# Executive Summary

**Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation**
- Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur
- Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR Programme)
- Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur

**Pillar 2: Reconstruction**
- Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points
- Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings
- Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur
- Darfur Solar Electrification Project
- Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites
- Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur
- Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth

**Pillar 3: Economic Recovery**
- Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur
- Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur
Executive Summary

The FaST activities supported by the Qatar Development Fund are meant to demonstrate the immediate benefits of peaceful cooperation.

The FaST activities will cover all five Darfur States. Areas of priorities will be selected based on the intensity of the needs, access and security, commitment of the state governments to take on the running and operational costs of the services, and the magnitude of returns. The interventions will cover all segments of the communities in Darfur including IDPs, returnees, pastoralists and host populations to ensure equitable access to services and avoid exclusion of any group.

Their aim is to bring the Darfur people together to sustain their aspirations for a better future for all, achieved through the Darfur Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) and the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS).

Whilst laying the foundations for longer-term development, the FaST activities are planned to bring early tangible results, such as providing out-of-school children with a new chance at education, generating employment and sustainable livelihoods, providing water and health facilities, rehabilitating markets, promoting microfinance to support local entrepreneurship and trade, building environmentally sustainable shelters and providing improved power supplies to facilitate the safe return and reintegration for IDPs, refugees and ex-combatants.

The core objectives of the FaST activities as supported by the Qatar Development Fund through the UN Darfur Fund (UNDF) are to:

- Build confidence among the communities of Darfur in a future based on peace, hope and stability;
- Reduce dependency on humanitarian aid by investing on recovery and longer term development;
- Create real alternatives and viable options for young men and women through education and sustainable livelihoods to prevent the return to violent conflict.

The key priorities of the FaST activities under Pillar 1 - Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, will be to reduce conflicts related to land, natural resources, arms proliferation and governance. Additionally activities will assist in building confidence and social cohesion amongst return and host communities, as well as between different tribes, including nomadic and sedentary communities.

Activities linked to Pillar 2 - Reconstruction, will support the recovery and stabilisation of war affected populations, whose economic and social structure has been severely disrupted. Key results will include the construction and restoration of physical infrastructure and delivery of basic services, including schools, health facilities and hospitals, provision of water, community policing, as well as linking communities and markets, promoting resource-efficient housing and restoring productive systems.

FaST projects under Pillar 3 - Economic Recovery, will work towards food security and poverty alleviation in an equitable and environmentally sustainable manner. Primarily this will be done through directly supporting agriculture and livestock based value chains and improving access to financial services for young entrepreneurs and small-scale producers to diversify their livelihoods and establish small-scale businesses.

The FaST projects will apply, where possible, an area-based approach, by focusing on certain geographical locations in each state to ensure complementarity, as well as ensuring that tangible benefits and immediate peace dividends are delivered to the people of Darfur within a period of 18 months to rebuild their trust and confidence in the future stability of their region. The areas are being selected based on agreed criteria including:

- Avoid duplication of geographical areas of other donor programmes, including Qatari service centers, Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund (DRDF) and other major donors;
Focusing on the Voluntary Returns and Resettlement Commission (VRRC) priority areas;
Focus on the areas of interventions identified by majority of UN agencies to ensure synergies and complementarities;
Where possible, take into consideration agreed returns data;
Access and security.

All projects will be in support of, and strictly aligned with the priorities of the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), as described in the DDS, therefore ensuring national ownership. They will complement and build synergies with ongoing interventions by the GoS and the DRDF, as well as international humanitarian and development actors in the region.

This will ensure that technical and administrative skills are built within government institutions and communities to maintain and sustain further long-term recovery and development progress through collaborative mechanisms build on accountability and transparency.

To ensure sustainability, the basic service facilities rehabilitated through the FaST projects will be included in the relevant ministries’ human resource and financial plans to ensure the ability to retain essential staff and cover operational costs. The facilities will be powered with renewable energy to further lower recurrent costs.

Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure that the overall impact of the FaST activities supported by the Qatar Development Fund is documented and published and lessons learned are shared worldwide. This will contribute to the global knowledge in areas of post-conflict recovery and development.

Strong visibility of the State of Qatar will be ensured for every funded project through all communication channels, at local, national and international levels.
Pillar I: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation
Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur

Duration: 18 months
Lead Agency: UNDP (with UN Women, UNAMID)
Budget US$: 5,550,000
Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation
Project Number: 2

Project Objectives

- Community level reconciliation, peaceful co-existence and economic empowerment in areas of return supported through the construction and operationalisation of Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC);
- Accessibility and effectiveness of Rule of Law (RoL) Institutions improved at community and locality level assisted through construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure;
- Institutionalised linkages between the regional Darfur Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) and the community reconciliation mechanisms (Native Administration, Ajaweed) are established to promote community level reconciliation and social cohesion.

Deliverables and Results

- 15 Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres constructed to promote reconciliation, dialogue, psycho-social support, women and youth empowerment;
- Prioritised RoL Institutions constructed and rehabilitated in 10 return areas (prisons, police, judiciary, prosecution, paralegals) improving effectiveness and presence in communities.
- Access to justice improved for vulnerable people through the JTRC and strengthened community level conflict resolutions mechanisms

Geographical Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Darfur</th>
<th>South Darfur</th>
<th>West Darfur</th>
<th>Central Darfur</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kutum, Tawila, Kalimendo</td>
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<td>Bindi, Mukjar, Dukhun</td>
<td>Adila, Yassin, Assalaya</td>
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Beneficiaries: 126,000 beneficiaries

Counterparts:
- Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, DRA
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice
**Introduction & Problem Statement:**

The underlying causes of the conflict in Darfur are complex and multi-layered and are attributed to local, regional, national and international factors. The conflict has resulted in massive displacements and widespread human rights violations, especially against women and children. Truth and justice for all people in Darfur and reconciliation among communities are crucial instruments to achieve sustainable peace. In order to serve this purpose there are a number of initiatives by different actors including the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultations (DIDC). The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission was established in 2014, though it still lacks the capacity and infrastructure to fulfil its mandate adequately. Its effectiveness will depend on collaboration with other justice institutions and on a wider presence among communities in the five states of Darfur. Furthermore, the coordination with other legal and traditional justice institutions needs to be increased, so as to guarantee an effective and equal access to justice for all people in Darfur. Communities have been displaced and dispersed over prolonged periods of time this can lead to internal conflicts and tensions over resources when returning to their areas of origin. Access to effective RoL institutions (prisons, police, judiciary, prosecution, paralegals) is limited in rural and return communities. With weak or absent institutions vulnerable communities are unable to access these judicial services which can lead to unresolved tensions and civil strife, and further breakdown of community structures. Whilst in the camps, UNDP has supported conflict resolution and awareness raising through their Justice and Confidence Centres (JCC). This experience has shown positive results in conflict resolution and in bridging the gap between formal and informal justice mechanisms, and helped to restore public confidence in these institutions, and further promoted the rule of law. Building on this experience, this project will help create a familiar space where conflicts and disputes can be resolved amicably using socially accepted approaches. The need for a public space for community cohesion, healing and economic empowerment activities is vital for sustainable peace in Darfur.

