



UNITED NATIONS  
SUDAN



# ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2024



# SUDAN



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# FOREWORD

## BY THE RESIDENT AND HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

**2024 marked yet another challenging year for Sudan.**

**After nearly two years of ongoing conflict, Sudan has become the world's largest humanitarian crisis. More than 12 million people have been displaced within the country and across its borders. Famine was confirmed by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in 10 locations, with an additional 17 areas teetering on the brink of famine.**

In April 2024, the UN and its partners launched a Famine Prevention Plan to scale up lifesaving assistance, including cash assistance and community-based interventions, while advocating for broader humanitarian access. With \$1.8 billion received in support last year, humanitarian organizations reached more than 15.6 million people across Sudan. Assistance included food and livelihoods support for more than 13 million people; water, sanitation and hygiene support; health, nutrition and shelter assistance.

Notable progress was achieved through UN programmes and activities that implemented a mix of humanitarian and resilience interventions, including the successful delivery of aid across conflict lines to south Khartoum, marking the first such access since the conflict begun. The first batch of humanitarian assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) arrived in South Darfur. Access to improved basic water service reached 9.8 million people, 9.2 million received cholera vaccinations, and a malaria vaccine was introduced. Nearly 55,500 at-risk youth received vocational training. In addition, 300,000 square meters of land were cleared of mines, 19 human rights forums were held, seven human rights monitoring missions were conducted, and the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking resumed activities.

However, humanitarian and development needs continue to grow, while insecurity and looting of partners' assets and supplies have severely hampered response efforts. Targeted attacks, including airstrikes and assaults on aid convoys, further disrupted operations and tragically resulted in the deaths of United Nations employees in 2024.

I would like to thank our partners and the dedicated UN staff in Sudan and beyond for their unwavering commitment and sacrifices in the face of such a challenging environment. The UN remains committed to sustaining and expanding our lifesaving efforts, while working to create conditions for recovery, strengthen resilience, and support a return to political negotiations, ultimately striving to alleviate human suffering and bring peace to millions of Sudanese.

**Clementine Nkweta-Salami**  
Resident and Humanitarian  
Coordinator in Sudan







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## UN COUNTRY TEAM

The UNCT in Sudan is composed of 26 resident and 5 non-resident entities.

### RESIDENT ENTITIES

FAO, IFAD, IOM, ILO, IMF, OCHA, OHCHR, RCO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN VOLUNTEERS, UN WOMEN, UN-HABITAT, UNISFA, UNIDO, WFP, WHO, WORLD BANK

### NON-RESIDENT ENTITIES

ESCWA, UNAIDS, UNDRR, UNECA, UNODC

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) works with the Sudanese people, the national authorities, and other humanitarian, development and peacebuilding partners to alleviate suffering; help promote equity in economic and social opportunities; support national institutions to improve and increase coverage of basic services; support the establishment of sustainable climate adaptation infrastructures; support the creation of an enabling environment for evidence-based planning and budgeting; support peace efforts and strengthen social cohesion; and provide support to displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities.

In 2011, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), whose mandate is to monitor the border between Sudan and South Sudan and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid. UNISFA is authorized to use force to protect civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei. The UN was also supporting the Sudanese democratic transition through the efforts of the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), a special political mission created through Security Council Resolution 2524 (2020). In December 2023, the Security Council terminated the mandate of UNITAMS. In February 2024, UNITAMS completed its withdrawal from Sudan.

## KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The UNCT in Sudan works closely with national and international partners (including critical government ministries, international non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, donors, academia, the media and the private sector) to promote sustainable development, peace and human rights and to deliver humanitarian aid. The UN will seek to further expand these collaborations and encourage private sector partnerships where feasible.

### FUNDING PARTNERS

The UNCT in Sudan continued efforts to promote partnership and financing for the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from domestic, international, public and private sources. For example, the Country Team has forged new strategic partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the Governments of China, India and Qatar; and the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund). In addition, during 2024, the share of funding from international financial institutions (IFIs) (e.g., the African Development Bank and the World Bank) increased; and the largest bilateral donors were the European Union and the Governments of Germany, the Netherlands and Canada.





## 1

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

In 2024, Sudan entered its second year of war. In January 2024, the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) continued direct negotiations, agreeing to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians and to commit to a ceasefire. However, talks broke down. In August, a US-led initiative to promote peace talks between the SAF and the RSF opened in Switzerland, but neither the SAF nor the RSF attended. In September, the RSF broke off peace negotiations.

Sudan is facing one of the world's worst crises due to the impact of the armed conflict on the number of people displaced, profound food insecurity, the scale of escalating needs and the lack of basic services. Famine has threatened the country, and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that 30.4 million people will need assistance in 2025. This is nearly two-thirds of the country's population and marks an increase of 5.6 million people from 2024.

Sudan also has the largest internally displaced population in the world. According to UNHCR, between mid-April 2023 and December 2024, an estimated 12 million people fled their homes due to the conflict. Much of the displaced population has lost access to essential assets

like land, food, houses and private property, while also experiencing inadequate access to health, water and sanitation services. By the end of 2024, Sudan also hosted 837,996 refugees, 68 percent of whom had settled in refugee camps.

Throughout the country, reports indicate a steep increase in gender-based violence (GBV), including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), with access to specialized services and essential supplies severely limited. Human rights defenders speaking out against the conflict have faced threats, justice institutions in areas affected by the conflict have largely ceased to function, UN humanitarian workers have been killed in airstrikes and attacks on convoys, and human rights defenders have been targeted.

Access to health care remains a severe concern, with only 16 percent of primary care facilities, 14 percent of hospitals and 40 percent of sentinel sites operational, according to the UN-led Sudan Health Cluster. Disease outbreaks such as cholera, dengue fever, measles and malaria pose major risks to affected states.

According to UNICEF, the protracted conflict in Sudan has left over 17 million children out of school, many of whom will likely never return to formal education. Over 3,000 schools across the country are currently serving as shelters for displaced people, further disrupting the education system.

The country's economic decline has been severe. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the average inflation rate was 170 percent, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated an economic contraction of -20.3 percent for 2024. Of particular concern is the destruction of productive facilities and vital infrastructure, which continue to be targeted by the warring parties.



# 2

## UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The collective response of the United Nations to national development priorities is outlined in the United Nations Common Approach 2024-25 and is supported by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO).

Under the overall guidance of the UNCT, the Programme Management Team (PMT) played a pivotal role in coordinating the implementation of the UN Common Approach. Following the suspension of the finalization of an Interim Cooperation Framework for 2024–2026, the United Nations Country Team updated the United Nations Common Approach to complement the existing UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which was extended until 31 December 2025. In addition, the UNCT in Sudan re-drafted the UN Common Approach to outline UN priorities and guide planning.

