ALP  Accelerated Learning Programme
CSO  Civil Society Organisations
DDPD Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DDS Darfur Development Strategy
DLC Darfur Land Commission
DRA Darfur Regional Authority
FaST Foundational and Short-Term activities
GoS Government of Sudan
IDP Internally Displaced Person
MoH Ministry of Health
MoWSS Ministry of Welfare and Social Services
MPPPU Ministry of Physical Planning – Planning Unit
NERC National Energy Research Centre
NGO Non-Governmental Organisation
PHCC Primary Health Care Centre
PJRC Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres
QFFD Qatar Fund for Development
TJRC Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UNAMID United Nations African Mission in Darfur
UNDF United Nations Fund for Recovery Reconstruction and Development in Darfur
UNDF TS United Nations Fund for Recovery Reconstruction and Development in Darfur Technical Secretariat
VRRC Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
**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
- 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
Cumulative keys achievements (January 2016 – December 2018)

**Pillar I**
Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation

- **15** Peace, Justice & Reconciliation Centres completed and equipped
- **13** Community stabilisation projects completed and 7 ongoing
- **52** Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling
- **230,949** People in Darfur states have access to improved water
- **1,250** Hectares of degraded pasturage lands rehabilitated
- **63** Solar PV systems
- **23** Health facilities rehabilitated and handed over to the State Ministry of Health
- **5** Business Development Centres have supported 1,148 youth with entrepreneurship and self-employment services
- **6,320** People in 50 villages, have been sensitised about land rights
- **2,341** Improvement/livelihood activities which are supporting the process of reconciliation
- **1,250** Private veterinary service providers have been supported with drug and equipment kits
- **3,129** Out of school drop-outs/youth have completed vocational training
- **269** Village Savings and Loans Associations, with 6,431 members, have been established and supported with seed grants

**Pillar II**
Reconstruction

- **80,000** Beneficiaries have improved all-weather access to basic services through construction of road drainage structures
- **726** Unemployed youth trained in Stabilized Soil Blocks production and construction trades
- **230,949** People in Darfur states have access to improved water
- **63** People have benefited from solar PV systems
- **23** Health facilities rehabilitated and handed over to the State Ministry of Health
- **40,705** Previously out of school children registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)
- **545** Community Policing Volunteers (CPVs) trained and provided with equipment
- **360** Transitional shelters constructed benefitting 1,800 people

**Pillar III**
Economic Recovery

- **36,000** People have opportunities for improved vegetable and legume production through the rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells
- **120** Households trained in improved milk production and fattening
- **100** Private veterinary service providers have been supported with drug and equipment kits
- **3,129** Out of school drop-outs/youth have completed vocational training
- **269** Village Savings and Loans Associations, with 6,431 members, have been established and supported with seed grants
This is the third annual report for the United Nations Fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur (UNDF), a multi donor trust fund established in 2015 to support the key components of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) in pursuit of the overall objective of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) “to support the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development”.

The UNDF currently supports 12 Foundational and Short-Term activities (FaST), implemented in Darfur by 13 UN agencies and entities, in partnership with the Government of Sudan. A total commitment of US$88.5 million from Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) is supporting the 12 FaST activities. The projects officially started in February 2016.

FaST activities that lay the foundation for the development of Pillar 1 of the DDS; Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, are focusing around justice and reconciliation, with immediate interventions offering mechanism to prevent, reduce and resolve conflicts related to land, natural resources, arms proliferation and human rights. Through more effective local institutions and transparency, they are improving the citizens trust in customary and formal systems, structures and processes at both local and state levels. Key results in 2018 are; 8 (15) Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres constructed and operational, 854 court judges were trained on gender sensitive topics, 3,115 ex-combatants continued to be provided with support to economic reintegration, 9 livestock corridors have been demarcated, and 10 monitoring systems established and active along 10 livestock corridors, 12 (52) villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling, 2,880 people have attended 14 community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws and Training of 370 individuals on Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land Tenure (VGGT); a global tool for improving land reform and natural resources.

Activities linked to Pillar II; Reconstruction, are working towards supporting the recovery and stabilisation of conflicted affected population whose economic and social life have been severely disrupted. The reconstruction pillar is linked to the previous pillar due to the paramount importance of governance in ensuring that infrastructure investments are well-managed and sustained. By providing water supply in villages, restoring social infrastructure, such as schools, and linking communities and markets by constructing vital road links, war affected populations can resume normal life engaging in productive economic activities, which ultimately links to the third DDS pillar, Economic Recovery. Key results in 2018 included; 85,147 (232,217) vulnerable rural population and returnees have access to improved water; 25,000 (105,000) beneficiaries have improved all-weather access to basic services through construction of road drainage structures; 22 Public facilities buildings completed in 13 administrative building sites; 23 (38) communities declared as open defecation free (ODF) community; 28 (63) villages have benefited from solar PV systems; 25 health facilities rehabilitated and handed over to the State Ministry of Health and 4 police posts completed contributing to the safety and security of 113,500 people.
To enable the development of Pillar III: Economic Recovery, FaST activities are primarily supporting agriculture and livestock-based value chains and improving access to financial services for young entrepreneurs and small-scale producers to diversify their livelihoods and establish small-scale businesses. Key results in 2018 include 22,350 (71,790) people have access to water through the rehabilitation of three hafirs, together with 350,000 heads of livestock; 2,529 school drop-outs trained on entrepreneurial skills; 5 Business Development Centres have been constructed in state capitals and have supported 6,235 youth with entrepreneurship and self-employment services; the Greater Dar Fur Microfinance Apex (GDMC) has been established; 8,865 people have attended public awareness activities on microfinance finance and products; 62 (269) Village Savings and Loans Associations (total 6,431 members), have been established and supported with seed grants and 988 people from self-employment groups, including women, have attended trainings on small entrepreneurs and client on how to start/ maintain/ grow their businesses.

The sixth and final tranche of funding was received by UNDF in March 2018 therefore all projects have received 100% of their total approved budgets. During 2018 the projects were implemented under two further No-Cost-Extensions, January – June and then July to December 2018. An average of 92% of programmatic activities had been completed by December 2018. Seven projects completed all activities by December 31, 2018. The remaining projects have been given a further NCE to implement specific incomplete activities until 30 June 2019.

