sudan

#SS38 • 14 November 2025



SPECIAL SESSION ON EL FASHER, SUDAN

On 5 November 2025, the President of the UNHRC received a letter from the Permanent Representative of the **United Kingdom** containing a request, submitted jointly with **Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway**, to convene a special session of the UNHRC on the human rights situation in and around El Fasher, in the context of the ongoing conflict in the Sudan. In order for a special session to be convened, in conformity with operative paragraph 10 of UNGA resolution 60/251, the support of one-third of the membership of the UNHRC, namely 16 members or more, is required. The request was **supported by 23 UNHRC Member States**, namely Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland. The request was also **supported by the following 31 Observer States**: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay. Since the submission of the request, Ghana has also expressed support for the special session.



OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Volker TÜRK, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The High Commissioner notes with regret that the **atrocities that are unfolding in El Fasher were foreseen and preventable**, but they were not prevented. They constitute the gravest of crimes. The Office of the High Commissioner has issued more than 20 statements on El Fasher alone over the past year, based on information verified by his team. OHCHR repeatedly warned about the **strangling, suffocating siege**, under which people were reduced to eating animal feed and peanut shells. It warned about the spread of famine, as people starved to death. It also warned that the fall of the city to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) would result in a bloodshed.

None should be surprised by reports that since the RSF took control of El Fasher, there have been mass killings of civilians; ethnically targeted executions; sexual violence including gang rape; abductions for ransom; widespread arbitrary detentions; attacks on health facilities, medical staff and humanitarian workers; and other appalling atrocities. This is a pattern that OHCHR has documented time and again in this conflict. But **wake-up calls were not heeded**. Bloodstains on the ground in El Fasher have been photographed from space. The stain on the record of the international community is less visible, but no less damaging.

The international community has a clear duty to act. There has been too much pretence and performance, and too little action. The international community must stand up against these atrocities – a **display of naked cruelty** used to subjugate and control an entire population. It must take action to prevent continued large-scale human rights violations, often ethnically motivated, in Darfur and beyond. It must ensure that civilians from El Fasher and the surrounding areas have access to the humanitarian aid and the protection they so desperately need.

Concretely, this means that a set of actions must be undertaken. First, all **States with influence** need to take urgent, concrete action to ensure the protection of civilians in El Fasher and safe passage for those trying to leave. States must press for the unimpeded flow of aid, and fund humanitarian programmes fully.

Second, States need to make a concerted effort to **hold to account** all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in this conflict. OHCHR staff are gathering evidence of violations that could be used in legal proceedings. OHCHR has deployed several missions to areas where civilians are fleeing, and it is sending more. The International Criminal Court is following the situation closely. All those involved in this conflict should know that the international community is closely monitoring the situation, and justice must prevail.

Third, the international community needs to take action against the **individuals and companies that are fuelling and profiting** from this war. Sudan is caught up in a proxy battle for its natural resources and commodities. Numerous countries in the region and beyond are involved.

Fourth, the High Commissioner urges everyone with influence to stand up for international law. This means advocating for an **urgent referral by the UN Security Council** of the situation in the entire country to the International Criminal Court. This means making the **arms embargo** a reality, not only in Darfur, but across the whole country.



Sudan is built on the diversity of its people. The war is setting regions and communities against each other, **ripping apart the social fabric**, with consequences that will reach down generations. High Commissioner Volker Türk implores all parties to the conflict to put Sudan and its people first, and to engage in meaningful peace negotiations, a humanitarian truce, and a transition to inclusive civilian rule. He urges all parties to fulfil their obligations under international law to ensure the protection of civilians and the safe passage of humanitarian aid.

Finally, the High Commissioner issues **another stark warning** about surging violence in Kordofan. All the signs are there – bombardments, blockades, people forced from their homes, a despicable disregard for civilian lives. Kordofan must not suffer the same fate as Darfur. International law must not be shredded before our eyes. The suffering of the Sudanese people must end.

**Mr. Adama DIENG, Special Envoy on the Prevention of Genocide and other Mass Atrocities,
African Union**

Mr. Adama DIENG also speaking on behalf of Mr. Chaloka BEYANI, UNSG Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, emphasizes the profound sense of urgency and responsibility that moved the two African Union's and UN Representatives to address this Council's special session of the on the crisis in and around El Fasher. Today, the African Union and the United Nations stand united, bound by a longstanding partnership and a solemn duty to protect vulnerable populations from the scourge of violence and impunity.

This is a humanitarian and human rights catastrophe unfolding before our eyes. The situation in Sudan, particularly in El Fasher and the wider Darfur and Kordofan regions, has reached a critical and tragic juncture since the outbreak of conflict between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in April 2023. The civilian population has endured unimaginable suffering. Over **14 million people** have been forcibly displaced, more than **40,000 killed**, and countless others subjected to summary executions, mass killings, abduction, torture, rape, and attacks on humanitarian workers.

As the UNHRC-mandated FFM on Sudan recently stated, amid the rising tide of hate speech and ethnically-driven violence and reprisal, the AU Special Envoy fears the **darkest chapters of this conflict have yet to unfold**. Survivors from Zamzam Camp, south of El Fasher, have recounted being placed in disease-like conditions. As one investigator stated, *'you kill, no food, no water, you don't allow access to humanitarian aid, so what you do want is to kill the population.'* It is very clear the effect of this is the **crime against humanity of extermination**. The deliberate starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, as seen in the besieged cities of El Fasher and Kadugli, is explicitly forbidden under Article 54 of the Additional Protocol 1 of the Geneva Convention.

The African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council unequivocally condemned these atrocities, demanded an immediate ceasefire, and called for unrestricted humanitarian access. The AU Peace and Security Council stated, *'Standing with the people of El Fasher who have suffered enough since May 2024 and the siege by the paramilitary RSF, during which time they have been denied access to food and other social basic needs, which deeply offends and is against African Union's values and international human rights and humanitarian law.'* The UN Office on Genocide Prevention has warned that *'the systematic targeting of non-Arab communities, Fur, Zaghawa,*



and Masalit, by mass killings and sexual violence, including rape, by obstruction of humanitarian aid, thus creating conditions intending to cause death, and by destruction of homes, farms, health facilities, water points, and other livelihoods, constitute strong indicators of deliberate intention to inflict conditions of life on these groups calculated to bring about a physical destruction in whole or in part.'

The **risk of genocide exists** in Sudan. It is real and it is growing every single day. Yet, we must go beyond condemnation. Mr. DIENG and Mr. BEYANI call upon the international community to:

- Redouble efforts to silence the guns in Sudan through inclusive dialogue and robust diplomatic engagement, in line with the African Union's '*Silencing the Guns Initiative*' and the UN Charter.
- Demand an immediate end to the sale of weapons and fighters to Sudan, which is further and very directly contributing to the systematic targeting of specific identity groups and to the already desperate situation in the country.
- Ensure justice and accountability for all violations, addressing impunity at every level.
- Protect civilians and uphold humanitarian law, prioritizing access to life-saving aid and the restoration of basic human rights.
- Support civil society and independent media whose voices are essential for transparency, early warning, and prevention.
- Address the root causes of conflict, including discrimination, exclusion, and economic deprivation through inclusive governance and sustainable development.

In conclusion, the African Union's Special Envoy and the UNSG Special Adviser urge all Member States, regional organizations, and international actors to act decisively and collectively. The world must not stand as atrocities unfold. **Silence and inaction are complicity**. This special session must mark a turning point, a rallying call to our shared humanity and duty. The people of Sudan deserve nothing less than the international community's unwavering commitment to peace, dignity, and justice.

Mr. Surya DEVA, Chair, Coordination Committee of Special Procedures

Since the beginning of the conflict, UNHRC Special Procedures have raised the alarm through multiple communications and press releases, warning of widespread atrocities, massive displacement and the catastrophic impact on civilians. For more than two years, the Sudanese people have endured the devastating consequences of a conflict marked by unrelenting violence, lawlessness and disregard for international human rights and humanitarian law.

UNHRC Special Procedures have received **deeply disturbing reports** of mass killings, summary executions, sexual violence and sexual slavery, forced displacement, abductions, recruitment and use of children, destruction of vital infrastructure and attacks on humanitarian workers. After **540 days of siege**, the city of El Fasher fell to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 23 October 2025, marking a new and horrific chapter in this tragedy. Reports indicate widespread atrocities during and after the takeover, including **ethnically targeted killings of civilians** and the use of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls. Eyewitnesses describe scenes of unimaginable brutality.



Women have been raped in front of their relatives and detained for days in conditions amounting to torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. When the RSF forces entered shelters for displaced persons near El Fasher University, they reportedly selected women and girls at gunpoint, gang-raped at least 25 of them and forced over 100 displaced families to flee amid gunfire. Older residents were intimidated and those fleeing were subjected to invasive searches, sexual assaults, abductions and acts tantamount to enforced disappearance.

The RSF reportedly killed wounded individuals inside **Al-Saudi Maternity Hospital** and other medical facilities, leaving hundreds dead. Over 6,000 pregnant women now lack access to medical or reproductive healthcare, including services for survivors of rape. The deliberate targeting of hospitals, humanitarian workers and health personnel has rendered access to lifesaving care almost impossible.

UNHRC Special Procedures are horrified by the **scale and sadistic brutality of sexual violence** being used as a deliberate strategy of domination and humiliation aimed at destroying communities. These crimes echo previous RSF campaigns in Zamzam, Geneina and Ardamata, where thousands were killed and women subjected to systematic rape. The targeting of members of the *Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa* ethnic communities – including through sexual violence – appears intended to terrorise, displace and destroy them in whole or in part.

UNHRC Special Procedures are equally horrified at the repeated pattern of crimes and their extension to the **Kordofan region**. They further express deep concern over reports of **ethnically motivated summary executions** of civilians in El Fasher and by the confirmation of famine in El Fasher and Kadugli, which will worsen the already catastrophic humanitarian situation. Millions remain without adequate protection or assistance.

Sudan is now the epicentre of the **largest displacement crisis in the world**, with more than 12 million people forced from their homes – including 8.6 million internally displaced persons and over 3 million refugees in neighbouring countries. Camps for displaced persons, such as Abu Shouk and Zamzam, have been repeatedly attacked, resulting in the killing of hundreds of civilians, many of them women and children. Entire cities have been reduced to rubble, and families continue to face starvation, disease, and indiscriminate violence as they attempt to flee. Widespread reports of targeted attacks, sexual and gender-based violence, and the deliberate destruction of civilian infrastructure amount to serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Internally displaced persons, many of whom have been uprooted multiple times, are living in conditions that defy human dignity - often without shelter, healthcare, education, or protection. Their suffering is compounded by the denial of humanitarian access and the collapse of essential services, leaving millions trapped in desperate circumstances. Urgent action is needed to ensure accountability for grave human rights violations and to guarantee the protection and assistance of displaced populations. Durable solutions must prioritize safety, justice, and the restoration of rights and livelihoods for Sudan's internally displaced persons. A staggering 14 million children are now out of school – four out of every five children in Sudan – a stark reminder of an entire generation at risk.



The **deliberate obstruction of humanitarian aid** and the destruction of civilian infrastructure – including hospitals, power stations and markets – appear to form part of a strategy to subjugate the civilian population through hunger, fear and exhaustion. Survivors report being looted of even the most basic items such as water and food, while graves had to be dug along escape routes for those who died while fleeing. Many civilians find themselves trapped in the areas of fighting as they are either too weak to flee or have no sufficient resources.

UNHRC Special Procedures equally alarmed by the **continued escalation of air and drone strikes** by both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF, putting civilian lives at even greater risk and deepening the humanitarian crisis across the country. These strikes have targeted homes, markets, schools and hospitals in blatant violation of international humanitarian law. This intensifying violence has far-reaching consequences beyond the Sudan's borders. It fuels instability across the region and undermines prospects for peace, sustainable development and respect for human rights. The conflict is not only a national tragedy - it is **a test of our collective resolve to defend the principles of the UN Charter**, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions.

The Coordination Committee joins the High Commissioner, the designated Expert and the Fact-Finding Mission on the Sudan in condemning in the strongest terms all violations and abuses committed by the parties to the conflict. The Coordination Committee further echoes the call in the recent press release by a group of mandate holders for an immediate cessation of hostilities, the protection of civilians and unimpeded humanitarian access.

UNHRC Special Procedures urge the international community to use all means available to end the bloodshed, ensure the protection of civilians, establish the fate and whereabouts of those disappeared, and hold accountable those responsible for these crimes – including those who have aided or abetted them through arms transfers or other logistical support. **Silence or inaction** in the face of such atrocities would be an abdication of the duty we all share to uphold - the rule of law and the prevention of further suffering. They further urge the international community to ensure that warring parties respect the laws of war and safeguard in particular the rights of civilians and civilian infrastructure. No effort must be spared to ensure humanitarian access and to ensure that the humanitarian response is adequately funded.

The Coordination Committee and the broader system of Special Procedures stand ready to assist the UNHRC, the High Commissioner and all relevant actors in monitoring and responding to the human rights implications of this crisis. UNHRC Special Procedures remain committed to supporting all efforts aimed at protecting civilians, promoting accountability and advancing a credible path towards peace and justice in Sudan. At this critical juncture, the international community must reaffirm that the protection of human rights and respect for international law are the foundations of lasting peace. The Sudanese people deserve no less.

Ms. Mona RISHMAWI, Chair, Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on the Sudan

Much of El Fasher is a crime scene. Since it fell into the hands of the Rapid Support Forces, the FFM has interviewed witnesses and collected **evidence of unspeakable atrocities**, deliberate killings, torture, rape, abduction for ransom, arbitrary detention, and enforced disappearances, all at a mass scale. A comprehensive investigation is required to establish the full picture, but



what already known is devastating. The RSF turned **El Fasher University** into a killing ground after thousands of exhausted and starving civilians sought shelter there. Those fleeing the **Saudi hospital** reported summary executions of medical staff and civilians. Survivors described bodies piling in the streets and in trenches dug in and around the city. Their accounts are corroborated by verified digital evidence reinforcing the scale and gravity of these crimes.

For 18 months, **El Fasher** has been under siege. Its population bombarded and cut off from food, water, medicine, and humanitarian relief. Despite repeated warnings of war crimes and crimes against humanity, the worst case scenario has now materialized. Thousands of civilians remain missing, and only a few thousand have reached safety. The FFM does not yet know whether they are too weak to leave or prevented from leaving, or whether they met an even worse fate. Some civilians who managed to escape told the FFM they walked up to 60 kilometres without food or water to reach Tawila. At RSF checkpoints, women and men were subjected to invasive body searches, forced nudity, and interrogation about their ethnic and perceived affiliations. Verified videos show hundreds of men encircled by RSF fighters, beaten, forced to chant degrading slogans, and accused of supporting the rival groups.

Some verified videos show **point-blank executions** after the victim's ethnicity or affiliation with the SAF or allied forces were suspected. Information gathered indicates that hundreds of women and girls were raped and gang-raped along escape routes, including in public, without fear of precautions or accountability. In one video, a female RSF fighter is seen laughing and urging her fellow fighters to rape women. The **ethnic, political, and gender patterns** are stark. Men from specific ethnic groups are executed. Women and children dominate those who are raped, abducted, and displaced. These crimes are not hidden. They are filmed, circulated, and even glorified. They mirror what the FFM previously investigated in other parts of Darfur and elsewhere, now perhaps on a larger and more brutal scale.

The FFM is currently investigating **similar atrocities in Kordofan**, where civilians are encircled, aid is blocked, and starvation is beginning to emerge, risking another El Fasher. The horrors unfolding are the direct result of decades of impunity. They can and must now be stopped. Those who back, finance, and arm this machinery of brutality have the power and the duty to halt it. States with influence bear particular responsibility. The individuals and entities behind these crimes must face justice.

Two weeks ago, the Fact-Finding Mission presented its findings to the UN General Assembly and engaged with Member States, including on El Fasher. The FFM was encouraged by the recognition that independent investigations create the factual foundation for action, connecting victims' suffering with broader mechanisms for peace and justice. The Sudanese people have endured unimaginable suffering in this ongoing conflict. What they now need, and what international law demands, is an end to the bloodshed, immediate protection, and a credible path to justice.

Ms. Niemat AHMADI, President and Founder, Darfur Women Action Group

Ms. Niemat AHMADI is horrified, dismayed, and heartbroken to convey to the UNHRC the plight of the people in El Fasher. In the last week of October, the Rapid Support Forces have taken control of El Fasher, where they witnessed the **worst massacre** that brought unspeakable suffering to the men, women, and children of Darfur who have suffered long before this attack



has taken place. The people of El Fasher have seen the Rapid Support Forces systematically killing people, following people as they flee, setting people in rows and shooting at them in masses.

Children have been hanged on trees by the Rapid Support Forces militia, cheering up and celebrating using degrading words, while these children, teenage, who have been hanged, screaming, crying, and begging for mercy for their life. People who have pledged for their life have been killed. Women have been shot at and killed, leaving their children to wander around. Innocent children have been murdered, precisely by the Rapid Support Forces. Credible sources confirm that an uncountable number of women and girls have been raped. The Rapid Support Forces went into search, house after house, building after building, for those who have died for their lives, killing the men, torturing them, and raping women and girls.

