



UN Darfur Fund

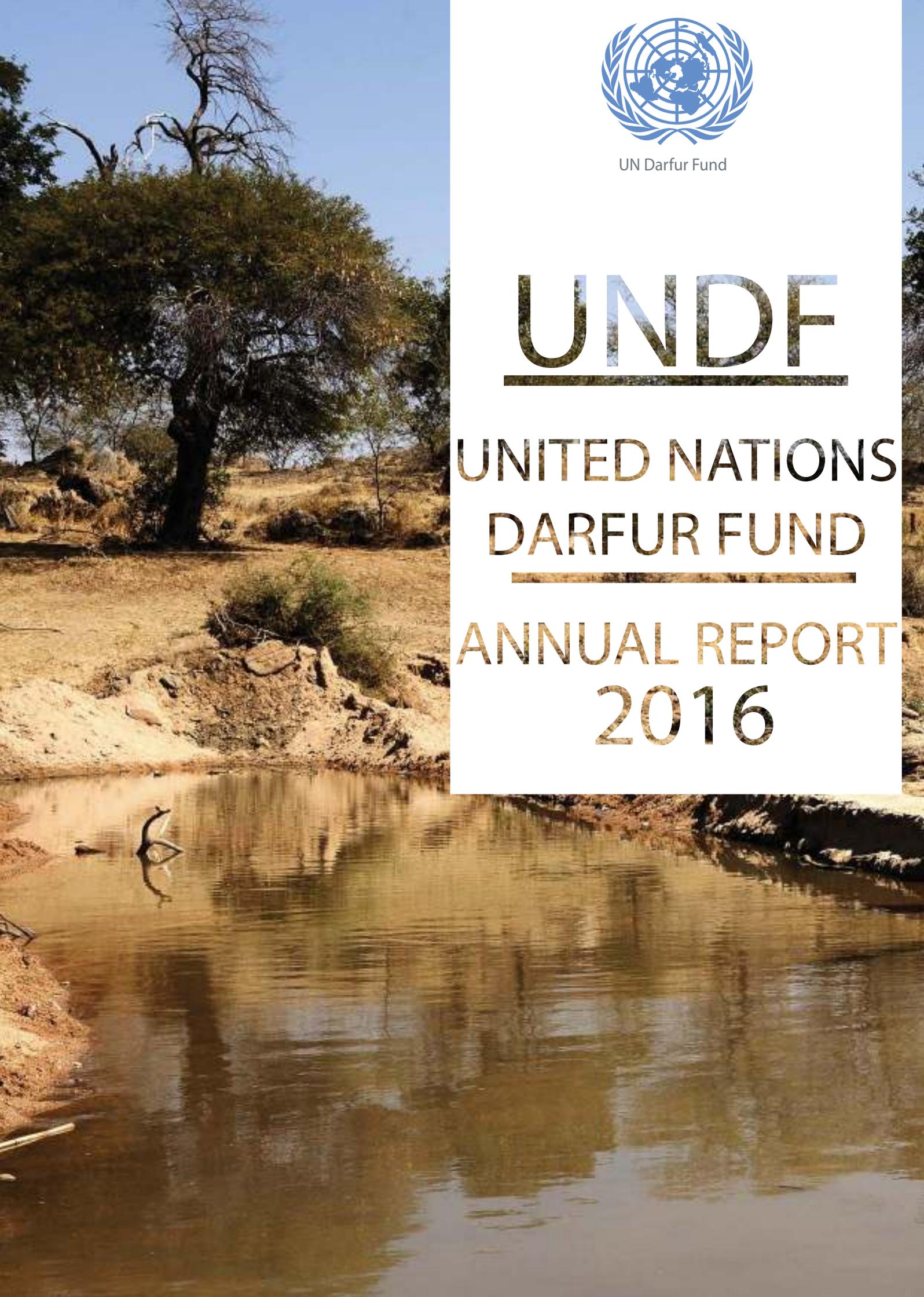
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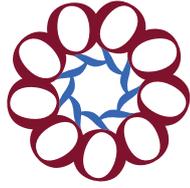
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**UNITED NATIONS  
DARFUR FUND**

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
2016**





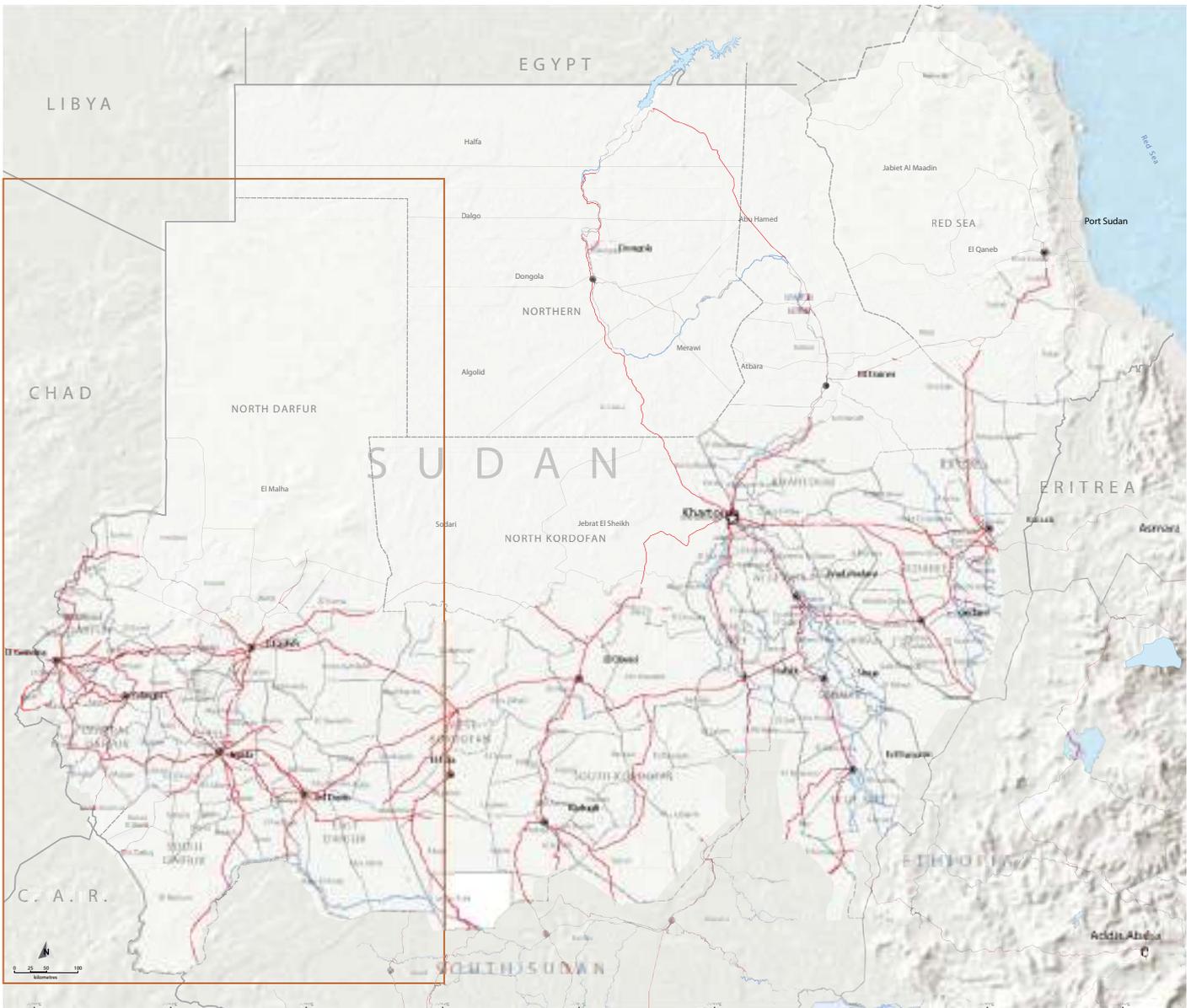
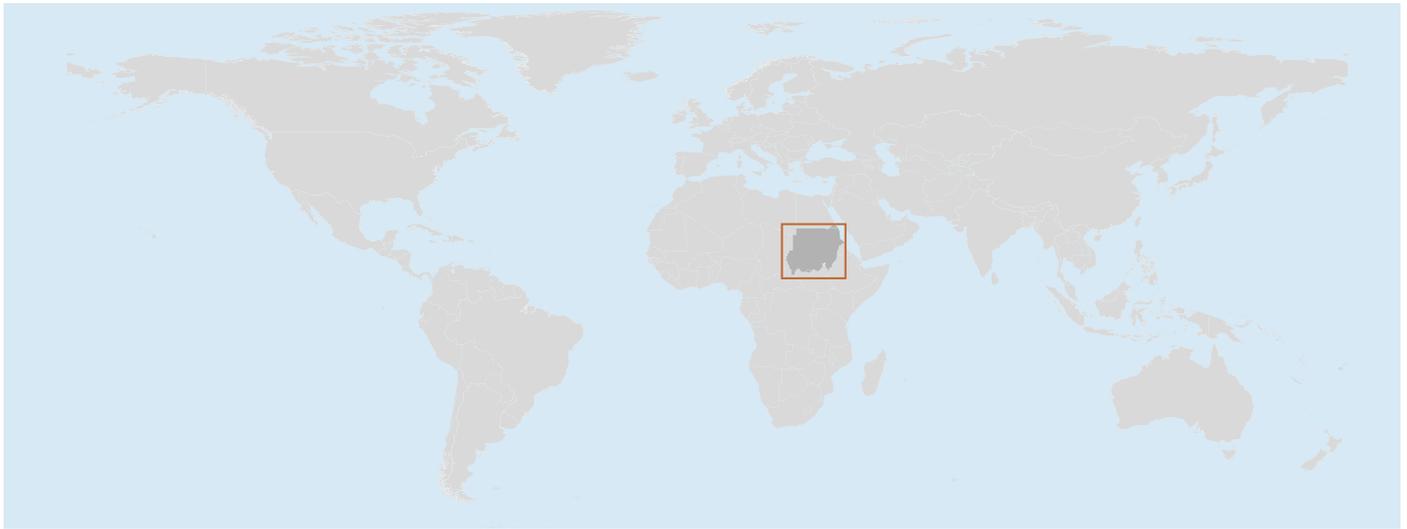
QATAR FUND  
FOR DEVELOPMENT  
صندوق قطر للتنمية



