



UNITED NATIONS
SUDAN

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Annual Results Report 2025

SUDAN

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Foreword

by the Resident
and Humanitarian Coordinator

As 2025 drew to a close, the war in Sudan continued unabated. The largest humanitarian emergency in the world outpaced available funds to address needs, with the Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for 2025 receiving only 40 percent of requested funds.

The people of Sudan continued to pay the highest price in this war. They were displaced and lost their homes, jobs, family members, and their own lives. In 2025, the number of civilians killed in this brutal war increased significantly, and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law continued to deepen the crisis. Millions of children were not able to attend school and malnutrition rates increased. Conflict-related sexual violence continued to be used as a weapon of war and compound broader patterns of gender-based violence. The health system was heavily disrupted and overwhelmed with the increasing health needs and recurrent outbreaks, limiting people's access to life-saving and essential health services. Agriculture was disrupted in parts of the country as farmers left their land or were

not able to cultivate because of conflict. Drone strikes intensified, with a devastating impact on civilians and civilian infrastructure. Overall needs continue to grow, trauma is widespread, and service provision continues to be crippled.

This is now a common refrain globally: war, violence, suffering, and a lack of funding to respond to the most basic of human needs. The lack of accountability for the serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses perpetuates further violence and strikes a chord of despair and disappointment. Once, a group of Sudanese women asked me why they don't matter to the rest of the world.

Despite these challenges, the United Nations and its partners—local, national, international—continued to reach hard-to-access areas, delivered assistance, and, where security permitted, began to work with local communities and authorities on providing durable solutions for those who wanted to return home and for those who never left.



The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and its partners now encompass not only the initial humanitarian response, but also the efforts to strengthen systems broken or weakened by the war, support access to services, and strengthen protections.

Mine action plays a critical foundational role in the work of the aid community. Demining offices, homes, and institutions allows the rest of us to do our work. Sadly, this work, which is gaining momentum, still faces an uphill challenge. Key to mine action is protecting children who represent the highest number of victims of unexploded remnants of war. I visited one of these mine fields in Khartoum and was struck by the determination and bravery of the national deminers. Every day, they wake up and go to work clearing mines.

The UN must be present in the most challenging of contexts, and in 2025 we expanded our presence across Sudan. My responsibility is to ensure that the UNCT is present to provide much needed support to all Sudanese affected by the war, no matter where they are in the country.

That said, localization is also a must in Sudan. The traditional humanitarian architecture needs to come down and a context-specific coordination system must be built together as the work of local and national organizations is fundamental to saving lives.

As we enter 2026 and approach the beginning of the fourth year of war, it is essential that humanitarian truces take place to allow access to communities that have been cut off. These are the communities where malnutrition is pervasive. Ultimately, the only solution is to end the war.

Denise Brown
Resident and Humanitarian
Coordinator in Sudan



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UN Country Team

The UNCT in Sudan is composed of 23 resident and 8 non-resident entities.

RESIDENT

FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, RCO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, Un-Habitat, UNHCR, UNISFA, UNICEF, UNIC, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNV, UN Women, WFP, WHO

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

NON-RESIDENT

ESCWA, IFAD, IMF, UNAIDS, UNDRR, UNECA, UNODC, and World Bank

support to displaced populations, refugees, returnees, and host communities. While they were resident entities in 2024, IFAD and IMF operated outside of Sudan during 2025 and have not yet resumed an in-country presence.

In 2011, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), with a mandate to provide security and stability in the disputed territory of Abyei while supporting dialogue for long-term peace.

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

In 2025, development interventions in Sudan continued to benefit from the support of a diverse group of bilateral and multilateral partners. Key contributors included the European Union (EU); the Governments of Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States; global financing institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank; and vertical funds, including the Global Fund, GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Additional support has been mobilized through pooled and UN-managed mechanisms such as the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the UN Trust Fund for Human Security; and partnerships with entities such as the Qatar Fund for Development. This broad and complementary donor base underscores strong international commitment to advancing resilience, recovery, and sustainable development in Sudan, while reinforcing the integrated humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach.

1

Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

During 2025, Sudan's war shifted from Khartoum, which was recaptured by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and its allies early in the year, to the Kordofan region and across parts of North Darfur State, causing numerous civilian casualties and massive displacement, along with destructive and extensive use of drones, leading to critical civilian infrastructure damage.

In February 2025, RSF leadership and its allies formed a political/military coalition, signing a charter outlining governance arrangements for areas under their control, which led to widespread condemnation by the international community of actions that could lead to "undermining of the sovereignty of the country". Efforts by international actors to broker peace continued unsuccessfully.

The RSF's siege of El Fasher in North Darfur persisted, leading to accusations of RSF's targeting of non-Arab ethnic groups in Darfur amounting to "hallmarks of genocide". Independent reports documented a systematic campaign to destroy evidence of mass killings while tens of thousands of civilians fled to Jebel Marra and Tawila and to Chad. A UN team subsequently gained access to El-Fasher for the first time since the beginning of the siege in May 2024.

Violence surged across the Kordofan region, and in December, the RSF seized Sudan's largest oilfield, the strategic Heglig oilfield in West Kordofan. An agreement involving SAF, RSF, and South Sudan saw South Sudanese troops initially deployed to secure it. On December 13, a drone attack hit a UN logistics base in Kadugli, killing six peacekeepers and leading to UN condemnation.

Sudan continues to grapple with a severe humanitarian crisis. The situation is particularly acute in the Kordofan region and North Darfur. Some 14 million people remain displaced within Sudan and in neighbouring countries with women and children comprising a majority of the displaced population and adding increased risks to an already vulnerable population.

Sudan continues to face concurrent disease outbreaks with limited health-service availability, disrupted vaccination coverage, and poor water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions. As a result, more than 20 million people need health assistance. Moreover, attacks on healthcare were deadliest in 2025 with 680 percent more deaths than in the previous two years combined (1,620 deaths).

As of mid-December, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimated that 21.2 million people—nearly half of Sudan's population—face acute food insecurity. Moreover, both sides of the conflict continue to impose constraints to access of food and use food as a weapon of war, in violation of international humanitarian law. A major operational challenge throughout the year was a significant reduction in available funding, partly as a result of the closure of the United States Agency for International Development and a shift in donor countries' priorities. The UN's World Food Programme (WFP) said at the end of the year that it would need to reduce food rations in Sudan to "the absolute minimum for survival" due to a lack of funding.

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.

As with 2024, the following eight Outcomes were adopted in 2025 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.

Achievement Highlights



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.