The Common Approach is organized around three pillars:

- Pillar 1  
Lifesaving and sustaining basic services, community stabilization and resilience.
- Pillar 2  
Protection of civilians, human rights and rule of law.
- Pillar 3  
Peace, conflict prevention and democratic transition.

With the closure of UNITAMS, several programmes previously managed under the political mission were handed over to UN agencies for implementation. This transition necessitated changes to outcomes from 2023. For 2024, eight Outcomes were adopted under these Pillars, and these guided the UNCT's work in the country during the year:

- Outcome 1.1  
Populations in vulnerable situations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes.
- Outcome 1.2  
People in Sudan, with an emphasis on small producers and micro-entrepreneurs, have access to improved productive capacities that contribute to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods, job creation and ending extreme poverty.
- Outcome 1.3  
People in Sudan (with growth in entrepreneurship, technology development for research and innovation, and access to small-scale industrial enterprises through financial services and integration into value chains) will enhance their infrastructure through strengthened governance, guidance, tools and knowledge.

- Outcome 2.1  
People of Sudan, including conflict-affected and other marginalized populations, have enhanced prevention and protection against all forms of human rights and international humanitarian law violations and other conflict-related risks.
- Outcome 2.2  
National, state and local institutional systems and capacities improved to respect human rights, freedoms and justice for service delivery and rule of law, including to migrants and vulnerable populations.
- Outcome 3.1  
Analysis is conducted and tailored solutions are introduced to address drivers of inter- and intra-group violence, prevent conflict and increase peaceful co-existence.
- Outcome 3.2  
Civilian actors in conflict zones have their capacities strengthened to actively contribute to local-level peace-making initiatives.
- Outcome 3.3  
Civilian actors have enhanced meaningful participation in conflict transformation processes and forums at all levels.

#### GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The UN Common Approach and the UNDAF share the guiding principles of leaving no one behind; human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability. These principles are reflected in the 2030 Agenda and are grounded in the UN Charter.

### ACHIEVEMENT HIGHLIGHTS





**PILLAR 1** LIFESAVING AND SUSTAINING  
BASIC SERVICES, COMMUNITY  
STABILIZATION AND RESILIENCE

**OUTCOME 1.1**  
**BASIC  
SERVICES**

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



**7.9**

million people received  
food assistance



**9.8**

million people gained  
access to improved basic  
water service



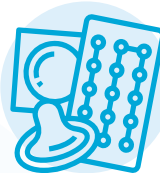
**9.2**

million people received  
cholera vaccines



**2.8**

million children and  
caregivers benefitted  
from mental health and  
psychosocial support



**1.4**

million women and girls  
benefited from sexual  
and reproductive health  
supplies



**1.2**

million patient  
consultations in refugee  
camp health facilities



**80**

mobile health care units  
deployed



**Malaria**  
vaccine introduced

**SDGs SUPPORTED**



**UN ENTITIES**



Despite the conflict-related challenges, the UN Country Team was able to expand access to health care, conduct successful vaccination campaigns, and improve access to safe drinking water. For example, the UNCT, in collaboration with implementing partners (IPs), supported the provision of essential health services in 61 primary health care centres in nine states (targeting displaced populations and host communities) and 42 hospitals in all states by financing or providing operational costs, minor rehabilitation and supplies. In addition, the UN and its partners rehabilitated nine maternal health facilities; 365 health care providers provided life-saving emergency obstetric and

newborn care services in conflict-affected areas; and a total of 2,353 obstetric emergencies were referred through community-based systems.

The UN also deployed trauma and emergency specialists to 12 hospitals in conflict-affected states, and hard-to-reach populations received medical attention via 80 mobile health care units, delivering 5,000-10,000 monthly consultations. Overall, the UN conducted over 1.2 million patient consultations at refugee camp health facilities. The UN also established new supply hubs in four main states, imported six refrigerated trucks and installed over 500 cold chain units.





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In addition, the United Nations led the Sudan Health Cluster, composed of over 40 partners (as well as UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO), and supported the development of the Essential Health Benefits Package that guided the delivery of priority health services to all populations in Sudan with a focus on the most vulnerable and underserved groups.

The UN was able to expand its vaccination programmes to safeguard children and adults against 15 deadly diseases and respond to several disease outbreaks during 2024. Over 3.2 million children under five received polio vaccines, nearly six million children received

the measles vaccine, and 9.2 million people received cholera vaccines. And in November 2024, the UN supported the introduction of a malaria vaccine in Gedarif state, making Sudan the first country in the Eastern Mediterranean Region to introduce this vaccine for children less than two years old.

In addition, the UN set up 237 oral rehydration points and five cholera care and treatment centres; sustained critical TB treatment services, identifying and treating 6,080 new/relapsed cases; ensured continuity of care for 8,444 HIV patients through antiretroviral therapy; and expanded HIV testing.



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## Displaced but empowered

For the first time in her life, 11-year-old Rabha can read, write and count. Displaced from Khartoum, where she and her siblings attended religious school and mainly learned the Quran, Rabha's family could not afford to send her to a public school. When Rabha arrived at the UNICEF-supported October North safe learning space, she received a school bag and began her studies. "In Khartoum, I didn't have a bag, I only had a wooden board and a wooden stick-like pen," says Rabha. Without safe learning spaces like this one, Rabha would not have had the opportunity to attend school and learn. October North hosts over 300 children from both host and displaced communities, who engage in various activities, including play, theatre, clubs and drawing, as well as structured learning. The children also receive counselling from the teachers and social workers. "For me, education is very important," Rabha emphasizes. "One day, I hope to help a child who has never gone to school like me to learn and write."





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Through UN efforts, 7.9 million people received food assistance, and in terms of water and sanitation efforts, an estimated 9.8 million people gained access to improved basic water service. Water quality monitoring was carried out in four states, reaching 6.1 million people. Over 5.7 million people benefited from hygiene promotion interventions; 1,595 emergency communal latrines were constructed or repaired; and 129 communities were certified as Open Defecation-Free. Such interventions contributed to the reduction of overall cholera cases from around 5,000 cases per week during the peak to 400 cases per week as of December 2024.

With support from the UN and partners, over 44,500 children received lifesaving inpatient care in nutrition stabilization centres across Sudan. The UN supplied 125 stabilization centres, provided operational support to 50 centres, and trained over 2,300 health and nutrition staff in 2024. Nearly 4,500 mothers accessed infant and young children feeding counselling through UN-assisted mother support groups; nearly three million children received vitamin A supplements; and one million children under five benefited from Integrated Management of Childhood Illness kits for deadly illnesses such as pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria. A total of 2.8 million

children and caregivers benefited from mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) provided by the UN, including nearly 600,000 who received MHPSS through child protection services (exceeding the target by 137 percent).