## UNDF Partners



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- International boundary
- State boundary
- - - Locality boundary
- ⊙ Country capital
- State capital
- Main road
- River Nile
- ▭ Lake

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Final Locality boundaries for the Kordofan States not verified.

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
VRRRC	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

This is the first annual report for the United Nations Fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur, a multi-donor trust fund established in 2015 to support the efficient implementation of 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 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 by Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), will support these 12 FaST activities. The projects officially started in February 2016.

During 2016, US\$30,149,048 was made available with a total programable amount of US\$29,570,584. The total expenditure by UN partners was US\$14,614,120. The average overall project implementation rate of activities achieved by the 12 projects was 32%, with 7 projects achieving 30% or higher.

FaST activities that lay the foundation for the development of Pillar I of the DDS, Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, are focusing around justice and reconciliation, with immediate interventions offering mechanisms 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 citizen's trust in customary and formal systems, structures and processes at both local and state levels. Key results in 2016 include workshops held with different stakeholders to develop a standard approach in undertaking community level activities and forums. Also a total of 1600 ex-combatants were supported through the re-integration process and are now either gainfully employed or at various stages of the economic reintegration process.

Activities linked to Pillar II, Reconstruction, are working towards supporting the recovery and stabilisation of conflicted affected populations whose economic and social life have been severely disrupted. Key results in 2016 include the construction and restoration of physical infrastructure and basic services, such as water supply in villages, schools, health facilities and hospitals, community policing, as well as linking communities and markets by constructing and improving road drainage structures. For example, 77,000

beneficiaries now have all-weather access to basic services through construction of road drainage structures. 38,915 people, in rural locations, have access to improved water supplies, as well as 55,499 people having increased awareness on handwashing with soap. To ensure more comprehensive monitoring of the quality of water, 5 state level water quality laboratories were constructed and locality level staff were trained in the emergency methods of water sampling, checking and chlorination.

To enable the development of Pillar III; Economic Recovery, FaST activities are working towards food security and poverty alleviation in an equitable and environmentally sustainable manner. Primarily this is being done through directly supporting agriculture and livestock based value chains and improving access to financial services for small-scale farmers and pastoralists to diversify their livelihoods and establish small-scale businesses. For example, key results in 2016 included 120 Households (HH's) receiving training on good husbandry practises, concentrated feeds and milk licks. These HH's have reported a milk production increase by 200-250%, resulting in increased household incomes. 181,795 animals were also vaccinated and treated against endemic and epidemic diseases. In preparation for micro-finance activities, 2,339 potential microfinance clients were registered for training in business skills.

Based on the identified needs of communities, the activities are being implementing in 47 localities across Darfur; 7 localities have a total of 9-12 projects in each locality, 21 localities have more than 5 projects in each. By focusing on identified localities, they are contributing towards a more holistic and effective way of supporting communities. This ensures greater impact.

An important component of UNDF funded FaST activities is coordination between the Government and the UN. Originally the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) were pivotal in this but with the dissolving of the DRA in September 2016, the Ministry of Finance has taken on this role. The Darfur State Level Recovery and Development Coordination (DSRDC) meetings are held monthly in North, West and South Darfur. They are chaired by the Ministry of Finance, the UN, Government line ministries and INGO representatives are well represented, though the composition of the forum varies state by state.

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

Reconstruction



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

Economic Recovery



Aim is to contribute positively towards poverty alleviation and transitioning Darfur to development in an equitable and environmentally sustainable manner, through increasing support and access to key livelihoods and ensuring the sustainability of productive sectors.