**Aim:**

The project will address reconciliation at multiple levels, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups (women, children and minorities amongst others). To ensure that all groups participate effectively in these processes, the project will support the establishment of 15 Peace Justice and Reconciliation Centres, especially in areas of return and conflict areas to enable traditional leaders to effectively conduct dispute settlement processes, reconciliation, psycho-social support and paralegal organisations to provide legal counselling. The reconciliation processes at the PJRC will also support peace building in and between communities, through mediation, joint planning and creation of community assets. The PJRC will be pivotal in stabilising communities. Women networks, Community-Based Organisations and Youth Volunteers will be assisted in organising various types of activities, such as community dialogues, awareness-raising sessions and vocational training with a view to empowering communities economically through income-generating activities.

In order to improve RoL service delivery and access to justice for communities, the project will undertake construction/rehabilitation of buildings and provision of training for staff. This will significantly improve the effectiveness of these institutions as well as the quality of service provided to communities. Another important outcome will be gaining the communities’ confidence in formal RoL institutions. It will also build the capacity of these institutions to promote reconciliation and co-existence through engagement with traditional conflict mechanisms. These activities will contribute to formalising the linkages between the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and community peace structures thereby enhancing social cohesion and stabilisation.

The project will build on experiences from previous interventions including relevant outcomes from the DIDC process and the UNDP-led JCC’s in Darfur.

**Implementing Partner:**

The Project will be jointly implemented by UNDP, UN-Women and UNAMID in close coordination and partnership with the DRA, TJRC, CBO’s and other relevant state government rule of law institutions in the Darfur States.
Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR & Small Arms Control Programme)

Duration: 18 months
Lead Agency: UNDP (with UNFPA, UN-Women and UNAMID)
Budget US$: 11,794,075

Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation
Project number: 3

Project Objectives

- Successful social and economic reintegration of male and female demobilised armed forces (including special needs group) while addressing local insecurities and building trust of communities in security sector institutions.

Deliverables and Results

- 3,000 ex-combatants provided with livelihood support for income generation and employment creation
- Government Institutions to plan, implement and monitor DDR and small arms related projects improved
- Voluntary weapons registration committees operational at state level to identify and integrate former combatants
- Unemployed youth with high conflict potential and vulnerable women supported with livelihoods and social integration in hosting communities of former combatants
- Women-specific needs addressed in Security Institutions to ensure gender responsiveness

Geographical Coverage

North Darfur: El Fashir
South Darfur: Kass, Tolus, Bilail, Id-Alfursaan, Booram, Nitaiga, Deribat, Kateela, Rihaid-Albirdi, Kuborn, Alradoam, Gerida, Alssontaa, Ajura, Omdafoog, Marshang Wehda, Shattaiya, Damso

West Darfur: El Geneina, Kulbus, Sirba, Silaia, Kerenik, Foraranga, Habila, JebelMoon, Baida

Central Darfur: Zalengei
East Darfur: Ed Daen

Beneficiaries

- 3,000 former combatants (2900 male/100 female)
- 15,000 (10,000 women/youth) community members through Quick Impact Project (QIP)
- 590,000 community members through weapon registration process

Counterparts

Sudan DDR Commission, Darfur Security Arrangements, Implementation Commission
**Introduction & Problem Statement:**
Insecurity continues to be the key challenge facing Darfur. DDR and Small Arms Control constitute a critical component of the peace process and are both considered an urgent priority for progress on the security arrangement in Darfur, as outlined in the DDPD and highlighted in the DDS FaST activities. The critical role of DDR in the peace process was further acknowledged by the leaders of Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and Justice and Equity Movement (JEM) - Bashar during meetings with President Bashir in December 2013 and January 2014, in which the faction leaders proposed an immediate start of the DDR process to prevent some of their fighters from re-joining other armed groups that are not signatories to the DDPD, thus jeopardising the gains so far made since the signing of the document in 2011. Given the apprehension shown by some movements in refusing to join the DDPD, it is imperative that some tangible 'peace dividends' be provided to the LJM and JEM-Bashar fighters. The absorption of a selected proportion of LJM combatants into the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Police was successfully completed at the end of 2014.

Unlike the DDR process designed to disarm, collect, stockpile or destroy heavy weapons from combatants in a more formal way, a critical challenge in Darfur is addressing the pervasive insecurity caused by the proliferation of illegal small arms and light weapons (SALW) in rural communities. The seriousness of the SALW problem is underscored in a recent UN Secretary General's Report on Darfur (February, 2014) which among others highlighted the recent intensification of intra-communal violence caused by the increased proliferation of small arms in the region. Also the DJAM and DDS documents characterized small arms as the key impediment to peace and stability. The stating, *inter alia*, that the "most critical challenge in Darfur is how to re-establish the control of small arms and light weapons while concurrently building a sense of trust and confidence between the population and the authorities, as well as between and within the communities".

**Aim:**
This Project is targeting, in part, the reintegration of the remaining demobilized ex-combatants of the LJM who were not absorbed into the SAF and Sudan Police Forces and need to be settled in the civilian community as rapidly as possible to avoid the possible re-recruitment into the non-signatory movements. The Project also addresses the immediate needs of small-arms registration and control, at the community level, a vital component of peace and security in Darfur.

The Project is designed to build the foundations for an expanded and more inclusive DDR and SALW programme that will contribute to sustainable peace and stability in Darfur. The SALW work is specifically community based and is complementary to the FaST Project 4: Security Sector Reform, which reviews and strengthens the government regulatory side of this issue.

The Project will be active in all five states of Darfur. The DDR locations will be contingent on 1) disarmament and demobilization sites to be decided by UNAMID, Cease Fire Committee (CFC) and Military factions; and 2) choices of where demobilized fighters would reside. The latter will be verified during the information, counselling and referral process during demobilization of the fighters.