The Mother and Child Cash Transfer Plus (MCCT+) programme expanded in existing localities and for the first time to the central state of River Nile, which hosts the biggest influxes of IDPs in Sudan. As a result, a total of 96,200 women and 481,000 family members benefited from the MCCT+ programme in 2024, and 875,000 children and caregivers benefited from specialized child protection services.

Over 2.25 million children benefited from the reopening and establishment of 1,088 child-friendly safe learning spaces since January 2024. In March, the UN resumed school feeding (through take-home rations due to security concerns) in four states less impacted by the conflict, using locally procured food from 1,284 smallholder farmers. And over 64,000 children in Sudan and neighbouring countries accessed quality, inclusive education through the Learning Passport and digital learning initiatives for children.

## KEY CHALLENGES

► **Security concerns posed significant risks to health workers and the delivery of health care services. This included direct attacks and looting of health facilities; blockades that severely restricted access to essential health services; significant damage to health infrastructure; logistical challenges, e.g., fuel shortages; and losses of medical inventory totaling \$6.1 million.**

► **The ongoing nationwide conflict has disrupted educational services for over 19 million children, increasing the risks to children's safety and exposing them to issues such as child labor, exploitation, recruitment by armed groups, child marriage, and sexual violence.**

► **Inadequate infrastructure, disrupted supply chains and limited access to medication.**

► **Service providers and survivors are under constant threat and harassment from armed groups, straining safe access to services and delivery.**



**PILLAR 1** LIFESAVING AND SUSTAINING BASIC SERVICES,  
COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND RESILIENCE

# OUTCOME 1.2 LIVELIHOODS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Nearly **55,500**  
at-risk youth trained for  
various vocations



**4,000**  
women entrepreneurs on the  
use of an interactive voice  
response (IVR) system



**20**  
Village Savings  
and Loan  
Associations  
(VSLAs)  
established

SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



Throughout 2024, the UN provided support to individuals, households and the Government to help with livelihood and economic recovery. For example, the Government of Sudan's Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) strengthened its institutional and human capacities in economic management under conflict and post-conflict recovery planning.

Nearly 55,500 at-risk youth trained for various vocations, including cosmetics, electricity, food processing and mechanics; 2,054 women received vocational training and start-up kits

to establish small-scale income-generating activities; and over 2,100 beneficiaries accessed microcredit facilities through the establishment of 20 VSLAs. Over 1,500 women learned how to utilize available space for vegetable production and received seeds and tools, and 180 female agricultural laborers, representing four women's agricultural associations, planted 47 acres of land.

In River Nile, Kassala and Gedaref, the UN established three solar-powered women's centres, designed to create a secure environment



## Farmers help fill the hunger gap

Standing in a field of golden wheat, Imad is a long way from his life as a mechanic in Khartoum. Today, he has a new job working the land and harvesting its bounty in the northern village of Kubday, thanks to an emergency wheat production initiative financed by the African Development Bank and rolled out by the United Nations. Despite increased violence, many of the 170,000 smallholder farmers enrolled in the wheat project are growing some of the food Sudan now desperately needs, with some growers having boosted their wheat production by 70 percent in 2024. Under the project, farmers receive fertilizers and seeds adapted to Sudan's changing climate, as well as technologies and machinery such as combine harvesters. After fleeing the fighting in Khartoum with his family last year, Imad sought shelter in Kubday, his native village. "The people welcomed us. They gave us all we needed and we farmed, thanks to God," says Imad. "We might settle here because we've found agriculture is good business."

for women to engage with each other and develop business partnerships. With partners, the UN assessed mobile connectivity and the use of mobile phone services, and more than 4,000 women entrepreneurs learned how to use an IVR system with essential business information. In addition, over 7,500 people benefited from the implementation of climate-smart agricultural, livestock and fishery initiatives to enhance self-reliance among refugees, IDPs and host communities.

During the year, the UN published two important reports ('Livelihoods in Sudan Amid Armed Conflict: Evidence from a National Rural Household Survey' and 'The Socioeconomic Impact of Armed

Conflict on Sudanese Urban Households') and finalized a third report on 'The Impact of Food, Energy, and Financial Crisis on Food Insecurity and Livelihood of IDPs and Host Communities in Sudan'.

### KEY CHALLENGES

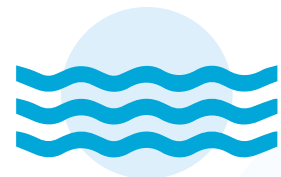
- Severe flooding disrupted farming.
- Market conditions and context changed rapidly due to the conflict, requiring geographic and thematic shifts of food security and livelihoods programming.



PILLAR 1 LIFESAVING AND SUSTAINING BASIC SERVICES,  
COMMUNITY STABILIZATION AND RESILIENCE

OUTCOME 1.3  
CRITICAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



7.5  
tons of chlorine  
provided for water  
disinfection



38,879  
households received  
emergency shelter kits  
and plastic sheets



119  
health care  
facilities  
solarized

SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



Despite the ongoing conflicts in the country, the United Nations was able to not only rehabilitate or repair some critical infrastructure, but also to expand capacities in some states.

For example, in partnership with states' Ministries of Health, the UN improved health care sustainability through solarization of 119 facilities, helping these facilities reliably maintain operations of essential health care services. Solar water pumps were installed, including two at the Agricultural Research Authority operations;

13 new generating sets and 20 submersible water pumps were supplied; five boreholes were drilled; six solar drinking water well pump systems set up; and 7.5 tons of chlorine provided for water disinfection.

The UN constructed, upgraded or rehabilitated 25 facilities in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala and White Nile states (including the Camp 6 market), two multipurpose centres, a registration centre in Gedaref state, and education facilities in White Nile state. In addition, 38,879 households

From Burden  
to Blessing

For 14-year-old Nashwa from Alsofara, a remote village in Gedaref state, fetching water used to be a grueling daily task that could take three hours. In Nashwa's home, as in many others around Sudan, the responsibility of collecting water falls on girls. For Nashwa, this task came with enormous physical and emotional strain—long journeys under the hot sun, carrying heavy containers, and the risk of sexual violence that many face while searching for water in distant locations. Nashwa's father, Elsafi, was equally concerned, "We used to send Nashwa out. We worried about her when it got dark, and I would go to look for her." Now, thanks to a nearby safe and clean water facility, Nashwa only needs to walk five minutes. "I go quickly and return, and the water is clean. I feel very happy," Nashwa says. "The water facility has changed our lives."



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(194,395 individuals) benefited from the distribution of emergency shelter kits and plastic sheets, tent pitching, shelter upgrades and the construction of new durable shelters; and 2,641 IDP households (13,205 individuals) received cash for shelter assistance in Blue Nile, Gedaref and River Nile states, which enabled them to construct, repair or extend their shelters.