Activities are being implemented in 57 localities across Darfur; 7 localities have a total of 8 or higher projects, with a further 10 localities having 7 projects in each. Projects have been encouraged to work in identified localities, taking needs into consideration. By focusing on identified localities, it is anticipated that the impact on the communities will be greater.

During 2018, the UNDF TS/UNDP continued to support the state level coordination mechanisms chaired by the State Ministry of Finance (SMoF) in North, West and South Darfur. 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. As a way of enhancing coordination and ownership of FaST activities joint monitoring missions were continued in West Darfur by the coordination mechanism, as well as joint case studies undertaken by the UNDF and partners.

Community Forum. One of the objectives of the forums is to promote women inclusion in talks and processes that have been traditionally reserved only for men.
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 former 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$7.2 Billion with the Foundational and Short-Term (FaST) activities amounting to US$177.4 Million. 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 the United Nations Fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur (UNDF) established by the United Nations (UN).

The UNDF was established under the overall leadership of the former DRA and the UN Country Team, represented by the UN Resident Coordinator, and with participation of the Government of Sudan (GoS). All programmes/projects funded by the UNDF are in support of, and strictly aligned with the priorities of the GoS and the former DRA, as described in the DDS, ensuring full national ownership. The UNDF complements other support that is provided for recovery and development in Darfur by Sudan’s partners. The UNDF enhances coherence, transparency and accountability in the implementation of key components of the DDS.

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 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.

- **Reconstruction**
  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.

- **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.

Half of the overall US$177 million needed to implement the FaST activities has been covered so far, to this day exclusively from one country, the State of Qatar, who committed US$88.5 million through the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>UN Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>UN-ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings</td>
<td>UNHABITAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>IOM UNEP WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Darfur Solar Electrification Project</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT UNFPA UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar 3: Economic Recovery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>UN-ILO UNOPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trainings as part of the reintegration assistance. DDR FaST Activity
## Project Briefs

### The Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace project

The project addresses reconciliation at multiple levels, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups (women, children and minorities amongst others). To ensure that all groups participate effectively in these processes, the project is supporting the establishment and functioning of Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres (PJRCs), especially in areas of return and conflict areas to enable traditional leaders to effectively conduct dispute settlement processes, reconciliation, and psycho-social support, amongst others. The reconciliation processes at the PJRCs will also support peace building in and between communities and individuals through mediation, joint planning and creation of productive community assets.

The main Government partner is the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC).

### Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilisation Programme (DDR)

The project aims to achieve successful social and economic reintegration of 3,000 male and female demobilised armed forces (including special needs groups). It also addressing local insecurities through voluntary small-arms registration and control, building trust of communities in security sector institutions and building capacity of government institutions to plan, implement and monitor DDR and small arms related projects. It provides livelihoods support for income generation and employment creation, targeting unemployed youth with high conflict potential and vulnerable women.

The main Government partner is the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Commission.

### The Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur project

This project aims to bring tangible results for peace on the ground through reaching consensus among communities and competent authorities on necessary changes and reforms to people-centred land title system including the restoration of land rights to their owners and initiating land rights disputes systems and mechanisms. Secondly, by demarcating nomadic corridors and revitalizing and/or establishing a fully functioning, real time, monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors, engaging the native administration at various levels of the system’s hierarchy. Also by addressing land concerns at return sites through mapping return village sites in a conflict sensitive manner to ensure returns and reintegration processes are sustainable and conflict free.

The main Government partner is the Darfur Land Commission (DRC).

### Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points project

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

The main Government partner is the Ministry of Physical Planning.
### Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings project

The project addresses the urgent construction needs and requirement for a standardised, environmental friendly, low-cost housing. Secondly, it provides administrative building/public facilities package for provision of basic services in village cluster centres at return sites, such as medical facilities, schools, police stations, community buildings and staff housing. The project is designed to bring about positive impact on the environment through the promotion and application of woodless construction technologies. It also encourages job creation through engagement of unemployed youth in the construction activities who gain construction skills to secure job opportunities in the local market during the reconstruction of Darfur.

The main Government partner is the Ministry of Physical Planning.

### Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The project is improving rural communities’ access to safe drinking water through the construction/rehabilitation of boreholes fitted with hand pumps, mini water yards, water yards and support running costs for water supply units. Similarly, it supports the construction and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems in 50 basic schools and 30 health facilities. Construction of new public latrines in selected return area and construction or rehabilitation of gender-segregated school latrines including handwashing stations in 50 basic schools will be also part of the intervention. The project ensures its sustainability through integrated water resource management and full participation of the beneficiary communities in the project implementation (assessment, implementation and monitoring).

The main Government partners are the Darfur State Water Institutions and the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity.

### The Darfur Solar Electrification project

This project aims to extend the daily life of community service facilities by the installation of solar lighting sets. Electricity supply is poor or non-existent in most rural locations and building usage is thus restricted to daylight hours. The primary focus of the project is installing and operating solar energy systems in the public service area – streets lighting, hospitals, locality offices, women centres, community centres, police stations, school and solar pumps to provide affordable energy services through the installation of solar energy technologies. Another important component of the project is training and technical assistance for local communities and businesses to handle after-sale activities, e.g., installation, operation, maintenance and provision of spare parts.

The main Government partner is the National Energy Research Centre (NERC).

### The Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities and Basic Health Services in Return Sites project

This project focuses on both the infrastructure rehabilitation and/or extension using environmental-friendly technologies, and on the functional upgrading of health facilities, through filling in the identified gaps in terms of service delivery package, medical equipment and supplies, and human resources availability and skills. The project is improving thirty facilities; 20 have been selected based on being close to large population settlements and have the heaviest workload. A further 10 have been prioritised based on being close to the returnee communities in rural settings.