In an attack in a hospital, the Rapid Support Forces militia marched into the Saudi hospital, whereby **450 innocent patients** were murdered, along with medical staff and patient companions. Many more have been trapped and prevented from fleeing. Ms. Niemat AHMADI has never seen perpetrators that are so involved, so brutal, so cruel - They kill people while recording themselves to then broadcast the videos across the Internet, while cheering in celebration, bragging about it, saying that after the takeover of El Fasher, they would change the name of Darfur into the 'land of *Rizeigat Arabs*, who have been brutalizing the people of the region.

This has echoed the broadcast that Ms. Niemat AHMADI has seen in El Geneina during the night of the mass exodus and the large-scale massacre that was witnessed in the eve of the killing of the governor of West Darfur. They prevent medical supply and humanitarian aid to be delivered into El Fasher or the surrounding area, including Abu Shouk and Zamzam camps. People in El Fasher have further experienced violations of international law and the systemic nature of uprooting the people of Darfur from their land by dismantling the camp in El Geneina.

They attacked the Abu Shouk camp until they empty the entire camp, dwelled by 400,000 people. Then they attacked Zamzam Camp, where over 800,000 people have lived there, most of whom are the survivors of the 2003 Darfur genocide. Today, the same happened in El Fasher. They are intending to clear the land from its people, and the leaders must not condone or ignore the genocide. Lack of accountability has emboldened the Rapid Support Forces, and their so-called leaders of the Tasis government that they created in exile. They are going around lobbying the international community, asking to be included in a negotiating table.

Ms. Niemat AHMADI believes that the Rapid Support Forces cannot bring peace to Sudan. In her view, those who murder civilians, kill children, rape women, killing patients in the hospital bed will **never bring peace to Sudan**, and they do not deserve to be a part of any peaceful settlement of Sudan. Therefore, Ms. Niemat AHMADI urges the UN Human Rights Council to honour its obligation to uphold international law, and to hold the RSF militia accountable. The people of El Fasher, despite the horror, continue to show that hope is possible, and that hope must not be lost. By addressing the UNHRC, Ms. Niemat AHMADI has hope that the UNHRC takes serious effective action to end this suffering, restore dignity of the people and their confidence in the institution.



VIEWS EXPRESSED BY SUDAN AS COUNTRY CONCERNED

The delegation of **Sudan** stresses that since the outbreak of the rebellion by the terrorist militia, it had been warning many times against the misguided approach of equating the militia, with such a record of atrocities, with the country's national army, the Sudanese Armed Forces. This misguided approach has allowed the rebel militia to flout international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and all norms and instruments, and to commit all these shocking and unprecedented atrocities. Sudan questions whether it is normal that there are still those who believe that this criminal terrorist militia can be considered equal to any human entity. Sudan deplores the international community's long wait for all these atrocities to occur before rushing to the rescue of the El Fasher. Yet again, Sudan question where was this rush when Sudan was sounding the alarm in every UN forum - including in Geneva - to put pressure on the rebel militia and the state that sponsors it, supplying it with advanced military and strategic equipment.

The delegation of Sudan criticizes the inaction of the international community when the rebel militia violated all UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions, including UNSC resolution 2736, requesting the militia to lift the siege on El Fasher. Yet, the rebel militia trampled on this resolution and continued to besiege the city. For a year and eight months, the international community has been unable to take any action to deter the rebel militia or the state that sponsors it. The result stands before the eyes of the international community - genocide and atrocities.

What is happening in Sudan is an existential war aimed at exterminating certain groups and replacing them with others. It is nothing less than that. The killing in El Fasher has been and continues to be carried out on the basis of ethnicity and even skin colour for specific population groups. This bears the hallmark of genocide. The militia has also been systematically targeting civilian infrastructure and civilians over a period of two and a half years, with the intent to kill and terrorize, as well as the targeting of places of worship, the latest of which was the bombing of the Dar al-Arqam mosque in El Fasher, killing more than 70 worshippers.

Finally, Sudan draws the Council's attention to the crimes committed in the maternity hospital in El Fasher after the rebel militia entered the hospital and killed all 460 patients, women, and medical staff. The delegation of Sudan strongly believes that such acts must qualify as terrorism. The RSF militia meets all the criteria for classification as a terrorist group and fits every definition of terrorism found in all dictionaries. Lastly, Sudan asks how long will it take to the international community to classify the rebel militia as a terrorist group.

INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE

Regional and Cross-Regional Groups

Algeria on behalf of the Arab Group condemns in the strongest terms the crimes committed against innocent civilians, including women, children and the elderly, in the Sudanese city of El Fasher following its capture by Rapid Support Forces at the end of October 2024 after a prolonged siege lasting more than two years, despite UNHRC resolutions 2736. The Arab Group condemns and denounces the horrific attack on the Saudi Women and Maternity Hospital in El Fasher, which claimed the lives of patients and medical staff. It calls for those responsible for these violations to be held accountable and brought to justice. In this context, the Arab Group calls for the



implementation of the provisions of the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan and welcomes ongoing regional and international efforts in order to achieve a humanitarian solution that will lead to a permanent ceasefire and an end to the conflict. The Arab Group also appreciates the humanitarian aid efforts provided to those affected by the current situation in Sudan. It calls on the international community to redouble these efforts in order to respond to urgent needs and ensure that aid reaches the affected areas and all parts of Sudan. The Group also reaffirms the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan, thereby rejecting any interference in Sudan's affairs and supporting Sudan's efforts to preserve its vital national institutions without any State collapse by forming an independent civilian government.

European Union jointly with a group of countries¹ strongly condemns the ongoing conflict in Sudan and the RSF's takeover of El Fasher. The EU is shocked by the credible reports of horrendous atrocities committed by the RSF. Violations must immediately stop and be investigated by the UNHRC-mandated Fact-Finding Mission. The EU remains committed to supporting accountability efforts. In this context, the work of the ICC is highly relevant. These atrocities top the long list of grave human rights violations and atrocities committed since the outbreak of fighting by the SAF, the RSF, and allied armed groups. All parties to the conflict need to engage constructively in ceasefire negotiations. The EU urges all external actors to comply with the UN arms embargo, and strongly urges all parties to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law. The EU will continue stepping up its humanitarian effort and aid, which currently stands at 270 million Euros to Sudan and its neighbouring countries. The EU will continue to engage also through the EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, including with an initiative for on the protection of critical infrastructure, and strongly supports the vital role played by civil society actors.

Ghana on behalf of the African Group has been closely monitoring the horrible developments in El Fasher since the military takeover by the RSF, which has resulted in an unprecedented human rights and humanitarian catastrophe. The African Group expresses its strong and unwavering solidarity with civilians in El Fasher who have suffered enough since the May 2024 siege by the RSF and denied access to food and other basic social needs. These civilians have also been subjected to various kinds of violations and atrocities. The African Group condemns in the strongest terms possible the criminal activities against Sudanese civilians and the grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated by the RSF, and calls on the RSF's leader to uphold the international humanitarian law. The African Group strongly condemns any external interference in Sudan which is fuelling the Sudanese conflict in flagrant violation of all relevant African Union Peace and Security Council's communiqués and UNSC resolutions, stressing that there is no military solution to the Sudan's crisis. Urging all actors to engage in dialogue and commit to peaceful, inclusive political process, the African Group reaffirms the need for a single coordinated international effort to resolve the crisis in Sudan.

Norway on behalf of the Nordic-Baltic countries draw the Council's attention to the suffering of the people of Sudan, who are living through a catastrophic humanitarian and human rights

¹ Candidate countries North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Ukraine and Republic of Moldova, and the EFTA country Liechtenstein, member of the European Economic Area.



crisis. Civilians are suffering on an unimaginable scale. The Nordic-Baltic countries are gravely alarmed by credible reports of indiscriminate violence and deliberate mass killings of innocent civilians in El Fasher, including on the basis of ethnicity. There are reports of torture and sexual and gender-based violence, as well as the use of starvation as a method of warfare. Such acts, if substantiated, may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity under international law. Those responsible must be held accountable, noting the important role played by the International Criminal Court in this regard. The violence must stop. Expressing concern over the targeting of human rights defenders and local aid groups, the Nordic-Baltic countries strongly urge all parties to agree to an immediate truce or ceasefire and to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law. All external actors must end support to the warring parties and respect the UN arms embargo. In closing, the Nordic-Baltic countries call for an end of the war and an inclusive political process towards democracy and a civilian-led government for Sudan, thereby commending the Quartet countries - Australia, India, Japan, and the United States - for their efforts to this end.

Pakistan on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) states that the OIC Group is deeply concerned over the recent developments in Sudan and strongly condemns the grave humanitarian and human rights violations committed during the attacks carried out by the RSF on the city of El Fasher. The situation has resulted in a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country. Millions of Sudanese including women and children are in urgent need of lifesaving humanitarian support. The multifaceted crisis faced by the people of Sudan needs urgent attention. The Group urges the international community, including humanitarian organizations, to enhance their support and assistance programmes, and calls upon these agencies to provide support to Sudan's neighboring countries, which are hosting a large number of displaced persons due to the conflict. Welcoming the efforts to bring peace and stability in the country, the OIC Group calls on all parties to guarantee the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid to those in need, exercise restraint and take effective steps towards fully implementing the Jeddah Agreement of 2023. The OIC Group stands in solidarity with the Sudanese people during these challenging times and reiterates its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sudan.

The **United Kingdom on behalf of the Core Group on Sudan** notes with alarm that the country is collapsing. In October 2025 at its 60th regular session, the UNHRC condemned the escalation of violence in and around El Fasher and called upon all parties to protect civilians. These calls have been ignored and defied. The atrocities reported after the fall of El Fasher to the rapid support forces are horrific. Summary executions, sexual violence, abductions. Over 89,000 civilians have fled the city, joining millions already displaced. This is not merely a human rights and humanitarian emergency. It is a threat to regional stability and a test of international resolve. The Council's special session brings global attention to the horrors unfolding in El Fasher. Staying silent is not an option. The Core Group on Sudan urges the UNHRC to support a strong resolution that condemns the atrocities, demands unfettered humanitarian access, and mandates an urgent inquiry by the FFM. The FFM's work is vital to document the truth and preserve the possibility of justice and reconciliation. The UNHRC must deliver a clear message. Impunity will not be tolerated and the international community stands ready to act. This war must end.



Africa²

Angola remains deeply concerned by the ongoing violence and the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation across Sudan. Angola firmly condemns the atrocities committed against civilians, including attacks on hospitals and humanitarian workers. Such acts constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law and of UNHRC resolutions. The suffering of the Sudanese people calls for a united and decisive response from the international community. Violence and terror can never be a path to legitimacy. Angola is committed to a peaceful Africa with progressively stronger institutions. In this regard, as Chair of the African Union Peace and Security Council, Angola reiterates its commitment to African-led solutions and expresses its firm belief that peace can only be achieved through inclusive dialogue and negotiation supported by the United Nations, the African Union, and regional partners. Angola urges the immediate establishment of a permanent ceasefire and the revitalization of the Jeddah process and other regional mechanisms. The protection of civilians and humanitarian workers must remain a priority. Angola calls for safe and unimpeded humanitarian access and increased international support for the Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan to meet urgent needs and save lives. In conclusion, Angola reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Sudan. President João Lourenço, as President *pro tempore* of the African Union, has made of the crisis in Sudan a priority and will continue to promote dialogue, reconciliation, and peace. The time has come to silence the guns and to give hope back to the Sudanese people.

Cameroon is following with deep concern the human tragedy unfolding in El Fasher and strongly condemns all attacks against civilians, medical and humanitarian personnel, including the massacre at the Saudi maternity hospital. Cameroon also condemns all cases of sexual violence and summary executions reported in the region. Cameroon expresses its solidarity with the brotherly people of Sudan and reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of that country. Welcoming the efforts of the African Union, IGAD and the Quartet to achieve a ceasefire and inclusive inter-Sudanese dialogue, Cameroon encourages continued cooperation between the African Union, the United Nations and regional partners for a coordinated humanitarian and political response to this crisis. Cameroon stresses the need to ensure safe, free and unhindered humanitarian access, particularly for those still trapped in El Fasher, who are suffering from hunger, disease and deprivation of water and healthcare. Finally, Cameroon calls for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire, respect for international humanitarian law and safe and unhindered humanitarian access. Cameroon reiterates its conviction that only political and inclusive solutions will restore lasting peace, security and dignity for all Sudanese people.

Chad expresses its deep concern over the ongoing armed conflict ravaging Sudan and reiterates its solidarity with the Sudanese people. Chad expresses its indignation and strongly condemns all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, wherever they come from and wherever they occur. Chad calls for respect for these rights in accordance with applicable international obligations under international law. Chad remains convinced that only a political solution negotiated by all the sons and daughters of Sudan can lead to lasting peace. It reiterates its call for the cessation of hostilities and the search for peaceful solutions through dialogue.

² Except for MENA countries.



Chad, which shares a 1,300 km border with Sudan, is bearing the brunt of the consequences of this armed conflict at an enormous socio-economic, financial, security and environmental cost. Hundreds of thousands of Sudanese refugees have settled in Chad, and the influx continues to grow every day, despite the significant humanitarian challenges facing the country. The solidarity, generosity and hospitality with which Chad welcomes its Sudanese brothers and sisters to its territory are currently being severely tested. Calling for greater international cooperation and solidarity to meet this heavy responsibility, Chad supports all mechanisms that contribute to defending, preserving and strengthening human rights; reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty of Sudan; and reiterates that the consent of the country concerned remains an essential element for the successful implementation of the mandate of any mechanism established by the Council or for the expansion of the mandate of existing mechanisms.

The **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** is concerned over the escalation of violence in El Fasher as well as the effects of the ongoing combat in Sudan, which has a devastating effect on civilians. This includes massive displacement of persons, loss of human life, and catastrophic effects. As the DRC suffering a similar situation in the North and South of Kivu, it understands the suffering and expresses solidarity with the civilians of El Fasher. The DRC condemns the criminal activities perpetrated against the civilians of Sudan and the serious human rights and humanitarian violations. The DRC calls for safe, rapid, and unhindered humanitarian access to the populations in El Fasher that are suffering from these attacks and human rights violations. Further, the DRC urges the international community to help Sudan in its efforts to find truth and fight against impunity and to prevent other probable human rights violations, thereby reaffirming the need for all of all states to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity, independence and political unity of Sudan.

Eritrea is deeply saddened by the recent tragic attacks in El Fasher perpetrated by the RSF, which has resulted in the killing of thousands of innocent lives. Eritrea's position remains clear. The escalation of the conflict has been exacerbated by the involvement of external actors whose motives have no place in the political future of the Sudanese people. Ultimately, a Sudanese-owned inclusive political process is the only way out of the current crisis. Holding a special session merely for the sake of formality will not bring tangible relief to the people of Sudan, who continue to suffer from this devastating conflict, nor will statements made today on their own advance accountability and justice. What is urgently needed is a genuine commitment and direct engagement with the government of Sudan and to forge a roadmap agreed with the Sudanese government. Eritrea believes that the approach taken by the initiators of the special session fails to adequately reflect these essential considerations. In this regard, it is deeply regrettable that the penholders have shown such disregard for Sudan's position. Finally, Eritrea reaffirms its strong commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity, and rejects any attempts of creating a parallel government.

Ethiopia expresses its deep concern over the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation in and around El Fasher. Reports of immense civilian suffering, mass displacement, and destruction of essential infrastructure are profoundly alarming. Ethiopia strongly condemns all violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law by any party. It further underscores that external interference is prolonging the conflict and must cease to allow a peaceful Sudanese-owned resolution. Building on the constructive role it played in 2018 under



the leadership of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali that led to the formation of the Sovereign Council and the constitutional transition, Ethiopia remains committed to working with all Sudanese actors to halt the violence and rebuild peace. Ethiopia firmly believes in the Sudanese people's capacity to bridge divides and lay the foundations of an inclusive democracy. Ethiopia calls on the United Nations to play its rightful role and engage directly in the Sudanese crisis in collaboration with the African Union to mediate peace. This is not a moment of fragmented or competing initiatives. It is a time for coherent, collaborative, and Africa-centred action that places the needs and aspirations of the Sudanese people at the forefront. In closing, Ethiopia reaffirms its unwavering commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and stands in full solidarity with the people of Sudan.

The **Gambia** joins UNHRC members in condemning the shocking human rights atrocities in and around El Fasher, which has worsened the already dire condition of the people of the region, especially women and children. Therefore, the Council's special session is an opportunity for the UNHRC to live up to its mandate of protecting victims of human rights violations and abuses and holding perpetrators accountable. The Gambia believes that the Council's response in this special session must remain victim-centred with a view to restoring the dignity, safety, and rights of victims and survivors of these atrocities and ensuring unhindered humanitarian access. The Gambia further emphasizes that a sustainable, solution-oriented outcome requires full complementarity with the ongoing efforts of the African Union and IGAD to de-escalate and arrive at a durable political settlement in full respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Sudan.

Ghana voices alarm at the systemic, widespread and grievous human rights violations unfolding before the world's eyes in El Fasher, North Darfur over the past several months. Ghana is worried about the current state of affairs and its ambition remains a swift return to normalcy. Strongly condemning all the reported atrocities, Ghana calls on the Rapid Support Forces to end the unwarranted siege and attacks on civilians as well as on civilian infrastructure in El Fasher. Ghana further urges the RSF to engage in meaningful dialogue with the *de facto* authorities within the context of the African Union Expanded Roadmap for Peace in the Sudan. Ghana further emphasizes the need for all reported violations of human rights and crimes, including conflict-related sexual violence, committed by the RSF in and around El Fasher to be investigated and the perpetrators held to account. In closing, Ghana urges the UNHRC to extend every necessary support to the Sudanese authorities, especially, support to the domestic judicial processes established by the authorities to investigate all the alleged violations.

