



SUDAN FINANCING PLATFORM CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

SUDAN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND (MPTF)

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2024

PREPARED BY

THE JOINT SECRETARIAT OF THE SUDAN MULTI-
PARTNER TRUST FUND AND UN PEACEBUILDING FUND

MAY 2025

This Consolidated Annual Report provides a narrative update on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), formally known as the Sudan Financing Platform, from the period of 1 January to 31 December 2024.

Over this period, the Sudan Financing Platform funded **10 active projects**, with a total active implementing budget of **USD 38.6 million**, implemented by 11 agencies, funds and programmes, thanks to generous contributions from the following donors:

Contributors



Recipient Organizations



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Report provides a narrative update on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), formally known as the Sudan Financing Platform, from the period of 1 January to 31 December 2024. Over this period, the MPTF funded **ten active projects**, with a total active implementing budget of **USD 38.6 million**, implemented by **11 agencies, funds and programmes**.

In 2024, Sudan faced a deeply entrenched and multidimensional crisis marked by a violent power struggle between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that erupted in April 2023. Initially sparked by tensions over military reform under the Political Framework Agreement signed on 5 December 2022, the conflict quickly escalated into a full-blown civil war affecting 14 of Sudan's 18 states, evolving into a complex web of overlapping political, ethnic, and resource-based conflicts, fragmenting governance and destabilising already fragile state institutions.

The conflict has dramatically affected the operating environment for the UN and its partners; hindered the provision of much-needed humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding support; and significantly impacted the implementation of Sudan MPTF projects. Tens of thousands of people have been killed, around **8.6 million** internally displaced, and **3.9 million** individuals estimated to have fled across borders since the conflict began in April 2023.¹

The UN Integrated Transition Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) mandate was terminated as of February 2024 by UN Security Council resolution 2715 (2023) which led to efforts for transitioning relevant tasks to the members of the UN Sudan Country Team. Following the closure of UNITAMS, the Good Offices function of the Secretary General was assumed by the Personal Envoy to the Secretary-General for Sudan.

In 2024 the Sudan MPTF was strategically re-oriented as a financing vehicle for the repositioning of the UNCT to scale up the UN programmes in a context of continued conflict. Through its pooled funding structure, the Sudan MPTF plays a critical role in supporting the UN's efforts to address the multifaceted challenges facing Sudan and in ensuring that the UNCT can continue to deliver as one through a nexus approach – by supporting peacebuilding and development outcomes while complementing the humanitarian response.

In 2024, donor contributions, including USD 622,860 from the United Kingdom and a recurring USD 100,000 annual contribution from Ireland, supported the Sudan MPTF's progress towards its objectives. In a milestone for the Fund, an existing contribution of USD 35 million from the United States was allocated to seven new projects, out of a total of ten new projects that were launched under the Fund in 2024. These projects – six of which are jointly implemented by UN agencies – aim to strengthen resilience of conflict-affected communities and prevent further conflict; prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and scale up support to victims; enhance accountability and human rights; and fill gaps left by the termination of the UNITAMS mandate, including political engagement towards a resolution to the conflict, and strengthening the analytical capacities of the UN Country Team to improve conflict-sensitive and risk-aware programming.

¹ IOM, Sudan Crisis Regional Response Update #68, <https://mailchi.mp/1f7ab51dbf2d/regional-sudan-response-situation-update-10-21-june-10140628?e=e81967c961>, 20 March 2025



With support from the Sudan MPTF, UNICEF prepared to launch e-learning sessions in child friendly spaces, such as this one at an IDP gathering site in Port Sudan, as part of a joint programme with WFP and FAO to build community resilience and social cohesion in White Nile state © UNICEF

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

While it is too early to measure the comprehensive impact of the Sudan Financing Platform portfolio in 2024 given that seven projects received funds in November and December, notable achievements include:



113 aid workers trained on explosive ordnance safety, supporting safe delivery of critical humanitarian assistance by mitigating the threat of explosive ordnance contamination



72 Sudanese civil society members (**53% women** and **46% youth**) participated in consultations with the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary General in order to amplify their voices in future conflict resolution processes



28,500 farming households (including **11,400** headed by women) improved resilience and food security through receiving **100 tonnes** of high-quality seeds, and practical training



265,000 animals vaccinated against diseases, improving the economic stability and food security of **4,488** pastoralist and agri-pastoralist households by reducing-related losses and increasing potential for income generation



90 community members, CSO representatives and government members developed Community Action Plans to identify priority interventions in Blue Nile state, including rehabilitation of water yards and youth centres, and strengthening of agricultural value chains



Three community management committees established with **45 members (33% women)** to guide local implementation, manage resources, and support inclusive planning and conflict resolution in Blue Nile State



Hotline for reporting suspected explosive ordnance hazards and accidents remained operational, receiving on average **10 calls daily**, supporting the safe delivery of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding support in Sudan

SUDAN FINANCING PLATFORM (MPTF) AT A GLANCE

MAP: MPTF PORTFOLIO

● Completed ● Active

● SUPPORT TO THE 'GOOD OFFICES' FUNCTION OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

National
\$5,858,231
UNITAMS
4 Mar 2022 – 31 Dec 2023

● SUPPORT TO THE OFFICE OF THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

National
\$2,088,015
DPPA
1 Mar 2024 – 28 Feb 2025

● ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO THE OFFICE OF THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

National
\$1,883,158
DPPA
9 Dec 2024 – 8 Dec 2025

● ENHANCING RESILIENCE OF CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES THROUGH MINE ACTION

States: TBC
\$5,000,000
UNMAS
10 Nov 2024 – 9 May 2026

● ENHANCING ACCOUNTABILITY IN SUDAN TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE PEACE

National
\$2,000,000
UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP (OHCHR)
9 Dec 2024 – 8 Jun 2026

● ENHANCING PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GBV/CRSV IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES

States: North Darfur, Gedaref, White Nile
Localities: TBC
\$8,000,000
UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF
10 Nov 2024 – 9 May 2026

● SUDAN INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS FORUM SECRETARIAT

State: Khartoum
\$330,264
UNDP
30 Jan 2020 – 30 Jun 2021

● STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF IDP HOSTING COMMUNITIES THROUGH BASIC SERVICES AND LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT

State: White Nile
Localities: Guli, Jabalein, Kosti and Rabak (TBC)
\$8,000,000
WFP, UNICEF, FAO
10 Nov 2024 – 9 May 2026

● SUDAN: PATHWAYS TO PEACE

States: River Nile, Central Darfur, South Kordofan
Localities: Atbara, Zalingei, Kauda, Kadugli
\$5,175,000
UNDP, IOM
10 Nov 2024 – 9 May 2026

● TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT CEASEFIRE COMMITTEE

States: North, East, South, Central and West Darfur
\$184,896
UNITAMS
16 May 2022 – 31 Dec 2023

● EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE FOR FARMER-PASTORALIST CONFLICT

State: South Kordofan
Localities: Abu Kershola, Abu Jubayhah, Ghadeer (TBC)
\$4,000,000
IOM, FAO
10 Nov 2024 – 9 May 2026

● STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND SOCIAL COHESION ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES

State: Blue Nile
Localities: Tadamon, Bau, Rosaires, Wad al Mahi and Geisan
\$1,999,999
UNDP, IOM, FAO
3 Apr 2024 – 2 Oct 2025

● CONFLICT PREVENTION AND INFRASTRUCTURES FOR PEACE IN DARFUR

States: Khartoum and North, East, South, Central and West Darfur
\$495,075
UNITAMS, UNDP
13 Apr – 31 May 2021

