UN Darfur Fund

UNDF Partners

Logos are placed in alphabetical order
Table of
Content

Darfur reference map 2
Acronyms 3
Icons 4
Executive summary 5
Cumulative achievements 7
Introduction 8
Introduction to FaST activities 9
List of FaST projects and partners 10
DDS Pillar II objectives 11
Pillar II success story 15
DDS Pillar III objectives 16
Pillar III success story 25
Key challenges 26
UNDF Technical Secretariat 27
Monitoring visit photo collage 29
Financial overview 30
Annex 1 31
Annex 2 32
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALP</td>
<td>Accelerated Learning Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDPD</td>
<td>Doha Document for Peace in Darfur</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDS</td>
<td>Darfur Development Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>DLC</td>
<td>Darfur Land Commission</td>
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<td>DRA</td>
<td>Darfur Regional Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>FaST</td>
<td>Foundational and Short-Term</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoS</td>
<td>Government of Sudan</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organisation for Migration</td>
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<td>IREPS</td>
<td>Indicator Reporting System</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoWSS</td>
<td>Ministry of Welfare and Social Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPPPU</td>
<td>Ministry of Physical Planning – Planning Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>NERC</td>
<td>National Energy Research Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHCC</td>
<td>Primary Health Care Centre</td>
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<td>PJRC</td>
<td>Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres</td>
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<td>QFFD</td>
<td>Qatar Fund for Development</td>
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<td>QFFFD</td>
<td>Return, recovery and Re-integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>TJRC</td>
<td>Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission</td>
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<td>UNAMID</td>
<td>African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur</td>
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<td>UNDF</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Recovery Reconstruction and Development in Darfur</td>
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<td>UNDF TS</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Recovery Reconstruction and Development in Darfur Technical Secretariat</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organisation</td>
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<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Project Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSCR</td>
<td>United Nations Security Council Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN-Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>VRRC</td>
<td>Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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

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

Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur
Executive Summary

Whilst laying the foundations for longer-term development, the Foundational and Short Term (FaST) activities, which started in January 2016, are bringing tangible results ranging from providing out-of-school children with a new chance at education and gainful employment, water and health facilities, to building environmentally sustainable shelters and providing power supplies to facilitate the safe return and reintegration for IDPs, refugees and ex-combatants. By working together, the 12 projects involving 13 UN organisations, it is possible to have a greater positive impact on communities through service provision and community building activities. The 4th quarterly report in 2017 highlights many of the achievements that have been accomplished during this reporting period, as well as some of the challenges that the FaST activities are facing during implementation.

Since the launch of the FaST activities in January 2016 the UNDF has received five tranches of funds totalling $76,985,769 which is 87% of the available funding. The 5th tranche was received on the 19th December 2017 by MPTF and was disbursed to the agencies during the 1st and 2nd week of January 2018. The 5th tranche is therefore not reported on in this quarterly report.

After receiving the 4th tranche of funding in July 2017 the projects had on average received 64% of their total budget. On the 31st December 2017 an average of 83% of all received funds had been utilised. Seven projects have an expenditure rate of 80% and above of received funds. The average programmatic implementation rate of activities was 63%, with 7 projects achieving 70% or higher. The Financial and Implementation Rate Overview and Annex 1 and 2 provide detailed financial breakdowns.

Human interest stories: an example of a recent human-interest story is highlighted under each Pillar section. The focus this quarter under Pillar I is how the Reconciliation Project is addressing reconciliation through working with women and vulnerable groups. Under Pillar II the Roads structures project provides an example of how communities are gaining all-weather access to basic services. The Pillar III story illustrates how inspirational youth can bring about change in their communities through the Microfinance project.

The Key Progress of each project during the 4th quarter of 2017 are presented under Pillar I. Governance, Justice and Reconciliation; Pillar 2. Reconstruction; Pillar 3. Economic Recovery. In brief, the key achievements per pillar during this quarter are as follows (cumulative figures in brackets):

Pillar I: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation
- Construction of four (11) Peace Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC) ongoing;
- 727 (3000) ex-combatants trained and provided with packages to start income generation projects;
- 6986 community members benefited from trainings and dramas on mediation, reconciliation, conflict resolution and peace-building skills;
- 1,054 (1,454) people attended 17 (25) community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws;
- 13 (27) return villages undertook sketch mapping exercises;
- Mapping of livestock grazing routes and camps in one (1) locality completed and validated.

Pillar 2. Reconstruction
- 23,950 (146,602) vulnerable rural population and returnees were reached and now have access to improved water supply;
- 14,693 (153,249) vulnerable rural population and returnees have access to improved sanitation facelifts;
- Four (12) health centres were provided with improved water supply;
- 3,208 (11,983) children in 9 (25) basic school gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply;
- 15 rain gauges and 15 evaporation pans were installed at 15 sites in five Darfur States, serving a population of 87,086;
- Three (4) police posts constructed equipped with furniture and handed over to the police;
- Rehabilitation of 12 health facilities is ongoing;
- Two (2) community policing and safety centres were constructed and completed benefiting 1,000 people;
- A total of 178 (1,125) health personnel attended on the job trainings in medical related topics;
- 12 (42) ALP units are under construction;
- 3,575 (27,204) Out of school children have been retained and enrolled in ALP centres;
- 8,200 (31,400) ALP textbooks were procured and distributed;
- 16,050 (34,805) student recreational kits were procured and distributed.
Executive Summary

Pillar 3. Economic Recovery
• Five hafirs completed providing good quality water for about 49,440 people (8,240 households) and 117,910 animals;
• 938, 23% females, of out of school, school drop-outs and youth have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines;
• 332, 43% females, of school drop-outs received small business development and entrepreneurship trainings.
• 510 clients (55%F) have been trained on how to develop a proposal for income generation activity or project as part of capacity building of the established groups;
• 2,432 people have attended public awareness activities on Microfinance finance and client services and products
• 207 VSLAs have been established, all of whom have been supported with seed grants.
Further details on activities can be found online in the Integrated Reporting System (IREPS) where the results framework of each project provides comprehensive data of the implementation of the FaST activities.

In the Challenges section, the main challenges facing projects are identified. An important component within the UNDF funded activities is the ongoing coordination, updated information is provided in the Coordination and Partnerships Section. Of importance is the Darfur State Level Recovery and Development Coordination (DSRDC) meetings. These forums, led by the Ministry of Finance, are now held monthly in North, West and South Darfur. UN, Government of Sudan and INGO representatives are present; though the participants do vary between states.

Activities specific to the UNDF Technical Secretariat are identified in the final section of the report. This includes information on monitoring activities that have taken place. For more details on these monitoring visits, separate reports are available from the UNDF TS.