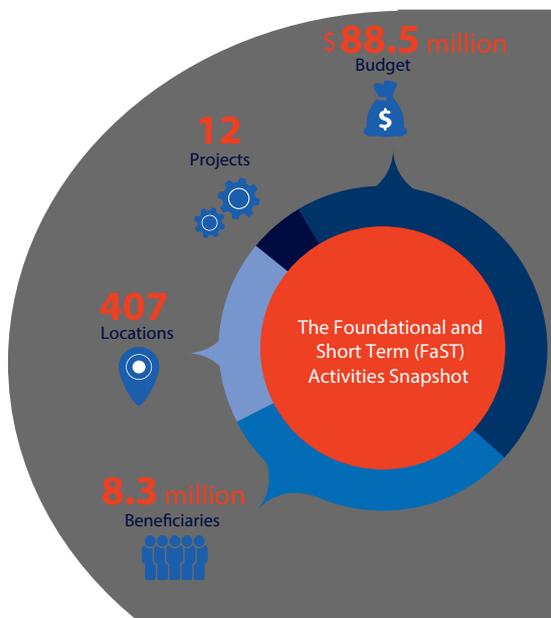
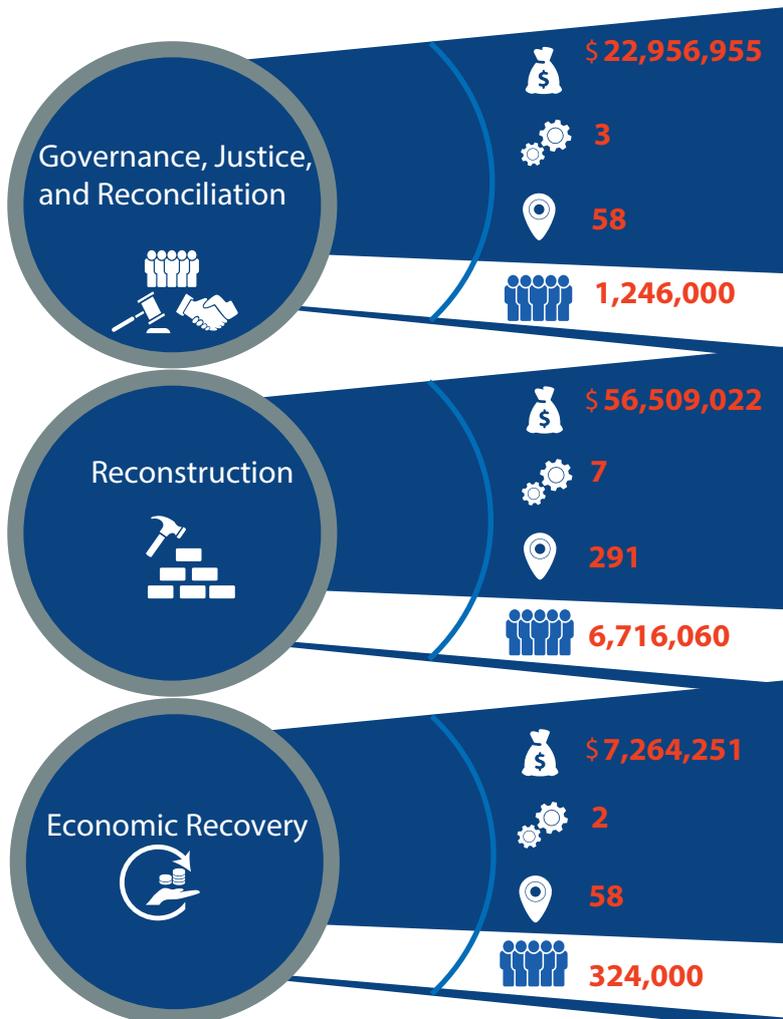
The FaST activities are funded through the UNDF and demonstrate the benefits of peaceful cooperation and bringing people together to sustain the aspirations of a better future for all achieved through the DDPD and the DDS. Together they will ensure that people invest in their future, have a say in the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

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

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

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).

## FaST Activities under the three DDS Pillars:



	<b>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>UN Partners</b>
1	Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur	UNDP	UN Women
2	Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR Programme)	UNDP	UN Women UNFPA
3	Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur	UNDP	UN-HABITAT FAO
<b>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</b>			
4	Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points	UNOPS	UN-ILO
5	Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings	UNHABITAT	
6	Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene(WASH) Services in Darfur	UNICEF	IOM UNEP WHO
7	Darfur Solar Electrification Project	UNDP	UNIDO
8	Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites	WHO	UN-HABITAT UNFPA UNICEF
9	Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur	UNDP	UNHCR
10	Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of- school children and youth	UNICEF	UNDP
<b>Pillar 3: Economic Recovery</b>			
11	Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur	UNDP	
12	Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur	FAO	UN-ILO UNOPS

## 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.

## Project Briefs

### 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 (VRRRC) 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

## 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.

## 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.



North Darfur state:

Locality	Number of projects
Kornoi	
Kutum	
Mellit	
El Fashir	
Dar ELsalam	
Umm Kadada	
Kabkabiya	
Kalimendo	
Tawila	
Um Buru	
Elmalha	
Elsireaf	
Sarf Umara	
El Kuma	



West Darfur state:

Locality	Number of projects
Sirba	
El Geneina	
Habila	
Beida	
Kereink	
Morni	
Jebel Moon	



South Darfur state:

Locality	Number of projects
Nyala	
Mershing	
Bielel	
El Salam	
Dimsu	
Um Dafug	
Um Labssa	
Niteaga	
Shattai	



East Darfur state:

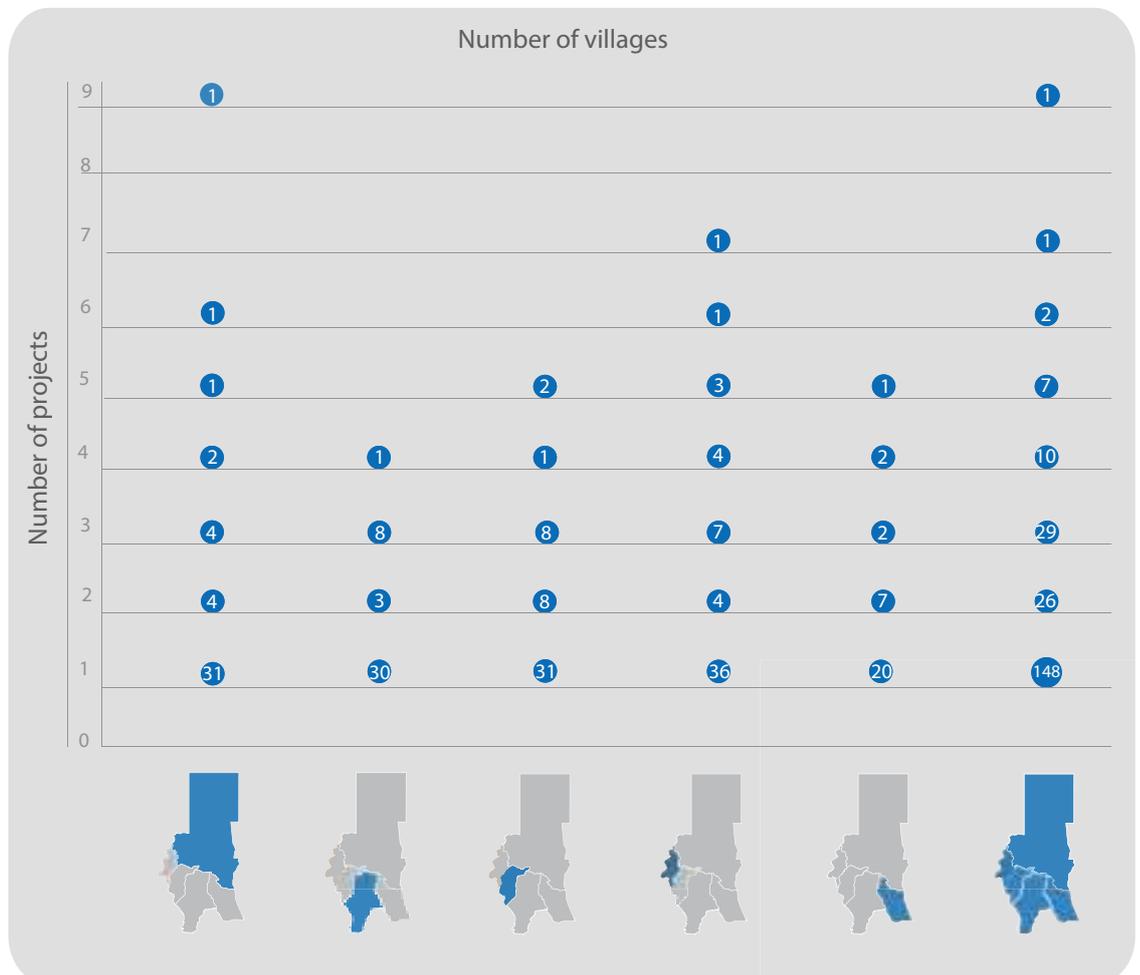
Locality	Number of projects
Ed Daein	
Assalaya	
Sheiria	
Yassin	
Adila	
Abu Karanka	
Abu Jabra	
Bahr El arab	
El Ferdous	