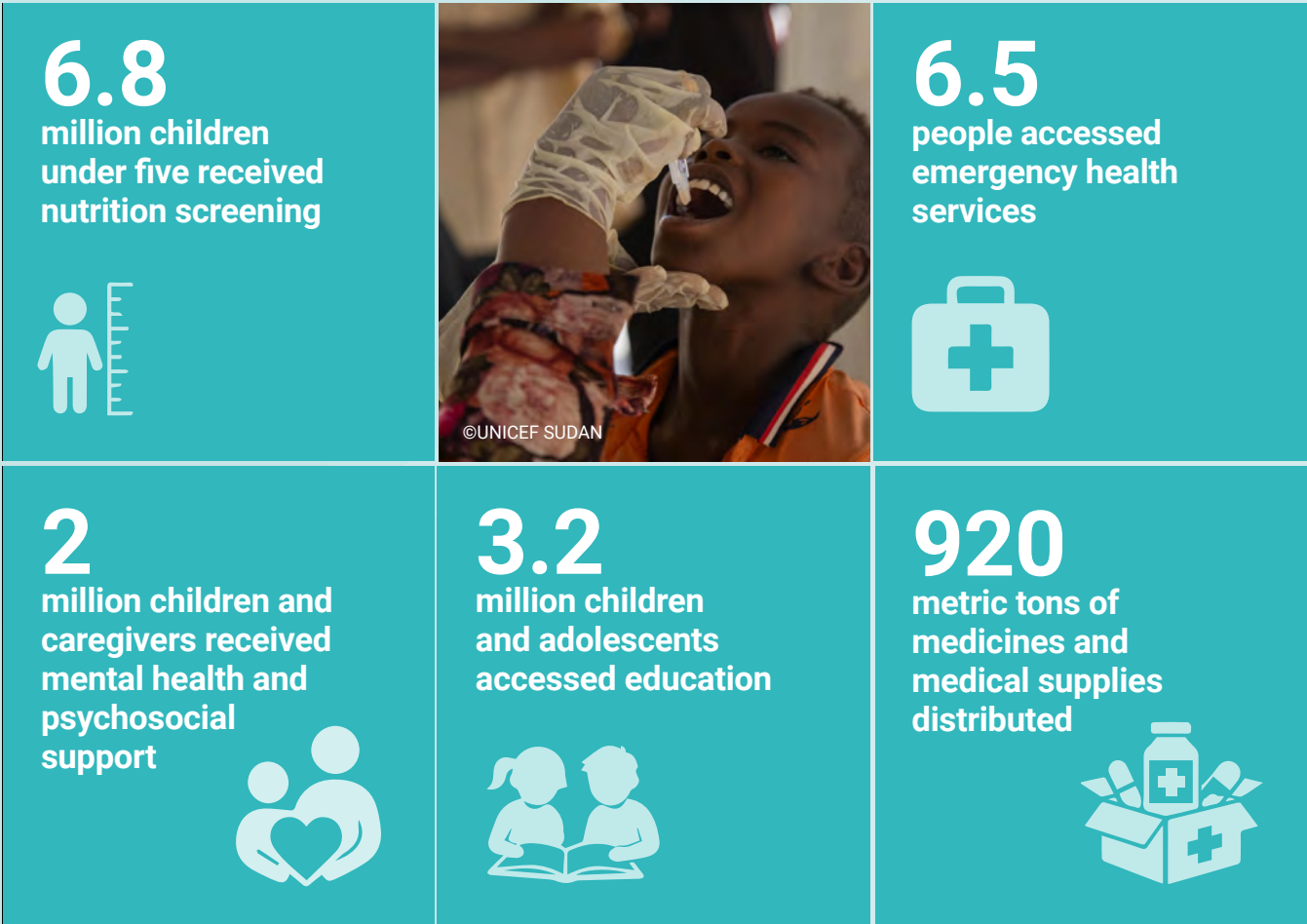
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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.

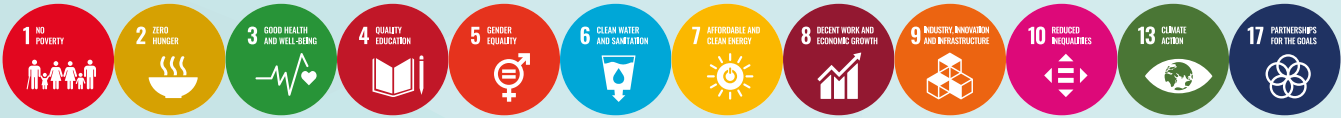
2.2. Achieving Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes, and outputs

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

OUTCOME 1.1 Basic Services



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



The 2025 operating environment in Sudan tested the limits of basic service delivery. Nonetheless, the UN provided life-saving healthcare and supplies, safe drinking water, and education to tens of millions, including IDPs and refugees.

During the year, the UN provided technical support to the Federal Ministry of Health in developing national strategies, guidelines, and policies related to the health system, including the National Health Sector Recovery Strategic Plan 2026-2030, a two-round rapid assessment of functionalities of more than 5,000 primary healthcare (PHC) facilities in all 18 states, and the Annual PHC Forum 2025.

During the year, the UN supported over 150 hospitals across all states, over 1,000 other health facilities, and over 50 mobile health clinics. As a result, 6.5 million people accessed emergency health services, 4.4 million mothers and children accessed primary health services, and nearly 650,000 refugees received outpatient consultations. Community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) reached 1.96 million children and caregivers, and more than 7,280 MHPSS awareness sessions were offered at 16 mental health clinics. The UN also facilitated 33,794 remote consultations through digital platforms and provided incentives and capacity-building support to frontline health workers, helping stabilize service delivery amid disruptions to government payroll and supervision systems.

Supporting frontline health workers

Salha is a midwife at the Old Khatmiya Primary Health Centre, which serves families from Kassala and surrounding communities—free of charge. Two years ago, the Centre became one of the few facilities serving thousands of displaced families. (More than 70 percent of hospitals in conflict-affected areas in Sudan are non-operational.) In the relatively safer areas, like Kassala, facilities are overwhelmed by displacement and run with minimal resources, with staff often working without pay. However, through initiatives like the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support (STARS) Trust Fund, the UN is providing support to 970 frontline midwives, nurses, and community health workers and delivering essential medicines and equipment. “Pregnant mothers were in dire need, and even a slight delay could mean losing a mother or a child,” Salha shares. “Serving my community is a calling. I am here to save lives.”



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In 2025, the UN distributed 920 metric tons of medicines and medical supplies, and supported 5,500 healthcare workers, including clinical staff, who were trained in sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health; case management; emergency triage; infant and young child feeding; and counselling.

Through UN-supported immunization services, over 1.5 million children under one year received the Penta 1 vaccination (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and haemophilus influenzae type b), 542,734 children under five received a polio vaccine, over 12.3 million people received the cholera vaccine, and 140,000 children received the malaria vaccine.

To respond to the cholera outbreak, the UNCT worked closely with federal and state ministries of health and health partners. More than 43,500 cholera cases were treated using UN-supplied commodities, over 430 oral rehydration points, and 70 cholera treatment units and centres nationwide. To help curtail malaria, the UN distributed 12.7 million insecticide-treated nets and distributed medicine to treat 4.9 million uncomplicated malaria cases and manage 560,000 severe malaria cases.

