Pakistan's explanation of vote by Mr. Muneeb Ahmed, Counsellor, before the vote on draft resolution L.26: "Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crises caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan"

63rd session of the UN Human Rights Council

(Geneva, 5 October 2026)

Mr. President,

Pakistan thanks the United Kingdom for introducing resolution L.26 on behalf of the Core Group.

We remain deeply concerned by the grave humanitarian situation in the Sudan, including in and around El Obeid, where the situation remains precarious as a result of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)' continued siege.

Pakistan strongly condemns attacks against civilians and civilian objects, including hospitals, markets, schools, places of worship, humanitarian facilities and aid convoys. Safe, rapid, sustained and unhindered humanitarian access must be ensured, and the commitments made under the Jeddah Declaration must be upheld. We appreciate the Government of Sudan's facilitation of humanitarian operations, including keeping the Adre crossing available. But humanitarian action alone cannot resolve this crisis.

The conflict in the Sudan has brought immense suffering to the Sudanese people and their enjoyment of all human rights. The conflict's spillover effects have exacerbated an already volatile regional situation. The solution lies in a Sudan-owned and -led political process, while upholding Sudanese sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Strengthening national institutions and maintaining the Sudanese Government's constructive engagement with the OHCHR remain essential for the protection of human rights and effective accountability.

Mr. President,

Pakistan notes the draft resolution's emphasis on Sudan's unity and territorial integrity and its rejection of parallel structures.

At the same time, the Council must preserve the distinction between the national armed forces of a sovereign State and a militia accused of atrocities. The Sudanese Armed Forces remain the principal defence against further RSF advances and the concomitant risk of atrocities. Equivalence between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the RSF is amongst the factors prolonging this conflict and its catastrophic human rights and humanitarian consequences.

Moreover, given Sudan's consistent cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms, this Council's approach should emphasise dialogue and cooperation, instead of the imposition of a mandate that does not enjoy the country's support; namely the Fact-Finding Mission.

My delegation will therefore vote "no" on the draft resolution in document L.26.

I thank you.

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