Central Darfur state:

Locality	Number of projects
Azum	
Mukjar	
Wadi Salih	
Bindisi	
Zalingei	
Um Dukhun	
Nertiti	
Rokoro	

Number of projects in the same village location:



Photographs depicting FaST activities

Photo © S.Nadir UNDF





## Pillar I: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation

### Objective 6: Improved Access to Justice

**Four PJRCs** at advanced stages of construction

**One study** tour to Rwanda undertaken by the TJRC



**One Training** on Small Arms Control and Two advocacy workshops/ conferences organized in West Darfur (El Geneina) and North (El Fasher)

**Two consultative workshops** on UNSCR 1325 were held in Nyala and in El Geneina to discuss national action plan for 1325 and prepare recommendations for final national level workshop in Khartoum

**1600 ex-combatants** (10% F/90% M) have been counselled, trained and at various stages of the reintegration process

**1600 ex-combatants** (10% F/90% M) are gainfully employed or at various stages of the economic reintegration process

**Training of Trainer (ToT) Courses** on Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDs and GBV provided to 12 Youth Peers by SMOH (7 female and 5 male)

**Training of Trainers (ToT) Courses** on Clinical Management of Rape Victims provided to 15 Health care Providers in El Fasher

### 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





## Pillar I: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation

Objective 9:  
Reconciliation and  
conflict management  
process and mechanisms  
established

One **“Community Entry Workshop”** was hosted to support the TJRC in adopting a standard approach in undertaking community level activities and forums. The workshop attracted participants from Academia, the Native Administration, Civil Society, the Prosecution Office, Judges and partners from INGOs who shared their own experiences in peacebuilding activities in North Darfur



**52 villages** identified for village sketch mapping and agreements for the sketch mapping survey were signed with the Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities

**One nomadic corridor** in West Darfur selected and agreed upon by partners

**One Land Consultative workshop** held with Global Land Tenure Network (GLTN) to explore the application of the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) within the context of Darfur

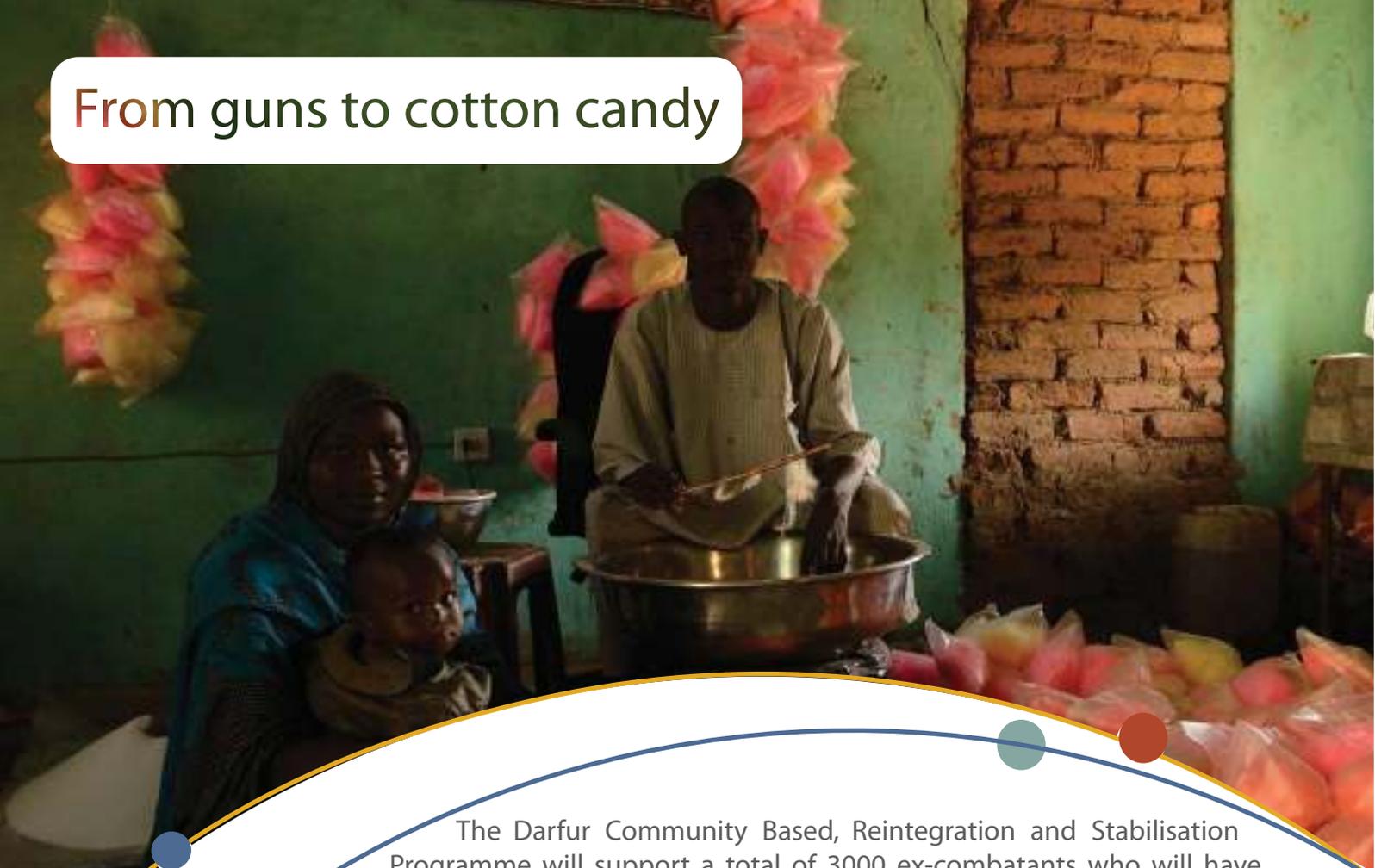
**Two state committees** formed in East and South Darfur to oversee the land conflict arbitration activities

**Two state level consultation workshops** conducted in West and South Darfur on current and historical laws related to land in Sudan, and coordination of land uses

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



## From guns to cotton candy



The Darfur Community Based, Reintegration and Stabilisation Programme will support a total of 3000 ex-combatants who will have taken the decision to gain meaningful careers that will enable them to constructively contribute to their communities. In addition, the project supports the ex-combatants to gain social acceptance and positive perception in their host communities. The activities are designed to benefit ex-combatants, civilian populations, particularly those affected by war and vulnerable women as well as local institutions in communities receiving ex-combatants.