The United Nations supported the finalization of Sudan's 10-year National Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy, supported nutrition screening for more than 6.8 million children under five, treated nearly 700,000 children with severe acute malnutrition, delivered vitamin A supplementation to approximately six million children, and reached 1.1 million schoolchildren through on-site meals and take-home rations. The UN also delivered over US\$36 million of nutrition supplies, including ready-to-eat therapeutic food. The flagship Mother and Child Cash Transfer Plus (MCCT+) programme doubled its geographical coverage to 18 localities across five states in eastern and northern Sudan, benefiting an estimated 840,000 household members.

Over one million people accessed safe drinking water through UN interventions, such as the rehabilitation of water sources and installation



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The UN continued strengthening disability inclusion across its programmatic activities, including training GBV service providers on disability inclusion; supporting capacity-building initiatives for OPDs on human rights monitoring, reporting, and advocacy; and supporting the development of the National Strategy for the Social and Economic Inclusion of Women and Girls with Disabilities in Sudan (2026–2030). In addition, 13,000 children with disabilities benefited from education services, and the UN and its trained partners reached 5,730 children with disabilities with GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response services.

of water infrastructure in high-risk and underserved areas, water quality testing and monitoring, provision of purification supplies,

and the delivery of 612,572 m³ of safe water. In addition, 864,000 people received hygiene kits, and millions received handwashing and infection-prevention messaging.

In education, notable progress was achieved. The number of children without access to education declined significantly over the course of the year, from 16–17 million to approximately eight million. Through UN and partners' efforts, approximately 3.2 million children and adolescents accessed formal and nonformal education. The UN supported 7,153 schools, distributed teaching and learning materials to 1.9 million children, and established 1,431 Safe Learning Spaces (SLS). The UN also supported 393 e-learning-enabled SLS and supported the implementation of the Sudan Transitional Education Plan (2025–2027), a coordinated framework to restore education access through

formal, non-formal, and emergency pathways, targeting over 25.3 million learners. Moreover, the capacities of over 500 government officials, teachers, and trainers were strengthened in the use of education indicators and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks, digital education data collection, and the Supportive Teachers for Students with Disabilities programme.

Key Challenges

Ongoing insecurity and volatile frontlines regularly impeded service delivery.

Large-scale displacement overwhelmed existing capacity and necessitated continuous reallocation of limited resources.

Severe funding constraints led to the reduction or suspension of many activities.

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

OUTCOME 1.2
Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery

6.4 million people received agricultural inputs



60,000 women transitioned to sustainable, income-generating livelihoods





120 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) established







SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



Support to women boosts food security

Before war broke out, Mariam was a student, but that pursuit was cut short. “I grew up in a farming village,” she says. “So when my studies stopped because of the war, I wanted to farm. I just didn’t have the tools.” Mariam joined a UN-supported agricultural training programme in Gedaref, which gave her the tools and knowledge required to thrive. The project has also established 20 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) that provide a safe and structured platform for women to save money, borrow funds, and invest in their futures. “This opportunity has not only given us the means to sustain our families,” Mariam reflects. “It has also united us in a shared purpose—building a better future.”

In 2025, 1.2 million people (half of them women) benefited from United Nations livelihood recovery and diversification initiatives. These initiatives included vocational skills development, financial literacy trainings, financial support to 1,710 women to launch income generating activities, and a workshop with government officials responsible for labour market governance.

Over 6.4 million people received agricultural inputs, including conditional and unconditional cash transfers, fishing implements, nearly 8,500 tons of crop seed, and almost 1.8 million animals vaccinated. The UN also established or rehabilitated 2,300 hectares of land and trained 1,000 female farmers in climate-resilient production, leadership, and entrepreneurship. Moreover, 18 new farmer associations were established and equipped with essential machinery.



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Under the Sudan Wheat Emergency Production Project (SWEPP), 50,000 farmers were supported with seeds, fertilizers, and training. Under the Strengthening Wheat Value Chain (SWVC) project, the UN procured combine harvesters and established critical building blocks for sustained value chain development; and through the Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience (THABAT) project, over 32,000 farmer households were supported with large-scale delivery of improved seeds and fertilizers.

Through training and other support, more than 60,000 women transitioned from informal subsistence activities to sustainable, income-generating livelihoods. Four women-led cooperatives were formally registered and linked to the National Cooperative Council; 120 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)

were established, strengthening access to savings, micro-loans, and financial literacy; and an additional 621 groups were supported for economic activities through savings and internal lending.

Throughout Sudan, thousands of individuals received practical vocational skills; another 16,191 individuals received training and start-up kits to establish or strengthen micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and 303 young entrepreneurs participated in a Business Plan Competition, with 164 plans receiving start-up support. Through two Community Learning Centres, the UN supported lifelong learning, literacy, and skills development for all ages, especially women, girls, and vulnerable groups. In addition, the UN engaged with private sector actors to enable opportunities for vocational students.

Key Challenges

Environmental and climate risks continued to affect agricultural and fisheries productivity.

Mobility, protection, and regulatory barriers in some locations restricted market access, business formalization, and the expansion of income-generating activities.

Governance gaps, inconsistent policies, and limited access to finance further weakened value chain performance.

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

OUTCOME 1.3 Critical Infrastructure

15

million people accessed safe drinking water



110

public health facilities were solarized



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30

community facilities were constructed or rehabilitated



8.6 km

of new water pipelines were constructed or rehabilitated



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



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Despite the ongoing conflicts in the country, the UNCT was able to not only rehabilitate or repair some critical infrastructure, but also to expand capacities in some states. For example, 2 km of roads and 8.6 km of new water pipelines were constructed or rehabilitated, 30 community facilities were constructed or rehabilitated, and 127,000 liters of fuel provided to ensure continuity of electricity during outages.

Attacks on power infrastructure and fuel shortages repeatedly disrupted water supply in major cities. Nonetheless, the United Nations supported nearly 15 million people with access to safe drinking water through sustained operation of major water-treatment plants in urban centres, chlorination system provision, rehabilitation and solarization of water systems, and emergency water supply in displacement sites and outbreak hotspots. The UN also improved sanitation services by rehabilitating or building over 530 latrines, drilling new water wells, and establishing and training Water User Associations.

Health care infrastructure was improved through the rehabilitation of Port Sudan Teaching Hospital emergency unit, the intensive care unit at Sinja Hospital, three blocks of the Saudi Maternity Hospital, and the Atbara public health lab; the procurement of three mobile public health labs; the repair of over 700 medical devices; the filling of over 35,000 oxygen cylinders for 59 hospitals;

and the procurement of vital medical equipment, including an echocardiography machine and 10 dialysis machines.