Moreover, the UN rehabilitated and maintained 3.28 km of road in four refugee camps, facilitating smooth access to the camps and surrounding host communities, especially during the rainy season.

KEY CHALLENGES

► Bureaucratic and administrative impediments prevent the UN from reaching conflict-affected populations to support the restoration of basic services impacted by the crisis and from expanding access to key infrastructure.



PILLAR 2 PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RULE OF LAW

OUTCOME 2.1

SUPPORT PREVENTION AND PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



More than **1.4** million reached with information on children rights and protection



**1.1** million civilians received explosive hazard risk education



**500,000** people received services at 32 new multi-purpose community centres



**300,000** m<sup>2</sup> surveyed and cleared of explosive hazards



**64** Women and Girls Safe Spaces supported over 100,000 women



Over **397,000** individuals received SGBV prevention and response services

SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



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More than 1.4 million children and caregivers were reached with information on children’s rights and protection, and 875,000 benefited from life-saving child protection services such as case management and MHPSS. A total of 86,304 displaced and conflict-affected individuals received life-saving health and protection services through 61 women and girls’ safe spaces and 70 health facilities nationwide. Despite access issues, 6,473 unaccompanied and separated children were provided with case management, referrals,

reunification with families, or community- and family-based alternative care. And as a result of the revival of six dedicated women’s protection networks, 144 women and girls successfully accessed the justice system while receiving crucial health, psychological and legal support.

Through a series of community consultations, the UNCT and NGO partner JASMAR developed tailored informational materials on the risks of trafficking, targeting refugees, IDPs and the hosting communities in Red Sea state.





In addition, the UN hosted four workshops for equipping journalists, civil society organizations (CSOs) and youth organizations on hate speech, freedom of expression and countering misinformation. They also broadcast three radio dramas on protection from sexual violence, detainee rights and access to education, reaching an estimated 1.34 million listeners in Darfur.

Throughout 2024, the United Nations provided over 1.1 million civilians with age- and gender-tailored explosive hazard risk education and provided 1,200 aid workers with risk awareness information (e.g., sharing of contamination maps and advising humanitarian partners on assessments, routes and convoys to enable the safe delivery of aid). Moreover, the UN supported explosive hazard survey and clearance efforts in high-priority urban areas, with over 300,000 m<sup>2</sup> cleared (the equivalent of 46 city blocks).

The UN established 34 multi-purpose community centres (MPCC), which offer protection services and awareness-raising

on protection, human rights and international humanitarian law; and 500,000 individuals received services at these MPCCs in 2024.

The UN trained 6,843 SGBV service providers, including social workers, case managers, health care providers, community leaders, and other health, legal and protection actors; 130 police, investigators and prosecutors enhanced their capacities on SGBV and supporting survivors in accessing justice; and 244 civil society representatives participated in workshops on monitoring and reporting human rights violations and abuses in Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile and East Sudan.

The UN established and maintained 57 community-based protection networks (CBPN) that disseminate crucial information on SGBV and ensure access to services, facilitating referrals to specialized care for women and girls. In 2024, over 397,000 individuals received SGBV prevention and response services.

## KEY CHALLENGES

- The ongoing conflict has meant planned establishment of accountable justice institutions and human rights monitoring mechanisms remained unachieved.
- Access for all mine action operations to all areas of the country remains a barrier.
- The scale of the threat far outweighs the ability of the sector to respond. More funding is needed to scale up mine action support and more partners needed to support the sector.
- Systematic use of GBV, in particular rape in zones of active conflict, is being politicized and heightens the needs for protection and timely response services.



## PILLAR 2 PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RULE OF LAW

## OUTCOME 2.2

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT  
FOR RESPECT OF HUMAN  
RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



19

human rights forums  
facilitated

7

human rights monitoring  
missions conductedThe National  
Committee to Combat  
Human Trafficking  
resumed activities

## SDGs SUPPORTED



## UN ENTITIES



Throughout 2024, the UN conducted seven monitoring missions, gathering testimonies from victims and witnesses on human rights violations and abuses affecting displaced populations. They found 425 cases of human rights violations and abuses and 300 cases of grave violations against children, 4,208 civilian deaths and 2,309 people were reported missing, raising concerns of enforced disappearances. In Khartoum, the UN was able to successfully advocate for the release

of 53 victims from detention and their relocation to receive life-saving medical assistance through partners.

The UN facilitated discussions and capacity-building initiatives with Sudanese human rights organizations and legal networks, focusing on documenting human rights violations and access to justice. For example, the UN coordinated the Human Rights



Defender Protection Network, whose members participated in 54 protection referrals and worked closely with the Commissioner for Refugees on awareness-raising on applicable laws and regulations, targeting police bodies and the judiciary in Northern, Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref states.

In addition, the UN facilitated 19 human rights forums, bringing together 261 participants, engaging civil society in discussions on protection risks, hate speech, and access to justice; supported four civil society submissions to Human Rights Commission Special Procedures, focusing on human rights violations and access to justice; facilitated CSO contributions to the UN Secretary-General's annual report on missing persons; conducted three workshops for 45 CSO participants on preparing submissions to the Human Rights Council (HRC) Special Procedures; and trained more than 400 civil society actors and journalists on conflict monitoring, hate speech prevention and human rights documentation.

The UNCT also engaged in eight diplomatic briefings, ensuring timely international response to emerging crises; organized four workshops for 50 police officers and prison

personnel on selected human rights standards related to their work; and, in coordination with Save the Children, delivered monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) capacity-building to 120 military personnel.

In November 2024, the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking resumed its activities, and the UN will work more closely with the Committee in 2025 to enhance joint collaboration.

## KEY CHALLENGES

► Ongoing conflict and limited in-country presence hinder direct engagement with protection actors and affected communities.

► A lack of access to relevant institutions, a non-functional National Human Rights Commission and weakened legal systems limit institutional accountability.

► CSOs and human rights defenders face harassment and risk of reprisals.



## PILLAR 3 PEACE, CONFLICT PREVENTION, AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

### OUTCOME 3.1

# CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL COHESION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



**203**

Youth Peace  
Ambassadors trained



**26**

dialogue and town  
meetings held



Port Sudan  
Neighbourhood  
Vulnerability  
Mapping exercise  
completed

#### SDGs SUPPORTED



#### UN ENTITIES



Over the course of 2024, the UN produced several analytical reports documenting the impact of the conflict on forcibly displaced people and hosting communities, including protection briefs, protection trends analysis reports, internal notes on protection incidents and area-based protection monitoring reports. Building on this, the UNCT carried out a Neighbourhood Vulnerability Mapping exercise in Port Sudan to identify four priority neighbourhoods for Community Support

Projects designed to address the challenges stemming from the influx of hundreds of thousands of IDPs and the resulting strain on already overstretched urban services.