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

Economic reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants including diversification of livelihoods sources are constrained by weak socio-economic absorptive capacity in the communities as well as limited economic and environmentally viable livelihoods. Reintegration of ex-combatants is further constrained by the lack of start-up capital combined with the dearth of financial services such as micro credit, value chains, savings, markets and advisory services to allow ex-combatants to engage in sustainable livelihoods.

“Life was hard and difficult during war time; I was abandoned in the wilderness and hardly had anything to eat or drink. If my mother got ill or any of my family members, I could not help but now I can help and support anyone in need” said Hamada “I once told my wife that I want to leave Sudan and migrate, she said no! That was alright before but now you are involved in this project and its doing well so there is no need for you to leave” Hamada’s wife Aziza Jumaa affirms: “Life is much better now than before, its way better than fighting in war, we get to raise our children together”



## Pillar II: Reconstruction

**77,000 beneficiaries** (32,000 M/ 45,000 F) have improved all-weather access to basic services

**Eight km of roads** accessible due to completed road drainage structures

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

**50 locations for road** drainage structures were identified, assessed and designed



**Five sites** selected and approved for small-scale funds and grants accessed by low-income households for self-help housing upgrading. Two return sites and three as urban integration sites

**Four sites** in South, West, East and Central Darfur were selected for construction/ rehabilitation of administrative/ public buildings facilities. The facilities vary from prosecutor office, police station, education office, civil defense to Administrative Unit offices



## Pillar II: Reconstruction

38,915 vulnerable rural population and returnees in 13 communities in Darfur states have access to improved water and two health centers were provided with improved water supply

19,042 people in nine communities have access to improved sanitation facelifts with one community declared as open defecating free (ODF) community

55,499 people in 13 targeted communities were reached with hygiene promotion interventions with focus on handwashing with soap

1,327 children (720 boys, 607 girls) in four (4) basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable drinking water supply

2,800 children (1,411 boys, 1,789 girls) in eight (8) basic schools gained access to improved and sustainable sanitation and handwashing facilities

3,826 children (1,593 boys, 2,233 girls) in eight basic schools were reached with hygiene promotion interventions

Objective 2  
Increased access to  
improved water sources  
and sanitation

**Five water quality laboratories** were newly constructed in state capitals; El Fasher, El Geneina, Zalengei, Nyala and El Dein

**The main water catchments** (Wadi El Ku, Nyala, Azum and Kaja) and monitoring sites have been identified for holistic management of water resources

**65 people (18F/47M)** have been reached with IWRM messages through workshops and training

**15 state level staff trained** on the water quality checking and managing referral state water quality laboratory

**Four villages committees trained** on the water sources management, proper chlorination and safe household water storage and treatment

**35 locality level staff trained** on the emergency methods for water sampling, checking and chlorination





## Pillar II: Reconstruction

70 villages/sites selected and energy needs assessed for installation of different solar systems

Objective 3:  
Increased access  
to electricity  
services

49 village technicians (48M /1F) received training on PV systems installation, operation and maintenance



Three health facilities have been rehabilitated

175 students are receiving pre-service training (ongoing)

327 health staff have participated in various technical refresher trainings

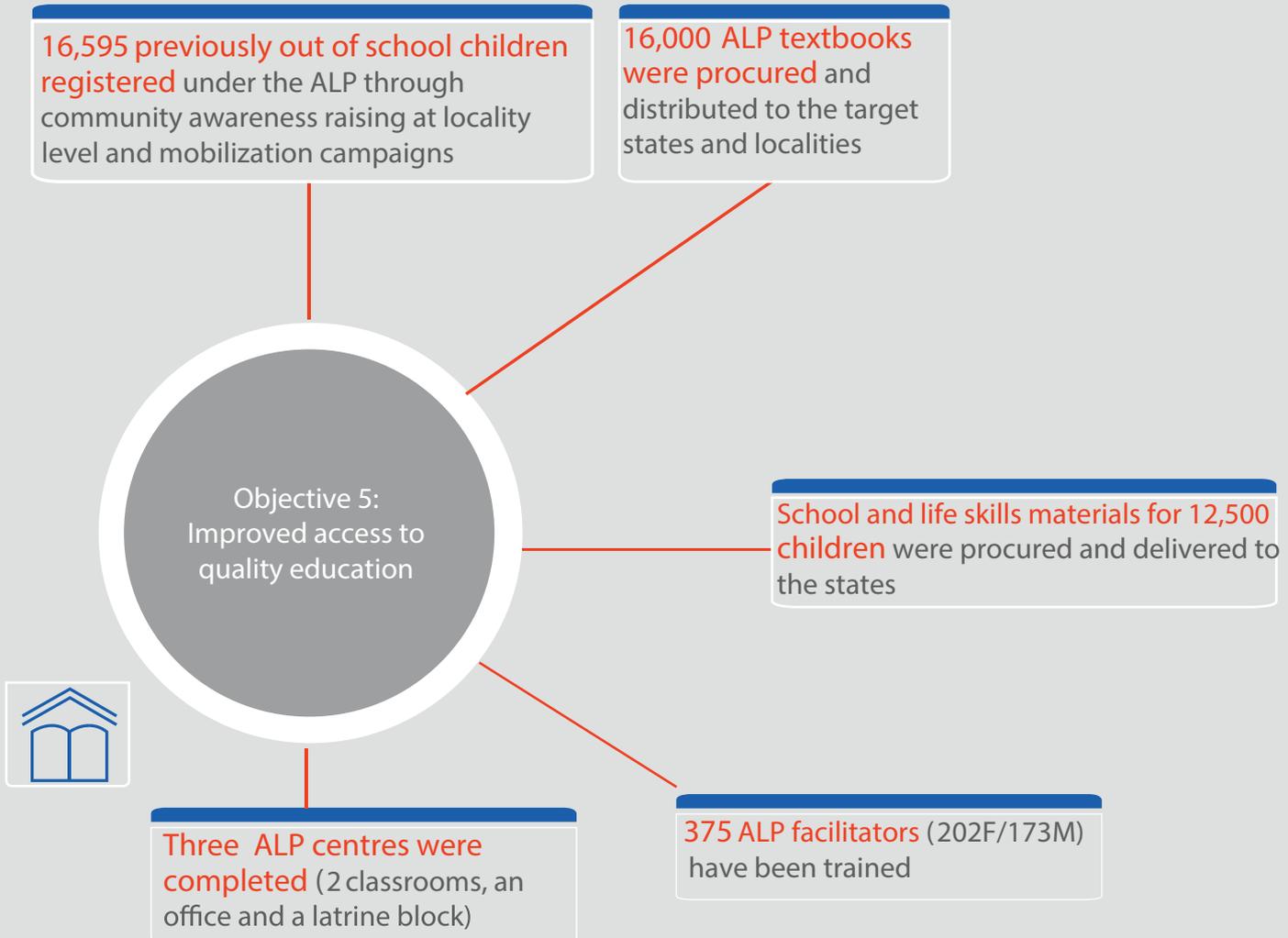
Objective 4  
Enhanced access  
to and utilisation of  
comprehensive  
health and nutrition  
services

Equipment, as per MOH standards and facility categorization, has been procured for 26 health facilities and will be distributed once rehabilitation is complete