Kenya, welcomes the convening of the Council's special session on the human rights situation in El Fasher. The gravity and magnitude of the ongoing conflict demands the Council's attention and an urgent, coordinated response. Kenya expresses deep concern at the scale of violence and humanitarian suffering in and around El Fasher, and the unimaginable toll this conflict continues to have on vulnerable civilians, including on women and children. It is indeed critical that the UNHRC plays its crucial role in building on the political momentum required to bring this crisis to an end and to leverage all appropriate channels, including those mechanisms which enjoy the consent of the country concerned. Kenya welcomes Sudan's engagement during the consultations and commends the Core Group for incorporating key Kenya's proposals, including the critical alignment of all international and regional efforts under African Union and IGAD



leadership. This approach is essential to avoiding fragmentation and duplication, while ensuring a cohesive and effective response. Kenya reiterates its call for an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties and further welcomes the inclusion in the draft of the principle that there can be no military solution to this conflict. Only a political, inclusive, and Sudan-led process can bring lasting peace. Lastly, Kenya urges the UNHRC to commit to solutions that are cognizant to the needs and priorities of the country concerned and facilitate a balanced, pragmatic and impact-driven approach anchored on respect for Sudan's sovereignty while supporting human rights protection and accountability.

Malawi expresses its solidarity with the people of Sudan, notably with civilians in El Fasher who are being subjected to gross human rights violations and abuses. Malawi welcomes the multiple initiatives aimed at ending the conflict in Sudan, including various commitments made towards a ceasefire and the protection of civilians such as the Juba Declaration and the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan. It also takes note of the commitment of the Sudanese government that its judicial authorities will continue their investigations throughout Sudan, including in El Fasher. Malawi believes it is important to address the situation in a balanced manner by promoting peace and reconciliation, observing impartiality, incorporating and supporting national and regional initiatives and also respecting humanitarian law. Malawi reiterates its plea, calling upon all parties to the conflict to take tangible steps to implement all the commitments, and urges the international community to continue with efforts to end this conflict by providing all required support and building upon ongoing initiatives, including the African Union Roadmap for the Resolution of the Sudan Crisis.

Mauritania expresses its deep concern at the tragic deterioration of the humanitarian and human rights situation in El Fasher and its surroundings, following the capture of the city by the Rapid Support Forces after a long siege. It condemns in the strongest terms the attacks against civilians, including women and children, as well as the attack on the Saudi hospital for women and children, and calls for those responsible for these violations to be brought to justice. Mauritania reaffirms its full solidarity with the people of Sudan; commends the ongoing humanitarian efforts; and calls on the international community to strengthen its assistance in order to ensure safe and unhindered access to aid. It reiterates its commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, and encourages sincere efforts towards a peaceful and inclusive settlement based on national ownership of the political process.

Nigeria remains deeply concerned by the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation in El Fasher and its severe impact on civilians. Nigeria reaffirms the position of the African Union Peace and Security Council, which strongly condemns the attacks and atrocities by the paramilitary RSF against civilians, as well as the destruction of infrastructure and obstruction of humanitarian assistance. Nigeria echoes the Council's call for an immediate cessation of hostilities, the protection of civilians, unhindered humanitarian access, and an end to external interference fuelling the conflict, in full respect of international humanitarian and human rights law. Nigeria stresses that any sustainable path to peace must be Sudanese-led and Sudanese-owned, supported by, yet not replacing regional and international facilitation. It underscores the importance of complementarity with the coordinated mediation efforts of the AU, IGAD, and the United Nations. On monitoring and accountability, Nigeria encourages a constructive approach that preserves space for dialogue with the Sudanese authorities, respects Sudan's sovereignty



and territorial integrity, and aligns with existing mechanisms, particularly those with an operational presence on the ground and enjoying the consent of the Government of Sudan. Finally, Nigeria reiterates its solidarity with the people of Sudan and remains committed to working with all stakeholders to support peace, stability, and a return to an inclusive, civilian-led political process.

Rwanda voices its concern over the continued suffering of civilians, the destruction of livelihoods, and the worsening humanitarian conditions. The protection of civilians must remain paramount. Rwanda underscores the central role played by the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa (IGAD), with the support of the United Nations, the League of Arab States, and other partners, in advancing a coordinated international response consistent with the AU Roadmap for the Resolution of the Sudan Crisis. Sustainable peace can only be achieved through inclusive, African-led dialogue and political processes that address the root causes of the conflict and lay the foundations for national reconciliation and stability. The Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect its population from mass atrocities, while the international community must continue to support national, regional, and local efforts to prevent further violations and to alleviate human suffering, in line with the Responsibility to Protect principles. To conclude, Rwanda calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, respect for humanitarian ceasefires, and renewed commitment to peace and dialogue, to bring relief and hope to the people of Sudan.

Sierra Leone expresses deep alarm at the devastating situation in El Fasher. Civilians continue to endure grave violations committed by the RSF and affiliated groups. Reports of ethnically motivated killings, torture, summary executions, forced recruitment, arbitrary detentions, and widespread sexual and gender-based violence are deeply distressing. The words of the High Commissioner are clear. These atrocities were foreseeable and preventable, yet they were not prevented. Further expressing concern over the confirmed famine conditions in El Fasher and Kadugli, Sierra Leone strongly condemns the use of starvation as a weapon of war. Attacks on humanitarian and health workers, as well as the destruction of critical infrastructure, are unacceptable. Sierra Leone is gravely concerned by the ongoing compromise of Sudan's territorial integrity, which poses a direct threat to regional stability and constitutes a flagrant violation of relevant UNSC resolutions and AU Peace and Security Council communiqués. As President of the UNSC in November 2025, Sierra Leone is alarmed by this growing disregard for international law. While acknowledging the RSF's detention of one of its commanders, Sierra Leone emphasizes the importance of holding all perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity accountable. As a post-conflict country, Sierra Leone reiterates that there is no military solution to this crisis, and supports all efforts aimed at bringing lasting peace to Sudan, including AU- and IGAD-led initiatives and the Quartet. Sierra Leone stands in full solidarity with the people of Sudan. Their suffering must end, and their voices must guide the path to peace.

South Africa condemns the mass atrocities committed by the Rapid Support Forces, deliberately targeting civilians and essential civilian infrastructure in and around El Fasher, which constitute war crimes and may amount to crimes against humanity. South Africa shares the concerns recently expressed by UN experts about the scale and brutality of the crimes, including the widespread and systemic levels of sexual violence as a deliberate strategy and a weapon of war. Sadly, this savagery is not new. Loud warnings have been issued for months now about the risk of



mass slaughter. The UNHRC can therefore no longer afford to remain silent; this impunity must come to an end. Indeed, it is precisely such situations that the Council's founding resolution mandates it to address, hence South Africa supported the convening of the Council's special session. Accordingly, South Africa echoes the African Union Peace and Security Council in calling for the RSF to be held accountable, together with external role-players who aid and abet them in perpetrating these horrific crimes. Lastly, South Africa reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Sudan, and calls for a stop to the flow of arms. The guns must be silenced once and for all.

Tanzania notes with concern the recent events in El Fasher, North Darfur, Sudan, and continues to reaffirm the enduring principles of the Charter of the United Nations - respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. In this regard, Tanzania calls upon all concerned parties to embrace dialogue and peaceful political process based on the African Union Roadmap for the Resolution of the Sudan crisis, and with the support of all interested partners. Tanzania further urges the international community to strengthen cooperation and provide the necessary support including humanitarian support to Sudan.

Zambia remains deeply concerned by the worsening humanitarian and human rights situation in Darfur, particularly in and around El Fasher. Zambia is appalled by the growing number of civilian casualties, the destruction of civilian infrastructure, and the reported attacks on humanitarian workers who risk their lives to deliver lifesaving assistance. Zambia calls on all parties to immediately cease hostilities and to ensure the full, safe, and unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid to affected populations. Civilians must never be targets, and humanitarian actors must be protected at all times. Reaffirming its support for accountability and justice for all violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, Zambia notes that the Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan already has a broad mandate to document atrocities and cooperate with relevant judicial mechanisms. Zambia encourages the FFM to prioritise urgent reporting on the situation in Darfur within its existing framework and resources. It stresses that peace, not publicity, must be the central outcome of any international initiative. Zambia further calls for continued coordination among the African Union, the Arab League, and the United Nations, to ensure a coherent and African-led response. In conclusion, Zambia urges all parties and the international community to place the protection of civilians, the preservation of humanitarian space, and the restoration of peace at the centre of collective efforts.

Zimbabwe is appalled by the humanitarian catastrophe in El Fasher and condemns the criminal activities against Sudanese civilians and the grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated by the Rapid Support Forces. It also condemns all forms of external interference that continue to exacerbate the Sudanese conflict in direct violation of the African Union and the UN Security Council resolutions. Zimbabwe stands in solidarity with the people of El Fasher who have suffered since 2024, being denied access to food and other social basic needs, thus violating their human rights and international humanitarian law. Zimbabwe adds its voice to the calls for the cessation of all hostilities and the opening of a humanitarian corridor to allow life-saving aid to reach affected populations of El Fasher. Concurring with the position that there is no military solution to this crisis, Zimbabwe supports the strengthening of Sudan's political transition and urges all parties to commit to a peaceful and inclusive political process.



Middle East and North Africa³

Algeria strongly condemns the atrocities committed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) during their assault on El Fasher following more than eighteen months of an inhumane siege, marked by starvation, suffering, and despair. Reports of ethnically motivated killings, torture, summary executions, and sadistic sexual and gender-based violence are horrifying. Equally shocking are the videos of RSF commanders, calling on militiamen to rape women in North Darfur in order to ‘*cleanse their lineage*.’ Such incitement to rape as a method of war and ethnic hatred is utterly unacceptable. Those supporting the perpetrators of these atrocities, namely the RSF, including through the supply of arms and mercenaries, are unfortunately enabling the slaughter of the Sudanese people. Algeria condemns in the strongest possible terms all external interferences that continue to fuel the conflict in Sudan. Algeria echoes the African Union Peace and Security Council’s call that the RSF and their enablers must be held accountable. It also condemns the establishment of a parallel governing authority in areas under RSF control. Algeria reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Sudan as well as to sustainable peace in Sudan, that is Sudanese owned and led, with support of the African Union and the United Nations, through the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General.

Egypt is following with great concern the tragic events unfolding in El Fasher, which threaten the fabric of Sudan and increase the suffering of its people with whom Egypt shares ties of blood and history. The events unfolding in Sudan are a flagrant violation of human rights and an affront to the dignity of the Sudanese people. Egypt condemns in the strongest terms the crimes and violations committed against civilians by the Rapid Support Forces in Sudan. It calls on the UNHRC to assume its responsibilities to ensure accountability and protect civilians, especially women and children, from escalating violations - namely those who are paying the highest price for this humanitarian disaster. Egypt clearly states that Sudan must remain united, secure and sovereign over its land and decisions, and warns against any attempts to impose external solutions that do not reflect the will of its people. It also stresses the importance of preserving Sudanese state institutions. Egypt further calls upon the international community to launch a humanitarian process that allows access to aid and protection of civilians, paving the way for a comprehensive and sustainable ceasefire that opens the door to a Sudanese-led political process that preserves Sudan’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and institutions, free from any external interference. Egypt has been and remains by Sudan’s side in all circumstances. Despite the difficulties and tribulations, Sudan will remain strong and united, and Egypt will stand by its side until the country will regain its stability, security and peace.

Iraq strongly condemns the massacres and violations committed in El Fasher and the resulting casualties and grave humanitarian suffering among innocent civilians. Iraq strongly rejects all attempts to undermine security and stability or to infringe upon the sovereignty of the State of Sudan. Warning against the dangers of efforts aimed at imposing a *fait accompli* or perpetuating any form of geographical or political division of the country, Iraq reaffirms its full support for dialogue as a means of resolving problems, rejecting violence, and resorting to peaceful means. It supports the path leading to a national dialogue that contributes to ending the crisis and achieving security and stability for the Sudanese people. It stresses that the continuation of the

³ As defined by UNICEF, 2021.



conflict will only lead to more civilian casualties, especially women, children, the elderly, and other groups most affected by the conflict, and to the destruction of infrastructure essential to the lives of the Sudanese people, as well as exposing Sudan to long-term risks that threaten its security, unity, and stability. In conclusion, Iraq calls on the international community to support the democratic transition process in Sudan and stresses the need to respect Sudan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, by refraining from interfering in its internal affairs and respecting its own choices.

Jordan condemns the attacks on the city of El Fasher which amount to criminal acts that fuel hatred and rob innocent people of their security. Reaffirming its solidarity with Sudan, Jordan calls on the UNHRC to deploy its best efforts to stop the tragedy that is taking place on Sudan's soil and against its people. The international community must take steps to address the crisis at its roots, by reaching a political solution that will stop the bloodshed, end the violence for which the Sudanese people are paying the price, and ensure the bright and secure future that the people of Sudan aspire to for their children and grandchildren. Jordan supports all regional, international, and Quartet's efforts to this end, emphasizing the need to de-escalate, protect civilians and humanitarian workers, and facilitate the work of mandated organizations. In conclusion, the people of Sudan deserve to enjoy security and peace, an end to their suffering, and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, which shall be the compass guiding the Council's action.

Kuwait strongly condemns and denounces the grave violations committed by the Rapid Support Forces following their targeting of innocent civilians in El Fasher, affirming its categorical rejection of any practices that undermine the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law. Kuwait stresses the importance of ensuring the protection of the civilian population and facilitating the unimpeded and unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid to those who need it, in accordance with relevant international norms and the provisions of the 2023 Jeddah Declaration. It also reiterates its support for regional and international efforts to achieve a ceasefire and resume the political process with a view to reaching a comprehensive and sustainable peace settlement. In this context, the optimal path to addressing the Sudanese crisis is through comprehensive national dialogue and peaceful political solutions, away from any measures or mechanisms that do not enjoy the consensus or acceptance of the country concerned. In this regard, Kuwait affirms the need to respect Sudan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of national decision-making. Kuwait calls for enabling the UN mechanisms operating in Sudan to perform their tasks in a constructive manner, contributing to supporting humanitarian efforts and enhancing the response to the current crisis. Kuwait looks forward to the adoption of a resolution by consensus that sends a clear and strong message from the international community, reflecting a unified position on the suffering of the Sudanese people and support for efforts to end violence and achieve peace and stability.

Lebanon strongly condemns the recent escalation in and around El Fasher and the bloody events that have resulted in serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, killing, starvation, destruction, all forms of violence, forced displacement, and the targeting of medical facilities and relief teams. Lebanon joins the calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and civilian suffering as well as the provision of humanitarian aid. Lebanon stresses the importance of accountability for the violations and crimes committed. The perpetrators must not go unpunished and justice must be served for the victims of this painful conflict. Lastly,



Lebanon calls for intensified regional and international efforts to find a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in Sudan through an inclusive national dialogue that guarantees the unity, security, stability and dignity of its people.

Libya voices deep concern over and condemnation of the violations committed against civilians in El Fasher, including the targeting of the Saudi hospital, which claimed the lives of many patients and medical personnel. Libya calls for those responsible for these violations to be held accountable and brought to justice, and welcomes regional and international efforts to reach a humanitarian truce as a first step towards a permanent ceasefire and an end to the conflict. Stressing the great suffering and high price paid by civilians due to the conflict, Libya calls on the international community to redouble its efforts to ensure a ceasefire and unhindered access for humanitarian aid. In this context, Libya continues to provide humanitarian assistance to those Sudanese who have been displaced to Libyan territory. In conclusion, Libya reaffirms the unity of Sudan, rejects any interference in its internal affairs and supports efforts to preserve national institutions. Lastly, Libya calls for a political process led exclusively by Sudanese ownership that will lead to an end to the conflict and the formation of a unified government.

Oman is following with great concern the humanitarian and security developments in El Fasher and condemns the killings and abuses committed against civilians. It expresses its hope that the outcome of this session will contribute to fulfilling the aspirations of the Sudanese people and strengthening the stability and unity of Sudan. Oman stresses the importance of prioritizing dialogue and peaceful solutions, ensuring the protection of civilians, and facilitating unhindered access to humanitarian aid, in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions. It also stresses the need to respect Sudan's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and calls on all parties to de-escalate the situation on the ground and engage seriously in a comprehensive political process that will lead to lasting security and stability. Expressing its support for regional and international efforts aimed at creating an environment conducive to dialogue and understanding in the interests of Sudan and its people, the Sultanate of Oman calls on the international community to intensify humanitarian assistance and coordinate efforts to ensure that it reaches those affected in El Fasher and other affected areas, thereby contributing to alleviating suffering and achieving sustainable stability.