To foster trust, confidence and reconciliation among diverse tribes, the UN organized 26 dialogue and town meetings with 3,299 participants and 26 cross-tribal sporting events with 3,950 participants. As a result, community members reported improved



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social cohesion among diverse groups and greater participation of women in resolving conflicts.

The UN also established different means of communicating accurate and updated information to the forcibly displaced to prevent or mitigate misinformation and disinformation, including a web-based help page, WhatsApp chatbot messages in different languages, hotlines and interagency call-centre feedback and response mechanisms.

The UN also facilitated the selection, deployment and training of 203 Youth Peace Ambassadors (102 males and 101 females) who engaged with their communities through cross-tribal forums, sports activities, peace debates and the establishment of safe spaces

for both young men and women. Their efforts led to the successful delivery of peacebuilding training sessions to 1,270 youth.

#### KEY CHALLENGES

► Due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan and the limited access to areas controlled by the RSF, addressing the drivers of inter- and intra-group violence remains a significant challenge.

► Armed clashes between the warring factions persist, necessitating a sustained focus on conflict prevention, human rights monitoring and resilience-building at the community level.



PILLAR 3 PEACE, CONFLICT PREVENTION, AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

OUTCOME 3.2  
CAPACITY-BUILDING  
AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



60

community activists  
trained on community  
engagement skills



200

women participated  
in the Sustaining  
Peace Through Insider  
Mediation initiative



5

Community-Based  
Reconciliation  
Mechanisms  
established

SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



In the target communities of Blue Nile state, 60 community activists received training to enhance their advocacy and community engagement skills, enabling community ownership of violence prevention activities, addressing specific needs and building trust. Engaging local leaders and community members has proven to be a critical approach in ensuring that GBV survivors have access to timely and confidential services.

Through a four-day training, implementing partner staff, community health workers and officials from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health, and Childcare Council improved their understanding of GBV and protection issues and of the need to increase their knowledge on how to respond to those protection concerns in the community.



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Local Mediators Leading Peace Efforts

“God helped me regarding Sudan’s problems that are happening,” said Gisma, a mediator in the Local Peacebuilder Network in East Sudan. Sudan is home to over 10 million IDPs. Many have sought refuge in three states: Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea state in eastern Sudan. This massive influx of IDPs has severely strained limited resources, intensifying tensions between displaced populations and host communities, as well as among different ethnic groups, jeopardizing the chances for lasting peace. Inside mediators like Gisma play a critical role in mitigating the direct effects of the war by addressing and de-escalating local tensions before they escalate into violence. Insider mediation is a localized approach to preventing conflict and sustaining peace, which empowers trusted community members to facilitate dialogue within their communities. “I work day and night, and this is a very good thing,” says Gisma, who participated in UN-supported workshops. “Before a simple problem escalates, I handle it.”

In terms of peacebuilding, the UN engaged 200 women through the Sustaining Peace Through Insider Mediation initiative and established five Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms benefiting 400 women. These mechanisms promoted dialogue and social justice while addressing gender-specific concerns in conflict resolution.

KEY CHALLENGES

- Cultural barriers and ongoing conflict hinder women’s formal representation in governance structures and land ownership.
- While grassroots participation in peace processes improved, translating this into formal political influence remains challenging.



PILLAR 3 PEACE, CONFLICT PREVENTION, AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

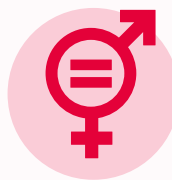
OUTCOME 3.3  
PEACEBUILDING  
AND TRANSITION  
NEGOTIATIONS

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



16

women-led groups enhanced their governance, leadership and advocacy strategies



19

CSOs enhanced their capacities on gender-sensitive negotiation and mediation

SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



In 2024, the UNCT focused on equipping women and women’s organizations so that they could contribute and have greater influence in building a sustainable peace and resilience in preparation of a peace process. For example, 19 civil society organizations from Kampala and Sudan enhanced their capacities on gender-sensitive negotiation and mediation, as well as advocating for the women’s agenda in peace processes; and 16 women-led groups enhanced their governance, leadership and

advocacy strategies for the development of contextualized agendas for peace and political processes.

Due to the ongoing conflict and political instability in Sudan, formal political structures remained absent, impacting the extent to which women could engage in governance systems. Despite this, the UNCT made significant progress in enhancing women’s participation in leadership roles, particularly within political and peace processes:

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► The UN provided technical support to a member of the Peace for Sudan platform during the Geneva peace talks, where she presented critical issues to key actors, contributing to the inclusion of women’s voices in the peace process.

► The UNCT facilitated advocacy efforts for Sudanese women at major international platforms, including the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and neighbouring countries held in Paris and the Gender is My Agenda Campaign in Addis Ababa.

► A virtual briefing organized by the UN contributed to the extension of the Fact-Finding Mission’s mandate, emphasizing the critical need for women’s participation in decision-making.

In addition, the Sudan Women in Humanitarian Response Forum was established and the UN actively led inter-agency mechanisms such as the GBV Sub-Cluster and the Accountability to Affected Populations Cluster.

KEY CHALLENGES

► The broader political environment hindered the establishment of formal governance structures in Sudan.



## 2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

### AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL FINANCING FRAMEWORK

Because of the immense and unique challenges facing Sudan and the ongoing conflict, the country has not been able to implement several parts of the 2030 Agenda or make significant progress towards the SDGs, and Sudan has not yet developed an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). However, there has been some positive news in terms of funding, including increased partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs) and re-oriented funding through existing mechanisms.

### PARTNERSHIPS WITH IFIS

The share of funding from IFIs to the United Nations in Sudan increased in 2024, accounting for 22 percent of total development funding. Specifically, partnerships with the World Bank enabled the repurposing of \$383.9 million for the period 2024-2027. These projects target:

- ▶ Improved access to basic services and food security (\$160 million to UNICEF and WFP).
- ▶ Enhanced access to a basic package of health and nutrition services and the preservation of main elements of essential public health functions (\$82 million to UNICEF and WHO).
- ▶ Emergency safety nets (\$100 million to UNICEF and WFP).
- ▶ Support to reopened schools and learning continuity (\$41.9 million to UNICEF).

The African Development Bank, in close coordination with UN partners, is also repurposing its portfolio, including projects on food security, water and sanitation, health, education, women and host communities.



### POOLED FUNDING TO SUPPORT PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN SUDAN

Pooled funds are a vehicle for the UN to synchronize its efforts to mobilize resources, better identify and agree on shared investment priorities, and coordinate the allocation of funds to ensure country-wide coherence in Sudan. Two pooled funds are of particular importance across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus: the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

The strategic vision of the two funds are guided by the Joint MPTF-PBF Strategic Results Framework, which unites MPTF and PBF investments in Sudan under a shared strategic chapeau and with common high-level outcomes: (1.) stabilization of conflict hotspots, (2.) strengthening of Sudan's 'infrastructure for peace', and (3.) advancing political processes, peacemaking and implementation of peace agreements.

