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

### Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation

- **Total FaST Projects per Locality**
  - 23 - 41
  - 14 - 23
  - 6 - 14
  - 1 - 6
  - 0

- **1,246,000**
  - 310
  - **$22,956,955**
  - 67%
  - 60%

- Projects’ implementation progress
- Percentage of total budget utilised

### Reconstruction

- **6,716,060**
  - 310
  - **$56,509,022**
  - 70%
  - 63%

- Projects’ implementation progress
- Percentage of total budget utilised

### Economic Recovery

- **324,000**
  - 109
  - **$7,264,251**
  - 72%
  - 67%

- Projects’ implementation progress
- Percentage of total budget utilised

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

- **8.3 million** Beneficiaries
- **480** Locations
- **$88.5 million** Budget
- **12** Projects
Objective 6: Improved Access to Justice

- 4 rural courts constructed and handed over to beneficiaries
- 11 operational Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres and 4 under construction

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

- 3,000 ex-combatants (10% F/90% M) provided with support to economic re-integration
- 1 police station, 1 prison training workshop and 1 Vocational Training College completed

Objective 9: Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established

- 2,913 beneficiaries have benefited from peacebuilding/reconciliation workshops/community forums for native administration and women leaders
- 14,772 community members have increased awareness through drama on mediation, reconciliation, conflict resolution and peace-building skills

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

- 1,454 people have attended 25 Community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws
- 43 government staff from five Darfur States trained in the Social Tenure Domain Model to lead the village mapping and profiling exercise
- 40 Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling
- 1 locality completed and validated mapping of livestock grazing routes and camps
- 2,913 beneficiaries have benefited from peacebuilding/reconciliation workshops/community forums for native administration and women leaders
The issue of land in relationship to ownership, occupancy and titles in Darfur, constitutes a considerable challenge to Darfur’s short and long-term stability and it’s one of the biggest hurdles to Darfur peace initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health practitioners have been trained/received refresher training in various health topics.

Health facilities' equipment procured.

People have benefited from solar PV systems installed in 8 villages.

Objective

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

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

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

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

Objective

2. Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation

5 water quality laboratories constructed in state capitals.

Community members trained in various WASH topics.

Communities declared as open defecation free (ODF) community.

Vulnerable people in Darfur states have access to improved water.

Health centres provided with improved water supply.

People reached with hygiene promotion interventions.

Objective

3. Increased access to electricity services

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

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

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

Objective

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

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

Health facilities' rehabilitation ongoing.

Health facilities' equipment procured.

Health practitioners have been trained/received refresher training in various health topics.
### Objective 5: Improved access to quality education

- **27,204** previously out of school children registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)
- **31,400** ALP textbooks were procured and distributed to the target states and localities
- **591** students are benefiting from 4 schools constructed and furnished
- **526** ALP facilitators have been trained
- **40** ALP units constructed and an additional 2 in progress
- **34,805** school and life skills materials procured and delivered to the states

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

- **4** police posts completed and equipped, contributing to the safety and security of 113,500 people
- **545** community policing volunteers (CPVs) trained and provided with equipment
- **2** community policing and safety centres constructed and benefiting 1,000 people
- **220** people participating in savings groups
- **360** transitional shelters constructed, benefiting a total of 1,800 people
- **3,600** people have benefited from the development of community assets
- **350** police officers trained in areas of human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing
Access to improved water supply in Darfur ranges from 20% of the population in East Darfur to 53% in North Darfur, while access to improved sanitation is in fact the lowest in Sudan; it covers only 4% of South Darfur rising to 13% in West Darfur. In most households, where the source of drinking water is not on the premises, women and young girls bear the burden of collecting water.

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

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

Young girls and women often have to fetch water from the same place that stray and domestic animals drink water from. It can be difficult for a small girl of Amina’s age to find a spot amongst the animals to fill her plastic jerrycan with water; that can often be of poor quality, and carry it on her head or on a donkey back home.

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

Amina now has time to spend on other things like catching up with school and enjoying time with her playmates thanks to the efforts of the Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur, FaST activity which is jointly implemented by UNICEF, IOM, UNEnvironment and WHO.
**Objective 2** Increased crop and livestock production and productivity

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

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

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

**Objective 5** Increased access to employment opportunities

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

**Objective 6** Increased access to Financial Services

- **257** People attended training for Microfinance providers
- **8,865** People have attended public awareness activities on Microfinance finance and client services and products
- **207** Village Savings and Loans Associations, with 5,104 members, have been established and supported with seed grants
- **120** Groups awarded grants through competitive process, benefiting over 2,000 individual clients
Idan village is located 18km south west of Gereida town, the capital of Gereida locality, South Darfur. It was declared a voluntary return village by the Government of Sudan in 2018. Now, many of its original residents are returning voluntarily.

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

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

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

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

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