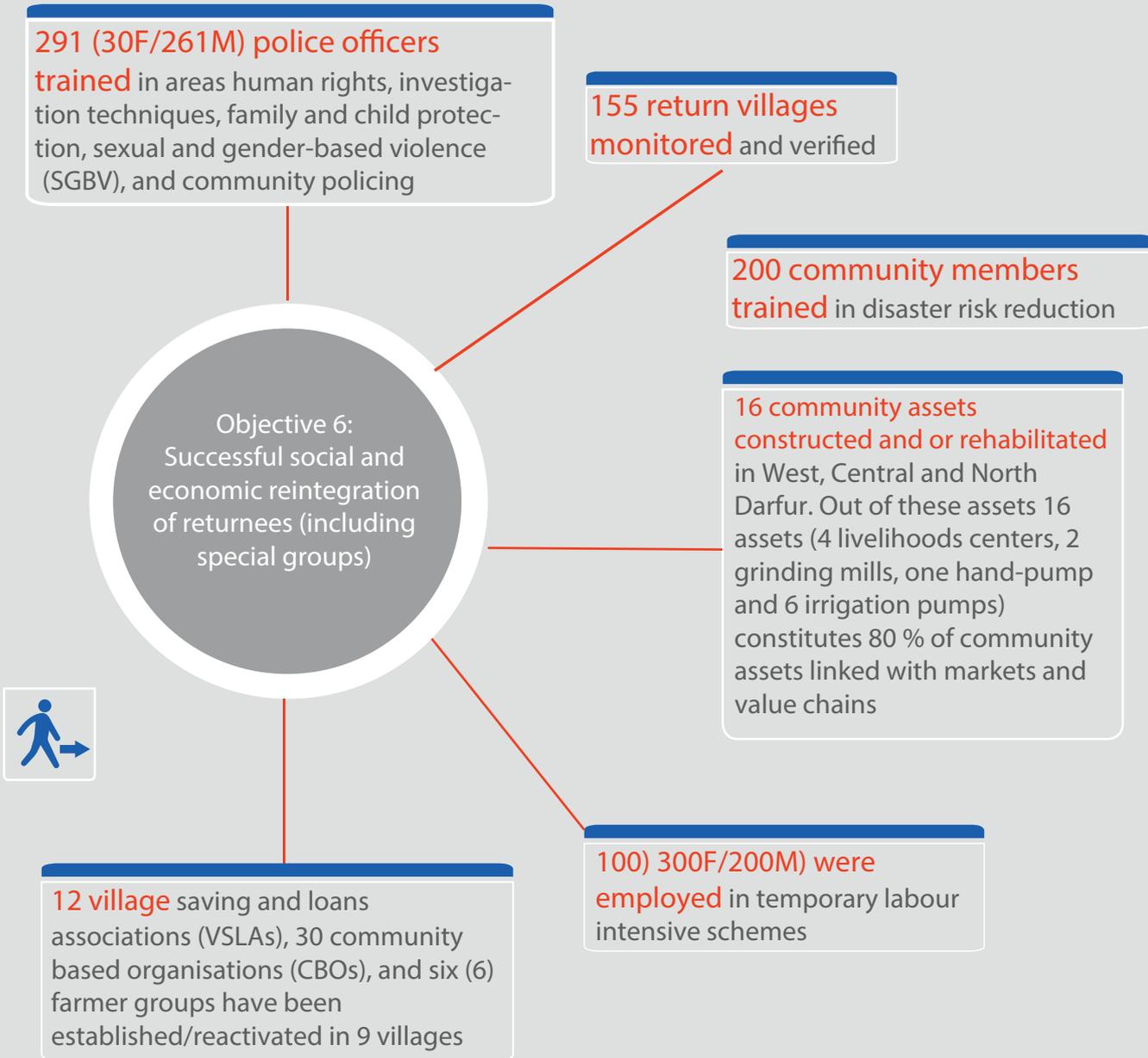


## Pillar II: Reconstruction





## Pillar II: Reconstruction





## A safe and secure home for Tessa



Long-term sustainability of returns in Darfur depends upon improved security, the provision of basic services and livelihoods opportunities and well planned initiatives. Arbab Omer, tribal chief of Angeme village, West Darfur State recalls their first days after returning “We returned to find our village turned into a bushland, you saw nothing but bushes, not a sign of the village that once existed. We were told that we are safe now and a police station was built to provide security for the returnees and community”;

The Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDP’s and Refugees in Darfur project supports enhancing security at return sites by rebuilding and establishing police stations to assist in preventing criminalities and violence. “We are thankful, there hasn’t been any violent incidents in a long time, some small disputes every now and then but nothing we couldn’t resolve”. The project also promotes livelihoods and income generating activities amongst returnees and host communities.

Tessa was one of the women whom participated in trainings for food processing, saving and income generation. She thinks that what she has learnt has changed the way she lives. “We were taught how to collectively save money, you would think that you were doing it right till someone shows you the proper way,” said Tessa, “I was able to buy new kitchen utensils and many things that I need”.

Tessa has been chosen by her community to be the very first owner of a transitional shelter, an improved and environmental friendly replacement of the temporary structure that she had lived in. The transitional shelter was built by trained volunteers from the community using stabilised soil blocks (SSB) technology. “I thought I wouldn’t make it alone” said Tessa “I once lost everything but am getting my life back now with the help of our community, they are my large family. This house is more secure, and it protects me from the rain, unlike my former hut. I am grateful!”



## Pillar III: Economic Recovery

600 people and 200 animals benefiting from the construction of one sub-surface dam

755 farmers certified as seed improved suppliers

181,795 animals vaccinated and treated against endemic and epidemic diseases

120 households trained in improved milk production and fattening

55 veterinary suppliers provided with refresher training, veterinary and drug kits

Objective 2  
Increased crop and livestock production and productivity



2,000 candidates aged 29 – 14 years old of school dropouts and youth have been registered to receive vocational training and entrepreneurship have their employability skills improved

2,339 (970 F/ 1369 M) potential micro-finance clients have been registered for training on business skills

355 beneficiaries acquired enhanced entrepreneurial potential and technical skills

Objective 5:  
Increased access to employment opportunities



## Communities leading their own recovery



The prolonged conflicts, massive population growth, urbanization and climate change have had a negative impact on the water infrastructure in Darfur and disputes over natural resources have fuelled conflict, particularly between pastoralist and farming communities, destroying the livelihoods of many people living in Darfur.

The Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur project aims to mitigate one of the root causes of the natural resource-based conflicts by focusing on water interventions and promoting constructive dialogue between the users related to natural resource management and access.

The community of Manwashi in Merching locality, South Darfur depends on farming and livestock rearing for their livelihoods and is an example of a community affected by conflict. When consulted by the project the community of Manwashi identified the provision of veterinary services as the most needed intervention to support affected livelihoods. "Our animals are the source of our livelihood and pride and without them we cannot sustain our lives" said Adam Shaheed, a farmer and animal owner from Merching "There were no veterinary services nearby, one would lose his entire herd to disease before being able to get help". Vaccination services were availed to communities by the project through 14 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) whom were trained by the project.

The success of the intervention is not just confined to the delivery of the services to the community but rather in the willingness of the targeted beneficiaries to pay for the services to ensure its sustainability. The community of Manwashi managed community contributions and revenues generated by the cost recovery. A veterinary clinic and a drug store were established using the funds.

The CAHWs who are livestock owners themselves, have formed Manwashi Network and they were trained, equipped and supported with drug kits to continue providing treatment and deworming services under the supervision of the local public veterinarians. The network now is linked with a private vet pharmacy to ensure sustainability of the drug supply. "We acknowledged Manwashi CAHW's Network as one of the most active networks in Merching locality. They have treated more than 1500 heads of animals. Since the drug store was established there have been no reported diseases from Manwashi area" said Dr. Ibrahim Hamad Abdalla, Director of Veterinary Department, Ministry of Animal Resources, South Darfur State.