**Implementing Partners:**
The Project has been prepared through extensive consultations and participation of Government partners and will be implemented by UNDP, UNAMID, UN Women and UNFPA in close coordination and partnership with Sudan DDR Commission, relevant Darfur States authorities, other UN Agencies and DRA.
Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur

Duration: 18 months
Lead Agency: UNDP (with UN-Habitat, UN Women and FAO)
Budget US$: 6,079,290

Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation
Project number: 4

Project Objectives
- Improve nomadic corridors management and related mechanisms for conflict resolution;
- Improve access to conflict free, demarcated and agreed land resources in major human settlements of Darfur;
- Improve land-use systems (planning, mapping and allocation of natural resources) to foster peaceful co-existence in Darfur.

Distribution of Project Budget

Deliverables and Results

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<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Counterparts</th>
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<td>164,000 Nomads</td>
<td>• Darfur Land commission Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saraf Omra</td>
<td>213,000 Sedentary Farmers</td>
<td>• Darfur Land Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Darfur</td>
<td>150,000 Returnees</td>
<td>• Darfur Regional Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Return villages</td>
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<td>• Voluntary Returns and Resettlement Commission</td>
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<td>Central Darfur</td>
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<td>• Ministries of Physical Planning and Public Utilities</td>
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<td>Om-Dukhon Mukjar</td>
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<td>Wadi Salih</td>
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<td>East Darfur</td>
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<td>Return villages</td>
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Introduction and Problem Statement:
One of the primary concerns of the DRA is to promote the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees to their home areas or areas of choice.

The issue of land (ownership, occupancy, title) in Darfur constitutes a considerable challenge to Darfur’s short and long term stability and it’s the most important challenge to Darfur peace initiatives. Resolution of land controversy is urgently required to pave the way for sustainable recovery and reconstruction and implementation of DDPD and realisation of DDS.

In the face of an increasing and mobile population and the general overwhelming economic dependency of the rural land users on natural resources, the uncertainty caused by the lack of a comprehensive legal basis for land ownership and user rights, and the severely limited physical ability for official land demarcation and physical survey is a recipe for competition and conflict.

Aim:
Within this context, this Project addresses these crucial issues and aims to create conducive environment and tangible results for peace on the ground through:

- Reaching consensus among communities and competent authorities on necessary changes and reforms to people-centred land title system including the restoration of land rights to their owners and initiating land rights disputes systems and mechanisms;
- Demarcating nomadic corridors and revitalising/establishing a fully functioning, real time, monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors, engaging the native administration at various levels of the system’s hierarchy;
- Addressing land concerns at return sites through mapping return village sites in a conflict sensitive manner to ensure returns and reintegration processes are sustainable and conflict free.
- Establish land observatory and information system to enable authorities to have a unified reliable source of geographic information on land and natural resources.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented jointly by UNDP, UN-Habitat and FAO in full partnership with Darfur Land Commission, Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission, the relevant ministries in the five Darfur States, Farmers’ Associations and Nomadic Councils. It will liaise with UNAMID on information sharing, coordination and ensuring complementarity of actions.
Pillar II: Reconstruction
Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points

Duration: 18 months
Lead Agency: UNOPS
Budget US$: 11,618,210
Pillar 2: Reconstruction
Project number: 5

Project Objectives

- Improved physical access to return sites and rural villages, goods, markets and administrative and social services through rehabilitation and upgrade of existing roads network.

Deliverables and Results

- Over 64 Kilometres of access road rehabilitated
- At least 50 road drainage structures rehabilitated
- Over 548,000 of labour days created through local labour-intensive work

Geographical Coverage

North Darfur: El Fashir, Kutum, Tawila, Kalimindo, Daralsalam, El Seref, Ambro, Kabkabia, Sarf Omara, El Malha, Meleit
South Darfur: El Sunta, Shattai, Nyala, Geraida, El Radum, Beleil, Kass, El Salam, Mershenge, El Wehde, Sharq El Gabel, Mashang
Central Darfur: Zalingei, Nertiti, Bindisi, Mukjar, Dukhun, Wadi Salih, Azum, Umm Dokon
East Darfur: Ed Daein, Adilla, Yassin, Assalya, Abu Karanka
West Darfur: El Geneina, Beida, Habila, Forobara, Sarba, Klbs, Jebel Moon, Kereinik

Beneficiaries

- About 260,000 women and 240,000 men
- About 125,000 IDPS
- About 100,000 returnees

Counterparts

Ministry of Reconstruction Development and Infrastructure

Budget Distribution

- Infrastructure & Construction: 82%
- Project Supplies and Equipment: 10%
- Project Planning and Operations: 8%
Introduction & Problem Statement:
The road network and infrastructure in Darfur is rudimentary and much of what exists is badly damaged, due to seasonal effects and the lack of maintenance. Both humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities depend not only on security and administrative access but also on the physical infrastructure, such as rural roads, bridges and drainage systems, being passable.

The rainy season brings significant water flows and flash floods in valleys, effectively disconnecting rural areas from the cities and cutting off key access routes to markets and basic services; reduction in access to the latter being further exacerbated by the reluctance of civil servants to remain in such isolated areas.

Women, children and youth are particularly affected by this limited access. Maternal and under five mortality rates are higher and access to education is lower in Darfur than in other regions of Sudan and this is especially acute in the newly established states of East and Central Darfur, where the main road network consists of simple tracks made by passing traffic.

Selection for rehabilitation work will be made based on the needs of the beneficiaries, consultations with stakeholders, best value for money, and facilitation of DDS projects. UNOPS will ensure that contractors locally employ a workforce (cash for work) in order to generate jobs for returnees, youth and women and provide cash income in rural villages and areas of return.

The road design and implementation will adhere to the National Highway Authority standards and specifications, which are in line with the environmental protection measures for feeder roads. In addition, engineering review and design of selected choke points on feeder roads will be ensure that they are designed in such a way to serve the returnee population and complement other DDS projects. Moreover, the selection of points for rehabilitation will compliment newly selected service hubs established by the Qatars.

Aim:
This Project addresses the critical issue of physical access to rural locations, goods, markets and administrative and social services. This is not a road building programme but aims to construct and/or rehabilitate traffic choke points allowing better access to social services and economic recovery activities for the target communities. The construction of simple road structures will provide an immediately improved road network that will also benefit over half a million citizens in widespread communities by year round access to essential services, such as hospitals/health centres, markets and schools.

