



General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 October 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Sixty-third session

7 September–7 October 2026

Agenda item 2

**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the
High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 5 October 2026

63/2. Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and other relevant human rights instruments, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the Sudan, and its solidarity with the Sudanese people,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for ensuring respect for and for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and recalling the obligations of the Sudan under the treaties to which it is a party, including to respect, protect and fulfil human rights, and its commitments reflected in the Constitutional Declaration of 2019 and the Juba Peace Agreement of 2020, to uphold and advance human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating that all parties to the conflict in the Sudan must respect international humanitarian law and must continue to comply with their respective obligations, including as applicable during the ongoing armed conflict,

Recalling the commitments made on 11 May 2023 by the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces under the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan, including with regard to allowing and facilitating humanitarian relief, and the affirmation by the parties of their responsibility to respect international humanitarian law and international human rights law,



Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions S-32/1 of 5 November 2021, S-36/1 of 11 May 2023, 54/2 of 11 October 2023, 57/2 of 9 October 2024, 60/3 of 6 October 2025, S-38/1 of 14 November 2025 and 62/1 of 6 July 2026, and all the mandates given therein, while noting with concern the impact of the worsening situation in the Sudan and of the liquidity crisis affecting the United Nations on the sufficient resourcing of those mandates,

Recalling further all other relevant resolutions and statements adopted by the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council on the Sudan, as well as relevant statements and reports on the Sudan by the Secretary-General, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the designated Expert on human rights in the Sudan, the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, and noting with concern the latest reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict,¹ and on children and armed conflict in the Sudan,²

Noting with appreciation all relevant communiqués, statements and resolutions of the African Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on Women, Peace and Security, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Sudan Quad, issued since the start of the armed conflict on 15 April 2023,

Welcoming the leadership role of the African Union in responding to the situation in the Sudan, including its road map calling for an immediate ceasefire, as well as its leadership role in establishing the Quintet to enhance coordination of multiple peace initiatives, and noting the recent establishment of an African Union liaison office in the Sudan to facilitate implementation of the road map,

Welcoming also African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights resolution 659 (LXXXVII) 2026 of 20 May 2026, in which the Commission extended the mandate of the joint fact-finding mission on the human rights situation in the Sudan, and welcoming further the Banjul Joint Declaration on Sudan adopted on 12 May 2026 by the joint fact-finding mission and the United Nations fact-finding mission, and recognizing further the importance of cooperation, complementarity and coordination between national, regional and international accountability mechanisms,

Welcoming further the recognition in the Banjul Joint Declaration on Sudan of the courage and resilience of victims, survivors, Sudanese civil society, humanitarian actors, journalists and human rights defenders – particularly women and youth – for their commitment to peace and to documenting violations, at great personal risk,

Noting with concern the report of the United Nations fact-finding mission³ and expressing deep concern at the mission's findings that there are reasonable grounds to believe that both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces committed human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including in the course of drone operations, with some conduct amounting to war crimes,

Expressing grave concern at the findings in the report of the United Nations fact-finding mission on the siege of El Fasher,⁴ that the Rapid Support Forces carried out a widespread and systematic pattern of mass, ethnically targeted killings, including of non-Arab communities, and sexual violence, as well as other atrocities, its conclusion that these acts constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes and may display hallmarks of genocide in and around El Fasher, and the warnings issued by the fact-finding mission, together with the High Commissioner, about the risk of a repetition of the same widespread atrocities by the Rapid Support Forces in El Obeid,

Expressing grave concern also at cases, documented by the United Nations fact-finding mission in its reports,⁵ of sexual and gender-based violence, acts of killing and

¹ A/80/723-S/2026/357.

² S/2024/443.

³ A/HRC/63/23.

⁴ A/HRC/61/77.

⁵ See A/HRC/57/23, A/HRC/60/22, A/HRC/61/77 and A/HRC/63/23.

maiming of children, arbitrary arrest and detention, killings, enforced disappearance and the mass displacement of civilians, including during reprisal attacks, and expressing grave concern further at the mission's findings that both parties have failed to minimize the impact of air strikes, including through the use of drones, and artillery shelling on civilians and have targeted civilians, and that the Rapid Support Forces and its allied militias committed coordinated and large-scale attacks on the civilian population, often on the basis of civilians' gender and ethnicity, including murder, torture, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual slavery, persecution, forced displacement, pillage, the use of starvation as a method of warfare and the destruction of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population,