In 2024, the MPTF and PBF responded with flexibility and agility to the challenges brought by the ongoing conflict and the withdrawal of UNITAMS, by supporting new initiatives and the transfer of tasks from UNITAMS to UN agencies, funds and programmes.



## THE SUDAN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

The MPTF is a country-based pooled fund established in 2019 to advance UN integrated planning across the HDP nexus in Sudan. Following the 3 June 2020 decision by the UN Security Council to establish UNITAMS, it became the primary funding vehicle to operationalize the Mission's mandate. Following the Mission's withdrawal in February 2024, the MPTF was strategically re-oriented as a financing vehicle for the repositioning of the UNCT to scale up UN programmes in a context of continued conflict.

At the end of 2024, the MPTF's active portfolio comprised 10 projects across 11 states, totaling \$38.6 million, focused on building resilience, preventing and addressing violence (including SGBV), and mitigating the most severe impact of the ongoing conflict on vulnerable populations. By funding joint programmes as a preferred mechanism to achieve greater system-wide coherence, the MPTF Sudan leverages the comparative advantages of UN agencies and partners to ensure a coordinated and integrated response. Seven out of 10 active projects were newly funded in November 2024 (with six jointly implemented by UN agencies, funds and programmes) and target farmer-pastoralist and IDP-host community social cohesion; SGBV protection; basic services and livelihoods support; and human rights and accountability.

The MPTF also funds two projects that provide essential backstopping and operational capacity to the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General. With MPTF support, Personal Envoy Ramtane Lamamra led the political engagement with Sudanese, regional and international stakeholders to enhance efforts to end the conflict and relaunch a credible political process.

Another key achievement was the establishment of the Sudan Consultative Group, which convened three meetings in 2024. The Group brought together leading multilateral organizations and Member States involved in mediation and



bolstered opportunities for coordinated action in Sudan. Personal Envoy Lamamra and his team also convened talks in Switzerland in July 2024 to improve humanitarian access and strengthen civilian protection. While progress was limited, the talks remained one of the only formats acceptable to both parties, promising a solid basis for resumed engagement in 2025.

Following the withdrawal of UNITAMS in February 2024, the MPTF also established a team of national and international information analysts in the Resident Coordinator Office to address critical gaps in early warning, analysis and situational awareness. This team coordinates joint analysis to strengthen the capacities of the UN Country Team and international community so they can better design and implement conflict-sensitive and risk-aware programming through improved contextual awareness.

## UN PEACEBUILDING FUND IN 2024

The PBF is a global pooled fund and the UN's financial instrument of first resort to sustain peace in countries or situations at risk of or affected by violent conflict. As of 2024, the PBF's active investments totalled \$33.8 million, following the completion of a \$1.5 million project supporting Darfuri youth to claim access to civic spaces through digital engagement, youth-led community initiatives and inclusion in decision-making forums.

As the conflict continued into 2024 and frontlines shifted to previously more stable areas, the PBF continued its engagement with 11 active PBF projects to understand the changing impact of the conflict on project teams and implementation, as well as the support required. The Secretariat reviewed and facilitated the submission of five project amendment requests

and/or no-cost extensions to ensure projects could continue implementation and remain relevant amid new operational constraints and peacebuilding needs, capitalizing on the Fund's niche as a flexible and responsive donor.

The PBF contributed to the development and launch of the Darfur Programme impact evaluation, which contributed new insights into the effects of bundled, locally-targeted projects to improve local conditions in fragile, conflict-affected areas like Darfur. The rigorous, quantitative impact evaluation revealed that the PBF project in East Darfur reduced the number of land conflicts, increased school enrolment and improved perceptions of service provision in targeted areas. These findings represent the first piece of evidence supporting the effectiveness of the PBF's bundled approach, which combined service provision with support for dispute-resolution mechanisms, on local conflict outcomes. Even in the context of national conflict, the impact evaluation in East Darfur provides a strong evidence base to inform future programming in other fragile environments.

Finally, in partnership with the UN System Staff College and the UN Development Programme, the PBF delivered comprehensive capacity-building in conflict-sensitive programming to humanitarian, development and peacebuilding practitioners in the UN System, (I)NGOs and CSOs in Sudan. The online, self-paced course has contributed to the development of substantive knowledge and practical skills to design and implement peacebuilding programmes in Sudan's volatile context.



## 2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

### TAILORED UNCT CONFIGURATION

The implementation of the UN Common Approach has faced financial constraints, with a significant reduction in allocated funding in 2024. While the approach was designed to integrate humanitarian, development and peacebuilding interventions, the declining financial commitment indicates operational challenges in executing cross-sectoral programmes. Despite this, the UN system continues to advocate for a coordinated strategy that bridges emergency response with long-term resilience-building initiatives, ensuring that humanitarian action does not operate in isolation from broader development objectives.

Following the eruption of the armed conflict, the UN shifted its primary locations to the Port Sudan (Red Sea State), Northern State and the Eastern corridor. To establish an accurate up-to-date database of all active UN premises in Sudan, the UNCT completed a common premises review in the last quarter of 2024. The review found that UN entities in Sudan operate out of 51 premises, 13 of which are common premises. An important objective is to increase the number of common premises, including the accommodation of UN agencies that are looking to reestablish their presence in Sudan following their departure at the start of the armed conflict. Because of the rapidly evolving operational environment, the Operations Management Team will set up a working group to monitor and update common premises information in real time to enhance operational efficiency.

Significant strides were made in strengthening partnerships with Country Offices in South Sudan and Chad during 2024, and the UNCT Sudan is

working with the Country Offices in Egypt and Kenya to strengthen their partnerships in 2025. For example, the Abyei Joint Programme, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators in Sudan and South Sudan, aims to promote areas of shared interest for the Ngok Dinka (southern part of Abyei-Juba controlled area) and the Misseriya communities (northern part of Abyei-Khartoum controlled area) and to engage in peacebuilding, basic services, livelihoods, food security and rule of law activities. As a result, the UN delivered 20 metric tons of medical supplies and 10 metric tons of dignity kits; renovated a medical facility and installed solar panels for small business start-ups in Goli; provided financial incentives to health workers in Diffra; and offered training to health workers/midwives on handling GBV cases during the year.

Collaborative efforts with partners and stakeholders resulted in significant improvements in procurement operations, including discussions to refine market survey tools. Additionally, the UN successfully completed a comprehensive market survey (shared with all partners), expanding the supplier database in the country. This expansion supports a more competitive marketplace and enhances the ability to make more informed procurement decisions based on market insights. Greater collaboration around sharing long-term agreements (LTAs) has also begun, albeit slowly, with plans to enhance these initiatives in 2025 for greater cost efficiencies and effectiveness. Additionally, the new online Procurement Working Group platform will enhance communication and coordination across teams.

