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

1st Jan 2016 - 30th Sep 2017
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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity implementation rate</th>
<th>Budget already utilised</th>
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<tr>
<td>FaST Activities Snapshot:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8.3</strong> million Beneficiaries</td>
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<td><strong>224</strong> Locations</td>
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<td><strong>$88.5</strong> million Budget</td>
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<td><strong>12</strong> Projects</td>
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**Pillar I: Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation**

1,246,000 56 $22,956,955 3

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<tr>
<th>Activity implementation rate</th>
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<td>59%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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**Pillar II: Reconstruction**

6,716,060 240 $56,509,022 7

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<td>56%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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**Pillar III: Economic Recovery**

324,000 111 $7,264,251 2

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<td>49%</td>
<td>39%</td>
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Objective 6: Improved Access to Justice

7. Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres constructed and operational

Objective 7: Successful social and economic reintegration of demobilized armed forces (including special groups)

2,350 Ex-combatants provided with support to economic re-integration

Objective 8: Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established

843 Beneficiaries have attended peacebuilding/reconciliation workshops/community forums for native administration and women leaders

Objective 9:

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

2,816 Beneficiaries have increased awareness on land rights for men and women

43 Government staff from 5 Darfur States trained in the Social Tenure Domain Model to lead the village mapping and profiling exercise

14 Villages have undertaken sketch mapping and profiling
“I chose disarmament after I spent eight years of my life as a fighter,” said Hamada Hassan, a 23-year-old ex-combatant who is participating in the Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilisation Programme (DDR & Small Arms Control Programme). “My wife, Aziza, saw a cotton candy stall in Khartoum and she convinced me to start our own cotton candy business in Geneina. I began to learn about the equipment and process by myself. I had the perfect idea yet I was still short of money to kick off my project. If it wasn’t for DDR I would not have been able to get the equipment. Now I work from my house, my wife helps me whilst looking after our three children. I use my bicycle to distribute cotton candy to shops and canteens. I wish I could get a bigger transport so I could reach more customers and outlets.”

While Hamada and Aziza have found a creative business opportunity, there aren’t many economic opportunities in general for people in Darfur. Ex-combatants in particular face additional hurdles including: a lack of start-up capital, financial services such as micro credit, value chains, savings, markets and advisory services to allow ex-combatants to engage in sustainable livelihoods.

“Life was hard and difficult during war time; I was in the wilderness and it was tough. If my mother got ill or any of my family members, I could not help but now I can help and support anyone in need,” said Hamada. “I once told my wife that I want to leave Sudan and migrate, she said no! Now you are involved in this business and its doing well so there is no need for you to leave.” Hamada’s wife Aziza Jumaa affirms: “Life is much better now than before, its way better than fighting in war, we get to raise our children together.”
Objective 1: Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

- Beneficiaries have improved all-weather access to basic services through construction of road drainage structures for 80,000 beneficiaries.
- Unemployed youth trained in Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) production and construction trades for 72 individuals.

Objective 2: Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

- Water quality laboratories were constructed in state capitals for 5 locations.
- People received Integrated Water Resource Management messages through workshops and training for 290 individuals.
- Government staff trained on quality management and emergency methods for water for 50 individuals.
- Villages committees trained on the water sources management and safe household water storage and treatment for 6 communities.
- Communities declared as open defecation free (ODF) for 15 communities.

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

- Health centers were provided with improved water supply for 7 health centers.
- People reached with hygiene promotion interventions for 153,249 individuals.
- Children in 16 basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply for 8,775 children.
- Children in 20 basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable sanitation and handwashing facilities for 8,388 children.
- Health facilities are ongoing rehabilitation for 15 facilities.
- Health facilities’ equipment procured for 30 facilities.
- Health practitioners have been trained/received refresher training in various health topics for 747 health practitioners.
Objective 3: Increased access to electricity services mechanisms

- 30,539 People have benefited from solar PV systems installed in 8 villages
- 49 Village technicians received training on PV systems installation, operation and maintenance