The main Government partner is the Ministry of Health.
## The Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDP’s and Refugees in Darfur project

This project aims to realize many of the crucial elements necessary to meet the conditions for return, working in complete coordination with all parties with responsibilities in this task. The long-term sustainability of returns depends upon improved security, the provision of basic services and livelihoods opportunities in returns areas and well planned initiatives. The project is targeting selected return sites in the West, Central and North Darfur States to pilot a model of sustainable returns and reintegration that could eventually be scaled up. Based on the first needs assessment, 10 localities in these states have been identified. The main objective of the project is to have successful social and economic reintegration of returnees.

The main Government partners are the Voluntary Returns and Reintegration Commission (VRRC) and appropriate technical institutions of the Federal and State Governments.

## Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out of school children and youth project

This project is aiming to assist large numbers of out-of-school children, adolescents and youth to attain literacy and numeracy as well as economic livelihood skills, to ensure their education, employability and a more productive and stable future. Exclusion from education, unemployment and lack of prospects are the main drivers of instability and need to be addressed as urgent issues. Out-of-school and unemployed youth are especially at risk of recruitment by different armed groups. The project focuses on out-of-school children and youth, young school-dropouts, girls, nomads and IDPs by providing them with a chance to catch up on lost education, equipping them with necessary literacy and life skills and increasing their employability for improved livelihoods.

The main Government partners are the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Social Affairs.

## Recovery of Livelihood of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur project

This project involves the rehabilitation of 15 small reservoirs, 20 shallow wells and construction of 20 subsurface dams. In addition, the project is improving agricultural and livestock productivity through promotion of farmer and pastoral field schools, community based seed multiplication and pasture rehabilitation and enhancing animal health delivery system. There is a focus on improving the entrepreneurial and technical skills to contribute to value chain development and income generation activities. The ultimate result will be improved household income and nutrition among the targeted vulnerable segments of the rural population in Darfur, with a special focus on women.

The main Government partner are the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resources and State Level Water Institutions.

## Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur project

The demand for microfinance in Darfur is huge, but access to finance and financial services providers is very limited. Microfinance is viewed as one of the mechanisms for alleviating poverty and economically empowers communities. This project aims to increase effective and affordable access to Microfinance and financial services mainly for poor producers including farmers, pastoralists, IDPs, returnees, youth, people with disabilities and women IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable groups to have sustainable productive source of income. This is being done through supporting microfinance innovative community based models, conducting business training/support and public awareness on microfinance services and products and supporting microfinance providers to provide financial and technical support to poor producers.

The main Government partner is the Ministry of Finance.
# Projects per state

## West Darfur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>J</strong></th>
<th><strong>C</strong></th>
<th><strong>A</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>H</strong></th>
<th><strong>N</strong></th>
<th><strong>E</strong></th>
<th><strong>G</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>TOTAL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Geneina</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habila</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kereink</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morni</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jebel Moon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirba</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulbos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## East Darfur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>J</strong></th>
<th><strong>C</strong></th>
<th><strong>A</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>H</strong></th>
<th><strong>N</strong></th>
<th><strong>E</strong></th>
<th><strong>G</strong></th>
<th><strong>S</strong></th>
<th><strong>TOTAL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ed Daien</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yassia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assalaya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheiria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adila</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Jabara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahr elarab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abu Karinka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El ferdous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Central Darfur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zalingie</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azum</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadi Salih</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bendesi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Dukhun</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukjar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nertiti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garsilla</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rokoro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Urban Observatories

**Capital cities of Darfur**

One essential objective of the Land FaST Activity is the sketch mapping and demarcation of villages borders and profiling of communities. All this data is being now digitalized in the Urban Observatories promoted by the project. There are 5 observatories, one per state in the Darfur region. Offices have been equipped and staff have been properly trained.
### South Darfur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>7</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nyala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greida</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ElSalam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kass</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belail</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shataya</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buram</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulus</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nittega</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mershing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimsu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Sunta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Wehda</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umdafug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahaid Elbardi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Roads structure construction**

**Roads FaST Activity**

The bridge built by the Roads FaST Activity over Wadi Sakali has connected South Nyala to the city, especially during the rainy season when the wadi overflows.
### Construction of Prosecutor’s Office Public Facilities Fast Activity. Dimsu, South Darfur

Communities are telling us that the construction of public facilities like admin units, police stations and prosecutor offices is increasing security and as a result is encouraging the return of people displaced by the conflict back to their places of origin.
Entrenepnurial support to ex-combatant  
El Geneina, West Darfur  
DDR Fast Activity

Women’s saving group  
Zalengei, Central Darfur  
Microfinance Fast Activity

Latrines  
Kornoi, North Darfur  
WASH FaSt Activity

Nomadic route demarcated  
Mershing, South Darfur  
Land FaSt Activity

Improved seeds have been distributed  
Livelihoods FaSt Activity

Solar energy TOT  
Nyala, South Darfur. Solar FaST Activity

Rehabilitated Pharmacy.  
Um Labasa Hospital, South Darfur  
Health FaST Activity
Pillar I: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation

Objective 6: Improved Access to Justice

- 8 Peace, Justice and Reconciliation Centres constructed and operational
- 4 rural courts constructed and operational and 854 (170 female and 684 male) court judges were trained on gender sensitive topics including human rights, reconciliation and dispute or conflict mediation approaches
- 3067 ex-combatants (10% F 90% M) provided with continued support for economic re-integration
- 13 community stabilisation projects completed

Objective 7: Successful social and economic reintegration of male and female demobilised armed forces (including special needs group) while addressing local insecurities and building trust of communities in security sector institutions

- 200 participants (45F/155M) from justice sector institutions took part in technical trainings and 22 TJRC other stakeholders (10F/12M) attended a study visit to Morocco
- Community forums and peaceful coexistence conferences were held in 15 locations with a total of 4,228 participants (2,480F/1,748M)
- 9,019 native administration (7,367 F / 1,652 M) and women leaders benefited from workshops on conflict resolution/mediation, Sudanese laws and gender issues
- 648 individuals (462 F / 186 M) benefitted from economic empowerment interventions which are supporting the process of reconciliation
- 1,630 disputes / cases (537 F / 1,093 M) have been settled through traditional alternative approaches