● SUPPORT TO UN TRANSITION IN SUDAN

National
\$587,995
UNOPS
3 Jul 2024 – 2 Jul 2025

● SUDAN FINANCING PLATFORM SECRETARIAT

National
\$405,374
UNDP
9 Dec 2021 – 30 Jun 2022

THEMATIC AREAS



Durable Solutions



SGBV protection



Women's Empowerment



Human rights and accountability



Conflict prevention and resilience



Mine action

PORTFOLIO

Active

\$38.6M



10 projects

Completed

\$5.2m



5 projects

Total

\$43.8m



15 projects

1. INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Narrative Report of the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was prepared by the Joint Secretariat of the Sudan MPTF and UN Peacebuilding Fund, hosted by the UN Resident Coordinator Office. The Fund is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF-O), as per the Fund's Terms of Reference, Memorandum of Understanding, and Standard Administrative Agreement (SAA) signed with contributors. This report covers the period of 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and provides a narrative and financial update on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Sudan MPTF.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.1 Context in Sudan

Sudan is facing a deeply entrenched and multidimensional crisis, marked by a violent power struggle between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that erupted in April 2023. Initially sparked by tensions over military reform under the Framework Agreement aimed at relaunching the political process for Sudan's transition to a civilian government, the conflict quickly escalated into a full-blown civil war affecting 14 of Sudan's 18 states. What began as a military confrontation has since evolved into a complex web of overlapping political, ethnic, and resource-based conflicts, fragmenting governance and destabilizing already fragile state institutions.

The humanitarian consequences have been catastrophic, with over 30.4 million people – over half the population – requiring assistance in 2025.² Sudan now hosts the world's largest displacement crisis, with over 8.6 million newly internally displaced since April 2023, creating large influxes of IDPs that place pressure on host communities and exacerbate tensions over scarce resources, services and livelihoods. The arrival of 3.5 million refugees and returnees to neighboring countries also exacerbated existing security and humanitarian concerns in the region.³

The widespread use of remote explosive weaponry including drones in populated areas and direct attacks on civilians have intensified the protection crisis and killed tens of thousands of people. Explosive ordnance contamination, both new and legacy, has rendered vast areas unsafe and uninhabitable, affecting homes, schools, markets, and key infrastructure. These dynamics have devastated civilian livelihoods, increased food insecurity to historic levels, and placed enormous strain on host communities and neighboring countries through cross-border displacement.

Ethnic and intercommunal tensions, especially in Darfur and Kordofan, have further compounded the conflict, leading to large-scale alleged atrocities including summary executions, ethnically targeted violence and conflict-related sexual violence. Civilians, particularly women, children, and minorities, face systemic violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The collapse of governance and public service delivery systems—most critically in health, education, water and sanitation, and justice—has increased vulnerability and perpetuated cycles of violence, poverty, and displacement. With the involvement of a multiplicity of armed actors and varying levels of command structures, as well as political will, attribution of responsibility for atrocities remains complex, creating obstacles for accountability and justice.

2 OCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025, <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2025-overview>, 23 January 2025

3 IOM, Sudan Crisis Regional Response Update #68, <https://mailchi.mp/1f7ab51dbf2d/regional-sudan-response-situation-update-10-21-june-10140628?e=e81967c961>, 20 March 2025

International and regional efforts at mediation have yet to yield a meaningful breakthrough. While various platforms—such as the Jeddah talks, the African Union's roadmap, and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) initiatives—have sought to broker ceasefires or launch peace processes, both warring factions have demonstrated limited willingness to compromise. The conflict has also exposed divisions among civilian and political actors, weakening prospects for a unified political transition. As global actors intensify pressure for a ceasefire and accountability, sustainable peace will hinge not only on halting hostilities but also on addressing the deeper drivers of Sudan's instability: contested power structures, systemic marginalization, impunity for human rights abuses, and the need for inclusive, community-led reconciliation and reconstruction processes.

Ongoing violence, limited access to implementation areas, and disrupted communications drastically affected the operating environment for the UN and its partners and hindered the provision of much-needed humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding support. Following the withdrawal of UNITAMS in February 2024 as of UN Security Council resolution 2715 (2023), the UN Country Team mobilized to address gaps in analysis; child protection; and women, peace and security. The Good Offices function of the Secretary General was assumed by the Personal Envoy to the Secretary-General for Sudan Mr. Ramtane Lamamra, who engaged with Sudanese and international stakeholders to coordinate and complement regional peace efforts.



With support from the Sudan MPTF, IOM's Community-Based Planning process was conducted in Blue Nile state, enabling community members to identify their needs and decide on suitable interventions © IOM

2.2 Rationale for and establishment of the Sudan Financing Platform (MPTF)

The Sudan MPTF was established in 2019 to support a range of initiatives that advance integrated planning and a more coherent financing architecture across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Sudan. The shape of the MPTF evolved following the 3 June 2020 decision by the Security Council to establish the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS), after which it became the primary funding vehicle to support implementation and operationalization of the UNITAMS mandate. The resolution mandated the following strategic objectives for UNITAMS, working in close collaboration with the transitional Government of Sudan:

1. Assist the political transition, progress towards democratic governance, the protection and promotion of human rights, and sustainable peace;
2. Support peace processes and implementation of future peace agreements;
3. Assist peacebuilding, civilian protection, and rule of law, in particular in Darfur and the Two Areas;
4. Support the mobilization of economic and development assistance and coordination of humanitarian assistance.

The focus of the MPTF has since transitioned into financing the UN Sudan Common Approach 2024-2025, and will support financing the new Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) that will guide the UN's programming in Sudan from 2026 to 2028 in support of the 2030 Agenda.

Investing in the Sudan MPTF offers partners the following advantages:

- The Sudan MPTF **funds Joint Programmes** as a preferred mechanism to achieve greater system-wide coherence that supports national priorities and needs, through leveraging the comparative advantages of UN agencies and partners to ensure a coordinated and integrated response necessary to address Sudan's complex and multi-dimensional crisis.
- Strengthened coherence around common outcomes and strategies achieves **greater collective impact** than through a siloed approach: by pooling resources and expertise, UN agencies can scale their efforts and coordinate with local governments, civil society, and other stakeholders, creating more significant and sustainable impact in complex settings where a range of interventions are required to address root causes of conflict.
- The Sudan MPTF is **catalytic**: *programmatically catalytic* when it unblocks barriers to long-term peacebuilding and development support, or engages new stakeholders in ongoing efforts; and financially catalytic when it attracts new resources to support peacebuilding and development priorities in the country. Considerations of catalytic impact are embedded in all stages of the programme cycle, from design to implementation to evaluation, and are closely integrated with sustainability and local ownership.
- **Local ownership** is a requirement of MPTF Sudan programmes. As the main financing vehicle for the UNCT, the MPTF Sudan directly funds only UN agencies. However, fund recipients sub-contract and partner with local organisations on whom they rely for direct implementation, community engagement and access. Each programme is required to develop a sustainability and exit strategy within the first six months of programme start-up that outlines how programme components will be handed over to local community members, leaders and other key stakeholders as part of programme closure, with a view to strengthening community ownership and ensuring interventions are conflict sensitive.
- The MPTF Sudan is **risk-tolerant** and **innovative**, implementing programmes in at least eight states that include conflict hotspots. In a context as complex and volatile as Sudan, the MPTF recognises the need for a high risk appetite to achieve peacebuilding gains – and that failure is an opportunity for learning. The MPTF invests in piloting new solutions to peacebuilding needs, and ensures that robust feedback loops are embedded in all programmes to ensure adaptive management and the application of lessons learned.