Solar-powered infrastructure assets were expanded through the solarization of 110 public health facilities, including eight hospitals, the replacement of diesel units with 100 solar-powered pumps in off-grid communities, and the installation of over 75 solar energy systems. These efforts supplied renewable energy that improved environments, safety, and livelihoods for over 1.5 million people.

Key Challenges

Continued insecurity and shifting frontlines limited the reach and pace of infrastructure and initiatives.

Attacks on civilian infrastructure, such as healthcare, continued to disrupt systems.

Supply chain disruptions, including fuel shortages and import delays, affected timely procurement and installation.

Persistent funding gaps curtailed infrastructure repair and construction projects.

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

OUTCOME 2.1

Support Prevention and Physical Protection of Civilians

2.2
million civilians
received explosive
hazard risk education



6
million m² surveyed
and cleared of
explosive hazards



Nearly
1M
people benefited
from GBV
prevention
and response
services



15,000
children benefited
from birth registration
and certification



31
new Women and Girls
Safe Spaces (WGSS)
established



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



In 2025, through United Nations efforts, nearly 11,000 conflict-affected individuals (particularly women, youth, and other vulnerable groups) demonstrated increased knowledge of human rights and available pathways to access protection and justice services through integrated awareness-raising and community engagement interventions, as well as the production and dissemination of over 45 humanitarian reports. Moreover, five multilingual hate speech awareness messages were broadcast via radio and social media.

The UNCT worked extensively to improve child protection throughout the year. As a result, 3.1 million children and caregivers accessed child protection services nationwide. The UN systematically gathered and verified evidence of 332 incidents of grave violations against children; developed and rolled out four new justice-sector training manuals for legal professionals and social workers to apply child-sensitive procedures; and deployed seven new child protection extenders across nine emergency-affected states.

Birth registration outreach expanded, including the establishment of new registration centres.

Over 450,000 individuals received messages on birth registration services through TV and radio campaigns, and nearly 15,000 children benefited from birth registration and certification.

Nearly 28,000 refugees and IDPs benefitted from legal aid interventions, with nearly 9,000 receiving direct legal counselling or representation. The UN also provided specialized protection support to more than 10,200 individuals and facilitated the safe and voluntary return for 120 migrants.

Community-based protection and awareness mechanisms were strengthened through 42 Multi-Purpose Community Centres and over 100 Community-Based Protection Networks, reaching an average of 12,751 people per month (approximately 65 percent women and girls) in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. In addition, 31 Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) were established for a total of 106 WGSS across Sudan, supporting approximately 360,400 persons with lifesaving medical, MHPSS, safety, and referral services, and over 1500 girls' clubs provided adolescent girls with life skills activities.



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Safe spaces transform lives of displaced women

When the war broke out, 35-year-old Juwairia (not her real name) left Khartoum to seek refuge and safety. Like many internally displaced persons (IDPs), she found herself in Hay Al-Malik in Gadaref State. Juwairia's early days were marked by intense psychological stress. "I rarely left the house or spoke to other women," she shared. "I didn't know how

to adjust or where to turn." Then Juwairia heard about the UN-supported Al-Malik Safe Space, created by and for women to talk, share, heal, and grow. With each visit, Juwairia's confidence grew. She joined a life skills training, received psychosocial support, participated in awareness sessions on harmful traditional practices, and eventually learned enough to manage activities alongside social workers. "From the first day, I felt that this space belonged to us," she said. "It's our duty to protect it and keep it going."

In 2025, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services supported 849,000 people. Interventions included the establishment, rehabilitation, and operationalization of 76 safe spaces; support and strengthening of 175 oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms aligned with international human rights standards; awareness-raising activities; development of standardized referral pathways and case-management tools; emergency cash assistance for GBV prevention and response; deployment of 300 social workers; and strengthening the capacities of 386 justice institutions, law enforcement personnel, local authorities, and service providers on GBV prevention, survivor-centred response, and referral pathways.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was systematically mainstreamed across programmes, and more than 3.37 million people were reached with PSEA messaging, while 475,929 humanitarian personnel and partners received training on codes of conduct and reporting mechanisms.

In 2025, explosive ordnance risk education remained a critical life-saving intervention. The United Nations provided over 2.2 million civilians with age- and gender-tailored explosive hazard risk education and provided over 1,200 aid workers with risk awareness information. Moreover, the UN supported explosive hazard survey and clearance efforts in high-priority urban areas with high return movements, including Khartoum, with over 6 million m² surveyed and cleared.

Key Challenges

Insecurity and access constraints continue to disrupt continuity of services.

Funding shortfalls have made it difficult to ensure that services are provided to all high priority localities.

High demand for legal aid services continued to outpace available resources.



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

OUTCOME 2.2

Enabling Environment for Respect of Human Rights and Justice

1,350

justice and community actors received legal training



200

media professionals trained



63

communities pledged to end FGM



8

human rights forums held



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



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During 2025, the UN provided technical support to advance the revival of the National Human Rights Commission reform process and contributed to the Sudan–UN Framework on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict, integrating survivor-centred accountability, command responsibility, and protection of witnesses.

Through advocacy efforts, the UN prevented harmful amendments to the Child Act 2010; continued to review the Child Act 2010 and the Child Care Act 1971; and produced a dedicated study on child legal aid that identified critical system gaps affecting children in contact with the law.

Over 1,350 justice and community actors (including lawyers, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, paralegals, and government officials from immigration, civil registry, and justice offices) were trained on refugee law, asylum access, access to justice, international human rights standards, providing legal aid to victims of GBV, trafficking and smuggling, and improving victim protection infrastructure.

During 2025, eight hybrid human rights forums were held, providing a structured platform for rights-holders to exchange information

on violations, protection risks, and access to remedies. In addition, capacity was strengthened for 200 media professionals on ethical and crisis reporting, safety and security, hate speech prevention, media and information literacy, and countering disinformation.

As a result of UN engagement, including structured community dialogues, 63 communities declared they were abandoning female genital mutilation (FGM) and joining the Saleema Initiative.

Accountability to affected populations was reinforced, with accessible and confidential feedback mechanisms (hotlines, email, digital platforms, and community networks) enabling communities to raise concerns and influence programme adjustments, including on sensitive protection issues.

Key Challenges

Need for stronger coordination among government, civil society, and legal aid providers.

Legislative reform remains slow, requiring sustained political engagement.

Operationalization of protection standards remains uneven.

PILLAR 3 PEACE, CONFLICT PREVENTION, AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

OUTCOME 3.1

Conflict Analysis and Social Cohesion

3,299

people engaged in 26 community dialogues



1,000

local actors trained in conflict mediation and detection



A Justice Needs Assessment completed



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



In 2025, the United Nations conducted a Justice Needs Assessment, engaging 3,200 respondents across six states, as well as among refugee populations in Chad, South Sudan, and Egypt. This produced Sudan's only wartime dataset on justice and rights access, which now informs transitional justice frameworks and guides institutional recovery planning led by national authorities and civil society partners.

