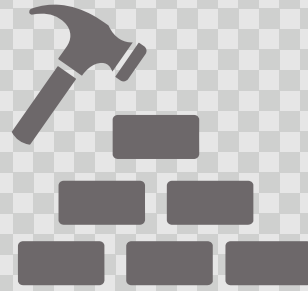
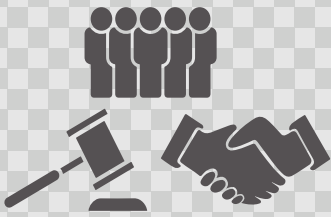
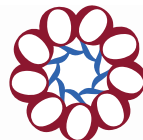


1st Jan 31 -2016st March 2018

UN Darfur Fund (UNDF) Foundational and Short-Term (FaST) Activities Achievements At a Glance



UN Darfur Fund



**QATAR FUND
FOR DEVELOPMENT**
مندوق قطر للتنمية





UNDF Partners



Logos are placed in alphabetical order

After a decade of conflict, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) was signed in Doha in July 2011. The Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) was endorsed in April 2013 by Government partners and the international community led by the State of Qatar. The DDS offers a sequenced, coordinated and holistic plan for equitable, sustainable and participatory development. The Foundational and Short-Term (FaST) activities are the initial and immediate actions that have kicked started the longer term objectives of the three pillars of the DDS. The FaST activities of the DDS, supported by the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) through the United Nation Darfur Fund (UNDF), have three immediate objectives:

- 1 To build confidence in a future based on peace and stability
- 2 To reduce dependency on humanitarian aid
- 3 To create real alternatives for young men and women through education and livelihoods to prevent the return to violent conflict

The Foundational and Short-Term (FaST) Activities Snapshot:

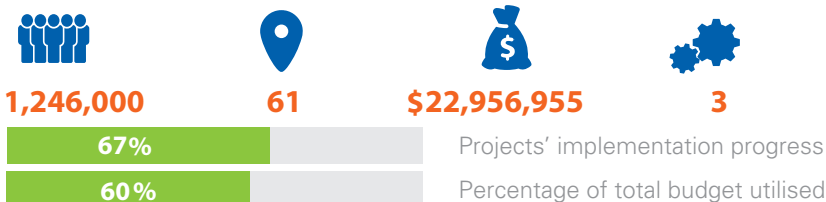
 **8.3** million Beneficiaries

 **480** Locations

 **\$88.5** million Budget

 **12** Projects

Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation



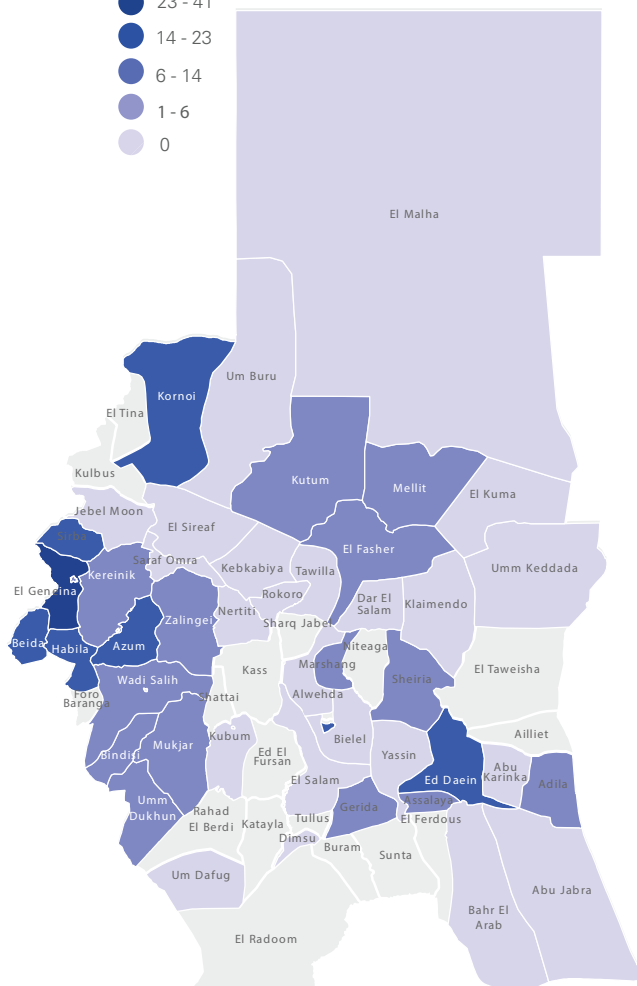
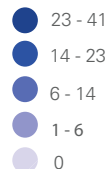
Reconstruction