Morocco expresses its deep concern over the situation in Sudan following the bloody events in the city of El Fasher, and condemns the violations committed against innocent civilians, especially women and children. Morocco expresses its full solidarity with Sudan in these painful circumstances and its readiness to provide the necessary support to overcome this crisis. In this delicate context, Morocco calls on the international community to provide the necessary humanitarian aid and ensure its smooth delivery in order to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population from malnutrition and lack of access to safe drinking water. Morocco renews its calls for support for efforts to strengthen national institutions and relaunch national dialogue and reconciliation, away from any external interference that could exacerbate tensions and destabilize the entire region. In conclusion, Morocco reiterates its support for initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of the conflict and preserving the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sudan.



Qatar reaffirms its unwavering support for the unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, and the right of its people to enjoy security, stability and a dignified life. Qatar reiterates its commitment to promoting and protecting the human rights of the Sudanese people and rejects any form of interference in Sudan's internal affairs, especially those that fuel the ongoing armed conflict and contribute to its prolongation. The State of Qatar expresses its shock at and strong condemnation of the atrocities committed by the Rapid Support Forces in El Fasher following the recent attack on them, and calls for an end to these violations and crimes and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. It also reiterates its firm position on the need to end the war and reach a peaceful solution that guarantees the unity of Sudan, preserves its institutions and sovereignty over its territory. It is time for the world to pay attention to Sudan's humanitarian tragedy and work seriously to end it, as each passing day brings more atrocities that innocent civilians are paying the price for, as happened in El Fasher and its surroundings, which one may fear it could be repeated in other areas if swift action is not taken to stop it. In conclusion, Qatar reiterates its solidarity with the people of Sudan in this critical humanitarian situation and will continue to provide all forms of support to alleviate its impact. Qatar calls on the international community to redouble its efforts and respond by providing humanitarian assistance to meet the growing needs of the Sudanese people.

Saudi Arabia expresses its deep concern over and condemnation of the grave humanitarian violations that occurred during the recent attacks by the Rapid Support Forces on the city of El Fasher. The Kingdom stresses the need for the Rapid Support Forces to fulfil their duty to protect civilians, ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian aid, and comply with international humanitarian law. Saudi Arabia further stresses the Rapid Support Forces' duty to protect civilians, ensure access to humanitarian aid, and comply with international humanitarian law, in accordance with the 'Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect Civilians in Sudan' signed on 11 May 2023. The Kingdom condemns and denounces the targeting of the Saudi hospital in El Fasher, which resulted in the death and injury of many persons, in breach of international human rights and humanitarian law. Saudi Arabia strongly condemns these violations, stressing the need to provide protection to health and humanitarian workers, while emphasizing the importance of restraint and avoiding the targeting of civilians.

The **State of Palestine** expresses its full solidarity with the people of Sudan in light of the profound humanitarian suffering they are experiencing as a result of the escalation of the armed conflict, particularly in and around the city of El Fasher. Palestine is following with grave concern credible reports of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and the targeting of civilians and infrastructure, including health and humanitarian facilities, which exacerbates the humanitarian crisis and increases the suffering of innocent civilians. Palestine reaffirms its unwavering position calling for respect for and protection of human rights in all circumstances, an immediate and comprehensive cessation of hostilities, safe and sustainable access for humanitarian assistance to all those in need, and respect for the principles of neutrality, humanity and non-discrimination in the provision of relief. Lastly, Palestine calls on the international community to strengthen efforts to protect civilians and support initiatives aimed at reaching a comprehensive peaceful settlement that puts an end to the suffering of the Sudanese people, preserves the unity and territorial integrity of Sudan, and fulfils the aspirations of its



people for security, stability and development. The protection of civilians and the preservation of human dignity must remain at the heart of any international response to the current crisis.

South Sudan expresses its concern over the situation in El Fasher and encourages both parties to engage in dialogue to end the crisis and the suffering of civilians. Stressing the importance of respecting international humanitarian and human rights law, South Sudan calls for the cessation of hostilities to prevent further waves of displacement and the delivery of humanitarian aid. Recalling that peace in Sudan is linked to peace in South Sudan, the latter conveys its solidarity with its war-torn neighbouring country and calls for the deployment of all efforts aimed at ending the conflict, without interference and with full respect for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sudan.

Tunisia expresses its deep regret and concern over the deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in the city of El Fasher, which now poses a direct threat to the fundamental human rights of civilians and undermines the chances of reaching a political consensus and, consequently, the establishment of stability and peace in Sudan. While expressing its continued solidarity with the State and people of Sudan, Tunisia renews its unwavering commitment to respecting Sudan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, without any interference in its internal affairs. Tunisia affirms its unwavering commitment to the fundamental principles of human rights and its support for the efforts of the UNHRC to address violations. It also stresses the need to take decisive action to ensure respect for the fundamental rights of all civilians in El Fasher and throughout Sudan. In this context, Tunisia considers that the current situation calls for an immediate ceasefire and the establishment of an urgent truce that would facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to those who need it and the implementation of the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan. Tunisia also calls on the international community, particularly the UNHRC, to redouble its efforts to address the repercussions of recent events on human rights in the affected areas of Sudan and to strengthen the mechanisms necessary to create an environment conducive to achieving stability and security in the country, in a manner that preserves the dignity and rights of all Sudanese.

The **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** condemns the attacks against civilians by the RSF in El Fasher and by the two warring parties across Sudan. The UAE urges the SAF and the RSF to immediately cease all attacks against the civilian population, which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law. The warring parties must halt their obstruction of humanitarian access, and the international community must ensure that those responsible for atrocities are held accountable without exception. Regrettably, Sudan continues its indiscriminate attacks on markets, villages, and hospitals against the backdrop of famine, while ignoring international calls for a truce, prolonging the conflict, and weaponizing humanitarian access. This is nothing new, as Sudan has harbored terrorists and sheltered individuals indicted for genocide. The UAE has always stood in solidarity with Sudan, from its darkest moments to those of greatest hope. The UAE has recently pledged an additional \$100 million to support urgent humanitarian operations in El Fasher, thereby reaffirming its readiness to do more to support the humanitarian response.

Yemen expresses its deep concern over the appalling deterioration of the humanitarian situation in and around El Fasher, and the excessive violence, forced displacement and increasing suffering faced by civilians due to the lack of food, water and basic services. Yemen affirms its



full solidarity with the people of Sudan and reiterates the importance of respecting the country's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and the need to adhere to the principles of international humanitarian law, most notably the protection of civilians without discrimination. Finally, Yemen renews its support for all Arab, regional and international efforts aimed at achieving security and stability in Sudan.

Asia and the Pacific⁴

Bangladesh is gravely alarmed by the catastrophic humanitarian situation unfolding in Sudan, especially by the recent horrific atrocities committed during and after the fall of El Fasher. Bangladesh condemns unequivocally the deliberate targeting of civilians, conflict-related sexual violence and weaponization of starvation, and the systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure. Bangladesh calls for immediate, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access to all affected populations, including those trapped in and around El Fasher. Lifesaving aid must be allowed to flow, and the safe passage of civilians fleeing violence must be ensured. The people of Sudan deserve peace, dignity, and justice. Underscoring the urgent need of a humanitarian truce leading to a lasting ceasefire, Bangladesh urges the international community and all relevant regional mechanisms to help end the suffering and support a Sudan-owned path toward lasting peace and accountability. In the context of the ongoing UN liquidity crisis, Bangladesh stresses the importance of complementarity and coordination among UN mechanisms working on Sudan. Finally, Bangladesh stands in unwavering solidarity with the people of Sudan and reaffirms its commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

China notes that the situation in El Fasher is concerning, with large numbers of civilians trapped in fighting, rising number of casualties, and a worsening human rights situation. Condemning all acts that harms civilians, China stresses that the utmost urgency is to silence weapons, end violence, scale up humanitarian assistance, and restore stability as soon as possible. China calls on all parties to immediately stop hostilities, protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access to El Fasher to ensure the fundamental rights of Sudanese people, including the right to life. As a firm supporter of Sudan's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, China affirms that conflict resolution in Sudan depends on the Sudanese people themselves. Imposing country-specific human rights mechanisms and expanding their mandates will complicate the situation further. China hopes that the UNHRC will be able to, by respecting views of the country concerned, seek common ground so as to facilitate a lasting solution through dialogue and negotiation.

Iran expresses its profound concern over the escalating human rights and humanitarian situation in and around El Fasher, amid the ongoing conflict in Sudan. The severe famine, massive displacement, and widespread civilian suffering constitute one of the gravest humanitarian crises globally, demanding urgent attention. Iran deeply regrets the persistent silence and lack of decisive action, which has worsened the crisis and reflects troubling double standards. Of particular concern is the continued failure to effectively prevent the transfer of arms contributing to these atrocities. Foreign interventions, including arms supplies and mercenary recruitment, fuel conflicts and deepen the humanitarian crisis. Fully respectful of the territorial integrity of Sudan, Iran strongly rejects any attempt to impose a situation of 'dual governance' or to weaken

⁴ Except for MENA countries.



the central authority of the legitimate government of Sudan. Lastly, Iran calls on all Member States to act decisively, protect civilians, and support lasting peace and unity in Sudan.

Indonesia is deeply appalled by reports of mass atrocities at ethnically targeted violence committed by the rapid support forces in El Fasher. The scale and brutality of these crimes demand the strongest condemnation and immediate decisive action. Indonesia calls for concerted efforts to end the bloodshed and ensure the protection of civilians. The ongoing siege of El Fasher by the RSF must be lifted immediately to allow safe, rapid, and unhindered humanitarian access. This Council's special session will only be meaningful if the aspirations of Sudan as the country concerned are thoroughly considered. The crisis in El Fasher is driven by impunity and the flows of weapons. The Sudanese Government's duty to protect its people must be supported by the international community. This means holding the perpetrators accountable and refraining from external interference that fuels conflicts and instability. The UNHRC should also strengthen technical assistance to help Sudan fulfil its international obligations. Reaffirming its solidarity with the Sudanese people and its commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, Indonesia calls for an inclusive Sudanese-led political process towards sustainable peace and for all parties to return to mediation.

Japan remains deeply concerned about the worsening human rights and humanitarian situation in the Sudan, particularly in and around El Fasher. Japan is appalled by the reports on horrendous acts, including summary executions, mass killings, attacks against humanitarian personnel, and forced displacement. Women and girls are disproportionately at risk, especially as the last remaining maternity hospitals in El Fasher have been destroyed and conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence continues unabated. Japan appreciates the important work of the FFM as the only UN investigative mandate for Sudan. The FFM's work is now more vital than ever to ensure accountability for reported violations and abuses of human rights, as well as reported violations of international humanitarian law. Reiterating its call on all parties to the conflict to immediately cease the hostilities and uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law and human rights law, Japan urges all parties to guarantee immediate, unconditional, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access to populations in need, while protecting civilians and those placed *hors de combat*. Japan remains committed to supporting Sudanese efforts toward an orderly transition to civilian rule, in close cooperation with the international community, including through the work of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa.

Malaysia is gravely concerned over the escalating security and deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sudan, particularly in light of the ongoing military conflict in the Darfur region. Malaysia is appalled by the reports of atrocities, mass killings and large-scale displacement across the country, which constitute flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The violations and abuses of human rights in El Fasher and other conflict-affected areas, including indiscriminate attacks and the targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure, are deeply alarming. These senseless acts of extreme violence are deplorable and must be stopped immediately. Malaysia calls on all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities and fully comply with their obligations under international law to protect civilian life and infrastructure. It urges all parties to guarantee safe, rapid and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, including through the establishment of humanitarian corridors into all affected areas. The conflict in Sudan will never be resolved through military confrontation. All parties must engage in



inclusive dialogue and return to the negotiating table to rebuild trust and to restore peace and stability in the country. Malaysia remains in solidarity with the people of Sudan and will continue to support efforts towards achieving a peaceful solution to the ongoing conflict.

The **Maldives** remains deeply concerned over the deteriorating human rights situation in Sudan. For too long, the people of Sudan have endured the devastation of conflict, trapped in one of the most severe humanitarian crises of our time. Reports from the ground paint a grim picture. Women and girls continue to suffer sexual and gender-based violence. Civilians including children are being killed. Millions remain displaced without adequate protection or assistance. Alarming, over half of Sudan's population rely on humanitarian assistance. The international community cannot look away from the human cost of the conflict. Two years have passed since the Jeddah Declaration, yet the promise of peace remains unfulfilled. The overriding priority must be an immediate and comprehensive ceasefire. But peace is not simply the absence of conflict - it is the presence of dialogue and reconciliation. Now more than ever, the UNHRC must rise above division and act with unity. Its efforts should aim to ensure continued technical assistance through OHCHR, restore peace and stability, and provide vital humanitarian aid the people of Sudan need.

Pakistan voices the gravest concern over the people of Sudan and condemns in the strongest terms the atrocities perpetrated by the paramilitary RSF and its affiliates during its assault on El Fasher – in clear violation of UN Security Council resolutions, including UNSC resolution 2736, which called on RSF to lift its siege on El Fasher. Their massacres of civilians; attacks on humanitarian personnel, health care workers, patients and medical facilities such as the Saudi Maternity Hospital; widespread use of rape and sexual violence; and preventing civilians from escaping the violence are a blot on the collective conscience of the international community. These crimes must stop and those responsible must be brought to account. Pakistan has consistently maintained that implied equivalence between the RSF and the Sudanese Government undermines Sudan's legitimate state institutions and risks creating a situation that paramilitary groups such as the RSF exploit to commit further atrocities. Pakistan reaffirms its unwavering commitment to Sudan's unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty. Pakistan unequivocally condemns the establishment of any so-called parallel governance structures, as they risk destabilizing an already volatile region and must be firmly and unequivocally rejected. A sustainable political resolution is the only way out of the conflict.

The **Republic of Korea** deeply regrets that, despite repeated concerns raised by the international community, including the UNHRC, the RSF's ongoing assaults have driven El Fasher and the surrounding areas into an acutely severe human rights and humanitarian crisis. Korea further deplores that this catastrophic situation continues to worsen across North Darfur and Kordofan. Korea strongly condemns the RSF's attacks against civilians, including attacks on health workers and hospitals, as well as reported large-scale atrocities, such as ethnically motivated killings, summary executions, and conflict-related sexual violence. All perpetrators of such human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable. Therefore, the Republic of Korea supports robust accountability measures, including through the Fact-Finding Mission and the International Criminal Court. Lastly, the Republic of Korea yet again urges all parties, particularly the RSF, to cease hostilities; to facilitate immediate and unhindered humanitarian access; and to ensure the protection of civilians, including by allowing safe passage. This crisis demands more than



repeated words; it requires concrete action. The Republic of Korea stands ready to actively engage with the international community to alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese people and to support efforts toward a sustainable and lasting peace in Sudan.

Viet Nam shares deep concern about the grave humanitarian situation and serious human rights violations in El Fasher. Strongly condemning all acts of violence against civilians, Viet Nam emphasizes the importance of respecting international humanitarian law, most notably protecting civilians, especially women and children, and safeguarding essential infrastructure and services, including hospitals, water supplies, and humanitarian facilities vital to human life. Viet Nam calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and a peaceful solution to the conflict. All parties must create favourable conditions for the safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid to affected populations. Viet Nam supports a comprehensive approach to peace that is Sudanese-led, with the support of national actors, especially the African Union, and in full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of Sudan. The international community should intensify humanitarian assistance and accompany Sudanese-led efforts for lasting peace and stability.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil has been following with great concern the situation in El Fasher, as well as the escalating violence in the North Darfur and Kordofan regions. This represents a critical turning point in an already dire humanitarian crisis raging in Sudan since 2023. Brazil strongly condemns the attacks by the Rapid Support Forces against civilian targets in El Fasher, including hospital facilities, which are estimated to have caused the death of more than 2,000 civilians. Brazil particularly condemns the ethnic and sexual violence, summary executions, and forced displacement committed in the city and around the region. It reiterates that hunger must not be used as a weapon of war. In this regard, Brazil calls on all parties to ensure free and unimpeded humanitarian assistance, and guarantee the protection of humanitarian workers. All parties involved must cease hostilities, particularly attacks against civilian targets, and resume dialogue aimed at achieving a sustainable ceasefire. Recalling the importance of all parties to respect international human rights and humanitarian law, Brazil supports the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan on its endeavor to investigate all human rights violations with a view to delivering justice and accountability.

Chile welcomes the convening of the Council's special session given the extreme gravity of the situation in El Fasher and other neighbouring areas, which requires a firm response from the UNHRC. Chile condemns in the strongest terms violence and mass atrocities, as well as all other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed both by the RSF and by the other parties involved in this conflict. Consequently, Chile urges a permanent cessation of hostilities, the creation of safe humanitarian corridors, as well as full and unrestricted access to assistance and human rights observers. Exactly as in the other situations where human rights are being violently violated, impunity must not be tolerated. In this sense, the FFM, as a mandated mechanism to carry out an independent and impartial investigation that determines responsibilities and allows for truth, justice and reparation for the victims, can count with the decisive and full support of Chile. In accordance with the arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council, Chile urges all third parties that finance, arm or support the warring parties to



put an end to any contribution that prolongs the conflict and to comply with the commitment not to be facilitators of massive atrocities. In closing, Chile reaffirms its commitment to the protection of civilians and to international human rights law, and will continue to support multilateral efforts to alleviate civilian suffering.