Objective 9: Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established

- TJRC conducted three meetings to establish the Darfur Transitional Justice Working Groups in El Fasher, Nyala and Eldaïnen with 130 participants (26F/104M)
- Community forums and peaceful coexistence conferences were held in 15 locations with a total of 4,228 participants (2,480F/1,748M)

* Figures in brackets are accumulative
**Pillar I: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2,880 people have attended 14 community consultation workshops on legal and customary laws;</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>12 Villages have undertaken village sketch mapping and profiling</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>51 village boundaries demarcated for return villages towards recognition of communal land tenure which is a step up the ladder for security of land tenure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9 livestock corridors demarcated, and 10 monitoring systems established and active along 10 livestock corridors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training of 188 individuals on land use, sound and sustainable natural resources management and the impact of climate change on agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Training of 370 individuals on Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land Tenure (VGGT); a global tool for improving land reform and natural resources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15 consultative workshops with 902 participants (360F/542M) on arbitration training from a gender lens</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**225 institution staff (100F/125M) trained on data collection methods, GIS, sketch mapping and, Urban observatory and STDM**
When North Darfur gets hot and dry, the camel herders set out to cross Darfur southwards looking for fresh pastures. They usually reach closer to the border with Central African Republic in South Darfur. This is where it ends with the grazing route that crosses into Elsalam locality in South Darfur. In Elsalam locality, the livelihoods of much of its population is centred around land and the direct utilization of the environment and its natural resources. Therefore, issues around land or access to natural resources in one way or another, is a main cause of conflict.

Resolving the issues of land and the competition over natural resources for the host community, the returnees and the nomads passing through the locality has been one of the core activities of the Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Coexistence in Darfur FaST activity in order to pave the way from humanitarian assistant to development and reconstruction in Darfur. During the third quarter of the year, rains are falling throughout Darfur, that means in the North pastures are growing again. This is the time when nomads head back home to the north to spend some time with their families. Once the rains are over, they will eventually go to Libya and Egypt to trade their camels.

This time, on their way back home this time, they found a new development on the way. The nomadic corridors have been demarcated by the Land Fast activity. This activity implemented by FAO in South Darfur is helping the nomads to follow the corridor and avoid their animals trespassing onto farming land which can become a cause of conflict. After talking to a couple of herders, they express their satisfaction saying the corridor is well marked and there is no possibility to lose their way.

Bahreldin Beraima is the Omda of Khair Wagid area in Elsaalm locality. He has been dealing for 14 years with issues related to livestock routes in the area as part of his chiefdom and he is aware of all the details concerning to livestock migration in this area. He sat and explained that “During the demarcation we all have made great efforts. We have talked to farmers and pastoralists and sat with the government authorities including the commissioner who also encouraged us to protect the livestock routes. Farmers and pastoralists starting interacting, which is very positive. He continued to explain that the installation of concrete bars is now completed and well-secured and they are very visible along the route. This is important as many pastoralists don’t know the exact route, specially the younger ones. The Omda affirmed emphatically that demarcation of the routes is contributing to the improving social co-existence adding that the workshop they attended allowed the farmers and pastoralist to become aware of their rights.

He is also urging the government to assist with provision of veterinary services, reforestation to improve pasture and construction of hafirs. (reservoirs). Water is essential and the lack of it along the routes, leads to accumulation and crowding of animals in limited drinking areas.
Objective 1: Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

- 105,000 beneficiaries have improved all-weather access to basic services through construction of road drainage structures.
- Technical training on roads maintenance for two newly registered community maintenance groups (22 people).
- 22 Public facilities buildings completed in 13 administrative building sites.
- 535 unemployed youth (230F/305M) trained in Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) production and construction trades and 12 enterprises have been established to assure the sustainability of the self-help housing concept.

165 families are benefiting from durable and affordable self-help housing construction, additional each household has security of tenure and certificates for their houses.
1,978 community members (4,709) trained in the management of WASH services, sanitation/hygiene promotions and hand pumps mechanics.

23 communities (38) declared as open defecation free (ODF) community.

Monitoring of 15 stream gauges and evaporation pans including the collecting and entering of rainfall data from 12 sites into the water resources database.

17,062 children (22,470) in 33 basic schools (61) gained access to improved and sustainable sanitation and handwashing facilities.

85,147 vulnerable rural population (232,217) and returnees have access to improved water.

73,211 people (218,683) reached with hygiene promotion interventions.

12,061 children (23,190) in 33 basic schools (54) gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply.

22 health centers (32) provided with improved water supply.

Objective 2: Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation.

Working towards the DDS Pillar II objectives in 2018.
Objective 3: Increased access to electricity services

28 villages (63) have benefited from solar PV systems

One curriculum on solar PV systems was established for the third year of electrician studies in technical schools. Equipment was provided and the course was piloted in 5 technical schools for 1,375 students.

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

Equipment for 25 health facilities (HF) distributed and installed, a further 5 health facilities will be equipped upon completion of rehabilitation.

25 health facilities rehabilitated and handed over to the State Ministry of Health and a further 5 facilities will be completed in early 2019.

A total of 1,002 health practitioners (2,069) have been trained/received refresher training in various health topics.

172 students, after successfully completing 2 semesters in 2017, continued their academic training as nurses and medical technicians.
Objective 5: Improved access to quality education

13,501 previously out of school children (40,705) registered under the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)

52,720 students (84,120) benefitted from distribution of school supplies (student kits)

Recreational kits and life skills materials for 53,532 students (88,337) procured and delivered to the states

2,228 school dropouts (2,529), out of school and youth trained in different vocational training disciplines. An average of 21% of the students were female

25 ALP units (55) have been constructed and an additional 2 in progress

257 ALP facilitators (823) have been trained (147F / 210M)
Objective 6: Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)

- 4 police posts completed and handed over to the authorities contributing to the safety and security of 113,500 people
- 140 transitional shelters constructed benefiting a total of 700 people
- 4 schools were constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Education and communities
- 350 police officers trained in areas human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing
- 1 UXO assessment was conducted by Ordinance Disposal Office (ODO) resulting in ODO sharing 31 safe villages in North, West and Central Darfur
A MUCH BRIGHTER FUTURE WITH SOLAR ENERGY

Sun is setting over Darfur. It was the time when students had to close their books and go home to do something else. Now schools turn on their lights. They started to organize evening classes, mainly for adults. It’s time for Magreb prayer and villagers can see the way to approach the mosque. The mosque itself also turns on its lights for the last two prayers of the day. Nights in the rural areas of Darfur are becoming brighter... Coffee ladies open until later while their customer can now see each other... Families at home can see their shadows moving around while preparing to go to bed thanks to portable solar electric lamps. These are all new illuminated scenes of Darfur thanks to the Solar Electrification FaST Activity implemented by UNDP and UNIDO.