Economic Recovery



Total FaST Projects per Locality





Objective

6 Improved Access to Justice

4

rural courts constructed and handed over to beneficiaries

11

operational Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres and 4 under construction

Objective

7 Successful social and economic reintegration of male and female demobilized armed forces (including special needs groups)

1

police station, 1 prison training workshop and 1 Vocational Training College completed

3,000

ex-combatants (10% F/90% M) provided with support to economic re-integration

Objective

9 Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established

2,913

beneficiaries have benefited from peacebuilding/reconciliation workshops /community forums for native administration and women leaders

14,772

community members have increased awareness through drama on mediation, reconciliation, conflict resolution and peace-building skills

Objective

10 Improved land registration/property system and related conflict resolution mechanisms

1,454

people have attended 25 Community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws

43

government staff from five Darfur States trained in the Social Tenure Domain Model to lead the village mapping and profiling exercise

40

Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling

1

locality completed and validated mapping of livestock grazing routes and camps



Towards People Centred Reforms



The issue of land in relationship to ownership, occupancy and titles in Darfur, constitutes a considerable challenge to Darfur's short and long-term stability and it's one of the biggest hurdles to Darfur peace initiatives.

In this context workshop's that aim to raise awareness about women land rights, use and management in Darfur are being held throughout Darfur, with wide participation of women from the political and professional spectrum, as part of The Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Coexistence in Darfur FaST activity implemented by UNDP, UNHABITAT and FAO.

In Eldaien, the capital town of East Darfur State, one such workshop was held and facilitated by two acclaimed national land experts. The workshop explained the rights of women in the Sudanese national, state, local and customary laws. The experts demonstrated the development of national laws in favour for women land ownership and management rights. With the use of local folk arts and culture, the workshop discussed the customary laws in Sudan focusing on Darfur.

Participants related their land rights as stated by national laws to their local norms and traditions. Customary laws have profound influence in Darfur and they play an active role to defuse and resolve disputes which are often related to land ownership and use, especially between nomadic pastoralists and settled farmers.

Darfur Land Commissioner, Mr. Salih Mango attended the workshop where he commented on the importance of reaching consensus among communities and authorities on necessary changes and reforms to people-centred land title system "Such workshops that facilitate knowledge sharing are necessary to create an environment where communities are aware of their rights and obligations towards land issues and how to work collectively to resolve them in a peaceful manner."

Ms. Shazakiah Abdallah, Director General of the Ministry of Social Affairs, East Darfur State explained how this joint effort between the Ministry, East Darfur Women's Union and UNDP would contribute to sustaining peace in Darfur: "I am glad to see how participants were actively engaged in the discussion, women play a key role in the safe keeping of Darfur culture which influences customary law. By reconciling social knowledge, customary and national laws related to land ownership, we are paving the road to a sustainable future. A future where the coming generations will have a chance to make use of their treasured lands to build their own lives"



Objective

1 Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

80,000 Beneficiaries have improved all-weather access to basic services through construction of road drainage structures

222 Unemployed youth trained in Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) production and construction trades

1 Police station, 1 persecutors office, 1 education office constructed

Objective

2 Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation

5 Water quality laboratories constructed in state capitals

3,131 Community members trained in various WASH topics

20 Communities declared as open defecation free (ODF) community

185,915 Vulnerable people in Darfur states have access to improved water

21 Health centres provided with improved water supply

177,170 People reached with hygiene promotion interventions

15,339 Children in 28 basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply

18,891 Children in 37 basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable sanitation and handwashing facilities

15 Stream gauges and evaporation pans were installed in 15 sites serving a population of 87,086

Objective

3 Increased access to electricity services

30,539 People have benefited from solar PV systems installed in 8 villages

1 Training curriculum for solar PV systems in vocational schools approved

Objective

4 Enhanced access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services

7 Health facilities rehabilitated and handed over to the State Ministry of Health

12 Health facilities' rehabilitation ongoing

30 Health facilities' equipment procured

1,168 Health practitioners have been trained/received refresher training in various health topics



Objective

5 Improved access to quality education

27,204

Previously out of school children registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)

31,400

ALP textbooks were procured and distributed to the target states and localities

591

Students are benefiting from 4 schools constructed and furnished

526

ALP facilitators have been trained

40

ALP units constructed and an additional 2 in progress

34,805

School and life skills materials procured and delivered to the states

Objective

6 Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)

4

Police posts completed and equipped contributing to the safety and security of 113,500 people

545

Community Policing Volunteers (CPVs) trained and provided with equipment

2

Community policing and safety centres constructed and benefiting 1,000 people

220

People participating in savings groups

360

Transitional shelters constructed benefitting a total of 1,800 people

3,600

People have benefited from the development of community assets

350

Police officers trained in areas human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing



Amina



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Access to improved water supply in Darfur ranges from 20% of the population in East Darfur to 53% in North Darfur, while access to improved sanitation is in fact the lowest in Sudan; it covers only 4% of South Darfur rising to 13% in West Darfur. In most households, where the source of drinking water is not on the premises, women and young girls bear the burden of collecting water.