Mexico deplores the humanitarian impact of the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF. Following the recent capture of El Fasher by the RSF, Mexico notes with great concern the alarming reports of massive human rights violations and indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population. Recognizing the leadership of the African Union in seeking a solution towards an immediate ceasefire, Mexico reiterates its call for full respect for international humanitarian and human rights law. Mexico urges all actors facilitating the transfer of arms to fully comply with the embargo imposed by the UN Security Council on the Darfur region. Mexico supported the convening of the Council's special session with the conviction that the UNHRC must maintain a timely dialogue in situations that demand urgent attention. Finally, Mexico urges the adoption by consensus of the resolution tabled today before the UNHRC, in order to send a clear signal that the international community unequivocally condemns the atrocities perpetrated in El Fasher.

Uruguay expresses its deep concern over the catastrophic humanitarian situation resulting from serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Sudan. Deliberate attacks on hospitals and other civilian infrastructure, extreme violence and large-scale offensives by the Rapid Support Forces have had devastating consequences for the civilian population, particularly women and children, causing numerous casualties and forced displacement. Uruguay strongly condemns the atrocities committed by the RSF in El Fasher and its surroundings, including summary executions, torture, ethnically motivated killings, arbitrary detentions, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence. Reiterating its call for an immediate, complete and unconditional ceasefire and for safe, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access to be guaranteed, Uruguay stresses the need to ensure accountability for all violations committed and to comply with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN Human Rights Council, in order to promote lasting peace and end the suffering of the Sudanese people.

Venezuela reaffirms its firm solidarity with the Sudanese people and expresses its concern over the conflict in El Fasher, deeply regretting the loss of human lives and the delicate humanitarian situation. Venezuela notes that the conflict is regrettably not unrelated to the patterns of destabilisation suffered by sovereign nations with vast natural resources. Venezuela stresses the importance of any peace agreement respecting Sudan's territorial integrity and legitimate control over its natural resources, based on respect for international law, in particular self-determination and non-interference in internal affairs. Venezuela emphasises that cooperation and technical assistance are tools that can contribute to improving the human rights situation, provided that they have the consent of the State concerned and respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this regard, Venezuela values the mediation led by the African Union with the active participation of the country concerned, and remains convinced that only through genuine dialogue, and not violence, can the path to peace and prosperity for the Sudanese people be built, guaranteeing their human rights.



Eastern Europe

Albania is deeply alarmed by the catastrophic human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan, especially in and around El Fasher and across North Darfur. Since the RSF captured the city in late October, following more than 500 days of siege, nearly 90.000 civilians have fled the areas. Albania is appalled by credible reports of mass atrocities committed by RSF, including summary executions, ethnically targeted killings, and widespread use of sexual and gender-based violence. The situation is further worsened by confirmed famine in El Fasher and Kadugli, and the collapse of health services. Albania is particularly disturbed by reports of attacks on hospitals, including the killing of 460 patients and companions at Al-Saudi Maternity Hospital. Humanitarian workers have also been targeted, making it even more difficult to deliver live-saving assistance. Albania fully supports the draft resolution presented by the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and Norway, and reaffirms the urgent need for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire; safe and unhindered humanitarian access; and the protection of civilian in accordance with international law. Albania calls on all parties to fully implement the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect Civilians and to allow civilians to move to safer areas. Accountability is central to any sustainable solution and those who commit atrocities must face justice. Albania supports all regional and international efforts aimed at de-escalation and a Sudanese-led political process.

Croatia is gravely concerned over the ongoing war in Sudan, appalled by the reports of atrocities committed in El Fasher by the RSF, such as targeting civilians, ethnically motivated violence and killings, conflict-related sexual violence and starvation. Croatia calls on the parties to conflict to respect their obligations under the international humanitarian law and to immediately halt all violations. Croatia further addresses a call on external actors to immediately cease their support to the warring parties and to comply with the UN embargo. Their responsibility for ending the conflict is significant. Croatia urges all parties to the conflict and international actors; engage constructively in ceasefire negotiations; enable humanitarian access; and set the preconditions for peace. A broad and inclusive Sudanese-owned political process, with civilian structures having central role in the process, is crucial for achieving life in peace and dignity for people of Sudan, and for the future of the country. The fight against impunity and ensuring accountability for all violations of international law are the basis for the establishment of lasting peace. Croatia supports the work of the UN-mandated Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan and investigations carried out by the International Criminal Court in this regard. Lastly, Croatia reiterates its support to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan.

Cyprus is gravely alarmed by the worsening human rights and humanitarian situation in El Fasher. Reports of deliberate RSF attacks on civilians, including ethnically motivated killings, sexual violence, and obstruction of humanitarian aid, are deeply distressing and constitute grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. Cyprus condemns these atrocities in the strongest possible terms and calls for their immediate cessation. In this regard, it underlines the crucial role of the ICC and the FFM on Sudan, whose work remain vital to ensuring accountability. Cyprus reaffirms its steadfast support for Sudan's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, and firmly rejects any attempts to partition the country. It calls for unimpeded, safe, and sustained humanitarian access to all affected populations, and urges all parties to uphold their obligations under international law to protect civilians and humanitarian personnel. Cyprus



supports all regional and international efforts to secure an immediate ceasefire, enable humanitarian access, and advance an inclusive transition toward an independent, civilian-led government with broad legitimacy and accountability. Responsibility for ending the conflict rests with the leadership of both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF, as well as those supporting them directly or indirectly. Cyprus urges all external actors to cease any military, financial, or other support to the warring parties and to fully respect the UN arms embargo. The escalation of violence in El Fasher threatens not only Sudan's unity but also regional stability. Concerted international action is urgently needed to prevent both scenarios.

North Macedonia is deeply concerned about the worsening situation in Sudan, particularly the escalating and systematic violence in and around El Fasher. Hundreds have been killed, thousands have fled their homes, and countless others face inhumane treatment. North Macedonia is particularly alarmed by the plight of women and children, trapped between frontlines and repeatedly displaced. They face starvation, lack of clean water, and widespread violence, including sexual and gender-based violence. Mounting evidence indicates that rape is being deliberately and systematically used as a weapon of war. North Macedonia calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, unimpeded humanitarian access to all affected areas, and urgent de-escalation. All parties must fully respect international humanitarian law, protect civilians and humanitarian personnel, and end attacks on hospitals and civilian infrastructure. North Macedonia condemns atrocities committed by all parties and demand justice and accountability for the victims. Women and children have to be protected, and safe passage, for those fleeing violence must be ensured. Finally, North Macedonia welcomes ongoing regional and international efforts to secure a permanent ceasefire and provide tangible humanitarian relief across Sudan.

The **Republic of Moldova** is deeply concerned by the ongoing conflict in Sudan and the escalation in and around El Fasher. The capture by the Rapid Support Forces of the city of El Fasher further deepened the grave situation. Moldova is appalled by the reported violations such as summary executions, ethnically motivated violence, sexual and gender-based violence, including against children. The famine of those trapped inside the city and attacks on humanitarian and medical personnel are of deep concern. Moldova strongly condemns all the violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The conflict has already caused mass forced displacement, with over 7 million people internally displaced and over 4 million people fleeing to neighbouring countries. While welcoming previous efforts aimed at resolving the conflict, North Macedonia regrets that a lasting political solution has not been reached yet. Therefore, it calls on the parties to agree on an immediate and sustainable ceasefire and a peaceful resolution of the conflict with full respect of Sudan's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Moldova appeals to the parties to ensure rapid and unhindered access for humanitarian aid. Accountability must be ensured for the violations committed by all the parties. In this regard, Moldova supports the mandate of the Fact-Finding Mission and the draft resolution calling for the urgent inquiry into the recent violations.

Romania voices extreme concern over the ongoing military confrontation in Sudan, with its latest alarming developments and credible reports of crimes under international law being committed in and around El-Fasher. Indiscriminate and deliberate attacks against civilians, civilian infrastructure, medical facilities and humanitarian supplies, hunger, forced displacements,



summary executions, widespread sexual and gender-based violence continue to plunge people in extreme physical and psychological pain. As in all conflict or calamity environments, regrettably, children, women, elderly, persons with disabilities and other persons in the most vulnerable situations are hit the hardest. Romania condemns all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in El-Fasher and across the country, thereby calling for their immediate cessation. Perpetrators should be brought to justice. The evolving humanitarian crisis - the most severe in the world - is deeply concerning. Safe and unhindered humanitarian access within the country is urgent. Stressing that humanitarian assistance should reach the most in need first, Romania calls for an immediate and durable ceasefire and for negotiations to peacefully solve the conflict. All other conditions for such an outcome, including preserving Sudan's unity and territorial integrity and ending the support of involved third actors should be guaranteed. Romania reaffirms its strong support for regional and international coordinated mediation efforts as well as for the FFM's mandate. Enabling it to fulfil its investigative functions, including in regard to the recent violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law allegedly committed in and around El Fasher - through its proper funding and full cooperation by the Sudanese authorities - remains crucial.

Slovakia is deeply concerned by the continuing escalation of violence and the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Sudan. Slovakia condemns in the strongest possible terms the acts of violence perpetrated by the Rapid Support Forces in El Fasher and other areas, including deliberate attacks on civilians. These atrocities constitute crimes against humanity, and the perpetrators must be held fully accountable. Justice and accountability are essential to break the cycle of impunity and to lay the foundations for lasting peace. Slovakia deplores the dire humanitarian conditions across most of Sudan. Millions of people are in urgent need of assistance, and access to food, water, and essential services remains severely limited. Slovakia welcomes and supports all international efforts aimed at alleviating human suffering, including initiatives focused on protecting and maintaining critical civilian infrastructure. The actions by the international community should focus on supporting the Sudanese people, protecting their fundamental rights, and preserving prospects for a future partnership with a democratic, civilian-led Sudan. Slovakia reaffirms that the protection and promotion of human rights must remain a priority in all efforts to address the crisis. Accountability for violations, inclusive dialogue, and respect for international humanitarian and human rights law are essential for achieving lasting peace and stability. Slovakia stands ready to work with partners to ensure justice for victims and to support mechanisms that uphold accountability.

Slovenia notes with concern that El Fasher and southwestern Sudan stand as tragic examples of the sheer brutality of human rights violations and abuses committed against innocent civilians, especially women, children, persons with disability and older persons. The atrocity crimes in El Fasher, perpetrated by RSF demonstrate a total disregard of international humanitarian and human rights law. Mass displacement, summary executions, ethnically targeted killings, widespread sexual and gender based violence, arbitrary detentions, looting and destruction of vital infrastructure have come to define the suffering of the Sudanese people. The attack on the Saudi Maternal Hospital, one of several assaults on medical and humanitarian facilities, is shocking to the core. The deliberate targeting of on humanitarian workers and places meant to save lives is indefensible and must stop. Slovenia calls on the SAF and the RSF to immediately



halt the fighting. Condemning the deliberate obstruction of humanitarian access which is deepening famine-like conditions and health crisis among civilians trapped in this man-made conflict, Slovenia calls on all parties to lift sieges, open humanitarian corridors and allow safe and unhindered passage for civilians and humanitarian aid. It further calls on external actors to cease all actions that fuel or prolong the conflict. States with influence shall use their leverage to bring the parties back to dialogue. Widespread impunity is a breeding ground for violence leading to war crimes and crimes against humanity, such as weaponization of starvation, rape and sexual violence and ethnically motivated killings. Slovenia welcomes the recent ICC conviction of Ali Kushayb in October, the first ICC judgment in a situation referred by the UNSC, and calls on all states to cooperate with the ICC in ensuring accountability for atrocities in Darfur. Lastly, Slovenia calls on parties to the conflict to immediately cease hostilities in accordance with UNSC Resolution 2736, and to work on a political solution to end the ongoing conflict, protect civilians, abide by their commitments made in Jeddah and respect international law.

Türkiye is deeply saddened by the events in El Fasher and strongly condemns the atrocities committed against civilians, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law. Türkiye urges an immediate end to the fighting in Sudan, the cessation of attacks on innocent civilians, the provision of safe passage, and the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid. Türkiye reiterates its unwavering support for the unity, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of Sudan. The establishment of a credible ceasefire, alongside the sustainable and secure delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the country, remain an urgent priority. International human rights and humanitarian law must be the guiding framework to protect civilians in the country. In these difficult times, the international community cannot remain indifferent to the dire humanitarian situation. Türkiye will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese people. As for the resolution to be adopted at the end of this urgent session, the concerned country must be constructively engaged, and its concerns be kept on board. Existing mechanisms must be used effectively before new ones are conceived.

Ukraine expresses profound concern over the escalating violence and reported atrocities in Sudan, voicing deep alarm at the serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and by their devastating impact on civilians, particularly women and children, in and around El Fasher, as well as the broader escalation of hostilities across North Darfur and the Kordofan region. Ukraine opposes any attempts to fragment the Republic of Sudan and its state institutions. The Sudanese people have the inalienable right to live in peace and security. Ukraine reaffirms its unwavering support for the unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Sudan, and the building of a democratic and prosperous society. Ukraine stands in full solidarity with the Sudanese people and unequivocally condemns the ongoing violence against them. Ukraine calls upon all parties to the armed conflict and the international community to take all necessary measures to halt the bloodshed; ensure accountability for crimes committed against civilians; and prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Ukraine emphasizes that these measures are not only vital for the Sudanese people but are also essential for promoting lasting peace, security, and stability throughout the African continent.

Western Europe and Others



Andorra voices deep concern in the face of the human tragedy unfolding in El Fasher and throughout Darfur. Reports of ethnically motivated massacres, the systematic use of sexual violence, forced displacement, famine, and the inability of thousands of civilians to flee the city are unacceptable. No cause can ever justify the denial of the right to life, dignity, and security of civilians. Andorra supported the convening of the Council's special session, convinced that the situation in Sudan described by the UN as the world's worst humanitarian and displacement crisis requires the Council's urgent and resolute attention. This initiative reflects Andorra's commitment to place diplomacy and dialogue at the service of the protection of civilians and human rights, and to ensure that indifference does not paralyze international action. Andorra firmly condemns the atrocities committed and call on all parties to immediately cease hostilities and to respect international humanitarian and human rights law. Humanitarian access must be granted without hindrance, and the safety of humanitarian workers must be ensured. Andorra reaffirms its support for the FFM's mandate and stresses the need for accountability for all violations committed. There can be no lasting peace without justice. Andorra, small in size but great in values, remains faithful to its motto '*Virtue united becomes strength.*' Andorra believes in the power of multilateralism, dialogue, and solidarity. It is time to move from words to action, so that peace, security, and dignity may once again take root in Sudan.

Australia, appalled by the rapidly deteriorating situation in Sudan, condemns the atrocities committed by the Rapid Support Forces in El Fasher and calls for an immediate end to the violence. The recent sharp escalation of violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, ethnically motivated mass killings, attacks on humanitarian personnel, and unlawful killings, is unacceptable and must end immediately. Australia is gravely concerned that the humanitarian crisis precipitated by the conflict is worsening, with widespread food insecurity and a total collapse of essential health services. Humanitarian agencies must get the necessary permissions to conduct their life-saving work and reach populations in need. Australia will provide an additional \$10 million to support the people of Sudan, to be delivered through the United Nations and NGO partners. This brings Australia's total contribution to \$60 million since 2023. A permanent cessation of hostilities is urgently needed. Australia calls on all parties to uphold their obligations under international law, including to protect civilians and humanitarian workers, facilitate safe passage for those fleeing conflict-affected-areas, and ensure unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance.

Austria is deeply alarmed by the reports of atrocities committed by the RSF in El Fasher and surrounding areas. Since 26 October, more than 70,000 people have been displaced, while an estimated 200,000 civilians remain trapped in the city, prevented from fleeing violence, hunger and fear. Austria strongly condemns the horrific atrocities, including ethnically motivated violence, torture, sexual assaults, and summary executions. Austria calls on all parties to the conflict to immediately cease hostilities, fully respect international humanitarian and human rights law, and guarantee the protection of civilians. Safe and unhindered humanitarian access must be ensured without delay and the arms embargo upheld. Austria firmly supports the work of the FFM and calls for an urgent investigation into the events in and around El Fasher. Those responsible must be held accountable. Austria urges all regional and international actors to use their influence to stop the atrocities, protect civilians, and help bring lasting peace and justice to the people of Sudan.



Belgium strongly condemns the extreme violence perpetrated by the Rapid Support Forces in and around El Fasher. The scale and brutality of these acts, the deliberate targeting of civilians, summary executions, ethnically motivated killings, and gender-based violence are shocking. These constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law and may constitute the most serious crimes under international law. Belgium calls for an immediate halt to the supply of arms to the RSF and full respect for the arms embargo. The fall of El Fasher has deepened the world's worst humanitarian crises, causing mass displacement and famine. The use of starvation as a weapon of war is abhorrent and must be investigated. Humanitarian access remains blocked and initiatives such as the 'Emergency Response Rooms' are facing enormous difficulties. Belgium has therefore increased its humanitarian support for Sudan. All parties have committed grave violations in impunity, and accountability has been absent. Belgium welcomes the ongoing ICC investigations and supports the FFM, urging full cooperation and granting it full access. Lastly, Belgium reiterates its call for an immediate ceasefire; unimpeded humanitarian access and the protection of civilians; an inclusive peace process; and accountability.