- The MPTF Sudan ensures strong **accountability** for results through oversight by the Steering Committee, which is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and represented by five active donors and three UN AFPs.
- As a pooled funding mechanism, the Sudan MPTF offers donors and AFPs **greater flexibility** in how funds can be allocated across different programmes or initiatives, which responds to evolving needs and priorities in a more coordinated way than bilateral funding. Donors can also entrust the Secretariat with administrative processes such as monitoring and reporting, which provides oversight without being tied to the operational procedures of individual programmes.



A joint programme implemented by WFP, FAO and UNICEF aims to promote social cohesion and resilience in White Nile state through supporting community members with access to livelihoods – like Mawada, who gained the skills to create home-made goods through enrolling in Productive Safety Net skills training © WFP/Abubaker Garelnabei

3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

In October 2022, the Joint [MPTF-PBF Strategic Results Framework](#) (SRF) was endorsed by the DSRSG/RC/HC in Sudan, which serves as a joint strategic framework of the MPTF and the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to bring together the investments of the two funding sources under a shared strategic chapeau and with common high-level outcomes.

The SRF draws significantly on the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme (SPPSP), which previously functioned as the programmatic framework for the MPTF. The SRF was also designed in alignment with the 2023 *UN Common Approach and Priorities* document, which outlined collectively agreed upon programmatic priorities to guide UN action in Sudan amidst the political crisis following the military takeover in October 2021, and within the overall framework of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Security Council Resolutions 2524, 2579 and 2636.

The three overarching outcomes of the SRF, which guide MPTF financing in Sudan, are as follows:

Outcome 1: ‘Hotspot’ communities in Sudan are stabilized and experience decreased levels of violence

The first priority of the SRF is to stop further violence through stabilisation of known hotspots. Stabilisation programming is usually conceived according to three pillars of intervention, all of them relevant to a greater or lesser extent across Sudan: 1) rule of law and access to justice, including work for the protection of civilians, to establish minimum levels of public safety and security; 2) provision of basic services, including health care and education, services infrastructure, and to resolve issues in regard to access to water, land and other natural resources; 3) livelihoods initiatives to ensure minimum income levels for inhabitants of target areas, to ensure food security and cover basic household needs.

Outcome 2: Sudan has a legitimate, inclusive ‘infrastructure for peace’ engaged in conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding at national and sub-national levels

Infrastructure for peace can be understood as “a dynamic network of interdependent structures, mechanisms, resources, values and skills which, through dialogue and consultation, contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding in a society.” The role of civil society, particularly actors such as peace activists, human rights organisations, academia, women and youth groups, religious and civil leaders at both national and local levels, is understood as fundamental to this approach, as well as linking infrastructures at national and sub-national levels.

Outcome 3: Political processes, peacemaking and implementation of peace agreements advance progress toward a peaceful and democratic transition

Wherever possible, the SRF seeks to support national stakeholders to advance critical political, governance, human rights, and rule of law reforms and to reach and implement peace agreements at all levels.

Under each outcome, the SRF identifies a set of programmatic approaches which are informed by MPTF and PBF priorities and aligned with the three critical priorities of the UN Common Approach and Priorities (2023 and 2024-2025). Funds contributed to the Sudan MPTF can be earmarked at the outcome level, as outlined in the below diagram.

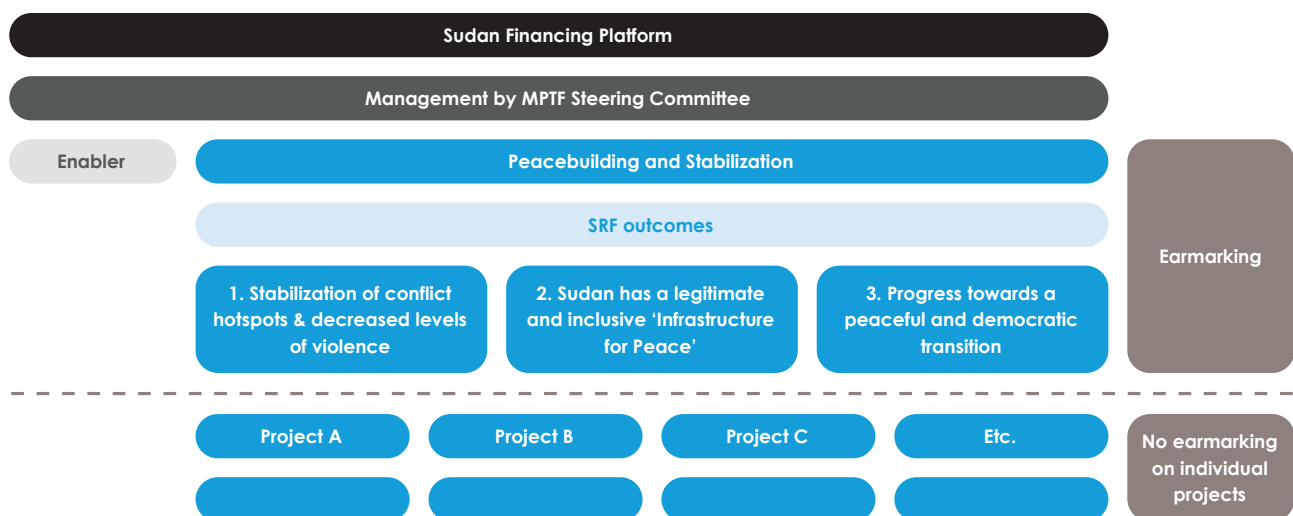


Figure 1: Sudan MPTF thematic pillars and earmarking as per Strategic Results Framework (SRF)

4. PROJECT RESULTS

In 2024, the Sudan MPTF funded ten projects totaling an active budget of USD 38.6 million. The key results and impacts of the projects across the January 2024 to December 2024 reporting period are outlined below.