Recalling the common and sustained call, since the start of the conflict, for all parties to the conflict to protect all civilians and civilian objects, immediately allow and facilitate full, safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access, immediately cease hostilities, agree and adhere to a nationwide ceasefire and establish an inclusive and comprehensive process of Sudanese-owned and Sudanese-led political transition, towards a democratically elected national Government following a civilian-led transition period, with the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women and youth, and reflecting the aspirations of the Sudanese people,

Recognizing that impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law encourages their recurrence and is a fundamental obstacle to sustainable peace in the Sudan and that a comprehensive transitional justice process should address impunity and justice gaps, provide adequate, prompt and effective remedies and reparations to victims and survivors and promote truth-seeking, healing and reconciliation,

Acknowledging the establishment of the National Investigation Commission and welcoming the stated commitment by the Sudanese authorities to investigate all atrocities and prosecute those responsible, through independent and impartial national accountability efforts, and to investigate crimes and violations of national law and international humanitarian law, and urging the full implementation of such commitments, in accordance with international law,

Noting the ongoing investigation by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court into alleged international crimes committed in Darfur, including in the context of the current armed conflict, and the initial assessment of the Office that both crimes against humanity and war crimes have been committed in El Fasher, as noted in its forty-second report of the Prosecutor to the Security Council⁶ pursuant to its resolution 1593 (2005) of 31 March 2005, and expressing deep concern about the statement of the Deputy Prosecutor to the Security Council on 15 July 2026,⁷ that war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in Darfur, as well as the imminent risk of large-scale atrocities in and around El Obeid,

Welcoming ongoing civilian-led efforts to end fighting, including the joint civil society statement agreed during the Third International Sudan Conference, held in Berlin on 15 April 2026, calling for de-escalation of hostilities, protection of civilians, humanitarian access and a Sudanese-owned political process, and welcoming also the efforts of the Quintet to facilitate civilian-led, inclusive, transparent and credible political dialogue and transition towards a democratically elected national Government,

Acknowledging with gratitude the solidarity and critical support of neighbouring countries hosting refugees and displaced persons amid the ongoing conflict in the Sudan, recognizing the severe humanitarian strains and fragility faced by regional systems and security, welcoming the 1.5 billion euros in international support for the Sudan and neighbouring countries pledged at the Conference, and emphasizing the urgency for donors to meet these pledges,

⁶ Forty-second report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to the Security Council, 19 January 2026.

⁷ See S/PV.10197.

Welcoming the visit to Khartoum by the designated Expert on human rights in the Sudan, from 30 August to 3 September 2026, at the invitation of the Sudanese authorities, and welcoming also the engagement of the Sudanese authorities with the High Commissioner and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including during the visit from 14 to 18 January 2026, and with the Expert, including on the proposal of the High Commissioner for human rights confidence-building measures to support mediation efforts,

Expressing grave concern over external support and interference, which continues to fuel the conflict, including through illicit financial networks, the deployment of foreign personnel involved in or supporting military operations, mercenaries and mercenary-related actors, and the supply of weapons and materiel, including drones to all parties, which increase the risk of fuelling violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights,

Expressing grave concern also at the finding of the United Nations fact-finding mission that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a transnational network spanning several countries supplied the Rapid Support Forces with weapons, logistics, training and foreign personnel, including contractors involved in advanced weapons and drone systems, which were involved in operations in Zamzam camp and El Fasher,

Reiterating the statement of the United Nations fact-finding mission that external support warrants heightened scrutiny where it sustains operations involving serious violations and international crimes, and emphasizing the need for civilian protection, accountability across the full chain of responsibility and support for victims and survivors,

1. *Reiterates its strong condemnation* of the continuing armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces and their associated and allied forces and of all reported violations of international humanitarian law, and violations and abuses of human rights committed in this context, including alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity, and echoes the similar condemnations expressed by the Secretary-General, the Security Council, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, other relevant regional and subregional bodies, individual States and civil society organizations;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* at the ongoing dire humanitarian and human rights crisis in the Sudan since the start of the current armed conflict on 15 April 2023, with more than 33 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and 11.3 million people displaced, and 4.6 million people as refugees into neighbouring States,⁸ and at reports by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification that 19.5 million people – approximately 41 per cent of the population – were experiencing severe levels of acute food insecurity, at phase 3 (“crisis”) or higher, between February and May 2026⁹ and that there is a risk of famine in 14 areas across North Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan, with such conditions very likely to be present also in other areas of the Sudan, which represents a real threat to the enjoyment of the right to food and the right to be free from hunger, and also expresses its concern that starvation may be being used as a method of warfare;

3. *Emphasizes* that there is no military solution to the crisis in the Sudan and reiterates its call for an immediate and complete ceasefire by all parties, without preconditions, the establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism of the ceasefire, the rehabilitation of critical basic infrastructure, a negotiated and peaceful resolution to the conflict on the basis of inclusive, Sudanese-owned and Sudanese-led dialogue, with the active participation of Sudanese civilian actors, including women and youth, and to establish, with the people of the Sudan, a credible and inclusive process of political transition, towards a democratically elected national Government following a civilian-led transition period;

⁸ See <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>.