Implementing Partners:
The project will be implemented by UNOPS in partnership with ILO and in close consultation with the local and state government and target resident and returning communities. The local Private Sector will also act as an implementing partner.
Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings

**Duration:** 18 months  
**Lead Agency:** UN-Habitat  
**Budget US$:** 5,300,000  
**Pillar:** Reconstruction  
**Project number:** 6

**Project Objectives**
- 164,300 Returnees and low-income families has access to improved building material technology and basic services facilities through community based Stabilized Soil Block productions, self-help housing construction and demonstration of pilot houses and preparation of standard designs package of administrative buildings, health, schools.

**Deliverables and Results**
- At least 615 Durable and affordable houses provided through direct and small grants and self-help housing construction
- Standardised package of administrative public buildings/facilities redesigned and five (5) administrative buildings/facilities constructed (one per state)
- 164,300 persons has access to and benefited from Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) technology (housing, skill training and job creation) and administrative buildings/public facilities in return sites
- SSB construction technology disseminated and used in the return sites and surrounding villages

**Geographical Coverage**

West Darfur: El Geneina locality – Dorti, Beida Locality- Shushtah, Habila Locality- Gobe & Tawang Kerink Locality – Morni

Central Darfur: Mukjar Locality- Dambar

North Darfur: Kutum Locality: Fata Baro, Umkadada locality, Dar El-salam Locality- Shangil Tobaya

South Darfur: Nyala Locality – Sakali, Merching locality – Manawashi

East Darfur: Assalyia locality, Yassin Locality
The 22 returnee villages in the five states

**Beneficiaries**
- 14,300 benefiting from SSB technology (direct): 13,700 in return villages and 600 in relocation sites in urban areas
- 150,000 benefiting from administrative building facilities and SSB technology (IDPs 69,000 and hosting communities 81,000)

**Counterparts**
Ministry of Reconstruction, Development and Infrastructure, Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission and Ministries of Physical Planning
Introduction & Problem Statement:
The lack of services and infrastructure in the rural sector in Darfur, whether through pre-conflict neglect or from conflict destruction, is one of the main factors negatively influencing the decision to return.

Around one-third of all settlements in rural areas affected by the conflict have been destroyed or damaged, including premises used to deliver public services. At the same time, the lack of service buildings has been exacerbated by the process of decentralisation, where the number of localities in Darfur has increased from 10 in 1994 to 63 localities in 2012. Many of the new localities are experiencing a physical shortage and/or serious dilapidation of public buildings.

All this has serious implications for the viability and scale of IDPs’ and refugees’ return, who have made the provision of adequate social services a pre-requisite.

In an already fragile ecosystem the need for identifying alternative construction solutions is thus a priority, particularly the use of Stabilised Soil Block (SSB) and Ferro-cement channels for roofing as environmental friendly technology.

The introduction of SSB technology and Ferro-cement channels is multi-faceted: in addition to its positive environmental impact, it offers a wide range of employment opportunities, as well as generating income for unemployed youth and women. Moreover, it avails the prospect of returnees and host communities building their own houses through self-help approaches in the medium and long-run after completion of the return village cluster.

Aim:
The Project will address the urgent construction needs and requirement for a standardised, environmental friendly, low-cost housing and administrative building/public facilities design package for provision of basic services in village cluster centres at return sites, such as medical facilities, schools, police stations, community buildings and staff housing. In this context the project provides harmonized and technical support to other UN agencies interventions at the field level and acts as spearhead by providing standardized design package as pre-requisite for interventions.

It recognises the sophisticated service hubs being built by the QDF and will design building that, using the same materials of SSB and Ferro-cement channels for roofing, can meet the needs of all return locations of differing population densities.

The project is designed to bring about positive impact on the environment through the promotion and application of woodless construction technologies. And job creation through engagement of unemployed youth in the construction activities, gaining construction skills to secure job opportunities in the local market during the reconstruction of Darfur.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented in close partnership with DRA, namely, the Voluntary Returns and Resettlement Commission (VRRC), the Ministry of Technology Development and Capacity Building (MTDCB) and the Ministry of Reconstruction Development and Infrastructure (MRDI), as well as the 5 State Ministries of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU).
Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur

**Duration:** 18 months  
**Lead Agency:** UNICEF (with UNEP, WHO and IOM)  
**Budget US$:** 10,807,000  
**Pillar 2:** Reconstruction  
**Project number:** 7

### Project Objectives

- Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation;
- Enhanced access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services;
- Improved management systems of water, land and forest resources.

### Deliverables and Results

- Water, sanitation and Hygiene services provided to 150,000 people (29,403 Men, 30,597 Women, 44,104 Boys and 45,896 Girls) living in 22 localities in the five Darfur States.
- The capacity of community and community based institutions built to foster sustainable and gender sensitive management
- Integrated water resources management applied

### Geographical Coverage

- **North Darfur** – El Fashir, Kutum, Tawila, Dar El Salam.
- **East Darfur** - Ed Daein, Adila, Yassin, Assalaya.
- **South Darfur** - Nyal, Mashang, Alweha, Gerida.
- **Central Darfur** - Zalingei, Nertiti, Bindsi, Dukhun, Mukjar.
- **West Darfur** - El Geneina, Beida, Habila, Forobara

### Beneficiaries

- 150,000 people (including 25,000 students, IDPs, nomadic populations) in 22 localities in the five Darfur States. (29,403 Men, 30,597 Women, 44,104 Boys and 45,896 Girls).

### Counterparts

- Ministry of Reconstruction Development and Infrastructure, Darfur Regional Authority (DRA)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Introduction & Problem Statement:
The Darfur daily average consumption is as low as five litres of water per person, though IDPs and people living in Darfur’s towns and cities are better served. Population and per capita water consumption figures from 2010 in Darfur indicate that huge geographic gaps and imbalances remain in adequate water coverage, with only 25% of human needs met in some locations. Average per capita water consumption estimates show that IDPs and people living in Darfur’s towns and cities are better served, though the Darfur daily average consumption is as low as five litres of water per person. When livestock needs are included, just 15% of the average water resource demand is met. 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 the majority of households, where the source of drinking water is not on the premises, women bear the burden of collecting water. The situation in Darfur schools is also alarming with an average of only 37% of schools having access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, with schools in urban areas being significantly better served with WASH facilities than those in rural locations are.