During the day, Health facilities run a continuous electricity supply. The pharmacy in the hospital can store more medicines and for longer since they have refrigerators to keep them at the right temperature. Water pumps extract more water and from a greater depth powered by solar engines. They are all activities that have been impacted by these innovative solutions.

Abdallah Aldoma Abdallah is a resident of Kadadol village, West Darfur, he is still mesmerized when he expresses that the new solar street light just outside his house makes him feel safer and more secure to move around during the night: “If there’s any danger coming towards us now, we can see it now and avoid it. We can move now easily in the night around the village. I feel so lucky to have a solar street light right outside my house!.” Solar street lights in Kadadol are powered by photovoltaic solar panels which absorb sunlight and convert it into electricity. The lights turn on and turn off automatically by sensing sunlight. They can work for more than one day without needing to recharge which is important during days when the sun is not shining, thus they also work effectively during the rainy season.

Kadadol is one of the 64 villages in Darfur that are being equipped with Solar PV systems. Hospitals, mosques, households with lamps, and schools as well as other public buildings are being provided with general solar electrification energy supply. The Solar Energy Electrification FaST Activity is working to promote Solar powered energy all over the 5 states of Darfur.
Objective 2
Increased crop and livestock production and productivity

22,350 people (71,790) have access to water through the rehabilitation of three hafirs, which have been handed over to authorities and the Village Water Committees. Each hafir is equipped with an elevated water tank and a sand filter system. The livestock watering (using water troughs) is separated from water for human. The 3 hafirs will be utilized by 350,000 heads of livestock. They are expected to avail water until at least the end of February 2019.

Objective 5: Increased access to employment opportunities

5 Business Development Centres have been constructed in state capitals and have supported 6,235 youth with entrepreneurship and self-employment services.

2,529 school drop-outs trained on entrepreneurial skills.
Pillar III: Economic Recovery

Objective 6: Increased access to Financial Services

The Greater Dar Fur Microfinance Apex (GDMC) has been established and the Apex Team and the MFIs personnel from the 5 states have been trained on the Core Microfinance System. The Core Microfinance System has been procured and customized and is under installation.

- 257 people attended training and capacity building for Microfinance providers
- 8,865 people have attended public awareness activities on Microfinance finance and client services and products
- 988 people from self-employment groups, including women, have attended trainings on small entrepreneurs and client on how to start/ maintain/ grow their businesses including training on how to approach microfinance institutions and access their services
- 62 Village Savings and Loans Associations (269) with a total of 6,431 members, have been established and supported with seed grants
- 120 groups awarded grants through competitive process, benefiting over 2,000 individual clients
Um Labasa Hospital is busy again. Patients are queuing to see the doctor. They are waiting under the iconic arches of one of the buildings. Nurses are running around the court. The office of the Director is full hosting a meeting. Someone from the State Ministry of Health came to check how everything is going. From outside the fence we can see a group of people unloading what seems to be furniture. And a van is delivering goods. They must be medicines. The pharmacy is open, and a mother is trying to calm down her little son while the pharmacist looks for the prescribed medicines. These scenes are once again the routine at Um Labasa Rural Hospital.

The hospital is in a beautiful compound with four buildings built around a big courtyard. Since it’s renovation it looks even nicer. And most important it is extremely useful. The state capital of Nyala, is between 3 to 4 hours away and during the rainy season most of the time it cannot be reached due to the state of the roads.

That’s why the hospital is essential as Adam Abdel-Rahman reminds us, a farmer from Um Labasa who speaks proudly about the hospital:

“Um Labasa Rural Hospital is functional after having been rehabilitated. They have done a very good job. Currently there is a good number of medical staff assigned by the SMoH including one medical doctor and this can save our lives. We suffered a lot during the time when the hospital was closed. Even for simple illnesses, we had to travel either to Nyala or to Kubum. Travelling to Nyala is not easy for us, especially during the rainy season when the road is blocked. Now the hospital also has an ambulance service to transport the complicated cases to Nyala Regional Hospital. Um Labasa is a big town and was in need for these services. As a citizen, I’m very thankful to all the partners who helped in improving the hospital in including WHO, UN- Habitat, SMoH, Medical Insurance Fund.”
Partnerships / Capacity

Although the Darfur Commissions are established, partners in the Darfur states continue to not have consistent contact with them. The main reason for this is that generally they many are based in Khartoum and have little presence in any state. Any contact with commissions is generally done at Khartoum level; For example, due to the ongoing restructuring of the Truth Justice Reconciliation Commission, there is no single government entity that can coordinate PRCSP activities in Darfur. The project team had to deal with the five states of Darfur separately to implement the projects activities, which induced a high transactions cost; this was also experienced in other projects who work in partnership with the different commissions;

- Continued slow response and bureaucratic processes within the Government and UN partners has contributed to delays in the delivery of activities and procurement of goods. For example: delays in customs clearance of supplies created difficulties to the supply chain for some partners; Centralization of key Government partners and waiting for green light/approval from Khartoum has delayed implementation of some activities; Another example is the process to complete and endorse the project Technical Agreement with HAC prior to commencing the implementation of project activities often takes a considerable length of time causing further delays in implementation;

- Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) disease outbreak affected Central and South Darfur States critically which challenged the capacity of the SMoH to timely implement the project, as staff were diverted towards efforts for outbreak control measures;

- The Government undertook a restructuring process during the last quarter of 2018. Many of the abolished ministries still do not have a clear picture of where they sit, this has caused delays in dealing with some of the project Government counterparts.