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Efforts to improve cross-border procurement, particularly with Chad, addressed challenges and identified opportunities for greater efficiency. Vehicle importation exemption discussions helped to address logistical hurdles, and collaboration with internet service providers worked towards improving connectivity and infrastructure.

Through effective inter-agency collaboration, the UNCT achieved significant health-related outcomes, such as the procurement and delivery of 75 post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits to designated field duty stations and the training of 28 PEP kit custodians to ensure adherence to protocols and timely administration, as well as the establishment of a standardized reporting mechanism to enhance disease surveillance and response, including the regular exchange of epidemiological data, implementation of workplace mitigation strategies and coordinated early warning triggers. Through the Sudan Medical Assistance Team (SUMAT), 15 UN agencies accessed primary health care services at SUMAT clinics in Port Sudan and Kassala.

These agencies shared the project's 2024 running costs, and their joint effort will result in a further 21 percent reduction in estimated per capita costs for 2025. In Gedaref, Kassala and Kosti, the UN established three Medical Assistance Clinics (operated by Iqarus) that provided primary health care services and initial emergency stabilization for critical cases before MEDEVAC or referral. In addition, five UN agencies are participating in cost-sharing for the UNHCR Primary Health Care Clinic in Gedaref, ensuring access to primary medical care, emergency stabilization and advanced life support (ALS) ambulance transport for urgent cases. To further strengthen emergency response capacity, the UN procured two ALS ambulances for emergency support to Field Offices.

Nonetheless, challenges persist, such as ongoing delays in vehicle and communication equipment clearance, medical clearance hurdles, issues related to cross-border procurement, and bank liquidity problems and inflation which impact supplier payments and the cost of goods and services.



## COMMUNICATING AND ADVOCATING TOGETHER

The UN Communications Group played a pivotal role in showcasing the impact of the organization's work in Sudan. It facilitated comprehensive media coverage on issues central to the UN's various mandates, ensuring their relevance and visibility. The Group organized press conferences for visiting high-level delegations, including a press conference at the end of the visit to Sudan by Deputy Secretary General Amina J. Mohammed and the Secretary General's Personal Envoy for Sudan, Ramtane Lamamra; the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan, Clementine Nkweta-Salami; and senior officials from UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.

The team widely disseminated press releases, as well as statements from senior UN officials, reaching diverse audiences, including the media. UN platforms were strategically utilized and consistently updated, serving as key reference points at the global, regional and national levels. Additionally, the Group actively supported the creation of key messages addressing humanitarian, peace, development and human rights issues. It also contributed to campaigns and the observance of international days by organizing special events and producing engaging visual materials. For example, as part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, five million SMS messages were disseminated, promoting survivor rights and accountability.





## 2.5 Lessons Learned and Evaluations

While the UNCT continued to be nimble and responsive to an ever-changing and volatile situation, there were several lessons that were learned during 2024.



### 1. Balancing Humanitarian Assistance and Development Goals

- The conflict has deepened the geographic and operational divide in Sudan, where certain areas remained relatively stable, allowing for the continuation of development projects, while other regions have been severely affected, necessitating immediate humanitarian interventions.
- The UN's focus on resilience-building and development remained essential, but given a rapidly shifting landscape, integrating humanitarian and development efforts using a HDP nexus approach proved critical.

### 3. Impact on Livelihoods and Income-Generating Activities

- The ongoing war severely disrupted income-generating activities, leading to increased unemployment, poverty and reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- The UN and its partners worked to enhance resilience programming, focusing on restoring livelihoods, food security and access to basic services where possible.

### 5. Humanitarian Access

- The UN and humanitarian actors faced challenges in ensuring access to conflict-affected populations, necessitating stronger negotiations and advocacy efforts to reach the most vulnerable groups.

### 2. Economic Constraints and Financial Access

- Access to financial resources remained a significant challenge in 2024, impacting both displaced populations and host communities.
- Limited access to cash and economic disruptions further exacerbated vulnerabilities, requiring innovative financial inclusion mechanisms and support for livelihoods to ensure economic resilience, particularly for displaced populations.

### 4. Support to Host Communities and Displaced Populations

- In some areas, host communities have taken on a substantial burden in accommodating displaced populations, straining already limited resources, with new tensions arising between IDP and host communities.
- Coordinated multi-sectoral support was essential to ensure equitable access to services for both displaced individuals and host communities, fostering social cohesion and reducing tensions.

### 6. Continued Need for Development-Oriented Approaches

- Despite the challenges posed by the war, Sudan's long-term stability depends on strengthening development interventions alongside humanitarian efforts.
- Investing in education, health care, food security and social protection systems remains essential for future recovery and resilience-building.



