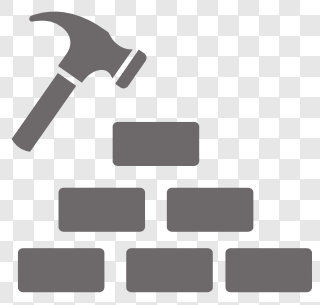


1st Jan 2016 - 31st Dec 2017

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





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Objective

6 Improved Access to Justice



Objective

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



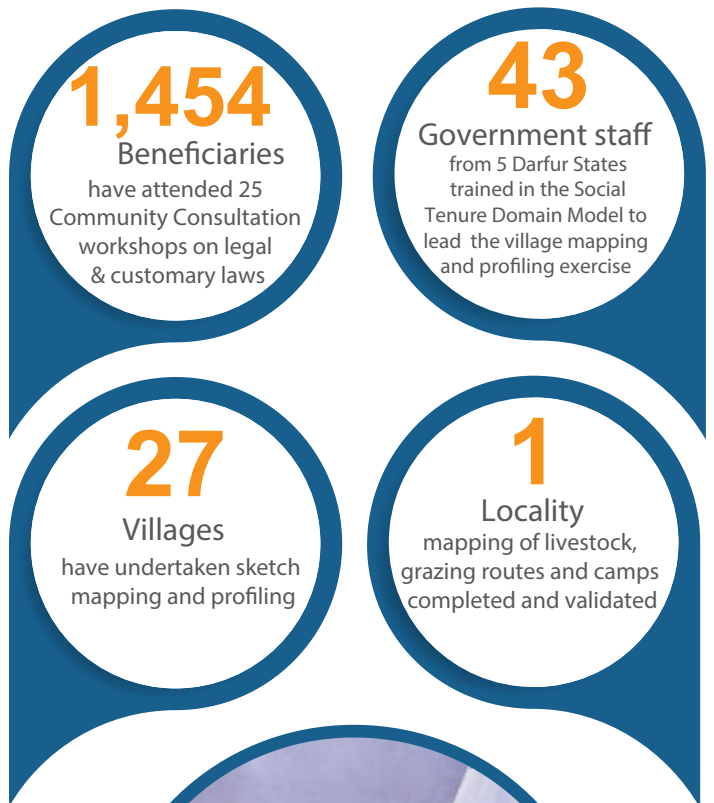
Objective

9 Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established



Objective

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



Solidarity



Years ago due to violent conflict, Hawa fled her home village in West Darfur. A single mother of an eight years old boy, Hawa also battles her motor disability that resulted from an undiagnosed illness. Displaced from her home and unable to work and provide for herself and child, Hawa depended on the support of relatives and neighbours. "I had absolutely nothing! I was alone and did not know what to do to make a living" said Hawa; "I was a stranger in a strange city".

The conflict in Darfur has resulted in massive displacements, especially affecting women and children. Communities have been displaced and dispersed over prolonged periods of time, this can lead to internal conflicts and tensions over resources when returning to their areas of origin. The 'Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur' FaST activity aims to address reconciliation at multiple levels, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups (women, children and minorities). And for that purpose, women networks, community-based organisations and youth volunteers are assisted in organising diverse types of activities, such as community dialogues, awareness-raising sessions and vocational training with a view to empowering communities economically through income-generating activities. "One day a group of women came and visited me," said Hawa, "I could tell they were from everywhere. I mean, there were women from every tribe, from the (IDP) camp, the city, and even nomadic tribes, as if they were a delegation.

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

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



Objective

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

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

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

2 Police Station constructed

Objective

2 Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation

5 Water quality laboratories were constructed in state capitals

450 People received Integrated Water Resource Management messages through workshops and training

15 Communities declared as open defecation free (ODF)

146,602 People in Darfur states have access to improved water

12 Health centers provided with improved water supply

176,249 People reached with hygiene promotion interventions

11,983 Children in 25 basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply

11,004 Children in 27 basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable sanitation and handwashing facilities

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

Objective

3 Increased access to electricity services

30,539 People have benefited from solar PV systems installed in 8 villages

25 Participants attended consultation workshop on Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Curriculum for Technical and Craft Schools

Objective

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

2 Rural hospitals rehabilitated and handed over to the State Ministry of Health

12 Health facilities' rehabilitation ongoing

30 Health facilities' equipment procured

1,125 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

486

ALP facilitators (202 F/173 M) have been trained

30

ALP units were constructed and an additional 12 in progress

Objective

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

4

Police posts completed contributing to the safety and security of 113,500 people

545

Community Policing Volunteers (CPVs) trained and provided with equipment

1,000

People benefitting from 2 community policing and safety center

4

Basic schools have been constructed

260

Transitional shelters constructed and 140 under construction

3,600

People have benefited from the development of community assets

350

Police officers trained in areas human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing



Breaking the Isolation



The road network and infrastructure in Darfur is little developed and much of what exists is badly damaged due to seasonal effects and the lack of maintenance. Both humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities depend not only on security and administrative access but also on the physical infrastructure, such as rural roads, bridges and drainage systems, being passable.

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

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

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

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





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 5 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
- 938 Out of school, school drop-outs and youth have completed vocational trainings in different disciplines
- 332 School drop-outs received small business development and entrepreneurship trainings

Objective

6 Increased access to financial services

- 510 Clients trained on proposal development for income generation activity
- 2,432 People have attended public awareness activities on Microfinance finance and client services and products
- 207 Village Savings and Loans Associations have been established and supported with seed grants
- 120 Groups awarded grants through competitive process, benefiting over 2,000 individual clients



Play for Development



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

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

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

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

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





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