For Amina, an 8 years old girl, who lives in Gara-jeem, her daily routine would include fetching water from the WASH FaST activity supported water yard in her village in Korno locality, North Darfur. The water yard was established in April 2016 and has been serving the community ever since. It also provides water to the nearby health centre and school.

In the absence of improved water sources, girls like Amina used to spend more time commuting back and forth fetching water from hafirs (reservoir) and seasonal water streams as part of their household chores; this is hard work and in some places women and girls may feel insecure especially if the water source is located at a distance from their village.

Young girls and women often have to fetch water from the same place that stray and domestic animals drink water from. It can be difficult for a small girl of Amina's age to find a spot amongst the animals to fill her plastic jerrycan with water;

that can often be of poor quality, and carry it on her head or on a donkey back home.

Nowadays, Amina does not have to spend hours walking to a hafir for water. She just has to join people queuing at the water yard nearby which takes 30 minutes on a busy day. The water yard has been designed to serve humans and animals separately, which improves water quality and furthermore protects women and small children from livestock.

Amina now has time to spend on other things like catching up with school and enjoying time with her playmates thanks to the efforts of the Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur, FaST activity which is jointly implemented by UNICEF, IOM, UNEnvironment and WHO.



Objective

2 Increased crop and livestock production and productivity

- 3 Sub-surface dams constructed
- 36,000 People have access to water through the rehabilitation of five hafirs
- 36,000 People have opportunities for improved vegetable and legume production through the rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells
- 1,250 Hectares of degraded pasturelands rehabilitated
- 290,000 Animals vaccinated and treated against endemic and epidemic diseases
- 120 Households trained in improved milk production and fattening

Objective

3 Improved value chains in livestock, agriculture, livelihoods development

- 210 Beneficiaries have been trained in entrepreneurial potential and technical skills
- 100 Private veterinary service providers have been supported with drug and equipment kits

Objective

5 Increased access to employment opportunities

- 355 Beneficiaries acquired enhanced entrepreneurial potential and technical skills
- 1,966 out of school, out of school drop-outs and youth have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines
- 576 School drop-outs received small business development and entrepreneurship trainings.

Objective

6 Increased access to Financial Services

- 257 People attended training for Microfinance providers
- 8,865 People have attended public awareness activities on Microfinance finance and client services and products
- 207 Village Savings and Loans Associations, with 5,104 members, have been established and supported with seed grants
- 120 Groups awarded grants through competitive process, benefiting over 2,000 individual clients



Starting Small, Growing Big



Idan village is located 18km south west of Gereida town, the capital of Gereida locality, South Darfur. It was declared a voluntary return village by the Government of Sudan in 2018. Now, many of its original residents are returning voluntarily.

Being a destination of considerable numbers of returnees, Idan village has been targeted by the Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur FaST activity led by UNDP. Through ZOA organization, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, a total of six Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLA) have been established; composed of twenty-five women each. Three Small Business Grants groups (SBGs) composed of 13 men and 2 women were also formed. Supported businesses have included four grain mills, small grocery shop, and an oil mill for groundnuts. The VSLAs were supported with financial training, sessions on lending and saving practices as well as small business management. In addition to that saving kits, metal moneybox and ledgers, were provided to each group.

The groups have now been depositing cash for saving for about four months. Saving installments ranged between SDG5 to SDG25 per week. Some groups have reached a saving of SDG10,000. ZOA also helped boost the groups capital with additional in-kind items to enhance the VSLAs members' abilities to invest in small businesses; each group member received SDG1500 worth of groundnuts.

Groups have started lending money to members so they can establish small businesses or manage household issues. Many of the group members are taking individual loans to set-up small businesses, such as purchasing groundnuts, deshelling them, extracting its oil at a grinding mill and then selling the oil and byproducts (groundnut cake for livestock). The member then takes home the profits and returns the loaned capital back to the group.

They are becoming well established, with some groups even beginning to lend to non-members. Furthermore, some VSLAs are planning to use the funds to expand their farming areas in the coming growing season and grow cash crops, hoping to increase their household incomes. "The days when we depended on aid and relief are ending" said Awatif Adam, a leader of one of Idan VSLAs, "we make our own money now! We may have started small but we will one day grow big! I am sure! I can see it!"



This report was produced by the UNDF Technical Secretariat

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The UNDF Technical Secretariat wishes to thank partner UN organisations for their contributions to this report

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