The main water resources are seasonal surface water catchments, alluvial and fractured basement complex aquifers and very deep sandstone aquifers. The DDS states that many rural water delivery systems were damaged or destroyed as part of the conflict and records that 30% of water yards, 30% of hand pumps and 59% of hand-dug wells are non-functional. The water quality in rural areas and especially remote localities of Darfur is patchy, inconsistent and lacks coordination and synergy between different stakeholders involved in water source management. Around 20% of the water sources are not monitored through laboratory testing and more than one third of monitored sources show significant contamination with *Escherichia coli* and *Hepatitis E virus*.

Aim:
This Project is fundamental to most of the return and rural stabilisation actions being considered in Darfur recovery. A dependable source of water is essential for life and its guaranteed provision is a fundamental pre-requisite in the consideration of return and for sustainable development of rural livelihoods.

The Project will improve rural communities’ access to safe drinking water through the construction of 150 boreholes fitted with hand pumps, 16 Mini water yards, nine Water yards, rehabilitation of 37 hand pumps, 12 water yards and 25 mini water yards and support running costs for 80 water supply units across 22 localities in five Darfur. Similarly, the project will support the construction and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems in 50 basic schools and 30 health facilities. The sanitation activity will focus on the implementation of Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS), a community led process to engage everyone (male and female) in a community in problem diagnosis, problem analysis, and coming up with appropriate solutions. The targeted communities will start the journey towards the use of more improved sanitation systems, thus enabling household to climb the sanitation ladder. Construction of new public latrines in selected return area and construction or rehabilitation of gender-segregated school latrines including handwashing stations in 50 basic schools will be as part of the intervention. The project will ensure its sustainability through integrated water resource management and full participation of the beneficiary communities in the project implementation (assessment, implementation and monitoring).

Implementing Partners
UNICEF, IOM, UNEP and WHO will implement the Project in close coordination and partnership with Darfur Regional Authority, relevant Darfur State Water Institutions, Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment.
Darfur Solar Electrification Project

Duration: 18 months
Lead Agency: UNDP (with UNIDO, UN-Habitat and WHO)
Budget US$: 5,689,000
Pillar 2: Reconstruction
Project number: 8

Project Objectives

- Solar energy systems installed and electricity services delivered to needy communities in Darfur Region.

Deliverables and Results

- 70 return settlements provided with solar electricity systems
- Improved delivery of basic energy services.

Geographical Coverage

- 70 returnees’ and IDPs’ settlement within these 5 states of Darfur

Beneficiary

- 66,640 beneficiaries (45,000 female)

Counterparts

- DRA Ministry of Technology Development & Capacity Building,
- National Energy Research Centre (NERC)

Budget Distribution

- Infrastructure and Construction: 86%
- Project Planning and Operations: 10%
- Project Supplies and Equipment: 4%
Introduction & Problem Statement
According to the Energy Situation Analysis Report, about 70% of the population in Sudan currently has no access to electricity and about 92% of the population use biomass for cooking purposes. Darfur States are amongst the poorest states in Sudan term of consumption of modern energy sources (electricity and oil fuels). The security situation, distances from the centre and poor transportation facilities have resulted in modern energy services being unavailable and/or unaffordable to the majority of the Darfur population. The recovery of Darfur and sustainable return of IDPS and Refugees requires a great deal of building infrastructure. Electricity supply is poor or non-existent in most rural locations and building usage is thus restricted to daylight hours. Working people therefore have limited time to benefit from the facilities. This Project aims to remedy this situation and extend the daily life of community service facilities by the installation of solar lighting sets. This can be done rapidly and will be seen as an immediate improvement and a “peace dividend” promoting the human security of each community and its surrounding settlements.

The primary focus of the Project is to install and operate solar energy systems in the public service area – streets lighting, hospitals, locality offices, women centres, community centres, police stations, school and solar pumps to provide affordable energy services through the installation of different solar energy technologies. The Project will be implemented in 70 settlements in Darfur. Each settlement is a focal area, serving 3 to 5 satellite settlements. Thus, about 35,000 inhabitants will directly benefit from the Project, while an additional 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants from the satellite settlements will benefit indirectly through extension and improvement of community services, the functional usage of institutions and improved security within the settlements. The Project will also establish a Solar Energy Network across Darfur that will share information, experiences, capabilities and resources between all stakeholders, promoting a favourable environment for the private sector in the provision of standardised energy services to the different segments of the Darfur communities and different economic sectors.

Aim:
The main aim of the project is to increase access to electricity services in Darfur.

The Project has three main components:

i) Installation of solar electricity systems of different types and sizes. Solar electricity system types can be grouped into 5 categories including DC/AC systems (suitable for lighting systems for schools, mosques and small service centres), AC systems (suitable for running computers, fridges, communication and satellite TVs), Street lights, mobile solar lamps and solar pumps. These systems will be completing and integrated into services built by other projects within the DDS such as schools, health centres/hospitals, police stations, and water yards.

ii) Training and technical assistant for local communities and businesses to handle the after sale services activities such as installation, operation, maintenance and provision of spare parts.

iii) Establishment of coordination mechanism to develop a private public partnership to scale up extension services such as installation and maintenance of solar electricity systems.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented by UNDP, UNIDO, WHO and UNHABITAT in close coordination and partnership with two government institutions; the National Energy Research Centre and the Voluntary Returns and Reintegration Commission (VRRC).
Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites

**Duration:** 18 month  
**Lead Agency:** WHO (with UN-Habitat, UNFPA and UNICEF)  
**Budget US$:** 13,076,470  
**Pillar 2:** Reconstruction  
**Project number:** 9

**Project Objectives**

- Increased access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services;  
- Basic services are provided in return sites.

**Deliverables and Results**

- 2.9 million conflict-affected people in the 5 Darfur states have sustainable and affordable access to health services through rehabilitation/construction and upgrading of infrastructure, and provision of medical equipment and supplies of 30 existing rural and referral health facilities (including return areas) in 5 Darfur states

**Geographical Coverage**

- **North Darfur:** Unkada, Kutum, Shangyl Tobaya, El Fasher.  
- **South Darfur:** Um Labasa, UM Dafuq, Dimsu, Nyala.  
- **West Darfur:** Serba (Aboremail and Serba); Beida (Shushta and Beida); Habila (Tawang, Gobi); Geneina (Anjemi and Geneina); Morni.  
- **Central Darfur:** Wadi Saleh (Tanako, Beiga); Mukjar, Zalingei; Garsila; Bendisi, Neriti.  
- **East Darfur:** Sheria (Abu Dowimat); Yasin; Edaein, Asalaya.