### Partnerships/capacity

Following the result of Darfur referendum, held in April 2016, resulting in 5 separate states, the dissolution of the DRA and the delay in forming the specialized commissions (the main partner for many of the FAST activities) was the main challenge facing the implementation of many of the projects;

- High turn-over of Governors, Ministers and senior staff in the Darfur states has involved many repeat meetings and briefings by projects to familiarize officials. This has resulted in interruptions in the implementation of project activities. Furthermore, slow response and limited capacity of Government Ministries and NGOs are affecting the delivery of high quality, well timed, services;
- Lack of qualified service providers has led to some tenders being re-advertised, this has affected the implementation rate of some projects e.g. Livelihoods.

### Economic situation

One of the main economic challenges faced during 2016 has been the high construction cost, further exacerbated by the devaluation of the Sudanese currency. To address this challenge, some UN agencies started paying contractors in US Dollars. However, this was not always possible as not all local contractors have foreign currency accounts;

- The DDR project reported that high inflation has reduced the value and quantity of the reintegration packages provided to ex-combatants, ultimately affecting impact on the sustainability of the livelihoods assistance;
- Another example of where rising costs of materials have had a negative impact on implementation of activities is in the construction of transition shelters. The unit cost for each shelter was significantly higher than expected, the implication of which is that the number of shelters that will be built has decreased from 503 to 240 units;
- The instability of local currency has also affected the preparations of invitations to bid, which often need to be revised based on the changing market prices.

### Access

The difficult and prolonged procedures to obtain approvals (travel, assessments) from the authorities including Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), were posing a real challenge in some of the states especially East, North and West Darfur states. However, overall projects reported that access difficulties related to approvals improved during the last quarter of 2016;

- Inaccessibility to remote areas makes it difficult especially during the rainy season (i.e. June – October). Many villages across Darfur became inaccessible due to poor road conditions. Consequently, this affected the ability to access some project sites.
- For UN personnel, access by road must be accompanied by a UNAMID or police escort, and this, on occasions, was unreliable.

### Security

During 2016, the security situation in certain areas of Darfur was unpredictable. There were constant security risks which included military movements of GoS troops and militias, targeted ambush of UNAMID troops on patrol, inter-tribal clashes, banditry, carjacking and theft of fuel and consumer supplies from guarded convoys. For instance, 3 UNHCR staff were kidnapped in West Darfur which led to deterioration in the security situation in the area and restricted movement of UNHCR and other UN agency staff to the field. Thus, several activities related to implementation of FaST activities, including field missions, were interrupted.

### Funding

The delay of fund release for the second and third tranche resulted in some implementation delays as funds were not timely available, this was especially the case in tendering processes for construction activities, as well as seasonally sensitive activities. The second tranche was expected in May and was received in July, while the third tranche was expected in August and was not received during 2016.



## Steering Committee and Technical Committee Meetings

On the 9th December 2015, a Steering Committee meeting was convened in El Fasher, Darfur, and approved the 12 FaST projects and the issuance of the first tranche of ten million US dollars (US\$10 million) from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). On the 16th February 2016, the projects were officially launched at an event hosted by the Chairperson of the former Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), Dr. Tijani Sessi. During February/March a joint mission was conducted involving all projects and agencies to the 5 states of Darfur to introduce the FaST activities

During 2016, regular technical meetings were held between the UN (represented by the Chair of the Programme Management Team -PMT), QFFD and the UNDF TS. These meetings were either by teleconference or in person.

The dissolution of the DRA was announced in June 2016 and they were formally dissolved in September 2016. This led to very little formal interaction with the DRA during the second half of 2016, however at the time of writing this report, the Darfur Office for Peace Follow Up, who oversee the Darfur Commissions, are now representing the government of Sudan in coordination meetings.

A donor briefing on the DDS/UNDF was held in May led by the UN RC/HC.

## Staff Recruitment

Due to late approval of funding, the UNDF TS was understaffed during 2016; until November the only staff member was the Head of the TS, with UNDP providing support. This had some implications on the support and follow-up that the TS could provide to the partner agencies and projects.

In November, the Website and Mapping Officer was recruited. Positions that were still vacant included 2 x M&E Officers and 1 x Reporting and Communication Officer.

## Reporting, Monitoring and Fund Management

The 12 projects, submitted to the UNDF TS on a quarterly basis, joint narrative reports. A compiled report was submitted by the UNDF TS quarterly to the UNDF Steering Committee members. Biannually projects submitted a financial report (uncertified) to the TS, after which a combined overview was submitted to the SC by the UNDF TS. Ongoing liaison took place between the donors and the TS, particularly with regards to providing clarification and ensuring the relevant information was submitted to support the release the next tranche of funding. Regular teleconferences have been held with QFFD as well as face-to-face meetings in Doha.

The FaST activities results framework has been drafted and it is in the process of being verified. In early 2017 the framework will be operationalized using Indicator Reporting System (IREPS).

In June, an addendum to the SAA between QFFD and MPTF was signed. The addendum stated that funding would be provided in 6 tranches rather than in the 3 larger tranches as stated in the original SAA. During 2016 two tranches were received by projects, the first in January and the second in July. Based on the addendum to the SAA it had been anticipated that four (4) tranches would have been received during this period.



### Darfur State Level Recovery and Development Coordination (DSRDC) forum

**E**arly 2016, meetings were regularly hosted by the UNDF TS between the 12 projects in Khartoum, however from July onwards, coordination meetings were initiated at Darfur state level. ToR's were developed and approved by the Programme Management Team (PMT). By the end of 2016 the Darfur State Level Recovery and Development Coordination (DSRDC) meetings were regularly being held in South, North and West Darfur. The meetings are led by the State Ministry of Finance in North and West Darfur. It is anticipated that this will be the case in all states. The ToR's have also been approved by North Darfur State Government and an official decree has been issued in which includes the coordination mechanism as well as establishing an office for International Cooperation in the State Ministry of Finance and Planning.

One of the outcomes of these meetings is improved coordination, for example in December 2016, there was a joint mission involving 6 projects and included the government counterparts. Feedback from the states also indicates that these meetings are leading to improved coordination between projects and our the government line ministries. In Khartoum, the Programme Management Team (PMT) continues to be regularly updated by the UNDF TS during their monthly meetings.

### Qatari Organisations

**A** series of meetings were held with Qatari organisations including introducing the work of both the Qatari Organisations and the FaST activities to all parties involved. Four (4) Qatari organisations passed the pre-capacity assessment by UNDP Financial Management Unit (FMU) and have been encouraged to apply for funding, when advertised.

### Visibility

**D**uring 2016 communication documents were produced by the TS in coordination with projects. Several press releases were issued and it were reported on widely in the local press, as well as on social media sites, including Facebook and Twitter.

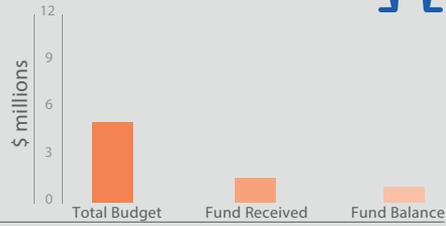
### Mapping

**A**ll project locations have been mapped, specifying planned and ongoing activities. This has provided a clear picture of locations where projects are working together and is assisting in planning more coordinated approaches to activities.