For more information please check our webpage / Facebook / twitter

For the FaST activities results framework follow the link to IREPS
Pillar I: Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation

- Peace Justice Reconciliation Centres completed and equipped: 7
- Ex-combatants provided with support to economic re-integration: 3,000
- Community members have increased awareness through drama on mediation, reconciliation, conflict resolution: 6,986
- Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling: 27

Pillar II: Reconstruction

- People have all weather road access to public services: 80,000
- People have access to improved public administration facilities: 250,000
- People in Darfur states have access to improved water: 146,602
- People have access to electricity services using solar PV systems: 30,539
- Health professionals have received on the job training: 1,125
- Previously out of school children registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP): 27,204
- ALP units built and 27,204 previously out of school children have been registered: 30
- People have benefited from the rehabilitation of five hafirs: 36,000
- People have access to water through the rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells to enhance vegetable and legume production: 36,000
- Animals vaccinated and treated against endemic and epidemic diseases: 290,000
- Out of school drop-out youths have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines: 938
- Village Savings and Loans Associations have been established and supported with seed grants: 207
- Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling: 27

Pillar III: Economic Recovery

- People have access to improved public administration facilities: 250,000
- People have access to electricity services using solar PV systems: 30,539
- Health professionals have received on the job training: 1,125
- Previously out of school children registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP): 27,204
- ALP units built and 27,204 previously out of school children have been registered: 30
- People have benefited from the rehabilitation of five hafirs: 36,000
- People have access to water through the rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells to enhance vegetable and legume production: 36,000
- Animals vaccinated and treated against endemic and epidemic diseases: 290,000
- Out of school drop-out youths have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines: 938
- Village Savings and Loans Associations have been established and supported with seed grants: 207
- Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling: 27
After a decade of conflict and displacement, the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) strengthened the peace process and laid the groundwork for recovery and reconstruction. The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), Government of Sudan (GoS) and the international community agreed on the need to have a coordinated and comprehensive strategy for supporting peace and development in the region. In accordance with the provisions of the DDPD, the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM) was conducted in the latter part of 2012. Informed by the needs and priorities of communities, identified through comprehensive consultative workshops in all five Darfur states and the refugee communities in Chad, the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) was developed and then endorsed in 2013 by Government partners and the international community. The DDS offers a sequenced, coordinated and holistic plan for equitable, sustainable and participatory development, which is vital to move Darfur out of a cycle of conflict and poverty, towards a stable and prosperous future.

The six-year strategy to meet both social and infrastructural needs, totals US$7,245,000,000, with the Foundational and Short-Term (FaST) activities amounting to US$177,400,000. There are four distinct channels to direct the various sources of funding and embed these in the coordination mandate of the Darfur Coordination Board, as follows:

- Coordinated bilateral funding;
- Government funding through the national budget and the Darfur Recovery and Development Fund (DRDF);
- Private investor funding; and,
- a ‘Darfur Facility’ trust fund established by the United Nations.

The United Nations Fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur (UNDF) was established to support the efficient implementation of key components of the Darfur Development Strategy in pursuit of the overall objective of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur “to support the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development. Specifically, it seeks to:

- Restore peace, security, and social stability;
- Improve government functionality at all levels;
- Strengthen the civil administration;
- Rehabilitate, reconstruct and construct physical, institutional and social infrastructure in post conflict Darfur; and,
- Implement a comprehensive structural reform of health and educational institutions, especially Universities, in order to transform Darfur into a developed society in terms of technology, industry, agriculture and trade.

The Three Pillars of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS):

**Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation**

- Aims to contribute policy support, technical assistance and capacity enhancement to State governments to enable them to more effectively execute their mandate, especially at the local (decentralised) level, and thus oversee recovery of the region and initiate the revival of basic infrastructure and support to conflict affected communities.

**Reconstruction**

- Aims to support the recovery and stabilisation of conflict-affected populations, whose economic and social life have been severely disrupted. This includes the rebuilding of the social infrastructure, construction and restoration of physical infrastructure and basic services.

**Economic Recovery**

- Aim is to contribute positively towards poverty alleviation and transitioning Darfur to development in an equitable and environmentally sustainable manner, through increasing support and access to key livelihoods and ensuring the sustainability of productive sectors.
The FaST activities are funded through the UNDF and demonstrate the benefits of peaceful cooperation and bringing people together to sustain the aspirations of a better future for all achieved through the DDPD and the DDS. Together they will ensure that people invest in their future, have a say in the running of their communities, and are equipped with the right tools and skills to make a living. Whether IDPs, refugees or returnees, ex-combatants or host communities, farmers or nomads, young men or women, they are all key actors and decision-makers in the creation of a future Darfur guided by peace, not war, and are invaluable partners as the FaST activities are being implemented. The core objectives of the FaST activities are to build confidence among communities, reduce dependency on humanitarian aid, and create real alternatives and viable options for young men and women through education and sustainable livelihoods.

The 12 joint FaST activities implemented by 13 UN agencies and entities are the initial and immediate actions that have kicked started the longer-term objectives of the DDS, providing durable development solutions and peace dividends in the five Darfur states. Whilst laying the foundations for longer-term development, the FaST activities are bringing tangible results ranging from providing out-of-school children with a new chance at education and gainful employment, water and health facilities, market rehabilitation and microfinance to support local entrepreneurship and trade, to building environmentally sustainable shelters and power supplies to facilitate the safe return and reintegration for IDPs, refugees and ex-combatants. The FaST projects, where possible, are applying an area-based approach, by focusing on certain geographical locations in each state to ensure complementarity.

These FaST activities are complementing and coordinating with ongoing projects being implemented by UN agencies, GoS and other development partners. They are ensuring coherence and adherence to the priorities identified through the DDS and close coordination and complementarity amongst the participating humanitarian and development actors.

The State of Qatar have committed $88.5 million through the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), towards implementation of the FaST activities.
### The 12 FaST activities, lead agencies and partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>UN Partners</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR Programme)</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UN Women, UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT, FAO</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar 2: Reconstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points</th>
<th>UNOPS</th>
<th>UN-ILO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings</td>
<td>UNHABITAT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur</td>
<td>UNICEF, IOM, UNEP, WHO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Darfur Solar Electrification Project</td>
<td>UNDP, UNIDO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites</td>
<td>WHO, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur</td>
<td>UNDP, UNHCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth</td>
<td>UNICEF, UNDP</td>
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### Pillar 3: Economic Recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11 Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur</th>
<th>UNDP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur</td>
<td>FAO, UN-ILO, UNOPS</td>
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</tbody>
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Working towards Pillar 1 objectives during Quarter 4 in 2017

Objective 6: Improved Access to Justice

- The construction of four Peace Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRC) in Mershin, SD; Rongatas, CD; Mukjar, CD; and Garsilla, CD, is over 50% complete;

- The construction of four rural courts in Beida WD, Mershin SD, Assalaya ED and Mellit ND and is over 50% complete.

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

- 727 ex-combatants trained and provided with packages to start income generation projects in small business, livestock management, horticulture etc. in all five states;

- One Police Station and one Prison training workshop, Zalingei, CD, were completed and handed over to Government partners;

- Over 10,000 vulnerable women and men will benefit directly or indirectly from the services provided by the establishment of three Gender Desks: Shangle, Toobi, ND, Zalingei Central Prison and Police Station, CD.

Objective 9: Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established

- 6,986 community members in WD and ED benefited from trainings and dramas on mediation, reconciliation, conflict resolution and peace-building skills;

- 401 beneficiaries benefitted from the implementing partners supporting the mediation of 397 cases of different types of disputes through traditional alternative approaches (crop destruction, criminal, civil, family, dispute over land, dispute over water resources);

- 650 participants benefited from four community forums conducted in Sirba and Beida, WD and Gereida and Mershin, SD, targeting native administration, women leaders and youth.