**Beneficiaries**

- 2.9 million conflict-affected people; 1.46 million female, 1.44 million male, 539,400 children less than 5 years of age. 1,8 million of target population is below 25 years of age, and 725,000 are women of reproductive age (15-49).

**Counterparts**

- Federal and States’ Ministry of Health, Darfur Regional Authority (DRA)

**Budget Distribution**

- Infrastructure & Procurement 69%
- Project Planning & Technical Assessments 7%
- Institutional Development & Training 24%
Introduction & Problem Statement:
The Darfur States health services are weak, inefficient and inequitable due to a variety of interlinked factors. Insecurity, remoteness, poor working conditions and lack of a sustainable incentives policy has resulted in a high staff turnover, with most qualified medical officers migrating to larger cities or outside of Darfur leaving a severe understaffing of rural health facilities. The DDS Situation Analysis records 77% of the existing health facilities have been affected by conflict, 67% need rehabilitation and 10% need complete reconstruction. One third of health facilities operate in precarious dwellings built of traditional material, only 29% of them have safe water and 32% have electricity. The situation is worst in rural areas, especially in the return sites where the infrastructure and functionality of health facilities have been severely affected by the pre-conflict neglect and conflict destruction; furthermore in many return villages; there are no functional health facilities and people are forced to walk or drive long distance to the nearest health facility to receive medical treatment.

Aim:
This Project will focus on both the infrastructure rehabilitation and/or extension using environmental-friendly technologies, and on the functional upgrading of health facilities, though filling in the identified gaps in terms of service delivery package, medical equipment and supplies, and human resources availability and skills.

The Project will improve twenty facilities, four in each of the five states of Darfur, selected on the basis of being close to large population settlements, require the heaviest workload and are accessible for the implementing agencies. An additional ten health facilities have been selected in close coordination and synergy with other sectors/Projects' prioritization of return sites, as being close to the returnee communities in rural settings. These will facilitate the implementation of the concept of “hubs for services” and augment the return packages – one hub serving a cluster of villages/communities where return is ongoing.

By the end of the project it is expected that around 2.9 million people (1.62 million female and 580,000 children below 5 years of age) in 30 locations in five Darfur states, including a significant number of returnees, will benefit from increased access to quality health and referral services.

The Project has coordinated its activities with the DRDF on-going and planned health rehabilitation/upgrading and construction projects. All selected sites/health facilities (including return sites) are included in the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) health facilities mapping and human resources plans, an essential condition to ensure that they will receive further funding for functioning, and are eligible for inclusion into the states’ revolving stock and health insurance schemes. It will also coordinate its activities with Projects 7, 8, 9 and 11 to ensure coherence in performance, especially the consistent use of SSB and the adoption of a standardised design and building standards of facilities.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Habitat in full partnership with the relevant DRA institutions (MHA, MRDI & DRDF), the Federal Ministry of Health, the 5 State Ministries of Health (SMOHs) and the 5 States Ministries of Planning and Urban Development (SMPUDs), and NGOs. The collaboration with three Darfur Academies for Allied Medical Sciences will be instrumental for filling in the urgent human resources needs.
**Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur**

**Duration:** 18 months  
**Lead Agency:** UNDP (with UNHCR, IOM and UNAMID)  
**Budget US$:** 5,050,000  
**Pillar 2:** Reconstruction  
**Project number:** 10

**Project Objectives**

- Security provided at 50 return sites;  
- Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees at 50 return sites.

**Deliverables and Results**

- Improved security through land dispute mechanisms implemented in targeted return sites  
- Strengthened security through provision of police stations and community policing at targeted return sites  
- Community-based basic services for education provided in return sites  
- Return communities provided with short term assistance (including transitional shelters) on arrival  
- Livelihoods, community livelihoods assets and income generating activities are promoted in return sites

**Geographical Coverage**

- **North Darfur**
  - Meleit, Dar el Salaam  
- **West Darfur**
  - Geneina, Beida, Habila, Kereneik  
- **Central Darfur**
  - Mukhjar, Zalengei, Bindisi, Umm Dukhun

**Beneficiaries:** 1,200,000 beneficiaries (206,000 returnees).

**Counterparts:**

- Voluntary Returns and Resettlement Commission,  
- DRA Ministry of Reconstruction, Development and Infrastructure,  
- Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund,  
- Darfur Land Commission  
- Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission,  
- DRA Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock,  
- DRA Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Development
Introduction and Problem Statement:
More than a decade after the onset of the Darfur conflict, there are 2.5 million IDPs in Darfur who are still in need of a durable solution to their predicament, either to return to their original locations or to integrate into the urban environment. Although most IDPs remain in camps or with host communities, since the beginning of 2011, more than 280,000 displaced persons have returned to their places of origin voluntarily and permanently across Darfur. Among them, approximately 216,000 are IDPs and 64,000 are Sudanese refugees returning from the border areas of Chad. According to data collected in 2011, returns are not always to the exact areas of origin. In many cases, returnees sought locations where there was improved access to basic services, protection and livelihoods options. In reality, many more IDPs return but face difficulties to reintegrate due to external constraints and are therefore obliged to go back to IDP camps and continue to depend on humanitarian assistance. The long-term sustainability of returns will, therefore, depend upon improved security, the provision of basic services and livelihoods opportunities in returns areas and well planned initiatives. The conditions suitable for return are spelt out in Article 50 of the DDPD. The Darfur Development Strategy indicate that, apart from insecurity, the main reasons behind the unwillingness to return and unsustainable returns are that these conditions have not been met. The concerns include personal security and protection, the lack of safe and sustainable access to essential goods (food, Non Food Items, shelters), basic services (water, health, education facilities), and livelihood assets and opportunities.

Aim:
This Project aims to realize many of the crucial elements necessary to meet the conditions for return, working in complete coordination with all parties with responsibilities in this task. In doing so, this Project will target 50 selected return sites in the West, Central and North Darfur States to pilot a model of sustainable returns and reintegration that could eventually be scaled up. Based on the first needs assessment, 10 localities in West, Central and North Darfur have been identified. The project will benefit from the best practices and coordinate its activities with the service hubs model implemented by the Qatari supported NGOs and with the DRDF programme already established in the DRA. This Project will undertake a set of specific but interconnected and complimentary interventions in order to achieve the following results:

- Security provided at targeted return sites through police stations and community policing, and land concerns addressed in conjunction with UNAMID and the Darfur Land Commission;
- Community-based basic services for education provided in return sites, in conjunction/coordination with WHO and other UNDF Projects and DRA interventions;
- Short term assistance (including transitional shelters) provided to new returnees on arrival in conjunction with the Voluntary Returns and Reintegration Commission (VRRC) and WFP;
- Livelihoods, community livelihoods assets and income generating activities are promoted in return sites with the cooperation of all parties.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented by UNDP, UNHCR and UNAMID, in liaison with IOM and WHO, and in close partnership with the Voluntary Returns and Reintegration Commission (VRRC), and relevant DRA Ministries and Commissions and the appropriate technical institutions of the Federal and Darfur State Governments.
Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and Improved access to Employment Opportunities for Out-of-School Children and Youth

Duration: 18 months
Lead Agency: UNICEF (with UNDP)
Budget US$: 6,105,955
Pillar 2: Reconstruction
Project number: 11

Project Objectives
- Improved access to and quality of education;
- Increased access to sustainable employment opportunities.