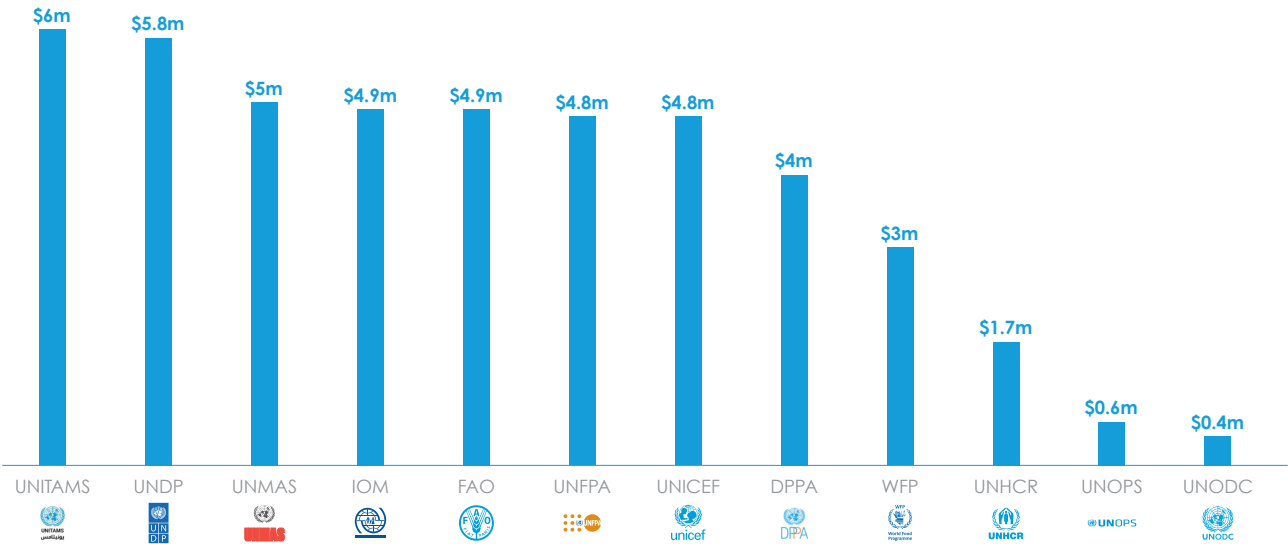


Figure 2: Allocation of funds (USD) per recipient UN agency

Window: Enabler

Support to the UN Transition in Sudan



Project ID: 00140720

Implemented by: UNOPS | **Target areas:** National | **Budget:** \$587,995

Timeline: 3 July 2024 – 2 July 2025

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office

Project overview

In response to UN Security Council resolution 2715 (2023) that terminated UNITAMS mandate in Sudan, the UN Country Team and the Mission developed a UN Sudan Transition Plan through a series of consultations with diverse technical experts, which identified a series of priorities following the Mission's withdrawal: 1. Conflict prevention, peace-making and peacebuilding; 2. Protection of civilians, human rights and rule of law; 3. Women, peace, security and youth. Based on the plan's recommendations, this project was developed to address critical gaps in early warning, analysis and situational awareness. Through establishing a team of national and international information analysts in the Resident Coordinator Office, the project aims to strengthen the capacities of the UNCT and international community to design and implement conflict-sensitive and risk-aware programming. The RCO analytical unit coordinates joint analysis across the UN system in support of the UN's collective decision-making and programming amid Sudan's rapidly evolving political, economic and security landscape.

Results

The project contributed to its outcome of **strengthened early warning systems, analysis and situational awareness to support system- wide conflict analysis and enhance the UNCT's decision making and programming**. Despite some initial delays with project implementation start up due to delays in the recruitment and onboarding process, the team comprising international Information Advisor (IICA- 3) and national Information Specialist (LICA- 10) were deployed in the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in Port Sudan by November 2024.

Within a short period of time, the project made significant achievements in crafting regular situational awareness updates and thematic analysis supported by an ad-hoc analytical working group. These initiatives were helpful means for promoting conflict-sensitive programming, stronger and more nuanced advocacy and political advice to UN leadership.

Real-time analysis provided through the project in coordination with the Peace and Development team, RCO and other UN agencies contributed to the Common Country Analysis (CCA), informing the process of developing the new Interim Cooperation Framework and playing a key role in supporting the UN's strategic planning in Sudan from 2026-2028. The project also supported drafting of bi-monthly reports for the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), including an overview of socio-economic, political and security context, emerging issues and UN actions.

Daily updates, weekly trends and monthly reports with actionable recommendations were initially developed and shared with the PDA, further refined and then shared with UN officials at the country and HQ level as well as the Secretary General's Personal Envoy's Office. Such regular analytical reports provide an overview of the broader political and peacebuilding context, helping to inform decision-making. Real-time analysis and relevant information were provided on a wide range of emerging issues at the request of UN Country Team (UNCT), Security Management Team (SMT) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The project also supported the preparation for engagement by senior UN officials through development of integrated analysis, talking points, biographies, infographic, and fact sheets.

A number of research activities were carried out and thematic products developed jointly with the RCO and other UN agencies, including four thematic analyses from November to December 2024. Inputs were provided to regional analysis for the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa's report while support was provided for a presentation by the PDA to a broader UN regional group on the impact of Sudan's conflict on the region. Additionally, the team helped inform the RC-led discussions on humanitarian and security border dynamics between South Sudan and Sudan.

Information / relevant data were provided on wide range of issues in Sudan's rapidly evolving context, while preparing the PDA and RCO for regular briefings to the UNCT. Together with RCO and UN agencies, an actor mapping exercise was carried out. Informal coordination among agencies has been facilitated, with the establishment of an Analysts' Working Group, in order to identify and explore joint analysis. The joint analysis was helpful for the UN's strategic planning in a conflict- sensitive manner. The Working Group has not only brought the agencies together but also created a platform for the exchange of information, thereby promoting joint work while addressing critical gaps in early warning, analysis and situational awareness.

While access to and the reliability of information remain key challenges with regards to analytical products in Sudan's crisis situation, the project strengthened the verification process through broadening the number of stakeholders consulted to triangulate information.

Support to Good Offices of the Secretary-General in Sudan

Project ID: 00140787

Implemented by: DPPA | **Target areas:** National | **Budget:** \$2,088,015

Timeline: 15 August 2024 – 14 August 2025

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

Mr. Ramtane Lamamra was appointed Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General in November 2023 to support peace efforts in Sudan, in close coordination and cooperation with the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). As the Personal Envoy scales up engagement with Sudanese and international stakeholders, this project aims to assist the establishment of the required support architecture for his office (O-PESG), both in the field and at UN Headquarters, through providing essential backstopping and operational capacity, including the funding of staff positions, with a view to ensuring continued UN political engagement on Sudan following the termination of the UNITAMS mandate.

Results

The project has progressed well, with all posts encumbered – both at UN headquarters and in the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan (OPESG), as envisaged at the project outset. The headquarters team was able to provide comprehensive backstopping support, spanning a suite of activities from management, strategic planning, Member State engagement and political advisory to UNHQ principals. The staffing for positions in OPESG was also completed, resulting in the provision of senior leadership and political advice to the Personal Envoy in addition to the provision of dedicated public affairs support.

Under Outcome 1: Substantive support is provided to the PESG to coordinate political and peace processes in Sudan, working closely the African Union, IGAD, LAS, EU and other relevant partners, Personal Envoy Lamamra led good offices and political engagement with Sudanese, regional and international stakeholders to enhance efforts to end the Sudan conflict and relaunch a credible political process, aiming for greater coherence, coordination and integration of the various mediation initiatives. The Personal Envoy and the UN more broadly brought important resources to bear in the coordination and the support to these various strands of activity. The establishment of the Sudan Consultative Group bringing together leading multilateral organizations and Member States involved in mediation in initiatives on Sudan was an important result, bolstering opportunities for coordinated action. This result corresponds to planned output 1.1 – **the convening of a coordination mechanism for international mediation efforts with other regional organizations**. In total, three meetings were convened in 2024, with Member States chairing respective regional organisations (notably Mauritania –AU, and Djibouti – IGAD) demonstrating particular commitment.

In light of stalled and diffused mediation efforts and the dire situation on the ground, Personal Envoy Lamamra took on a more direct mediation role as of mid-2024. Pursuant to the adoption of resolution 2736 (2024) in June, Personal Envoy Lamamra and his team, which included Headquarters backstopping staff, convened proximity talks in Switzerland in July 2024 to improve humanitarian access and strengthen the protection of civilians. The parties made limited, unilateral pledges during the talks. While the impact on the ground of these pledges was limited, a key result was that the framework established during the proximity talks remained one of the only formats which was acceptable to both parties.

To strengthen the voice of Sudanese civil society in peace efforts, the office of the Personal Envoy undertook a series of virtual consultations with representatives of Sudanese youth movements, women civil society groups, and other civil society actors, which will inform future discussions with the parties. The consultations involved a total of **72 Sudanese (53% women and 46% youth)**, selected in representation of larger networks and constituencies. The consultations included a dedicated session with women's groups aimed at amplifying women's voices in the pursuit of lasting peace in Sudan, ensuring that their insights were integral to conflict resolution processes, and reflecting efforts to implement the Secretary-General's 2019 directives on women, peace, and security (WPS) within a challenging environment. Similarly, OPESG engaged a number of youth activists in furtherance of the youth, peace, and security (YPS) agenda.