Objective 5: Improved access to quality education

- 23,629 Previously out of school children registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)
- 23,000 ALP textbooks were procured and distributed to the target states and localities
- 18,755 School and life skills materials for children were procured and delivered to the states
- 375 ALP facilitators (202 F/173 M) have been trained
- 24 ALP units were constructed and an additional 17 in progress
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Objective 6: Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)

- 4 Police posts completed and equipment provided
- 545 Community Policing Volunteers (CPVs) trained and provided with equipment
- 260 Transitional shelters have been constructed
- 4 Basic schools have been constructed
- 300 Farmers received training on various agricultural topics
- 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
For people displaced by conflict to return to their homes, basic services, livelihood opportunities must be available. Arbab Omer, tribal chief of Angeme village, West Darfur recalls “We returned to find our village turned into a bushland, you saw nothing but bushes, not a sign of the village that once existed.”

The Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDP’s and Refugees in Darfur project supports enhancing security at return sites including rebuilding and establishing police stations to assist in preventing criminalities and violence. Omer has observed the results. “We are thankful, there hasn’t been any violent incidents for a long time, some small disputes every now and then but nothing we couldn’t resolve”.

But security alone is not enough. As Omer noted, the village needed development and opportunities. Thus, the project also promotes livelihoods and income generating activities amongst returnees and host communities.

Tessa was one of the women whom participated in trainings for food processing, saving and income generation. “We were taught how to collectively save money, you would think that you were doing it right till someone shows you the proper way,” said Tessa, “I was able to buy new kitchen utensils and many things that I need”. Tessa has also been chosen by her community to be the very first owner of a transitional shelter, an improved and environmental friendly replacement of the temporary structure that she had lived in. The transitional shelter was built by trained youth from the community using the environmentally friendly technology of stabilised soil blocks (SSB).

“I thought I wouldn’t make it alone” said Tessa “I once lost everything but am getting my life back now with the help of our community; they are my large family. This house is more secure, and it protects me from the rain, unlike my former home.”
### Objective 2: Increased crop and livestock production and productivity

- **3,600** People have access to water through the rehabilitation of 5 hafirs.
- **3,600** People have opportunities for improved vegetable and legume production through the rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells.
- **125** 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.
- **2,000** School dropouts and youth have been registered to receive vocational training and entrepreneurship to have their employability skills improved.
- **355** Beneficiaries acquired enhanced entrepreneurial potential and technical skills.
- **2,339** Potential microfinance clients have been registered for training in business skills.
- **100** Female youth completed vocational training in handcrafts and food processing and received 100 startup kits.

*Photo Credit: FAO Sudan*
“In the past we collected our drinking water from the hafir” said A’asha Ali Farah Eldor, a 59 year old woman who lives in Wad Elmerum village with her five children, “however we had to fetch water side by side with animals drinking from the hafir. Water became very dirty especially during the summer time but, we had no choice…. water becomes very scarce in summer.”

The Wad Elmiram hafir in El Salam locality, South Darfur, was built in 2006/2005 to provide water for 410 households in 8 villages and their livestock. The older design allowed both animals and humans to use water from the same place. Over the years the lack of maintenance of the hafir had left it unsuitable for human use; the inlet, embankment and fence had been destroyed. In addition, due to siltation the capacity had declined from 30,000 to 20,000 cubic metres. The communities had returned to collecting water from the seasonal wadi’s.

Based on the selection of the hafir made by the communities as part of their Community Action Plan the Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur project stepped in and undertook a geophysical technical assessment, followed by complete rehabilitation of the hafir and supporting equipment.

Following this work, the hafir became a source of good quality water for humans due to the introduction of a sand filter system, water pipes and tanks. Furthermore, a separate place for drinking water for livestock was created as to avoid pollution. A’asha and her neighbours can now collect clean and healthy water from the hafir. Clean drinking water is pumped up into a large storage tank, which means water can be collected quickly and easily.

“Water is life!” said A’asha, “give people clean water and you will be giving them good life”.

Photo Credit: FAO Sudan
This document was produced by the UNDF Technical Secretariat.

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