- Again, during 2018, shortage of qualified local contractors in the specific locations in Darfur states has on led to some tenders having to be re-advertised which led to delayed implementation of the construction and rehabilitation activities.

Security

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 during 2019, as UNAMID continues to reduce its physical presence in Darfur;

- The withdrawal of the UNAMID forces from some localities in Darfur have limited the possibilities of using UNAMID escort when travelling to the field in these localities. According to UNDSS SOPs escorts are still required for field trips within all areas of Darfur outside state capitals, this relies more and more on police escorts rather than UNAMID, which can often be unreliable and costly;

- Land tenure issues continued to be raised during 2018 by returnees. This issue is expected to continue and increase in number as more returnees return to their original homes.

- The unusually prolonged rainy season brought logistical difficulties in relation to movement due to heavy rains in some project locations, especially in East, West, Central and South Darfur states. As a result, some planned activities such as delivery of goods and services were delayed in areas where routes are known to be floods-prone; for example, high water levels in river beds led to the inability to undertake construction activities.

Solar Pvs Installation Workshop
Khartoum, Solar FaST Activity
Hands-on practical workshop on installation and connectivity of solar PV panels.
Key Challenges

Finance

Economic risks associated with the high inflation rates drive prices to fluctuate and exchange rate (including the UN exchange rate) to be unpredictable. Thus, these economic affect contracting, budgeting and procurement of goods and services.

- A constant challenge is the instability of local currency and inflation (63% in 2018) in the local markets. Costs of goods and services are continuously increasing, making the contractors reluctant to sign contracts which has led to repeating the process of bidding leading to delayed implementation in construction and rehabilitation activities;

- The devaluation of the local currency continued to increase costs of goods and services which presents a real challenge for project implementation. Targets for some projects have been decreased to reflect these increasing costs. In 2018, to try to resolve contracting difficulties the UN began to pay some contracts in USD;

- The inability to withdraw cash from the bank has posed a major problem for some partners whom needed to withdraw cash for day to day activities. This has delayed many activities such as workshops/trainings, whilst looking for alternative service providers. Implementing partners reported that the current and recent economic situation, inflation and lack of cash in banks has negatively impacted their ability to implement the project activities in a timely manner; In addition, the impact of inflation and its effects on the exchange rate has affected all the goods and services prices provided by the implemented partners to their beneficiaries.

- In addition to the high inflation and rising prices, Sudan has faced a serious lack of fuel during 2018, with many transportation services grinding to a halt. With a real scarcity of fuel, grinding mills, provision of water for humans and livestock, movement of goods and agriculture are facing huge difficulties. The impact of this is being felt in all projects. For example, the fuel scarcity in the states hindered transportation of construction materials which led the contractors’ withdrawal and cancelling of the contracts in Dambar and Tanko, Central Darfur.

Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)
El Daein, East Darfur

The Microfinance FaST Activity is supporting the creation of VSLAs and helping with their registration as cooperatives or community based organizations under the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
The Darfur Commissions

In 2016, the Government of Sudan, following the results of the Darfur Referendum (11th – 13th April 2016), dissolved the Darfur Regional Authority by a presidential decree on the 22nd September. The DRA Commissions faced uncertainty in their structure and functioning following this decree and most halted their activities. The delay in forming the management structure of the Commissions resulted in the absence of the main partners for several of the FaST activity projects. The Commissions, as the main government counterpart for many of the projects, had also acted as an interface with the five Darfur states. Without active commissions the projects had to identify new government partners, in addition to dealing with the 5 states individually; this was time-consuming and has had financial implications. The State Ministry of Finance took on the responsibility of the overall coordination of the FaST activities in the 5 states. In February 2017, the head of each Commission was announced by the Government. Mr. Magdi Khalafalla, was appointed as Chairperson of the Darfur Follow Up Office & Overall Supervisor of the Commissions.

During 2017 the UNDF TS/UNDP continued to support the state level coordination mechanisms chaired by the State Ministry of Finance (SMoF) in North, West and South Darfur. 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. The focus was to ensure a cohesive and complementary approach to the implementation of the FaST activities. Three coordination meetings (on bi-monthly basis) have been held in North Darfur, three (on quarterly basis) have been held in West Darfur and 9 (on monthly basis) have been held in South Darfur, minutes of the meetings were jointly prepared by SMoF and the UNDF TS/UNDP and shared with all DDS partners in Darfur.

As a way of improving coordination and ownership of FaST activities in West Darfur joint monitoring missions have been ongoing. A mission took place during the first quarter of 2018. Participation was high, with senior government line ministry officials attending. The findings of the mission were then discussed at the quarterly state level recovery and development forum.

A review workshop on the FaST activities was conducted in North State with full support (financially) from Ministry of Finance, all UNDF partners including government counterparts represented by seven Director Generals (DG’s) and the UNDF Technical Secretariat, represented by the Head of the TS, attended the workshop and presented the status of the 12 FaST projects, recommendations and the way forward. A detailed report was produced jointly between MoF and UNDF TS and shared with all DDS partners.
All projects continued to plan and work closely together with their UN and governmental counterparts to ensure clear understanding and ownership. As joint projects it has also been important to ensure that there is strong coordination between the UN project partners. Lead agencies, with the support of their partners, worked hard, particularly early in 2018, to maintain efficient coordination within the projects. Coordination between projects has also continued to bring common geographical focus at locality and community level and information exchange. When starting implementation of the FaST activities four priority localities were agreed upon; Kornoi, Mellit in North Darfur, Azum in Central Darfur and El Geneina Rural in West Darfur. Tables on pages 15,16, and 17 of this report shows which projects are implementing activities in these priority localities.

DDS Refresh Process

As the original Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) will come to an end in 2019, a DDS Refresh has been approved. The Darfur Development Refresh intends to be relatively light-touch – building on the existing DDS 2019-2013 and other frameworks for the political, economic, and social development in Darfur. The main deliverable of the Review process will be a revised Darfur Development Strategy covering the period 2025-2030. The Strategy will set out how the international community, the Government of Sudan, and other partners, can engage over the next six years to improve development outcomes for poor people in Darfur ensuring that development assistance tackles root causes of conflict.