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

- A total of 1,054 people attended 17 Community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws; 9 localities - ED, 7 localities - CD, 7 localities - WD, 3 localities - SD;

- 180 community members attended workshops on the impact of Climate Change on Natural Resources and Participatory Land Use Planning in Azum, CD, Jebel Moon, WD, and Marching, SD, representing the native administration, local authorities, women, youth and line ministries;

- Mapping the livestock grazing routes and camps in Elsalam Locality using a GPS Tracking System was completed and a workshop for validation of the mapped livestock grazing routes and camps in Elsalam Locality was held in Nyala, SD state;

- 13 return villages undertook sketch mapping exercises; Nine villages in CD - Abu Ddaway, Kalambasinga, Artala, Kabar, Kamjer, Osher, Amar Gadeed, Sugo, Waro); Four villages in ND - Shangili Tobai, Shagra, Kuma-Gradaya, Donky Shatta.
### Project 1: Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur

**Pillar 1; Objective 6: Improved Access to Justice**

**Objective 9: Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> Peace, Justice Reconciliation (PJR) Centres established and operationalised</td>
<td>The construction of 4 PJRCs in Mershing, SD; Rongatas, CD; Mukjar, CD; and Garsilla, CD; is ongoing and over 50% of the construction is completed; 480 female beneficiaries supported through distribution of goats, vegetables seeds Sirba, Beida WD, and income generating activity materials in El Dein (ED), Yassin ED and Gereida SD.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> Support to State-driven justice sector to be more responsive to needs of identified vulnerable groups provided</td>
<td>The construction of four rural courts commenced in Beida WD, Mershing SD, Assalaya ED and Mellit ND and reached over 50% completion rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4:</strong> Local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened</td>
<td>401 beneficiaries benefitted from the implementing partners supporting the mediation of 397 cases of different types of disputes through traditional alternative approaches (crop destruction, criminal, civil, family, dispute over land, dispute over water resources); A total of 650 participants benefitted from 4 community forums conducted in Sirba and Beida, WD and Gereida and Mershing, SD, targeting native administration, women leaders and youth; 6,986 community members (WD, ED) benefited from trainings and dramas on mediation, reconciliation, conflict resolution and peace-building skills; Training for the mediation committees in Kutum, Kabkabiya and Mellit reaching a total of 290 beneficiaries.</td>
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### Project 2: Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilisation Programme

**(DDR & Small Arms Control Programme)/DCBRSP**

**Pillar 1; Objective 7: Successful social and economic reintegration of demobilized armed forces (including special groups)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> Capacities developed within GoS and State Government to manage small arms control and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion</td>
<td>One workshop on small arms control advocacy, sensitization and training for government officials, local authorities and community leaders organized in Nyal, SD, attended by approximately 150 participants.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) for male and female combatants conducted in all five states in Darfur</td>
<td>727 ex-combatants trained and provided with packages to start income generation projects in small business, livestock management, horticulture etc. in all five states; 20 staff from Ministry of Finance and Planning in ND trained in project management and proposal writing; Outreach activities including football matches, cultural events, and recreation activities targeting 5 youth groups in Kutum, Shangil, Tobaya localities successfully implemented;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3:</strong> Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women to participate</td>
<td>Planning processes completed for the start of the second phase of the Babanousa embankment project, Geneina locality, WD. Nearly 300 unemployed youth and vulnerable women will benefit directly from short term employment creation and skills training. Equally, over 2,000 vulnerable families/households will be protected from loss of lives and property as a result of annual flooding; Community stabilization project started in Mornei, WD.</td>
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### Output 4: Capacity of Security Sector Reform related institutions including Prisons, State and Locality Ministries to deliver services enhanced in a gender sensitive manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Police Station and one Prison training workshop were completed and handed over to Government partners;</td>
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<td>Over 20,000 residents in Zalingie, CD will benefit directly or indirectly from the services provided by the completed three infrastructure projects (vocational training college, prison training workshop and police station);</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Over 10,000 vulnerable women and men will benefit directly or indirectly from the services provided by the establishment of three Gender Desks: Shangle, Toobi, ND, Zalingie Central Prison and Police Station, CD;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A three-day workshop on SNAP costing and budgeting was attended by government line ministries, Youth and Gender Unit at Khartoum University and Civil Society Organization. The workshop aimed at providing funds to support women participation in peace negotiation and in post conflict re-construction. It also presented a model on how to integrate the National Action Plan on UNWOMEN UNSCR 1325 into the existing plan and budget for the relevant sectors.</td>
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</table>
## Project 3: Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur

Pillar 1; Objective 10: Improved land registration/property system and related conflict resolution mechanisms
Pillar 2; Objective 6.2: Land concerns are addressed at return sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> Land legislation framework&lt;br&gt;drafted and endorsed based on&lt;br&gt;consultations with concerned institutions</td>
<td>A total of 1,054 people attended 17 Community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws (9 localities, ED, 7 localities, CD, 7 localities WD, 3 localities, SD). The project steering committee of ED has discussed and compiled the recommendations resulted from the localities consultation workshops, the next step is to draft the recommended legal reform for the state constitution to be discussed; Women group discussion workshop on women concerns on land tenure systems, was conducted in collaboration with the state ministry of Social Welfare in ND. Women participants from ID camps and localities have participated and expressed their concerns clearly in presence of Darfur land commissioner plus 3 ministers and head of native administration of the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> Monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors established and fully functioning</td>
<td>2 draft conflict mapping have been undertaken of 2 corridors; - Nouri-Abujidad Animal Migratory route; - Al-Kharitte Animal Migratory Route; The field work on mapping the livestock grazing routes and camps in Elsalam Locality using a GPS Tracking System was completed and a workshop for validation of the mapped livestock grazing routes and camps in Elsalam Locality was held in Nyala, SD state. The workshop was attended by 35 participants from the native administration and local authorities. FAO presented the maps of the two-main livestock grazing routes in Elsalam Locality;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3:</strong> Communities informed on their role in land administration through outreach and sensitization, especially about the land rights of women</td>
<td>Three workshops on the impact of Climate Change on Natural Resources and Participatory Land Use Planning were conducted in Azum Locality, CD, Jebel Moon Locality, WD, and Marching Locality, SD. A total of 118 people from the local communities participated in the three workshops representing the native administration, local authorities, women, youth and line ministries; 260 community members are informed and sensitized through an ongoing consultation in the process of village profiling on their land rights, roles and responsibilities in land administration; Three participatory land use maps in Marching, Azum and Jebel Moon locality were produced including 2-D and 3-D maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4:</strong> Land title system is improved, made more gender-equal and strengthened, and land concerns at return site addressed (Support to land commission and state authorities to become more gender sensitive)</td>
<td>14 return sites assessed; A Study tour to Zambia was conducted for the managers of the land department in SMPPPs and one from Sketch mapping core team member from each state (10 participants). The aim was to learn from the experience of the STDM there and how the land system is working. An action plan was prepared by the group in order to adapt the experience of Zambia to Darfur context;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 5:</strong> Sketch map/plan produced for 50 return village including existing boundary and possible direction(s) of settlement future expansion in order to draw a draft future boundary and grazing buffer zone and land for livelihood</td>
<td>13 return villages undertook sketch mapping exercises; 9 villages in CD (Abu Ddaway, Kalambasinga, Artala, Kabar, Kamjer, Osher, Amar Gadeed, Sugo, Waro); 4 villages in ND; (Shangili Tobai, Shagra, Kuma-Gradaya, Donky Shatta; Ongoing works on entering of geometric and descriptive data for the villages. Digital maps have been developed by the team for Terbaiba and Angemi, WD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Years ago due to violent conflict, Hawa fled her home village in West Darfur. A single mother of an eight years old boy, Hawa also battles her motor disability that resulted from an undiagnosed illness. Displaced from her home and unable to work and provide for herself and child, Hawa depended on the support of relatives and neighbours. “I had absolutely nothing! I was alone and did not know what to do to make a living” said Hawa; “I was a stranger in a strange city”

The conflict in Darfur has resulted in massive displacements, especially affecting women and children. 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. The ‘Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur’ FaST activity aims to address reconciliation at multiple levels, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups (women, children and minorities). And for that purpose, women networks, community-based organisations and youth volunteers are assisted in organising diverse types of activities, such as community dialogues, awareness-raising sessions and vocational training with a view to empowering communities economically through income-generating activities. “One day a group of women came and visited me,” said Hawa, “I could tell they were from everywhere. I mean, there were women from every tribe, from the (IDP) camp, the city, and even nomadic tribes, as if they were a delegation.”