⁹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, “Sudan: acute food insecurity situation February–May 2026 and projections for June–September 2026 and for October 2026–January 2027”, snapshot, 14 May 2026.

4. *Calls for the full implementation of the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan*, requests the parties to allow and facilitate full, safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access, including cross-border and cross-line access, reiterates that humanitarian workers must be respected and protected at all times and condemns the deprivation by all parties to the conflict of essential humanitarian assistance, across several areas of the Sudan, and the attacks on humanitarian workers and looting of humanitarian convoys, warehouses and aid agencies, including by the Rapid Support Forces and other affiliated militias;

5. *Welcomes* the decisions of the Sudanese authorities to extend the authorization of humanitarian access through the Adré border crossing from Chad for an additional three-month period and calls for these measures to be sustained permanently and for unimpeded aid delivery to be facilitated through all possible routes into and within the country, and reiterates its calls to all parties of the conflict to remove any bureaucratic impediments and operational conditions that unduly obstruct the movement of humanitarian personnel, goods and supplies in reaching those most in need;

6. *Condemns* the violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights reported across the Sudan by all parties to the conflict, including the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, such as indiscriminate attacks against civilians, indiscriminate aerial bombardments and drone strikes, resulting in civilian deaths and the destruction of critical infrastructure, including hospitals, operating theatres, maternity hospitals, schools and other objects essential to civilian survival, reprisals and extrajudicial killings, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary detentions, abductions, ethnically and religiously motivated attacks, looting, grave violations against children, including the illegal recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and torture, ill-treatment and life-threatening conditions faced by detainees held by both parties, as well as restrictions on humanitarian access, which together drive starvation and famine, and expresses its deep concern at the clear parallels between these developments and previous violations and abuses in Darfur;

7. *Strongly condemns* the devastating impact on civilians resulting from the seizure of El Fasher, in North Darfur, particularly the reported atrocities committed by the Rapid Support Forces, including mass executions, ethnic targeting, torture, widespread sexual violence and abductions, which the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan has concluded amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes and may indicate hallmarks of genocide,¹⁰ and reiterates calls upon all parties to the conflict to ensure the protection of civilians, as required under international law, and to hold all perpetrators of these crimes accountable;

8. *Also strongly condemns* the escalating violence and deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Kordofans, in particular in and around El Obeid, including restricting access to food, water, medical supplies and other essential services, and expresses grave concern at the reported imminent risk of large-scale atrocities by the Rapid Support Forces against hundreds of thousands of civilians, including children, and internally displaced persons in and around the city;

9. *Expresses alarm* at the findings in the 2026 report of the Secretary-General¹¹ that conflict-related sexual violence, including rape, gang rape, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced pregnancy and abductions for the purposes of sexual exploitation, has become a defining feature of the conflict in the Sudan, and at the estimate of the United Nations population Fund that 12.7 million people, primarily women and girls, but also increasingly men and boys, as well as persons with disabilities, at risk of sexual and gender-based violence,¹² and stresses the need for all parties to cease such acts, hold accountable those who commit such acts, ensure access to timely and survivor-centred protection and support services, and integrate provisions addressing sexual violence into ceasefire and peace

¹⁰ See A/HRC/61/77.

¹¹ S/2026/321.

¹² United Nations Population Fund, "UNFPA situation report on Sudan: 1 January to 28 February 2026" (2026).

processes, and to ensure the full, equal, meaningful and safe participation of women in those processes;

10. *Expresses deep concern* at the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan regarding the suspension of telecommunications services and seizure of critical infrastructure,¹³ which disrupted civilian access to essential services and hindered humanitarian coordination, and expresses grave concern at the systematic censorship and suppression of media freedom through arrests of and attacks and threats against journalists;

11. *Condemns* the use of disinformation, manipulated information and hate speech, including on social media platforms, to fuel violence and mistrust, in particular against humanitarian, health and media workers, and United Nations personnel, and calls upon all parties to refrain from conducting or supporting disinformation, manipulated information and hate speech campaigns that may endanger humanitarian, health and media workers and United Nations personnel, or impede humanitarian operations, in accordance with international law;