Canada strongly condemns reports of atrocities committed by the Rapid Support Forces in El Fasher. The massacre of 460 civilians at Saudi Maternity Hospital exemplifies a blatant disregard for international humanitarian and human rights law. This is not an isolated case - Sudan faces widespread famine, conflict-related sexual violence, and targeted attacks on civilians. Perpetrators must be held accountable, and all external actors must cease support that fuels the conflict. Canada calls on all parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, including the protection of civilians. Canada further call on the parties to ensure rapid, unimpeded humanitarian access and to commit to an immediate and permanent ceasefire. Canada supports UN mandated efforts, including the Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan, and calls for its unhindered access on the ground in order to ensure accountability and justice for victims. Urging a strong UNHRC resolution and the Council to act decisively to prevent further devastation, Canada will continue to provide humanitarian, development, and peace and stabilization assistance to save lives, support resilience, and uphold human rights. Canada stands with the people of Sudan and supports peace efforts, including those led by the Quartet, which must be guided by voices of civilians, especially women and youth.

France notes that the capture of El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces marks a dramatic new stage in the conflict in Sudan. France urges the RSF to protect all civilians without discrimination and to respect international humanitarian and human rights law. It strongly condemns the atrocities committed by the RSF against civilians, which may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity according to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. It calls on the Sudanese Armed Forces and their allies to exercise restraint in their response in order to spare civilians trapped in El Fasher. Already described as the world's worst humanitarian crisis, the situation in Sudan has reached a new peak. France strongly condemns the strike on the Saudi hospital in El Fasher, which has killed more than 460 people according to WHO. It calls for safe, rapid and unhindered humanitarian access to the entire territory and the protection of humanitarian personnel. It calls on the parties to urgently implement the humanitarian truce proposed by the Quartet. Only a ceasefire accompanied by a peace process can end the suffering of the Sudanese people. The parties to the conflict have a responsibility to engage in direct negotiations to this end. Calling for an end to all external support for the conflict and for



compliance with the arms embargo in Darfur, France reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sudan and supports the extension of the ICC's mandate to the entire territory of Sudan.

Germany describes the situation in El Fasher as unbearable. Reports of large-scale atrocities, including targeted ethnic and sexual violence committed by the Rapid Support Forces, have left Germany deeply appalled and horrified. The deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure are indefensible and may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Germany strongly condemns these atrocities. They must be fully investigated, and those responsible held to account. Impunity can no longer serve as a breeding ground for further crimes. Therefore, Germany urges the Council to support a strong resolution that mandates an urgent inquiry by the Fact-Finding Mission. Sudan is facing the world's most severe humanitarian crisis. Women and children are suffering most - facing hunger, displacement and horrific sexual violence. Germany has increased its humanitarian support for people in need in Sudan and neighbouring countries to 141 million euros this year. In late October, Minister of State Güler visited Sudan and the wider region, meeting with key actors, and urging them for unhindered humanitarian access, a ceasefire, and a credible political process. Germany remains ready to assist all efforts towards peace, justice, and accountability.

Greece is profoundly concerned by the appalling escalation of violence in El Fasher and the escalating humanitarian crisis. Greece strongly condemns the attack and subsequent seizure of El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces and calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, summary executions, ethnically motivated killings and gender-based violence. Greece particularly condemns the systematic and targeted violence against women and children. These acts constitute extremely serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and must be subject to thorough investigation. Accountability for violations remains essential. Greece supports the work of the Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan to ensure impartial documentation and prosecution of these serious crimes. Greece reaffirms its commitment to Sudan's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and it supports the calls for an immediate ceasefire, the establishment of safe humanitarian corridors, and the provision of safe passage for civilians. Compliance of all parties with international humanitarian and human rights law is imperative. Greece calls on all third actors to halt the transfer of weapons and fighters into Sudan and to support the coordinated diplomatic framework of the UN, AU, IGAD, and the League of Arab States. Only concerted international engagement can prevent further fragmentation of the country that risks to destabilize the region.

The **Holy See** voices grave concern over the tragic news coming from Sudan, particularly from the city of El Fasher, in the war-torn region of North Darfur. Just a few days ago, Pope Leo XIV recalled that indiscriminate violence against women and children, attacks on unarmed civilians, and serious obstacles to humanitarian aid are causing unbearable suffering for a population already exhausted by long months of conflict. The Holy See seizes this opportunity to raise some specific concerns. Catholic-run clinics, schools, and community centres in conflict zones have either been forced to close or are operating under extreme duress. Their staff, many of whom are volunteers, face daily threats, and many have been displaced. Catholic institutions in Sudan and neighbouring countries, including South Sudan, are providing critical support to displaced families, often without formal recognition or adequate funding. The moral voice and community



reach of the local Catholic clergy and their networks are invaluable. However, it is not supported enough. In order to bring an end to the current levels of violence, Sudan requires both sustained humanitarian aid and immediate diplomatic efforts. Therefore, the Holy See echoes the heartfelt appeal of Pope Leo XIV, urging all parties to consent to a ceasefire and the cessation of hostilities and to urgently open humanitarian corridors. The international community must act with determination and generosity to provide assistance and support to those working tirelessly to provide relief to the suffering population.

Ireland is horrified by the reports of large-scale ethnically motivated atrocities in El Fasher committed by the RSF, and the intensifying attacks in the Kordofan region, including summary executions and sexual and gender-based violence. Ireland condemns in the strongest terms the widespread violence against civilians, humanitarian and healthcare workers, including the use of rape and starvation as weapons of war. The violence has exacerbated famine conditions, increased displacement, and heightened humanitarian need. Ireland calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and for all parties to respect international humanitarian and human rights law. All civilians must be protected and safe passage granted to those attempting to flee El Fasher and the surrounding areas. Immediate and unhindered humanitarian access must be facilitated. Ireland urges all states and actors to comply with the UN Security Council arms embargo on Darfur, and calls on them to stop the provision of weapons to warring parties. Impunity in Sudan must end. It is imperative that the perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses are held accountable and brought to justice. In this regard, the FFM must be provided with unhindered access in order to carry out its vital work.

Italy strongly condemns the appalling deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan, further exacerbated following the fall of El Fasher into the hands of the Rapid Support Forces. Italy is particularly alarmed by credible reports of widespread executions of civilians, sexual violence against women and girls, ethnically motivated violence, as well as looting and the deliberate destruction of hospitals and other essential infrastructure. After more than three years of conflict, the people of Sudan, particularly women and children, continue to face the world's most severe humanitarian and displacement crisis. More than ten million people have been forced to flee their homes, while over half of the population is experiencing acute food insecurity, and famine conditions are confirmed in several regions. Italy remains steadfast in its support for Sudanese population, including by delivering humanitarian and emergency assistance. In this regards, Minister Tajani announced that *'Italy is at the forefront of humanitarian assistance, supporting the most vulnerable civilians, starting with children. Italy has allocated over 125 million Euros to strengthen basic services and assist Sudanese communities in neighboring countries.'* Since the hostilities began, the most vulnerable - particularly women, children, and the elderly - have borne the greatest impact. The atrocities they have suffered may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. It is imperative that all parties take immediate measures to safeguard civilians, in full compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law. Italy calls for an immediate end to hostilities and for all parties to respect their obligations under international law, including by guaranteeing safe and unhindered access to deliver humanitarian and health aid. Lastly, Italy continues to stand in solidarity with the people of Sudan and support its aspirations for a peaceful and democratic future, with respect for human rights and the rule of law at its core.



Liechtenstein thanks the panellists for their sobering reports on the horrifying humanitarian and human rights situation in the Sudan, with tens of thousands of civilians remaining trapped in El Fasher and enduring constant shelling, hunger and despair while humanitarian relief continues to be denied. Liechtenstein calls on all actors to fully commit to the responsibility to protect and to ensure that no mass atrocities can take place in the Sudan. An arms embargo is in place, but weapons continue to flow into the country, wreaking havoc and perpetuating the conflict. Liechtenstein urges all actors to strictly adhere to the embargo to protect civilians from further bloodshed. The situation shows the continued relevance of the referral made by the UN Security Council to the International Criminal Court. Last month, ICC judges convicted a Janjaweed leader for serious crimes committed in Darfur. This month, the Office of the Prosecutor expressed deepest concerns over recent reports emerging from El Fasher about mass killings, rapes, and other crimes committed during the attacks by the Rapid Support Forces. These acts, if substantiated, could amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under the Rome Statute. The people of Sudan deserve an end to this man-made catastrophe. Liechtenstein calls on the international community to ensure that humanity prevails.

Luxembourg remains deeply alarmed by the scale of the humanitarian and human crisis in Sudan. The reports and images coming out of El Fasher since the city was taken by the Rapid Support Forces are worryingly similar to those from the 2000s. A regime of terror, with daily rapes, killings, and abductions, is descending upon a starving and exhausted population, leading to a hopeless exodus. Tens of thousands of people have left the city, but many have been unable to reach refuge. Luxembourg reiterates its call on all parties to the conflict to agree to a ceasefire and immediately establish a humanitarian truce, safe passage for civilians to evacuate, and an end to all external support fuelling the conflict. Luxembourg further stresses the importance of respecting international humanitarian law. With all eyes currently on El Fasher, Luxembourg calls on the UNHRC not lose sight of El Obeid. Bombarded for several weeks by the RSF, the population of this city fears falling under siege once again and being deprived of their most fundamental rights, including the right to life itself.

Malta deplores the severe human rights violations in El Fasher, which have been exacerbated following the RSF offensive. Malta condemns all attacks on civilian populations, humanitarian personnel and critical infrastructure. The use of sexual and gender-based violence is abhorrent and must cease immediately. Deeply concerned by reports of such violence against women and girls, Malta underlines that all parties to the conflict must abide by their obligations under international law. In this regard, Malta thanks the High Commissioner and his Office for their continued attention to this tragic situation and for the direct appeals of 27 and 31 October, reminding RSF commanders of their obligations under international humanitarian law to ensure the protection of civilians and to ensure the passage of essential supplies and humanitarian assistance. Malta's support to the Fact-Finding Mission and Special Procedures and their work is maintained unreservedly. Malta calls upon all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities and violations of international humanitarian law, and to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. Taking note of the recently signalled claim of openness to a humanitarian truce proposal put forward by Quartet interlocutors, Malta reiterates the priority for the parties to resume talks for a lasting ceasefire and a comprehensive, inclusive and Sudanese-owned political process.



Monaco is deeply concerned by the alarming situation in the city of El Fasher and its surroundings. Several credible reports indicate that serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed in recent weeks, including attacks targeting civilians and infrastructure, sexual and ethnic violence, and summary executions. It cannot be ruled out that some of these violations may be considered war crimes or crimes against humanity. In this context, Monaco urges all parties to put an end to the violence and engage in political dialogue with a view to finding a negotiated solution that will allow for a swift return to peace. Monaco reiterates its call for immediate and unhindered humanitarian access in order to provide assistance to the population. Given the gravity of the situation, Monaco co-sponsored the draft resolution submitted for consideration by the Human Rights Council. In this regard, it is essential that the Fact-Finding Mission be able to investigate all violations committed in El Fasher and its surroundings, thereby helping to establish responsibilities. Finally, Monaco expresses its solidarity with the Sudanese people and reiterates its support for all efforts to restore peace and stability in the country.

The **Netherlands** notes with concern that hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians in El Fasher are living through the darkest of days. There are reports of ethnically motivated mass killings, conflict-related sexual violence and starvation used as a method of warfare by the Rapid Support Forces. All acts that are prohibited by international law. These atrocities are being fuelled through supply of arms and funds, worsening the already most severe humanitarian crisis in the world. The African Union and European Union have voiced grave concerns about the escalating violence – and so has the Netherlands. The latter calls for an immediate end to all human rights violations, respect for international humanitarian law and full compliance with the UN arms embargo. The Netherlands stresses the need to document and investigate violations, both through the UNHRC-mandated FFM and the ICC. Humanitarian support must be increased. The Netherlands contributes in various ways, and urges UN Member States to do their utmost in terms of finance and diplomacy.

New Zealand describes the human rights situation in Sudan as catastrophic. Expressing support for the ongoing work of the Fact-Finding Mission, New Zealand unequivocally condemns the continued violence against civilians, including the recent atrocities committed in El Fasher. Sudan remains the world's worst humanitarian crisis. At least 13 million people are displaced, tens, if not hundreds of thousands killed, and millions face acute food insecurity, including famine. Mass killings, large-scale sexual violence and rape, including against children, and recruitment of children by the parties constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity under international law. Reports of such acts are appalling. New Zealand continues to urge all parties to the conflict, including external actors, to negotiate an immediate ceasefire and for all parties to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians. Humanitarian organisations must be granted safe, rapid and unimpeded access throughout Sudan. Human rights violations and abuses must stop. As UNSG António Guterres has said, 'the situation in Sudan is spiralling out of control.' The international community must come together to support a negotiated humanitarian pause and a permanent ceasefire in Sudan, and ensure that the human rights of the Sudanese people are upheld.

Portugal condemns the takeover by the Rapid Support Forces of El-Fasher and the serious violations and abuses of human rights perpetrated against civilians. The humanitarian situation



in Sudan is catastrophic. Roughly one third of the population is displaced and famine conditions have been widely verified. Portugal remains appalled by developments in and around El-Fasher. Reports from UN and humanitarian partners detail ethnically targeted attacks, conflict-related sexual violence, torture, summary executions, and abductions. Portugal calls upon all parties to cease hostilities; comply with international humanitarian and human rights law; and ensure unhindered humanitarian access, the safe and unimpeded movement of civilians fleeing El Fasher to nearby locations, as well as full protection for humanitarian and medical personnel. Respect for international humanitarian and human rights law is not negotiable, and accountability must be ensured. Portugal fully supports UN and regional accountability mechanisms and calls for full cooperation with them, guaranteeing access, enabling prompt information-sharing, and ensuring robust protection for victims and witnesses. Portugal reiterates the need for an immediate, permanent ceasefire and urges all parties to engage in inclusive, good-faith, and constructive negotiations to that end.

Spain expresses its dismay at the appalling level of violence perpetrated in the city of El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces militias and their allies. Spain strongly condemns the serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by the RSF, which could constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, in particular the mass killings, attacks on health infrastructure, ethnically motivated violence, mass displacement of the population, and widespread sexual and gender-based violence against girls and women, as well as the use of starvation as a weapon of war after 18 months of siege. Spain demands respect for international humanitarian law and the declaration of an immediate ceasefire to prevent an escalation of the conflict. It also urges the parties to engage in peace negotiations to end the war and the suffering of an exhausted civilian population, victims of the world's most serious humanitarian crisis. In this regard, Spain expresses its support for the work of the Quartet's diplomatic initiative and urges them to redouble their efforts to achieve a humanitarian truce and a ceasefire. It is essential to ensure accountability for the serious human rights violations committed in El Fasher, as the only way to ensure justice and reparation for the victims; stop the spiral of impunity that fuels cycles of violence; and move towards a just and sustainable peace. To this end, documenting all human rights violations and identifying those responsible is essential. The Council's special session and the tabling of the resolution for adoption are necessary step amid one of the most serious crises of systematic human rights violations.

Switzerland is deeply shocked by the recent developments in El Fasher and Kordofan, and urges all parties, in particular the RSF and their allies, to cease hostilities and to respect international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law. Switzerland strongly condemns all violations committed by the parties to the conflict and recall their obligation to prevent such violations. It also emphasizes their obligation to ensure rapid, sustained, and unimpeded humanitarian access to all civilians. The devastating war in Sudan must end. The protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, must remain a top priority. Switzerland calls on all States to implement UNSC resolutions, including the arms embargo, and to end all external support, including through mercenaries. Ensuring accountability for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law remains a priority for Switzerland. Describing the work of the ICC as essential, Switzerland calls on the Sudanese government to grant it unrestricted access. The evidence gathered by the FFM is valuable to the International Criminal



Court and other key actors, including the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect (OSAPG). Finally, Switzerland reaffirms its support for mediation efforts and calls on the parties to engage in meaningful dialogue.

The **United Kingdom** emphasizes that the violence and targeting of civilians in El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces is appalling. The reporting is horrific. Ethnically motivated killings, executions, starvation, and rape as a weapon of war. These are not isolated incidents. Ongoing impunity and reticence from the international community means Sudan is facing the largest humanitarian crisis of the 21st century. Famine continues to spread, yet both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces continue obstructing aid from reaching the 30 million people in need. The UK has announced an additional £5 million in humanitarian support, bringing our aid this year to £125 million. But aid is not enough. The guns must fall silent. There is a need for a renewed push for peace, backed by global cooperation through the Quartet and the United Nations. There must be accountability in Sudan, and that is not possible without facts. The FFM is pivotal to establishing the facts needed to bring perpetrators to account for these horrific crimes. The UK urges the UNHRC to show the Sudanese people that they are not forgotten. The horrors on the ground only confirm there is no military solution to this civil war. The Quartet's joint statement, achieved thanks to US leadership, provides a definitive roadmap to end this conflict, a humanitarian truce leading immediately to a permanent ceasefire and a transition to an independent, civilian-led government not controlled by either warring party.