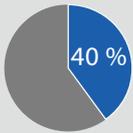


## 1. Reconciliation



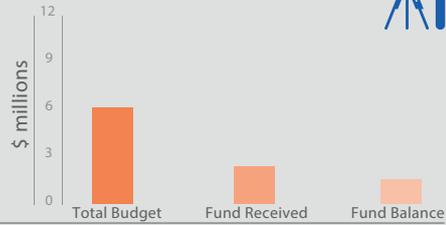
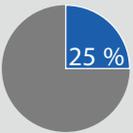
Implementation rate

## 2. DDR



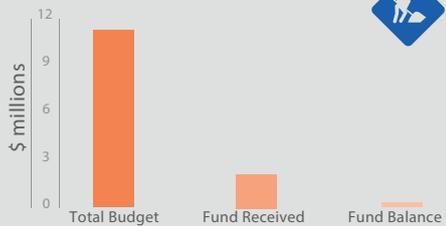
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## 3. Land



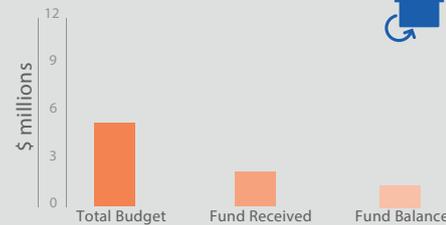
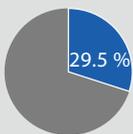
Implementation rate

## 4. Roads



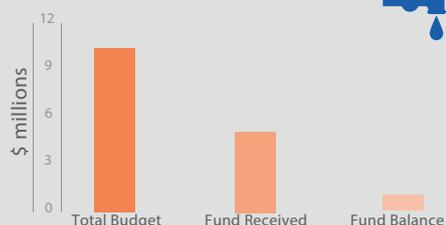
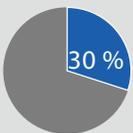
Implementation rate

## 5. Public Facilities



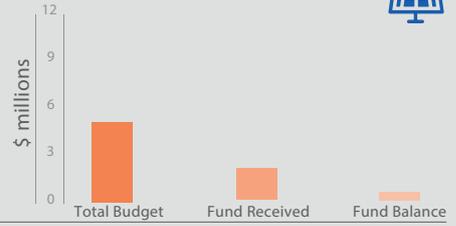
Implementation rate

## 6. WASH



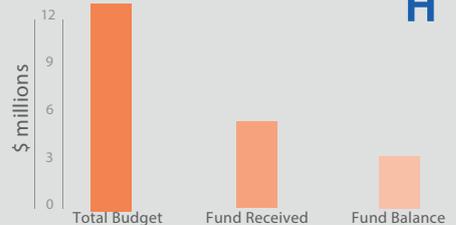
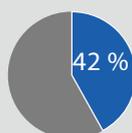
Implementation rate

## 7. Solar



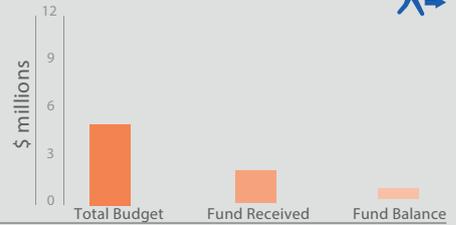
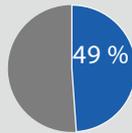
Implementation rate

## 8. Health



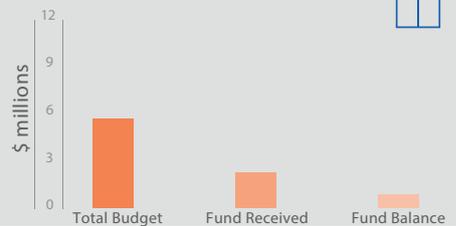
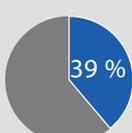
Implementation rate

## 9. Returns



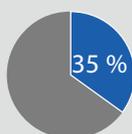
Implementation rate

## 10. ALP



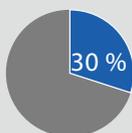
Implementation rate

## 11. Microfinance



Implementation rate

## 12. Livelihoods



Implementation rate



## Overview of Funds Received, Expenditure and Fund Balance per UNDF FaST Activity Project (2016/12/31 - 2016/01/1)

Project	Total project budget	Funds Received by Projects January - June 2016	Funds Received by projects July - December 2016	Total Funds Received by Projects 2016	Total Expenditure Jan - June 2016	Total Expenditure July - December 2016	Total Expenditure Jan - Dec 2016	Project Fund Balance 31 December 2016	% expenditure of actual funds received	% of total budget received	% of total budget spent	% implementation of activities
<b>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</b>												
Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur	5,439,558.00	640,770.00	359,805.00	1,000,575.00	282,233.64	778,405.46	1,060,639.10	60,064.10	100	18	19	28
Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR Programme)	11,559,082.00	1,352,738.00	5,925,761.00	7,278,499.00	689,971.44	5,341,866.00	6,031,837.44	1,246,661.56	83	63	52.1	40
Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-existence in Darfur	5,958,315.00	672,181.00	1,482,801.00	2,154,982.00	26,180.71	481,720.97	507,901.68	1,647,380.32	23	36	8.5	25
<b>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</b>												
Rehabilitation/Construction of Access Roads and Crossing Points	11,387,008.00	1,038,635.20	714,424.15	1,753,059.35	322,468.98	1,100,226.03	1,422,695.01	330,363.80	81	15	12	20
Construction of Public Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings	5,194,014.00	619,830.68	1,105,436.00	1,725,266.68	336,437	229,673.00	566,110.00	1,159,156.68	32	33	10.8	29.5
Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Darfur	10,591,948.00	1,248,037.46	2,939,323.38	4,187,360.84	1,248,037.46	2,258,224.49	3,506,261.95	681,098.89	84	40	33	30
Darfur Solar Electrification Project	5,581,957.00	664,852.00	496,168.26	1,161,020.26	100,962.37	488,278.43	589,240.80	571,779.46	51	21	10.5	20
Upgrading and Rehabilitating Health Facilities, and Basic Health Services in Return Sites	12,816,258.00	1,562,141.00	3,395,757.00	4,957,898.00	736,188	1,344,379	2,089,414	2,868,484.00	42	39	16.3	42.4
Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur	4,949,508.00	588,420.00	788,317.00	1,376,737.00	559,703.10	1,600,962.20	2,160,665.30	783,928.30	100	28	43.65	49
Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) and improved access to employment opportunities for out-of-school children and youth	5,988,329.00	714,062.13	1,191,505.00	1,905,567.13	214,064.41	1,128,315.01	1,342,379.42	563,187.71	70	32	22.4	39
<b>Pillar 3: Economic Recovery</b>												
Microfinance for Young and Poor Producers in Rural Areas in Darfur	2,450,006.00	253,376.73	218,314.96	471,691.69	-	101,058.00	101,058.00	370,633.69	21	19	4.1	35
Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur	4,814,245.00	567,480.55	1,030,445.00	1,597,925.55	212,871.00	1,110,260.00	1,323,131.00	274,794.55	83	33	27.48	30
<b>Totals</b>	<b>86,730,228.00</b>	<b>9,922,524.75</b>	<b>19,648,057.75</b>	<b>29,570,582.50</b>	<b>4,729,118.04</b>	<b>15,963,368.60</b>	<b>22,045,712.70</b>	<b>8,869,548.26</b>	<b>Average 64 %</b>	<b>Average 31 %</b>	<b>Average 22 %</b>	<b>Average 32.3 %</b>

Uncertified figures-according to country level project reporting

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