Preparations have started, with donors committing funds to the Refresh process and a series of meeting with the Government and Development Partners. These will continue into 2019, when it is planned the process with kick-start.

Fund Management

The overall percentage expenditure of the funds received since the commencement of the FaST activities in January 2016, as of 2018/12/31, was 93.5%, with 11 projects having spent more than 93% of their received funds. The projects have now received 100% of their total approved budgets and implemented an average 92% of programmatic activities. The sixth and final tranche of funding was received by MPTF in March 2018.

The original project timeframe was from 1st January 30 – 2016th June 2017. However, as projects were still ongoing three No Cost Extension’s (NCE) have been approved by the Steering Committee. The latest NCE was approved for the period 1st July - 31st December 2018.
Monitoring & Evaluation

Together with the Communication Team, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer participated in 11 field missions in 2018 to monitor project implementation and evaluate results. All visits have been joint monitoring missions with UNDF partners and government counterparts. All the 12 projects were covered by these missions that in 2018 reached four of the five States of Darfur: North, South, East and West Darfur. Monitoring reports and maps, including recommendations, way forward and action points have been produced after every mission and shared with UNDF partners. Close follow up on recommendations and action points was undertaken by the M&E Officer throughout the year.

Missions took us to El Fasher in North Darfur in January where we kicked off 2018 with the UNDF Technical Secretariat planning sessions for the year. At this time, we also had the chance to hold a meeting with all UN agencies partners in the North Darfur.

In February we visited West Darfur where we attended the Joint Handover Ceremonies together with UNDP and UNHCR in El Geneina town and Tandikro, Jekjeki, Nyoro and Tur villages under the Returns FaST Activity. There was also a Joint Monitoring/Communications mission to Dumta, in Sirba Locality with DDS coordination forum (UN partners and Government). From West Darfur M&E Officer together with the Communication Team moved to Central Darfur where they covered handover ceremonies from the Returns project.

In March we went to South Darfur where we covered activities in Nyala town and Otash village, Nyala locality for the WASH and ALP projects; Umlabasa, in Kubom locality for the Health; and Rahad Elmarum and Hafir Abiat in Alsalam locality for the Livelihood project. In April we went to East Darfur where over 10 days we had the opportunity to cover activities for five FaST projects: Eldaein locality (ALP project), Yassin locality (PRCSP & Public Facilities); Adila and Abujabra localities (WASH & ALP projects).

In May a few assignments kept us busy in Khartoum: the arrival of the solar equipment for the installation of the second batch of villages took us to the warehouse outside Khartoum and the well-attended Land Conference kept our attention for almost a week.

In July we went back to West Darfur, visiting El Geneina and Tandiliti. Over 5 days we had the opportunity to support DDR and ALP FaST Activities. We witnessed the success of a farm in Tandiliti locality as a result of the stabilization activities of the DDR FaST Activity. We also attended some of the trainings for health workers under the ALP FaST Activity in El Geneina town.

In September, we traveled to South Darfur to document activities from 3 projects: Training of Trainers by UNIDO under the Solar FaST Activity; the demarcation process of nomadic corridors supported by FAO around Nyala town under the Land FaST Activity; and the functioning of the Water Quality Lab and the water loggers from the rain gauges implemented by WHO and UN Environment respectively, under the WASH FaST Activity. In September again, we went to El Fasher, to support the documentation of the second meeting of the Darfur Transitional Justice Working Group from the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission which is supported by the Reconciliation FaST Activity.

During the second half of the year, big efforts from the M&E Officer together with the Head of the Technical Secretariat and the Communication Team went towards the planning of two missions for cases studies. The preparations of these case studies have been a big exercise of coordination with field offices, government and implementing partners.
Missions took place in October when we went back to South Darfur, visiting **Dimsu Locality** with the aim to reflect the impact that projects have had in an area where there have been a high number of FaST activities. In Dimsu we witnessed the impact of the Public Facilities, Wash and Health FaST Activities and the inception activities from Solar. Partners from HAC, State Line Ministries and colleagues from UN-Habitat, UNICEF and WHO supported the mission with logistics, coordination and their expertise.

At the end of **October**, we traveled again, this time to **Angemi, Makada and Kadadol**, a rural area near El Geneina, capital of West Darfur, where 9 out of 12 FaST Activities have implemented activities. This was the 4th time the Technical Secretariat traveled to the area but this time with a more ambitious objective, a second case study. Colleagues from UNICEF, WHO, UNOPS, UNDP and UN-Habitat joined the mission together with representatives from HAC and the State Ministry of Finance. During two days, the team was collecting testimonies about the overall impact of the FaST Activities.

Parallel to the preparations of the case studies missions, during the second half of the year, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer focused also on the **collection of lessons learnt** that will be part of the Final Knowledge Sharing Products. A template document was designed and shared between all partners. Lessons learnt try to cover all the different angles: from the design of activities, the coordination to start mechanisms for implementation, the implementation itself, the monitoring, the evaluation, the documentation and the reporting. Feedback was collected from different sources: Government, UN Agencies, implementing partners and beneficiaries. To do so, group and bilateral meetings were organized to brief about this important task that will eventually contribute to feed the discussion around the second phase of the DDS.

In 2017, the TS initiated the use of the online **Indicator Reporting System (IREPS)** by the project offering a platform to provide an online overview of all the projects and their progress towards their indicators. Due to the extension of the project, in 2018 the UNDF TS encountered some constraints to keep up the service which fortunately was operative again by the end of the year. At the end of the reporting period implementing partners were able again to upload data in IREPS.

The results framework can be found at [www.dimonitoring.org/v4/ireps](http://www.dimonitoring.org/v4/ireps)

Please request login details from the UNDF TS.