2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

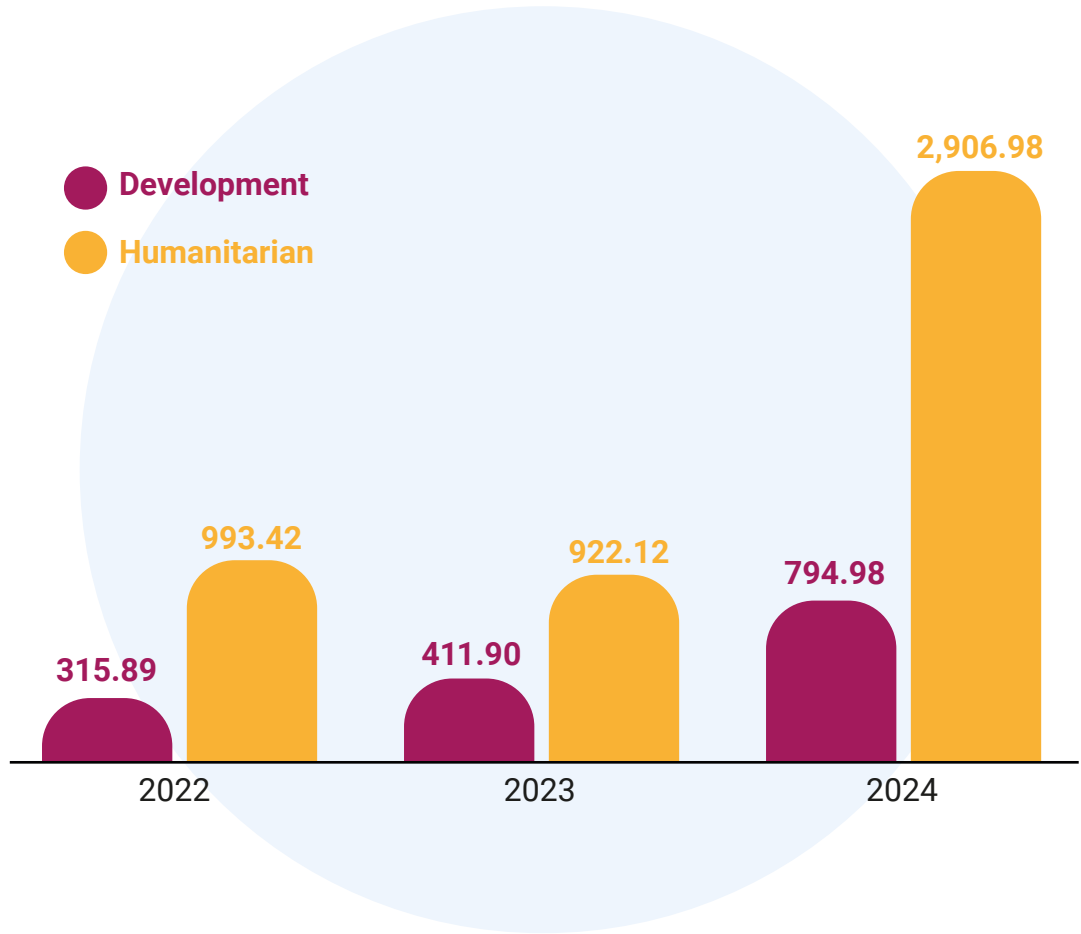
2.6.1 Financial overview

The prioritization of humanitarian response over development funding reflects the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sudan. While development funding increased steadily from 2022 to 2023, the escalation of conflict and displacement has necessitated a reallocation of resources toward life-saving interventions. However, this shift poses risks to long-term stability, as decreased investment in development activities limits opportunities for economic recovery, social protection and institutional strengthening. Addressing the HDP nexus remains critical to ensuring sustainable solutions beyond immediate relief efforts.

UNCT Reported Funding in 2024

UN Agency	Humanitarian Funding	HRP (Requirements) Funding	Development Funding	Common Approach Funding
FAO	37.683.118 US\$	0 US\$	15.723.270 US\$	
IFAD	0 US\$	0 US\$	1.810.000 US\$	
ILO	40.754.831 US\$	0 US\$	3.000.000 US\$	2.364.000 US\$
IOM	51.843.503 US\$	168.630.000 US\$	7.968.855 US\$	18.705.660 US\$
OCHA	1.760.673.865 US\$	2.695.680.744 US\$		
OHCHR	0 US\$	0 US\$		
UN Women	989.309 US\$	5.000 US\$	7.683.961 US\$	3.679.800 US\$
UNAIDS	0 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$	0 US\$
UNDP	14.138.668 US\$	17.817.200 US\$	42.958.395 US\$	45.720.393 US\$
UNEP	0 US\$	0 US\$	8.772.000 US\$	0 US\$
UNESCO	0 US\$	0 US\$	40.000 US\$	40.000 US\$
UNFPA	24.707.850 US\$	80.473.144 US\$	10.143.694 US\$	0 US\$
UN-Habitat	0 US\$	1.199.577 US\$	7.129.000 US\$	7.129.000 US\$
UNHCR	161.113.630 US\$	347.043.651 US\$	269.592.042 US\$	95.456.928 US\$
UNICEF	212.812.153 US\$	589.145.112 US\$	301.500.000 US\$	50.775.006 US\$
UNIDO	0 US\$	0 US\$	5.500.000 US\$	0 US\$
UNMAS	6.600.000 US\$	15.300.000 US\$	15.500.000 US\$	6.600.000 US\$
UNODC	0 US\$	0 US\$	1.000.000 US\$	0 US\$
UNOPS	0 US\$	15.243.585 US\$	26.595.592 US\$	0 US\$
WFP	569.807.507 US\$	813.272.187 US\$	54.973.882 US\$	46.477.366 US\$
WHO	25.856.037 US\$	135.745.025 US\$	15.092.140 US\$	10.000.000 US\$
TOTAL UNCT	2.906.980.471 US\$	4.879.555.225 US\$	794.982.831 US\$	286.948.153 US\$

Humanitarian vs. Development Financing and Implementation of the UN Common Approach in 2024



2.6.2 Resource mobilization

While humanitarian financing has surged to address immediate needs, the decline in development funding and UN Common Approach resources underscores the need for a more integrated financing strategy. It is essential that donors and stakeholders align funding streams to support complementary and mutually reinforcing interventions. This includes harmonizing humanitarian assistance with recovery, peacebuilding and resilience-building efforts, particularly in areas where windows of stability allow for development gains.

Balancing emergency response with long-term development efforts is essential to prevent recurring crises and support Sudan’s path toward resilience and stability. Strengthened coordination and strategic resource mobilization—both on the part of the UN and donors—will be critical in bridging this gap, maximizing impact and ensuring a comprehensive approach to addressing Sudan’s complex challenges.



# 3

## Into the future UNCT key focus for next year

During 2025, the UNCT in Sudan will finalize a new Cooperation Framework, which will cover the period 2026-2028. Until then, the UN Common Approach will continue to guide UN programmatic interventions across three critical areas that span the HDP nexus: (1.) basic services, community stabilization and resilience; (2.) protection of civilians, rule of law and human rights, and (3.) conflict prevention, social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Going forward, the UNCT will continue advocating for a dual-track approach, addressing immediate humanitarian needs while simultaneously implementing long-term development strategies in an integrated manner. In addition, the UN will strengthen partnerships with a focus on diversifying funding sources, engaging non-traditional donors and leveraging pooled funding mechanisms to ensure a more balanced allocation between humanitarian and development needs. Strengthening donor confidence through transparent reporting and impact assessments will be crucial in attracting sustained financial support. Additionally, advocacy efforts will emphasize the importance of multi-year funding commitments to enhance predictability and effectiveness in response planning.

Through continued collaboration with inter-agency partners, targeted awareness campaigns and robust reporting mechanisms, the UN will aim to strengthen protection measures and uphold the rights and dignity of all individuals, particularly those affected by crises and displacement. Enhanced data collection, monitoring and reporting mechanisms will continue to be key to ensuring that programming remains adaptive and responsive to the evolving situation on the ground.

While 2024 marks the final year of PBF's eligibility in Sudan, 10 active projects will carry forward into 2025 and 2026, implemented by 10 UN agencies, two INGOs and one national CSO for a total amount of \$33.8 million.

As we move into 2025, sustained and expanded efforts will be essential to address the impact of this escalating crisis, and the 2025 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan seeks \$4.2 billion to deliver lifesaving aid, restore basic services and scale-up protection. However, the changing geopolitical context and the potential downturn in funding will push us to work even more effectively and efficiently together, applying the lessons learned in 2024, and to better communicate the results of our work helping mitigate the devastating impacts of the war and laying the groundwork for sustainable peace and recovery.





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# Annual Results Report 2024