Under outcome 2: Effective HQ backstopping is provided to the PESG, closely aligning good offices diplomacy in the field with the overall leadership and strategic priorities of the Secretary-General, the DPPA Sudan Team provided comprehensive headquarters backstopping support to the Office of the Personal Envoy. Through this support, the United Nations was able to play a central coordination role among and between the various international mediation efforts. In the context of coordination efforts and as Personal Envoy Lamamra convened proximity talks between the warring parties, funding support provided the necessary resources for members of the Sudan team to deploy for mission travel at critical junctures. The team of four operated as a quasi-extension of the Office of the Personal Envoy throughout 2024, providing strategic advice and critical support for the Envoy's initiatives.

Window: Peacebuilding and stabilization

SRF Outcome 1: 'Hotspot' communities in Sudan are stabilized and experience decreased levels of violence

Strengthening security and social cohesion in conflict hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile

Project ID: 00140658

Implemented by: UNDP, IOM and FAO

Target areas: Blue Nile State: Al Tadamon, Bau, Rosaires, Wad al Mahi and Geisan localities | **Budget:** \$1,999,999

Timeline: 3 April 2024 – 2 October 2025

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

This project aims to strengthen social cohesion and stability in conflict hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile State through a specialized package of livelihoods, basic services, and peacebuilding support. The project adopts a participatory and conflict-sensitive planning approach that has enabled community members to identify their needs and decide on suitable interventions. Targeting conflict-affected communities, the project is building upon existing infrastructure for peace to support local and state-level peace processes and interrupt recurrent cycles of violence.

Programming context

Insecurity resulting from the armed conflict that began between the SAF and RSF in April 2023 severely affected access to certain target areas in Blue Nile state. Movement in and out of the Blue Nile region was significantly restricted after RSF forces attacked neighbouring Sennar state in June 2024 and took control of Senga town. As the northern gateway to Blue Nile, the seizure of Senga prevented access and halted the delivery of essential goods, services, fuel and supplies from June to December 2024. Additionally, all means of communication were rendered inoperative, including mobile phone services and internet connectivity. The rainy season further compounded access issues within the state as deteriorating road conditions led to the closure of internal routes between target localities, including Damazine.

Al Tadamon locality remained under RSF control, which prevented the commencement of activities in that locality and created significant delays to the overall implementation timeline. The project team responded to this challenge by consulting with the MPTF Secretariat to re-programme operations from Al Tadamon to another locality in 2025.



A joint programme implemented by UNDP, IOM and FAO in Blue Nile state engages host communities, displaced populations, returnees and nomadic groups in community-based planning, livelihoods support and peacebuilding interventions © IOM

Results

Despite the challenges to implementation posed by the context in Blue Nile state and surrounding areas, the project made progress towards its outcome: **communities experience greater social cohesion through increased engagement in local decision making, and more equitable access to quality basic services and sustainable livelihoods.**

The deteriorating security conditions initially created challenges in conducting the community-based planning (CBP) process – a participatory planning approach that enables community members to identify their needs and decide on suitable interventions, in order to lay the groundwork for inclusive community stabilization and development efforts. The CBP process was initially planned to be carried out by UN staff on the ground, however when access was hindered by security impediments, the project team responded by training six national NGOs (NNGOs) on IOM's flagship CBP process, including baseline data collection and mapping of partner presence. 39% of the 18 participants from the six NNGOs were women, reflecting progress towards promoting gender equality in the project.

Following the training, two of the participating NGOs — JASMAR and AORD — were selected as implementing partners to develop Community Action Plans (CAPs) for four localities using the CBP methodology. These included Er Rosiers and Wad El Mahi (Eastern Migratory Routes) and At Tadamon and Bau (Western Migratory Routes).

Across both migratory routes, **90 community members (26% female and 44% youth)** –representing IDPs, returnees, nomadic groups, host communities, and **24 representatives from government ministries** – came together to jointly identify and prioritise needs in WASH, health, livelihoods, and disaster risk reduction, as part of output 1.1: **Inclusive community-led planning processes are conducted in target communities.** These priorities emerged through inclusive, accessible consultations, reflecting the diverse needs of affected populations and aiming to promote collective well-being. This inclusive process was especially important in areas facing historic tensions between pastoralist and sedentary groups, and in response to inter-communal conflicts that have escalated since 2020.



Six national NGOs were trained in IOM's Community-Based Planning approach, with two selected to conduct consultations with a diverse range of community members © IOM

The project aimed to select a neutral location for the consultations in the state capital, in order to bring together nomads, IDPs, returnees, and other community members in an impartial setting, minimising any perception of bias and fostering trust between the communities and project staff. However, the travel journey during the rainy season posed significant challenges, particularly for women, due to the lack of adequate transportation options, which meant women's participation was lower than planned at 26%.

Drawing on the outcomes of the consultations, the two NGOs successfully developed two Community Action Plans – one for each migratory route – on which the project's support to rehabilitating and managing basic services under output 1.2 will be based.

By equipping local organizations with the tools and knowledge to lead CBP processes, community engagement was ensured and local actors took ownership of planning and decision-making, directly enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of interventions within their communities by reinforcing the localization agenda. Engaging NGOs with strong local presence and contextual understanding also facilitated improved access to remote and often underserved areas and helped build trust between implementers and communities. This resulted in productive consultations and allowed for inclusive dialogue between communities and local government actors. These dialogues not only improved understanding of government capacities and intentions but also strengthened vertical integration, laying the foundation for improved trust and social cohesion. This model of cooperation between communities and authorities sets a meaningful precedent for peaceful coexistence and collaborative development.

In parallel, sensitization and community mobilisation activities were conducted in Blue Nile State to introduce the project to local leaders, youth, women, and government representatives. Through these sessions, community members gained clarity on project objectives, their roles, and expected outcomes. Under output 1.2: **Basic services and resources are rehabilitated, supported, managed, or created along migratory routes in line with Community Action Plans**, three Community Management Committees (CMCs) were established with **45 members (33% women)** to guide local implementation, manage resources, and support inclusive planning and conflict resolution. These committees play a key role in ensuring that initiatives are community-led and can be sustained beyond the project's duration. Discussions with local leadership and administration around CMC selection criteria and formation helped ensure transparency and inclusiveness. As a result, beneficiary lists were finalized, and procurement of training consultants and other services was initiated to move implementation forward.



The active involvement of women in the CMCs marks a step forward in shifting gender norms, fostering more inclusive decision-making spaces.

Insecurity in Al Tamadon prevented the establishment of a CMC in that locality, meaning that only three out of the four planned CMCs were established, however an alternative community was identified in which to establish and train the fourth CMC in 2025.

Under output 1.4: **Communities are supported to adopt environmentally sustainable livelihoods**, the project considered the needs of both agricultural and pastoral communities, each of which has different priorities regarding the means of support they consider vital for their survival. **28,500 agro-pastoral households** received agricultural support, including **100 tonnes of high-quality seeds** such as sorghum, and practical training. This benefited approximately **142,500 individuals**—including **11,400 households headed by women**. Women and girls actively took part in the training sessions aimed at boosting crop yields and income generation. During follow-up monitoring, farm households reported improved agricultural skills and adoption of better practices such as minimum tillage and soil and water conservation. Farmer beneficiaries reported that these changes led to higher productivity and better financial returns compared to previous seasons reliant on traditional methods—an outcome with direct impact on household resilience and food security.

355,000 doses of livestock vaccines were procured and administered along the migratory routes, targeting **17,500** vulnerable agro-pastoralist and pastoralist households. In total, **265,000 animals** including 159,000 small ruminants and 106,000 cattle were vaccinated against infectious diseases. **18** awareness raising and community dialogue sessions were conducted to disseminate the importance of vaccination, good practice in animal feeding, and proper use of veterinary drugs.