The UN conducted several industry-specific assessments, including an 'Integrated Assessment of Climate-Related Security Risks for Peace and Security in Blue Nile, Sudan and Their Gender Dimensions'; a rapid community-based assessment of the impact of conflict on Sudan's intangible cultural heritage across nine localities; comprehensive assessment of the impact of conflict on Sudan's Science, Technology, and Innovation system to support the development of a national science recovery strategy.

The UN also conducted conflict sensitivity analysis as part of its Community-Based Planning methodology in seven locations and published five conflict analysis products in 2025. In Darfur, in particular, conflict mapping provided critical evidence on displacement patterns, protection risks, and community priorities. Moreover, the UN documented the impact of a livestock route demarcation in Sennar in Blue Nile State, which contributed to reduced conflict between nomadic herders and settled farmers.

The UNCT enabled communities to identify tensions, discuss grievances, and create confidence-building mechanisms by establishing four new mediation committees in Abeyi, implementing 19 social cohesion and dialogue initiatives, facilitating 26 dialogue forums and community consultations throughout the country, and training of 1,000 community members, local leaders, and other grassroots actors in conflict mediation and detection. In addition, on average 5,583 people per month participated in community-led activities through UN-supported Multi-Purpose Community Centres.



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To support better engagement, the UN led the integration of hate speech and disinformation modules into the Ministry of Education framework, resulting in the establishment of a national committee mandated to review and revise national curricula.

In addition, the UN supported conflict-sensitive cultural protection. As a result, more than 1,700 museum objects have been documented, 11 heritage sites have been assessed, more than 400 cultural heritage professionals and law enforcement officials have been trained in heritage protection and risk management, and 570 looted objects recovered by national authorities.

Key Challenges

Addressing the drivers of inter- and intra-group violence remains a significant challenge due to the ongoing conflict and limited access to areas controlled by the RSF.

Armed clashes necessitate 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

10,977
youth-led peace
and social cohesion
initiatives led





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5,000
people participated
in reconciliation and
counter-hate campaigns



33
Community-Based
Reconciliation
Mechanisms (CBRMs)
were established or
revitalized



10
community peace
committees were
established



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



Finding common
ground on the way to
work

The UN Peace on Wheels project in Khartoum and Gedaref is working with rickshaw drivers, women who run tea stalls, and community leaders to reach 35,000 people with messages of peace, counter hate speech, and promote dialogue in conflict-affected neighbourhoods. Rides with trained local drivers like Abdelmajeed turn into moving spaces for conversations about coexistence, respect, and the everyday challenges that influence how communities relate to one another. By reaching people where life happens, whether they are going to school, to work, or to the market, this project helps communities challenge discrimination and build trust from the ground up.

During 2025, the Peace on Wheels initiative reached 35,000 people with peace messages, 10,977 youth-led peace and social cohesion initiatives were implemented, 33 Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs) were established or revitalized (for a total of 202 active mechanisms), and 10 community peace committees were established across North and South Darfur.

Nearly 15,000 people strengthened their abilities to identify and mitigate potential drivers of conflict, resolve resource-based disputes between farmers and herders, negotiate, mediate, advocate, prevent violence, and include women and youth in decision-making forums. Participants included mediation committee members, women, youth, elders and other traditional leaders, and civil society representatives.

In addition, 8,575 youth engaged in structured peacebuilding initiatives; the Youth Media Platforms for Peace Association was established in collaboration with the Ministry of Education's Department of Youth and Culture; and four youth-led refugee-led organizations were established.

Moreover, the UN facilitated four gender-sensitive peace forums, and two Women Urban Labs empowered over 55 participants to co-create urban policy recommendations, address systemic barriers, and affirm women's leadership in peacebuilding.

Over 5,000 people participated in reconciliation and counter-hate campaigns, and 400 law enforcement, customs, judiciary, and cultural heritage sector professionals strengthened their operational readiness as first-line peace infrastructure in conflict-affected contexts.

In Port Sudan, local reconciliation and early warning mechanisms were established and supported by 100 community police trained on mediation, peaceful coexistence, and conflict resolution.

Key Challenges

- Persistent resource competition and economic pressures in high-displacement areas continue to strain relations between refugees, IDPs, and host communities.
- Youth protection risks remain elevated.
- Funding constraints hindered the implementation and reach of programmes.



PILLAR 3 PEACE, CONFLICT PREVENTION, AND DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

OUTCOME 3.3
Peacebuilding and
Transition Negotiations

180
women increased
their knowledge and
skills in negotiation
and mediation



2
regional mediation
and negotiation
workshops were held



40
women-led civil
society organizations
increased leadership
capacities



SDGs SUPPORTED



UN ENTITIES



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Across targeted locations, women’s leadership in peace and security processes was visibly advanced, with women increasingly represented in mediation committees, dialogue platforms, and community decision-making spaces.

Forty (40) women-led civil society organizations increased their capacities to exercise their leadership roles and advocate for gender equality and women’s empowerment. For example, 93 women members across Sudan strengthened their capacities on Women, Peace, and Security priorities through a series of targeted national and regional interventions, including three capacity-building workshops with women leaders from Gadaref, Kassala, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, South Kordofan and White Nile states and two regional mediation and negotiation workshops with 32 women leaders from Sudan and the diaspora.

As a result, women-led organizations enhanced their leadership, advocacy, and coordination capabilities, preparing them to engage more effectively in structured dialogues, regional and global policy forums, and UN-led humanitarian and peace processes.

Additionally, in Al Gadarif and Red Sea States, 180 women increased their knowledge and skills in negotiation and mediation, enabling them to lead

peace initiatives, facilitate community dialogue, and contribute effectively to humanitarian coordination and local governance processes.

The UN also released the ‘Bridging Divides: Local Peace Initiatives in Sudan’ report. This report examined how communities across Darfur and Kordofan have led local peace efforts amid the ongoing conflict, highlighting the crucial role of tribal leaders, religious figures, youth groups, women, and civil society actors in mediating disputes, protecting civilians, maintaining essential services, and negotiating local ceasefires and underscoring the need for stronger support for local mediators, inclusive participation, monitoring mechanisms, and links between grassroots and national peace processes.

Key Challenges

The scale and persistence of the national-level crisis limited the extent to which these contributions could translate into broader outcome-level change.

Ongoing insecurity, population displacement, and constrained access impeded deeper institutionalization of local mechanisms and restricted opportunities for wider social transformation.

2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

An Integrated National Financing Framework

In 2025, the implementation of the UN Common Approach continues to face resource limitations but remains a critical framework for ensuring coherence across humanitarian, development, and peace interventions. While funding constraints have affected the scale of joint programming, efforts are ongoing to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination, align agency interventions, and promote area-based and integrated approaches.