They told me that they were the Peace and Reconciliation Committee, and were trained and assisted by the UN to form this committee to help people like me! I told them I needed help and they did help me."

The Reconciliation project is assisting in bringing communities together through various interventions to support traditional leaders to effectively conduct dispute settlement processes and reconciliation. Hawa was assisted, with other vulnerable women in Geneina city, with income generating activities, including goat restocking, but what really made an impact on her was as she explained: “I was surprised that others do care about me! I never thought that after all that happened during the war people would still care for someone who is not a relative or from your tribe or village! The women in the committee told me that we all need to move on with our lives, not to dwell in the bitterness of the past. They supported me and others and taught us that we must take things into own hands, to participate in making the decisions that affects our lives. Now that I know they accept me as part of them and I can depend on them I feel much better. What a relief!”
Objective 1: Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

- Dimsu Police Office, SD was handed over to the locality in November 2017;
- 93 youth trained in SSB production in Sulu village, CD (13 Male: 8 Female) and in Abu Dowimat village, ED (60 male; 12 female).

Objective 2: Increased access to improved water access and sanitation

- 23,950 vulnerable rural population and returnees have access to improved water;
- Five health centres were provided with improved water supply;
- 22,604 vulnerable rural population and returnees have access to improved sanitation facilifts;
- 450 community members trained in WASH community management, WASH services operation and maintenance, latrine construction and hygiene promotion;
- 3,208 children (1,397 boys, 1,811 girls) representing nine basic school gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply;
- 15 rain gauges and 15 evaporation pans were installed at 15 sites in five Darfur States, serving a population of 87,086.
- 10 loggers were installed and made operational to measure groundwater level fluctuations to enhance water resources monitoring; Nyala -SD, Kaja - WD and Azoum -CD, a total of 269,628 people within these catchment areas;
- A framework for drinking water safety management and surveillance was endorsed.

Objective 2.6: Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)

- Three police posts constructed in Duma, Sirba Locality, WD, Tur, Azum Locality, CD and Koromandi, Azum, CD have been equipped with furniture and handed over to police to enhance security in the communities;
- Two community policing and safety centres were constructed and completed in Kuromandi and Tur villages, CD benefiting 1,000 people;
- Three community centres were completed in Domta, Gorni and Bersaleiba, Sirba locality, WD, equipped with a Solar system and TV and communities are benefiting, potentially impacting 15,000 HHs;
- 750 Goats procured, and provided to 250 households (72 HHs in Domta, 78 HHs in Gorni and 100 HHs in Bersaleiba return villages, WD);
- 27 kg of improved vegetable seeds distributed to 40 households, six horses and horse carts distributed, WD;
- Two market shelters were constructed for women in Domta and Gorni, one per village, in WD.
- 2,100 community members are benefiting from two rehabilitated hand pumps (one in Domta and 2 in Gorni of WD).

Objective 3: Increased access to electricity services

- 25 participants took part in the Consultation Workshop on Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Curriculum for Technical and Craft schools.

Objective 4.5: Increased access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services

- Shusha health facility, WD and Um Labassa rural hospital, SD have been handed over to the SMoH;
- 12 health facilities are in different rehabilitation stages; Dimsu and Um Labassa SD, Beiga, Dambar and Tanako CD, El Fasher and Kutum in ND, Tawange, El Geneina, Abu Remail and Gobay WD, El Diain ED;
- 30 sets of surgical instruments, office furniture and equipment for 15 Operation Theaters (OT) have been procured;
- 178 health personnel attended various health related trainings and workshops.

Objective 5: Improved access to and quality of education

- Four schools constructed in Tandikro, Jekjeki, Nyoro and Habila, WD, were equipped with benches and tables then handed over to the Ministry of Education and communities for use. School enrolment has begun and 591 students are benefitting from the new schools, with over 40% enrolment of girls;
- 3,575 previously out of school children registered under the ALP programme;
- 111 ALP facilitators have been trained;
- 8,200 ALP textbooks were procured and distributed to the target states and localities, 16,050 Recreational kits were also procured and distributed.
### Project 4: Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points

**DDS Objective:**
- Pillar 2; Objective 1: Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 4: Advocacy for the establishment of Community Development Councils (CDC) to ensure sustainability of the road infrastructure</td>
<td>The forming of community maintenance groups for completed road structures in SD and WD was undertaken, followed by technical and capacity building training for the group. 5 trainings were provided for the groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project 5: Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2: Capacity building programme to key stakeholders in the construction sector; alternative, environmentally sustainable and cost-effective construction</td>
<td>A total of 93 youth have been trained in SSB production in Sulu village, CD (13 Male: 8 Female) and in Abu Dowimat village, ED (60 male: 12 female); 23 staff and community leaders were trained on settlement development planning and management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 3: Construction/rehabilitation of administrative/public buildings/facilities in 5 localities in the 5 States of Darfur using environmentally-friendly technology</td>
<td>Dimsu Police Office, SD was handed over to the locality in November 2017; Construction of Dimsu Prosecutors’ Guesthouse and Sunta Secondary School for Girls, SD are in progress; Construction of the Attorney Office and Police Station in Yasin, ED are in progress; The SSB production for the construction of the El Dien Secondary School for Girls is in progress; Production of SSB for the construction of the Admin unit in Sulu, CD is completed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 5: Small scale funds and grants accessed by low-income households for self-help housing up-grading (pilot at relocation sites)</td>
<td>25 Families were selected for housing in ED; Continuation of the construction of selected Houses for 25 families in WD.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project 6: Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Improved Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur.