---

**Communications**

2018 has been an intense year from the communications point of view at the UNDF Technical Secretariat. The Communication Team saw one colleague leaving and two other staff arriving, one **National UN Volunteer** and a **National Intern** supporting the audiovisual production and the translation of public information products to Arabic. The team kept on implementing the communication strategy designed in 2017; regularly supported monitoring and evaluation activities through audiovisual documentation; covered events to document activities; collected evidences to publish new achievements; produced new communication products; disseminated standardized visibility materials; maintained and updated the communication library; and supported the overall visibility of Donor, UN, and partners.

As the year went by, projects’ implementation advanced considerably and by the end of the year many projects were in the final stage or in a very advance stage of implementation what made **results become more visible**.

During March and April field missions, the UNDF Communication team took the chance to deliver two “Storytelling for Development” workshops in Nyala (SD).
and Al Daein (ED) for partners (40 and 27 participants respectively) to build basic skills in developing human interest stories and supporting photography. The workshops received very positive feedback and have served to increase the number and quality of communication materials submitted by partners.

Collected material during missions was crafted into countless human centered stories that fed regular reports and social media channels. A new series of weekly photo-story featuring FaST activities under the title: “Photo of the Week” was started at the beginning of the year in which photos from the field were submitted by FaST partners along with a short narrative. Photo of the Week series was published on Social Media and shared internally through UN communication channels. This series, in addition to increasing FaST Activities visibility also played a pivotal role in enhancing partners’ engagement and their sense of ownership. The series became a popular product with continuous feedback after their publication both on social media and by partners.

In total, 2018 saw 10 short videos produced showcasing different components implemented by the FaST Activities. Some were published to commemorate events like International Women’s Day, the World Water Day, World Health Day and International Day of Peace. All videos are in Arabic with their respective English subtitles.

Efforts were specially dedicated to the social media channels. Both Twitter and Facebook accounts have seen a continuous increase in the number of followers and in feedback received throughout the year. Twitter began 2018 with 215 followers and ended with 599 whilst Facebook reached maximum number of friends 5,000 and passed from 1,610 to 5,619 followers to the page. The Technical Secretariat has been putting extra efforts in increasing FaST Activities visibility also played a pivotal role in enhancing partners’ engagement and their sense of ownership. The series became a popular product with continuous feedback after their publication both on social media and by partners.

The second half of the year saw also the intense discussions on the development of this website. After designing a preliminary structure and looking at different options for its completion, before the end of the reporting period, the team had the chance to see the draft and give feedback to the builders on the structure and the design. The website was expected to be handed over at the end of the year, but some delays have postponed the date to the beginning of 2019 with its publication to be expected by the second quarter of 2019.
Discussion with male community leaders, Kadadol, West Darfur

Community discussion with women, Dimsu Locality, South Darfur

On the way to Angemi

UN-Habitat Officer taking notes during community discussion, Dimsu

Officers, local authority and community leader visiting WASH project at Dimsu school

Community discussion with women, Dimsu Locality, South Darfur

Doctor’s residence, Dimsu Hospital

Police Station, Dimsu

Dimsu Commissioner with UN Agencies staff

Women’s discussion, Makkada, West Darfur

Community discussion, Angemi, West Darfur

Rehabilitated Hafir, Wadi Almeira, South Darfur

Livelihoods FaST Activity

Community discussion, Angemi, West Darfur
The Financial and Implementation Rate Overview

As per 31/12/2018

1. Reconciliation
   - Implementation rate: 88.5%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

2. DDR
   - Implementation rate: 99%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

3. Land
   - Implementation rate: 95%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

4. Roads
   - Implementation rate: 46%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

5. Public Facilities
   - Implementation rate: 100%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

6. WASH
   - Implementation rate: 99%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

7. Solar
   - Implementation rate: 94%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

8. Health
   - Implementation rate: 100%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

9. Returns
   - Implementation rate: 100%
   - Total Budget
   - Fund Received
   - Balance in-hand

10. ALP
    - Implementation rate: 100%
    - Total Budget
    - Fund Received
    - Balance in-hand

11. Microfinance
    - Implementation rate: 98%
    - Total Budget
    - Fund Received
    - Balance in-hand

12. Livelihoods
    - Implementation rate: 91%
    - Total Budget
    - Fund Received
    - Balance in-hand
## Annex 1
### Funding Overview
01/01/2018 – 31/12/2018

Overview of Funds Received, Expenditure and Fund Balance per UNDF FaST Activity Pro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Total project budget US$</th>
<th>Total Expenditure from Jan 16 - Dec 2018</th>
<th>Balance as of 31/12/2018</th>
<th>% of total budget spent 31/12/2018</th>
<th>% of total budget received as of 31/12/2018</th>
<th>% of programmatic activities implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur</td>
<td>5,439,558.00</td>
<td>5,189,687.00</td>
<td>249,871.00</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR Programme)</td>
<td>11,559,082</td>
<td>11,552,235</td>
<td>6,847</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Coexistence in Darfur</td>
<td>5,958,315</td>
<td>5,641,141</td>
<td>317,174</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points</td>
<td>11,387,008</td>
<td>6,247,665</td>
<td>5,139,343</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings</td>
<td>5,194,014</td>
<td>5,194,014</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur</td>
<td>10,591,948</td>
<td>10,587,862</td>
<td>4,086</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur Solar Electrification Project</td>
<td>5,581,957</td>
<td>5,267,070</td>
<td>314,887</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>94.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites</td>
<td>12,816,258</td>
<td>12,815,573</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur</td>
<td>4,949,508</td>
<td>5,988,329</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth</td>
<td>5,988,329</td>
<td>5,566,791</td>
<td>421,538</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pillar 3: Economic Recovery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur</td>
<td>2,450,006</td>
<td>2,420,833</td>
<td>29,173</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur</td>
<td>4,814,245</td>
<td>4,557,654</td>
<td>256,591</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are uncertified figures according to country level project reporting.
This report was produced by the UNDF Technical Secretariat

Photo credits:
Daniel Gonzalez, UNDF TS
Salahaldeen Nadir, UNDF TS

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

For more information please contact the UNDF Technical Secretariat, UNDP, Khartoum, Sudan

facebook: UN Darfur Fund
UNDF Webpage
@UNDarfurFund