As a result, livestock owners reported fewer disease-related losses, improved animal health, and greater potential for income generation due to the enhanced value of their animals. These improvements translate into more stable sources of nutrition and income for families, especially critical during periods when crop-based food supplies are low. This vaccination campaign contributed not only to better animal health but also to community-level food security and economic stability, reinforcing the overall goal of supporting resilient, self-reliant communities.

Activities under Output 1.3: **Reconciliation and mediation efforts and inter-communal dialogue and exchange are scaled up in target communities** were in the planning stage and will commence in 2025.



Educating communities on the risk of explosive ordnance (EO) and mitigation measures is a key component of UNMAS' work strengthening the resilience of conflict-affected communities. © UNMAS

SPPSP Outcome 2: Support peace processes and implementation of future peace agreements

Additional Support to Good Offices of the Secretary-General in Sudan

Project ID: 00140932

Implemented by: DPPA | **Target areas:** National | **Budget:** \$1,883,158

Timeline: 5 December 2024 – 8 December 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

This project, through a strengthened field-based support and formalised office structure, enables the UN through the Office of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary General to continue playing a central coordination role among the various international mediation efforts seeking a political resolution to the conflict. Funding support provides resources for members of the O-PESG support team to deploy for mission travel at critical junctures. The project further allows for the deepening of analysis of Sudan, including on the conflict, peace processes, gender, and other important dimensions of the crisis. It also aims to strengthen the capacity of O-PESG to hold regular and meaningful consultations with key stakeholders, including women and youth groups inside and outside Sudan.

Results

While the funds for this project were only received in December 2024, it made initial progress towards its outcome: **Substantive support is provided to the PESG to advance coordinated political and peace process initiatives in Sudan, working closely with the African Union, IGAD, LAS, EU and other relevant partners.**

Complementing the *Support to Good Offices of the Secretary-General in Sudan* project, this project supported Personal Envoy Lamamra to continue leading good offices and political engagement with Sudanese, regional and international stakeholders to enhance efforts to end the Sudan conflict and relaunch a credible political process, aiming for greater coherence, coordination and integration of the various mediation initiatives. The Personal Envoy and the UN more broadly brought important resources to bear in the coordination and the support to these various strands of activity. One meeting of the Sudan Consultative Group took place in December in Nouakchott, Mauritania, which reaffirmed participants' commitments to a broad multilateral approach to resolving the conflict in Sudan and established a technical-level task force to coordinate cooperation efforts between high-level in-person gatherings of the group.

Building on the framework of proximity talks focused on the protection of civilians and humanitarian access, in late 2024, the office of the Personal Envoy undertook a series of virtual consultations with representatives of Sudanese youth movements, women civil society groups, and other civil society actors to inform future proximity talks. Besides providing substantive inputs to any future discussions with the parties, the consultations also strengthened Personal Envoy Lamamra's outreach to and networks with Sudanese civil society.

Early warning and response for farmer-pastoralist conflict in South Kordofan

Project ID: 00140894

Implemented by: IOM and FAO

Target areas: South Kordofan state: Abu Kershola, Abu Jubayhah, Ghadeer localities | **Budget:** \$4,000,000

Timeline: 7 November 2024 – 9 May 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

The project aims to reduce conflict along migratory routes in South Kordofan by 1) improving the availability of data on transhumance flows and conflicts related to livestock mobility; 2) leveraging this information in partnership with local structures to make informed decisions about interventions that could alleviate tensions; and 3) implementing quick impact projects along transhumance routes to prevent and respond to conflicts.

The project seeks to address drivers of conflict between farmers and pastoralists by piloting IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tool to map and monitor transhumance corridors and capture real-time information on conflicts. This data is combined with a localised alert system and FAO's mobility mapping calendar to create an effective early warning system. This information will be leveraged to support local conflict resolution mechanisms and implement quick impact projects based on priorities identified by communities to address conflict risk points in strategic locations.

In South Kordofan, women play a key role in agriculture and household-level decision-making yet face significant barriers to land ownership and participation in local governance and conflict resolution due to cultural norms. Youth, particularly young women, are similarly excluded from decision-making spaces. The project addresses these gaps by promoting inclusive community engagement, ensuring that both women and youth are meaningfully involved in local peacebuilding efforts.

Results

Having only been active since November 2024, project progress was minimal in the reporting period. Preparatory activities were initiated, including the establishment of the core project team and relevant focal points, as well as the preliminary identification of potential implementing partners with operational presence and technical expertise in South Kordofan.

Scoping and planning also began for key foundational activities such as the conflict analysis and the mapping of community-level mechanisms under output 1.1: **Data and information enabling peaceful management of transhumant flows is collected, analyzed, and used by relevant stakeholders.** This process aimed to build on existing mobility mapping calendars to ensure alignment with transhumance patterns and seasonal access. Internal consultations were also launched with IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team to explore the development of a Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), informed by best practices from other regions, which monitors livestock movements and captures real-time data on conflict triggers such as disputes over key resources, such as water and grazing land.

Enhancing resilience of conflict-affected communities through mine action

Project ID: 00140895

Implemented by: UNMAS

Target areas: Areas affected by explosive ordnance including Khartoum, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and the Darfur region

Budget: \$5,000,000

Timeline: 7 November 2024 – 9 May 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

This project aims to protect civilians from the threats of explosive ordnance (EO) and to strengthen resilience of conflict-affected communities through a comprehensive mine action response, including enabling other humanitarian, early recovery, and stabilisation efforts by ensuring their safety against EO threats.

Contingent on security and access, UNMAS will re-establish survey and clearance capacities to define a clear picture of the explosive hazard threats, mark EO and confirm areas free from explosives to facilitate free and safe movement within these areas. This will be followed by explosive hazard clearance operations to safely remove the EO identified through survey.



UNMAS conducted an explosive ordnance assessment of Damazine Airport as part of a joint assessment mission from Port Sudan to Damazine, Blue Nile State, in partnership with UNOCHA, UNDSS and UNHAS © UNOCHA

Survey teams will conduct rapid non-technical surveys (NTS), through a wide range of data aggregation and analysis and physical visits to potential hazardous areas to define the presence or absence of EO. Where EO is identified, survey teams will mark it and inform the surrounding communities of the threat and provide Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) to ensure they are aware of the threats and learn risk mitigation measures. Through community liaison, information on EO incidents, victims and main needs for assistance are also collected, which will be registered in the database and shared with wider aid communities to ensure appropriate planning of their interventions. The clearance team will then conduct search and disposal of the EO identified by the survey/EORE teams to make these areas safe.

Additionally, the project will support UNMAS to continue providing mine action technical advice to the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding community through the deployment of the mobile Mine Action Advisory Team (MAAT), which will support actors across Sudan and cross-border. The project will also strengthen the capacity of Sudan's national mine action authority, local communities, and the wider mine action sector.

Results

Having only been active since November 2024, the project was in its preliminary stage, with preparatory activities initiated, including the contracting of UNOPS as a partner to deliver the project by managing contracts and hiring qualified personnel. During the reporting period, all core project personnel were recruited, including mine action advisors, who resumed the mine action sector coordination meeting and began the delivery of technical advice to humanitarian-development-peacebuilding actors. Kick off meetings were convened with the implementing partner and national mine action authority to review the objectives, scope, budget, and timeline of the project.