#### Pillar 2: DDS Objective 2: Increased access to improved water access and sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: 125,000 people living in 50 conflict-affected communities in return, rural and nomadic areas in Darfur are using improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene.</td>
<td>23,950 vulnerable rural population and returnees have access to improved water; Five health centres were provided with improved water supply; 22,604 vulnerable rural population and returnees have access to improved sanitation facelifts; 24,000 vulnerable rural population and returnees were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with focus on handwashing with soap and handwashing with soap advocacy event was conducted; 450 community members trained in WASH community management, WASH services operation and maintenance, latrine construction and hygiene promotion.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2</th>
<th>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2: 25,000 students in 50 basic schools in return, rural and nomadic areas use improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene.</td>
<td>3,208 children (1,397 boys, 1,811 girls) representing nine basic school gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply; 2,286 children (1,224 boys, 1,062 girls) representing six basic gained access to improved and sustainable sanitation and handwashing facilities; 2,400 children representing six basic schools were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with focus on personal and environmental hygiene promotion and the best use of their water and sanitation facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Output 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3: 5 Darfur states and localities have improved strategic, managerial and technical capacity for effective leadership, coordination and delivery of sustainable gender sensitive and cost effective WASH services and integrated water resources management in Darfur communities.</td>
<td>Six bi-weekly sector coordination meetings were held in each of the five Darfur states for the harmonization of WASH sector partners planning, interventions and monitoring were held in the five states of Darfur.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Output 4</th>
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<tr>
<td>4: By 2016, catchment management system is established as ecosystem, evidence based approach for holistic management of water resources encompassing all water and sanitation related issues especially to reduce the gender gap to reduce conflict over water resources and to enhance grassroot peacebuilding</td>
<td>10 loggers were installed and made operational to measure groundwater level fluctuations to enhance water resources monitoring; Nyala -SD, Kaja - WD and Azoum -CD, a total of 269,628 people within these catchment areas; The comprehensive assessment of water resources in four catchments was successfully completed. The assessment identified potential areas for ground and surface water along with the current distribution of water sources and related issues; Wadi Nyala alluvial aquifer assessment was concluded using different possible modeling scenarios, reflecting different possible future management scenarios for water resources within this vulnerable aquifer; 15 rain gauges and 15 evaporation pans were installed at 15 sites in five Darfur States, serving a population of 87,086. On the job training was provided for 19 community members on operation and reporting on rain gauges and evaporation pans to enhance the system sustainability. This was done mainly to enhance community participation, sustainability and to make operation and data collection cost effective. A total of 226 persons were reached through IWRM conference, community training on rain gauge operation and training on ground water modelling; To build the government capacities and to enhance sustainability, seven persons from GWWD had advanced training on groundwater modelling as ToTs by the Water Research Centre (UoK). This was held in the newly rehabilitated GWWD training centre, which has also been supported with essential equipment.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Output 5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5: By mid-2017, improved monitoring and evaluation of safe water use, including water quality surveillance, sanitary monitoring, and mitigation and prevention framework in selected localities in five Darfur states.</td>
<td>A framework for drinking water safety management and surveillance was endorsed; 19 water sources were regularly monitored in 6 localities in SD and ND; Water chlorination guidelines were developed and endorsed.</td>
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</table>
### Project 7: Darfur Solar Electrification

**DDS Objective:** Pillar 2; Objective 3: Increased access to electricity services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> Different solar systems procured and installed in 70 villages including community services such as schools, health clinics, streets, police</td>
<td>Delivery of solar PV equipment to Port Sudan and Khartoum, awaiting customs clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> Technical assistance provided to ensure that installed solar systems are operated and maintained by the users</td>
<td>25 participants took part in the Consultation Workshop on Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Curriculum for Technical and Craft schools; An international expert reviewed the Solar Photovoltaic Curriculum manual and assessed the capacities in solar PV systems in Darfur (technical schools, college and university), and it was agreed that the manual needs to be simplified to respond to the student's level; The capacities of the Technical schools in El Fasher, Nyala were assessed and are ready to receive the piloting of the training programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project 8: Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities, and basic health services in selected return sites in the 5 states of Darfur

**DDS Objective:** Pillar 2; Objective 4.5: Increased access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services 6.7: Basic services are provided in return sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> The designs and documentation for infrastructural and functional rehabilitation of target HFs are finalized, endorsed by local authorities</td>
<td>Drawings were finalized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> By 2017, 30 health facilities (20 rural and referral and 10 in return sites) are rehabilitated and/or upgraded in 5 Darfur states to enhance the quality of health services, and increase population coverage</td>
<td>Shushta health facility, WD and Um Labassa rural hospital, SD rehabilitation is complete and have been handed over to the SMoH; 12 health facilities are in different rehabilitation stages; Dimsu and Um Labassa SD, Beiga, Dambar and Tanako CD, El Fasher and Kutum in ND, Tawange, El Geneina, Abu Remail and Gobay WD, El Diain ED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3:</strong> By 2017, the range and quality of services provided by the 30 targeted HFs are up to the standards through availability of adequate human resources skills combination and number.</td>
<td>172 potential health staff from the five Darfur states are continuing institutional training at the Academies of Health sciences in Nyala, El Fasher and El Geneina; Training of 48 community health workers on the Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) of childhood illnesses in Zalingei in CD state and El Geneina in WD state. The trained health workers will contribute to saving lives of children by conducting regular home visits to convey health messages to promote maternal and child health; 82 participants attended a workshop on Advocacy for Quality improvement in Zalingei, El Fasher and El Geneina; On job training of available staff on IMCI: 48 participants.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4:</strong> By 2017 health services are improved in the selected health facilities through procurement and delivery of medical equipment</td>
<td>30 sets of surgical instruments, office furniture and equipment for 15 Operation Theaters (OT) have been procured; Procurement of 40 ORS cartons, 13450 vial of Polio vaccine and 11 IMCI kits completed and 5 ORS cartons and 11 IMCI kits have been distributed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1: Safety and Security</strong> Provided at the areas of return</td>
<td>Three police posts constructed in Dumta, Sirba Locality, WD, Tur, Azum Locality, CD and Koromandi, Azum, CD have been equipped with furniture and handed over to police to enhance security in the communities; Two community policing and safety centres were constructed and completed in Kuromandi and Tur villages of CD benefiting 1,000 people. These assets were constructed near to the Police Centres in these villages; 30 Sudan police officers (24M, 6F) attended a seven day training course in Zalengei on the basic Criminal Investigations to build their capacity on modern investigation techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2: Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin</strong></td>
<td>Although the target has been reached, the project continues to work with RRR on return village monitoring and needs assessments.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3: Short-term assistance provided to returnees on arrival</strong></td>
<td>280 additional people (two per household) were trained on SSB shelter construction, including 50 in Shartaba, 30 in Togay, and 200 in Kornoi, ND. Foundations have been dug and filled for the additional 140 shelters, and construction of the shelters are at various stages of completion, including pit latrines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 4: Community based basic services for education are provided at return sites</strong></td>
<td>Four schools constructed in Tandikro, Jekjeki, Nyoro and Habila, WD, were equipped with benches and tables then handed over to the Ministry of Education and communities for use. School enrolment has begun and 591 students are benefiting from the new schools, with over 40% enrolment of girls; UNDP and UNHCR will support the RC and UNHCT to develop a durable solutions strategy with the Government of Sudan (inclusive of VRRC return strategy). Support will be provided for an early recovery/ durable solutions expert. Discussions on this are on-going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 5: Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return areas</strong></td>
<td>Three CDCs were formed with 169 members (39% female) including 70 youth, 56 women and 33 community leaders in Domta, Gorni and Bersaleiba return villages in WD. Community development plans have been developed for each village; Four Agricultural producers’ groups established in Halalia, Kornoi, Abunbgayiah and Kokri; 180 participants (F63/M117). Three Shoat fattening/milk production groups established in Mellit, Abassi and Kornoi 30 HH (7 F/23M). Fattening is a potential income generation in ND; Three community centres were constructed and completed in Domta, Gorni and Bersaleiba return villages in Sirba locality of WD. These three centres were equipped with equipment which includes a Solar system and TV are currently functional and communities are benefiting, potentially impacting 15,000 HHs; 750 Goats procured, and provided to 250 households (72 HHs in Domta, 78 HHs in Gorni and 100 HHs in Bersaleiba return villages, WD). All the procured and distributed goats were physically checked by a qualified veterinarian and vaccinated before distribution to beneficiaries. This signify an increase in household livelihood assets; 27 kg of improved vegetable seeds distributed to 40 households, six horses and horse carts distributed, WD; Two market shelters were constructed for women in Domta and Gorni, one per village, in WD; 2,100 community members are benefiting from two rehabilitated hand pumps (one in Domta and 2 in Gorni of WD). In addition, an existing solar powered water yard installed by UNICEF was also rehabilitated in Domta village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6: Capacity building for the GoS in return, reintegration and urbanization concerns</strong></td>
<td>National/local capacities are currently being strengthened through the IDP profiling exercise as well as DS action plans/programmes. The DS profiling exercise will form the basis for the development of Durable Solutions long-term action plans and programmes. The Durable Solutions Coordinator has arrived in Sudan in October; The Profiling and Information Management Coordinator continued to facilitate the development of a commonly agreed evidence-based, methodology and analytical framework to inform the search for durable solutions for IDPs through a comparative analysis of different target groups (IDPs and their non-displaced neighbours) and the situations in which they are living. The GoS in collaboration with all stakeholders has agreed on an area-based inclusive approach in selected areas: Abu Shouk and Al Salaam in El Fasher, ND and Um Dukhun, CD as the pilot areas for the profiling exercise.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Project 10: Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), including life-skills and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth

**DDS Objective:** Pillar 2; Objective 5: Improved access to and quality of education  
**Pillar 3; Objective 5: Increased access to employment opportunities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1:</strong> Employability and entrepreneurial skills development for young school drop-outs and out-school are developed</td>
<td>332, 43% females, school drop-outs received small business development and entrepreneurship trainings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2:</strong> Youth sustainable employment opportunities enhanced through Business Development Service Centre</td>
<td>The construction of three integrated Business Development Centres (BDC) is in progress at various stages in Geneina, WD (95%), El Fasher, ND (80%) and Nyala SD (40%). Equipment’s for supporting the three BDCs in ED were procured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Output 3:** Increased number of out-of-school youth and adolescents having access to Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), including life and employability skills. | 3,575 previously out of school children registered under the ALP programme through community awareness raising that the ALP project conducted at locality level enrolment and mobilization campaigns;  
111 ALP facilitators have been trained;  
8,200 ALP textbooks were procured and distributed to the target states and localities, 16,050 Recreational kits were also procured and distributed;  
938, 23% females, school drop-outs and youth have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines;  
760, 36% females, school drop-outs and youth are still engaged in on-going vocational trainings in different disciplines. |
The road network and infrastructure in Darfur is little developed 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.

“In the rainy season water flows with flash floods and valleys are filled” said Omer Arbab the Chief of Angeme village, West Darfur, “when this happens we are completely isolated from the rest of the world! We cannot reach markets, sick children and women in labour cannot reach hospital. This happens for days and days every time it rains.”

Aiming to allow better access to social services and economic activities the FaST Project ‘Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points’ works on constructing and/or rehabilitating road crossing structures. Already construction of simple road structures has provided an immediately improved road network benefiting over 110,000 citizens in widespread communities in Darfur; two structures were built in South Darfur and another four were completed and handed over to the communities in West Darfur providing year-round access to essential services, such as hospitals/health centres, markets and schools.

A further 41 structures are planned to be constructed throughout Darfur using funding from the UN Darfur Fund.

“The UN asked us to help them to help us” said Arbab with a laugh “I was wondering what kind of help could we offer the United Nations? They said they want us to be the owners of the crossings! So, we sat with them, they were asking us our opinion about the best locations to build the crossing. Then soon after the decision was made the work began and shortly a crossing was completed! You may see it as a small concrete structure but what we see is far larger! It’s a bridge that breaks our isolation during the rainy season. Children from nearby villages can come to our school, relatives from nearby can still visit, supplies can still be brought from Geneina city. It’s a guarantee that we can always reach wherever we wish!”

Breaking the Isolation
Working towards Pillar III objectives during Quarter 4 in 2017

Objective 2: Improved crop and livestock production and productivity
• Five hafirs completed providing good quality water for about 49,440 people (8,240 households) and 117,910 animals;
• 40,000 tree seedlings were planted including Hashab, Gudeim and Kitir in Elslam Locality, SD (20,000) and Mellit Locality, ND (20,000);
• 1,250 ha of degraded pasturelands were rehabilitated in Elslam Locality, SD and Mellit Locality, ND.

Objective 3 Improved value chains in livestock, agriculture, livelihoods development
• 90 community entrepreneurs were trained in rural El Fasher and developed 9 small project ideas to be funded through the Ministry of Social Welfare programs, financial institutions and banks;
• 97 women (-42ND, -55SD) attended four technical trainings sessions on food processing, textile, bamboo artisan handicraft and leather artisan’s handicrafts.

Objective 5: Increased access to employment opportunities
• 938, 23% females, school drop-outs and youth have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines;
• 760, 36% females, school drop-outs and youth are still engaged in on-going vocational trainings in different disciplines;
• 332, 43% females, school drop-outs received small business development and entrepreneurship trainings.

Objective 6: Increased access to Financial Services
• 510 clients (55%F) have been trained on how to develop a proposal for income generation activity or project as part of capacity building of the established groups;
• 2,432 people have attended public awareness activities on Microfinance finance and client services and products such as client protection, micro-insurance, micro-credit, saving, cash transfers, lending, guarantees and collaterals;
• 207 VSLAs have been established, all of them have been supported with seed grants. Out of these, 120 groups were awarded grants through competitive process, benefiting over 2,000 individual clients (58%F).

Output 3: Diversified Microfinance financial and non-financial services are developed and provided on sustainable basis through/for organizations (CBO), unions and self-employment groups and clients

Output 1: A Greater Darfur Microfinance Development Apex Model is established
The Greater Darfur Microfinance Apex has completed the registration process with the government federal authorities as a Company to increase effective and affordable access to Microfinance and financial services in Darfur region.

Output 2: Comprehensive Programs for Microfinance actors in Greater Darfur are conducted.
510 clients (55%F) have been trained on how to develop a proposal for income generation activity or project as part of capacity building of the established groups. This has equipped the groups with skills and knowledge to better manage the seed grants they will receive as start-up capital and how to approach microfinance institutions. Some institutions that contributed in the training include the Central Bank of Sudan and Microfinance Institutions at states levels.

Output 3: Diversified Microfinance financial and non-financial services are developed and provided on sustainable basis through/for organizations (CBO), unions and self-employment groups and clients
Public awareness activities have been carried out in the five states on Microfinance finance and client services and products such as client protection, micro-insurance, micro-credit, saving, cash transfers, lending, guarantees and collaterals for a total of around 2,432 people. A number of methods were used including radio talk, announcements, community open rallies, meetings and printed materials.

A consultancy launched to assess the microfinance services in Darfur region and to determine the demand and supplies systems for Microfinance products and services has been completed and came up with recommendations for appropriate support to service providers through the use of modern technology of mobile phone and point of sale and platforms for savings mobilization and money transfers to support microfinance in the region.