12. *Strongly deplores* the reported killings, attacks, arbitrary detention and reprisals targeting humanitarian and health workers, including national and locally recruited personnel, as well as human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, community leaders, local actors, mutual aid groups, public servants and local government workers, journalists and other media workers, students, lawyers and civil society actors, and members of international organizations and the diplomatic community in the Sudan and calls upon all parties to ensure their protection in accordance with international law;

13. *Commends* Sudanese and regional aid and medical workers, including local actors and mutual aid groups, in particular the Emergency Response Rooms, for their courageous efforts to provide life-saving assistance, and also commends human rights defenders in their efforts to document and preserve evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights;

14. *Acknowledges* the significant numbers of people in need of international protection fleeing to and hosted by neighbouring countries, as well as their impact on hosting societies, and stresses the importance of easing pressure on host countries by facilitating more equitable, sustained and predictable burden- and responsibility-sharing among States and other relevant stakeholders, expresses grave concern about the continuing gap in the provision of financial support for United Nations response plans in the Sudan and in neighbouring States and reiterates the need for scaled-up international support to neighbouring countries;

15. *Urges* all parties to the conflict in the Sudan to immediately de-escalate tensions, respect and protect civilians, including those who are humanitarian workers and health workers, and civilian infrastructure, and to allow civilians to move freely to gain access to the basic services and humanitarian assistance that they need, as required by international law;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations and the African Union in furthering practical options for enhancing the protection of civilians in the Sudan, as well as access to detainees, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in full recognition of the obligation of the Sudan to act in accordance with international humanitarian law and to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity;

17. *Condemns* all forms of external interference that fuel the conflict, including the supply of arms and military materiel, and the deployment of foreign personnel involved in or supporting military operations, as well as mercenaries, urges all parties to the conflict,

¹³ See the conference room paper of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan on the findings of the investigations conducted by the mission into violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and related crimes, committed in the Sudan in the context of the conflict that erupted in mid-April 2023, para. 267, available on the OHCHR website, at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/regular-sessions/session57/list-reports>.

as well as external actors, both States and other entities to respect and uphold the unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan, reiterates the call by the United Nations fact-finding mission that all States and other entities comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo established pursuant to resolution 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004, applicable to Darfur, and notes its calls that military and material support to all parties in the Sudan be halted;

18. *Urges* all parties and States to respect and uphold the unity and territorial integrity of the Sudan, and to reject efforts to establish a parallel governing authority in areas controlled by the Rapid Support Forces;

19. *Stresses*, once again, that ensuring accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights is central to any solution to the ongoing crisis in the Sudan, as well as to efforts to address the root causes of the armed conflict and prevent further instability in the Sudan, and underscores the urgency of initiating prompt, full, independent, impartial, transparent and credible investigations into all alleged abuses and violations by all parties to the conflict, to end impunity and hold accountable those responsible, across the full chain of responsibility, through robust and credible criminal justice processes, while noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard and noting also the call by the United Nations fact-finding mission to extend the jurisdiction of the Court beyond Darfur to the whole of the Sudan;

20. *Encourages* the preservation of evidence, including the systematic documentation of casualties, and stresses in this regard the importance of evidence preservation for the purposes of accountability, including future remedies and reparations;

21. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the independent international fact-finding mission for the Sudan for a period of one year;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations fact-finding mission to give due regard to ensuring the complementarity of its efforts with those of other actors, including independent national accountability efforts and regional investigations;

23. *Requests* the United Nations fact-finding mission to provide the Human Rights Council with an oral update on its work at its sixty-fifth session, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue with the participation of a representative of civil society, and a comprehensive report at its sixty-sixth session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue, and to present the report to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session, to be followed by an interactive dialogue;

24. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the assistance of the designated Expert on human rights in the Sudan, to submit to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and on violations and abuses committed by all parties to the conflict, to be followed by an interactive dialogue with the participation of the High Commissioner and the Expert;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the resources and expertise necessary to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to provide such administrative, technical and logistical support as is required to implement the provisions of the present resolution and urges all relevant organs, bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to cooperate fully with the United Nations fact-finding mission and to respond promptly to any request made by it, including with regard to access to relevant information and documentation;

26. *Calls upon* the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the United Nations fact-finding mission in the performance of its work, and calls upon all relevant parties, States and other relevant stakeholders to support fully the implementation of its mandate and to provide the United Nations fact-finding mission with relevant information or documentation as appropriate;

27. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

40th meeting
5 October 2026

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 28 to 10, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Gambia, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar, Viet Nam

Abstaining:

Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Thailand]
