



Protect civilians and promote accountability in Sudan

UN Human Rights Council
Special Session on Sudan's El Fasher
14 November 2025

-CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY-

Mr President,

We welcome this special session on the human rights situation in and around El Fasher. The escalating conflict in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that erupted in April 2023 continues to be devastating for civilians.

The world was shocked by the events that unfolded in El Fasher two weeks ago following the RSF attack. Since RSF's takeover of the city, videos emerged on social media showing RSF fighters conducting summary killings and other serious abuses against people fleeing the city. The 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. It seized the town of Bara in North Kordofan where they carried out [similar killings](#). On 3 November, a drone strike [reportedly killed at least 40 people](#) at a funeral outside El Obeid. Besides encircling El Obeid, the RSF also continues to besiege the cities of Kadugli in South Kordofan and Babanusa in West Kordofan where civilians remain at risk of imminent attacks.

Amnesty International and others have repeatedly warned against these atrocities. In May 2024, when the RSF first started sieging the city, [we asked](#) the international community including the African Union and the United Nations to act urgently to prevent atrocities in El Fasher and its surrounding villages. But instead of taking concrete actions to protect civilians, some states continued to fuel the conflict while the rest watched and did nothing meaningful to stop them. The United Arab Emirates in particular, continued to supply weapons and ammunitions to the RSF with impunity.

All states must end the supply of weapons and other military assistance to all the parties to the conflict in Sudan. The UN Security Council must ensure the enforcement of the arms embargo on Darfur and extend the embargo to the rest of the country.

To promote accountability for violations and abuses including those taking place in El Fasher, the Human Rights Council must provide the Sudan Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) with all the required resources to meaningfully fulfil its mandate. The FFM should have 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. The international and regional actors must take concrete actions in their efforts to protect civilians and promote accountability in Sudan.

Thank you, Mr. President