Durable Solutions Unit

One of these efforts was the Durable Solutions Unit (DSU), which was launched in 2025. The DSU supported the reactivation of four Area Durable Solutions Working Groups in Blue Nile, White Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala, bringing together government, UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and civil society around state-specific displacement responses. The DSU contributed to grounding responses to new and ongoing displacement, including return movements, in a longer-term perspective and promoting area-based approaches and localization as the foundation for sustainable outcomes. For instance, in Blue Nile, the DSU facilitated early recovery interventions for returnee and host communities, including a cash-for-work programme and the rehabilitation of health and water infrastructure in Bau locality.

In 2026, the DSU will focus on strengthening the regularity and quality of Durable Solutions Working Group coordination at the state level, expanding the platform to Al Jazirah and Khartoum, deepening engagement with national and state-level government counterparts through a planned national workshop on durable solutions, and consolidating alignment with the Cooperation Framework 2026–2028, with a continued emphasis on localization and nationally-owned, area-based planning processes.

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Partnerships with IFIs

In 2025, there was some positive news in terms of funding, including increased partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs) and re-oriented funding through existing mechanisms.

The World Bank increasingly engaged with UN agencies and partner organizations, employing a third-party implementation modality to deliver World Bank-financed projects in Sudan. The World Bank funded four UN projects with \$350 million:

- Through the Enhancing Community Resilience project, implemented by WFP and UNICEF, 413,600 people from conflict and displacement-affected communities had improved access to basic services and food security and 34,109 farmer households received agricultural inputs.
- Through the Sudan Primary Education Emergency Support Project, implemented by UNICEF, 2,660 schools received funding, reaching 1.2 million children.

- The Sudan Health Assistance and Response to Emergencies, implemented by WHO, helped restore access to a basic package of health and nutrition services.
- Through the SANAD: Emergency Crisis Response Safety Net Project, UNICEF and WFP provided emergency support to vulnerable and food insecure populations.

Moreover, the UN and the World Bank jointly conducted assessments for the 'Strengthening joint analysis and programming to address multidimensional risks and fragility in Sudan' to enhance understanding of conflict drivers and resilience sources and to contribute to programmatic activities.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) also contributed to critical projects such as:

- The Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project, implemented by WFP, which supported 313,368 smallholder wheat farmers across five key wheat-producing regions (\$76 million from AfDB and \$3.2 million co-financing from WFP).
- The Sudan Integrated Social Sector Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project, implemented by IOM, to rehabilitate 20 healthcare facilities, 20 vocational training institutions, and 60 water and sanitation systems.
- The commencement of Sudan Health Emergency and Infrastructure Project, implemented by WHO, to improve access to quality healthcare services.

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 for enhancing integrated planning and a more coherent financing architecture across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus: the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and the United Nations Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

Since 2022, a joint Strategic Results Framework has guided the investments of the MPTF and PBF under common high-level outcomes spanning the stabilization of conflict hotspots, strengthening of infrastructures for peace, and advancement of political and peacemaking processes. In 2025, the MPTF also evolved to become a strategic financing mechanism for the new UN Cooperation Framework (2026-2028).

Throughout 2025, the MPTF and PBF continued to respond with flexibility and agility to substantial funding shortages and the operational challenges brought by the ongoing conflict. Following the expiration of the PBF's five-year eligibility cycle in October 2024, the MPTF was strategically positioned to consolidate and scale up the gains of the PBF portfolio in Sudan.

UN Peacebuilding Fund

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 Sudan's conflict continued through 2025 and frontlines shifted, the Secretariat engaged with active PBF projects to understand the changing impact on project teams and implementation, and the support required.

At the end of 2025, the PBF's active investments totaled \$14.9 million, following the completion of seven projects supporting social cohesion between IDPs and host communities in River



Nile and Red Sea states; gender-responsive natural resource governance and conflict resolution in Blue Nile; mental health and psychosocial support in White Nile; the fortification of community-based peace structures and institutions in Kassala and Red Sea; the strengthening of youth-led civic structures in Red Sea; and a national youth observer network that tracked conflict hotspots, humanitarian access constraints, and local ceasefire efforts following the outbreak of conflict in 2023.

The PBF commissioned a portfolio review that assessed the Fund's added value to prevention efforts and peacebuilding outcomes in Sudan over its eligibility period of 2019-2024. The review found that even amid state collapse, the PBF portfolio in Sudan demonstrates that it is possible to cultivate pockets of resilience, preserve social cohesion, and support community-led peace efforts—provided interventions are locally anchored, analytically informed, and operationally flexible. These lessons carry significant implications for the design and implementation of future programming under the MPTF as Sudan navigates the ongoing crisis and eventual transition toward recovery and peace.

The Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund

In early 2025, the Sudan MPTF's \$38.6 million portfolio of 10 active projects was significantly reduced by sudden donor funding cuts. Seven projects implemented by 11 agencies across Sudan were suspended, creating critical gaps in social cohesion, GBV protection, basic services, livelihoods, and human rights.

An active portfolio of \$4.8 million across three projects remained, one of which aimed to strengthen security and social cohesion along migratory routes in Blue Nile through an integrated package of peacebuilding, livelihoods, and basic services interventions. Another project provided essential backstopping and operational capacity to the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General. With MPTF support, Ramtane Lamamra, the UN Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan, led good offices and political engagement with Sudanese, regional, and international stakeholders to enhance efforts to end the conflict and relaunch a credible political process.

The MPTF secured \$394,942 in additional funding to sustain the Peace and Development Unit in the Resident Coordinator Office,

specifically the positions of the Peace and Development Advisor, an international Information Advisor, and a national Information Specialist. This analytical unit has rebuilt the UN's joint analysis function through strengthening real-time situational analysis, informing decision-making, and supporting advocacy at country, regional, and global levels. Achievements in 2025 include launching a UN coordination platform to counter hate speech and disinformation, and a monthly Information-Sharing Group that convenes around 30 analysts from across the UN and INGO systems.

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund

In 2025, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) provided flexible programmatic and institutional funding to strengthen women's leadership, protection, socioeconomic recovery, and meaningful participation in peacebuilding across Sudan's highly fragile and conflict-affected contexts. In 2025, 40 WPHF-supported projects, implemented by 68 women's rights and women-led organizations across 15 states, reached 22,937 direct beneficiaries and 63,267 indirect beneficiaries. These partner organizations strengthened the capacities and supported an additional 111 CSOs in Women, Peace, and Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) planning and implementation. In Q4 of 2025, WPHF contributed to closing a critical financing gap to support local women's organizations by allocating an additional \$3.12 million.

These interventions increased women's leadership and participation in advancing the WPS-HA agenda, conflict resolution, strengthened survivor-centred protection and accountability mechanisms, expanded access to safe and supportive services for women and girls, and enhanced women's economic agency and resilience in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

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

Tailored UNCT configuration

Before the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) officially closed in 2024, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Sudan and the Mission developed a UN Sudan Transition Plan that identified a series of priorities for the UN Sudan transition. The UNCT launched and implemented the Support to UN Transition in Sudan project beginning in 2024. This initiative addresses urgent gaps in early warning, situational awareness, and conflict-sensitive analysis, ensuring that the UN system remains equipped to respond to Sudan's rapidly evolving crisis.