RIGHTS OF REPLY

Chad firmly rejects the allegations made against its country by some non-governmental organizations which have suggested that Chad is making it easier to deliver weaponry into Sudan. Chad's border with Sudan is 1,300 kilometres long - which means it is also suffering from the consequences of the armed conflict in Sudan. Chad has security problems, financial and economic challenges - all of them being exacerbated by the situation in the neighbouring Sudan. Over a million Sudanese refugees have fled into Chad. They have settled in Chad and the numbers are literally growing by the day. Chad is already facing massive humanitarian challenges. Now, it has another one. The people of Chad show exemplary solidarity and hospitality in welcoming the Sudanese cousins into Chad, but that is being seriously tested. Chad needs international cooperation and solidarity to be able to meet properly what is a very heavy responsibility. Crisis situations in neighbouring countries mean that Chad is a subsidiary victim of those conflicts. Chad is under considerable pressure in humanitarian terms and wants to see a negotiated political solution to this conflict to be reached by all Sudanese working together. Dialogue is what Chad wants to see. Chad is fully open to cooperate with all UNHRC mechanisms if it will help improve the human rights situation in Sudan and protect civilians. In conclusion, Chad is not involved in any of the actions accusations of which have been levered against itself. Chad is neutral in terms of the conflict in Sudan and wants to have peace talks to bring that conflict to an end. There must be a renewal of negotiations to move towards a lasting ceasefire and a lasting political settlement. We are not going to have peace in Sudan unless we do that, and without peace in Sudan, Chad is under threat as well.

The **United Arab Emirates** states that the Sudanese Armed Forces are trying to get back all possible venues in order to forget about the violations they accused the UAE of. Instead of putting



an end to the war that has been ignited, all the campaigns are being launched in order to distort the Emirates' image. Without the obstacles to the major efforts deployed by the Quartet with the support of the Emirates, the latest escalation in El Fasher would have been prevented and would have allowed access to humanitarian aid. Having always supported all the calls for an immediate ceasefire, the Emirates calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect their humanitarian and legal obligations and put the interests of the people of Sudan first, because they are the ones that pay the price of this atrocious and absurd war. The Emirates reiterates its commitment to collaborating with its international and regional partners, including the Quartet, in order to launch a transitional process that will pave the way for the establishment of an independent government that will not be under the control of warring parties.

RESOLUTION A/HRC/RES/S-38/1 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Presentation of the Draft Resolution

The **United Kingdom on behalf of the Sudan Core Group**⁵ explains that the latter requested this session because the scale and severity of the crisis in Sudan can no longer be met with silence. The situation in El Fasher is the latest example of a broader collapse - a collapse of the rule of law, protection of civilians and human dignity. What the world is witnessing is not just a humanitarian emergency, but a systematic assault on civilians with consequences that extend far beyond Sudan's borders. The violence in El Fasher bears the hallmarks of a coordinated campaign against civilians by the Rapid Support Forces. Their advance has been accompanied by credible reports of ethnically targeted killings, systematic sexual violence and the deliberate use of starvation. Across Sudan, over 30 million people now require humanitarian assistance. Yet, access to aid is obstructed and those who try to help are themselves at risk, with the appalling targeting of health workers in El Fasher. The scale of need is staggering but the response has been inadequate. The UNHRC must not look away. The UK hopes that UN Member States could all agree on the need for accountability as well as the end goal of reconciliation. An independent account of the past is needed to achieve both these goals. There is no other independent mechanism to achieve that goal. The key outcome of this resolution is the urgent inquiry to be carried out by the UNHRC-mandated FFM. Its efforts to document and preserve evidence of violations and abuses lay the groundwork for justice. Without it, accountability will remain out of reach and the cycle of impunity will continue. The Core Group pays tribute to the Sudanese civil society actors who continue to serve their communities under extraordinary pressure. Their courage and resilience are a reminder of the values the UNHRC is meant to uphold. The strongest tribute that we can all make to their courage is by adopting today's resolution by consensus.

Sudan's Explanations Before the Vote

The delegation of **Sudan** expresses its gratitude to all states and organisations who have condemned the actions carried out by the terrorist militia and its sponsors. It also thanks the countries who have worked with the Sudanese delegation to amend the draft resolution during

⁵ Consisting of Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom.



the consultations and for taking into account Sudan's observations. Sudan further thanks OHCHR for its work in documenting the atrocities.

As regards the **draft resolution**, some paragraphs are positive and warrant acceptance. For instance, paragraphs that condemn the activities carried out by the RSF such as extrajudicial executions, arbitrary detention of civilians and the recruitment of children as well as rape as weapons of war and other forms of violence. Sudan highly appreciates the paragraphs that have restated this Council's commitment to respect the sovereignty of Sudan, its unity and territorial integrity. Sudan agrees with the paragraph which refuses to introduce a parallel force or authority in zones and areas that are controlled by the support forces.

While not opposing to the draft resolution, **Sudan rejects** a number of paragraphs. In the preamble, paragraph 11 on the FFM and paragraph 13 on the states supporting the militia do not name the state concerned. The position of the international community is clear. There have been demonstrations throughout the world condemning the United Arab Emirates, even in parliaments and public spaces. Turning to paragraphs 14, 15, 16, and 17 all relating to the FFM, Sudan's stance is very clear-cut. As regards the humanitarian situation, Sudan thanks the States for this reference in the draft resolution and the countries who have mentioned its root causes. The state sponsoring the militia should be reminded of its responsibility for the bloodshed in Sudan, which was condemned by demonstrations across the world. The international community must ask for justice to be delivered.

Sudan's Explanations After the Vote

As previously mentioned, the delegation of Sudan rejects certain paragraphs of the draft resolution. This view is also shared by several countries close to Sudan. On the humanitarian situation in Sudan, the Government has always deployed its best efforts to get humanitarian aid in quickly and distribute it to every region of Sudan, including those which are under the control of terrorist militias. A Sudanese is a Sudanese. All parts of Sudan are Sudan. On justice and accountability for those who have perpetrated human rights violations, Sudan observes the **complementarity principle**. On this basis, Sudan cooperates and coordinates with all human rights mechanisms such as the regional human rights office and all the subsidiary bodies thereof as well as with UN Security Council experts. Sudan has national human rights mechanisms in every region in the country to cooperate with the relevant international organizations dealing with impunity and justice for victims.

UN Entities

UNHCR is deeply concerned at the horrific situation facing hundreds of thousands of civilians who remain in El Fasher, as well as those who are trying to flee the city in the face of life-threatening risks. The escalation of violence in El Fasher includes brutal attacks against civilians, including internally displaced persons. Extrajudicial killings, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, family separations, extortion and looting, are taking place indiscriminately in El Fasher and as people try to flee to safety. There are no safe ways out of the city due to presence of criminal gangs and RSF affiliates who control the routes. The scale of horrors being reported is staggering. In North Kordofan, indiscriminate shelling and airstrikes continue, alongside rampant human rights violations. Humanitarian access risks being



completely blocked in El Obeid, Kadugli and Dilling, preventing humanitarian actors and partners from responding to besieged populations' dire needs. The killings of humanitarian personnel in El Fasher and Kordofan flagrantly violates international law. Attacks on health facilities and destruction of water installations are depriving desperate civilians of life-saving assistance. UNHCR adds its voice to widespread calls for an immediate ceasefire, respect for international law, safe passage, unhindered humanitarian access, and the protection of all civilians in Sudan. People displaced within the country as well as refugees who have fled the country urgently need support, protection and respect for their rights in face of this latest escalation of violence.

UNFPA is alarmed by the catastrophic human rights and humanitarian situation in and around El Fasher, which demands immediate collective action. This is a full-scale protection crisis and a gendered assault on the human rights, safety, and dignity of women and girls, fuelled by unashamed impunity. The use of rape is a deliberate tactic of war to displace, terrorize, and destroy entire communities. The intentional targeting of health personnel and facilities, including the massacre at El Fasher Maternity Hospital, has obliterated access to essential care. In many areas, post-rape treatment supplies are unavailable due to access obstructions denying survivors life-saving care. UNFPA continues to sustain maternal health services in North Darfur and other states, where there are an estimated 52,000 pregnant women, but needs are overwhelming. Reproductive health kits are pre-positioned, but UNFPA needs safe, unhindered access to ensure supplies reach to those in need. UNFPA urges the UNHRC to act decisively, demanding immediate, unconditional, and safe humanitarian access, ensuring strong support for accountability mechanisms for grave violations, especially conflict-related sexual violence, and mobilizing funding for humanitarian response that places the protection of women and girls at its centre.

UNICEF urges immediate and decisive action in response to the rapidly deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in and around El Fasher. In recent weeks, thousands of families have fled El Fasher, yet tens of thousands remain trapped - facing atrocious conditions that defy comprehension. Acute food insecurity is rapidly worsening, with famine declared in both El Fasher and Kadugli. Children are being killed and injured, subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence, and are recruited and used by parties to the conflict. These are grave violations and an assault on children's rights. Civilians who managed to escape arrived severely malnourished, distressed, and often with physical injuries - many with nothing but clothes on their backs. They reached overcrowded, under-resourced displacement sites and host communities in North Darfur. UNICEF and partners have identified hundreds of unaccompanied or separated children. Access to confidential, survivor-centred services remains extremely limited; urgent scale-up is needed for health care, psychosocial support and protection. UNICEF calls on all parties to immediately end and prevent further violations, and to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law. They must ensure the protection of civilians, especially children, and provide immediate care for survivors of grave child rights violations, including child recruitment and use, land mines and other explosive ordnance, and sexual violence. In addition, they must guarantee safe, sustained, and unimpeded humanitarian access. Accountability for these atrocities is essential. Every child has the right to safety and dignity. The world must not look away.



UN Women states that the war in Sudan is a war on women. It demands the world's immediate and decisive action. Nearly 11 million women and girls are acute food insecure, and starvation is used as a weapon of war. Health services have collapsed. In Darfur, over 80 percent of medical facilities have been shut down, leaving women facing acute maternal risks behind. Women and girls in Sudan, they face horrific violence, including rape, sexual slavery, and forced marriage in and around El Fasher and the Kordofan region. This cycle of violence must end. Perpetrators must be held accountable, and survivors must have access to justice and comprehensive services. UN Women commends the FFM for its work in documenting sexual and gender-based violence. It stands ready to support the FFM's continued efforts to document these crimes and violations, and to ensure they are fully reflected in the investigations, reporting, including as called for in today's draft resolution. In closing, UN Women urges all parties to immediately commit to the humanitarian ceasefire, and guarantee safe corridors for women, girls, and civilians, and to facilitate principled humanitarian assistance. Protection of humanitarian personnel, especially local women aid workers, must be scaled up, and attacks on women organizations aiming to silence them must end. They are front-line responders - not targets, and they immediately need protection and resources.

Non-Governmental Organizations

The **Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)** denounces that the people of El Fasher are enduring an unspeakable horror, a systematic campaign of extermination marked by ethnically targeted massacres, widespread sexual violence, arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances following prolonged starvation, and relentless extra-judicial killings and drone attacks and shelling. Tragically, similar sieges are now mirrored in El Obeid, Kadugli, Babnousa, and Dalanj, threatening the same catastrophic consequences. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continue to engage in large-scale looting, while the Sudanese Armed Forces carry out indiscriminate aerial bombardments and politically motivated trials. The UNHRC must act decisively. The CIHRS calls for an immediate, comprehensive, and verifiable ceasefire; safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all affected areas; and an end to all attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure. The UNHRC must request a specific report by the FFM on El Fasher, to ensure that the FFM is provided adequate resources to enable it to collect and preserve evidence in support of accountability processes, and to communicate its findings to the ICC and other relevant bodies. Finally, RSF leaders and their regional enablers must be held accountable for their complicity in atrocities, and Sudanese victims and survivors must remain at the heart of this special session's deliberations.

Article 19 is horrified by the new wave of unspeakable atrocities in Sudan – including reports of mass killings, ethnic cleansing, summary executions, sexual violence, abductions, and thousands of civilians losing their lives to starvation – all which could amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Article 19 welcomes the UNHRC taking action through this Council's special session to help end the catastrophic suffering and ensure those responsible face accountability. Sudan cannot be allowed to become a 'forgotten war' again. In times of conflict, journalists and media workers play a vital role in documenting and reporting on war crimes and other human rights violations, and sharing life-saving information. Yet, in Sudan, Article 19 is witnessing an onslaught on the media. At least 15 journalists have been killed since the start of the war, with reports of many others being detained or going missing. Currently, 90% of media



institutions have halted their operations. The targeting of journalists constitutes a war crime. This has been exacerbated by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) destroying telecommunications infrastructure and weaponizing internet shutdowns and other blackouts, further allowing atrocities to happen in darkness. These actions interrupt information flows, cut civilians off from vital communication, and impede the delivery of humanitarian aid amid growing malnutrition and starvation. While El Fasher has been plunged into near complete darkness, some of the last remaining sources of information have come from RSF itself, which has been using the online networks it controls to spread brazen propaganda, broadcasting and celebrating the war crimes committed by its soldiers. Article 19 calls for an immediate ceasefire and the extension of the arms embargo. Lastly, expressing its full support for the FFM on Sudan and the International Criminal Court, Article 19 encourages both the FFM and the ICC to specifically consider how the information war in Sudan exacerbates harm to civilians, obstructs vital documentation of gross human rights and humanitarian law violations, and contributes to the commission of crimes.

The **Association for Women's Rights in Development and the Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) Network** remain appalled by the Rapid Support Forces' (RSF) continuing campaign of genocide, ethnic targeting of Indigenous African populations in North Darfur as a whole, and the perpetration of deep, systematic sexual violence against women and girls in El Fasher. Since the fall of El Fasher on 26 October 2025, SIHA has gathered numerous survivor testimonies and mounting evidence of these atrocities, which continue to mercilessly unfold. As of 7 November 2025, SIHA has verified detailed cases of widespread rape committed by the RSF against women and girls fleeing El Fasher. Survivors describe a consistent pattern of murder, rape, physical assault, abduction, enforced disappearance, and looting. Families have been forcibly separated, with men and boys beaten, executed, or taken to nearby detention sites. All the while, women and girls have been deliberately singled out for rape and sexual violence, often in front of their own children and parents. Personal property, including money, phones, clothing, and even religious items such as Qur'ans, has been confiscated or destroyed in enormous numbers. Survivors recounted being forced to sit, kneel, or follow orders under threat of death, enduring profound humiliation, torture, and extreme deprivation, with children suffering from acute hunger, thirst, and illnesses. These testimonies from survivors confirm that these acts are neither random nor isolated. They reflect a coordinated pattern of persecution, ruthlessly driven by the RSF in separating civilians by ethnicity - executing, abducting, and terrorizing communities through sexual violence, displacement, and death. This genocide represents a continuation and intensification of the RSF's two-decade campaign of extermination against Indigenous African communities in Darfur. SIHA calls on the UNHRC to establish an independent investigative mechanism for Darfur, impose targeted sanctions, and ensure immediate humanitarian access.

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights denounces that in El Fasher, all values are being squandered and all rights are being violated. The perpetrators and those who finance and support them are known to the whole world. The military, logistical and financial support provided by the UAE to the Rapid Support Forces has led to the worst humanitarian crisis in the world in terms of the number of massacres of civilians, the indiscriminate killing of women and children, extrajudicial executions and the use of weapons prohibited under international humanitarian law.



The Rapid Support Forces killed 460 people at once during their attack on the Saudi maternity hospital in El Fasher. Nearly 30 women were gang-raped in a camp for displaced persons near El Fasher University. The UAE continues to maintain an open air bridge through Chad, Libya and Somalia through which it provides support to the Rapid Support Forces in the form of drones, heavy artillery, small and medium weapons, tankers, carriers and mercenaries from Colombia and the Sahel region. The war in Sudan will only end if the UAE stops its military, logistical and financial support for the Rapid Support Forces. It is essential to impose sanctions targeting those involved in transferring mercenaries to the Rapid Support Forces.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) has analyzed videos filmed by the Rapid Support Forces, showing their fighters celebrating over dead people, executing apparent civilians, including injured people. In one video, an RSF soldier executes an older man in civilian clothes inside the Faculty of Medicine in a room already littered with bodies. The horror of the abuses in El Fasher is tragically familiar. The RSF has committed crimes against humanity and war crimes throughout the current conflict. The High Commissioner has also issued a stark warning that Kordofan could be next, and specifically reported on emerging of serious violations in the context of the RSF capture of Bara in North Kordofan. These atrocities might have been prevented. This latest wave of atrocities should mark a turning point. Ongoing investigations by the Fact-Finding Mission are crucial to supporting accountability. HRW urges all States and the United Nations to support their work and ensure they have the necessary resources to conduct urgent dedicated investigations into these atrocities and identify the individuals suspected of committing them. These efforts should also feed into the International Criminal Court investigations. Immediate steps notably by the UN, to sanction those most responsible, and publicly condemn those providing military support to the RSF, including the United Arab Emirates, are key. Sudanese civilians should be centered in all discussions about responding to ongoing atrocities.

Amnesty International notes with concern that the escalating conflict in Sudan between the SAF and the RSF continues to be devastating for civilians. Since RSF's takeover of El Fasher, videos emerged on social media showing RSF fighters conducting summary killings and other serious abuses against people fleeing the city. This attack was the culmination of an 18-month siege of the city and relentless attacks by the RSF that triggered famine in displacement camps in the area. Many civilians including children are still trapped in the city and are facing grave danger of further attacks and abuses. The RSF has also recently escalated its attacks in the Kordofan region, with the seizure of the town of Bara in North Kordofan where they carried out similar killings. Recently, a drone strike reportedly killed at least 40 people at a funeral outside El Obeid. Besides encircling El Obeid, the RSF continues to besiege the cities of Kadugli and Babanusa. In May 2024, when the RSF first started sieging El Fasher, Amnesty called on the international community to act urgently to prevent atrocities. Instead, some states such as the UAE have continued to fuel the conflict by supplying weapons and ammunitions to the RSF. All states must end the supply of weapons and other military assistance to all the parties to the conflict in Sudan. The UNSC must ensure the enforcement of the arms embargo on Darfur and extend it to the rest of the country. The UNHRC must provide the FFM on Sudan with adequate resources to conduct thorough and comprehensive investigations; identify perpetrators of violence; and prepare case files for those responsible for atrocities, including in El Fasher.