During the first one and half months of implementation, the project started to make a tangible impact towards its outcome: **United Nations/humanitarian actors and the local population can safely access and sustainably use areas contaminated with explosive ordnance**. Under output 1.3: the delivery of **high-quality technical advice and capacity-building support delivered to UN and humanitarian partners**, UNMAS mine action advisors provided technical advice, maps and information to HDP partners, receiving and responding to 15 requests. This advice was integral to enable the delivery of life-saving aid through providing partners with information on potential explosive ordnance contamination, including an on-site explosive hazard assessment of the Damazine airport in Blue Nile.

As part of the UN efforts to expand and improve humanitarian access, the United Nations Office for the Cooperation of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNDSS, UNHAS, and UNMAS carried out an assessment mission from Port Sudan to Damazine from 22 to 28 December 2024. In a notable achievement for the project under output 1.3: **high-quality technical advice and capacity-building support delivered to UN and humanitarian partners**, the MAAT conducted a route assessment and provided assessment analysis and advice in the lead up to the mission, ensuring the safety of the entire delegation from explosive hazards en route. While in Damazine, a MAAT member conducted the on-site assessment of the airport, including through data collection from key informants and visual assessment, concluding that the runway and overall airport infrastructure were free from impacts caused by EO or related contamination. Based on the results of this EO assessment along with other types of assessment, the mission recommended the resumption of UNHAS operations. With these security restrictions removed, UNHAS and humanitarian leadership are assessing other administrative and logistical considerations, with the hope of re-starting UNHAS operations to Blue Nile in early 2025. The successful assessment mission required joint efforts from multiple UN agencies, highlighting the need for strong inter-agency coordination in complex humanitarian operations.

Under output 1.4: **people at risk know how to mitigate the threat of explosive ordnance**, UNMAS also provided **113 aid workers** (29 women, 84 men) with explosive ordnance safety briefings during the short implementation period, ensuring aid workers were not only able to deliver aid but also practice safe behaviours, mitigating the threat of explosive ordnance contamination in their day to day duties. As a result of advocacy efforts towards further integration, UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) incorporated an UNMAS delivered EO threat overview as a part of its induction security briefings to all incoming aid workers, and also started requiring additional EO awareness training and route assessments by UNMAS for staff undertaking field missions into EO-affected environments.

UNMAS also ensured that mine action is integrated into the humanitarian response of Sudan. Through coordination of the mine action sector, all mine action partners contributed to providing mine action input into the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for 2025 (HNRP 2025). Of note, furthering the advocacy efforts, UNMAS participated in the fifth review conference of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention in Cambodia in November 2024 and, together with the National Mine Action Center (NMAC) Director, delivered a side event to raise awareness among the UN and other humanitarian partners, donors and member states of the significant EO crisis in Sudan and to advocate for further support for the expansion of much-needed mine action response.

Sudan: Pathways to Peace

Project ID: 00140896

Implemented by: UNDP and IOM

Target areas: River Nile and Central Darfur states: Atabara and Zalingei localities | **Budget:** \$5,000,000

Timeline: 7 November 2024 – 9 May 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

This project aims to contribute to sustainable peace in Sudan through a bottom-up conflict transformation strategy that complements existing tracks towards peace, with a view to bridging Sudan's communal peace infrastructure with national peace agendas.

Through analysis of conflict dynamics, the project will implement targeted interventions to address conflict drivers, reduce violence, and prevent escalation in Zalingei (Central Darfur) and Atbara (River Nile State). It aims to foster peaceful co-existence within communities facing social cleavages and growing tribal and ethnic polarisation through promoting inclusive, community-owned dialogue processes. Equally, systematic support to local peace initiatives will contribute to sustaining and gradually expanding peace pockets through a bottom-up approach, while being fully cognisant and complementary of other peace tracks.

Local agreements on power- and resource-sharing, on parameters for peaceful co-existence and the cessation of hostilities need to inform high-level mediation efforts, while track-1 decisions equally require translation into local conflict dynamics. The project will proactively build these bridges between Sudan's communal peace infrastructure and the agenda-setting for and participation in high-level fora outside the country aimed at determining the future of Sudan.

Results

Having only been active since November 2024, project progress was minimal in the reporting period. The project prepared for implementation and undertook internal administrative and coordination procedures as part of its preparatory phase. An achievement was the recruitment of key personnel, including a National Peacebuilding Officer in Zalingei and a Peacebuilding Officer in Atbara, marking an important step in establishing a capable team to implement the project.

Strengthening Resilience of IDP Hosting Communities through Basic Services and Livelihoods Support

Project ID: 00140897

Implemented by: WFP, FAO and UNICEF

Target areas: White Nile state: Guli, Jabalein, Kosti and Rabak
localities (TBC) | **Budget:** \$8,000,000

Timeline: 7 November 2024 – 9 May 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by
the MPTF-Office



Project overview

In the face of aggravating food insecurity and conflict dynamics in Sudan, and deteriorating infrastructure and basic services, this project through an area based approach seeks to mitigate and address the humanitarian, development and peace implications to host communities and displacement crisis through an integrated two-track intervention, promoting horizontal and vertical social cohesion within and among different demographics and increasing their resilience to internal and external shocks as precursor to successful peacebuilding and peaceful transitions, through:

1. Strengthening capacities of local institutions and traditional structures through targeted training, establishment of community-based platforms, early warning systems and monitoring of conflict dynamics, as well as conflict resolution mechanisms to promote social cohesion and prevent further resurgence of violent resource-based conflicts;
2. Establishing integrated community-based joint livelihoods interventions, asset creation (with particular attention to agriculture and disaster risk resilience), support to agriculture and livestock production, natural resource management and access to basic services, cumulatively aimed at improving living standards and addressing underlying socioeconomic obstacles to peacebuilding, including unequal access to livelihood opportunities.

Results

Having only been active since November 2024, project progress was minimal and predominantly focused on coordination and the set-up of structural processes. Activities included developing joint guiding frameworks and strategies including a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, Communication Strategy as well as Sustainability and Exit Strategy. Additionally, the project initiated the process of conducting a baseline assessment to further inform the determined interventions as well as ongoing efforts to select implementing partners and set up state and localised coordination mechanisms involving other MPTF and UN Peacebuilding Fund projects in Sudan, government stakeholders and community representatives. Dedicated project staff recruitment – including the onboarding of implementing partners – was in progress.



Skills training for young women enhances food diversity and community resilience by equipping them with the tools to provide nutritious, homemade meals for their community © WFP

SPPSP Outcome 3: Assist peacebuilding, civilian protection, and rule of law, in particular in Darfur and the Two Areas

Mitigating GBV Risks, Enhancing Prevention of and Response to GBV/ CRSV in conflict-affected states in Sudan

Project ID: 00140898

Implemented by: UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR

Target areas: Gedaref state (Al Fao, Al Botana, Doka, Gedaref); White Nile state (Al Salam, Al Jabalain, Kosti localities); North Darfur state (El Fasher, Al Lait, Dar As Salam localities) | **Budget:** \$8,000,000

Timeline: 7 November 2024 – 9 May 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



Project overview

This project aims to address the increasing levels of gender-based violence (GBV) in Sudan's conflict-affected areas by providing integrated GBV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, and refugees in North Darfur, Gedaref and White Nile States.

The project intends to provide life-saving GBV and SRH services for women and girls impacted by conflict and subsequent displacement; shift gender norms and prevent GBV through community mobilization while supporting survivors and their children; and improve the identification and mitigation of protection risks for women, girls, and other vulnerable populations. Men and boys will be engaged as agents of positive change in promoting GBV prevention and gender equality. The project will provide technical and institutional support to implementing partners and women-led organizations dealing with GBV in Sudan.

Results

Having only been active since November 2024, the project focused on preparatory work ahead of the commencement of project implementation in 2025. The three implementing agencies established a monthly coordination mechanism to ensure alignment and preparedness for future implementation. A two-day inception workshop was planned from 2 to 3 February 2025 to develop a detailed project work plan.