Deliverables and Results
- 57 Child friendly education units with gender sensitive water and sanitation facilities constructed.
- 25,000 out-of-school children and adolescents have access to basic formal and non-formal education and life skills opportunities;
- 420 trained teachers and teaching Assessment of numbers of out of school children and youth
- 25,000 Children benefited from procurement and distribution of ALP textbooks and other kits including sports, art and music supplies and school equipment.
- 6,000 young School drop-outs and Out of School including: IDPs, youth with disabilities, returnees, nomads have sustainable employment opportunities through employability skills and business development services centre

Geographical Coverage
- **North Darfur** – El Fashir, Kutum, Tawila, Dar El Salam.
- **East Darfur** - Ed Daein, Adila, Yassin, Assalaya.
- **South Darfur**- Nyala, Mashang, Alwehda, Gerida.
- **Central Darfur**- Zalingei, Nertiti, Bindisi, Dukhun, Mukjar.
- **West Darfur**- El Geneina, Beida, Habiла, Forobaranga

Beneficiaries
- 25,000 Out of school children;
- 6,000 young School drop-outs;
- 420 teachers

Counterparts
- Ministry of Technology Development and Capacity Building
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministries of Education,
- Ministries of Youth & Sports
Introduction & Problem Statement:
After a decade of conflict and displacement in Darfur, large numbers of children, adolescents and youth have grown up witnessing or participating in fighting, their homes and communities destroyed. Families and social structures have been disrupted, making young people vulnerable to risk-taking behaviours and the conflict has left an entire generation without access to education. Darfur has around 30% of all out-of-school children (OOSC) in Sudan, over half of which are female. Gender inequalities persist, particularly in rural areas and among nomadic communities and the lack of qualified teachers and shortage of textbooks and materials remain key barriers to students staying in school and to learning achievement in Darfur.

Conflict and/or environmental decline have, frequently, cut them off from their families’ traditional livelihoods, and they are the least prepared for pursuing alternative options. Pastoralism does not have the absorptive capacity or attraction to accommodate the growing population and labour force and there is insufficient investment in other sectors to address this gap. Agriculture presents a huge opportunity for employment, though children and youth displaced from the land require education to give them the knowledge and skills to realize this potential. The children are left with few options, not only are they unemployed but are unskilled and unemployable in anything other than the most basic manual work.

Exclusion from education, unemployment and lack of future prospects are the main drivers of instability and need to be addressed as urgent issues. Out-of-school and unemployed youth are especially at risk of recruitment by different armed groups.

Aim:
The Project therefore, aims to reverse this trend and assist large numbers of out-of-school children, adolescents and youth to attain literacy and numeracy as well as economic livelihood skills, to ensure their education, employability and a more productive and stable future.

The Project focuses on OOSC and youth, young school-dropouts, girls, nomads and IDPs by providing them with a chance to catch up on lost education, equipping them with necessary literacy and life skills and increasing their employability for improved livelihoods.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented by UNDP and UNICEF in close coordination and partnership with DRA Ministry of Technology Development and Capacity Building, DRA Ministry of Reconstruction, Development and Infrastructure, the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund and the Voluntary Returns and Resettlement Commission, as well as the relevant state Ministries of Education and Planning, Ministries of Youth & Sports, and the private sector.
Pillar III: Economic Recovery
Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur

**Duration:** 18 months

**Lead Agency:** UNDP

**Budget US$:** 2,500,000

**Pillar 3:** Economic Recovery

**Project number:** 12

Project Objectives

- Increased access and utilization of IDPs, Returnees, vulnerable groups and poor producers, including Youth and Women to Microfinance financial and non-financial services to largely stimulate markets and sustain self-reliant source of income to reduce poverty in the five States of Darfur

Deliverables and Results

- 36,000 poor producers including farmers, pastoralists, IDPs, returnees, youth, people with disabilities and women have increased financing opportunities and businesses models in different production sectors e.g. hibiscus, ground nuts, honey, hides and skins
- 10,000 Microfinance clients received business training/support and public awareness on Microfinance financial and cliental services and products
- 40 Microfinance innovative community based model using technological products are supported to finance 10,000 economically active individuals

Geographical Coverage

- **Central Darfur:** Zalingei, Bindisi
- **South Darfur:** Nyala, Gerida
- **East Darfur:** Ed Daein, Assalaya
- **North Darfur:** Dar Essalam, Ellaiet

Beneficiaries

- 36,000 IDPs, Returnees, vulnerable groups and poor producers, including Youth and Women (50%)
- Microfinance providers and mediators in 5 Darfur States

Implementing Partner(s)

- Darfur Regional Authority
- States Ministries of Finance & Economic Planning
- States Ministries of Technology Development and Capacity Building
Introduction & Problem Statement:
Access to finance and financial services providers in Darfur is very limited. There is only one financial services outlet per 90,000 individuals in Darfur compared to the national average of below 1:15,000.
The banking sector in Darfur is composed of three branches of the Central Bank, and 36 branches of commercial banks. The major drawbacks of the sector are:
- Overall weak coverage of banks in Darfur and their concentration in the capitals of the states, without any outreach in other urban areas, let alone rural areas;
- Small number of clients, with only 15,704 clients, which is far below the potential of 75,000;
- Meagre resources invested in Microfinance sector;
- Lack of diversity and opening of new economic opportunities, since about 60% of the microfinancing is directed to agriculture; and
- Clients’ prequalification procedures and collateral requirements are traditional and can only be fulfilled by a few individuals. As a result, services offered by banks/financial providers are not suitable for the local populations.
The demand for Microfinance in Darfur is huge, being the region with the highest incidences of poverty and with communities in great need for restoration of their livelihoods and economic activities. Microfinance is viewed as one of the mechanisms for alleviating poverty and economically empowers communities. Out of the 8 million population in the region, about 50% or 4 million are considered as the economically active population as defined by the Central Bureau of Statistics (age 16-64) constituting the total market clients for all financial services. The number of potential Microfinance clients in the region stands at 2,339,000 around 27% of the population of Darfur region.
One of the commitments of the DDPD is to establish a Microfinance system in Darfur that will provide the required funding for income generating activities to individuals and groups with non-traditional collateral. It should provide access to financing, training and skills enhancement to the poor and war-affected population in Darfur, such as: IDPs, returnees, women (especially widows and de facto Female/headed households) and poor small producers. To this end, the DRA is establishing a Microfinance Apex along with its five branches located in the capitals of the states in the region with budget allocation of approximately 600 million SDG (equivalent to 100 million US dollars) with an initial capital of 120 million SDG. In December 2013, the DRA with the assistance of the Government of Sudan produced the Microfinance Apex Business Plan and a separate staffing schedule; and thereafter appointed the Apex Director in 2014.