International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) urges the UHRC to conduct an urgent investigations and adopt a resolution mandating the FFM to prepare a report to document atrocities being committed in and around El Fasher, and share information with the ICC. The FFM must be allocated all necessary resources and support to inquiry. Sudan is witnessing grave human rights violations following the RSF capture of El Fasher and Bara. Mass killings, ethnic targeting, deliberate attacks on civilians, forced starvation, and widespread sexual and gender-based violence. Civilians attempting to flee have been shot, humanitarian workers killed, and entire families wiped out, particularly in El Fasher and Bara. The situation has triggered a deepening humanitarian catastrophe. Civilians are facing starvation, mass displacement and total communication blackouts, with women and children bearing the heaviest burden. Humanitarian access remains nearly impossible and aid funding is critically low. Sudanese women defenders face intimidation and the high risks of reprisals inside and outside of Sudan, impeding them from publicly engaging with the UNHRC. All parties to the conflict must respect international humanitarian law and ensure the safety of civilians, especially women and children. States must demand unimpeded humanitarian access and ensure that it reaches those in need. ISHR calls on States to urge all warring parties to ensure an immediate ceasefire and the protection of civilians; and to allow safe passage for civilians and humanitarian workers.

Réseau Unité pour le Développement en Mauritanie believes that indiscriminate bombing has hit residential areas, caused mass displacement and targeted camps for internally displaced persons, where vulnerable people have been living for more than 500 days under an inhumane siege imposed by armed militias supported by the UAE. Since the early hours of the takeover of El Fasher, the RSF militia killed 700 civilians, forcibly disappeared around 3,000 people who remain missing, and executed civilians whose bodies - according to satellite imagery - still lie in the streets. The militia also tortured other persons allegedly for trying to bring assistance and aid into the country. Lastly, it calls on UNHRC members to urge the UAE to stop providing arms to the RSF militia and to stop supplying them with ammunition and mercenaries. Delivering justice to the people of Sudan and offering reparations to victims for the crimes they suffered is the last opportunity to restore trust in the international human rights system.

Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) notes that videos and reports continue to emerge from El Fasher showing racially motivated attacks, summary executions, mass graves and sexual violence. With equal brutality, the Rapid Support Forces committed similar crimes in the city of Bara in North Kordofan after taking control of it, with the imminent threat that they would advance to take control of other areas. The perpetrators are guaranteed impunity, brazenly documenting their war crimes and crimes against humanity. CSW is also deeply disturbed at the number of Rapid Support Forces fighters who appear to be children, recruited to commit unbelievable acts of violence. The absence of effective military and humanitarian assistance to the people of El Fasher during a year and a half of siege is deeply regrettable. The Sudanese Armed Forces and the international community have failed to protect civilians, despite all knew about the risk of repetition of the atrocities committed in 2003. A ceasefire and an end to attacks on civilian areas is the first step. CSW insists on the urgent need for unhindered humanitarian access and the protection of the many who have fled. Those responsible for the heinous crimes committed at all levels must be held accountable. CSW further calls for the full implementation of the arms embargo and the imposition of sanctions against those involved in facilitating and fuelling the



conflict and atrocities, including the UAE. CSW urges the Council to provide full support and resources to the FFM in producing the urgent report requested, including an assessment of the role of external actors, and to share relevant information with the International Criminal Court. Individuals and entities responsible for violations must be identified and held accountable.

The **International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)** and its Sudanese member organisations welcome the holding of this special session. The reports emerging from El Fasher - including evidence shared in photos and videos by RSF members themselves - detail the RSF's systematic campaign of ethnically motivated atrocities including mass killings, torture, rape, and targeted attacks against civilians fleeing the city. The same atrocities risk being repeated in Kordofan besieged towns – El Obeid, Kadugli, Babnousa, and Dalanj. RSF blockades, drone strikes and shelling are killing civilians and reportedly prevent civilians from leaving El Obeid. Continued inaction by the international community will only enable further violations. It is clear that the lack of accountability for earlier crimes has now created the conditions for the current situation in El Fasher. Independent accountability efforts such as the work of the FFM are crucial to counter this pervasive impunity. FIDH calls on the UNHRC to provide the FFM with adequate resources to urgently investigate and report on violations in El Fasher, before evidence is lost or destroyed. Their findings cannot remain in a report, but must then be acted on by the international community, including through expediting existing ICC investigations and advancing new inquiries into atrocities in El Fasher; enforcing and expanding the UN arms embargo with stronger monitoring of support to the RSF, including transparent investigations into supply channels linked to the UAE and other countries that provide arms to both warring parties; targeted sanctions against those perpetrating and enabling violations; and increased support for Sudanese civil society in their critical work documenting violations and supporting victims.

Legal Action Worldwide denounces that the acts being committed in and around El Fasher are not new. They are the outcome of gross impunity. Every moment of inaction, every platitude uttered, is a choice to condone and even encourage that impunity. It is a choice that sides with the perpetrators of this sickening violence. Many survivors of Darfur have testified to Legal Action Worldwide - *'When the city fell, everything became death, the houses, the streets, even the hospitals. I saw them line up men from Zaghawa tribe and shoot them. They beat us, insulted us, and took girls away in cars. We walked for hours among the dead, stepping over bodies of people we knew. They shouted, 'You are Zaghawa, aren't you?' They raped me. In front of me, they killed a woman. They said: 'Either we rape you, or we take your daughter.' I said, 'Rape me, but leave my daughter.' So they beat me and raped me.'* Legal Action Worldwide has hundreds more of these testimonies, which confirm that these acts are neither random nor isolated. They reflect a coordinated, consistent pattern clearly constituting war crimes and crimes against humanity, and genocide. Urging States to move beyond rhetoric and act now, Legal Action Worldwide calls on the Council to ensure that all states and private actors immediately cease all forms of material support, including the supply of arms, that fuel the atrocities committed by the RSF and others in El Fasher and across Darfur, or face accountability for aiding international crimes.

Elizka Relief Foundation explains that the RSF militias, after taking control of El Fasher, carried out numerous ethnically motivated massacres, killing 2,000 people in the first week after entering the city. Despite accepting a humanitarian truce proposed on 6 November 2025, the militias continued to carry out attacks against camps for displaced persons in El Fasher, targeting women



and subjecting them to sexual violence and gang rape, using these practices as a weapon of war. A few days after entering El Fasher, the militias burned the bodies of civilians to conceal evidence of their crimes and then celebrated their victory with the remains of their victims on the background. Elizka Relief Foundation stresses that these appalling attacks against civilians in El Fasher will not stop until UNHRC member and observer states exert all possible pressure on the UAE to end its funding and military support for the Rapid Support Forces. Elizka Relief Foundation urges the establishment of an investigative mechanism capable of accessing El Fasher and meeting with survivors and victims' families. The Foundation further urges the UNHRC to pressure external parties, notably Chad, not to become complicit in the conflict in Sudan by allowing the transit of Emirati arms destined for the Rapid Support Forces.

Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR) notes with concern that for more than two years, Sudan has been witnessing a horrific war, in which all kinds of violations and crimes, including international crimes, have been committed, with civilians bearing the brunt of the suffering. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the responsibility to protect, El Fasher is a true test of the international community's credibility in fully implementing to the responsibility to protect. GIHR calls on the UNHRC to condemn the grave violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed by the RSF in El Fasher, North Darfur and elsewhere; mandate the FFM on Sudan to prepare an urgent report on the situation in El Fasher and submit it to the UNHRC as soon as possible; urge the UN General Assembly to refer the reports of the FFM to the UN Security Council for consideration and appropriate action; and expand the mandate of the International Criminal Court to cover the whole of Sudan.

Alliance Internationale pour la Défense des Droits et des Libertés (AIDL) and the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (the Global Centre) underline that more than twenty years ago, the world witnessed the horrors of the Darfur genocide. Today, the fall of El Fasher has sparked another wave of devastation and atrocity crimes. The city's capture has unleashed attacks against civilians, with credible reports that the RSF has killed, raped, abducted and tortured civilians, frequently targeting them based on ethnic identity. Satellite imagery and survivor testimonies indicate torture, executions and the deliberate destruction of civilian infrastructure. These crimes may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and/or acts of genocide. Today's reality underscores the urgent need for decisive international action to protect vulnerable populations. AIDL and the Global Centre call on the UNHRC to support the draft resolution and request the FFM to investigate violations in and around El Fasher, including the role of external actors, and provide actionable recommendations. Every government and institution has the responsibility to protect.

Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement explains that, as RSF fighters shoot civilians on air, rape women publicly, and people survive famine by eating leaves, the world still glorifies the UAE as a global hub. Satellite images continue to show blood-stained land and scattered bodies - what UN experts call a Rwanda-level genocide and unmatched barbarity. Emirati support for the RSF has been documented through networks across Libya, Chad, Uganda, and Somalia. Leaked UN documents revealed Emirati passports on a RSF-linked crashed plane, while Amnesty International traced UAE transfers of Chinese weapons into Darfur. UN experts tracked radar-evading UAE flights landing in Chad, forming a 'regional air bridge.' Middle East Eye also reported the UAE using Bosaso Airport to move Colombian mercenaries and over 5 hundred



thousand hazardous-marked containers to Sudan, thereby violating the embargo. There is a clear link between RSF-controlled zones and resource-rich areas, especially gold mines vital to the UAE. 13 billion USD worth of Sudan gold is smuggled to the Emirates. Hemedti's network and family company facilitate this trade, with his UAE-based brother overseeing operations, and Hemedti's wealth reaching \$7 billion in 2023.

Africa Culture Internationale states that women and girls suffer from systematic sexual violence committed by the Sudanese Armed Forces and their allied militias in Sudan, including abductions and forced detention in Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum. Children are also victims of forced recruitment into fighting militias and denial of education. The UN Secretary-General's report on 'Children and Armed Conflict' has documented such practices, while Human Rights Watch confirmed child recruitment in Djebel Marra and Darfur. The war led by the Sudanese Armed Forces has displaced more than 14 million people due to forced displacement, military blockades, and the destruction of schools and hospitals has followed, as documented by Al Jazeera and others. War crimes are being committed. The Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan Liberation Movement continue to obstruct humanitarian aid and target international relief warehouses, in clear violation of international humanitarian law. The continuation of these widespread crimes by the Sudanese Armed Forces and allied militias requires the international community to speak out, condemn what is happening and ensure effective protection of civilians.

Partners for Transparency expresses its grave concern over the serious violations committed by the RSF in El Fasher since end October, including extrajudicial killings, torture, enforced disappearances, and targeting of civilians and residential areas, causing the displacement of more than 71,000 people. This constitutes a flagrant violation of the right to life. The RSF have prevented the delivery of humanitarian aid, targeted hospitals and shelters, and committed crimes of sexual violence, including gang rape. The killing of approximately 460 patients at the Saudi Maternity Hospital has been documented following its storming by the RSF on 28 October, in addition to the gang rape of at least 25 women and girls near the El Fasher University shelters for displaced persons. Partners for Transparency calls on the UNHRC to clearly condemn these violations and demands the establishment of an independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the crimes committed in El Fasher, and to consider the involvement of the UAE in the provision of militias, munition and arms to the RSF through Libya.

Interfaith International expresses its deep concern over the escalating violence and grave human rights violations in and around El Fasher. The destruction of places of worship, including mosques and churches, the targeting of civilians, and the spread of extremist and hate-based narratives are deeply alarming. Acts of racial and ethnic discrimination must end immediately. Interfaith International calls on all parties to respect the ceasefire and to open safe corridors for humanitarian access to civilians in need. The ongoing destruction of infrastructure, hospitals, and residential areas, as well as reports of rape and indiscriminate bombing, constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. Those responsible must be held accountable. Firmly believing there is no military solution to the Sudan crisis, Interfaith International supports diplomatic and political negotiations aimed at achieving a sustainable, civilian-led transition that can build democratic institutions and end the culture of impunity. Lastly, Interfaith International urges the international community to act decisively to protect civilians and to support efforts for peace, justice, and reconciliation in Sudan.



The **African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS)** condemns the atrocities committed in El Fasher since its fall to the RSF, after an 18-month deadly siege, where some of its beleaguered residents were forced to eat animal food to survive. Any aggression against civilians and non-combatants alike is an act of cowardness and a crime abhorrent to the Islamic faith and all canons of civilized life. The perpetrators must be brought to justice. In this respect, the African Centre notes the declaration of the RSF that one of its field commanders had been arrested in connection with the commission of these crimes. The magnitude of the atrocities commands that more action to hold those responsible accountable. ACDHRS draws the Council's attention to the ethnic cleansing happening in Khartoum, where the security forces randomly arrest and summarily execute innocent civilians because of their ethnic or regional origins. A campaign of forced evictions and selective demolition of whole residential areas inhabited by displaced people, mainly from Darfur and Kordofan, is taking place in the environs of Khartoum. Thousands of victims this inhumane and criminal campaign, including whole families, are left without shelter. The army's rejection of all attempts to end the armed conflict through a negotiated settlement is aggravating the humanitarian situation. Such intransigencies behind the failure of the indirect talks held in Washington. What has happened in El Fasher was preventable, had the army agreed on a ceasefire during the Washington talks.

Al Gora Community Development Association expresses its deepest concern and strong condemnation of the horrific violations being committed against civilians in El Fasher. The ongoing killings, shelling, and starvation, together with the denial of medical and humanitarian assistance, represent grave breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law. The Association calls upon Sudan's leaders and the international community to act urgently to end these atrocities, protect civilians, and ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access. Reason and unity must prevail to stop the bloodshed and preserve Sudan's national cohesion and dignity. The Association urges the UNHRC and the international community to uphold their moral and legal responsibilities to stop the violations and deliver immediate humanitarian relief to the people of Sudan.

Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO) notes with concern that twenty-two years after the Darfur genocide (2003-2006), the international community cannot remain inactive in the face of a new cycle of ethnic cleansing in Sudan. Indiscriminate bombing, destruction of hospital infrastructure and humanitarian supplies, extrajudicial executions, deprivation of aid through the closure of humanitarian corridors constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. RADDHO calls for technical and financial support in favour of the FFM on Sudan to enable it to fully discharge its mandate. RADDHO further demands that all warring parties involved in these massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law be held accountable for their actions before the competent courts. RADDHO calls for the urgent resumption of talks to achieve a lasting ceasefire and create the conditions for a political and diplomatic settlement of the conflict. This process must involve all Sudanese actors with a view to a credible, inclusive, and civilian transition, enabling the realization of the Sudanese people's aspirations for freedom, stability, and prosperity. In conclusion, RADDHO urges all parties to the conflict to protect civilians and fully comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, in line with UNSC resolution 2736 (2024).



Forum for Human Rights Development and Dialogue (FDHRD) voices deep concern over the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian and security situation in Sudan. The outbreak of the armed conflict in April 2023 has caused increasing suffering for civilians and threatened the stability and territorial integrity of the state. FDHRD affirms its unwavering support for Sudan's sovereignty and national unity. It also stresses the importance of preserving state institutions, including the national armed forces operating within the framework of civilian authority and international law as the fundamental legal guarantee for the protection of citizens and the maintenance of security and stability. FDHRD urges all parties to fully comply with international humanitarian law and ensure the protection of civilians and critical infrastructure. Condemning all grave human rights violations and war crimes committed against civilians in Darfur and other regions, FDHRD stresses the need for fighting against impunity and ensuring accountability without any discrimination. FDHRD calls on regional and international actors to cease any activities that could destabilize Sudanese territory and to respect international resolutions affirming the unity and territorial integrity of Sudan.

Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (AMHRI) expresses profound alarm at the catastrophic and escalating crisis in Sudan. Credible reports confirm widespread, systematic mass atrocities and grave violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. AMHRI condemns the indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian objects. These actions clearly violate the principles of distinction, proportionality, and the duty to take all feasible measures to minimize harm to civilians. AMHRI makes reference to alarming reports of extrajudicial killings, forced displacement, and the systemic use of conflict-related sexual violence - acts which may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. AMHRI is concerned by reports on the alleged involvement of external actors in providing support to the parties engaged in hostilities. These actions prolong the violence, violate international norms, and render external actors complicit in the atrocities. AMHRI demands an immediate cessation of hostilities and robust protection for civilians; and urges full cooperation with the FFM, securing the realization of human rights for all affected people. The deep-rooted impunity must be broken by ensuring all perpetrators, are held accountable through credible, independent mechanisms.

FACTS & FIGURES ON ID PARTICIPATION

6 Regional and Cross-Regional Groups

80 State Delegations

- 16 Middle East and North Africa
- 18 Africa
- 10 Asia and the Pacific
- 5 Latin America and the Caribbean
- 10 Eastern Europe
- 21 Western Europe and Others

4 UN Entities

23 Non-Governmental Organizations