Total of 207 VSLA /SILC groups have been formed and strengthened with 5,104 members in the five States (about 56% of members are female). The number of beneficiaries per group range from 12 to 30 members. Almost all the groups have registered with HAC as CBOs or MoSW as associations, most of them completed training on Microfinance, saving/lending approaches, Bookkeeping, Small Business Development and proposals writing. All groups made savings in range SDG 5,000 to 12,000. All groups received capital grant funds from the project either on competition for funding winning small business projects or as top ups to their saving boxes to implement the groups’ members small business projects on rotational basis.
### Output 4: Rules and mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management in the surrounding areas set up and enforced at community and locality levels and implement some activities on pilot basis

**Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017**

The study to Support the Design of Mobile Financial Service System for Microfinance and Savings Mobilization in Darfur has been completed which provided clearer understanding of the demand base and supply capacities for Microfinance products and services as well as physical and policy environment. The final report came up with recommendations to guide the project to support the service providers and to design and adopt modern technology of mobile banking and point of sale and platforms for savings mobilization and money transfers to support microfinance in the region.

As stated above, 207 VSLAs have already been established of which all of them have been supported with seed grants. Out of these, 120 groups were awarded grants through competitive process, benefiting over 2,000 individual clients (58%F).

### Output 1: Rehabilitation of 15 hafirs for humans and animals, especially in return sites and nomadic areas

**Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017**

Rehabilitation of five hafirs completed and handed over to the Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development (Hilat Hamid Mellit, ND, Morlong; Kebkabya, ND; two in Elsalam Locality, SD: Rahad Abyad and Wad Elmiram; and one in WD, Wei Wei, Beida Locality. The five hafirs provide good quality water for about 49,440 people (8,240 households) and 117,910 animals. The capacity of the five hafirs increased from 208,000 cubic meters to 392,000 cubic meters.

### Output 4: Rules and mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management in the surrounding areas set up and enforced at community and locality levels and implement some activities on pilot basis

**Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017**

40,000 tree seedlings were planted including Hashab, Gudeim and Kitir, Elsalam Locality, SD (20,000) and Mellit Locality, ND (20,000). The selection of the trees was made by the communities as part of the Community Action Plan of each locality. The survival rate was 75% for South Darfur and 70% in North Darfur. About 3,046 HHs benefited from this intervention (18,276 people).

1250 ha of degraded pasturelands were rehabilitated in Elsalam Locality, SD and Mellit Locality, ND. The selection of the pasture seeds was made by the communities as part of the Community Action Plan of each locality. The success rate was very poor in North Darfur been estimated at 25-30% because of poor rains and long dry spells while in South Darfur it was 55%. Overall success rate is 30%. About 1,800 HHs benefited from this intervention (10,800 people).

### Output 7: 00 direct beneficiaries in the targeted areas have increased their entrepreneurial potential and technical skills contributing to horticulture value chain

**Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017**

90 community entrepreneurs were trained in rural El Fasher, using ILO tool kits (ESAB) and (Get Ahead for women enterprises). The trainees came up with 9 small project ideas to be funded through the Ministry of Social Welfare programs, financial institutions and banks.

97 women (42-ND, 55-SD) attended four technical trainings sessions on food processing, textile, bamboo artisan handicap and leather artisan’s handicrafts.

A committee for linkages from the ministries of Social Welfare in North and South Darfur has been formed aiming to guarantee full and supported referral to the financial support for the trained entrepreneurs; it includes banks and programs for financial support within the two ministries.

### Project 12: Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur

**DDS Objective: Pillar 3, Objective 2: Improved crop and livestock production and productivity**

**Objective 3 Improved value chains in livestock, agriculture, livelihoods development**

**Significant Achievements towards outputs during the 4th quarter 2017**

Rehabilitation of five hafirs completed and handed over to the Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development (Hilat Hamid Mellit, ND, Morlong; Kebkabya, ND; two in Elsalam Locality, SD: Rahad Abyad and Wad Elmiram; and one in WD, Wei Wei, Beida Locality. The five hafirs provide good quality water for about 49,440 people (8,240 households) and 117,910 animals. The capacity of the five hafirs increased from 208,000 cubic meters to 392,000 cubic meters.

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Abdelmoneim is a 27 years old young man who decided to take the chance and lead his group into unchartered territories. “We wanted to do something new,” said Abdelmonaim “something that is needed in our hometown of Habilla, West Darfur yet it’s never been addressed before; a video games centre for kids.”

Abdelmonaim and his group are beneficiaries of the UNDP led Microfinance FaST activity. They were trained on the fundamentals of microfinance, bookkeeping and management. They were also supported with a start-up capital to run their project of choice. “We had very informative training, I am a law school graduate yet, I didn’t know much about investment and management.” said Abdelmoneim,

“What I really appreciated is that we were given the freedom to decide on what sort of investment that we want to be in. Technology literacy is crucial nowadays, and it’s becoming hard for people who don’t know how to deal with computers and smartphones to compete in the work markets. This why I suggested that we establish this video games centre. To familiarize children with technology and too keep them off the streets drifting aimlessly. Our second phase would be introducing training on how to use computers for children and adults”

The video games centre that comprises of a small shop and 5-4 screens and a video game console in addition to a power generator running on diesel fuel was financed after the group presented their feasibility study which they prepared after concluding their training.

Abdelmoneim’s microfinance group believe that they are offering an innovative and important solution to the prevalent computer illiteracy issue in their locality. “We intend to train government employees, youth and children in using computers. It will surely impact the development process in Habilla locality and Darfur at large”, said Abdelmoneim.
Key Challenges

Coordination/Partnerships

* Although the Commissions are established, partners in the Darfur states do not have consistent contact with them. The main reason for this is that generally they are based in Khartoum and have little presence in any state. Any contact with commissions is generally done at Khartoum level;

* Return Project: After signing the agreements with the implementing partners, delays were encountered due to bureaucratic procedures in getting the technical agreements signed by the relevant ministries and HAC at state and federal levels, which resulted in considerable delays in the kicking off the vocational training;

* Health Project: A very long time elapsed for granting the endorsement of designs due to suggestions from SMOH on the master plan of UNHABITAT for construction/rehabilitation, coupled with the delayed vacating of the targeted wards in the health facilities for rehabilitation, especially in the regional hospitals like El Geneina and Ed Dein have caused considerable delays on commencement of the planned interventions;

* The limited capacities of the Ministry of Health in the states, coupled with other prioritized activities like AWD control affected the timely implementation of the planned interventions with SMoH.

Security

* Whilst security is generally improving in most locations, the recent launch of the campaign for collection of illegal weapons have increased tensions in some areas;

* There were sporadic conflicts between farmers and herders, and clashes between the Rapid Reserve Forces and the Border Guards in North Darfur. In Ditto administrative unit of Gereida Locality access was hindered due to tribal tensions between Mahadi and Birget tribes;

* Cash transfers for implementation of Microfinance project activities in more remote/distant areas is high risk under the prevailing security situation. This led the project to make use of merchants and traders who reside in those areas and wanting to send money to major towns where the project implementing partners (IP) have offices. Some IPs use this system for transferring funds in areas where there is no functioning banking system. This is particularly where the establishment of the Mobile Phone Cash Transfer system will be crucial;

* The security of some project locations has been affected by the downsizing of UNAMID and the withdrawal of their presence in some locations. The downsizing will continue into 2018, as it continues to reduce its physical presence in Darfur.