During 2025, the project provided real-time assessments, thematic analyses, and tailored briefings to inform UNCT decision-making, humanitarian programming, and peacebuilding strategies. Products such as daily updates, weekly trends, and monthly reports were shared across UN leadership, the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, and humanitarian partners, strengthening collective situational awareness and enabling timely advocacy. Despite escalating conflict between SAF and RSF, compounded by humanitarian access restrictions, the project ensured continuity of analysis and knowledge-sharing. Its outputs contributed directly to the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the Interim Cooperation Framework, reinforcing the UN's strategic planning and operational resilience.

Business Operations Strategy

The UNCT Sudan's Business Operations Strategy (BOS) is anchored within the broader United Nations reform architecture, serving as a core

operational framework that aligns business operations with system-wide strategic priorities. The current BOS 2.0 comprises 20 common services across all common service lines.

Twenty-five (25) UN entities engage in the BOS, including the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the World Bank. All common services, including high-impact common services presented within the BOS Sudan, are coordinated by the Operations Management Team (OMT). The OMT has prioritized integrated and demand-driven business operations, embedding high-impact common service lines within the BOS framework. Aligned with United Nations system-wide reform and the Sustainable Development Goals' objectives, the OMT's strategic focus reinforces collaborative service delivery models across key functional areas—Administration, Finance, Human Resources, Information and Communications Technology, Procurement, and Logistics—thereby strengthening the UN's collective capacity to deliver as One UN.

The Administrative and Finance Working Group has identified opportunities for consolidation and scaling of common services, including the activation of a shared long-term agreement (LTA) for event management and conference services, which is now available for system-wide utilization. In 2025, UN agencies agreed to pursue a joint procurement exercise for banking services, and the Procurement Working Group (PWG) advanced the progressive rollout of shared procurement tools and systems, including the implementation of a consolidated database for vendors and LTAs.



Overall, the working groups are oriented toward strengthening system-wide operational efficiency and effectiveness through the harmonization of business processes and the expansion of common services. Collectively, these efforts contributed to a substantial reduction in overall operational costs, improved responsiveness to programme implementation needs, and enhanced agility in service delivery. In doing so, the working groups reinforced and operationalized the 'One UN' approach in Sudan, strengthening coherence, coordination, and impact of UN operations in an increasingly complex operational landscape.

Communicating and advocating together

In 2025, the UNCT established a working group on preventing hate speech and disinformation, strengthening UN system coordination on prevention, social cohesion, and protection.

Through timely and coordinated efforts, the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) Sudan strengthened the visibility, credibility, and coherence of the UN's work in a highly complex operating environment. The Group balanced strategic and crisis communications by developing coordinated, timely, and compelling messaging that enabled the UNCT to communicate with a unified and complementary voice.

The UNCG advanced a more strategic and forward-looking communications approach aligned with the frameworks guiding the UN's engagement in Sudan, including the Interim Cooperation Framework 2026–2028. By strengthening collaboration among communications focal points across UN entities and supporting integrated campaigns and outreach efforts, the Group contributed to raising awareness of UN priorities, reinforcing trust and credibility with stakeholders, and promoting greater understanding of the UN's collective impact in Sudan.

2.5 Lessons Learned and Evaluations

While the UNCT continued to be nimble and responsive to an ever-changing and volatile situation, several lessons were learned during 2025.



Operating in a Highly Volatile Conflict Environment

While humanitarian access frameworks existed, access to conflict-affected areas remained inconsistent due to active hostilities, logistical constraints, and administrative restrictions. These dynamics reinforced the need for flexible programming approaches, strengthened field-level coordination, and contingency planning to ensure that assistance could be delivered rapidly when access became possible.



Increasing Displacement and Population Movements

The recapture of El Gezira State and Khartoum State led to a gradual increase in return movements, as displaced populations began returning to their areas of origin. However, these returns often occurred in areas with severely damaged infrastructure and limited basic services, requiring immediate early recovery support and resilience programming.



Strain on Basic Services and Host Communities

Host communities continued to play a critical role in accommodating displaced populations. However, the rapid influx of IDPs placed significant pressure on local service delivery systems. In response, the UN and partners scaled up multisectoral service provision, underscoring the importance of area-based programming approaches that integrate humanitarian assistance with early recovery interventions.



Early Recovery and Resilience Programming for Returnees

As some areas became accessible following shifts in control, early recovery must be integrated into humanitarian responses from the outset, particularly in protracted crisis contexts.



Funding Constraints and Withdrawal of Key Donors

As a result of the decline in development financing, many planned activities were delayed, scaled down, or reprioritized toward life-saving humanitarian assistance. This highlighted the need to diversify funding sources, strengthen joint resource mobilization efforts, and advocate for sustained international support for Sudan.



Importance of the Humanitarian–Development–Peace (HDP) Nexus

Given the overlapping challenges of conflict, displacement, and economic collapse, purely humanitarian interventions were insufficient to address long-term needs. Integrated programming that combined life-saving assistance with resilience, recovery, and social cohesion interventions proved essential for sustaining communities and preventing further deterioration of living conditions.