Aim:
The Project aims to increase effective and affordable access to Microfinance and financial services mainly for poor producers including Farmers, Pastoralists, IDPs, Returnees, Youth, People with Disabilities and Women IDPs, Returnees, and vulnerable groups to have sustainable productive source of income. This will be done through:
- Supporting 40 Microfinance innovative community based model using technological products (‘Mobile Money for the Poor’ model)
- Conducting business training/support and public awareness on Microfinance financial and cliental services and products
- Supporting 20 Microfinance providers capacities to provide financial and technical support to poor producers
- Providing assistance to the establishment of Microfinance Apex, Regional Microfinance Providers Network and information hub

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with the DRA, States Ministries and Microfinance providers in the 5 Darfur States, private sector and NGOs.
Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur

**Duration:** 18 months  
**Lead Agency:** FAO (with UNOPS and ILO)  
**Budget US$:** 4,930,000  
**Pillar 3:** Economic Recovery  
**Project number:** 13

**Project Objectives**
- Improve access to water and productive resources by pastoralist and agro pastoralist households to enhance agricultural and livestock based livelihoods and promote natural resources management

**Deliverables and Results**

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| North Darfur (localities of Tawila, Kutum, ElFasher, Kalimindo, Kebkayia, Daralsalam), South Darfur (Merching, El Wehda), West Darfur (Beida, Geneina, Habila, Forbranga); Central Darfur (Nertiti, Mukjar, Bindesi, Um Dukhun); | 288,000 IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable host communities engaging in farming and pastoral activities | • State ministries of Agriculture  
• State ministries of Animal Resources  
• DRA Ministry of Reconstruction Development and Infrastructure |

- Access to water mainly for livestock and winter farming by 288,000 small scale farmers (mainly women), pastoralist, and agro pastoralists improved through rehabilitation of 15 hafirs and 20 shallow wells and construction of 20 subsurface dams
- Agricultural and livestock production and natural resources management improved through improving access to water, introduction of Farmer/Pastoral Field Schools, community seed multiplication, community pasture rehabilitation and animal health delivery system
- Gender Based Violence related to fetching water from vast remote areas reduced due to availability of water;
- Entrepreneurial potential and technical skills enhanced and contributed to horticulture value chain development, income generation activities, agribusiness and access to BDS and community based MF targeting 700 community members

**Introduction & Problem Statement:**
The ongoing conflict in the Darfur region has destroyed the livelihoods of millions of people. The importance of water resources for the livelihoods of people in the Darfur Region cannot be overstated. Agriculture and livestock are the two key sources of livelihoods for Darfuris and are both dependent on rainwater. Prolonged conflicts, massive population growth, urbanization and climate change have had a negative impact on the water infrastructure in Darfur in recent years and disputes over natural resources such as water, land and pasture have fueled conflict, particularly between pastoralist and farming communities. The majority of hafirs and water yards and many small-scale irrigation systems have become dysfunctional. In addition, many systems have outlived their lifespan or have collapsed from inadequate maintenance. Improving agricultural and livestock production throughout the value chains is critical for transforming traditional systems into sustainable productive resources. The project will support creation of entrepreneurs in agribusiness to contribute to both reduction of post-harvest losses and creation of employment. Addressing environmental concerns is a critical task for achieving longer term stability. Rehabilitation of hafirs and shallow wells and construction of subsurface dams will greatly contribute to sustaining agricultural and livestock based livelihoods and peaceful coexistence and is a prerequisite to supporting long term sustainable return. The Project will be undertaken in 55 sites in four Darfur states involving rehabilitation of 15 hafirs and 20 shallow wells and construction of 20 subsurface dams. The selection of the water facilities’ type and location was made in collaboration with the state authorities of the national water corporations, NGOs and Darfur Regional Authority in Darfur, but will be revisited before implementation to ensure lack of hindrances. The total population that will benefit from this project is estimated at 288,000 IDPs, returnees and host communities (with more than 50% women and girls). The targeted communities are predominately pastoralists, farmers and agro-pastoralists who depend on livestock (approximately one million animals) and winter farming for family income and nutrition. The targeted population is distributed as follows: 55% host communities; 23% returnees; and 22% IDPs (10% pure pastoralists, 30% farmers and 60% agro pastoralists). The project will also help to reduce sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) as improved access to water will reduce vulnerability and personal risk associated with fetching water from long distances. The project will improve agricultural and livestock productivity through promotion of farmer and pastoral field schools, community based seed multiplication and pasture rehabilitation and enhancing animal health delivery system. The ultimate result will be improved household income and nutrition among the targeted vulnerable segments of the rural population in Darfur, with a special focus on women.

Aim:
The project aims to mitigate one of the root causes of the natural resource-based conflicts in Darfur by focusing on the water interventions and promoting constructive dialogue between the users related to natural resource management and access, as assets for the agricultural and livestock based livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups – especially women, youth, IDPs and nomads in the rural areas of Darfur.

Specific short term objectives include:
• Improve water supply for livestock and winter vegetable farming;
• Promote community-based management systems for the water facilities;
• Improve agricultural and livestock production and productivity throughout the value chains;
• Enhance livelihoods’ recovery and natural resources’ management of the affected population;
• Improve technical skills for on-farm and off-farm enterprises.

Implementing Partners:
The Project will be implemented by FAO, UNOPS and ILO in close coordination and partnership with the DRA relevant Ministries and Commissions, Darfur States Water Corporation and Companies, NGOs and private sector.