Access

* Harvesting of crops was one of the challenges that impacted on timely participation of beneficiaries because many communities were busy with harvesting their crops therefore project activities had to be delayed;

* PRCSP Project: the absence of some native administrative members due to their role in other peace activities delayed some activities which resulted in rescheduling of some trainings to ensure their participation in training workshops (especially in El Daein and Yassin).

Finance

* The high inflation rate and devaluation of the local currency continued to increase costs of goods and services and continues to present real challenges for project implementation. Targets for some projects have been decreased to reflect these increasing costs;

* Health Project: Instability of local currency and inflation in the local markets made the contractors reluctant to sign contracts, in addition to the lack of qualified local contractors in some locations in Darfur states; the repeated process of bidding led to delayed implementation of the construction and rehabilitation activities;

* The delay of the disbursement of the project fund from the donor has made it difficult to plan contracts, staff and other services.
Coordination/Partnerships

The UNDF TS/UNDP continued to support the state level coordination mechanisms chaired by the State Ministry of Finance in North, West and South Darfur, attending meetings in West Darfur during the quarter. The objective of coordination mechanism is to enhance effective and efficient coordination among all agencies, and state government line ministries involved in recovery and development interventions in Darfur. Initially the focus is to ensure a cohesive and complementary approach to the implementation of the FaST activities but it is envisaged that this will widen to cover all recovery and development activities in Darfur. Further work is required to support and establish coordination mechanisms in East and Central Darfur states. Discussions are ongoing, however with present staffing capacity it still remains difficult to expand;

- In Khartoum, the Programme Management Team (PMT) met in December and a short briefing was provided by the UNDF TS regarding the approval of the No Cost Extension until 30th June 2018;
- Currently there are 3 pooled funds in Sudan (DCPSF, SHF, UNDF) which stretch across the humanitarian – development – peacebuilding nexus. During the past year, the Fund secretariats/technical units have been meeting regularly to coordinate, share information and develop best practices, this has continued during this quarter;
- The TS held several teleconferences with QFFD during this quarter and has maintained regular communication;
- A Darfur Technical Workshop was held on 7 December 2017 at the UK Ambassador’s Residence in Khartoum. The meeting was chaired by QFFD, UN RCHC and UK-DFID and was attended by: UN RCHC, Heads of UN agencies, UN Humanitarian Development NEXUS Advisor, Heads of INGOs, UNAMID, UK-DFID, Qatar Charity, Qatar Fund for Development, Qatar Red Crescent, EU and representatives of the donor and diplomatic communities. The objective of the event was to hold a technical discussion among interested donors present in Darfur:
  - To discuss and move towards a collective understanding and approach to Darfur;
  - To discuss the best way of working together in Darfur (including coordination and finance);
  - To develop prioritised next steps for international assistance in Darfur for discussion with Government of Sudan (GoS).

Fund Management

The 5th tranche of USD19,858,654 was received by MPTF on the July 2017 and was rapidly dispersed to the 13 UN agencies in early January 2018;

- The average expenditure rate of the funds received as of the 31/12/2017 is 65%, with 6 projects having spent more than 71% of their received funds. On average projects have now received 64% of their total budget and implemented an average of 63% of programmatic activities. Annex 1 provides more detailed information.

Monitoring

The UNDF TS joined a donor visit, including the Ambassador to the State of Qatar, to Zalengei, Central Darfur, on the 4th December. The mission visited a new vocational training centre which will provide technical and vocational skills training to potentially over 10,000 youth in various professions such as welding, carpentry, vehicle maintenance etc., as well as a new vocational training workshop for the Zalengei Central Prison and a police station.

- The post of M&E Officer, UNDF TS became vacant on the 1st November, recruitment is ongoing;
- Projects have uploaded data in the Indictor Reporting System (IREPS). The results framework can be found at www.dimonitoring.org/v4/ireps Please request login details from the UNDF TS;
The phase in which the projects have reached—during this 4th Quarter of 2017, offer more visible results. The communication team has been busy documenting those results, turning them into stories and making sure they are disseminated to ensure the maximum visibility.

Social media has experienced the greatest move. Both Facebook and Twitter have almost double the number of friends and followers respectively. The number of stories published has also seen a considerable increase.

Three new documentary field missions took place during this quarter: in October we were in North Darfur; in November we went to Zalengei, Central Darfur; and in December to Geneina in West Darfur. With a documentary field mission a month, we are achieving the target set by the Communication Strategy we started to implement in the former quarter.

Regarding FaST Activities, most projects have been documented at least once and at least one story has been published about the project, or is in the process of being published. The target is that all components of all the FaST Activities are documented at least once ensuring that all partner agencies will showcase its implementation.
Photos depicting donors' visit to DDR FaST Activity in Zalengi, Central Darfur
The Financial and Implementation Rate Overview

As per 31/12/2017

1. Reconciliation
   - Implementation rate: 70%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

2. DDR
   - Implementation rate: 70%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

3. Land
   - Implementation rate: 74%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

4. Roads
   - Implementation rate: 25%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

5. Public Facilities
   - Implementation rate: 49%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

6. WASH
   - Implementation rate: 77%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

7. Solar
   - Implementation rate: 60%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

8. Health
   - Implementation rate: 60%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

9. Returns
   - Implementation rate: 70%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

10. ALP
    - Implementation rate: 70%
    - Total Budget
    - Fund Received
    - Balance in-hand

11. Microfinance
    - Implementation rate: 70%
    - Total Budget
    - Fund Received
    - Balance in-hand

12. Livelihoods
    - Implementation rate: 54%
    - Total Budget
    - Fund Received
    - Balance in-hand
**Annex 1
Financial Expenditure between (01/07/2016 - 31/12/2017) includes tranches 1-4**

**Funding Overview**
**01/07/2017 – 31/12/2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Total project budget US$</th>
<th>Funds received by projects July - December 2017</th>
<th>Total funds received Jan 2016 - Dec 2017</th>
<th>Expenditure from July - December 2017</th>
<th>Balance inhand 31/12/2017</th>
<th>Remaining tranches 31/12/2017</th>
<th>% expenditure of funds received as of 31/12/2017</th>
<th>% of total budget received as of 31/12/2017</th>
<th>% of total budget spent as of 31/12/2017</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur</td>
<td>5,439,558.00</td>
<td>1,336,364</td>
<td>3,376,333</td>
<td>818,222.00</td>
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<td>2,063,225</td>
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<td>Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR Programme)</td>
<td>11,559,082.00</td>
<td>236,350</td>
<td>8,207,778</td>
<td>2,400,519.00</td>
<td>706,704.00</td>
<td>3,351,304</td>
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<td>Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points</td>
<td>11,387,008.00</td>
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<td>Darfur Solar Electrification Project</td>
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<td>Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites</td>
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<td>Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth</td>
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<td><strong>Pillar 3: Economic Recovery</strong></td>
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<td>Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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These are uncertified figures—according to country level project reporting.
Overview of Funds Received, Expenditure and Fund Balance per UNDF FaST Activity Project (1/01/2016 - 31/12/2017) includes tranches 1-4

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<tr>
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<th>Balance in-hand US$ 31/12/2017</th>
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<td><strong>T O T A L S</strong></td>
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Idressy Mohamed

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