UNFPA conducted consultation meetings with field staff and implementing partners to identify priority interventions for each target location. Agreements with implementing partners were updated for 2025, and annual work plans were developed, designating Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Plan International to Gedaref and White Nile, and the Sudanese Family Planning Association (SFPA) and Patients Helping Fund (PHF) to North Darfur, alongside Nada Al-Azhar for the engagement of women-led organisations.

Initial progress was made under outcome 1: **Enhancing the safety, health and dignity of women and girls by provision of multi-sectoral GBV response services to women and girls with a survivor-centered approach and GBV risk mitigation measures**, whereby beneficiary consultations were held in Gedaref and White Nile to assess needs and gather input on optimal locations for establishing Safe Spaces. UNFPA also initiated the procurement of 10,000 Dignity Kits and 10,000 solar lamps for the three states. Additionally, GBV and Health staff were assigned to closely monitor the project's implementation.

In preparation for outcome 2: **Improved GBV prevention for women and children and community-based support to GBV survivors**, UNICEF presented the proposed interventions to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Center for Violence Against Women (CVAW) in the three project implementation locations. Three implementing partners – one for each project location – were identified, and an intervention proposal was developed.

Under outcome 3, **Identify and mitigate immediate protection risks for women and girls and vulnerable populations**, UNHCR conducted planning discussions with implementing partners in each project location to inform 2025 partnership agreements and ensure that planned project outputs were incorporated into partner work plans. In parallel, preparatory activities linked to the planned activities were undertaken, including preparation for maintenance of multi-purpose community center (MPCC) operations in targeted localities, and relevant consultations with communities and local authorities.

Utilizing complementary funding, UNHCR maintained support for existing MPCCs in Tawila locality of North Darfur, and in Kosti and Al Jabalain localities of White Nile, which were targeted to receive MPTF support from 1 January 2025 onwards through identified partners' project work plans for 2025. At the same time, preparations were undertaken in Doka locality of Gedaref to operationalize the planned MPCC in that location. Doka locality was prioritized by UNHCR due to the presence of both refugees (in Um Rakuba refugee camp) and newly displaced IDPs sheltering in gathering sites and amongst the host community. The locality also received some 1,700 secondarily displaced refugees and asylum seekers from Khartoum, Madani and other conflict-affected states, all now hosted in Um Rakuba refugee camp in addition to the residual caseload of 17,646 Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers. The identified site for the MPCC is strategically located in Doka town so it can serve IDPs, refugees and vulnerable host community members. By mid-December the structure was refurbished and equipped with furniture. The partner identified to support operationalization of the MPCC under the MTPF project benefitted from several sessions conducted by UNHCR to familiarize them on the MPCC components and objectives, minimum standards for the operation of the static Protection Desk inside the MPCC, as well as required staffing and community engagement activities.

Enhancing accountability in Sudan to contribute to ending the cycles of violence and building sustainable peace

Project ID: 00140933

Implemented by: UNICEF, UNODC and UNDP (with advisory support from OHCHR) | **Target areas:** National | **Budget:** \$2,000,000

Timeline: 9 December 2024 – 8 June 2026

Official financial information is in the Financial Report prepared by the MPTF-Office



unicef 



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

Project overview

With atrocities against the civilian population, particularly women and children, being perpetrated on a massive scale in Sudan since the outbreak of the conflict in 2023, strengthening timely and meaningful accountability efforts is critical. In early 2024, UNITAMS transition discussion recognized the importance of the UN Country Team's continued engagements toward accountability. These discussions resulted in a UNCT agreement to develop a holistic, cross-cutting approach to empowering and supporting civilian actors advocating for accountability as an essential component of Sudan's return to peace. This project thus seeks to support community-based engagement in the protection of human rights and enable access to justice for victims and survivors of human rights violations – with particular emphasis on women and children.

The project aims to strengthen foundations for accountability for human rights violations and abuses in Sudan through two key workstreams:

1. Mapping existing accountability mechanisms, initiatives, and stakeholders to identify entry points for UNCT engagement for key accountability and justice mechanisms in pursuit of alignment with international standards
2. Strengthening Sudanese civil society and existing systems in support of accountability and justice to contribute effectively to state building and institution-shaping efforts in Sudan

Results

Having only been active since December 2024, there is no progress to report in this reporting period.



With support from the Sudan MPTF, a joint programme implemented by WFP, FAO and UNICEF plans to enhance access to clean water in White Nile state, supporting the agricultural activities of community members like Habiba who farmed her home garden after a waterpoint was built by WFP in her village © WFP

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

The MPTF-PBF Secretariat developed a risk management plan in 2024 to improve risk management across the joint MPTF and PBF portfolios. The aim is to facilitate the achievement of programme objectives in the context of the risk in which they operate through the proactive identification, assessment, and mitigation of risks at project- and portfolio- level, and enhancing of organizational resilience and effectiveness. By adopting a systematic, structured and strategic risk management approach, the UNCT and partners can ensure that programming through the MPTF and PBF is risk-informed, conflict sensitive, and responsive to Sudan's political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights context, as well as to the fiduciary risks related to programme implementation.

Following receipt of funds, MPTF recipient organisations are responsible for managing project-level risk in adherence with their respective organisational risk management frameworks and standards. Every project approved by the Funds is required to complete a standard risk register in order to receive funding, which captures the hierarchy of project risks at different levels, describes mitigation measures for the identified risks that could impede project success, and defines risk owners. Risks are ranked according to Sudan MPTF operations manual matrix (low – very high), which was first elaborated and became part of the Sudan MPTF operations manual in 2022. The Joint Secretariat consolidates and monitors these project-level risk registers at the fund level, in consultation with an expert group comprising the RCO Peace and Development Unit, including the Information Analysts recruited under the *Support to the UN Transition in Sudan* project. The Secretariat escalates any risks above appetite to the MPTF Steering Committee.

Strengthened risk management means that programmes are better designed, implemented and more likely to achieve expected results, therefore supporting informed decision-making. Moreover, the pooled fund governance structure that brings together the UN and donors offers an opportunity for stakeholders to develop a common understanding of the risk context and mitigation measures.

6. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

The large-scale fighting that began between the SAF and RSF on 15 April 2023 continued to create significant challenges for the overarching objectives and day-to-day implementation the UN Country Team's work in Sudan. International and regional efforts to broker ceasefires or launch peace processes have been unsuccessful, with both warring factions demonstrating little willingness to compromise. Sudan MPTF projects experienced restricted access to implementation areas, issues with cash liquidity and high inflation, and network and telecommunication challenges. With support from the MPTF Secretariat, project teams responded flexibly to these challenges, including through planning to re-programme obstructed activities to new target localities and adjusting implementation approaches. For example, when UN restrictions on mobility prevented the deployment of staff to conduct the planned Community-Based Planning process under the *Strengthening Security and Social Cohesion* project in Blue Nile, IOM recruited two national NGOs to conduct the consultations with community members. In addition to mitigating the impact of access restrictions, engaging national NGOs also built trust between implementers and communities and strengthened the project's commitment to the localization agenda through their strong local presence and contextual understanding.

Another challenge was access to and reliability of information used to develop analytical products in Sudan's crisis context. The two information analysts recruited under the Support to the UN Transition in Sudan project managed to mitigate this challenge by increasing the number of data sources and stakeholders consulted to improve data triangulation and strengthen the verification process. Verifying information through trusted local and international sources allowed the project to remain on track in developing situational awareness updates and thematic analysis to support conflict-sensitive and risk-aware programming of the UNCT and international community.

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