2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1 Financial overview

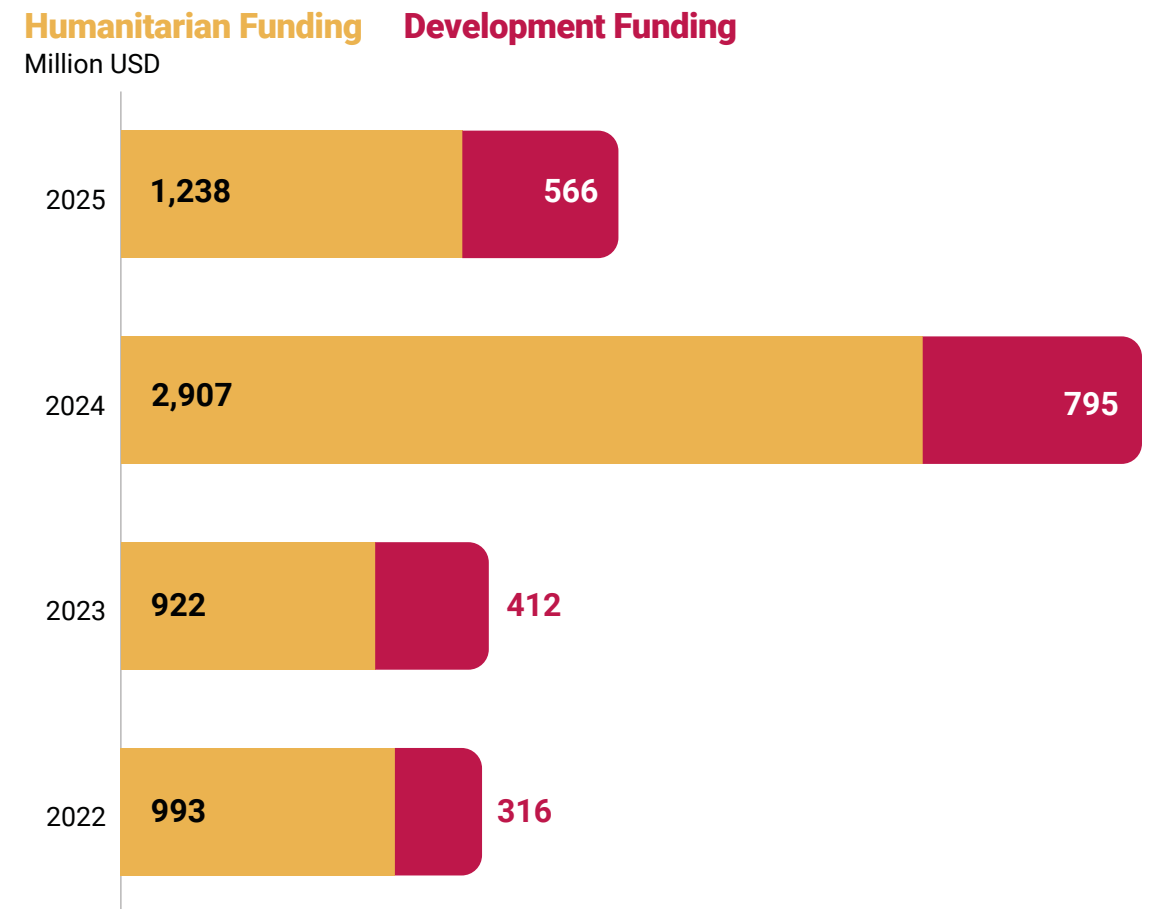
In 2025, the financing landscape in Sudan reflected a gradual shift toward a more balanced distribution between humanitarian and development funding, following the sharp humanitarian surge observed in 2024. However, the total volume of funding has declined considerably compared to 2024, pointing to growing financial constraints across both sectors.

While development financing showed a relative recovery to \$566 million, compared to 2024 levels, humanitarian funding remained dominant in 2025 at \$1.24 billion. Strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus remains critical to ensure sustainable impact, as does the need for more strategic prioritization and efficient allocation of available resources.

UNCT Reported Funding in 2025

UN Agency	Humanitarian Funding received - 2025	HRP (requirements) Funding - 2025	Development Funding - 2025	Common Approach Funding- 2025
ECA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FAO	\$23,627,198	\$156,700,000	\$12,726,531	\$0
IAEA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
IFAD	\$0	\$0	\$620,000	\$0
ILO	\$0	\$0	\$2,186,100	\$0
IOM	\$42,139,278	\$197,598,273	\$14,862,222	\$24,184,564
OCHA	\$1,760,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
OHCHR	\$0	\$0	\$9,234,733	\$0
UN Women	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNAIDS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNDP	\$948,818	\$0	\$51,977,237	\$0
UNDSS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNEP	\$0	\$0	\$8,659,200	\$0
UNESCO	\$0	\$0	\$2,149,000	\$0
UNFPA	\$61,117,205	\$145,771,994	\$20,000,000	\$0
UN-Habitat	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNIC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNHCR	\$84,353,185	\$416,700,000	\$18,151,389	\$708,306
UNICEF	\$344,485,865	\$950,026,072	\$202,284,069	\$170,671,595
UNITAMS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNIDO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
UNMAS	\$9,100,000	\$23,500,000	\$0	\$0
UNODC	\$0	\$0	\$250,088	\$0
UNOPS	\$0	\$0	\$32,582,894	\$728,950
UNV	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WFP	\$580,679,573	\$0	\$179,047,791	\$0
WHO	\$88,054,765	\$135,000,000	\$10,557,536	\$0
TOTAL UNCT	1,238,065,887.20	2,025,296,339.00	565,288,789.69	196,293,415.00

Humanitarian vs. Development Financing and Implementation of the UN Common Approach in 2025



2.6.2 Resource mobilization

Overall, the 2025 strategy aimed to transition toward a more sustainable and integrated financing model, bridging short-term emergency response with long-term development outcomes.

Given the decline in total funding, the UN system will intensify efforts to diversify and expand its funding base. This includes engaging non-traditional donors, international financial institutions, and private sector partners to complement traditional humanitarian financing.

A key priority is to advocate for multi-year, flexible funding, enabling more predictable planning and facilitating integrated humanitarian-development programming. In parallel, pooled funding mechanisms will be further strengthened to support coordinated responses and optimize resource allocation.

Enhanced data-driven reporting and impact demonstration will play a central role in maintaining donor confidence, with a focus on showcasing results in resilience-building, service restoration, and community recovery.

3

Into the future UNCT key focus for next year

The UN continues to actively pursue development interventions with a focus on the provision of essential services and resilience building. A new Interim Cooperation Framework (2026-2028) has been closely coordinated with national institutions, consulted with key stakeholders, and finalized. It will guide UN strategic interventions in the country with a focus on the restoration of essential services, economic recovery and resilient livelihoods, peace and justice, and environmental and climate change.

The Interim Cooperation Framework will be operationalized through the development of joint work plans, which will ensure joint reflection, planning, budgeting, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring, and learning. The funding gap identified in the joint work plan will drive joint UNCT resource mobilization during 2026.

While the start of 2026 saw a surge in humanitarian funding and pledges, including \$1.5 billion pledged at the April International Sudan Conference in Berlin, overall needs remain acute. In an environment of dwindling development assistance, it is important to prioritize a cohesive approach that addresses humanitarian needs, protects development gains, and increases the potential for early recovery.

Sudan continues to face the world's largest internal displacement crisis, with more than 14 million people uprooted. Many of these movements are people returning to their homes in adverse circumstances, driven by insecurity, limited livelihoods, and insufficient assistance in displacement locations. Durable solutions will be an important priority for addressing displacement-related challenges for displacement-affected populations, including IDPs, returnees, refugees, and host communities. As reported, the RCO has established a Durable

Solutions Unit with the overall objective of strengthening the UN's and INGO capacity to deliver durable solutions through streamlined and effective coordination, enhanced advocacy, support to national institutions, and evidenced-based local level action plans.

Federal government ministries, which relocated to Port Sudan in April 2023 after the outbreak of the armed conflict, have returned to Khartoum. While the security situation remains extremely volatile, the UN is responding to needs through a steady return to Khartoum during 2026, including the Resident Coordinator and some heads of entities, as part of a phased UN return strategy.

The UN remains committed to supporting the people of Sudan and working with national and international partners to lay the foundations for recovery, resilience, and sustainable peace.



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